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ACADEMICIANS EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS ON POLITICAL PROGRAM

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] The minister of the interior, Maj Gen Albano Harguindeguy, held a meeting yesterday with Drs Alberto Baeza Lynch, Osvaldo Lendoit, Luis Botet, Isidoro Ruiz Moreno and Alejandro Lanari, all of them members of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. They were invited to participate in the so-called political dialog, and to express their opinions on the Armed Forces' Political Guidelines for the National Reorganization Process.

All of them, with the exception of Dr Ruiz Moreno, gave Minister Harguindeguy documents in which each of them presented his opinion on the programs and doctrines contained in the guidelines.

The meeting took place in the Salon Gris of the Casa de Gobierno. After the gathering, the participants reported to journalists what had happened, and Dr Ruiz Moreno revealed the idea that had been expressed to Minister Harguindeguy.

Dr Baeza Lynch

In the document submitted by Dr Baeza Lynch mention was made of the "gratitude and appreciation for the success of the Armed Forces in the war against the terrorists who, it is well known, were originally organized by Peron and were maintained by the international Marxist-Leninist movement with the support of several traitors residing abroad."

He stresses that "fortunately, new Argentine cities are among the safest in the world for those who want to live in peace, and the human rights of their inhabitants are well protected."

With regard to the Political Guidelines, the document states that they contain features which must be implemented in order to restore a truly republican system. However, it points out that some of the features "are somewhat ambiguous, and therefore require clarification."

The document goes on to say that, for example, the reference to the institutionalization of the Armed Forces, as worded in those documents, "could be

interpreted as indicating a desire to make the military a fourth branch of government not envisioned in the constitution, or as reflecting a plan to subordinate civilian power to military power. Such has not been the intention of those who wrote the document; if that were the case, it would distort the three-branch system established by the constitution."

After stating that "the ambiguity means that the idea must be clarified," Dr Benegas Lynch points out that the institutionalization could be achieved by means of adequate measures by the military ministers of each branch of the military, or through a Security Council "created by law in accordance with the constitution."

With reference to the Political Guidelines' mention of the need to "ensure adherence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and to "ensure the subsequent establishment of a representative, republican and federal democracy," Dr Benegas Lynch indicates that "these concepts should complement each other in order to be effective, with an express acknowledgement of the need to decide on the appropriate legal mechanism which would categorically exclude from the political scene any activity or proselytism which would violate the basic, eternal and immutable principles of the constitution, principles which form the basis of a free society."

Repeal of Totalitarian Legislation

Dr Benegas Lynch argues "the urgent need to repeal totalitarian legislation before any electoral process can begin. This legislation still is on the books, having been passed beginning in 1943. It laid the groundwork for the corrupt democracy which we have had to endure, and reached the zenith of perversity during the period of 1973-1976. Particularly serious is the legislation referring to labor activities, because the labor movement can never be free and democratic as long as the single union system prevails, requiring compulsory contributions." He also asserts that "we should stress, as stipulated by the constitution, the vital need for a precise limitation of the functions of the state. For this purpose, the National Reorganization Process would have to accelerate as much as possible the program to reduce government involvement. This would lead to much less costly government, and the state would stay out of areas where it has no business interfering." In this manner, "and only in this manner, will it be possible to effectively reduce profligate public spending, which is impossible to cover with real resources, and which causes monetary inflation and increasing indebtedness."

Furthermore, he maintains that there must be a recognition of "the need to take immediate action on studying monetary and banking reform. Such a far-reaching reform would take monetary affairs out of political hands."

With regard to social security, he suggests that Argentina abolish the state monopoly and open the market to private social security funds. Concerning international policy, Dr Benegas Lynch states that "the patriotic desire to prevent the propagation of communist tyrannies in our region was reflected in recent statements by the president regarding the situation in Bolivia,"

but he points out that "it would be useful to complement those statements in every case with more specific affirmations of solidarity with the free world. This implies an abandonment of excessively close ties with the communist world, all in accordance with the philosophy behind the National Reorganization Process."

Finally, Dr Benegas Lynch indicates that "the Political Guidelines are clear enough, including their elements regarding freedom of the press, independence of the judicial branch, education and culture, all of which have been set forth in the constitution. And the Process is committed to faithfully respect the constitution."

Dr Alejandro Lastra

The document submitted to Minister Harguindeguy by Dr Alejandro Lastra begins by pointing out that "the Republic of Argentina is at a crossroads as a result of the moral, political, economic and social chaos caused by Peronism over more than 40 years of devastating impact on national life;" and that "its consequences became more serious during the 3 years of misgovernment, squander and immorality that lasted from May 1973 to March 1976."

He adds that "when the Armed Forces took over the reins of government on the latter date, they performed an act of salvation, full of promise; however, we must bear in mind that the task did not end there, and that on the contrary, that was just the beginning of a long, difficult job."

He stresses that "the work begun in 1976 has produced undeniable benefits, the most outstanding being the destruction of the organized guerrilla movement that threatened our organized structure and catapulted us into a chaos even deeper than that we had already experienced." He states: "If the guerrillas had triumphed, we would have been launched into the Marxist orbit, imposed by force with arbitrariness and despotism."

After mentioning other considerations, Dr Lastra indicates his general concurrence with the Political Guidelines, with some clarifications and exceptions.

For example, he explains that the guidelines assert the indispensable requirement of "ensuring adherence to the basic principles of the constitution," and stresses that "we would have preferred a plain and simple statement about 'ensuring adherence to the national constitution,' since the word 'basic,' repeated later with reference to the political parties, could generate some controversy about which are the basic principles. This is especially true given the rumors about and the undeniable trends toward a reform of this nation's basic law."

Dr Lastra claims that "there should be a resounding affirmation of adherence to the national constitution, without additions that could cause disturbances or be exploited for purposes contrary to the intangibility of the constitution."

He asserts that the constitution "should be considered unique and immutable, subject to reform only through the means established by the document itself."

He also expresses the opinion that "the totalitarian ideologies alluded to in general terms in the guidelines should be mentioned expressly, although other forms of totalitarianism that might appear may not be excluded." He states also that "proscriptions or prohibitions should not only be selective, but also sectorial, relating to groups, associations or political parties whose doctrines or conduct lend them a totalitarian character. These prohibitions should be expressly indicated."

"It must be made clear," he stresses, "so that there will be no doubt of the goals pursued. . . .and nondemocratic parties and ideologies such as Nazism, fascism, communism and also Peronism (which has similar features) should be excluded."

He maintains that such exclusions can be done through the electoral legislation, and should "extend particularly to organizations of that nature, including as well any party or parties, person or persons, who try directly or indirectly to obtain the support of those political forces or of one of their advocates or sympathisers, by any means."

Dr Lastra recalls that the country "has had a bitter experience in this sense," and "it is necessary to take measures to prevent an attempt to repeat the operation which led to one candidate being supported by all Peronists." He points out that that event "was fatal for the nation, because it led to all the later consequences."

Armed Forces Participation

Concerning the institutionalization of the Armed Forces, Dr Lastra states that it should be undertaken "within the limits and in the manner stipulated by the national constitution," because "to give them authority for another intervention would be dangerous for the military itself, probably leading to its politicization."

The Armed Forces could cooperate by becoming part of the cabinet, he says, with additional participation in an Economic and Social Advisory Council.

Speaking of the economy, he says that "the National Reorganization Process has done a great deal, but there is still a long and difficult road ahead." He indicates that there is an urgent need to curb public spending and to balance the budget. It is also essential that inflation be done away with, and that the structure of the Central Bank be reformed so that it will once again be autonomous.

Dr Lastra emphasizes that he agrees "with widespread opinion that the nation is not ready to be subjected to an electoral consultation," and that first it will be necessary to strengthen the Process. However, he points out that in the stages to come, civilians should be given more say in the

administration of the republic; they should have more participation in the national cabinet, provincial and municipal governments.

He is of the opinion that "it would be a good idea to form a national party that would be in the ideological center, between extreme positions. It would have as its members the vast majority of the population that does not feel represented by existing parties." He notes, however, that it should "be the spontaneous product of the desire that has already been manifested; it should not have any official trappings or nature," as the government should remain aloof from that part of the Process.

Dr Lastra also asserts that the politicization of unions should be prevented, and the idea of the single union should be done away with.

Dr Luis Botet

The document submitted by Dr Luis Botet indicates that the Political Guidelines "deserve general approval because they adhere to the goals of the national constitution. Their objective is the continuity of our republican way of life."

He comes out in favor of constitutional reform, although he does not feel that now is the time for it. The reason is that "factionalism and the non-republican organization of some political parties still persist, while the majority of them are still anarchistic."

He adds, "Although I perceive obvious dissent, the monolithic structure of labor unions is maintained as the basis of the Justicialist party. Even though various leaders try to deny this, their dissension--also obvious to me--will not change anything when there is an election."

Dr Botet claims that without serious prior preparation of the electorate, a referendum would have negative results, even if the best technical team wrote an excellent proposal.

After going into other considerations concerning this issue, Dr Botet states that "despite the efforts of this government, it would be impossible and suicidal to call elections or a 'referendum.'" He goes on to say that "a positive result, which would mean stopping the swing of the pendulum that has been moving between elected and military governments for half a century, would require a reform of the organic part of the constitution. It would also necessitate the formation of a few real political parties, with truly republican ideas (not the class struggle), with members who had real and proven abilities to fill the highest representative public offices."

Intermediate Groups

With regard to the intermediate groups mentioned in the Political Guidelines, Dr Botet indicates that it would be a good idea to specify that "they will never be able to undertake activities reserved for the political parties,

nor to form alliances with any of these parties, without prejudice to the freedom of each of their members to exercise the right to vote."

Dr Botet also maintains that "it is a gross error to give political responsibilities to the municipal government, because it is a government agency that has been expressly excluded from that area by the national constitution; that function corresponds only to the executive and legislative branches."

Concerning the institutionalization of the Armed Forces, he stresses that "in no way should it go beyond the establishment of a defense ministry," because "the government is the government, and the Armed Forces have a specific function that is well known. This function can never be confused with that of the government, which is essentially deliberative. That is why there is a separate branch."

With respect to culture, Dr Botet expresses the opinion that the guidelines leave no room for objections; he agrees with the comments made by Dr Bunge Lynch concerning the economy, and with Dr Ruiz Moreno with reference to the issue of international policy.

He also notes that he has no objection to the guidelines' mention of social, scientific-technological and territorial issues.

On the other hand, he stresses that in the "area of security" section of the Political Guidelines, the last paragraph is not clear and requires an explanation of what was meant by the words "necessary freedom of action on the part of the military."

He adds that, in his opinion, "it can only refer to a possible reactivation of guerrilla warfare, because the functions of the military have already been set forth and duly refulated in the constitution; a state of war has also been provided for."

Dr Osvaldo Loudet

Dr Osvaldo Loudet, in the document he prepared, states that he "agrees basically with the Political Guidelines," and that this political dialog, "its title notwithstanding, has no political objective; it is simply informative and critical." He emphasizes that "it is necessary to find a formula to save the republic once and for all, eradicating the alternation of dictatorships and demagoguries."

He adds that "the creed adopted by this government deserves our respect and praise," because it draws its inspiration from the principles of the national constitution.

He recalls that the Armed Forces "have been forced to take power because there was a power vacuum, due to ignorance, incapacity and immorality." He goes on to say that "the new transitory power goes against the disruptive influence of all extremist ideologies and the corrupting influence of any demagoguery."

He stresses the need to "educate the sovereign," pointing out that democracy is not possible without the prior education of the people. Without that education, "it is easy to persuade the ignorant masses and take power."

He also comments, after going into other matters, that "starting from the basis of universal suffrage, the suitability of the vote must be determined, and it must be given a different social meaning." Thus, for example, "the married man should have two votes, and his vote should be multiplied according to the number of children he has; family responsibility should increase the value of the vote, as well as intellectual capacity. Just as there are government subsidies, there should be civic subsidies."

Concerning the institutionalization of the Armed Forces, Dr Loudet maintains that it "would mean introducing a fourth branch of government, with deliberative functions." That, in turn, would mean "introducing politics, with its doctrines and passions, into an institution that is above political doctrines."

He claims that "the Armed Forces are merely technical advisers that are indispensable for the executive branch, and are represented by the necessary ministries." Their main function is to protect and defend the national constitution and national sovereignty.

Dr Loudet also asserts that we must step up the study of Argentine history at all levels, because it "gives examples of the falls and resurrections, like those experienced by most nations, but one can clearly perceive an unbreakable ascending line."

Dr Ruis Moreno

At the meeting with journalists, Dr Isidoro Ruis Moreno pointed out that during the interview with the minister, he had justified the actions of the present government, while at the same time emphasizing its adherence to the principles of the constitution, in the Political Guidelines.

He also indicated that he did not believe in constitutional reform without resorting to procedures not envisioned in the constitution itself.

Later Dr Ruis Moreno reported that he had studied the possible consequences of the institutionalization of the Armed Forces as a fourth branch of government, and that he had come to the conclusion that it was not a good idea.

International Policy

When asked about the government's attitude regarding foreign policy, Dr Isidoro Ruis Moreno indicated that he concurred with Argentine tradition. With regard to Bolivia, he stated that the government followed the Estrada Doctrine, and that international recognition was de facto. He added that once it has been proven that the new authorities have a good grasp of the issues, recognition is appropriate."

Nonaligned Countries

In response to a question about Argentina's position toward the nonaligned countries, Dr Ruis Moreno stated that "it seemed erroneous."

Disagreements

During the meeting with journalists, Dr Botet spoke of his position supporting constitutional reform, an issue on which the other academicians present disagreed with him. They also disagreed on the origin of the Peronist government and of Peron, as explained by Botet.

The minister of the interior, in his usual introduction of the guests, indicated that the dialog with the members of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences "had served to enlighten and improve the Political Guidelines of the Armed Forces."

Next Meeting

The political dialog will continue next Tuesday, when leaders of the Justicialist Doctrinal Reaffirmation movement, an internal movement in the Justicialist party, will go to the Casa de Gobierno.

That group will consist of Dr Raul Matera, Alberto Iturbe, Enrique Osella Munos, Raul Tecera del Franco and Delia D. de Parodi.

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ARGENTINA

UNIVERSITY RECTOR EXPLAINS MEASURES AGAINST MARXIST INFLOW

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Aug 80 p 6

[Text] Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires--The rector of the National University of La Plata and head of the Council of Rectors of National Universities (CRUN), Dr Guillermo Gallo, stated that "all necessary efforts have been and are being made to eradicate Marxist infiltration of universities, especially in all sectors where there is an indication of more need for such action." However, he pointed out that "we must also be careful not to be on a constant witch hunt."

The academician made these statements here in this city, where he is participating in the 27th Annual Assembly of the International Council for Teacher Education. He responded to questions about recent statements by Monsignor Antonio Plaza, archbishop of the Rio de la Plata Diocese.

"I have cordial relations with Monsignor Plaza," asserted Gallo, "and the episode has been completely forgotten." He went on to say that "we understand that we have always been on guard against the actions of Marxist elements; I am not saying there are no more Marxists, or that we have eliminated their activities, because we also know their underhanded ways. But we have taken special care to prevent their infiltration."

Gallo stressed that "this is a difficult task, but the results can be seen in all aspects that we have noted." He remarked that "we cannot always be on a witch-hunt."

Later, when asked about the actions taken by the Ministry of Education and the criticism of that national ministry, the president of CRUN stated that "of course I do not agree with this criticism, which to a great extent can be attributed to the upcoming change of government; that is why there has been increasing criticism of the Ministry of Economics as well, for example."

He emphasized that "from no standpoint can it be alleged that education has been a weak spot for the government." He stated, "Much has been done, and done well. The problem is that the work has been done silently; but there has been progress."

In addition, with regard to the university tuiff, Gallo pointed out that "it has always existed, or practically always at the University of La Plata, for example; it is not a factor that has had any influence on lower enrollment or on the dropout rate, and it has not even affected people's appreciation for learning."

This is a minimal fee, he said, "which perhaps could have an impact--also minimal--on industrial areas, but not on universities in general." He added that "moreover, it is a question of collecting funds which are later turned over to the university in the form of scholarships."

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SOCIAL BENEFITS LAW GOES INTO EFFECT

Social Welfare Ministry Announcement

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 16 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] The minister of social welfare, retired Rear Adm Jorge Alberto Fraga, announced yesterday at a ceremony at the ministry that the Social Benefits Law was being enacted, and he made public the message that the ministry was sending to the president, as well as the articles of the new law.

The ceremony was attended by the secretaries of social coordination, social action, social security, public health, the technical secretary and the head of the cabinet of advisers, retired navy Capts Jose Maria Cohen and Luis Ugarte, Dr Santiago Manuel de Estrada, medical Rear Adm Manuel Iran Campos, retired navy Capt Bartolome Deluschi and the delegates of the army and navy to the ministry, retired Col Reinaldo Taberuero and Capt Efren Villegas, respectively.

The Message

In its most significant passages the message notes, among other things, that "pursuant to the guidelines of Law 16,610, the system is obligatory among workers rendering services for others, pensioners, retirees, those receiving noncontributory national benefits and their respective family units."

Now, "we are envisaging the possibility of gradually incorporating the independent workers included in the national pension and retirement system, and their respective family units, to the extent allowed by the characteristics of each activity and an overall balance."

A person can choose not to avail himself of the benefits that the appropriate social benefit agency is supposed to provide him. To do this, he must submit to the agency a certificate issued by a medical benefits agency authorized by the National Social Benefits Institute (INOS). Once the certificate is presented, the employer will withhold from the worker only 10 percent of his personal contribution,

which will go to the appropriate social benefit agency along with the entire contribution of the employer.

The new law specifies the procedure by which medical benefits agencies obtain authorization from the INOS.

It adds that "the obligatory nature of the system" is based on the principle of social solidarity, the essentialness of the health care service and the educational role of creating an awareness about health.

Priority is given to medical aid benefits, for which the social benefits agencies must earmark at least 80 percent of their gross revenue. Death benefits can be included.

A total of 90 percent of the money in the Redistribution Fund must be allocated for medical services in which the INOS will be involved.

The amounts or percentages of current contributions and taxes that are greater than those set by the new law still apply. Nevertheless, an attempt will be made to gradually standardize taxes and contributions, to which end the Executive Branch can order higher amounts lowered, "as long as the system's economic and financial condition so permits" until "they are completely eliminated over a period to be decided by regulations."

One of the law's major points, the message states, is that the system's funds, as well as the assets of the social benefits agencies, will be regarded as "public in nature." In this way, "we will be accomodating an institutional as well as a doctrinary reality, because we have charged social benefit agencies with pursuing public and social interest goals."

As far as the administration of the system is concerned, the law calls for the continued existence of the INOS as "the managing body and the enforcement authority" with jurisdiction over the applicable social benefits.

However, the makeup of the INOS Board of Directors is "substantially" modified; it consists of seven members appointed by the Social Welfare Ministry, one by the employers and one (the ninth) as a representative of beneficiaries.

The INOS will have "legal capacity and sufficient powers" to promote the development of benefits, to manage and control the system and to coordinate, participate in and supervise the activities of the agencies and will enjoy "specific jurisdiction to apply sanctions" pursuant to the regulations that the Executive Branch establishes in due time.

Each agency will be "an individual legal, administrative and financial unit, without any ties to workers' trade union associations." The Social Welfare Ministry will approve their bylaws and will grant them legal status. This will make them legal persons with the scope provided for in the Civil Code for juridical persons and will establish them as recipients of funds.

Each agency will be managed and administered by a council made up of one representative of the state, three representatives of beneficiaries and three representatives of employers.

Major Points Outlined

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 16 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] The following are the main points of the new Social Benefits Law, as CLARIN previewed in last Saturday's edition:

--The gradual incorporation of independent workers and their family units into the system.

--Those covered by the system can choose not to avail themselves of any of the benefits that they are supposed to receive from their social benefits agency; they must prove that they have joined a duly authorized medical benefits agency.

--In that case, the employer will withhold only 10 percent of the affiliate's personal contribution, which will go to the corresponding social benefits agency, along with the entire employer contribution.

--The social benefits agencies must allocate at least 80 percent of their gross funds to the provision of medical care services.

--The INOS must allocate at least 90 percent of the Redistribution Fund's monies for medical care purposes.

--The system will be run by the INOS under the jurisdiction of the Social Welfare Ministry and within the purview of the State Secretariat for Social Security.

--The social benefits agencies will possess individual legal status and will be totally unattached to trade union organizations, none of the names of which can they include in their own.

--The management and administration of each social benefits agency will be handled by one state representative, three representatives of contributing employers and three representatives of beneficiaries, to be designated in accordance with a procedure that will be stipulated by the regulations.

--The social benefits agencies will operate as financial backers of services, without developing their own operating capacity and while attempting to cut down on existing capacity.

--Physical persons, individually or in groups; state, public or joint agencies, and profit- or nonprofit-making private agencies can be hired for the provision of medical care services. Cooperatives, mutual associations and enterprises providing such services directly can also be hired.

--The Executive Branch will approve the schedule of fees for services, and the INOS can draw up lists of medicines to be used by the social benefits agencies.

--If the person in charge of depositing the contributions withheld from workers deliberately fails to do so, he will be sentenced to prison for from 1 month to 6 years.

--Workers trade union organizations can grant social tourism benefits, but with their own funds.

--The INOS will organize the system under the law within a maximum period of 3 years. To this end it will set the guidelines for the minimum size of the social benefits agencies and must order the gradual merger of current ones below that minimum size.

Law Termed Major Change

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 16 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by Claudio Polosecki]

[Text] The new Social Benefits Law takes a different approach to the various political, economic, philosophical and functional aspects of the problem of social medicine in our country.

Whereas politically and economically it introduces a series of drastic modifications in the administrative system that has been in effect for the last decade, it opts for an intermediate solution in terms of the philosophical concept of the system and introduces practically no innovations in the strictly functional side of the health care equation.

We can assert that the law clearly and decisively fulfills its main political objective, which as has been repeatedly pointed out was to take the function of administering social funds away from trade union organizations.

From now on, not only will the unions not be involved in administering the funds, but furthermore they will be prohibited from providing any kind of medical care benefit; moreover, they will not be able to play a direct role in designating the representatives of beneficiaries, who will make up one-third of the management of the social benefits agencies.

Economically, the most noteworthy feature is that the social benefits agencies will change from "providers" of services to "financial backers" of services, which from now on must be furnished by agencies hired for that purpose. This will almost certainly open up a wide range of action for commercially organized medicine.

In this same area we should point out the state's increased role in the system in the form of the expanded resources of the INOS Redistribution Fund, which the law stipulates will be gradually enlarged.

With regard to the philosophical principles of the issue, the law takes an intermediate path between the doctrines of "voluntary" and "obligatory" participation. It stipulates that anyone desiring to waive his benefits can do so, but he must continue to pay 10 percent of his personal contribution; the employer must continue to pay his entire contribution.

In contrast, the amount of the respective contributions has not been changed.

Functionally, the main innovation is the scheduled gradual incorporation of independent workers into the system and the grouping together of current social benefits agencies, depending on their size. Once again the problem of coordinating public and social health policy has been left unresolved.

This contrasts with the detailed mechanism established to dissolve the structures developed by trade union organizations even before the enactment of Law 18,610 in 1970.

We can therefore say that the only objectives that have been thoroughly achieved involve the modification of the political and economic role of the social benefits agencies in our country.

Whereas the organizations designed to protect the interests of the workers used to be involved in running these agencies, we will now have a system in which the figure of the "beneficiary" is placed on an equal footing with the figure of the "contributing employer," even though the former has his contributions withheld from his gross pay while the latter passes on the cost of his contribution to the price of the product or service he provides, which the consumer winds up paying for.

Ultimately, however, this legislative approach cannot be considered a novelty, inasmuch as it is the same approach on which the Workers Trade Union Associations Law is based and which has permeated all recent social legislation.

8743
CSO: 3010

STOCK EXCHANGE OFFICIALS OBJECT TO CNV FEE

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] The Buenos Aires Stock Exchange has made public its reply to the note that Finance Secretary Juan Alemann sent to the exchange on 24 July (which in turn was in response to a another note that the exchange sent to the Finance Secretariat on 18 July), in connection with the proposed charging of fees for the services rendered by the National Securities Commission (CNV).

The note from the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, which is signed by Messrs Julio J. Bardi and Victor Allievi, the exchange's president and secretary, respectively, contains a series of objections to the proposed measures. Its main point is that the CNV, far from rendering a service, which would justify a fee, merely performs a formality or grants an authorization. "Granting permission to draw on public savings cannot be likened to the provision of a service, in the strict sense of the word."

Fees and Taxes

The exchange then analyzes the scope of the terms "fee" and "levy," stating in this regard that "a fee can in no way be equated with a tax for a specific purpose. It so happens that a 'fee' is a charge, whereas a 'tax' is a levy."

"Moreover, although the distinction between fee and tax becomes blurred in some cases, fees should at least bear some relation to the cost of the services rendered, which is not the case here, because only the tax-paying ability and the ease of collection are taken into account, which causes the burden of a general administrative function to fall inequitably on certain people."

Auditing Balance Sheets

With regard to the elimination of balance sheet audits, the exchange states categorically: "On the other hand, eliminating balance sheet audits, as you propose, would simply mean the destruction of the basis

for the system of public securities offerings. We are in complete disagreement with this because among other things it would violate the principle of a subsidiary role that the national government has repeatedly asserted and that is highlighted in the Political Bases of the National Reorganization Process.

"Investors have always been one of its main concerns, even during times that bring back unpleasant memories, when policies hostile to free enterprise, business and private savings prevailed."

Additional Costs

The Buenos Aires Stock Exchange continues thus: "To give an idea of the enormous additional cost entailed in charging fees, we need only mention that during the first half of this year the corporations listed on the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange collected 108 billion pesos from stock applications. The fees that would have been collected over this same period, not counting the fees for common investment funds, 'over-the-counter' brokers, audits and other similar services, would total 11.5 billion pesos. In other words, they would have amounted to 11 percent of total receipts. No further comment is required on these figures.

"The state cannot refrain from performing an overall assessment of the problem, because the yield of investment in stocks depends on various interacting variables, including the access of corporations to real sources of capital formation and to reasonable opportunity costs in relation to financial indebtedness."

The State's Competitive Edge

"If the state competes at an advantage by issuing inflation-proof securities with a fixed rate of return and with tax exemptions and if, in addition, it taxes companies prepared to deal in the primary securities market, we cannot state that the primary market will grow because of the higher rate of return offered by securities, since it is obvious that their rate of return can never equal what the state can offer."

Reconsidering State Control

In conclusion, the Stock Exchange note calls for an in-depth analysis of its remarks before the enactment of a new system of levies on corporations that offer public securities and on stock and securities markets.

"The proper thing would be, on the one hand, to reconsider the meaning, methods and scope of state control with a view towards

determining what aspects it should supervise and to what extent it ought to do so, and secondly, to overhaul the supervisory bodies and coordinate their activities with other institutions that could lend their cooperation. It should then determine the actual financial burden that the entire community, not just certain sectors, ought to bear in order to guarantee that savings are properly channeled, inasmuch as sound economic growth, which is the result, benefits the entire nation."

8743
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ALEMANN COUNTERS BARDI'S OBJECTIONS TO PROPOSED FEE

Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 16 Aug 80 p 24

[Text] Finance Secretary Juan Alemann yesterday defended the National Securities Commission's (CNV) authority to charge fees for its services and described as excessive the fees that the Stock Exchange charges, asserting that the commissions of stockbrokers are "exorbitant" in comparison to those in other countries.

Replying to a letter addressed to him by the president of the Stock Exchange, Vice Adm Julio Juan Bardi, which was carried in yesterday's papers and which dealt with the bill to charge fees for CNV services, Alemann pointed out that the bill "envisions that the Executive Branch can reduce them, so that the ones that have been made public should be regarded as maximum figures. We are now taking a look at what levels will actually be set. In the case of corporations in particular, the fees listed in the bill are excessive."

He points out that according to estimates by the CNV, if the fees had been in effect in 1979, it would have collected a total of 18.4 billion pesos. He notes in comparison that the Stock Exchange would have taken in more than 7 billion pesos that same year.

He stresses that the fees of the CNV will be paid by corporations, stockbrokers, "over-the-counter" brokers and the securities markets, whereas the fees of the Stock Exchange are paid directly by investors. Therefore, he says, "the concern that the Stock Exchange has expressed for those who place their savings in stocks should lead to a revision of its fees, which we regard as clearly exorbitant."

"It is inadmissible," he asserts, "for the exchange to charge a two percent fee paying out dividends, reappraisals and reinvestment; a one percent fee for stock applications; a two percent fee for securities safekeeping and a 0.5 percent fee for the redemption of government bonds. Since the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange, together with the Buenos Aires Securities Market, has control of this market, it has a direct responsibility not to frighten off investors with exorbitant fees."

He then refutes the exchange president's assertion that corporations do not need the so-called services that the CNV provides them and that they are capable of turning to public securities offerings by themselves. He argues that "if we admit that it is the function of the state to safeguard public savings and ultimately to preserve the public trust, we have to acknowledge that the CNV has a reason for its existence and also that those who benefit from access to public savings ought to be the ones to cover the cost of this supervision."

Alemann then asserts that the CNV will take another look at its schedule of fees, with a view towards cutting the cost of everything having to do with this issue. He remarks, however, that "I emphasize that the exchange should also review its fees and first of all it should especially see to it that the Stock Exchange fees are the lowest possible while maintaining conditions of high-level operating efficiency."

He reasserts in conclusion that the state must properly exercise its policing authority through the National Securities Commission and that the cost of Stock Market transactions must be cut as much as possible. "To this end we will also have to look at the issue of broker commissions, which are exorbitant compared to those in other countries."

8743
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CENTRAL BANK HEAD COUNTERS CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC POLICY

Santiago ERCILLA in Spanish 27 Aug-2 Sep 80 pp 29, 31-32

[Interview with Central Bank President Alvaro Bardon in Santiago by Raquel Correa; date not given]

[Text] Comfortably seated in an upholstered chair in his office, the president of the Central Bank is ready to argue--a thousand and one times--about the merits of the economic system. He is convinced that a market economy is only system which will make Chile prosperous and truly free even in the political field. He agrees with the constitutional proposal because, among other things, it sanctifies that system.

Alvaro Bardon (40 years old, married, three children, a bachelors in business with a minor in economics from the University of Chile and a masters from the University of Chicago) is capable of betting anything that Chile will take off. After giving it some more thought, he says that he believes that this has already occurred.

He is friendly and talkative, "Those who do not talk must not have anything to say," and has a distinctive way of expressing himself. He is loquacious, direct, dogmatic and picturesque. His biting remarks frequently leave their mark.

When we asked him whether there wasn't a risk of making the university unaccesible to the poor by calling for the payment of tuition, which he is doing, he replied in characteristic fashion: "The payment of tuition coupled with scholarships for those who cannot pay and are highly qualified. The university is for intelligent people not poor ones."

He has never worked in the private sector and does not regret it: "For an economist who has been trained for work in the private sector, it is very interesting to hold an executive post in the public sector: He has the opportunity to apply what he has studied to the nation's situation. You earn less money but there is a greater degree of major decision-making."

He maintains that he is also not interested in power rather in the "possibility of contributing to the implementation of policies that one believes are the best for the country, to eliminate underdevelopment, for example."

Statistics

/Question/ You were a member of the Christian Democratic Party and one of the criticisms of that group is that the economic system chosen by the military regime "has a great deal to do with the market but nothing to do with social programs."

/Answer/ That is one of the many demagogic phrases being bandied around in Chilean politics. It is an empty phrase. Nothing is gained by saying that one is sensitive to social issues and then, when one is in power, committing irrational acts which stop the growth of the economy. If the economy does not grow, the conditions of the poor do not improve. Some very catchy phrases can be coined such as the insensitivity of the "Chicago Boys" and the cold world of money. But they are phrases, nothing more. And he adds:

Economics is the most developed social science and that appears to disturb some people. The economists' concern for social issues is efficient and productive and not a verbal, empty concern which is not enough to get anyone into heaven because God knows everything. Some individuals feel that they will get to heaven by speaking on behalf of the poor, but it is not a matter of speaking or preaching rather of finding the most efficient mechanism for truly solving the problem of the poor.

/Question/ The Bishops Conference has stated that the economic system is not just or good because it causes too much poverty...

/Answer/ That remark does not help matters. It is just and reasonable for the members of the church to point out the conditions of the hungry and the suffering, but that statement could apply to each of the past 70 years.

Airplane or Comet

/Question/ The church believes that the current economic system is making the problem worse rather than improving it...

/Answer/ Whoever said that is mistaken, that's all. What can I say? The figures show that they are wrong. I have a great deal of respect for the church hierarchy, but in these matters I have a greater respect for statistics. It is a professional distortion, what can I say? I am certain that today the poor lead better lives. Development provides them with greater access to consumer goods, provides better job opportunities.

With 3 pesos poor people today can buy clothes from Taiwan, Hong Kong or India. With 4 pesos they can buy a radio and proudly walk down the street playing a radio cassette. The standard of living of the poorest sector has improved. This can be seen in the surveys. What can be exhibited against that type of evidence?

[Question] Direct testimony.

[Answer] Testimony which only shows that there are poor people. Of course there are poor people and there must be cases of severe poverty. But, actually, the solution to that situation depends on development.

[Question] An opposition economist said that you believe that the country is like an airplane, that it is merely necessary for the cockpit to take off in order for the rest of the plane to lift off, but instead what we have is a comet with a very long tail...

[Answer] Those are words, nothing more. Empty phrases. All studies prove that as the economy improves, passed a certain level, income distribution begins to show improvement. And the most egalitarian societies are those that have been successful in their development. So that all of us can live better, we must increase the gross domestic product, savings and employment. Without this nothing can be done.

[Question] And, in the meantime, we sacrifice generations?

[Answer] It is not a matter of sacrificing generations. If there is no savings, employment and investments, the standard of living of the poor will not improve. They will die of hunger anyway. There is no other alternative: to solve the problem of the poor we must grow and, in order to grow, we must implement a good economic policy. On this matter there are no alternatives only demagogy.

A more egalitarian society can be achieved without growth, he continues anticipating questions and comments, but the people become like sheep and there is no progress. To achieve growth we must use private enterprise, the market, competition. There are some who like a society of sheep. Well, I don't like it. I do not believe that it is compatible with being human. It is more of a condition for animals. With free private enterprise some growth begins and there are some inequalities in the first stage.

[Question] Continuing with your analogy of the flock, we assume that there is a shepherd watching over the weakest or dumbest or most incompetent lamb. Some critics believe that the current economic policy eliminates the shepherd.

[Answer] In Chile the government spends 50 percent of its budget on social programs. We pay 60 percent in income tax, 20 percent in value added tax and about 40 percent for social security tax. What else is there to do? Should we increase taxes even more? In addition, I believe that the size of the government is too big. It saps the energy needed for growth.

[Question] Would that expenditure be necessary if our economy were truly developing and employment was high?

[Answer] The government probably has to start cutting back on some of the social progarms.

[Question] With 12 percent unemployment?

[Answer] Eleven plus percent unemployment. But the unemployed's family receives an average income of 7,000 pesos per month.

[Question] Do you believe that?

[Answer] The study was prepared by the University of Chile. I did not conduct it.

[Question] Do you see any alternatives other than a socialist economy or liberal capitalism?

[Answer] The Chilean economy is not liberal capitalism. Half of the capital is in the hands of the government and the level of spending and taxes as a percentage of GDP is one of the highest in the world. If this is capitalism, I am Chinese. It is an economy that is moving from extreme state control to a mixed economy which respects private enterprise and greatly values economic liberty.

At This Point In Time...

With respect to the constitutional model proposed by the government, Lardon states:

"It is always best to have a clear idea of the future. Among other reasons, because it is very important for investment and growth. In general, the bill responds to what is possible at this point.

[Question] For 8 more years...

[Answer] But societies change by the decade. Only demagogues say that matters can be settled in days, months or in 3 years. Eight, 10 or 20 years is nothing in the life of a country.

[Question] Don't you think the transition period is too long?

[Answer] The fact of the matter is that I have never been interested in being president. Those who are concerned about being president might be concerned. Those of us who are interested in the creation of a freer society, one that grows, one in which poverty decreases, feel that any formula that guarantees stability is all right.

[Question] According to the "Group of 24," the constitutional formula calls for "a capitalist ultraliberal economic order coupled with political autocracy."

[Answer] Those people are very good about coining phrases, catchy but empty. We have attempted to change the economic base so that the country can grow and progress. To do this we must go from a state controlled economy to a more liberal one.

[Question] Traditionally, economic policy has come from political policy. Is the situation reversed today?

[Answer] The political policies were very bad. Today political models are based more on economic variables than before. The basic change that has been made here toward a freer society has been in the economic field. And since it has been successful, more or less, it has influenced other areas of political development.

Stability

[Question] Since the new constitution is an attempt to institutionalize the present economic policy, is it in keeping with what has been achieved in recent years?

[Answer] Investment levels are still low but they are growing rapidly. I believe that next year we will exceed the historical rate (15 or 16 percent), especially now that the future of the institutional system has been made clear. And in 4 more years we would have to reach 20 percent.

[Question] Is that when take off begins?

[Answer] The Chilean economy began its take off 3 years ago. This can be measured by looking at the growth of economic activity and, in Chile, the GDP has been growing at the rate of over 8 percent since 1977.

[Question] Starting from zero...

[Answer] It doesn't matter where you start. Other countries had a recession and were left behind. It took Chile more than 20 years to recover from the 1929 world recession. Following the 1975 recession, it took us 2½ years to recover our level of investments.

He predicts that the level of growth will be maintained "because we have a good price structure, we have no balance of payments or external financing problems. Technically, we have no inflation problems. The country has good resources, good investment opportunities and people capable of undertaking business ventures."

"In addition," he concludes, "whether people like it or not, there is political stability. Since capital is frightened very easily, it is attracted to economies that provide more security."

[Question] Would you say that the nation's best financial asset is General Pinochet?

[Answer] Of course. The president has done everything possible to bring economic and political stability to the country. That is very valuable. It is the key to success. Without stability there can be no growth, there is an increase in social conflicts and a democratic system cannot be maintained in such an atmosphere.

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PPN SECRETARY GENERAL DISCUSSES PARTY

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 8

[Interview with Carlos Manuel Brenes Mendez, secretary general of the PPN [National Progress Party] by Wilmar Murillo in the column "Political Wednesdays in the Republic"; date and place not given]

[Text] The man who has held the position of secretary general of the National Progress Party for a year and a half, Carlos Manuel Brenes Mendez, has spent half of his life operating a livestock ranch he owns in Quepos, and the other half taking part in politics. He was born 68 years ago in San Jose.

He served as a deputy from 1958 to 1962 during the Echandi administration. He was one of the group of deputies who supported Echandi's election, and he held the position of secretary of the congress. On a number of occasions, he presided there in the absence of those normally responsible. He has never held a judicial post, and says that in politics he has always sought to support the men he considers most capable of governing without bothering about their particular interests. During his youth, he was both a Ricardist and Cortesist. He later came to be a Calderon supporter by conviction. He decided to support Miguel Barzuna, believing that his image and his stature as a leader will cause the split between Calderonists and liberationists to be forgotten, and will help to create a new party in which there will be room for all Costa Ricans with good intentions and who are willing to work. Brenes Mendez gave the following interview to LA REPUBLICA.

[Question] As you are a Calderonist, why did you decide to support the candidacy of Miguel Barzuna?

[Answer] Because of my admiration for the work done by Dr Calderon, I became a Calderonist. I defend his brilliant administration, and I esteem his family. At this time I do not support the "Junior" movement, because I don't think that this is the most opportune time for such a move. It is my firm intention to oppose him if he is chosen as the Unity candidate, but without resorting to any low blows. I will be moderate about him. It has been customary to issue unfair and exaggerated charges. That happened in the last campaign. I hope that in the next campaign ideas and programs will be analyzed without resorting to personal attacks on the candidates, and especially without getting involved in their private lives.

[Question] In practical terms, how could you show that in the next election the voters will not be polarized between the PLN [National Liberation Party] and the Unity coalition, and that this will benefit the National Progress Party?

[Answer] The last campaign gave us an example. There were two political forces which were entitled to borrow campaign funds and which had a great tradition in previous campaigns: Liberacion and Unificacion. Two years before the election very few people thought that Rodrigo Carazo had any chance. Nonetheless the situation changed and there was polarization, but in favor of the candidacy of Carazo. The PLN, as the opposition party, had a significant number of votes, but it suffered the worst defeat in its entire history. And everyone knows what happened to Unificacion.

[Question] What type of propaganda will your party use to try to win the presidency?

[Answer] The same that it has been doing, a person to person approach. The time will come to expose the government's plans and then to extol our candidate, who has already shown that he is a great administrator and is well informed and concerned about public affairs.

[Question] How much money will the National Progress Party be inclined to spend on the election campaign?

[Answer] In politics what matters is not what you are inclined to pay, but only what you can spend. Many people believe that Miguel Barzuna and his party have a very small chance because they are not entitled to draw on campaign funds. But Carazo was also in a similar situation. He had an insignificant amount of resources that did not even

amount to 3 million colons. But he was able to spend much more than his opponent, Luis Alberto Monge. This means that if there comes a time when the citizens' interest is awakened and they begin to have faith in something better, then the resources begin to come in. A political campaign fund is an advantage, but it is not decisive in itself.

[Question] What separates you, as a Calderonist, from the Unity coalition, and what unites you with it?

[Answer] Unity is a coalition whose sole bond is the right to a campaign fund. In the PLN, a party with a great tradition, the frictions and wounds left by the clash between opposing trends have not yet healed. Monge has problems because of the dispute he had with Dr Castillo. Just imagine the clash between trends within a coalition that has not even been able to form a party.

I think that once the candidacy is decided, there will be many people who will not support the Unity candidate.

[Question] The vast majority of the Costa Rican people have seen their purchasing power drop tremendously. Don't you think that we have reached a point at which the economic situation could cause us to turn backward in political and social matters?

[Answer] We have already moved backward. It seemed to me that it was a mistake for the Carazo administration to halt programs of the previous administrations that were in full progress and for it to forget the Costa Rican tradition of governing in the interests of all the Costa Ricans.

In previous administrations there were mistakes, but there was also respect for good achievements. Carazo did the opposite. He seems to keep on carpaigning, and he shuts down projects already being carried out, and then turns around and starts them up again.

The simplest cases are those of the Plaza de la Cultura and the Raventos theater. That is why I think that we have moved backward. To move forward now, even though everything can't be blamed on the government, we can turn to National Progress as an alternative.

[Question] Do you believe in the possibility of an alliance between your party and some elements which were considered important in the former Liberation movement?

[Answer] Not only do I believe it is possible, but I have always believed that we should seek an understanding between former Liberationists and sectors that are not with Unity, sectors which have shown sympathy for Barzuna, but have not joined the campaign. I believe that is necessary and I hope it will happen in the future.

[Question] There has been some speculation in recent days that the former minister Gonzalo Facio would be a member of a presidential ticket with Miguel Barzuna. Is that true?

[Answer] I couldn't say anything about that with any certainty, because I have no knowledge of the matter.

But I do believe that Gonzalo Facio is one of Costa Rica's most capable people, and any party would benefit from his wide experience and his knowledge. Let's hope it might be the National Progress Party!

[Question] Unity's preliminary candidate, Jose Nine Garcia, has said that the voters will be concentrated between Liberacion and the coalition and that the coalition will prevail. Do you also believe that National Progress has no chance of winning?

[Answer] I have always esteemed Mr Nine Garcia, but now it seems to me that he is being carried away by his enthusiasm, based on what he is saying. If he had traveled through the nation and talked with the voters, as I have done, he would be more aware of the government's unpopularity, and he would see that there is no chance of Unity's candidate winning a majority.

[Question] Who do you think has the best chance of winning in the Unity convention?

[Answer] I feel, along with the majority of the Costa Rican people, that the person with the best chances is Mr Calderon Fournier, as he has the support of a large part of Calderonism.

[Question] To which of the two largest parties, Unity and Liberacion, is National Progress closer, and what are the major reasons dividing and separating National Progress from the other parties?

[Answer] Considering the past, of course our closest ties would be with the people who voted for Carazo. But that does not mean that they are necessarily members of the coalition now. Many Liberationists see in Barzuna the person who can move the nation forward in these difficult times.

[Question] Now, turning to the subject of weapons. Do you believe that some people in President Carazo's administration are guilty?

[Answer] Not only do I believe so, but any Costa Rican who doesn't think so would have to be very prejudiced and unwilling to see things as they are.

[Question] Does National Progress want to be a force for change in the national authority, to begin a new phase, to take more vigorous action, to raise different questions, and to offer different possibilities?

[Answer] Of course it wants to make the changes that the times require, but without diverging from Costa Rican traditions and ways of thinking.

[Question] Realistically speaking, don't you think you would have to admit that it would still take a great deal for a party like yours to defeat the election machinery of the PLN or the Unity coalition, and that the only thing you are doing is to maintain your position as a viable alternative for whenever the right moment comes?

[Answer] Some people think that a party can only get the voters' support after several campaigns. But I don't share that opinion. We have to recognize that in Costa Rica, even when we are talking about parties, we still deal in personalities. If Barzuna, with his charisma and his qualities of leadership, can attract the interest of the Costa Ricans, inspire them with confidence and faith in him, the voters won't think about whether he heads a new or an old party. It isn't that Liberacion did everything wrong, but it has made many mistakes. We can't tell about Unity. It is not a party and has not had any success in solving problems. Many problems are caused by the hard times the world is going through, but most of them have been made even worse by the lack of tact on the part of the government. There is a great deal of disillusion. People believed that Carazo would govern in the style of Trejos, and that he would make a strong display of honesty. But on the contrary, he gives

attention to second and third-rate issues, and lets major problems, such as the strike in the south, wait. That is why the country is disillusioned and very concerned.

[Question] As a politician, you are practically unknown in Costa Rica. How do you plan to project your image in the economic, political, and social area?

[Answer] You are right, because I am not a politician. Politics has interested me, but I have never had any special aspirations. The politician sets himself a goal and works to achieve that goal. I don't have those aspirations and therefore I have stayed out of the limelight. In any case, projecting my image is not my job; the candidate is the one who has to win the voters' support.

[Question] And within National Progress, what are your aspirations?

[Answer] I have already said, I don't have any. It surprised me when Barzuna thought about me for secretary general of National Progress. It is possible that in the final stretch another active leader may be chosen, and things may change. My time will certainly not allow me to fulfill the duties that the secretary general has in many parties.

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CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

GRAIN PRODUCERS TO UNITE--The producers of basic grains throughout the country have organized a national chamber for the purpose of testing a series of problems which they say are affecting farmers. Antonio Capella was named president of the chamber. He, along with Victor Alberto Quiros Basso, also a member of the organization, has held meetings in all the ricegrowing areas of the country for the purpose of raising the consciousness of these farmers and of those who raise beans, corn and sorghum. [Excerpt] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 23 Jul 80 p 8C] 9015

BEEF CATTLE EXPORTS DIMINISH--There has been a decline of approximately 35,000 head of cattle for export this year compared to last year. This was reported by the Meat Regulatory Commission and the Cattle Raisers Chambers Federation of Costa Rica, which attributed the decline to the lack of bank credit, among other factors. Compared to last year, when 174,475 animals were exported to the U.S. market, this year, when that market is wide open with no limits because of the scarcity of the product and when prices are satisfactory, exports will come to 140,000. Of the total earmarked for export, according to current plans, 12,381 animals have been left for internal consumption. This represents at this point 23 percent of the export figure, which is 53,696 head of cattle. This means, it was explained, that 58.9 percent of the total designated for internal consumption in 1980 has been delivered. In disclosing the marked difference from the export figure of 1979, which was 174,475, Pablo Araya, of the Meat Regulatory Commission, said that the decline was caused primarily by the lack of bank credit, since the quantity of fodder available at this time is enough to feed 325,000 additional cattle. At the same time, both attorney Araya and Adrian Castro Gonzalez, president of the Commission and of the Cattle Raisers Chambers Federation of Costa Rica, reported that the influx of cattle to market for internal consumption has been normalized. [Excerpts] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 3 Aug 80 p 10A] 9015

CSO: 3010

FORMATION OF U.S. COMMITTEE TO OPPOSE BLOCKADE REPORTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 2 Jun 80 p 4

[Dispatch by Gabriel Molina]

[Text] Havana (AIN)--The creation of an ad hoc committee fighting for termination of the U.S. blockade of Cuba was announced here Saturday by those taking part in the conference of American activists opposed to the blockade that was held from 5 to 30 May in this city.

The leaders of the 14 U.S. organizations will conduct a campaign throughout the United States, moreover, to demand an end to spy plane flights over Cuban territory and to the presence, against the will of the Cuban people, of the American base at Guantanamo.

During the meeting, which concluded Friday, the representatives of the American organizations expressing solidarity with the Cuban Revolution analyzed the ways in which the people of the United States can express their disagreement with the Carter government's policy of hostility toward Cuba.

At a press conference held Saturday at the headquarters of the ICAP [Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples], the press was given a statement setting forth the views of the American organizations regarding the small Caribbean island that is building socialism 90 miles from the seat of an empire.

Those participating in the conference's working sessions included Sandy Pollack, of the U.S. Communist Party; Johnnetta Cole, a professor at the University of Massachusetts; Juan Vera, of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party; and Jackie Ramos, of the Venceremos Brigade.

Also present were Sandra Levinson, executive director of the Center for Cuban Studies, New York; Rina Benmayor, of the Institute for Cultural Exchange with Cuba, San Francisco; and Robert Chrisman, of the journal THE BLACK SCHOLAR, California.

Alicia Torres, of the Antonio Maceo Brigade; Leroy Smith, of the National Alliance Against Racism and Political Repression, Washington; Lauren Anderson, of the National Conference of Black Lawyers; and Harold Mayerson, of the National Lawyers Guild represented those organizations.

Other participants were Kevin Lynch, a union leader from New York; Jenny Ocampo, of the San Francisco Cultural Institute; and Eloine [as published] Fuller, of the Cuban Resource Center, New York.

Present at the press conference were Manuel Lee, chief of the America Department at the ICAP, and other officials.

Meeting with Rene Rodriguez

Rene Rodriguez, president of the ICAP, expressed Cubans' pleasure at the presence of those American friends who have spoken out in the United States itself in defense of Cuba and have made themselves heard.

He said, too, that there now exists a long tradition of solidarity practiced by those friends who come from the United States to visit, to engage in exchanges and even to work on projects.

He recalled the solidarity at Giron and during the October Crisis and said that this struggle against the blockade will not be easy, but united we will overcome.

Rodriguez attended a meeting with conference participants at the end of the work sessions. The meeting was enlivened by the groups Moncada and Manguare, and by Sara Gonzales.

Speaking for the Americans, Johnnetta Cole said that the same groups responsible for a reduced quality of life in the United States are those that oppose the ending of hostility toward Cuba.

The instructor from the University of Massachusetts noted the presence at the meeting of Lourdes Casal, who has fought with them there in Cuba's defense.

9085
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EASTERN ARMY SECOND PARTY CONGRESS MANEUVERS DESCRIBED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 13 Jul 80 pp 30-41

[Article by Jorge Luis Blanco, Eliseo Alberto and Leonel La Rosa: "Like a Single Fist"]

[Text] Combatants: we are present at one of the activities that are most important for the Eastern Army and the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] in the 1979-80 Training Year--the Second Party Congress maneuvers with combat fire. To achieve the objectives assigned for this mission, a persistent effort has been made in recent months: implementation of the training programs for the regular and reserve troops was of higher quality, and scheduled classes and maneuvers were carried out in the small units as well as diverse training programs and exercises of the commanders and staffs.

Now the combatants have the high honor of demonstrating the training they have accomplished and the capacity they have developed for successfully carrying out the sacred mission of defending the Socialist Fatherland.

With the arrival of night the troops begin the maneuvers in the Mayor General Ignacio Agramonte FAR National Field Maneuver Area, in Camaguey. The moment for which they have spent long days preparing themselves has arrived. First they wait in silence; then they hear the voice of command, which repeats the combat orders over all the various means of communication.

Commence.

For many hours the sweat would be clinging to their field uniforms--first in the night combat and subsequently in the offensive on the march; in the repulsion of the counterattack and introduction into combat of the second echelon; and in the airborne landing.

Consistent advance preparation was necessary in order to carry out satisfactorily each one of the steps contemplated in the tactical concept of the maneuvers--preparation involving thousands of effectives ranging from the commander to the very last reservist.

Effort and dedication were present in every class--in every detail however small--with the aim of having everything turn out well. The commitment to obtain a grade of "satisfactory" was not mere words. It reflected the firm determination of the commanders, officers, sergeants and privates to achieve superior training and combat preparation--aspects which must be evaluated in the field proper. It is not a question of maneuvering for the sake of maneuvering.

The Second Party Congress maneuvers are very important, because--as their name clearly indicates--they are designed in honor of that very important meeting of the communists, and because in the present situation of threats and aggression by imperialism this task constitutes one more step toward strengthening our combat readiness.

The Second Party Congress maneuvers unquestionably demonstrated the extent to which the units of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (represented by a grouping of forces of the Eastern Army) are prepared to repel and destroy any armed attack by imperialism against our people.

For several days--amid the smell of powder and the thunder of the explosions--we toured the units of motorized infantry, tanks, rifled and rocket artillery, and landing and assault forces. We saw the men--together with their armament and combat equipment--function with decision and swiftness. The great majority of the targets were bombarded with a precision worthy of the highest praise.

'One projectile for each target. That was also a commitment of ours.'

The command of the units was exercised in a dynamic and correct manner over the various means of communication--via radio, radio relay system, telephone and mobile facilities. The commanders at all levels maintained constant observation of the results achieved in the theater of operations and took the necessary measures at every moment they were required, with the aim of guaranteeing the normal development of the combat actions.

The commanders, moreover, had the opportunity to put into practice the coordination planned for among the various branches, and to verify the combat readiness of the staffs with respect to directing the combat.

Without commanders there is no victory. The correct command of the troops is a given in warfare. Here, during the maneuvers, this fact has also become manifest.

In connection with the movement of the troops one cannot overlook the labor performed by the small units responsible for the technical maintenance and minor repairs required by the battalions. These units operated behind the small units, bringing up the rear of the columns in order to lend technical assistance, eliminate defects and evacuate the damaged vehicles.

During the offensive on the march verification was made of the cohesion and preparation on the part of the tank and motorized infantry units, and of the cooperation among the helicopters, fighter bombers, ground artillery and antiaircraft artillery.

Functioning like a single "fist"; one for all, and all for one.

To achieve victory in modern combat, combat actions must be carried out in an uninterrupted manner both at night and by day, and under any weather conditions. During the "Second Party Congress" maneuvers special attention was paid to the development of night combat actions; and this was reflected in the better moral and psychological preparation of the troops. In this phase rigorous discipline under fire was manifested by all elements participating in the repulsion of the simulated attack by the enemy.

The imperialists may come whenever they wish. We are prepared to meet them in any situation, day or night.

The aviation was also active in support of the ground forces. Using the "called-in air strikes" method of combat action, the group commander was able to utilize this important force on short notice to attack those objectives that could endanger the success of the action. The surface-to-air rockets and bombs battered the targets in the field maneuver area with devastating force. The changes in the parameters and systems for high-speed flight were salient features of the simulated combat that took place in the air.

The pilots give the appearance of being engaged in actual combat. They are doing everything to perfection--as if they were contending with a real enemy.

In modern combat, helicopters are increasingly used because of their ability to transport on short notice sufficient troops and materiel to carry out important missions. They have arrived at the battlefield by flying at low level and taking advantage of the relief of the terrain, with the aim of subsequently landing the small units that will ensure the arrival of the airborne troops without mishaps.

It was precisely these troops--the paratroopers--who were charged with providing a brilliant conclusion to the actions of the Second Party Congress maneuvers. The jump was made from AN-26 transport planes, and was characterized by the great skill and preparation of these men who wear camouflaged uniforms and who accomplished in a satisfactory manner the mission assigned in the simulated rear of the enemy.

The Second Party Congress maneuvers have left a legacy of graphic pictures, facts and anecdotes that attest to the high degree of combat and political preparation which the Revolutionary Armed Forces have in general achieved. We have called this evidence--embodied in photo frames and notebooks--"the maneuvers from the inside," because it was gathered while

marching side by side with the troops themselves, sharing the soldier's trench. It was gathered at the artillery emplacements in the jump area of the paratroops, from the laborious work accomplished at the command posts and staff posts, and in connection with the advance of the tanks and motorized infantry.

1. With the Infantry

The soldier was an excellent storyteller. During rest periods his comrades would ask him to tell one of his exciting stories. The point of his stories was not solely in the anecdote itself: you had to see him gesticulate. He reminded one of a puppet. He was not afraid to exaggerate: quite the contrary. I saw him stand on his head in order to illustrate an amusing story.

On the right flank the units of motorized infantry are carrying out intense defensive actions against the positions of direct contact with the enemy, for the purpose of reaching new lines of terrain and repelling the counterattack.

Because the soldier was standing on his head, his voice came out "upside down"--but his comrades were laughing in a straightforward manner. Infantry troops are traditionally talkative. We Cubans are talkative. Everyone tells his own story without very much circumspection. Such self-confidence does not engender danger but rather security.

The tanks and the infantry are now delivering their fire as they advance. The infantry attacks without alighting from the armored personnel carriers. The infantrymen burst impetuously into the enemy positions, annihilate his forces, and continue their offensive into the enemy's rear. All resources are employed in carrying out these maneuvers.

The soldier was truly a terrific storyteller. "You've got to brighten the lives of these fellows," he said. A pharmacist by profession, he is a reservist, an infantryman. On the day of the maneuvers the most outstanding combatant of his small unit was chosen. His comrades argued in his behalf at the emulation meeting. "During the action," they said, "he was a model of discipline. When one of us was a bit laggard he would make some witty remark to spur us on. He was unquestionably the best. He is the best." Another added: "As a comrade, he is unexcelled."

The enemy begins a disorganized retreat toward the operational rear.

The soldier's name is Jose.

"And your surnames?"

"Just put down, 'Jose the storyteller.'"

"That's all?"

"It doesn't seem like much to you?"

2. All of Them!

Making use of the illumination of the terrain, the antitank artillery--consisting of 57-millimeter guns--delivers fire upon the "enemy's" reconnaissance armored cars and other equipment situated in the front line and in the immediate rear, employing tracer perforating projectiles capable of great penetration.

At the time this situation arose in the course of the night combat we were very close to a battery of antitank guns. The noise produced by the 57-millimeter guns almost made it impossible for us to hear the words of command that were being given periodically. The troops labored untiringly at their fire positions. The gun commanders, gunners, gunner's helpers, loaders and supply personnel seemed unaware of the presence nearby of "outsiders" who from time to time were taking pictures.

"Who are you?" one officer finally decided to ask.

"Newsmen."

"What can I do for you?"

"We'd like to know the results obtained by the 57-millimeter guns."

"Very well, comrade. Up to now we haven't left a single target upright. Over there they are saying the reason we don't miss is because we're firing with lasers."

"Which are the best crews in the battery?"

The officer looks at us with surprise, appearing not to understand the question. He directs his gaze toward each one of the fire positions, slowly, as if looking for something he doesn't find.

"All of them!" he says.

"Surely some combatants have been more outstanding than others. Can you give me their names?"

"All of them!"

The antitank guns continue their systematic and accurate fire. At 800 meters distance the projectiles are annihilating the targets.

All of the targets.

A Kitchen of Excellence

"Man is a being surrounded on all sides by oblivion." This was the definition given by a writer (himself now forgotten) years ago in the preface to a book of his which no one now remembers. One cannot entirely agree with this theory, although the life of that poor fellow would appear to serve as an apt demonstration of his fatalistic theory. One should, however, recognize that the act of forgetting is at the least a "sickness of the times"--a defect very prevalent among us.

These reflections (which are perhaps somewhat exaggerated) become topics of polemicized discussion by our working team when someone--after completing a journalistic visit to one of the units taking part in the "Second Party Congress" maneuvers--remarked that no one had ever written about the missions entrusted to a cook who serves with landing and assault troops. How could this neglect be justified? It then occurred to us that we could--we should--write a short composition on the subject. The leader of the small unit enthusiastically supported our proposal. "It's long overdue," he said.

Ernesto's Hour

Who would have said to Ernesto Che Caballero--on the day he graduated as an assembler at a technological center in Camaguey Province--that he would soon experience one of the most moving and unforgettable emotions of his first 20 years of life? On 28 January 1979 Ernesto was called up for active military service, and the comrades of the Military Committee of Nuevitas, his birthplace, asked him if he wanted to be a paratrooper.

"It's a completely voluntary decision," they informed him. Ernesto today recalls that he was rather frightened, because he had previously not even considered such a possibility. Fright has nothing to do with fear, however.

"I accepted," Ernesto said. "I answered them by saying that if it was necessary I'd jump with a parachute. So after passing the specialized medical exam I joined a unit of landing and assault troops and began training."

"What about your fright?" we asked him.

"It went away," he replied, and went on to explain why. The combatants of the landing and assault troops--because of the nature of their missions--develop a personal and collective discipline that is necessarily based on self-determination, comradeship and courage. These three basic principles combine to develop a spirit of teamwork and uncompromising labor. Ernesto Che Caballero verified this fact for himself during the initial training sessions.

"The instructors--and the most experienced soldiers--are totally committed to enhancing the technical skills of the 'novices.' The interest they displayed gave me confidence. In March of that year I made my first parachute jump. It was for me an unforgettable day. When I touched ground I felt tremendous joy."

"When did you start to work in the kitchen?"

"Shortly after my first jump. The command informed me that it was necessary for me to become a cook, and I stepped forward. It was almost more difficult for me to learn to cook than to make a parachute jump. I didn't even know how to make coffee. Or rather, when I did make coffee no one would drink it!"

"What are the missions and duties of a cook in a landing and assault unit, Ernesto?" we asked. Caballero smiled. He obviously had wanted us to ask that question.

"The same as those of any other specialist in that field--as those of any other cook: to ensure that the troops are well fed. In our case, however, a cook has to be able to carry out this task in any kind of situation. We have to jump with the combatants. We use cargo parachutes to drop our kitchen utensils, and we follow them down in our own parachutes."

"How many jumps have you made?"

"Seven. Four of them as a cook."

"What plans do you have for the time when you receive your discharge?"

"I'd like to continue parachute jumping as a sport, and to return to my trade as an assembler."

"What about the cooking?"

"I think my future wife will like to know that her husband does all right with a skimming ladle."

4. When the Banners Are Raised

The "ta-ta-ta-ta" of the 14.5-millimeter antiaircraft artillery is heard in the field maneuver area. The tracer projectiles rise like fine threads in search of the target that is itself slowly descending in search of the ground.

The gun commanders repeatedly raise and lower the red banners which are the signal to fire on the "enemy."

The smell of gunpowder seems to adhere to one's clothing; it is stifling. The shell cases are jumping--still hot--and falling very close to the members of the gun crew. All eyes attentively follow the luminous dot which is struggling at a height of several hundred meters to escape the marksmanship of the antiaircraft guns.

With this maneuver we have concluded the Training Year. We cannot deny that we were anxious about it, because our commitment was to obtain the highest marks. There was a great deal of tension, but the enthusiasm was even greater. Our combat fire was very successful; it was equal to the combat training received. The reservists performed superbly, to the extent that you couldn't tell who were the regular combatants and who were not.

The "ta-ta-ta-ta" of the 14.5-millimeter antiaircraft artillery is no longer heard in the field maneuver area. The sky is clear, without any luminous points in it to indicate the presence of targets to be knocked down.

The banners of the gun commanders are still.

The antiaircraft guns wait for them to be raised again.

5. Four Fellows

On the right flank, a tank column is moving forward from the rear. "It hasn't rained for days, fortunately, but the roads are still badly flooded," commented Raul Vega Fernandez, the 20-year-old leader of a tank crew. The mud puddles are, in fact, bound and determined to obstruct the maneuvers. On orders from the high command the march is organized into a column of platoons. "None of the four of us had previously taken part in maneuvers like these," the 21-year-old tank driver, Fidel Castellanos, told me. The hot sun burns. The evaporation from the damp ground creates a fog-like effect. At the prescribed location the formation deploys in a line of battle and joins in the counterattack. "This crew--our crew--had been chosen as 'best' in the current training year at the unit level, but daily practice is one thing and maneuvers of this scope are quite another," Joaquin Febi Torres, a 23-year-old artilleryman, explains. The hoarse murmur of the motors underlies the thunder of the explosions. We might say (although the simile isn't very military) that the scene reminds one of a herd of buffalo trampling a meadow. "The most difficult moment so far was the first general practice of the exercise," said Nicolas Arrechea, loader, at 19 the youngest member of the crew. "Imagine: we were left without internal communications inside the tank." The tanks immediately open fire. Not a breeze is stirring anywhere in the field maneuver area. The next rain shower is assembling its storm clouds--or can it be the smoke from the downed targets? Who can say? "We had to communicate by gestures," Joaquin said, resuming his narrative. The infantry now begins its offensive, protected by the tank formation. I overhear favorable

comment: the actions are turning out well for the fellows. I'm glad; they deserve it. "We accomplished our mission in the maneuvers," Fidel said, "despite the difficulties. It was a moment of great tension. Our platoon leader, 2d Lt Juan Carlos Mateo, was right when he told us we had to be prepared for any emergency."

I believe this young tank crew I had the opportunity to visit several days ago is taking part in this counterattack. These four young men--barely 20 years of age--were self-assured and anxious for their unit to obtain a mark of "satisfactory." Now they're in the midst of it. "Yes," Raul had told me. "We have maintained our vanguard status in the maneuvers, but it hasn't been easy. All the comrades, in my opinion, have made an extraordinary effort. We're confident that we'll accomplish our mission on the day of these maneuvers. I'm sure we won't fail." I had taken down his words verbatim in my notebook. In rereading them I realize that to someone who doesn't hear them spoken in the field these words may appear to be somewhat conventional, or--worse still--a cliche. I won't change them, however, for any phrases that have the appearance of originality. I now look toward the battlefront. The tanks are advancing relentlessly. I attempt to count them but lose track. I don't think it's going to rain. I write down in my notebook:

"Raul, Fidel, Joaquin and Nicolas accomplished their mission."

6. The Observer

The MIG-21's can't be seen in the darkness of the moonless night, but you can hear the deafening roar of their turbines at full power. They are arriving at the battlefield, making their approach at a very low altitude.

"Number 204 here. For the entire squadron: crosswind at 3 meters per second."

"And the cloudiness, 204?"

"Good.... Set a course of 100 degrees."

"For the entire squadron: check your armament."

"Altitude?"

"Altitude 2,000 meters, 204."

"I have you in sight; you can descend...."

"Missiles!"

The first pair dive-attacks the points of resistance, command posts and fire positions of the "enemy" artillery. Coming from underneath the wings like swift, fiery arrows, the large-caliber unguided missiles are smashing down here below, raising thick columns of black smoke.

P 34. The Helicopters Arrive at the Theater of Operations

F 35 (top). The MIG-21's Strike a Blow With Air-to-Surface Missiles

P 35 (bottom). The Antitank Artillery

"Target destroyed. You can return 'home.' Number 204 congratulates you."

I didn't have time to ask him for his name: we shall simply call 204 the "observer." From the beginning of the maneuvers my attention had been attracted to this man who from the ground--in the same theater of operations--was directing the missions of the aircraft by means of a radio set.

"It's a reliable apparatus," he said, "and the conversation is heard with great clarity. By using it, I am always on frequency with the planes."

When the fighter planes have left the airfield the flight director turns the command of the planes over to the observer.

"I then become the eyes and ears of the planes," he said. "From my position on the ground I orient them with respect to everything: weather conditions, the enemy's situation.... I guide them in combat: that's the way it is described."

These were the last words I exchanged with the observer, because a squadron of multipurpose fighter planes was already approaching the field maneuver area. According to the tactical concept, these aircraft would deliver a blow on the "enemy" units that were organizing to launch a counterattack.

"Check direction...; speed...; altitude...."

Based on the characteristics of the objectives targeted, the squadron is employing conventional demolition bombs of great explosive power.

"Bombs!"

From the position I occupy close to a command post, I see the small points descending in search of the ground, as the MIG's recover from their dive and gain altitude.

The observer smiles as he writes down in his notebook: "Target destroyed."

7. Political and Party Work

The continuing influence of the Political and Party Work program to a great extent ensured the success of the Second Party Congress maneuvers.

Work was accomplished in this connection under a plan previously prepared by the Political Section of the group of forces that was charged with carrying out the maneuvers, and also under plans prepared in the units and small units and by the party organizations and UJC [Union of Young Communists].

"Within the framework of the policy line to be followed by the political organizations," Lt Col Manuel Carvajal told us, "the development of socialist emulation was envisaged as a fundamental activity which would serve to stimulate the satisfactory accomplishment of the missions assigned before, during and after the maneuvers. At every moment, a great emulative spirit prevailed both among the regular combatants and the reservists."

From the outset efforts were made to create living conditions appropriate to life in the field. Through the hard work of everyone Lenin-Marti halls, gardens and other facilities were constructed to make the stay of the troops there more pleasant.

P 36 [top]

While visiting a motorized infantry regiment we happened upon a performance by the FAR Artists Group. It didn't matter that it was raining; from an improvised open-air stage our combatant-entertainers took their art to wherever the troops were engaged in their field training.

"Parallel to the training taking place in the field," the deputy regimental commander for political work declared, "cultural, sports and recreational activities have been carried out. The effort made by the amateur groups in the various units--groups consisting of officers, sergeants and privates who when the daily training was completed took up their musical instruments to enliven the evening for their comrades--was indeed commendable."

Important experience was gained when officials of the People's Government and the mass organizations of the municipalities of the mobilized reservists went to the various units and fraternized with the reservists. These officials brought letters from members of the men's families, reported on the progress of production at their respective work centers, and endeavored to learn of all the concerns of the reservists who had been integrated into the units in the field.

During the maneuvers the Political and Party Work program was involved--among other things--in publicizing safety measures for the avoidance of accidents, and helped to ensure that the combat and transportation equipment was always in good condition. To this end every type of graphic publicity was utilized, and a newspaper was published in the field to provide the information needed by the troops in training there.

The Political and Party Work program was active during every moment of the 'Second Party Congress maneuvers, in support of all missions assigned by the command.

8. Meeting in the Field Maneuver Area

The noise of the artillery and the whirr of the tanks has now ceased, along with the rattle of the machineguns and the crackle of the rifles. The Second Party Congress maneuvers have concluded. These days of training in the field have been difficult and exhausting, but the combatants eliminated the word "fatigue" from their vocabulary.

The occasion in question is a brief ceremony for the purpose of conducting a summary evaluation. This is the reason for all this activity here in the sun-drenched field maneuver area of a motorized infantry division of the Eastern Army.

It is indeed worth while to point out that by their very nature, tactical maneuvers constitute the basic, culminating and definitive activity that follows a lengthy training process.

As in the case of any other activity, these maneuvers have produced results--and it is to these results that Maj Gen Julio Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the Central Committee and commander of the Eastern Army, addressed himself in this concluding ceremony when he declared:

"With the conclusion of these maneuvers it can be said that the divisional and brigade staffs, and battalion and regimental staffs, were trained to plan for combat and to strengthen combat cohesion; and the preparation acquired by the commanders and officers in respect to making decisions, organizing combat actions and carrying out these actions was quickly evaluated and enhanced. The troops were trained under the complex conditions of a situation which is influenced by the presence of the enemy's air and ground forces...."

That was not all, however. In keeping with the results obtained, Reservist Fernando Sosa Perez, echoing the sentiments of his comrades, emphasized with emotion "...our profound gratitude for the opportunity--and also the high honor--that we have had to prepare ourselves and take part in one of the most important activities of the Eastern Army--an activity which is at the same time an appropriate and joyful salute by the Eastern Army combatants to the great gathering of the Cuban communists, the Second Party Congress. "

Moments of intense joy were experienced at this concluding ceremony, which was also presided over by the representatives of the commander of the Eastern Army, unit commanders, officers, local party officials and Soviet military specialists. The moments of greatest emotion came during the presentation of the certificates to the vanguard personnel and the presentation of the banner to a unit of reservists from Palma Soriano, which proved to be the most distinguished unit. No less important was the reading--by Lt Col Manuel Carvajal Valverde--of an address composed by a division of motorized infantry.

The maneuvers have not yet concluded, however, either for the reservists or for the regular personnel. This fact is emphasized by the commander of the Eastern Army, when he declared that "the reservists have the task--together with perfecting their military and political preparation--of striving to increase the productivity of their labor, to raise the level of their skills, and to master the use of equipment, in order to fulfill production plans and programmed production costs.

"The regular personnel," he said, "have the task of striving--as they continue preparing themselves militarily, technically and politically--to maintain and conserve all equipment and to achieve continuing improvement in living conditions."

In his address Reservist Sosa Perez declared that in the course of the maneuvers the great importance of preparing for the defense of the socialist fatherland had been demonstrated. In this connection Maj Gen Julio

Casas Regueiro declared: "I urge that we continue to raise the level of our combat capability, under the inspiration of three great occasions: the Second Party Congress, and the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Eastern Army and of the Baragua units, in 1981."

The reservists are now returning to the factories and farms. The regular military personnel are already applying the measures for accomplishing the work of maintaining and conserving equipment and weapons. This event was simply a meeting, held in the field maneuver area, for the purpose of making a summary evaluation and proposing new missions.

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CUBATUR TO PROMOTE INFLUX OF FOREIGN TOURISTS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 4 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Jose Gabriel Guma and Enrique Sanz Fals]

[Text] CUBATUR [National and International Tourist Enterprise] will implement a seven-point plan to increase international tourism in Cuba, which last year totaled 200,000 tourists.

This was reported by Jesus Jimenez, director of that enterprise of the INTUR [National Tourist Institute] and chairman of the Organizing Committee of the First Convention of CUBATUR Travel Agents, on the second day of this gathering, which is taking place at the Convention Hall.

The program of support for the work of tour operators and travel agencies includes improvement and simplification of all mechanisms of facilitation with respect to visas and passports, improvement and transformation during this year of the network of stores for tourists, increased efficiency in all services to which tourists are entitled, and more active participation in fairs, expositions and presentations, which contribute to better acquainting those in source countries with what Cuba has to offer.

The other elements of the plan are direct participation in promotion of Cuba in source countries, entailing advertising programs, the first of which has just begun in Canada, with others to be launched soon in other countries; the opening of information, promotion and public relations offices in Frankfurt, Paris, Toronto, Washington and Mexico City in 1980; and improvement of the quality of our advertising media and their variety, with respect to brochures, tourist guides, slides, videotape cassettes and films.

Jimenez noted, "Cuba has, as basic components of its tourist product, numerous incomparable natural resources, a long and rich history to display, a culture that blends the traditional with the modern, and a social system of great politico-economic interest. Supported by a rapidly developing tourism infrastructure and a growing tourist industry composed of countless hotels and other housing facilities located throughout the island, in our chief cities, at the beaches, mountains, lakes, valleys and other points of interest to tourists, these components offer the visitor

a pleasant, comfortable stay. Everything together makes up a varied, multifaceted package capable of satisfying the most stringent demands of tourists from abroad."

The CUBATUR director answered a number of questions asked by representatives of travel agencies and air and sea transport enterprises; and he stated that Cuba has 118 hotels containing over 30,000 beds. He also indicated that at present 18 hotels intended for the tourism network are under construction and nearing completion.

Toward the end, the 272 delegates from 27 countries were shown films, videotapes and slides demonstrating Cuba's tourist product and aspects of the country's socio-economic development.

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BRIEFS

GRADUATES AS TOURIST GUIDES--University graduates have been invited by the enterprise CUBATUR [National and International Tourist Enterprise] to apply for selection as tourist guides. Those applying should fulfill the following requirements: to be a graduate, preferably of the former School of Humanities; to have a degree in history, political science, sociology, foreign languages or physical culture; to be an active part of the revolution; to know a language; to be 37 or younger; to have good personal appearance and speak well. All those interested may apply before 30 June at the CUBATUR Guides Unit, on 23d between N and O, Vedado, between 0800 and 1200 hours, presenting the following personal documents: identity card, certification of educational level, autobiography and six identification photos. The candidates will undergo a selection process for assessment of their qualifications. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 13 Jun 80 p 3] 9085

U.S. ENTERTAINERS VISIT HAVANA--The Karl Marx Theater has announced the only three performances of the Harry Belafonte show, which will include musicians and singers from the United States. The performances will take place on Wednesday, 18 June, Thursday, 19 June, and Friday, 20 June, at 2100 hours. Tickets costing 4 pesos, orchestra, 3 pesos, rear orchestra, 2.5 pesos, first balcony, and 1.5 pesos, second balcony, can be purchased at the theater's box offices beginning today, Friday, 13 June, at the regular hours of 1500 to 2100 hours. We wish to remind those attending the performances that 15 minutes before the show begins, they lose the right to their reserved seat. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 13 June 80 p 2] 9085

CSO: 3010

GUTIERREZ DISCUSSES CORRUPTION, VIOLENCE

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 30 Jul 80 p 32

[Text] The visit to this newspaper by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the Government Revolutionary Junta, in connection with tomorrow's Day of the Journalist, has resulted in a press conference.

The government leader was accompanied by Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, minister of defense, and Col Marco Auerlio Gonzales, a member of COPREFA [Armed Forces Press Committee].

After a greeting for members of the newspaper's editorial staff, with good wishes for each of them and recognition of the news job being done by El MUNDO, Colonel Gutierrez and Colonel Garcia answered questions asked by the editors of this newspaper.

One of the questions dealt with the problem of corruption at the administrative level of government and abuses of authority. Colonel Gutierrez said:

"Corruption is a burden which has been around for a long time and is, therefore, difficult to eradicate from one day to the next. Nevertheless, the Junta has been making an effort since it came into power to put an end to that problem and proof of this is the fact that the Office of the Attorney General has initiated legal action against those accused of this crime. With regard to abuses of authority which occur particularly at the lower levels, the directors of the Security Corps are weekly dismissing those individuals who are not living up to the objective of a sound administration and satisfactory behavior by personnel serving in said corps." Colonel Guitierrez said: "The cleaning out process is complementary to the one being carried out against violence, since it is the intention of this government to have the country travel down the path of order, justice, freedom and work."

To another question about statements made by Colonel Majano to the effect that the Armed Forces' Proclamation would be discredited if violence does not end and that there was an urgent need for dialog with the Revolutionary

Democratic Front [FDR], Colonel Gutierrez said that since the Proclamation's purposes included putting an end to violence if it is not controlled there is no question that this Armed Forces Proclamation objective will not have been reached. As for dialog with the FDR, he said: "In order for a dialog to take place, it is necessary to have two parties. Obviously, those of the FDR are not in favor of a dialog since they are proclaiming armed struggle as the solution to a problem which the Salvadoran people will definitely resolve." He explained that everyone in the Junta expresses his opinion and that if in a given case there is discussion as a result of apparently different viewpoints this does not mean that unity of thought and action does not exist at the Junta level. With reference to the attitude of those who are now abroad conducting a promotional campaign to take over the government, the colonel reminded us that some of these persons had occupied the highest levels of government and that they were full of theory but had done nothing practial for our people who are calling for effective measures for their development and well-being. "The great revolution which they are promoting," Colonel Gutierrez said, "was nothing more than a decree for the dissolution of order.

"I believe," he emphasized, "that this country's problems will be resolved by the people, who are the majority, and not by minority groups which have forgotten the national interest and are only seeking their own objectives, without thinking about what the people really want, namely peace in order to work and a climate of security, with respect for and adherence to human rights."

On this same subject, Colonel Garcia, minister of defense, said that the opposition groups will have a great opportunity during the election process which will take place in due time; however, he said that those so-called revolutionary groups feel panic when there is talk of elections, because they know that the Salvadoran people are not in favor of violence and will give them no support. Colonel Garcia added that the Armed Forces are ready to fully guarantee the election process so that it will be the people who decide what kind of government they prefer.

Another question concerned the National University. Colonel Gutierrez answered it by saying that this matter was being studied by a special committee to determine the most appropriate solution to the problem. He advised that they, i.e., the Junta, are not against teaching freedom and that all kinds of opinions can be expressed at the university, including Marxism, but that it cannot be occupied or used for purposes unrelated to teaching and the academic training of those who attend the university to study for a specific career.

Another question was asked about young Morales Carbonell, son of Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the Junta. Colonel Gutierrez said that the youth's detention was part of the legal procedures and that the case would eventually be heard in a court martial. He added, in response to a question concerning why in this case detention was ordered rather than a

release, as was done in the case of Samayoa Leiva, that this is a court-decision made on the basis of the facts in each case.

For his part, with respect to the detention of Morales Carbonell, the minister of defense said it was worth pointing out that even though the accused is the son of one of the government leaders, this had not exerted influence for his release and that everything had been done in accordance with legal principles.

Another question relating to the dialog between the Junta and sectors opposed to the latter was whether any thought had been given to the moderate elements in the FDR. To this Colonel Gutierrez replied: "Moderate is a relative term because all groups affiliated with the FDR have had the same origin and for publicity purposes have taken refuge in the university. I accept the fact that they are good intellectuals but not moderates; and as concerns the government, it has already tried but did not do a thing."

Finally, on the subject of freedom of speech and referring to the Day of the Journalist, Colonel Gutierrez stated categorically that the Junta was not asking the information media to stop carrying out their news mission, since the Junta understood that this task was the journalist's responsibility. He emphasized, nevertheless, that the job of providing information should be done objectively and truthfully and that it was not acceptable for a news report to be distorted to the detriment of sectors which always expect the truth from their information media.

8143
CSO: 3010

NATIONAL GUARD HEAD DISCUSSES SUBVERSION

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 31 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] "Communism proposes to enslave us, no matter how astutely and hypocritically it presents itself as a liberator," said Col Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, director general of the National Guard, at a reception his organization held for journalists yesterday. The colonel's comment was made in reference to the country's current situation.

The official added that the National Guard is aware that military action alone is not enough to counteract subversion and that it is also necessary to fight in the ideological sector. "What is more," he added, "we must promote intensive action to strengthen our democratic system so that there is participation by all sectors truly representative of Salvadorans who wish to return to peace in order to work for national progress."

On the subject of the new socioeconomic structures adopted by the government, Colonel Vides Casanova said that changes such as agrarian reform and the nationalization of the banking system and foreign trade are actions which translate into social justice for all Salvadorans. He also said that efforts are being made to ensure the exercise of individual freedoms with responsibility and justice to build a strong society capable of resisting the aggression of foreign systems or ideologies.

"At this time, I should like to call upon the few persons who wish to destroy the country to not only examine their consciences but also to move onto the terrain of practicality, reject Marxist teachings and reintegrate themselves decisively and honorably into the social life which the fatherland demands," he said.

He concluded by saying that the press as an institution and journalists as communications professionals have the fullest cooperation of the National Guard "so that their noble mission of service can be carried out with dignity and so that they will be able to tell the truth with the broadest impartiality."

Colonel Vides Casanova made an appeal for reason, reflection and good sense on the part of all Salvadorans and said that a continuing effort is being made to avoid the loss of human life and the destruction of property. He asked parents to help their children with timely counseling to keep them from taking the wrong road.
8143
CSO: 3010

LABOR MINISTRY REMINDS WORKERS NOT TO MISS WORK

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 21 Jul 80 p 21

[Text] The Ministry of Labor and Social Security, in view of the fact that the enemies of freedom of work are trying to paralyze the productive activities of Salvadorans, thus assaulting their economy and welfare, with this notice rouses the workers to attend to their labors and the employers to keep their places of business open without any interruption.

To that end remember that in the Labor Law there are the following clear and definite provisions regarding unjustifiable absences from work:

Article 50, clause 12a, states to the letter:

"The employer will be able to consider the work contract terminated without incurring responsibility for the following reasons: if the worker is absent from his labors without the employer's permission or without justifiable reason for 2 full and consecutive working days or for 3 nonconsecutive working days in the same calendar month, meaning in the latter case not only full days but even half days."

Articles 119 and 171 state: "The worker who does not appear at his job, without justifiable reason on his part, loses his wages corresponding to the days absent, as well as remuneration for the weekly day off."

The ministry invites employers and workers to keep up their normal activities at all times and especially during this week, thus contributing to El Salvador's economic and social development and to a future of peace and tranquillity, which we all want.

San Salvador, 21 July 1980.

9545
CSO: 3010

PRODUCTIVE ALLIANCE DISCUSSES COUNTRY'S PROBLEMS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Jul 80 p 7-B

[Text] Board members of the Salvadoran organization Productive Alliance [AP], which includes El Salvador's industrial, trade and agricultural sectors, have stated that the Jesuits working here are subversives and that the extreme left as much as the extreme right, which are spreading terror in the smallest country in the Americas, represent a minimal part of the population, which does not share their policies.

The AP spokesman emphatically stated that this entire Salvadoran problem is directed and sponsored by Communist governments that want to transform the Caribbean into "a Marxist sea to control the oil routes."

"The extremists have devoted themselves to spreading an unreal picture of what is happening in our country," said the Salvadoran businessmen at a press conference held at the FENALCO [National Federation of Businessmen] headquarters.

The AP, which has just been promoting its principles in Washington and Caracas, where the group was received with visible warmth, is visiting Colombia. Besides speaking to the press, the AP established contact with the heads of Colombian industry and trade and visited the Ministry of Foreign Relations, where AP members revealed the reasons for starting their organization: trying to start a dialog with the present Salvadoran Government junta to contribute ideas aimed at achieving peace in El Salvador.

Right now AP members are pessimistic about the possibility that there will be elections, at least for 2 years. "It is impossible to go to the polls in a country where there is a minimum of 20 deaths daily," one AP member said.

Similarly they rejected the present government junta, whose policies they do not support but are obliged to share because this is the only way to prevent a radical government of the left.

The representatives visiting Colombia are: Juan Vicente Maldonado, executive director of the National Association for Private Enterprise;

Manuel Hinds, former minister of the economy in the first government junta; Carlos Hipolito Murillo, manager of the El Salvador Chamber of Commerce; Alejandro Villabona, vice president of the Union of Heads of Businesses; and Carlos Gonzalez, vice president of the National Federation of Small Business. Mr. Villabona survived a terrorist assassination attempt before starting his promotional tour for the AP.

Another of the subjects covered by the association was the ever-increasing scarcity of currency, which is being hoarded by the rich and the middle classes, which are not depositing their money in banks for fear of terrorism and strikes in a country where the words "hostage," "kidnaping" and "death" have become commonplace.

Analyzing El Salvador's underdevelopment, AP spokesmen attributed it to the country's small area and the terrifying growth of its population, victim of a stagnant economy in which the prices of its exports are fixed by world powers and make competion difficult, as well as to the absolute lack of mineral resources such as gas, oil and coal. These ailments, added to violence and terrorism, have brought deplorable results in this Central American country, which for more than 10 years has experienced the most absolute social and physical insecurity which has become even more marked in the last 2 years.

Regarding armed groups, the AP defined them as follows: "There are minority groups of terrorists who have to be distinguished from the guerrillas, because the first attack the civilian population, while the second fight government soldiers. The left consists of FAPU [United Popular Action Front], LP 28, BPR [Popular Revolutionary Bloc] and FDR [Democratic Revolutionary Front], which in addition to receiving money from communist countries are financed by industry, which pays the ransom for the kidnapings so much in vogue.

"The extreme right, smaller in size and power, is represented by 'The Death Squad' and by a commando group called Order that is invading the Salvadoran countryside and cities with terror."

AP members stated that they are ready to remain in their country and that they have not considered fleeing to invest their capital in other countries. "We will continue generating wealth to distribute it," said the industrialists and businessmen who comprise a new front for action in El Salvador.

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CSO: 3010

ACOEES CONCERNED WITH SAFETY OF ITS MEMBERS

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 15 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] The Association of Foreign Correspondents in El Salvador (ACOEES) has sent us a copy of an open letter to the Government Junta in which it describes actions of which members of the international press have been victims and make the following demands:

1. Full guarantees for the safety of foreign journalists sent to El Salvador and for Salvadoran nationals working for the international news media.

2. Free access to any type of information of world interest and the right to withhold the identity of the source of information.

3. Free circulation of news material toward its destination without any kind of inspection or interference and the right to free mobilization of correspondents and journalists to cover sources of information.

4. The right to provide news with neither self-censorship nor outside censorship, as well as without bugging of telephone or teletype lines.

It also states the following: "In view of the political nature of the attacks on the national and foreign press in El Salvador, ACOEES holds the Government Junta of the Republic responsible for any attempt on their life that journalists may suffer, because the Junta is the highest representative of the constitutionally established state.

"We also wish to clarify that:

"1. Our presence in El Salvador is for professional reasons. We remain outside of any political debate. As professionals we have a right to journalistic judgments.

"2. We place on record the complete repudiation of the horrible assassination of two Salvadoran colleagues, and we ask the Salvadoran Government to step up its investigations to punish the guilty persons as a lesson.

"3. Moreover, we ask the government for an official report on the progress of the investigations as well as for an immediate clarification on the disappearance of journalist Rene Tamsen.

"4. We hope that the Salvadoran Government will instruct the immigration authorities to at no time restrict international journalists' entry and stay in El Salvador."

9545
CSO: 3010

POLITICAL PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS PREELECTION ACTIVITIES

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 25, 26 Aug 80

[Article by Alicia Carrera: "1982: Political Parties Initiate Preelection Activities"]

[25 Aug 80, pp 8, 74, 75]

[Text] With the general elections for president and vice president, deputies and officials of leading municipal entities 18 months away, the Guatemalan political parties are starting to devise the strategies for their election campaigns that will lead them to victory.

The eight legally registered political parties which will be participating in the forthcoming electoral contest are (in alphabetical order): the Nationalist Authentic Central Party [CAN], Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG], Nationalist United Front [FUN], United Revolutionary Front [FUR], National Liberation Movement [MLN], Democratic Institutional Party [PID], Reformist National Party [PNR] and Revolutionary Party [PR].

These parties are already at the height of preelection activity, reorganizing their national, departmental and municipal leadership cadres, as well as preparing their government programs, which are regarded as important before considering the selection of possible presidential candidates.

According to responses from inquiries made among the leaders, the general idea is to prepare the government program first, and subsequently seek the person who would be capable of implementing it. To date, there has been no consensus as to whether that person will be a civilian or a member of the military.

There is consensus among the leaders of the eight registered political parties, three of which will be participating in elections for the first time, on the necessity of forming alliances and coalitions in order to win the elections; because it would be extremely difficult for a single party to win an absolute majority.

The leaders also share the notion of rejecting the extreme groups, because of their recalcitrance. Some are considering the organization of a great nationalist center alliance, in order to achieve unification of forces in the country, and to secure social peace, provided there is success in checking the violence which is hampering the country's development, and the making of the necessary social changes.

Following are the views of the Guatemalan political party leaders:

PID

Dr Jose Trinidad Ucles Ramirez, chairman of the PID's political council and first vice president of the Congress of the Republic, stated: "During this preelection period for 1982, the Democratic Institutional Party is only carrying out the phases which were previously arranged on 1 July 1979.

"These phases are: to plan the elections for mayors of 279 municipalities that were formed in 1980, selecting the individuals best equipped to win in each municipality, as well as providing the necessary organization on the municipal branch level to convert that victory into a reality."

He went on to say: "The aforementioned candidates for mayor were named. There was participation in the elections of 20 April 1980, with the assignment of posts and the taking of office therein, on 15 June of this year. That phase concluded with the second meeting of PID mayors, for the purpose of learning the individual concerns of each municipality in which the PID won, and giving them the necessary assistance for performing the job of the mayors."

He continued: "The mayor's prestige accrues to the benefit not only of the voters who elected him, but also that of our country's development and that of the PID, which brought him to the position in an honorable fashion."

He was asked: "Do you think that the violence in the country could upset the normal holding of elections in 1982?"

He replied: "There is not the slightest doubt that the violence could upset any type of election that is held, in one way or another, and in varying degrees. Hence the need for a peaceful atmosphere, affording a better election process.

"However, we are certain that the 1982 elections will take place with the integrity and honesty which marked the elections of 20 April of this year. At times, peoples of the world have to engage in such civic acts under unfavorable conditions, in order to comply with the terms of the constitution, but the elections must be held, and if they take place peacefully, they will serve their purpose to completion."

He was asked: "Has the PID considered the need for forming preelection alliances?"

"In fact it has. The third phase of our strategy consists of the formation of electoral alliances. In the particular instance of 1980, the goal is to make up a great center in which there is room for all the political institutions that believe in democracy and seek the path of the vote rather than that of bullets to fulfill the aspirations of an entire people.

"The PID was the party which made the most alliances in the last municipal elections and, among other factors, this was one of the bulwarks on which its indisputable victory on the municipal level was based.

"For the presidential elections of 1982, the PID thinks that a government program common to all the parties that will comprise this great center alliance should be devised. Once it has been devised, there should be a selection from among this combination of parties of the two individuals best suited to be candidates for the presidency and the vice-presidency, to carry out that program."

He stressed: "For that reason, the PID will embark upon these discussions with a clean slate, and without any candidate, like the other parties; so that the conclusions therefrom will be the result of their deliberations concerning ideas and individuals. The latter, with the election campaign, which will conclude in March 1982, constitutes the fourth phase for the PID."

He was asked: "Speaking of candidates, which proposition would the PID back, a civilian or a military?"

"The PID has no preference for any proposition, because it always sounds out the desires of the people, and interprets them; inasmuch as, since it is a party, it is only a vehicle for the people's aspirations, and as such it must subject itself to what the vast majorities in the country want.

"This may perhaps be the underlying reason for much of the PID's success in the last three presidential election contests: that of 1970, with Gen Carlos Manuel Arana; that of 1974, with Gen Kjell Laugerud Garcia; and that of 1978, with Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas. Hence, the PID expects to enjoy the confidence of the electorate in 1982."

He concluded by saying: "The PID is not a party serving personal interests, but rather a constitutional vehicle for interpreting a people from the standpoint of their thoughts and the individuals who should lead them."

MLN

Mr Rudy Fuentes Sandoval, deputy director of the MLN, commented: "Before planning the campaign strategy for the 1982 elections, the National Liberation Movement made an evaluation of the municipal elections held on 20 April of this year.

"The national board of directors, together with the departmental ones, has requested a complete report on the situations that they discovered in their respective electoral districts, which will help the board to ascertain how many voters abstained in each municipality. We already know, from our data, that only an average of 17 percent of the voters went to the polls.

"We know that many refrained from voting because they were not prompted to do so in municipal elections; and that others abstained because, in some municipalities, pressure was exerted in favor of certain political entities, which displeased many people.

"Furthermore, the violence that prevailed in the country was also a decisive factor deterring people from voting. Many did not want to antagonize the other candidates. There was a certain amount of fear.

"With this information, the MLN is reinforcing its pertinent organs, in an effort which will end in October, at the latest. We are demanding greater activity on the part of the national directors with respect to the various branches of the party.

"Other members of the MLN are also working actively. The women's branch is reorganizing its subsidiaries in the capital and the departments, and so are the labor branches, which are organizing what is termed the metropolitan branch in the capital. The university group has also been active, contacting representatives from all the universities existing in the country.

"The professional branch has planned to go to the interior of the country to found branches, as has the Liberation Party youth, called MOJULI [Liberation Youth Movement], which, among its activities, held a contest for queen of the outlying areas, who will be crowned the day before the 15 September celebration."

He was asked: "When do you intend to begin the campaign?"

"In January, but we are already reinforcing all the cadres. The violence in the country could have a partial effect on the progress of the campaign, but not a total one. It will affect the places where there are subversive groups, such as Quiche, Quezaltenango and San Marcos, but to a minimal extent."

He was asked: "Have they already chosen a candidate?"

"Mario Sandoval Alarcon, the general director of the MLN, is the candidate selected by the high command, because it is felt that his image is indisputable not only within the party, but also among anticommunist Guatemalans who want peace and democracy for Guatemalans.

"The MLN has a record of over 35 years of anticommunist struggle. The phenomenon of violence that Guatemala is experiencing has converted our candidate into one of the few options left to us Guatemalans. Sandoval Alarcon is well known, both nationally and internationally.

"No decision has been made yet regarding his running mate. We must make an analysis and inquiries to find out who will fit on the ticket, and that will be the candidate for the vice-presidency. There are in the MLN democratic and anticommunist elements of conviction, who could serve as a running mate."

He was asked: "What about political alliances?"

"Our party, because it is democratic, is receptive to dialog. What we are seeking is prosperity, peace and calm for Guatemala. If there is any political group with a doctrine that is the same as, or similar to ours, it will be well received; but it would be allied with our candidate, and the position of vice-president might possibly be negotiated."

He was asked: "Is there already a government plan?"

"Sandoval Alarcon appointed a committee to devise it, which has an appropriate period in which to submit it, after studying the state of the nation."

Mr Fuentes Sandoval concluded by saying: "We expect that, as usual, the honorable citizens who desire the good of the country will support us in the forthcoming campaign."

CAN

Luis Alfonso Lopez, secretary general of the CAN, declared: "After having assessed the recent municipal elections in which the Nationalist Authentic Central Party accrued definite success participating as a political party for the first time, we are evaluating the sociological, political and civic areas.

"We are currently reviewing all viewpoints, our plans and our procedures, as well as matters associated with improved organization throughout the entire republic, with a view toward the forthcoming general elections. We are also reviewing the important information that has been obtained, which has given us background with which to start up a new national plan in the entire republic.

"On the basis of that analysis, we are calling for the nation's peace to be upheld, and for the maintenance of a permanent reign of peace in the entire country, as a sentiment and demonstration of an effective state.

"We in the CAN have perceived that the desires of Guatemalans are inclined toward the attainment of this yearned-for peace. Therefore, we consider it a top priority to maintain the peace, by means of better civic education,

marked by conviction and absolute dedication to Guatemala, putting our nationalist doctrine into practice.

"The CAN is not yet engaged in a preelection campaign, because the people are not in an emotional mood, seeking candidacies or thinking about elections; but rather are seeking their own security, equanimity and peace. Peace is the first thing that we must achieve. This campaign that we in the party are conducting to attain it has no political label. Where politics is concerned, actions take precedence over schedules."

He was asked: "In addition to this campaign for peace, are your branches being reorganized?

"Yes. We now have branches in all the departments. Starting next week, we shall be making departmental visits for the purpose of personal exchanges of views with all the provincial boards.

"The committees that make these tours will ascertain the status of the cadres. We shall give the boards of directors the CAN guidelines, and so that they may operate efficiently, we shall maintain a constant relationship with the members.

"We have reiterated to the leaders and members that we aspire to obtain the greatest good for Guatemalans, noting that matters must be resolved within the institutional framework. There must be a thorough awareness that this should be the aspiration of every good Guatemalan: namely, to maintain everything in an institutional manner."

He was asked: "Have you considered forming preelection alliances?"

"Not yet; we do not have a guide yet. We shall proceed with the branches to state what our position will be. We must make an assessment, and later decide whether to form alliances or coalitions. At the moment, we do not consider this feasible. What we are doing is training people, on the visits that we make to them, and lending them all the assistance that they need.

"What we are preparing in the party is the government plan, but we have not yet considered whether the future candidate will be a civilian or a member of the military, nor what his occupation or field will be. Discrimination is dangerous. We need a Guatemalan who will respond to the historical times in which we are living."

PNR

Edmond Mulet, recording secretary of the Reformist National Party (PNR), said: "We view the general situation in the country with optimism."

He added: "The future is promising for Guatemalans. There is a national awareness of the country's problems and of the causes which have produced

them. Of course, it is not an easy task to overcome corruption, improvisation, violence and lack of vision; but there is a desire among many sectors to apply some solutions.

"The 1982 elections will give an opportunity to groups which have been excluded from the major decisions up until now to make a constructive transformation of our country. The political parties bear the greatest responsibility, because it is now that they must be most careful to avoid placing themselves in the service of political gangsterism which is attempting to control the destiny of Guatemala by various means."

He was asked: "What do you think about the violence that the country is suffering?"

"The violence has been a result of the inability and failure of the extremist groups to make themselves heard through civilized methods. The extreme left cannot win followers when there are dissidents in the Soviet Union, when there are invasions in Afghanistan and when over 100,000 Cubans have become voluntary exiles in only 2 months.

"On the other hand, the extreme right stopped convincing people from the time when there existed inequality of opportunity for advancement, and when, lacking the ideological and political preparation for preserving what it had, it rejected dialog, engaged in repression, destroyed and annihilated. This is a time for making an appeal for harmony. Only a general amnesty for all the conflicting groups can achieve it; because so long as there are some who want to be the conquerors of others, there will be no peace.

"Speaking of political alliances, I can say that, owing to the system of party plurality, alliances are required, but they will be made during the final months before the 1982 elections, when each party has examined closely the behavior of its potential allies or fellow candidates. Since our system is mainly presidentialist, the images of the candidates will have a great deal to do with the formation of the various coalitions."

He was asked: "Has the PNR any candidate in mind for 1982?

"Alejandor Maldonado Aguirre is the PNR's virtual candidate. His record, and his practical, humanist philosophy, as a leader who has proven to make firm decisions at difficult times, have been the focal point for the formation of our rank and file, which has been joined by other groups.

"This has been stated previously, and the PNR's position has not changed in this regard. Everything can be negotiated except the candidacy of Maldonado Aguirre, the program of national self-confidence and our conduct, based on dialog and the repudiation of violence.

"The municipal elections of 20 April of this year were a great experience, and gave us much gratification. On that basis, we are continuing to

organize branches and associated groups, particularly among teachers. We go on tours, and give talks on the proposition for renovation, reform and development that we uphold. By January 1981, when we start the campaign, we shall have a complete organization throughout the entire country."

He was asked: "What about the unity pact made with the FUN?"

"It is a program-related alliance that we made with the Nationalist United Front. That pact is being joined by other political groups which are concerned about the current state of the country. Together, we shall make proposals to the citizenry and the government, suggesting solutions for our most pressing problems."

He concluded by saying: "At the appropriate time, we entities merged in what has been termed the Democratic Alliance will embark upon dialog regarding the 1982 presidential elections."

DC

Mr Alfonso Cabrera, the party's executive, stated: "We shall continue to work on the political organization of Guatemalan Christian Democracy all over the country, despite the fact that the branches have been closed as a result of security measures against the threats to and assassinations of our leaders."

He added: "Throughout the country we have maintained a certain work dynamics, although not on a normal basis, because of the aforementioned problems and the deaths of leaders, which forced us to adopt some safety measures."

He said: "With regard to the next general elections, we are preparing a program for government accomplishments which will be ready by the end of this year. We shall offer it for public discussion.

"A solution for the country's problems must be sought, not through a presidential candidacy, but rather through a concrete policy plan.

"The plan that we shall propose is very important. It calls for the participation of all sectors in the construction of the policy plan. Not only will the parties participate, but all the national sectors as well. This is the only way in which peace will be attained.

"For the normal progress of the preelection period, there must be peace in the country. Possibly next week, we shall propose methods for pacifying the nation, by means of two fundamental requirements.

"The first one is that the level of violence must be reduced, in order to create an atmosphere of security, whereby the citizens may dare participate in the elections. The second is that there be guarantees of the election

results, just as there were in the recent elections for mayor. The important thing is that all sectors participate, so as to restore confidence to the citizens.

"Insofar as a precandidate for the presidency is concerned, DC does not have a candidate as yet. It is not a candidacy, but rather a policy plan that we need. We shall not consider anyone for the present time."

He concluded by saying: "As for political alliances for the elections, alliances must eventually be formed, but we are not yet considering any. This will occur at the proper time."

[26 Aug 80, p 14]

[Text] PR

Angel Hermogenes Martinez, the PR's secretary of organization, said: "The Revolutionary Party is reorganizing its departmental branches, because they have been completely neglected.

"We are going out to the departments for this purpose. Last weekend we went to Izabal, which we toured to hold discussions with the secretaries; and there, as in the other departments which we visited, we noted that our people have a great desire to cooperate with the PR."

He remarked: "In this reorganization preceding the election campaign that is approaching, we are placing emphasis on the youth organization. As an example, we initiated it in Puerto Barrios with 70 enthusiastic young people."

He was asked: "Is the party's internal crisis affecting the efforts?"

"What crisis? What happened was that four deputies who are members of the PR were dissatisfied because they did not win the presidency of the Congress; but there is no problem in the party.

"For the campaign to take place normally, it would be feasible to curb the violence, because that is having an effect. Peace is necessary for the security of individuals, so that we may live in calmness.

"The PR advocates a nationalist proposition that is equidistant from the two extremes, a left of center proposition; and we think that Guatemala should be for us, and that we should solve our own problems, and also that there should be greater social justice.

"As we told our people, we are confident that the state of violence will end. We think that we should remain aloof from the influence of the imperialism

of both the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Cuba, because their doctrine is bad; it prevents the individual from becoming fulfilled as such."

He was asked: "With regard to the future president, which proposition does the PR support, the civilian or the military?"

"I think that, if he were a member of the military who was liked by the people and was capable of executing the government plan that we in the party are devising, we would back him, just as we would a civilian. The important thing is that there be someone capable of carrying out the reforms which will provide greater social justice and participation for the people."

He was asked: "What is your opinion on alliances with other parties?"

"If the time were ideal, and if there were groups or organizations backing the party's plan, it would be feasible to become allied with them. The more organizations there are supporting us, the greater chances there are for victory."

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CSO: 3010

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF COMMENTS ON CURRENT PROBLEMS

Chinchilla Discusses Violence, Salvador

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Army Chief of Staff Gen Mario Enrique Chinchilla stated yesterday that "there is no peace settlement behind the back of the Honduran people" in Honduras's conflict with El Salvador.

The ranking military officer turned aside the accusations by Camilo Gomez y Gomez, a former official at the Honduran Foreign Ministry, who charged that the current administration was negotiating a peace treaty damaging to Honduras's interests.

Chinchilla Carcamo said that the gains made in the peace negotiations "are in keeping with the terms of the Mediation Pact signed with the neighboring republic," adding that the scope of a possible agreement could not be disclosed for the time being because "there are confidential matters preventing this."

The chief of staff acknowledged that the mediation process moving forward with the aid of Peruvian jurist Jose Luis Bustamante Rivero "is being carried out at a slow but sure pace."

We Are Prepared

When questioned as to the army's opinion on the wave of violence that is jolting Central America and its repercussions on Honduras, Chinchilla Carcamo indicated that "living conditions in our country are not the same as those prevailing in our neighbors."

"Each country," he went on to say, "has its own internal problems stemming from the situation in which it finds itself, but that climate will not reach our country because we are on the lookout to combat them."

Political Future

The Honduran Army's second ranking officer feels that the results of the recent balloting "are satisfactory," adding that: "The most important thing is that the military has kept its promise to hold elections and guarantee the electoral process."

Chinchilla Carcamo denied that there are splits within the Armed Forces and indicated that the statements regarding the alleged politicization of the forces "are sheer speculation."

Nevertheless, when questioned as to the possibility that Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia might run for president of the provisional government, he said that "the National Constituent Assembly will decide on that."

The chief of staff feels that the calm prevailing in Honduras "is due to the Armed Forces" and he argued that "the Honduran people had the chance to vote for the candidate of their choice and for the party to which he belongs."

With regard to the internal problems that have arisen in the Liberal Party, he simply said that they are solely the internal affairs of each party. He did, however, describe such developments as "regrettable."

In conclusion, he stated that he had not received any communication regarding his retirement as a general and that none of his comrades-in-arms had been notified to that effect either.

'LA PRENSA' on Chinchilla's Remarks

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Jun 80 p 7

[Editorial: "The Challenge of Violence"]

[Text] Questioned by newsmen at the inauguration of a public works project in Tegucigalpa, Gen Mario Chinchilla, the Armed Forces chief of staff, asserted that the country's authorities are prepared to squelch any outbreak of anarchy that might arise in the country.

In point of fact, as quoted in LA PRENSA's article of 11 June 1980, the ranking officer indicated that "living conditions in our country are not the same as those prevailing in our neighbors," when asked for the army's opinion of the wave of violence jolting Central America and its repercussions on Honduras.

"Each country," he added, "has its own internal problems stemming from the situation in which it finds itself, but that climate will not reach our country because we are on the lookout to combat them."

Furthermore, the general described the results of the 20 April elections as "satisfactory," adding: "The most important thing is that the military has kept its promise to hold elections and guarantee the electoral process."

He also contended that the calm prevailing in Honduras "is due to the Armed Forces," asserting that "the people had the chance to vote for the candidate of their choice and for the party to which he belongs."

As in all statements, there are nuances that ought to be examined and observations that must be made, in order to highlight its authentic features and to weigh those that reflect a point of view rather than an exact and objective description of reality.

First of all, the elections were undeniably free and open, which greatly enhances the prestige of the Armed Forces and has raised to respectable levels Honduras's domestic and international image.

However, the assertion that violence will not reach us is an expression of a legitimate desire, not an absolute certainty.

This is because a germ of violence already exists. We have seen it in the recent crime wave and it is also reflected in the tragic living conditions that most of our people must tolerate.

We have gotten used to the idea that violence exists only where bombs, guns or crimes replace dialog and free elections.

Nevertheless, there is also violence, and quite a bit of it, in the towns that lack the most elementary of public services and where children die because there are no drugs to combat a gastrointestinal infection.

How many rural Honduran babies will die of malnutrition before their first birthday?

No one knows exactly, but we do know that many of them, perhaps thousands, will.

This is an undeclared form of violence, born of underdevelopment, poverty, injustice.

Therefore, when we read that General Chinchilla contends that "we are on the lookout to combat them," referring to the problems besetting Guatemala and El Salvador, we would like to believe that he is talking about the vigorous and consistent measures that are on tap to battle the major ills afflicting Honduran society.

Because although it is true that those who preach hatred, war, the class struggle and revolution have a great deal to do with the blaze scorching a major part of Central America at the moment, it is no less true that agitators have found an appropriate climate in the pathetic conditions of oppression, extreme poverty and disenfranchisement that our peoples are forced to live in.

This does not, of course, mean that we must attack social, political, cultural and economic problems to the exclusion of security matters.

This would be ignoring the real and indisputable fact that although the FRG is one of the most prosperous countries in the world and although its people live very well, terrorist groups such as the ill-famed Baader-Meinhof Gang and other similar gangs have sprung up nonetheless.

So, we also have to pay attention to the police and military front, but while avoiding the extremely serious mistake of believing that repression can replace the struggle for social progress.

Both areas, the sociopolitical and the military, must be attended to with equal zeal, with a simultaneous struggle against poverty and extremist infiltration.

Only in this way will we see to it that our people live in well-being, justice and safety and only in this way will we be able to assert that the declared violence that is decimating Central America will be kept far from our shores...

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ZUNIGA AUGUSTINUS SCORES PINU-LIBERAL 'ALLIANCE'

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Tegucigalpa--Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus told LA PRENSA yesterday that he had no doubt concerning the alliance formed by the Liberal Party and the PINU [Innovation and Unity Party] against the National Party.

The statement was made by the head of the Nationalist legislative group yesterday on the occasion of the selection of the attorney general and deputy attorney general of the republic, positions which were assigned to the attorneys Serapio Hernandez Castellanos and Rafael Rivera Torres, respectively, both of whom are members of the Liberal Party.

The "blue" leader added: "We have no doubt about that alliance, and of course it is working perfectly today. But we consider attorney Hernandez Castellanos to be a splendid professional, for whom we all voted, in recognition of his ability."

Liberals Are Not Gentlemen

Zuniga Augustinus deplored "the lack of gentlemanliness of the Liberals, in failing to abide by a pact concluded with the National Party to have the positions of deputy comptroller and attorney general of the republic filled by members of the National Party."

The Nationalist leader remarked that his party did not feel that it was discriminated against in the elections for the Constituent Assembly, but noted that, "in the last sessions the Liberal Party did not keep its promise. It will be the people who will be called upon to judge such actions."

We Shall Not Withdraw

The head of the Nationalist legislative group said that, henceforth, his party would uphold everything of benefit to the people, adding that, during the period that is approaching (for preparing the constitution), there can be no majority of one sector over another.

He also commented: "During that critical period, we must all remove the party from our minds, and think only of the interests of Honduras."

He said that the National Party would not withdraw from the National Constituent Assembly, "because we are under obligation to carry out the assignment that was given to us."

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CSO: 3010

PINU ISSUES MANIFESTO DESCRIBING PARTY STANCE

Tegucigalpa EL CRONISTA in Spanish 16 Aug 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] The Innovation and Unity Party (PINU), through its leadership entities and constituent representatives, attempting, as has been its constant standard of behavior, to interpret the desires of the vast majorities and to safeguard the interests of the Honduran nation, publicly states the reasons which have prompted its conduct as an institution of public law during the period of time from the elections of 20 April of last year to the present.

Innovation and Unity hailed the mass-scale vote on 20 April as a victory for the Honduran people's pacifist and democratic civic intentions. At the same time, we hailed the victory of the Honduran people in bringing success for the PINU principle that the constitutional government of the republic should be elected by a direct, secret and popular voting. Innovation and Unity was the only national political organization which clearly expressed this desire both before and after the election date.

Also, on a date preceding the elections, we voiced our intention of striving to have the provisional government that was to be organized made up of a broad representation of the parties, and with a program of minimal objectives which was drawn up and executed collectively.

This program would be required to seek the stability and peace of the nation from the threefold political, socioeconomic and cultural standpoint.

In response to the invitation tendered by the then chief of the Military Junta of Government and the Armed Forces, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, Innovation and Unity took part in talks, initially with a delegation from the Armed Forces, and subsequently with the inclusion of representatives from the Liberal and National Parties.

The purpose of these talks was the establishment of the provisional government, the main goal of which would be to organize, guarantee and hold new elections, so as to provide Honduras with a strong constitutional government enjoying broad popular support. In these talks, the PINU reiterated its planks set forth before the elections, emphasizing the need for a program

with minimal objectives for the provisional government, as well as the feasibility of keeping the Armed Forces free from administrative tasks and political activity, insofar as possible.

Innovation and Unity also stated that this position was a result of its desire for Honduras to benefit from a strong, professional and prestigious Army, which would serve as a guarantee of the representative, republican, democratic system. In addition, it cited the necessity for resolute support from the Armed Forces for the provisional government. Insofar as the formation of the provisional cabinet was concerned, the PINU voiced its determination not to seek administrative posts for its members, suggesting that, for this purpose, the results of the last elections should be taken into consideration, as well as the qualities of integrity and ability possessed by those appointed.

Our concern over the government program as a priority was not shared by the representatives of the other two parties, who stressed proportionate formation of the cabinet over other considerations.

The PINU then decided to withdraw its representatives from the talks in question. Since that date in July of this year, the PINU has not taken part in talks regarding the provisional cabinet, for the reasons given. The PINU's lack of interest in participating in the formation of the cabinet stems from its desire to interpret the wishes of its rank and file to have a consistent political instrument that is completely independent and a faithful guardian of the national interests. However, we want to put on record the fact that this absence from the executive body does not represent a systematic opposition to it, but rather a consistent, sincere and patriotic critical position. We also believe that a proportionate distribution of the public administration between the Liberal and National Parties entails the assumption of full responsibility for it.

As for its constituent representation, consisting of authentic representatives of the entire nation, it has been, is now and will continue trying to give an example of what popular representation should be, with no commitment other than the one based primarily on the defense of the interests of the majority of the population and nation of Honduras. This commitment is total, resolute and exclusive, and hence not subject to changes of any kind. In accordance with what has been said, the PINU will discuss with the social organizations both its draft constitution, an endeavor in which it has been engaged, and the potential bills to be submitted subsequently.

The PINU thanks the 35,000 members of our organization, who have the satisfaction of having been consistent before and after the election, for this confidence. To the rest of the citizens, whose hopes have perhaps been thwarted, it offers on this occasion its constituent representation to convey to the top-ranking state entity the voice of the Honduran people, whom we have served since we came into existence.

Innovation and Unity also wishes to go on record as staunchly determined to strive to give the Honduran people, as quickly as possible, a constitutional government elected by direct, secret vote, which will make the changes that will lead us, in peace and liberty, to the fulfillment of our national destiny, avoiding the violence which has beset our neighbors.

This can only be accomplished by giving up petty interests and practicing a new political morality, as Innovation and Unity has wanted, and still wants to practice.

This new political morality is not completely unprecedented, if we look back at leading personages in our history, such as Cabanas and Morazon.

This new political reality is not one that Innovation and Unity is seeking to possess exclusively, but rather one that it wishes to seek together with other Hondurans, in other parties and other organizations.

This concept forces us to view with concern the gap which some are attempting to create between the provisional executive body and the National Constituent Assembly, and the conflict which some wish to establish between civilians and the military.

Such conflicts benefit only the enemies of democracy, at both extremes, who should have been totally defeated on 20 April. We must eliminate this antagonism, which has been artificially created through struggle. Such confrontation will not result in any winners, but rather just one loser: democracy.

On previous occasions in its history, Honduras has managed to propose solutions, change structures and recover lost dialog. It did so with Marco Aurelio Soto and Ramon Rosa during the last century. It did so in this century, with the first presidency of Carlas Andino, and with the second republic of Villeda Morales.

And it can do so now, with a short provisional government which is honest and not repressive, but strong. The great task of building a new Honduras for our children, which at the same time will be a model of democratic change for Central America, cannot tolerate any conflict or antagonism other than that between backwardness and progress, and between integrity and corruption. The corruption, which unquestionably exists, is annoying to the masses, detrimental to our image abroad and suicide for the system. As a test of the practice of these principles of austerity and honesty in public administration, the PINU has already established standards in the National Constituent Assembly, through its representatives in that august chamber, calling for not only economic backing, but also political and moral backing for the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, so that it may efficiently discharge the duties of the public ministry.

Both social change and the battle against corruption, the only sure deterrents to violence, are in urgent need of this new political morality which Innovation and Unity desires.

For the sake of this new political morality, the PINU is not participating in the provisional government. For the sake of this political morality, the PINU does not want the Army to be used as a tool, in the person of its head.

Acting on behalf of this ethical concept, the PINU has voted in the Constituent Assembly with the sole intention of representing, not only its members, but also the other thousands of Hondurans who went to the polls on 20 April surpassing their leaders in civic conscience, good sense and a spirit of constructive change.

Honduras is represented in that assembly, which certain sectors have attempted to discredit: our vices and virtues, our backwardness and our desire for progress, our glory and our misery.

Therefore, the people should follow closely what happens in it, and the press should provide full reports on what is being discussed, in an objective and aboveboard fashion. There, just as in the Army, the political parties, the trade unions or the farmers' organizations, the people will have an opportunity to follow the biblical instruction to know individuals by their works, just as one knows a tree by its fruits.

If we Hondurans believe this, let us act in this way, with an intention for change, with respect for our history and convinced that authority is only a way of serving. Nothing will destroy the peace; nothing will deter the progress. And, after a necessarily brief provisional government, with sound, concrete purposes, in 1981 we shall return to the polls to accomplish what is so urgently needed: the change for peace and liberty.

The path is open; we must not lose sight of it.

Tegucigalpa, D.C., 18 August 1980.

Central Board of Directors of the PINU.

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SELECTED EVENTS IN 'TUNA WAR' DESCRIBED

Firm But Calm Attitude

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 17 Jul 80 pp 1-A, 13-A

[Article by special correspondent Isabel Arvide]

[Text] Tlacolula, Oaxaca, 16 Jul (OEM)--"We will act firmly but calmly," President Lopez-Portillo said here in analyzing tuna and squid fishing problems, pointing out that "we will assert our rights," even by going before the United Nations.

Nevertheless, the chief executive, speaking with the same calm that he has asked of Mexican officials in dealing with the problem, asserted that he did not think that we would have to bring the matter before international organizations, because "I hope that reason prevails."

The chief executive was interviewed during his working tour of the state of Oaxaca. In answer to a question about Mexico's stand on the Cuban boats that are also invading our patrimonial waters, he stated specifically: "Where the same grounds exist, there should be the same response."

The Mexican president stressed: "I have given instructions both to Foreign Relations, Fishing and Navy authorities to act calmly, to deal with things firmly but calmly," inasmuch as these were incidents in a lengthy struggle to resolve the problem of developing resources.

He then stated: "What we want is to grow, and this is a basic foodstuff for the people of Mexico; this is a food resource that we have borne in mind for the Mexican diet. We decided to expand our fleet, and we have done so and will continue to do so."

The president was specific in his analysis of the problem when he noted that we must not forget that this is an incident that is part of an adjustment process which began with the tropical tuna agreement, which set catch quotas in accordance with catch capacity.

"This was a totally unfair system, because the United States had the largest fleet, and we had a small one. This doomed us to zero growth. Therefore, together with other Central American countries, including Costa Rica, we withdrew from the agreement," the president said.

"What basically matters to us, of course, is respect for the principles of law by which we abide, but the fish should not be depleted either," our chief executive said, asserting that Mexico has made efforts, "and we will continue to do so," to have this agreement replaced with another. All of these efforts at a compromise, at resolving the conflict in a reasonable manner should have one basic goal: to see to it that the species are not depleted.

Interviewed after he inaugurated 1.4 billion peso projects in Oaxaca, he explained in addition that at the moment, without the agreements, Mexico is in the worst of situations: "They are invading our jurisdiction as they see fit, and we enforce our rights. What is happening here is that if we concentrate a major, disorderly fishing capacity in this area, we are going to kill the goose, or the tuna, that laid the golden egg. We are going to finish off the species. The reasonable thing is for us to regulate the catch, and that is what we are doing."

Furthermore, expanding on his statements, the chief executive stated that in reality the legal problem is that this species is one of the so-called migratory species, and the argument justifiably is that it does not belong to just the coastal nation.

"For this reason," he stated, "we have to establish an agreement, but in the absence of an agreement, we have to defend our jurisdiction, because otherwise, since they do not accept the conditions that we are setting, there is no agreement, and thus we are in a legal vacuum, which is not at all advisable in this day and age."

The president pointed out in conclusion that of course "we are defending our rights very firmly, because we do have these rights. And in the event that other principles are violated, we will assert our rights through the procedural systems that international law itself provides for."

Separately, during his more than 7-hour tour through the state the chief executive inaugurated the Mitla-Zacatepec Highway, a Mexican Social Security Institute-COPLAMAR hospital in the middle of the Oaxaca Sierra Madre Range, the graphite plant located near the town of San Francisco Telixtlahuaca, a housing complex in the capital of Oaxaca and (symbolically) several other projects in the state. He also presided over a working meeting at which CORETT and National Institute for the Development of the Rural Community and Low-Cost Housing deeds were handed over.

U.S. Envoy's Statement

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 17 Jul 80 pp 1-A, 10-A

[Article by Roberto Aguilar]

[Text] "Neither oil, nor trade nor the illegal aliens should be tied in" with the tuna problem, the U.S. ambassador to Mexico, Dr Julian Nava, said yesterday. He also maintained that "warlike language" should not be used either, because the two nations are interested in a solution, not in creating new problems.

He pointed out that an immediate solution to the problem could be a bilateral agreement between Mexico and the United States, inasmuch as an international solution is a very long-term matter, and the U.S. embargo of Mexican tuna purchases could not be prolonged indefinitely because it would entail very serious consequences for both countries.

The long-term solution, he said, would be for Mexico to rejoin CIAT [Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission] or a new organization that would regulate everything to do with migratory species such as tuna and in which all interested nations would participate.

He pointed out that the tuna problem is just a small part of very broad and fruitful relations in many fields, and "it would be odd for intelligent people to deal with the situation by involving unrelated matters. He categorically denied that the U.S. embargo is a "reprisal" against Mexico.

The ambassador took up the so-called "tuna war" problem at a press conference yesterday that lasted exactly 45 minutes.

He noted that the situation "cannot be described either as a war or as a conflict" between the governments of the United States and Mexico.

"The United States does not doubt that Mexico acted within its rights, since its government has the responsibility and the right to enforce its laws and the president's decrees. Mexico acted totally within its rights."

He added, however: "The United States was forced to apply the laws of its own Congress, which call for an embargo of the product in question." He then added, with a smile: "Now we are at a stalemate," and the negotiations will have to be continued to reach a settlement.

He admitted that the current differences could cause greater friction in relations between the two countries, but he said that negotiation

is the only solution, inasmuch as Mexico is increasingly interested in looking to the sea for new food resources.

Discussing the United States' position toward our country, Ambassador Nava asserted that Washington should give more consideration to Mexico, "with respect, friendship and equal treatment for the benefit of both countries' interests."

He said that he was certain that there would be a solution as long as warlike language is not used to deal with a problem that he described as "differences of opinion on technical matters."

"Today it is no longer a question of ideology or sovereignty; it is simply a technical question," he repeated.

He explained that the United States recognizes Mexico's right to its 200-mile exclusive economic zone and that the only difference is with regard to tuna, because it is regarded as a migratory species, and the U.S. stand is radically different from Mexico's.

"The tuna is a wandering species; it has no home country, and it can just as well be within the 200 miles as in the middle of the Pacific," the ambassador said.

"The problem is to determine whether these rights also extend to migratory species," he stressed.

With regard to the ships that have been seized, he noted that they would have to pay the fines that Mexico has set. He commented, however, that there is some confusion at the moment "because three boats did have the required authorization."

He emphasized once again: "It is not a question of a conflict between governments. The U.S administration was, however, forced to defend the rights of citizens because that is what its laws stipulate."

With regard to the ban on squid fishing imposed on Mexican vessels, he explained that before the "tuna affair" his country had issued a warning with regard to the fishing quotas so that this species would not be depleted, and this was the reason for the American decision.

He then emphasized: "The United States cannot dictate anything to Mexico in any field, but the United States has its domestic laws too."

He then concluded: "Instead of seeing this situation as a conflict, we should see it in its dynamic context, the positive side of it, and not tie in anything unrelated to the tuna problem."

Ambassador Criticized

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 22 Jul 80 pp 4-A, 23-A

[Article by Mauro Jimenez Lazcano]

[Text] Unfortunately, the color of Mr Julian Nava's skin does not make him a Mexican or a Chicano or even a backer of our people's interests. His stand at last Wednesday's press conference was openly and crudely representative of his true interests.

Those who naively thought that the ambassador's dark skin might make him somewhat different from Robert C. Hill, Fulton Freeman, Joseph John Jova, Patrick Lucey or Poinsset from last century, can see today that they were wrong.

Mr Nava is just an ambassador, not a mediator. Interests are interests, and in the old Dulles style, the United States has no friends. The embargo on Mexican tuna will be open ended, and the United States will apply drastic measures in the future as a reprisal for Mexico's actions in defense of its patrimonial waters.

We have to contradict Ambassador Nava. This is not a "technical matter," as he says; it is a basic conflict between two countries. What the United States is really questioning is Mexico's sovereignty over its 200-mile patrimonial sea.

The United States was always against recognizing Mexico's and other countries' patrimonial waters. Several years ago, when our country unilaterally declared its sovereignty over the 200-mile patrimonial sea, it safeguarded for present and future generations an enormous nutritional and mineral storehouse, while declaring the beautiful and bountiful Gulf of California an interior sea.

Mexico's stand was in keeping with a full-fledged worldwide movement among a majority of UN members, and thus in 1977 the U.S. Government itself also declared sovereignty over its 200-mile patrimonial waters.

Our patrimonial waters certainly contain tuna, shrimp, whales and hundreds of other enormously valuable living species, but they also contain oil. The legal struggle starting today with the Mexican Navy's seizure of U.S. pirate vessels and the U.S. embargo on Mexican tuna exports, as well as the expulsion of fishing boats with permits for American territorial waters, could be just the beginning of a lengthy dispute over the resources off Mexico's coasts.

An Overall Problem

Therefore, when Mr Nava says that tuna and oil should not be tied together because they are distinct issues, he is in error. Both questions in many senses are part of the same problem. For example, U.S. reprisals will be taken in many areas: trade, finance, international credit, the braceros.

Mexican-U.S. relations are a whole, which is affected when there is a change in any of its parts. President Lopez-Portillo understood this when on the eve of his latest trip to Washington he indicated that the talks would be conducted "as a package." Of course they were going to talk about oil exports, but they were also going to discuss braceros, vegetables and technology, the Mexican president said on that occasion.

That is why national public opinion was surprised by the PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum] director's statement that the tuna embargo would not affect oil sales. Public reaction led PEMEX to rectify this stand a few days later. It could not be otherwise, because PEMEX cannot and could not control Mexican foreign policy.

The proper approach is unquestionably the one President Lopez-Portillo has pointed out: "...within the framework of international law, we

will carry things to their ultimate consequences..." The chief executive then mentioned the possibility of eventually bringing the conflict before the UN. Meanwhile, the president also said, "we will act calmly."

But neither could we renounce self-defense with any means at our disposal, even oil, especially since now in the United States there is unfortunately not a president but a candidate who seeks to win the "hawk" vote by taking a tough line with Mexico, a country that has shown Mr Carter friendship and cooperation and has sent him oil and gas for the winter.

'Tuna War' Settled Amicably

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 2 Aug 80 pp 1-A, 7-A

[Article by Arturo de Aquino]

[Text] Mexico is authorizing U.S. vessels to fish for tuna and scale varieties inside the country's 200-mile patrimonial waters.

The clearance issued by the Department of Fishing authorities is different from the one made public at the beginning of this week, which permitted 76 American vessels to catch tuna within our 12-mile territorial waters.

In revealing this to EL SOL DE MEXICO, Department of Fishing officials disclosed that for the moment permits to fish inside the 200-mile patrimonial waters were given to two Korean boats and one American vessel.

Nevertheless, they added, additional requests from American boats are under study, and there is a very good chance that they will be approved. Therefore, it was regarded as certain that over the next few weeks there would be more and more foreign vessels fishing in our patrimonial waters.

Fishing Department officials reported that the authorizations issued at the beginning of this week to 76 American boats to operate off the western coast of Baja California Peninsula come under bilateral agreements signed with the authorities of our neighbor to the north.

These permits are exclusively for operations within the 12-mile territorial sea, and any vessel overstepping the limit will be sanctioned.

In signing these agreements, Mexico recognized the "seniority rights" of U.S. fishermen, who have been fishing in the area for several years

and who were affected when Mexico established its jurisdiction over 200 miles of patrimonial sea.

With regard to the other authorization made public yesterday, this paper was told that it was in keeping with international laws under which countries not in a position to fully develop their fishing resources should issue permits so that other nations can utilize the surpluses.

In this case, the feeling is that it will not be until late 1982 that Mexico has a large enough tuna fleet to exploit this species, and only then will we proceed to displace the foreign vessels.

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SOVIETS OFFER TO DEVELOP COUNTRY AS 'BREADBASKET'

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 14 Aug 80 pp 1-A, 10-A

[Article by Miguel Angel de Alba]

[Text] The Soviet Union has lent Mexico its expertise in the production of grains, since both governments intend to turn this country into the Soviet Union's main supplier of these products.

The Soviet ambassador to Mexico, Rostislav Aleksandrovich Sergeyev, asserted this at an impromptu press conference at the University Club.

He pointed out that the Soviet Union has had problems producing all of the grains that it requires and therefore has had to turn to the United States as its breadbasket, by buying close to 1,000 tons of grain for cattle feed.

Nevertheless, he commented, the White House decided to cut grain sales because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which forced the Kremlin to turn to other markets.

In reply to a question, he said that he did not feel that this move was designed to pressure Moscow into ratifying SALT II, inasmuch as Carter and Brezhnev agreed at a meeting a few months ago to do so shortly.

But the United States was not ready to ratify the treaty, and this is why the signing has been delayed.

Referring again to Mexico, he said that economic, cultural and political relations are developing nicely between the two countries, although trade relations are not as good as they could be. In this regard, we hope to boost trade by taking advantage of our economic possibilities.

Among others, he mentioned that we are looking at the possibility of joint investments in the manufacture of machinery. For the time being, we have an agreement with Siderurgica Nacional to manufacture about

1,000 tractors using parts imported from the Soviet Union. This figure can be increased if Mexico so wishes.

These tractors will be used to mechanize Mexican farming, which is experimenting with new technologies, some of them brought over by Soviet scientists. These technologies will increase our harvests, of grains in particular, considerably.

He explained that his country has wideranging experience in this field, since its annual output totals 200 million tons. It has currently had to import about 1,000 tons for cattle feed.

We realistically anticipate, he said, that Mexico could be able to export those grains to us, thus eliminating our dependence on the White House.

With regard to the U.S. election, Aleksandrovich Sergeyev asserted that "we want stable relations with that country, independently of any presidential candidate. I cannot voice an opinion on the one or the other because that would be meddling in that nation's internal affairs."

He was then asked about the Olympic Games and the disqualification of several Mexican athletes. His reply was that "we have to look at things objectively. This was an international event at which the judges were not locals. They were international judges who certified 110 new records (74 Olympic records and 36 world records). There was nothing against Mexican athletes, inasmuch as none of them was disqualified by Soviet judges."

In conclusion, he stated that his country agrees with President Lopez Portillo's stand that no hegemony should come before the sovereignty of nations, whether they are socialist or capitalist.

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CASH IN CIRCULATION INCREASES, 'DOLLARIZATION' DOWN

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO 16 Aug 80 pp 1-A, 15-A

[Article by Fermin Vazquez Legaria]

[Text] Cash in circulation recorded an average increase of 32.7 percent in July. According to the latest statistical report of the Bank of Mexico, the circulating medium increased by 1.2 billion pesos up to last July, a rise of 4.1 percent, whereas over the same period last year the increase was 13.9 billion, a rate of 5.4 percent.

The Bank of Mexico underscored the slackening in the trend towards "dollarization" and asserted that bank deposits rose in 1 year by 235.2 billion pesos, which enabled private and state-private banks to boost lending to 134.5 billion pesos, a significant increase over last year. In July alone, the report states, the rise was 11.2 billion pesos. Moreover, these loans translate into a strong investment boost for the production activities of the industrial and agricultural sectors in particular.

The Central Bank added that thus the rate of increase in circulating medium last July, 32.7 percent, was similar to the rise in July 1979.

The bank stressed that additional deposits in domestic currency continued their upward trend so far this year, "which has brought about a decline in the dollarization" of bank deposits from the same period last year.

Furthermore, the funds from instruments denominated in foreign currencies, especially dollars, rose by only 900 million pesos in July, as compared to 7.1 billion in July 1979.

Thus, the share of domestic currency funds in total additional bank deposits was 88.5 percent from 31 December 1979 to 31 July 1980, as compared to 78 percent over the same period last year.

Total lending by private and state-private banks to nonbanking sectors amounted to 11.2 billion pesos in July alone, a 14.1 percent rise in national currency loans and a 2.9 percent drop in foreign currency loans.

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COLUMNIST DISCUSSES FUTURE OF PESO

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 7 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by Martin Luis Guzman Ferrer]

[Text] A recent television program was turned into a vehicle for explaining why the peso was stable and, at the same time, for justifying the so-called "minidevaluations." The program, of course, was an interview with the director of the Bank of Mexico, Gustavo Romero Kolbeck.

His arguments were sound in justifying why it is wholly unlikely that there will a devaluation or a "sudden adjustment" in the exchange rate. This assessment is based on the bank's economic forecasts, and all indications are that the economic situation is reasonably good. If the economy is doing fine, except for inflation, the value of the peso is quite secure.

In the first place, the national product grew by eight percent in 1979 and it will likely increase at the same pace this year. Secondly, our balance of payments is tending towards the black on its trade account, perhaps for the first time in the country's history. In other words, the country is tending to sell more overseas, to export, than to purchase more overseas, to import. Also, Romero Kolbeck said, revenue from overseas oil sales are expected to reach $12 billion this year alone. We can see from these three reasons why the value of the peso is quite secure.

Furthermore, fourthly, the domestic demand for dollars, the so-called "dollarization," has been dropping sharply in the last few months. Whereas in April the rate was high (the Bank of Mexico estimates that it hit between 30 and 40 percent of bank deposits), it was negative in July. In other words, total bank deposits could be calculated only in pesos, because dollars were being converted into pesos. We can thus conclude that the monetary policy of high interest rates for peso deposits and low interest rates for dollar deposits has been highly beneficial to the nation. This upshot, incidentally, shatters the myth that we have to keep dollar interest rates higher here than

abroad. The mechanism for boosting bank deposits in pesos has been simple and effective. One-year interest rates in pesos, for example, are around 20 percent, whereas in London or New York, for instance, only 9 to 11 percent interest is paid. It will thus be very costly for a person to speculate against the peso and against the country. Our monetary policy has not [illegible] halted the dollarization trend but it has also brought annual [illegible] deposits up to the very respectable figure (in both relative and absolute terms) of 900 billion pesos in round numbers.

Lastly, the director of the Bank of Mexico explained quite rightly that it is very hard for speculators, for those who want to sell their country down the river, to beat down the value of the peso. Speculation can be easily halted, in contrast to what happened in 1976, inasmuch as petroleum revenue is around $12 billion, the country's international reserves have been rising appreciably, and not only do we not owe anything to the International Monetary Fund, but there is almost $55 million in Mexico's favor there. Specifically, the National Banking Convention disclosed that primary reserves (foreign exchange and precious metals) total close to $3.55 billion and that secondary reserves (agreements with foreign countries or with the IMF to support the peso) amount to some $2.66 billion. In other words, the country has more than $6 billion dollars in its favor, and therefore the value of the peso is solid.

All this having been said, and it is obviously true, we still have to explain the importance of the peso minidevaluations in recent months. In point of fact, over the last 6 months the peso has lost 0.08 percent of its value, "just a few centavos," in Romero Kolbeck's words. The exchange rate was 22.87 to the dollar in late 1979, whereas it now stands at 23.09, more or less.

According to the Bank of Mexico, the explanation for this development is basically twofold. On the one hand, it is due to "seasonal fluctuations" in the demand for foreign currency, and on the other, it is part of a monetary policy that has broken with the fixed exchange rate, in other words, the taboo against devaluing the currency. As far as the first explanation is concerned, in the short run and as long as activity is light, when the demand for dollars increases, its price rises slightly, in accordance "with the behavior of the market." As far as the second is concerned, the country has, as we know, adopted a fluctuating or floating exchange rate. In other words, the exchange rate, the value of the peso, must not be inelastic or fixed; it must be commensurate to its real or purchasing power. A person might or might not be in agreement with this mechanism, which is now used throughout the world in capitalist countries, but it is a reality in the international system. Nevertheless, a devaluation of the peso is unlikely under the aforementioned circumstances, not

only on account of what we have pointed out, but also because, as Romero Kolbeck says, if there were serious speculation above and beyond what is seasonal, the Bank of Mexico could intervene with the sizable resources that it has available to maintain the peso's value.

The enduring concern for the peso is inflation. The director of the Bank of Mexico conceded that as of July it was already 15.2 percent. He went on to say that in accordance with general economic policy, the important thing for the country, the priority, was to grow. In other words, we have to provide full employment to around 10 million people, to defend their incomes (with union rights and opportunities) and then ward off inflation. Romero Kolbeck is, in fact, quite right about all this, although he did not take the opportunity to explain what anti-inflation policy the bank is pursuing, because it surely must have one.

One of the few questions that was not served up to him on a silver platter (a poor technique because in order to be convincing, honesty is the best policy) criticized the fact that banks are allowed to pay a piddling 4.5 percent interest on savings accounts. Romero Kolbeck's explanation for this (which had to do with efficient banking practices, not ethics) was far from convincing. He said that of the 29 million persons who have bank accounts, 19 million "prefer" savings accounts. No one, he emphasized, is forcing these people to save their money this way, to malinvest it, one would say. In other words, if people are ignorant and lose money, we have to allow these low-income earners, who are the ones who save this way, to keep making their mistake, because this is not the Bank of Mexico's "responsibility." If inflation is hovering around 25 percent a year, and only 4.5 percent interest is paid on these savings, well that's too bad for those fools. One cannot agree with this "logic." He should have rather said that many of these people are forced to invest their scant, hard-earned savings this way because they cannot come up with the 10,000 peso minimum to open a securities time deposit account. We should also recall that the argument of private banks for not paying higher interest rates on savings accounts is that it costs them a great deal to "manage them." The director of the Bank of Mexico also said that these accounts offered the "appeal" of being almost "at sight"; in other words, the money is readily available. This is not at all convincing because there are virtually liquid securities accounts from which withdrawals can be made up to twice a week. If the Bank of Mexico reduced the 10,000 peso limit and educated low-income earners as to the proper use of securities time deposit accounts, no one would invest their money at 4.5 percent interest. Of course the best thing would be to eliminate those savings accounts and to stop playing along with the banks.

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INFLATION HITS 32.6 PERCENT PACE

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 16 Aug 80 pp 1-A, 13-A

[Article by Miguel Angel de Alba]

[Text] If the rise in prices continues at its present pace, inflation will hit 32.6 percent by year end, according to the statistics furnished by the Bank of Mexico, Alfonso Reyes Medrano, the economic adviser of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), asserted yesterday.

He explained that last month alone the consumer price index rose by 3 percent, bringing the index to 4.1 percent.

Reyes Medrano stressed that the disproportionate rise in prices is due mainly to speculation and to the impact of price increases for generic items which, like sugar, are used as raw materials in addition to being earmarked for mass consumption.

Reyes Medrano pointed out that the above indices are not expected to decline, basing his assertion on the fact that price increases are traditionally the steepest during the final months of the year.

General, professional and rural minimum wages will be more difficult to set the next time because of this high inflation rate.

He said that the CTM would insist that the minimum wages be set after taking into account the regional studies by the unions, which accurately portray the socioeconomic situation of the populace.

He commented in conclusion that the CTM would again fight to have the economic zones for wage purposes reduced further.

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HEAVY INVESTMENT IN STEEL PLANNED FOR DECADE

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 19 Aug 80 pp 1-A, 10-A

[Article by Silvestre Gonzalez Arenas]

[Text] The second stage of the Lazaro Cardenas-Las Truchas Iron and Steel Complex is now under construction; it will boost production capacity to 3 million tons a year.

According to data from stock market analysts, Mexico's "three major" steel mills are planning sizable investments for this year. SIDERMEX [Mexican Iron and Steel Enterprise] (Steel Mills of Mexico, Inc.), Fundidora de Monterrey, and the Lazaro Cardenas-Las Truchas Iron and Steel) will invest almost 70 billion pesos, 64 billion in its Michoacan plant and some 23 billion in Steel Mills of Mexico [sic].

Mexico's iron and steel companies, both government-controlled and private, intend to boost steel output by 11.5 percent a year and reach an annual production of 19.7 million tons this decade.

"In order to achieve this objective, the industry will spend 551.833 billion pesos over the next 10 years, and everything indicates that these billions will be invested," noted the group of analysts from the Allen W. Lloyd and Associates stock market concern in their monthly economic report.

Mexico's three main iron and steel plants (the government-controlled consortium SIDERMEX, HYSLA and (TAMSA) will invest around 89.436 billion pesos this year.

The objectives of the Mexican steelworks are contained in the National Iron and Steel Development Plan, which calls for an increase in output from 7.5 million tons in 1980 to 19.7 million tons in 1990, with an operating capacity of 21 million tons.

HYSLA, which belongs to the steel division of the Alfa Industrial Group, is investing about 17 billion pesos.

Pre-Reducidos de Mexico (PREMEXA) is investing another 2.45 billion pesos, and the Mexican-Swiss joint investment enterprise Acerlan is investing about 320 million pesos.

The HYSLA program, which is the largest ever undertaken by a private firm, is designed to boost its production of hot-rolled and cold-rolled steel and galvanized steel; it will also produce specialty steels.

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RIO ESCONDIDO COAL RESERVES BEING DEVELOPED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 15 Aug 80 pp 1-B, 2-B

[Article by special correspondent Roberto Noriega]

[Text] Piedras Negras, Coahuila, 14 Aug (OEM--Via Telex)--The Rio Escondido deposits will supply the country with 4½ million tons a year of noncoking coal, 70 percent of current coal output. This will be used to fuel the coal-fired powerplant being built there.

In addition, further exploration is in the works which, if successful, would enable another 6 million kilowatts of power-generating capacity to be installed in the northern part of the country. The plant under construction will have a capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts.

This was reported to President Lopez Portillo at the start of his swing through Coahuila today, during which he also inaugurated the Resortes Helicoidales de Rassino Rheem Enterprise. He was told there that the plant would produce enough automotive springs not only to meet domestic demand but also to make Mexico an exporter of this item. The company is associated with SIDERMEX [Mexican Iron and Steel Enterprise].

As far as the production of noncoking coal is concerned, the director of the Rio Escondido coal mine, engineer Fernando Espinosa Velasco, told the chief executive at the entrance to one the company's underground mines that it began extracting coal on 28 July, 3 years after it was established. The thermoelectric powerplant will require 112 million tons of coal over its useful life of 30 years.

Forty international biddings were held in 1 year, Espinosa reported, for the purchase, with IDB funds, of the equipment needed to begin developing the deposits and for other short-, medium- and long-term goals.

The programs that the enterprise has under way and that it has scheduled for the future are important because in accordance with the Federal Government's plans to diversify the use of primary electricity-generating fuels, coal will account for 15 percent (equivalent to total

domestic output in 1980); this will entail the construction of six coal-fired complexes similar to the one that President Lopez Portillo visited today.

Separately, at the spring manufacturing plant, where the president was met by a number of officials, including the director of SIDERMEX, Jorge Laypen Garay, and Rassimo director Sergio Romero Rosro, he was told that the company would invest 112 million pesos in its initial stage.

The plant will produce 455,800 springs to replace the suspension springs in U.S.-made cars. This merchandise is valued at 32 million pesos and will be earmarked in its entirety for the American market.

The chief executive was told that in 1981 output will jump to 3,128,998 units, valued at 265.966 million pesos; 506,160 units valued at 72.6 million pesos will be for the domestic automotive industry.

The plant, on which construction began in November 1979 and which was completed in July of this year, has a 98 million peso investment planned for its second stage.

In inaugurating the plant, President Lopez Portillo symbolically sent off the first shipment of springs to one of its more than 10 clients.

President Lopez Portillo then traveled by helicopter to the town of Nava, after flying over the Los Tajos coal strip mine.

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ELECTRICITY COMMISSION TO INVEST 70 BILLION IN 1981

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 13 Aug 80 p 8

[Article by Sara Lovera]

[Text] The Federal Electricity Commission (CFE) will earmark 70 billion pesos in 1981 for investment programs to guarantee sufficient supplies of inexpensive electricity over the next decade, the director of the government-controlled enterprise, Alberto Escofet Artigas, said yesterday.

He spoke yesterday to Mexico City Rotarians and after pointing out that the program of electric power restrictions that was applied over the last 7 weeks was a success, he cautioned that given the complexity of the industry, the energy conservation measures would have to continue in the near-term future in nonproductive areas so that the crisis would not return.

As far as the investment program is concerned, he pointed out that a number of projects have been started and will go on line in 1981, thanks to a direct government subsidy of 17.5 billion pesos. A similar amount will come from service charges and specific subsidies, and 35 billion pesos will come from both domestic and outside financing.

Escofet gave the Rotarians, most of whom are businessmen, a brief summary of the activities of the CFE, noting that at present the industry provides electric power to 22,000 towns, which makes it the industry with the widest coverage in Mexico. It serves 9.2 million household and industrial consumers and in administrative terms it has to take care of something like 70 million meter readings, bills, receipts and collections a year.

In light of this, he said, it is to be expected that mistakes will be made, but he asserted that very few are.

Technically speaking, in order to provide service to almost all of the country's inhabitants, with the exception of 80,000 villages with fewer than 500 persons, it operates with 14 million kilowatts, generated by 500 electrical units. Only 70 of these units are modern (less than 10 years old), while 430 are older, and many date from last century.

He asserted that the interconnected system has been a major gain and that over the next decade the peninsulas of Baja California and Yucatan would be brought into this system.

With this system, conservation measures, necessary future rate changes and the planned growth of the industry, the CFE will be able to provide relatively good service for many years.

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TOPOLOBAMBO BEING DEVELOPED AS INDUSTRIAL PORT

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 15 Aug 80 pp 1-F, 8-F

[Article by Carmen Aida]

[Text] Topolobambo, Sinaloa (OEM)--Genaro Gallegos Orona, repeating what PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum] director Jorge Diaz Serrano said on his visit to Mazatlan on Navy Day, has asserted that Mexican gasoline is the most inexpensive in the world. Gallegos Orono is the resident construction engineer for the projects that PEMEX is investing about 1.3 billion pesos to build here by the hill known as Jabali. About 600 million pesos have been spent so far.

This naturally beautiful port has been given consideration countless times in construction projects, among them the much touted "Sea of Cortes Tourist Circuit," whose discoverer, Albert I. Owen, an engineer, saw it as having so much potential. Although it was not given any budgetary funds for many years, it is now getting two major allocations, one from PEMEX and the other, a 500 million peso investment, for the Las Gallinas de PROPEMEX Project.
This project includes a tuna freezing and processing plant, a sardine freezing and processing plant, a shrimp freezing unit, a fishmeal factory and a filleting plant.

The PEMEX investment is turning Jabali Hill, where only giant and other smaller cactuses have grown for thousands of years, into a deposit of ammonia, propane, fuel oil and distillates. Along with these plants, a multipurpose pipeline is being built from Los Mochis to Culiacan, as well as a pier with a 350-meter long viaduct that is now completed.

The pier alone, which will be for exclusive PEMEX use, costs 120 million pesos, and unlike all other piers built so far, it has metal, instead of concrete piles.

Multipurpose Pipeline To Be Completed This Year, Rest in 1981

Two years after construction work began, the 380 million peso multipurpose pipeline is about to be completed. From a pump house it will carry distillates a distance of 240 kilometers.

"This is a sizeable project for the area, and although products are not going to be produced here, they are going to be stored and distributed to consumers, thus guaranteeing supplies and preventing contamination," stressed Gallegos Orona. He added that the products will be coming from the Salina Cruz Refinery, that they are currently moved through the port of Guaymas in tanks and that with the plants being built here in Topolobampo, the Sinaloa area will be covered. "They will have supplies here and in Mazatlan."

Each of the ammonia and propane storage tanks are 25 meters high and 42 meters in diameter and can hold 20,000 tons. They still have their natural steel color but will soon be painted white with the green and yellow PEMEX stripes. The two fuel oil storage tanks have a 100,000 barrel capacity each (a barrel contains 159 liters), and at the foot of Jabali Hill there are two more tanks for diesel fuel that can hold 100,000 barrels each. In addition, there are the ammonia and propane handling tanks and a tower to burn off the wastes from the pump house, thus preventing pollution and leaks. The administrative offices and the almost completed housing for the technicians are located on the 52 hectares of level land that was expropriated from the "Rosendo G. Castro" Ejido.

Jormac S.A. (which is in charge of the fuel oil area) and Constructora General del Norte were given most of the contract: compressor, ammonia and propane plants, pier and tower. We were unable to gather more information about the pipeline because the offices, headed by Angel Bonilla, are in Los Mochis. The reports are that it is scheduled to be completed in a year and a half, in other words, in late 1981.

The pier, at a spot known as Punta Ayon, faces out to sea. This is known as a finger-type wharf, like all of the installations for unloading and other maneuvers at this storage plant.

The work is 50 percent completed. The piping is being installed; the number two cluster of piles is being inserted; the mooring platform is going in; a 100-meter section of the viaduct is finished, with 250 meters left, and the walkways and the railing also have yet to be completed.

When all of the pier facilities are in place, deep-draft vessels will be able to enter the port, and as we have said, this wharf is not for

tourist purposes; it is strictly for commercial use and belongs exclusively to PEMEX. Remaining to be installed are two platforms and two clusters of piles (which are for mooring ships). A new feature of this pier is its metal piles. It has cathode shielding, which makes it resistant to the material that the piping is made of and prevents rust. Its mechanized equipment will be able to unload simultaneously two 25-ton vessels in 35 hours.

Problems To Cope With

The construction companies have found a port without services. "We have to go to Los Mochis to make our phone calls, because it's a hassle here, and the highway is another problem." So then, Topolobambo is being extended in one direction and contracted in another. It is indeed growing, with ties to Mazatlan and Guaymas, but it is growing like a little monster, over here yes, over there no.

Thanks to PEMEX and PROPEMEX there are temporary job sources for workers, albeit without future prospects. These day laborers receive the minimum wage, are not paid for their seventh day but do have social security.

From far away you can see the storage tanks, some 25 meters high, others 15 meters high. Soon there will be no problem supplying fuel to Sinaloa. This will be one more factor spurring development there, which has not been harmonious, because we are still exporting raw materials since farmers are showing continued resistance to involvement in agroindustry.

The fuel problem will cease to be one. Therefore, there is no reason to delay the beginning of the industrial stage of this "progressive-minded" state.

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COMMANDER ARCE EXPLAINS NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS IN POLICE FORCE

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 16 Aug 80 p 12

[Text] Revolutionary Commander Bayardo Arce Castano charged that some elements are attempting to make political use of the weaknesses of the Sandinista police force in order to blacken the image of the police.

This strong charge by the president of the council of state was made in the last session of this joint legislative body which was devoted to debating a report from the ministry of the interior, explaining the reasons for the recent raids by the Sandinista police. The report was essentially self-critical, and gave a great many reasons why mistakes have been made.

Commander Arce made this charge after representatives of private initiative and of the PSC [Social Christian Party] tried to question the report in a negative manner. The report was provided by the ministry of the interior, and dealt with the raids conducted by the Sandinista police force in the days following 19 July.

Bills Under Discussion

Commander Arce said that "the revolution has been considering a number of aspects and is prepared to correct a series of steps that were taken, because they do not fit the reality that we inherited from the Somozist dictatorship."

He said that every revolution, in its beginning, has romantic features. One of these, in our case, is the laws that were passed in the first days of the revolution, when we were

trying to establish an institutional system quickly, without bothering to determine whether or not we had the base, the infrastructure needed so that the laws could be properly enforced.

"The Sandinist police force and the ministry of the Interior, through the government junta, are discussing bills to revise procedures," said Commander Arce.

He cited as an example the fact that in Nicaragua only 24 hours are allowed for processing an arrested person. This time is not adequate for the Nicaraguan police force, which has no specialized personnel and no technically trained elements.

He pointed out that in the United States--with a lengthy police history--72 hours are allowed. But here, because of the Somozist demagogy, the 24-hour requirement was not met. Now, because of limitations and the lack of structural and organizational capacity, no one can be investigated in such a short time.

Referring to the raids in themselves, he said that while they were portrayed as repressive, they were not. He added that repression is one thing, and what appears to be repressive is something else. And the Sandinist police force is not repressive.

The methods used in police work are interrogation, pursuit, and investigation. The methods employed in the past were beatings, torture, and intimidation.

Mistakes Must To Corrected

Comrade Arce said that it is hoped that the various sectors of the nation will adopt an understanding attitude about the limitations of the police force.

It will be the job of the council of state and of the defense commission to propose a series of realistic, specific measures which will help the police to improve, which is the desire of the police force itself.

He indicated that it is the intention of the members of the police force to correct the mistakes that have been made; they are making efforts to improve, though they are limited by a membership of 20 percent illiterates, as well as some other problems.

FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] Cadres Arrested

Referring to statements made by the Social Christian Party to the effect that members of that organization were jailed in the police raids, Comrade Arce said the following:

"There may well have been persons injured. Anyone jailed is injured. But the police force has also been injured."

He said that in these raids even some FSLN militants were arrested. A protest was made to the ministry of the interior, but first the records of all the activists arrested were reviewed.

He pointed out that any organization--even the PSC or the UPANIC [Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural Producers] will not go to any lengths to protect the members of the organization.

He warned that if they want to defend anyone, it would be dangerous for them to act as spokesmen for criminals and counterrevolutionaries who may make use of these organizations in order to commit acts against the revolution itself. It is important to consider this aspect when dealing with such problems, which will continue to arise.

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ELECTIONS SEEN AS INSTRUMENT OF PEOPLE

Will Elections Be Held?

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Roberto Cardenal Ch.]

[Text] Now that the first anniversary of the revolution has come and gone, the democratic political parties and the private sector have begun to talk about elections and the need to set a date so that the existing promise will become a more stable and palpable commitment.

In this article, rather than repeat the arguments of the democratic political parties and private sector, I will attempt to respond to the arguments given by those in government for not setting a date for the elections.

We can separate the arguments offered into two categories: one which maintains that the elections will be held, that the commitment is being kept but that the time is not ripe to set a date because that would distract the country from its principal task which is economic recovery, or that the people have not yet asked for them, etc. The other line of thought maintains that elections are not necessary, that the people have already voted, that holding elections would be the equivalent of causing pluralism to disappear, since the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] would win them so decisively that the other political groups would be left without participation in the government, that elections are a phenomenon of middle-class democracy and that they do not fit in a socialist society, etc., etc.

We feel that this dual evaluation of elections makes it more necessary than ever to set a date since it would increase the credibility of that group which says that it is keeping its promise of elections at a time when its credibility is weakened by what other high officials in the government are saying publicly, namely that the elections are unnecessary or inappropriate.

With respect to the economic recovery, we feel that with the announcement of a date the private sector in this country and in the neighboring countries with which we trade or which are financing us would see us as a

country determined to fulfill its democratic commitments, a country which is ready to be measured periodically against parties so that the people will have an opportunity to decide which of them best satisfies their aspirations; the private sector would see a government within the framework of a system open to change in contrast to a government cloaking itself in a totalitarian mantle which covers abuses and successes. All this would give confidence to investors and would give them the certainty that their contributions will be respected without any arbitrary changing of the rules of the game. It would be a measure which would dissipate the fear of totalitarianism and, therefore, the fear of investing.

It has also been said that our people have not requested elections. On programs such as "Linea Directa" [Direct Line], "Cara al Pueblo" [Face to Face with the People] or "Cabildos Abiertos" [Open Forums] no one has asked for elections and therefore it is deduced that no one wants them. That seems to us a childish and demogogic argument, since it would indicate that anything not asked for in the programs is not wanted by the people. For example, no one has asked to be a member of the people's militias, nor asked to get married, nor asked that they be given a house, nor asked for many other things, but we cannot deduce that the people do not want all those things.

Our people have always asked for elections, have put their faith in them and have seen them as part of their ethos and civil life as long as they have been permitted to make use of this right. By means of elections, the people elect the leaders of trade unions and popular organizations; by means of elections, the people decide who will be the mayor of Monimbo; by means of elections, the people elect those in every group who will be representatives to the Council of State. The Council of State selected its leadership by means of votes, and votes are being used by the Government Junta and the leadership of the FSLN to make their decisions. By means of elections, the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees] are elected; company boards of directors make their decisions by means of votes, etc.

Other groups say that elections cannot be held because the electoral system favors the middle class since it has economic power, etc. To this we reply that the shoe is now on the other foot. Now the FSLN has in its hands all the economic power that the Somozas held, in addition to economic power over other confiscated properties which were not held by the Somozas. What is more the FSLN has the power of the state so that those who might fear the lack of fairness in any election would be the private sector and the democratic parties, since it is the FSLN which controls the wealth, the means of communications, human and economic resources and the power and the means to strengthen its popular organizations. It is in the best position to make promises, to mobilize itself, to identify the interests of the state with the interests of the future voters, to indoctrinate the people so that they will follow the party's watchwords, to offer public positions, and in short to use the machinery of the state to win elections. However, although elections may merely serve to justify the presence of

governments currently in power, for all the reasons cited previously we feel that elections are proper because it is not a question of attempting to win them or to gain power but rather of putting pluralism into practice, strengthening democracy and giving the people the option to choose among the ideologies, social programs, personalities, forms of government and so forth presented by the various parties and candidates.

What is more, the belief that the people have already voted because they fought against Somoza or because they assembled in great numbers in the 17 July Square is to reach a faulty conclusion from a sound premise. We must take into consideration the fact that electing is choosing between two or more alternatives. To believe, for example, that a TV program is infinitely popular because it has an enormous audience in a country which only has one TV channel is to close one's eyes to the truth. It is one thing to see what the people do when they have two or more alternatives and quite another when they only have one choice. The only way to determine whether they are happy with the one-party form of government is through elections. Then the people have the entire say; all become equal, and from the sum of each will the will of all the people is obtained.

Finally, if after those elections it turns out that none of the political parties receives more than 5 percent of the votes, then they will have no political representation since what they are seeking are not gifts but rather duly won rights which oblige others to respect them.

As a final thought for those who do not want to hold elections: It is not right to accuse and attack the military men in Bolivia who did not respect the outcome of an election and in this country to deny the people's right to go to the polls.

Importance of Elections

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Mario Alfaro Alvarado]

[Text] One year after the popular victory over the Somoza dictatorship, there is persistent talk about elections. It is obvious that there is growing interest on the part of the Nicaraguan people to know when these elections will be held, elections for which they struggled for 45 years.

Public opinion now has the opportunity to think, speak, write and comment on the elections, their importance and their significance for the life of the citizen and for public freedoms. It is a good exercise in civics because it will permit the people to identify with the very essence of democracy. How, then, is it possible to conceive of democracy without free and honest elections?

Democracy customarily is defined in many ways. But no definition is valid if free elections and choices of government are not included in it as basic elements.

Free elections, a universal and secret ballot and freely elected governments are the very essence of democracy. And that is the kind of democracy which the people of Nicaragua have dreamed of having since independence and which they have never had.

Rivers of blood have flowed in the fields and cities of the fatherland in the cause of freedom and democracy. Hundreds of lives have been sacrificed so that this distressed country could one day have a free and honest election.

Elections are not a mere formality, a constitutional "mandate" which must be complied with in one way or another. Elections are the mechanism by means of which the people legitimately exercise their inalienable right to govern themselves and to delegate authority to those citizens whom they have freely chosen to govern in their name.

Elections have three basic purposes: 1. They limit the exercise of power and keep a candidate or a party from installing a dictatorship and doing what they will with the country and its inhabitants. 2. They permit the people, within the time frame established by the constitution and laws, to change the ruler or the party to which the ruler belongs for another party which seems better to them. 3. They enable the people to exercise their sovereign right and install a government in accordance with their wishes and criteria, thereby confirming that the people alone are the sole and legitimate source of authority in the nation.

What is important here and now is that free, democratic and honest elections be held for the first time in the history of Nicaragua and not that such and such party or such and such candidate win the elections. It is not the coming to power of a specific party which is most important, even though that coming to power is accomplished by means of free and honest elections. What is important is that it is the people who in general, secret and guaranteed elections elect the candidate or party of their choice.

All parties have the right--and they always exercise that right--to say that they have the majority of the voters in their ranks and that they "will sweep" the elections. Anything can be said; however, what counts is to demonstrate with free and secret votes deposited in ballot boxes that in reality one party has the support and confidence of the majority of the people.

A party which really has great popular support has no reason to avoid the test of elections. On the contrary, it should be eager to demonstrate its popularity and the confidence which the people have placed in it.

Gaining power is not what should inspire political parties but rather honestly and cleanly winning elections so that they can put a good government in operation. There are many ways to win elections; however, there is only one way to win them legally and honorably: by means of universal and secret suffrage.

It is not coming to power per se which should motivate a political party but rather gaining power through the will of the people in order to serve these selfsame people, those who gave the party their votes as well as those who did not. To govern and govern well has to be the political objective of the parties.

The political tragedy of Nicaragua has its origin in the absence of free elections throughout its entire independent life. The two historical parties which have dominated the national political scene until now alternated in power by overthrowing one another by force of arms. Once in power, the victorious party always resorted to fraud to "win" elections and maintain control of the state. That is until the other party overthrew it and imposed its own dictatorship disguised as democracy.

Over the years this practice, to the shame of Nicaragua, turned into a deep-seated custom and engendered such party rivalry that it produced the freebooting and bloody dictatorships of Zelaya and Somoza. Election fraud engenders dictatorships and the latter, in turn, promote election fraud. How is this vicious circle to be broken?

It has already been broken. The Nicaraguan people broke it once and for all with the defeat of Somoza and his corrupt clique. Now that victory must be consolidated. The sure way to achieve this is by selecting a legitimate government through free and democratic elections.

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DANIEL ORTEGA WARNS WORKERS AGAINST IMPROPER ELECTIONS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 16 Aug 80 p 12

[Text] "The people have won the right to elections with their blood, but it is necessary for the people to go through a process of consolidation and transformation and popular democracy, which means that the workers will choose their representatives in democratic assemblies; this is a true democracy."

This statement was made yesterday evening by Revolutionary Commander Daniel Ortega, while speaking to 620 workers from the "El Porvenir Industrial Complex" on the "Face the People" program.

"The elections," said Ortega,"are being called for by a small minority. They want elections that will coincide with their interests, elections in which the bosses will decide who the representatives should be. They are trying to confuse the people and give them the feeling that the revolution is depriving the people of their right to elect."

The decision to give a vote to a representative, said Revolutionary Commander Ortega, is a right that has been won by the Nicaraguan people. The FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] and the National Reconstruction Government Junta will not make use of this right to set up election machinery of the type we had in the past.

The struggle of the people against the Somozist dictatorship, he pointed out, is a way of voting that has more force than simply marking a ballot. The people have shed their blood; this is a vote which carries much significance, said Ortega.

There have been elections in Nicaragua already, but we are not going to remain paralyzed by keeping elections going constantly; that would mean immobility under the guise of participation by the people, said the revolutionary leader.

The member of the government junta pointed out that we should not believe that, because we have a strong revolutionary government, it will use its tools of power to dominate our people. As an example he cited the fact that the revolution has been teaching people to read and has given weapons to the people. That is a great proof of democracy.

Comrade Sergio Ramirez Mercado said that the elections after the triumph of the revolution will be different and that our vote will be more aware.

We don't want meaningless elections, said Ramirez; that would be worthless.

Hearing a small minority talk about elections, it would seem that they don't want to elect conscientious officials who have made a commitment to the people, but rather that they want the traditional sort of elections.

He gave the following example of the sort of elections that this minority wants: a millionaire candidate, because he has more money, can import thousands of shirts with his name printed on them. He can give away radios, sewing machines, etc., thinking that in that way he can win votes in Nicaragua. But now he would be totally mistaken, because such elections would be meaningless. And now, with half a million Nicaraguans having been taught to read, such elections would be impossible.

He added that the people will vote for their own interests. We shall see, he said, who will vote for the agrarian reform program to be improved or who will vote for the return of confiscated lands; who will vote for the expansion of the property owned by the people or who will vote to have the confiscated factories returned to their former owners; who will vote for an expansion of the literacy program or who will vote for a traditional education system such as the one we had in the past under Somozism; who will vote for this nation to continue to be sovereign and independent or who will vote for a return of the old relations such as those with the United States in the past.

These will be the true elections, said Ramirez. Then we will see how the people will vote, whether they will vote for their own interests or for the interests of a minority. And when we can determine that, it will not matter how many employees the government has. It will only matter how many thinking men and women there are in the nation.

During this appearance by our leaders, the following persons were present: Commander Daniel Ortega, Sergio Ramirez, member of the government junta, Minister of Labor Virgilio Godoy, and Vice Minister of Industry Ernesto Leal.

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JOURNALISM ISSUES, PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

'LA PRENSA' Is Independent

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial by Pablo Antonio Cuadra]

[Text] We have chosen the most difficult course within the Nicaraguan journalistic tradition. Not to be a party paper. Not to be a government paper, but also, not to be an opposition paper. Not to act as a means of defense or attack, but as a meeting place. And this is difficult because such a position demands objectivity and in our training period of 45 years under a dictatorship, the journalist, like the guerrilla, comes from battle and is accustomed to attack, to information strongly tainted with subjectivity.

We are trying to train our personnel for this new and revolutionary mission of independence. We want to identify ourselves positively with the transformations in our country and in our people, and within this identification, and starting from that point, we want to open ourselves up to pluralism of different opinions and to make room for constructive independent criticism.

But, added to the resistance that always opposes any change in routine or in custom--such as subjectivity in Nicaraguan journalism--we find ourselves facing another obstacle--government criticism when we make a mistake. Its spokesmen ask us to be objective, but criticize us without objectivity. They don't refer to our mistakes but to our "intentions." They suppose us to be ill-intentioned and based on that subjective point of view, they attack us.

I am not saying that our mistakes should not be pointed out and condemned. By so doing, that will make us continue to become more objective. What I am asking is that an enemy not be manufactured where there is no enemy. We are just as interested in the revolution and in its success as are the people in the government today. Our criticism, when it is made, is not so that the revolution will fail, but on the contrary, so that it will not fail or so that it will not stumble. We do this because we are all in this together, we are all following the same course. Some of us lead the way, others remove obstacles blocking the path, and still others point out changes in direction when they occur.

We have compared our journalism with the democratic organ of the government, the Council of State. An organ of pluralist expression within the revolution. An organ of freedom of opinion that provides the points of view of those who are taking part in the process of Nicaragua's transformation. LA PRENSA seeks to be a meeting place for the free expression of a nation that now controls its own history. That freedom is what we have structured our independence for, and we want this difficult objectivity in order to defend our independence. We have not always been objective. Let us be the first to admit that! But we are working toward this objectivity because we consider that to be our contribution to the revolution of a free people who deserve to be kept informed, with absolute impartiality, on the history that is now being written, and who deserve to take part in this history with their ideas, their opinions, and their criticisms.

'LA PRENSA' To Serve Nation

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Today LA PRENSA aspires, more than ever before, to create a journalism at the service of the unity and peace of the Nicaraguan family. But there are serious difficulties involved in doing so.

One of the most serious problems is the mental heritage left us by the long years of struggle against the dictatorship. Nicaraguan journalists became accustomed to a state of battle. Prompt in accusation, in a sarcastic or direct attack, in systematic, harsh, and frequently negative criticism. The nature of the political antagonism experienced at that time made any self-criticism or a modest recognition of error

difficult. That meant a show of weakness and provided a target for the enemy--ready to ruthlessly exploit any admission of weakness. And recognizing any positive aspects in the oppressive regime was playing into the hands of its propaganda machinery. For that reason the journalist kept quiet about any praiseworthy actions, like rare oases, done at times by some members of the government.

The time in which our national journalism was subject to these rules was a long one. It can practically be said that almost all of us Nicaraguan journalists were born and lived under these rules. The young journalist wrote his first stories in a journalism at war. So all of his habits, from routine journalistic practices to the way he presented his stories, were tainted, profoundly shaped by the imperatives of the times. He didn't conceive of a different form of journalism, since he had never had an opportunity to escape from this terrible circle that our situation created and reinforced.

Confronted also with a regime lacking any ideology or any philosophy of government, confronted with a small gangster-like clique, highly skilled in cynicism, the journalist also lost his sense of the clash of ideas and arguments, so common in other countries. On the contrary, in Nicaragua everything tended to become personalized. Could it be any other way? Refuting a government decision with arguments and statistics was meaningless since blunders were not caused by errors or a lack of information, but rather by the exclusive intention to reap personal and political benefits. All of us Nicaraguans are products of this prehistoric, paleolithic history. Our journalists are products of this past.

Now there has been a change. A break that aspires to be both radical and profound, a true beginning of a new history. But what is happening? We carry a burden, a bad habit deeply rooted in our fibers that at times impels us to go on reacting in the same old ways.

In today's Nicaragua, for the first time, the revolutionary government has created an opportunity for a true pluralism to exist. That has meant the joint participation of people and newspapers with different thoughts, interests, and perspectives.

That has meant the creation of a democracy designed to be based on dialogue. But the burden of the past has been

stifling all this promise. What is different has often been treated as "the enemy," and the same old dynamics has tried to crush the birth of what is new. The tendency to view others unfavorably has cropped up again, refusing to recognize any merit or honesty in what is different and questioning all such intentions. Self-criticism has again been stifled, defeated by a defensive attitude that tries at all costs to add up points in its favor. At times at any cost at all.

We would be hypocrites if we gave public thanks to God because we in LA PRENSA are not "like them." Also, whoever persists in seeing such defects only in the other side is also being hypocritical. Not only have we often yielded to this burden from the past, but as individuals we can feel this internal tension that at times manifests itself negatively toward whatever comes from the other side, especially when a personal attack is involved and the ego feels inclined to avenge itself.

But we can not yield to the pressure of the old. If we did so we would be betraying the most serious obligation we have to this revolution: to make it fruitful, fraternal, and Christian.

This struggle against the weight of the past will require daily vigilance, a continued effort to reject the old spirit which resists death, as Saint Paul said.

We are ready to make this effort. It will certainly be an effort made by men and as such subject to many faults and contradictions. Still we want this to be the course of our journalism: to facilitate the way to the new history, which as recently literate people we are still writing with shaky lines and a good deal of rewriting.

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'BARRICADA' SCORES 'LA PRENSA' ATTITUDE

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11, 12 Jul 80

[11 Jul 80, p 3]

[Text] LA PRENSA's last two editorials (9 and 10 July), dealing with the particular problems which that newspaper faces in exercising a truly constructive form of journalism, are encouraging, in the sense that they express an explicit intent to improve in regard to the line followed to date by this newspaper, after the great majority of its professional staff and almost 80 percent of its workers in general transferred to EL NUEVO DIARIO in order to create a new revolutionary weapon in our national journalism. Nonetheless, in the search for a response to its particular problems--which may at the same time serve as an explanation to its readers and to the entire nation--LA PRENSA is making a series of general comments covering all of our national journalism, while leaving aside some questions that deserve comment.

In its main argument, LA PRENSA says that one of the most serious problems is the mental heritage left to our national journalism by the prolonged struggle against the dictatorship. The nature of the political antagonism--it says--accustomed the Nicaraguan reporter to be on the attack, a systematic critic, and frequently negative, because no concessions could be made to the dictatorship. The habits, the journalistic techniques and the form used were conditioned by the imperatives of the times. The clash of ideas was lost, and issues tended to be personalized, since nothing else was possible, says LA PRENSA. And then it suggests that after the triumph of the revolution--which entailed a radical and deep break

with the past--it was offered the challenge of creating a truly democratic form of journalism, but "we carry a burden, a bad habit deeply rooted in our fibers that at times impels us to go on reacting in the same old ways. But we cannot yield to the pressure of the old," concludes LA PRENSA, and it announces a continued effort to stimulate a different form of journalism, "in order to facilitate the course of history."

While this commentary is positive in general, we must list some of its limitations, if we are to go to the heart of the problem and reach truly worthwhile conclusions.

It is true that the majority of our national journalists took positions of direct opposition to the dictatorship, positions that demanded a commitment on the part of the journalists to use the communications media as real weapons against the old regime. Placing the form and content of democratic journalism at the service of the people responded to an appeal coming from the people themselves, to attack unceasingly the dictatorship in any way possible, at any risk. That was the option chosen by the democratic majority within Nicaraguan journalism, although there were of course groups of Somozist journalists, and a perhaps even smaller sector that never directly attacked Somozism, but sought reconciliation, the survival of Somozism infused with imperialism, and thus the victory of reform and not of revolution. That group also had its own forms, styles, and content.

What is important, in any event, is to point out that the majority of our journalists, by selecting a direct attack against the dictatorship, also defined their class position at the side of themasses. This position led them to understand that the role of the journalist does not consist of placing himself above society like a "referee" to tell people what is going on, cloaked with a false guise of "impartiality." On the contrary, the actual practice and the demands of the struggle showed that the journalist, like the intellectual worker, like the salaried worker, who all fight in the ideological field and have an important social mission to fulfill in society, should organize in trade unions to make their struggle more effective and to unite closely with the majority aspirations of the exploited. The Battle, then, took place not only in the communications media, but also in the streets, in the underground press, in the Union of Radio Journalists of Managua, which joined organically with the masses organized in the United People Movement, in the UPN [Union of Nicaraguan Journalists], which also joined with the National

Patriotic Front, in order to fight from that position for the revolutionary overthrow of the dictatorship and for the triumph of the popular democratic regime. We can say, then, that despite all the defeats and distortions that occurred in the dark days, the struggle of the journalists created the conditions for a true integral achievement on the part of the people of the press. Whoever in the past had raised the banners of an "independent" journalism did not do so from an abstract point of view; it was a matter of political, economic, and ideological independence from the dictatorship and from the class power of capital. And the condition for this independence was always its growing unity with the Popular Movement, with the interests and aspirations of the masses, and with the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] itself.

The truly difficult course which the majority of Nicaraguan democratic journalists have chosen is to continue to maintain this historic option that was chosen during the period of struggle against the dictatorship and to place journalism at the service of the majority interests of the people. This is difficult because always being at the sides of the people and against all their enemies is an attitude that entails great deprivation and a struggle against an ideological burden that goes much deeper than what was inherited from the dictatorship. Even more difficult is the fact that, now that the dictatorship and the large anti-Somozist umbrella under which some false friends of the people had gathered have both disappeared, our present situation demands clear definitions. One is either with the people or against the people, and it is becoming harder to deceive the people.

The challenge given us By the revolution is immense, we don't doubt that; but it is a challenge that is easier for some to accept than for others. Revolutionary journalism in the days of the dictatorship personalized many of its attacks on Somoza and the men who visibly represented his regime of exploitation, but it acquired also a higher level of consciousness that led it not to personalize political issues, and to educate the people to see that what was important was not to replace persons, but the system itself, by another system with a radically different content.

Attacking Somoza and the Somozists never implied that their persons had to be eliminated to solve the nation's problems, but rather that it was necessary to fight against"Somozism without Somoza" and imperialist intervention in order to

give preference to the revolutionary system rather than the one favored by the reformers. Actually, while in the past there was a ruthless ideological clash, the democratic journalists demonstrated great ability and skill in favoring the revolutionary concept of anti-imperialist Sandinism, rather than the reformist concept of proimperialist anti-Somozism.

Now, participating in today's revolutionary Nicaragua and exercising a truly constructive form of journalism is obviously easier for those who have always fought at the sides of the revolutionary people without any sort of reservations. We all know the outcome of the struggle: the triumph of the Sandinist Popular Revolution and not of the proimperialist bourgeois reform. The people are in power, and that means absolutely everything: ownership of the communications media, the tasks and roles of journalists, and both form and content.

Then what are the real problems, the difficulties, and the tasks today facing our national journalism? The answer to this question is obviously much more complex than the answer given by LA PRENSA in its editorials. We can say, though, that what LA PRENSA proposes as the main problem--overcoming the burden of "negativism" in criticism, the inertia in self-criticism, and what position to take in relation to the new authority, after having lived through over 4 decades of Somozism--has already been handled well by the revolutionary current of journalism. Those who joined fully with the struggles of the masses and the revolutionary transformation brought about by the FSLN have never confused the radically different essence of today's new revolutionary authority and all its state institutions with the antipopular nature of the Somozist dictatorship. Those people are quite different who, claiming to oppose the Sandinist hegemony, place themselves in the "opposition," and even go so far as to make use of the luxury of questioning the Sandinist authority as if it were Somozism, using weapons that they never dared bring out into the light of day during Somozism. Perhaps that may be a problem for some of the new journalists of LA PRENSA, but it can not be considered a problem for all of our national journalism. There are problems, but the central issues lie elsewhere.

[12 Jul 80, p 3]

[Text] Now that the differences have been drawn between those who, because of their ideological ties and their behavior in the past, were bewildered by the rise to power of the exploited classes, and the majority of our journalists who joined in the Sandinist struggle and who have no structural problems in defining their position in relation to the new Sandinist authorities, we can deal with the real problems and issues facing our national journalism.

We do not claim to be providing magic solutions and recipes for these problems, because there are none, but rather we are outlining the magnitude of some of the tasks that we face, while calling on other comrades to join in this collective effort of clarification.

In short, this is not a matter of simply exposing reactionary positions present in Nicaraguan journalism; we must also determine the courses that will entail greater commitment on the part of journalists with the revolution, especially now that the Assembly of Commitment of the UPN is drawing near.

I From Concept to Organization

Against the bourgeois concept of the communications media as tools for the dissemination of (apparently objective) ideological messages aimed against the masses, to demobilize them, confuse them, and deny them their historic role, we must promote a revolutionary concept that aspires to make the media a true means of communications: weapons for the masses, independent of capital and of imperialism, to be used for the organization, education, and mobilization of the people around their revolutionary tasks and above all, to achieve a true communication among the people.

The link between the organized masses and the communications media, in the transmission and reception of messages, is for that reason an imperative in order to achieve true communication. Rather than a technical matter, this is an essentially political and ideological problem. If we think not, let us review the communications media in our nation and we will find huge differences in the importance that they attach to the presence of the organized people in the construction of a new society. The clash between these two totally opposed concepts is manifested on a daily basis.

But a correct concept is not enough to guarantee the organic bond linking journalism in Nicaragua with the masses. The organization, as an essential intermediating entity, must become a real force to enrich the concept and guarantee revolutionary practices. That is the challenge proposed by the revolution to the UPN. In addition to its many tasks in the realms of political education, the specialization of journalists, the economic defense of the interests of the union, its role in the national and ideological struggle, and its political presence in our national life, perhaps its most immediate task is to help to standardize a revolutionary concept of the role of journalists, so that the organization may be consolidated and structured according to the tasks proposed for it.

The struggle is both demanding and difficult because it offers the challenge of breaking old organizational models and overcoming a series of ideological weaknesses, but in the end, it is the only way to multiply the efforts and abilities of journalists on both an individual and collective basis, while at the same time creating a stronger bond between the union and the revolutionary mass organizations.

II Social Transformation As a Source of News Versus "Sensationalism"

The media, which are still subject to the dynamics of the laws of the marketplace, must oppose the objective pressure that tends to impose on the news and on information the character of merchandise designed to be sold to consumers.

"Sensationalism," which is typified by unusual isolated events or facts (three-legged chickens, legendary heroes who take the place of the masses, exciting feature stories, and other distortions of bourgeois society) which have little or nothing to do with reality, but which stimulate sales of the news product at the cost of the reproduction of the old types of bourgeois values (which make things of no historic importance seem important), is a trend that should be opposed by revolutionary journalism. The revolution itself, which contains a wealth of information, events, and unprecedented social dynamism, should be the main source of news. It synthesizes the heart of our people: their problems and limitations; the economic and social transformation; their struggle in all fields to win new sectors over to the cause of the revolution and to defeat its enemies in all areas; the understanding of their own history and their future; and the changes that are taking place in their daily lives.

Furthermore, when confronted with a contradictory situation, journalism should be able to expose the reactionary interests of those who proclaim a false "independence" from the revolution, while in reality they are quite dependent on the political ideological, and ultimately economic interests, of capital.

In the everyday focus on the class struggle, in the interpretation of the news (analysis of its causes, consequences, and interrelationships with other phenomena), opposed to the presentation of isolated events that reflect an artificially fragmented reality, these two different concepts of class are made manifest. Concealing reality is the objective of the reaction, while giving the people the tools to take possession of the history that they are creating is the goal that the revolution has given revolutionary journalism.

III Not Only Content, But Form As Well

Nothing is harder than to be imaginative and to give new forms of expression to revolutionary journalism. The break with the past, with its ingrained habits, will be a long and difficult undertaking, but we can not forget this challenge and go back to the easy way of transplanting old forms to fit new contents.

Apart from creatively exploring the forms that offer the best means of communication among the people, we must recover the entertaining and amusing function of the communications media, but separated from the alienating and stupefying character given the media by the forces of reaction, in order to give the media a new liberating perspective.

How much progress have we made so far? That is a question we must ask in order to overcome our deficiencies and limitations.

IV New and Old Values

"We can not yield to the pressure of the old," said LA PRENSA in its editorial. But we have seen what LA PRENSA means by "old." For revolutionary journalism, the "old" is nothing but the exaggerated patriotic nationalism that was advocated by the forces of reaction, in opposition to the revolutionary internationalism called for by Sandinist practice. The "old" is reactionary anticommunism which the reactionaries use to confuse and manipulate the petite bourgeoisie in order to keep them away from the historic regime of revolutionary

Sandinism. The new is voluntary work, the Assemblies of Commitment, and days of emulation, in which our people express a new attitude toward work that marks a step forward in their revolutionary consciousness. These are some of the new values that the revolution has been creating.

Disseminating the best experiments, making them widespread, must be a duty of revolutionary journalism in its contribution to the victory of the new over the old. And where can the new be found? Right here: in the everyday life of the people, in their advances in participation in directing the economy and the revolutionary state, advances that so annoy the classes who were removed from power. The new lies in the deep love for our country which inspired the Sandinist revolution and in the constant renewal of our homage to the heroes and martyrs who made the victory possible. The old vices and the heritage of Somozism will not disappear overnight, but the revolutionary transformation of Nicaraguan journalism is one of the worst enemies of these vices from the past.

V Revolutionary Criticism

An essential requisite for the exercise of revolutionary and constructive criticism within our national journalism is a thorough understanding of the Sandinist revolution and a sincere bond between the journalist and the revolutionary process and the class interests represented. That is why the reactionary forces find it so difficult to exercise constructive criticism. They do not share this understanding and this bond, and their statements of good faith are worthless because they are contradicted in practice every day and in the end, that is what counts.

We revolutionary journalists, on the opposite side, have to try to go beyond mere understanding and a bond with the process. We also need to have new attitudes and to overcome a series of political and ideological weaknesses in order to find the central issues and to exercise our criticism with a great sense of responsibility. We must throw overboard matters of personalities so we will not miss our target, and in order to find real solutions for our problems.

The communications media should also become a weapon used by the masses for their revolutionary criticism. That is the correct position. But there are problems, both subjective and objective problems involved in this, and we

must properly evaluate them in order to determine their causes and the real possibilities of overcoming these problems. In any case, the essential thing is always to offer alternative solutions within a revolutionary perspective. That is what really makes criticism constructive.

The revolution demands an energetic and responsible position from revolutionary journalism in facing problems such as excessive bureaucracy, the squandering of our resources, arrogance, abuses of power, etc. We must not allow ourselves to become involved in manipulation, as the reactionary sectors do every day.

We are the first to be convinced that without criticism there can be no revolution, and that is why we are calling on our national journalism to face up to this historic responsibility. Only thus can we rise to the level of our circumstances.

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CARLOS NUÑEZ COMMEMORATES 'BARRICADA' ANNIVERSARY

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Jul 80 p 3

[Speech by Carlos Nunez, commander of the revolution, at the ceremonies commemorating the first anniversary of BARRICADA; date not specified]

[Text] Brothers of the National Directorate
Brothers of the Government Junta for National Reconstruction
Brothers of the National Secretariats
Brother delegates of the Mass Organizations
Comrade journalists
Workers of BARRICADA
FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] Propagandists
Pioneers in Revolutionary Journalism

When the FSLN was founded 20 years ago, an activity was initiated which was new in scope: propaganda activity. And the first leaders, who are not with us and whom we miss, operating clandestinely and anonymously at the stroke of midnight, taking advantage of every opportunity, glued to the mimeograph machine with stencils, their hands covered with ink, barely using single sheets of newsprint in semidarkened rooms--these men put into each one of their publications their untiring spirit and their bright intelligence in the production of leaflets, pamphlets and newspapers. They awakened our consiciousness with their activity, teaching us methods of fighting; it was they who showed us the way toward ending the dark night of Somoza and it is they who should be considered the pioneers of revolutionary journalism in Free Nicaragua. For this reason, in the midst of the celebrations which have centered around the first anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist Popular Revolution, it is especially important for us to salute the first year of BARRICADA because this newspaper symbolizes the efforts of the leaders who have fallen. It symbolizes their hands, their blood and their intelligence which, molded by 20 years of fighting, were present in the many thousands of leaflets published, in the hundreds of thousands of articles written even under the most ferocious persecution, in dozens of newspapers published on a national and international level.

The emergence of BARRICADA as the official organ of the people's vanguard and of the FSLN as the undisputed leader of the emerging popular revolutionary power, marks an important milestone in the process of organizing the working people on a mass basis. That enormous organizational effort in the proper exercise of power necessarily involved the establishment of its own organ of expression which would be clearly defined and conscious of its role in the new era our people began by revolutionary means under the leadership of the FSLN on 19 July 1979.

Birth of the Revolution's Newspaper

From the date of its first issue, 25 July 1979, which carried a headline summarizing the vanguard's resolve--Victory and Forward--BARRICADA has been one of the important elements in strengthening the ties between the FSLN and the masses at the same time that it was becoming a valuable instrument in the difficult task of explaining, orienting and organizing the masses throughout each one of the complex contingencies which have arisen in the development of our program.

It fell to our brother, Commander Bayardo Arce, to assume for the national directorate the responsibility of pulling together the experience of the FSLN on the subject of the revolutionary press--which, because of the very peculiarities of our fight and of our historic development, was a fragmented experience--and with the assistance of persons such as Julio Lopez, Luis A. Guzman, Carlos Fernando Chamorro, Leonel Espinoza and Carlos Carrion, establish the basis for the emergence and permanence of the official organ of the FSLN.

It has been 12 months of hard work. In spite of the scarcity of materials and with great effort and dedication, we have succeeded in bringing about the consolidation of the revolutionary press--a daily, everyday expression of the guidance of the vanguard to the masses--which has been characterized by dynamism, creativity and originality.

A New Kind of Journalism

BARRICADA has been overcoming these difficulties and its own inexperience. In what we could call stages, BARRICADA has, little by little, assumed the responsibilities inherent in its role and has projected, with increasing clarity, the peculiarities, requirements, advances and problems of our revolution. To be real and effective that projection has to have as its permanent focus the transformation of the masses, of the organized people. And that has not been easy.

It has not been easy because that transformation of the masses occurs without fanfare. It is the everyday effort of the field worker or city worker to increase production; it is the straightforward activity of the new type of labor union assemblies; it is the everyday activity of the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees]; it is the political training which is taking

place in dozens of seminars all over the country. It is, in short, the constant activity of all the people which serves to bring about a revolutionary transformation.

As we said, it has not been easy to take over the job of projecting that transformation of the masses. It has not been easy because the press in this country was marked with the stamp of sensationalism. We were not accustomed to regard as news the formation of a cooperative in the country near Matagalpa; we were not accustomed to regard as news the daily lives of men and women among our people working in factories, schools, neighborhoods and labor unions.

After the victory of the revolution, after the people had become the subject of their own history, this had to change; BARRICADA, the official organ of the vanguard, could not fail to assume primary responsibility for a program which has definitely necessitated a qualitative change on the part of the national press.

BARRICADA's Achievements

In this sense BARRICADA has established and must continue to establish, the guidelines for the new journalism in the new Nicaragua. BARRICADA thus constitutes the vanguard in the fight for the transformation of national journalism into a sector in conformity with the new realities--serious, responsible and revolutionary.

It is precisely for these reasons that the sectors interested in stopping or at least curbing the extent of these transformations feel that BARRICADA is a thorn in the flesh.

They sometimes speak about BARRICADA's lack of "objectivity." An objective newspaper is something BARRICADA is not and never will be--and that we can state flatly. It is not and never will be impartial because it is at the service of the revolution's interests, which are none other than the interests of the working people. BARRICADA is not impartial because, like the revolution itself, it is a Sandinist organ. Therefore, like the revolution, it is of the people and anti-imperialist.

Within the framework of those definitions BARRICADA must continue its upward march toward excellence. The tasks it has before it are enormous and the different aspects of its activity and of its influence on the people's consciousness should be developed more and more effectively, with a wider scope, a higher degree of perfection and better than the way things have been done up to now.

BARRICADA must every day become more efficient in the fulfillment of its educational task; it must constantly improve its performance in its role as disseminator not only of the guidelines and positions of the vanguard, but also of that enormous activity that we spoke of earlier which is no

other than the building by the masses--down to the most minute details--of life in the new society. And to achieve this, we must strain every muscle so that BARRICADA may be the strongest support for our mass organizations, especially as concerns the overall political-organizational guidelines.

The Ideological Fight Will Become Harder

The aspect which, in political terms, probably best sums up what we have said up to this point is BARRICADA's job as an ideological combatant. Up to now it has been possible to wage the ideological battle within objective parameters, that is, starting with the concrete tasks of the revolution. That is a framework which must be maintained; it is by necessity the North of our compass.

We believe that the nature and the content of the ideological battle has been clarified, but it is important to be aware of the fact that the battle will become harder and that it is going to be harsher. For several months now the international reactionaries, with beating drums, have unleashed a campaign through their transnational newspapers which as you all know, has found an echo, subtle or blatant, in some of the local media. In other local media they have been confronted by the solid, brave and honest activity of newsmen who without any hemming and hawing have said to them: Gentlemen of the reaction, consciences cannot be bought, we are for the revolution, we are for the people, we are free newsmen, the people's freedom has no price. On the other hand, the very progress of the revolution, demonstrated graphically on 19 July, will noticeably influence the actions of the obstructionist or frankly reactionary groups. It is up to us to perfect our aim.

It is up to us, not only to reject the attacks and to disseminate the best arguments to counter them but also to strengthen the people's understanding of all the details and shadings of the politics of the revolution.

It is up to us to raise the level of political understanding of the masses as high as possible. This will without any doubt guarantee the rejection of reactionary or ultraleftist interpretations, a better performance of assigned tasks and a substantial contribution to the formation of a solid revolutionary attitude in our people. This should be based on a participation which is conscious and clear as to the historic, stragetic objectives of the revolution and on an understanding of the immediate requirements and limitations.

BARRICADA Must Outstrip Itself To Meet the New Requirements

An even greater strengthening of BARRICADA is therefore essential. Its objectives with regard to militancy and with regard to the masses must become more specific. It is essential that even in the most remote areas of our country BARRICADA be identified as the official organ which expresses

the activities and needs of these areas as the vibrant, dynamic and guiding expression of the people in revolution; the organ which speaks to the people, tells them their errors and their mistakes and gives them its invaluable instruction.

Great things are expected of BARRICADA and hence a great effort will also be needed to accomplish its assigned tasks.

We note with satisfaction how it is improving. The editorials, the background articles, the departmental news, the articles on the mass organizations, the leadership activity of our vanguard, the actions of our government junta and the National Reconstruction Government are pulled together and presented by BARRICADA with ever-increasing good judgment.

Its condemnation of the plight of the workers and the living conditions of our people is presented in such a way as to constitute an important element in the formation of class consciousness.

BARRICADA has grown, but it has a long road to travel to meet the demands which the unfolding revolution is placing and will continue to place on the press and on revolutionary journalism.

In this sense it is necessary to become more and more closely linked with the people's affairs. It is necessary to strengthen ourselves ideologically and politically in order to face the situations which arise. But it is also necessary to establish clear guidelines and specific objectives for every area in which our newspaper is called upon to exert an influence.

The Moral Stimulation of the Sandinists

We wish, finally, on this day and before all of you to give recognition to the great merit of the comrades who are spurred on by their work in the Sandinist system. Moral political recognition is not related to any material thing. For the revolutionary, knowing the appreciation, the sympathy and the acceptance he enjoys among his comrades-in-arms is worth millions of times more than any luxury article because Sandinist morality has no price and because the recognition of the vanguard and of the people will go down in history; one generation can die and others can be born, but the example, the qualities and the teachings will always remain in the hearts of the people and the nations as something inextinguishable, like an eternal flame which always lights the beautiful road of the revolution.

/Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino always. Free fatherland or death./ [in boldface]

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CSO: 3010

FREE ENTERPRISE COMPARED TO SOCIALISM, FOUND LACKING

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10, 12 Jul 80

[Article by Jose Luis Medal: "Is Free Enterprise Really Efficient?"]

[10 Jul 80, p 3]

[Text] One of the arguments most frequently voiced by the Right is the allegedly greater efficiency of the "free enterprise" system compared to centralized planning. It is argued that economic incentive within the capitalist market makes for a more efficient utilization and assignment of resources. Individuals and businesses react more rapidly within a "free" market structure than within a heavy bureaucratic machinery.

It is held, in addition, that the state is by nature a "poor administrator," from whence it is inferred as a logical conclusion that the greater quota of economic activity should belong to the private sector. It is also maintained that even the socialist countries are "resorting at full speed to capitalist techniques in the administration of state enterprises." The obvious conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing would be that socialism is an inefficient economic system. Naturally, no intelligent reactionary would support a return to an absolute "laissez-faire" system. For obvious reasons it is accepted that the state looks after the "common interest" and intervenes in the economy through indirect mechanisms which correct the "imperfections" of the market system.

If we try to make a comparative analysis of the two different economic systems, it is easy to conclude that the socialist system--although by no means perfect--is more efficient than the capitalist system. The variables at the macrosocial level would be: the rate of economic growth, rates of unemployment and inflation, redistribution of income, education and health.

With respect to economic growth, any serious economists recognizes that in general the rates of economic growth of the socialist countries are greater than those of the capitalist countries. In 1917 U.S. production was 8 times that of Russia; at present, according to TIME magazine, USSR production is 60 percent that of the United States. This last figure is also deceiving, since the Soviets do not include services in what they call the "Net Material

Product." It must be remembered also that the USSR was devastated by World War II, while the United States was economically favored by the war, which provided it with a way out of the crisis of the 1930's. Between 1953 and 1979 the Soviet economy grew at an average rate of 8 percent, while the American economy grew at a rate of 4 percent. For 1980, UNCTAD estimates that the socialist countries will have an average growth rate of 4.1 percent. The capitalist countries will be lucky if they achieve zero growth rate; more probably, with the present recession, it will be on the negative side. Bergson, a rightist American economist, admits that generally the economic growth rates of the USSR average 3 percent higher than the American rates.

Should any reader wonder, then, why the United States is the richest country on earth, before answering he would have to analyze imperialism to explain the phenomenon. In any case, the comparative analysis of its production with respect to the USSR cannot be limited simply to saying that the United States produces more; it is necessary to view that tendency historically. On the one hand, it is obvious that compared to 1917, the supremacy of American production has decreased constantly, and on the other, while the socialist economy maintains self-sustained rates of growth, the cyclic crises of imperialism occur with increasing frequency and greater intensity and are so complex that the solution to them is ever further from the old formulas of the bourgeois economy.

Marxism recognizes that capitalism develops the productive forces of a society in an enormous way. In the United States capitalism has constructed an incredible productive capacity, but it has become enmeshed in the unavoidable contradictions of the system. That is why, although in 1917 the United States produced 8 times the production of the Soviet Union, that difference has been cut dramatically by the greater growth rates of the Soviet economy.

Many capitalist economists like to mention the experiences of the FRG and of Japan, countries which achieved high growth rates in the 1950's and 1960's. Obviously capitalism has been capable, and not only in that era, of achieving high rates of development in some countries, but sooner or later its inevitable contradictions emerge, as is happening right now with the worldwide capitalist recession. Moreover, it should be remembered that Germany as well as Japan were favored by the immense influx of funds from the Marshall Plan, something which did not happen either with the USSR or with Eastern Europe.

[12 Jul 80, p 3]

[Text] The socialist economies do not suffer from the cyclic crises of capitalism. They are economies without either inflation or unemployment, and with a stable balance of payments. The capitalist countries, on the other hand, have fallen into the trap of stagflation (inflation with recession and unemployment). If they attack inflation, they aggravate unemployment, and vice versa. The capitalist economic policy is the policy of "stretch and shrink," of "accelerate and brake." If there is strong inflation, they brake the economy, which aggravates unemployment; then they accelerate,

aggravating inflation, and the cycle is repeated indefinitely. Because of this "accelerate and brake" policy, the rates of economic development of the capitalist countries are constantly lower than those in the socialist countries.

Nor do the so-called "market economies" have overseas equilibrium. There are always countries which are behind and those which are ahead in their balance of payments, and this, with the fluctuation in foreign exchange, gives way to instability in exchange rates and uncertainty in international trade. In socialism, on the other hand, foreign trade is planned and the balances of payments are balanced.

Regarding unemployment, it is already well known that this is a problem inherent in the capitalist countries. At present the United States has an unemployment rate of around 8 percent; on the other hand, with respect to the USSR, the same reactionary magazine, TIME, in its 23 June edition, states that "without any doubt, scarcity of labor is a serious problem in all sectors of the Soviet economy." Although its language is distorted, the aforementioned magazine clearly accepts the existence of full employment in the Soviet economy. At the same time, inflation is practically nonexistent in planned economies, because of price control as well as control of currency. Some reactionary economists have maintained that although open inflation does not exist in the socialist countries, there is "hidden inflation." This theory of "hidden" inflation in the socialist countries is false, because the percentage of goods and services sold on the so-called parallel, or black, market is not significant.

It is frequently said that the capitalist market is a more efficient system for the allocation of resources. Such statements, however, do not indicate what type of market is meant. The same bourgeois economists specify several market structures in perfect competition: oligopolistic, monopolistic, etc. When they exalt capitalism, they do it under the supposition that it functions as a "perfectly competitive" market. However, the unavoidable fact about capitalism is the predominance of oligopolies and monopolies. And when monopolies predominate in the economy, when the big fish have swallowed up the little fish, in no way can it be said that the capitalist market is an efficient way to allocate resources. Even within the bourgeois economic theory it is widely accepted that the dominance of a few enterprises in the market does not lead to an efficient allocation of resources. Naturally, what the bourgeois theory can never accept is that monopolization of the economy is an unavoidable law of capitalism.

In the socialist countries, income is more justly distributed, and education and health are completely free. In the capitalist countries there is unequal distribution of income and in some, health and education are a shameful business. Even dying can be extremely expensive in the United States.

It is undeniable that there is bureaucracy in socialism, but the bureaucracy is not exclusively a problem of this system. It flourishes equally in capitalist countries and even in big private corporations. Bureaucratic inertia in the private sector is partly responsible for the deep crisis in the American automobile industry, which was unable to adapt itself in time to the energy crisis.

It can also be accepted that the bureaucratic problem is a little more serious in the planned economies, but balancing out the pluses and minuses, the result is always favorable to the centrally planned economies.

The socialist states are not "poor administrators." On the contrary. Socialism represents the overcoming of the contradictions of capitalism. It is for this reason that in planned economies there is no inflation, unemployment of imbalance in overseas payments, and in general they show greater rates of development than those of the capitalist countries. The economic incentive also exists in socialism, and this does not mean that they are "resorting to capitalism techniques in the administration of state enterprises." It is simply that the Marxist principle of "to each according to his work"--which is the same as saying "to each according to his productivity"--is being applied. The essential thing in socialism is the socialization of the means of production, and it can perfectly well use--in addition to moral incentives--economic incentives which raise productivity.

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CSO: 3010

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS NOTED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26 Jul 80 pp 3, 8

[Text] The existence of a coordinating council capable of bringing state agencies together with those of the rural workers is a qualitative step in the revolutionary process. The BND [National Development Bank], INRA [National Institute for Agrarian Reform], PROCAMPO [Peasant Development Program] MIPLAN [Ministry of Planning], ENABAS [National Staple Foods Enterprise] and ATC [Association of Rural Workers] are represented in the National Assembly of Small and Medium Producers.

In practice, these entities function in Departmental Committees of Small and Medium Producers and are coordinated by a National Committee. The purpose of the assembly held in Managua was to evaluate its objectives, which are: 1) to express solidarity with the first anniversary of the Sandinist Revolution; 2) to initiate efforts to facilitate the harvest for the small producers (which, it is predicted, will be very large); and 3) to discuss policies and mechanisms for the late harvest.

It is well to summarize the presentations of the representatives of the BND, PROCAMPO and ATC and of Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, since they outline the present situation of this agricultural and livestock sector.

National Development Bank

The credit granted by the BND has contributed to the incorporation into production of areas which have historically been left out. In this respect credit must be considered a political fact. The BND has granted credit for 1980 as follows:

Producers	Credit	Percentage
More than 50 manzanas	1,900,000 cordobas	46.3
Less than 50 manzanas	1,006,000 cordobas	24
Small producers and associations	1,153,306 cordobas	29.7

If we take into consideration that in 1977 the state granted the small producers only 9.4 percent of the credit, the change in the social composition of agricultural and livestock production becomes apparent. The credit, which was easily granted to the small producers and associations, has evidently been a dynamic factor for this year's harvest.

The BND has also generated a change in its policy. This change involves 526 agencies, the Air Bank of the Atlantic Coast (with 8 new agencies) and 12 million cordobas granted for recovery of the coffee production industry.

The small producers' debt has been restructured (avoiding its cancellation and the harmful expectations which this might have caused), and that restructuring was as follows: The interest on the debt was cancelled to 30 May and the entire debt was restructured at the following new rates and terms:

Sandinist Agricultural Cooperatives	at 7 percent for 15 years.
Credit and Service Cooperatives	at 8 percent for 12 years.
Small Individual Producers	at 11 percent for 10 years.

PROCAMPO

PROCAMPO has provided this process with its technical assistance for development. A current of new and proven technical know-how has begun to flow to the small and medium producers.

Rural development and agrarian reform require technical as well as political education; apolitical technical assistance does not solve social problems. PROCAMPO considers training a revolutionary task through which the technicians, who impart the knowledge, must increase their efforts to learn about the elements of the revolution.

Technical assistance contributed by PROCAMPO to the small and medium producers for 1980 is as follows:

Classification	Manzanas	Estimated No. of Quintals
Corn	148,484	4,000,000
Beans	8,916	104,000
Rice	19,606	526,000
Sorghum	3,964	177,000
Cotton	8,563	(no estimate)
Coffee (33 percent of national production)	34,600	40,000 (gold quintals)

Association of Rural Workers

The speech by Wilberto Lara, national production secretary of the ATC, and that given by Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock were the most

applauded of the assembly. In them, criticism, self-criticsm and a high degree of class awareness (which occasionally gave them a belligerent tone) combined to hold the audience's attention.

Comrade Lara pointed out one fact that clearly reflects the great steps made by our rural workers in organizing and responding to the call of our vanguard: the feverish agitation which in July moved all the countryside, all the rank and file agencies of the ATC (union as well as cooperative) to hold hundreds of commitment assemblies, evaluating their work and setting goals to be achieved by each worker.

"Today the rural workers are learning what it means to participate in the administration of all the people's wealth, and although we have only taken the first tottering steps (because this is so new), the results are encouraging. For the first time we are questioning, evaluating, recognizing the mistakes, making formal commitments."

He emphasized as one of the most significant achievements of the ATC, the great response of the small producers in forming cooperatives, and that this response is only one example of the rallying power of the FSLN [Sandinist Front for National Liberation] and of the great prestige it enjoys in rural areas.

Concerning the fear that the cooperatives will become isolated and remain outside of the APP [Area of People's Property] and be a negative factor in labor, he pointed out that many of them have set volunteer work on the APP farms as a goal. Although this appears to be a small detail, it reflects the confidence of the workers in the leadership of the vanguard and in the work of the new revolutionary state.

The ATC admits--and clearly--that many credit and service cooperatives do not actually function as cooperatives. There is the will, the disposition and a great eagerness to become better organized, but there is still much work to be done before that will and disposition are translated into solid cooperatives.

The ATC has made some demands on the various state organizations. It asked that PROCAMPO "give real technical assistance and not limit itself to the distribution of goods and funds. Proper utilization and, in the last analysis, the acquisition of credit depend on this."

He called upon the comrades who are technicians to go to the cooperatives, however far away they may be and no matter how bad the roads are and "to learn from the practical experience of the farmers and to have the willingness and humility to combine their technical knowledge with that experience."

He admitted that many times credit has been distributed carelessly, but he said that complaining does not accomplish anything and that the BND must learn

to propose concrete alternatives--to be creative and not simply passive. The ATC has proposed the establishment of savings accounts in the BND agencies, where the cooperatives can deposit their funds so that they can withdraw them from time to time according to their actual needs.

He demanded greater efficiency from ENABAS, better planning of supply in rural areas and better coordination in sales; "we cannot continue to function with improvisation and last minute decisions in such a vital area of the life of our cooperatives."

As a concrete result of the organizational achievements and of the awareness of the small producers, this first year they organized the Sandinist Agricultural Cooperatives, in which the small producers have broken through the barriers to work their plots collectively, socializing their means of production and their work.

To guarantee that these cooperatives become an example for all the farming population, he demanded greater attention from state agencies because one of the most important achievements of our cooperative organization is at stake in the CAS [Sandinist Agricultural Cooperatives].

Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock

Commander Wheelock began by congratulating the best Departmental Committees. He recognized their capacity to deal with the problems, their coordination with the National Committee and their compliance, discipline and assistance. The committees so recognized were: Leon, Managua, Nueva Segovia and Chontales.

He defined the assembly as an important milestone in the process, since it shows how the revolution is solving, in a collective way, the problems of the small producers. He emphasized the importance of the fact that over 12,000 manzanas are under the control of INRA and that while the initial agrarian reform was insufficient (given the anarchical geographical distribution and the diversity in the degree of infrastructure), the committees are looking for an overall solution to the problem.

He defined the associations movement as a revolution in the rural area. In Nicaragua today there are some 2,500 associations (which means 70,000 heads of families) on 130,000 manzanas, and while it must be admitted that in many cases these associations are informal, we must struggle to consolidate all that associative effort, because it is that base which must be strengthened.

The double economic structure (export-import) poses a problem for the cooperatives. It is necessary to have plenty of labor in the cotton, coffee and sugarcane areas. The contradiction of excessive credit, shortages of labor and small credit, and the weakening of the cooperatives, must be very well managed. The success of our agricultural cycle may reside in the proper balancing of this contradiction.

Commander Wheelock stated that if there is anyone heroic, anyone who struggled and was historically exploited, it is the farmer and semiproletarian, and his just claims to the land are well recognized. Concerning the list, to be made up by UPANIC, of certain confiscations which are to be reviewed, he promised that not a single inch of land will be returned; furthermore, he announced that a law is being studied whereby the revolution, or the peasants, could make use of any land which is not under production.

He ended his speech by suggesting the need for the revolutionary state to grow, and noted that this could be done in two ways: through increasing the foreign debt (which is going to have to be done, inevitably, but to the smallest extent possible) or through effort itself, through increased productivity. He called on the workers' sense of responsibility to increase productivity and said it was not possible to keep workers who only work 3 or 4 hours a day.

After 19 July, and as our greatest tribute to our revolution, we will begin to work under emergency conditions to solve, by every available means, the problem of productivity.

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END

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Latin America Report

No. 2192

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ARGENTINA'S CAMILLION INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL, BOLIVIA

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Aug 80 p 8

[Interview with the Argentine Ambassador Oscar Camillion, in Brasilia on 10 August]

[Text] In an interview granted yesterday, Argentine Ambassador Oscar Camillion officially affirmed that the government to replace that of President Jorge Rafael Videla will pursue a policy of rapprochement with Brazil. As stated, the fact that the current president is nearing the end of his term of office in no way minimizes the significance of the visit he will pay to Brazil beginning 19 August.

The incoming government, he added, will essentially pursue Argentina's present foreign policy course, an outstanding characteristic of which is cooperation with Brazil.

Although Argentine diplomats have revealed some misgivings regarding "ideological disturbances" in Latin America, this will not restrict rapprochement with Brazil. In Camillion's opinion, ideological factors have no major significance in the relationship between the two countries.

Although it is only 3 months since President Joao Figueiredo's visit to Buenos Aires, the Argentine ambassador declared that "in addition to the simple rapprochement policy, there is now enough subject matter to warrant another presidential meeting."

Ideological Factors

[Question] The Argentine Foreign Ministry has shown considerable concern regarding "ideological disturbances" in Latin America. Will this be one of the topics of discussion between the governments of the two countries during President Videla's visit?

[Answer] The relationship between Argentina and Brazil is basically sound at the governmental level. Diplomatic procedures are now seeking to establish conditions for a permanent relationship based on the respective

national interests and on the concept that rational cooperation is capable of furthering such interests. A concept such as this, while not losing sight of the stability and continuity of the states' interests, transcends any circumstantial political situation of the moment.

In the period in which we are living, there is a tendency to confine the study of these interests to a specific region. The superpowers themselves are continental regions which operate within regional limits. The defense of similar interests is also being undertaken, for example, among Arab countries and, to some extent, among African nations. The logical conclusion from this is for South America to study its problems from an increasingly regional point of view. This is promoted by both economic and political reasons, insofar as well-advised activities strengthen the trading capacity of both the region and of the countries within these areas. I would venture to point out that the plan drawn up by the two foreign ministries attributes no major significance to ideological factors. The countries' personal interests determine practical and tough positions on any form of automatic alignment.

[Question] Both foreign ministries have repeatedly denied any plan to negotiate a South Atlantic defense pact. In any case, Brazil and Argentina have extensive coastlines to be defended. How do these two countries intend to promote the safety of this region?

[Answer] It is obvious that for countries such as Brazil and Argentina the South Atlantic is of far greater importance than the Indian Ocean and the North Sea. It is also clear that insofar as our seacoasts jut out into the South Atlantic, the defense of their seas poses a problem for each government. It is not merely an abstract problem, if it is borne in mind that both Brazil and Argentina have to sustaintiate their positions within the context of the [Law of the] Sea Conference, both regarding territorial waters and the area of exclusive economic interests. As a matter of pressing concern, the defense also includes the preservation of natural resources, marine wealth and the substratum. The natural conclusion, then, is that the specific area of naval operations should be, as it always has been, the South Atlantic.

As regards maritime defense of the area, I believe that it is primarily a national objective for which the Armed Forces are mainly responsible. This duty, however, is not incompatible with professional maneuvers between the two friendly navies, which have many experiences to exchange. In their conversations with one another, the two countries have never specifically discussed negotiating a pact and both the respective foreign ministries and the Armed Forces have steered clear of the subject.

No Interfering

[Question] How does the Argentine Embassy view the possibility of President Vidal's visit becoming the target of unfavorable demonstrations?

[Answer] This subject is somewhat fanciful. I think that the rules that normally prevail during a head of state's visit stem neither from diplomacy nor politics but rather from courtesy. Knowing the Brazilian nation as a people, I consider far-fetched the idea that there could occur any unfriendly demonstrations against the representative of the Argentine people's government. I believe that groups which give vent to their biased viewpoints toward a foreign country are, in fact, assuming deplorable obtrusive positions in areas which do not concern them. I believe that this practice should be done away with once and for all in Latin American countries which are historically most persistent in rejecting interfering in their domestic problems. No one is in a position to teach anyone a lesson.

[Question] Has the Argentine Embassy already taken steps to help locate the Argentine priest, Jorge Adur, who is said to have disappeared in Brazil?

[Answer] There is no record whatsoever, either through official channels or through ecclesiastical channels of this priest's whereabouts in Brazil.

[Question] How are we to interpret the dispatch with which the Argentine government decided to return President Figueiredo's visit to Buenos Aires, made only 3 months ago?

[Answer] That is due to the fact that the two parties found it expedient to pursue the Buenos Aires conversations immediately. It was also taken into consideration that on reorganizing the Argentine government, they would need time to define their priorities. As a rule, no new president travels immediately after taking office. This makes the date set for the Argentine president's visit to Brazil a suitable one, even though we are practically on the eve of the Argentine presidential inauguration. Moreover, it is generally believed that in addition to the purely political event, there is enough material to warrant a presidential meeting.

Pertinent Points

[Question] Politically, what are the pertinent aspects of President Videla's visit to Brazil?

[Answer] The two countries have given adequate proof that in diplomatic areas there exists a very favorable climate which puts an end to many seeming conflicts frequently based on misunderstandings, on the lack of communication or merely on the lack of information from both sides. It is a well-established fact that in responsible diplomatic areas and in broad terms there is today a very constructive climate for the rational analysis of mutual concerns. Confidence on the government level has broadened its range to include technical areas such as commerce, finances, science and technology. I feel sure that it will also extend to the areas of the arts and intellectual creativity. I would say that this is a vital political fact which is strengthened in meetings such as this one.

[Question] If we consider that President Videla is at the end of his term of office, what assurances have we that the next Argentine government continue this climate of rapprochement with Brazil?

[Answer] I have every reason to believe very firmly that the international policy of the next Argentine government, no matter who the next president may be, will follow the present lines, not only because it can be reasonably considered a practical, overt line, but especially because it was not the decision of one isolated person. It is obvious that President Videla has been very decisive regarding this global policy. However, he is part of a decision-making system where individual influence is significantly low. International policy, in particular, has resulted from agreements among pertinent sectors of Argentine power. The next government will also be the expression of this system. It is to be expected that he will here embody certain nuances indicative of his own personal style, but it stands to reason to presume that the basic lines--from among which emanated the policy with Brazil--will be maintained.

Preference

[Question] How do you explain that President Videla has stated that he prefers the present government in Bolivia to that which was elected by popular vote?

[Answer] A long historical experience with neighboring countries arouses in us an instinctive liking for the government which is now in power because we must establish relations with the neighboring countries. Unfortunately, in Latin America's present phase, there does not exist, as a rule, a 100-percent guarantee of stability. In this case, the only choice the government has is to accept things as they actually are beyond their own borders. As far as I can recall, all the changes undergone in the Bolivian proceedings gave grounds for suspecting interference, owing to the affinity demonstrated by more powerful neighboring and nonneighboring countries. This happened, for example in 1944 and in 1952 when General Barrientos overthrew Paz Estensoro, when Barrientos died and so on one after the other. I believe that a good plausible assumption would be to think that the facts of Bolivian history concern, first of all, the Bolivian people, their social, economic conditions and the interests of the country. That is the present situation. No one, in fact, has the right to say that he likes or does not like a particular country. This would be conducive to subjecting international relations among states, which are permanent, to critical phases caused by foreign domestic policy regarding which no one, as a last resort, is in a position to intervene. The only sound rule in international policy is simply to accept events within other nations' boundaries as they occur. Otherwise, international policy would, as a last resort, become subject to discontinuous procedures and disguised party maneuvers involving interfering mechanisms.

[Question] On the economic level, how will the transformation of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) into the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) improve trade between Brazil and Argentina?

[Answer] It was evident that the multilateral mechanisms based on the compulsory use of the most-favored nation stipulation had petered out. The joint objective to organize a free-trade zone became paralyzed immediately after its first and only meeting. Reforms which attempted to internationalize the Caracas protocol were restricted to postponing the initial time limits. It was, therefore, concluded that the multiplication of trade lines is practicable only through the establishment of nonextendable bilateral mechanisms. The experiment showed that many bilateral concessions failed because of the obligation to extend privileges to all members of the organization. Consequently, from now on it will be stipulated that countries grant trade-promoting concessions based on better-adjusted estimates, transacted on a bilateral basis.

8870
CSO: 3001

BRIEFS

CUBAN EQUIPMENT TO GRENADA--More equipment has arrived in Grenada from Cuba for continuing the construction of the international airport. The equipment arrived in St George's Harbor last Saturday on board the Cuban vessel (Antola). [Excerpt] [FL020234 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 1 Sep 80]

ST LUCIA'S THANKS TO GRENADA--Prime Minister Allan Louisy of St Lucia has expressed thanks to the government and people of Grenada for gifts received to assist the island to recover from hurricane Allen. The information was contained in the 20 August issue of the government information bulletin in St Lucia. [FL020234 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 1 Sep 80]

RECONSTRUCTION MEETING--Grenada's Agriculture Minister Unison Whiteman and counterparts from the other Windward Islands (?met) with representatives from a number of international aid agencies in Barbados today. The meeting was called by the ministers in an effort to jointly seek aid in reconstruction after hurricane Allen. Six aid organizations attended the meeting today. They were the Canadian International Development Agency, the British Development Division, the United States Agency for International Development, the European Economic Community, and the Organization of American States. [FL100051 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 9 Sep 80]

CSO: 3020

EFFECTS OF CANCELLATION OF BOWDLER VISIT VIEWED

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 31 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Pascual Albanese: "Umbra in Relations With Washington"]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Raul Castro moved up his return to the United States, which he had delayed because of the canceled visit to Buenos Aires of William Bowdler, deputy undersecretary of state for Latin American affairs, whose trip was undoubtedly postponed in keeping with the State Department's annoyance at Argentina for having been the first country in the world to recognize the new Bolivian military regime.

Before leaving, Castro himself acknowledged that the cancellation of the trip caused a "momentary interruption" in the bilateral relations and a "certain resentment" on the part of the Argentine Government, which officially chose not to give out any information about the episode; all information given to the news media had only one source, the U.S. Embassy.

Simultaneously, diplomatic sources in Washington, whose opinions were transmitted by UPI, insisted on alluding to Argentina's alleged official support for the overthrow of President Lidia Gueiler. A UPI cable went so far as to hazard the opinion that "although it has not been confirmed, the most specific rumors in this regard indicate that Argentine military transport planes took quantities of food to the Bolivian soldiers."

As a matter of fact, Castro's return implies that the United States has no ambassador to Argentina. The arrival of Klaus Ruser, who was left in charge of the diplomatic legation, does not fill the void since, although he is an experienced official, the rank of ambassador is lacking from a protocol standpoint.

In this context, the system of bilateral consultation established at the time of the "Goodpaster mission" would seem to be about to collapse. Amidst the internal wrangling among factions in the State Department, the new situation could very well be used to advantage by "hard-line" partisans with reference to the Argentine leaders. This "hard-line" sector which may recover the ground lost during the last few months.

James Carter is faced with a serious dilemma. To appoint a new ambassador over the short term would be interpreted as a sign of thawing at a time when U.S. diplomacy is exerting all its influence to create a "cordon sanitaire" around Bolivia with the efficient cooperation of the Andean Pact nations. In turn, to leave the embassy vacant until after the presidential elections in November would mean opening the gap for the dreaded penetration of the USSR, a point about which Washington has become even more sensitive since the visit of Yuriy Fokin, secretary general of the Soviet foreign ministry.

Therefore, an unknown factor which is difficult to determine is whether the cooling off in relations will or will not last until October, at which time the OAS General Assembly will discuss the report of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights pertaining to Argentina, an issue which is now dormant but which, under these conditions, may be resurrected.

Apparently, the development of the Bolivian case will have considerable influence on clearing up the impasse. Nevertheless, one thing is clear: Although in January of this year official spokesman enthusiastically declared that in the future Argentine-U.S. relations would be analyzed before and after Goodpaster's visit, there is no doubt that it will now be necessary to speak of our ties with the United States before and after Bowdler's "nonvisit."

8568
CSO: 3010

PURPOSE OF SOVIET SECRETARY'S VISIT DISCUSSED

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 30 Jul 80 p 11

[Article by Martin Olivera]

[Text] With the same secrecy with which it began--in fact, with which it was planned--the visit of Yuriy Fokin, secretary general of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, to Buenos Aires took place yesterday as scheduled.

Curiously, neither the San Martin Palace nor the Soviet Embassy nor the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), which the Soviet official was to visit, added any information yesterday to the brief reference to the visit made on Monday.

According to that brief reference, the Kremlin diplomat had arrived in Buenos Aires for the purpose of talking about the agenda of the next meeting of the United Nations, as has been traditionally done for the last several years.

Since no one could recall such an event--without exception, none of the sources contacted by CONVICCION believes that these meetings are traditional--Soviet spokesmen asserted yesterday that not only are such meetings customary but that, moreover, one of these diplomatic exchanges resulted in getting the Soviets to support the appointment, at that time, of Ambassador Ortiz de Rozas as chairman of the disarmament conference.

To be precise, the Soviets are now saying, the principal reason for Fokin's visit to Argentina is to obtain our country's support for the next disarmament project which the Warsaw Pact will present to the UN General Assembly in September 1980.

The sources stressed that this procedure is customary when it is a question of meetings with friendly countries.

Another semiofficial reason for the trip was to discuss the next meeting of the Nonproliferation Treaty Conference (TNP)--since the USSR might also begin to supply Argentina with enriched uranium--in which connection Fokin reportedly had plans to meet with the CNEA leadership.

On this point there is such a lack of information that it was not possible to ascertain whether the meetings did in fact take place along with the publicized trip through Atucha. When asked, the CNEA turned people over to the Foreign Ministry. At the San Martin Palace they kindly said that they knew nothing.

Nevertheless, a precedent was set in Brazil, where Fokin officially discussed the subject of nuclear energy. It is almost certain that he came to Argentina with the same proposal, and it is certain that the cancellation of William Bowdler's visit may have greatly facilitated his task.

Another point which may have held more interest for Fokin, in view of Bowdler's attitude, is the provision of turbines for Yacyreta where, at present, the American firm Allis Chalmers appears to be the sure winner. It is probable that Fokin is now thinking in terms of the weakening of Washington-Buenos Aires relations and trying to offer some advantages for strengthening Buenos Aires-Moscow relations, which are in a state of steady growth.

Lastly, and although it has not been said officially, certain parties connected with the Soviet circle have acknowledged that a subject of special interest to Fokin is the regional situation and particularly Bolivia's future.

According to these reports, the Kremlin has come to the conclusion that the international isolation with which General Garcia Meza's government is being faced and will be faced may facilitate a Moscow-La Paz dialog, which would fit in with the Soviet strategy of broadening its presence in Latin America.

Again according to those spokesmen, Fokin has allegedly stated that Moscow's position toward the coup d'etat is similar to that of Buenos Aires, since the doctrine it supports is very much like the Estrada doctrine. In other words, conditions are propitious for Moscow to recognize La Paz.

What the Kremlin wants to be assured of is that Garcia Meza will extend his hand toward the communist capital. Judging by the Soviet sources, Fokin will leave Buenos Aires with "his mission accomplished."

8568
CSO: 3010

PAPER LAUDS NEW GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE TOWARD MIDDLE EAST

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] Reports from Jerusalem last week indicated that the Israeli minister of industry, commerce and tourism, who was then in Buenos Aires, had informed the Jewish press that Argentina would not recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), he had been told by Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor. This statement was not denied by the San Martin Palace. Argentina, that source said, reiterating the words of our foreign minister, "will only support the moderate Palestinian leaders on the West Bank and in Gaza."

The source of this report and the fact that it was not corrected or challenged in official circles reveal that an attitude has been adopted which in many ways will contribute to clarifying the Argentine policy on the Middle East. Despite the intensive and increasing trade links, including sales of military equipment between Israel and Argentina, our country's conduct in the Arab-Israeli conflict has not always taken on the clear profile which it should have, despite the close relations existing between the Arab terrorist organizations and the subversive leaders, wanted because of their crimes by the courts in our country. It is known moreover that the PLO, which includes various Moslem terrorist groups, is the support center for dozens of organizations in many parts of the world which have the responsibility, as a part of a concerted plan, for destroying political stability in the West. A short time ago we referred to a report provided by the British writer Robert Moss, to the effect that in the PLO training camps contingents of guerrilla fighters from many countries, including, among others, many Argentines in the Montonero group, are continuing to be trained.

The existence of these links, known to our authorities, made the Argentine foreign policy in the Levant, as revealed in many of the votes within the United Nations, difficult to understand.

The announcement that Argentina will not recognize the PLO might prove an encouraging indication if it were followed by other steps designed to establish the conduct to be pursued by our country in some realms of

international policy more precisely. We are referring in particular to our continued participation in the group of nonalined countries headed by Fidel Castro, despite profound differences with the majority of the nations it includes and in violation of the "Western and Christian" characteristics so often mentioned in official speeches as distinguishing Argentina.

The attitude announced by Argentina, according to the report from Jerusalem, came a few days after the vote in the UN on a resolution demanding that Israel withdraw, prior to 15 November, from all the Arab territories occupied since the "6-day war," but without the guarantee as provided in earlier documents of this highest international body of "safe and recognized frontiers," i.e. in substance recognition of the state by the countries of the Arab world. It is remarkable that this UN vote coincides with the resolution adopted by the PLO at its last meeting in Damascus reiterating its decision to take over the whole of the territory of Palestine, including Israel, by means of acts of war and extermination. The vote in Damascus marks the finish of Arafat's "mannerly" campaign in the European foreign ministries with a view to winning diplomatic status. The UN resolution to which we refer calls for the surrender of the "irredentist" territories to the government of the PLO.

It is on this point precisely that the new Argentine attitude takes on its true value as a promise of correction, with the statement that there will be no recognition of the PLO and the issuance of support of only "moderate Palestinian leaders on the West Bank and in Gaza."

The new attitude of the Argentine Foreign Ministry on the Middle East conflict would seem to be oriented toward other consistent steps, in view of the fact that the former laborite prime minister of Israel, Itzhak Rabin, was invited to speak at the national military college this week by the general staff of the Argentine army.

Confirming its known position on the matter, the Socialist International, in which Israel participates, has condemned Rabin's decision to accept the invitation extended. There can be no doubt of the "foundation" for the resolution by the International, attacking the attitude adopted by some of its members with regard to the Argentine Montoneros and their support of the cause of the PLO as the "true representative of the Palestinian people." Thus the Socialist International remains faithful to its pattern of promoting the prestige of two preserves of socialism, one with democratic roots in Europe and another with shades ranging between populism and authoritarianism outside the old continent. It is not then so much an inconsistency as a tactic within the framework of a strategy designed to compete for "customers" and weight with communism in some key regions of the world.

5157
CSO: 3010

CAUTION URGED TOWARD PROPOSED CHANGES IN URUGUAY'S CONSTITUTION

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Jul 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Uruguayan Political Institutions"]

[Text] Since the beginning of its independence, the neighboring republic of Uruguay has been characterized by its struggles in defense of freedom and by the consolidation of its democratic institutions. Law and justice have protected all its residents equally, and they have provided protection and security for many foreigners who, due to in insurmountable political contingencies, had to leave their native land, almost always as victims of cruel persecution. This explains why, after the vicissitudes the neighboring country underwent in the not-too-distant past as a result of subversive and terrorist action, the American community in particular feels the weight of the problems which afflict that country as though they were its own.

The preceding makes observers all the more certain that Uruguayan political institutions will continue to be an exponent of these noble traditions. Moreover, this is borne out by efforts being made by the most influential civic groups in the country to prevent certain announced constitutional reforms from weakening the republican and democratic principles which have governed its institutional development for many decades. Recent information confirms the undesirable nature of the changes proposed by official spheres as well as the resistance those changes have encountered from almost all sectors of the population.

Opposition to the new constitution is particularly directed toward the guidelines for the establishment of a collegiate organization which would control all government bodies, with the functions of a constitutional tribunal. The Blanco Party has declared that the tribunal plan "attacks the republican essence of the system" and that it would be "a veritable supergovernment which would lord over the entire administration with universal powers and with no one to control its actions." Such a tribunal "is absolutely inadmissible" and "without precedent in the constitutional law of the democratic world. With this reform, it adds, "very little would remain of the separation of powers—the foundation of Uruguayan constitutionalism—due to the prevalence of an all-encompassing executive branch and to the reduction of parliamentary power to an extreme minimum." Morover, the proposal would "greatly interfere with the longstanding and untouchable judicial branch."

The constitutional tribunal would not be elected but, rather, appointed from among "important people" by the president and congress, based on the need to increase the powers of the executive branch "so that it may conduct government policy." A few weeks ago, the Christian Democratic Party published a statement rejecting the constitutional proposal at the same time that leaders of the Colorado Party criticized the principal aspects of that initiative. If we consider that the "blancos" and "colorados" together received 85 percent of the votes in the last elections held in Uruguay 9 years ago, it is easy to infer that the proposed reform is rejected by the majority of the citizenry.

According to the provisions of "Institutional Act No 2" of 1976, the reform plan must be drawn up by the 25-member State Council and subsequently submitted to a group consisting of the president, his ministers, government advisers and 28 active duty generals of the armed forces. If the proposal to establish the above collegiate body goes through, a new obstacle could arise with regard to the political opening announced by the government a few days ago and which led to the authorization of a meeting of 50 leaders of the Colorado Party aimed at initiating the party's internal reorganization.

More than once we have given credit where credit is due to the current Uruguayan leaders for firmly repelling extremist activity and with equal resolution confronting the guerrillas, who constitute one of the most powerful and well-trained subversive organizations in Latin America. For that same reason, we are assuming that their new measures will be within the scope of political efforts aimed at safeguarding the essential powers of the democratic institutions. The concept of establishing superstate organizations with the function of controlling or watching over the constitutional exercise of public administration is not compatible with the requirements of the political evolution now underway.

8568
CSO: 3010

COMMUNISTS TO REORIENT LABOR-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 31 Jul 80 p 10

[Text] The fact that Athos Fava has become secretary general of the Argentine Communist Party [PCA] signals the arrival of a veteran union leader to the decisionmaking ranks of that political organization. This event, far from being fortuitous, is apparently in keeping with a bolder strategy of intervention in the current phase.

An event which would endorse this orientation would be the failure to promote the other strong candidate, Oscar Arevalo, who had cleared a significant path for himself in that party by residing in Europe for several years as an official of the CPSU.

When Arevalo returned to Argentina and was chosen by the 12th Communist Party Congress held in May 1963 to conduct a new "cadre school" for the organization, many of his peers did not know about his achievements; that factor weighed heavily in the election finally held.

However, according to some observers of the course being taken by the Argentine party, Fava's appointment is also in keeping with the need to intervene more forcefully in the Argentine labor movement.

As Fava pointed out in a brief article which appeared in the REVISTA INTERNACIONAL, "what is in a state of crisis in our country is not the need for a union or a vanguard party, the PCA, but the fact that an ideology, certain methods and nonproletarian ideas have been imposed for many years to lead the labor movement toward passivity and defeat."

Fava's ideas on trade unionism are explained in the same article, in which he also criticizes the right as well as the extreme left. "The Peronist right is trying to carry out the same role as that of European social democracy, with its own interpretation in keeping with its nationalist roots, impregnating it with middle-class nationalist ideology. However, both the old paths of reformism and middle-class nationalism, as experience shows, serve only to divide and demobilize the working class and the popular movement.

"In turn," Fava continues in the REVISTA INTERNACIONAL article, "the extreme left has shown itself to be no more than the expression of lower middle-class adventurism, and its leaders often come from the extreme right."

An Agreement

After expressing his opinion on these sectors of the political spectrum, Fava indicates that he is not in disagreement with Peronism, with which he believes it is possible to work in unison without removing its adherents from their union responsibilities.

"This does not mean," he asserts, "replacing the Peronist leaders with communists but, rather, establishing by joint agreement, from top to bottom, a unified and coherent directorate which will reflect the spirit of struggle and desires of the workers."

Fava then stresses that, with his party's leadership, "the masses will learn. The masses will learn more quickly if the PCA is at their side."

According to the new secretary general of that organization, the PCA is increasing the number of its members among the working class. "A study of the class composition of those who have joined the party in the last few years shows that about 70 percent are wage earners and that 50 percent of that group are workers."

Fava stresses that these figures "make it clear that our main concern is in building and strengthening the party in the large firm where, together with the Peronist workers, we are experiencing very difficult and complicated situations."

Fava's study does not refer to Argentina's current political situation nor to his opinion of the current government but concludes with the observation that "the PCA is at this stage the principal link which can determine the course of events, and its ability to do so will become greater as the party grows."

8568
CSO: 3010

PERONISM SEEN AS CAUSE OF INSTABILITY

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Aug 80 p 10

[Article by Jose Antonio Abuin: "Our Chronic Instability"]

[Text] More than 4 years have passed since the day when the armed forces decided to take over the government political posts. For the sixth time in less than half a century, the military bases and barracks opened their doors to allow the armed branch of the country to become its leading head as well.

This last assignment of functions has been deemed by some to be the cause and others the effect of the chronic instability from which we have suffered in the last half-century.

What is beyond question is that the most outstanding characteristic of this half-century has been this instability. Between 1930 and 1980 there should have been nine presidents of the republic. Instead there were 22, 13 of them provided by the army. There have been six military pronouncements and eight presidential elections. The only presidents whose authority derived from the polls and who succeeded in finishing their terms were two generals--Justo and Peron, although the latter was expelled in the midst of his second term and died in the course of the first year of his third. This serious political instability led to profound instability in all other sectors.

It can be asserted that neither the polls nor the barracks have provided us, except with an occasional honorable exception, with leaders who were equal to the needs and above all the urgent problems of the era. On the contrary, this period has been outstanding in that decisive action was taken by the worst of the examples the land of the Argentines has produced to date. I am speaking, obviously, of Peron.

It was precisely the fact that the seriousness of the subversion to which Peronism led was not understood in its full magnitude that allowed the demagogs to profit from this sea of confusion, while many of the others were not and are not successfully taking the proper steps which, in a

country subject to subversion, cannot be simply administrative. In other words, one does not triumph over subversion by building a bridge, a road, or even a nuclear plant.

Peronism did not govern nor fail to govern. Its followers branded its adversaries as unpatriotic, sold out to imperialism, servants of the multinational enterprises and slaves of "international synarchy." But it was they who invaded the country and treated it like a conquered land, through the introduction of the theory and the practice of two highly subversive doctrines: first Nazi-Fascism and then communism.

These doctrines are entirely foreign to our traditions, and therefore it is pertinent to state that Peronism is entirely antinational. The whole truth is not being told, therefore, when it is said that Peronism governed badly, or even when it is said that its government was the very worst. Those who remain thus superficial reveal that they do not want to understand that Peronism, because of having pursued this intensive and extensive task of subverting the beliefs and ideas, the institutions and the life of the republic, succeeded in reestablishing anti-Argentina. It had been defeated in Mayo and in Caseros, but it surged up again, as there can be no doubt.

Peronism has always been a synonym of chaos. Under these conditions, it is more than clear that it could not govern. When Peron and his accomplices were swept out of power during the memorable days of September 1955, the country seemed to be awakening from a bad dream and it hastened jubilantly to stanch the wounds resulting from the total war Peronism had waged against its opponents, and to embark upon the path of recovery. But the evil had not been conquered, as became very clear and evident shortly thereafter.

Peron profoundly divided society and society has continued to be divided since then. This explains why it has not been possible to govern, for there is no government without society.

This, which is so basic, was not even understood by those who followed in the government of the country after 1958, that is to say for more than 20 years now. All had their plans and programs but none succeeded in carrying them out. For some this was because they compromised with Peronism and believed that they could govern thus, whereas Peronism is constitutionally incapable of making the existence of order possible, and without this, it is obvious that there can be no government. In other cases, it was because they did not or would not realize that, before even attempting to implement any program, it was absolutely indispensable to dump the ballast of Peronism, which was causing the ship to list and making it impossible to navigate.

This situation also explains why the political career of Peron was so long. It was not simply that he could win many more votes than others, for he also talked a different language and wanted things other than his

antagonists did. While Peron devoted himself, constantly and in the broad light of day--for it must be admitted that he was brilliantly clear and only those who wanted to be were deceived--to the establishment of a totalitarian regime in the country, this undertaking cannot be imputed to any of the other de jure or de facto presidents, although a couple of them flirted with Marxism. We are excluding, naturally, Campora and Lastiri. But they lacked personality, and were merely agents of Peron.

The electoral process which led to the elections of March and September 1973 was a clear example. The Peronists won and what inevitably had to happen happened--the country lost. Had any of the other parties won, Peronism would not have allowed it to govern. The conclusion is that this process should not have been sponsored without first resolving the Peronist issue.

How? By revealing it for what it was. By making it clear that the Peronist doctrine is anti-Argentine. That the party was not a civic association, but a band for plundering the country. That its leaders, with their leader as their head, were with an occasional exception the very worst which could be found in any one of the sectors of the country. And that finally, it brought chaos, violence, corruption, and that it wanted to produce nothing else.

The task of enlightenment fell short in extent and the depth needed, as is revealed by the fact that so many young people believed, above all at the beginning of the present decade, that Peron could provide a solution to our evils. Precisely he who had created them.

On the other hand, if after carrying out this campaign of clarification, after having made all the necessary efforts to reeducate the Peronists, there still remained an irreducible nucleus, it is obvious that this sector could not claim any right to impose a totalitarian model on the country. The matter is the clearer if we note that, even if a majority were to propose such a thing, that majority would have to be contained to make it impossible for it to advance, thus committing real suicide for itself and for the true citizens.

Now then, Peronism continues to exist in the minds and the hearts of many people. In the projects it carried out and which have not been dismantled, and in its hopes for return. And there are many who continue to pursue the same old policy which brought so many evils to the country. For some it is because they still do not understand this reality and admit this presence, as if thereby the recovery of the republic were possible. And others, although admitting it, hope to profit from it in the coming elections, which they would like to have held as soon as possible.

The analysis of what has been done in these past 4 years should be focused mainly on this question. For it is a visceral issue and that which explains the existence of other problems. On the other hand, if attention is focused on the surface level, action in the wrong direction will continue. It is

not the symptoms which should be examined, but the subversion provoked by Peronism. Until this is faced as it should be, it will be futile to try to patch up the consequences.

The mentality and the projects which represent the heritage of Peronism have prevented us from being able to emerge from decadence and build a modern country. Despite the efforts which have been made in other sectors, since the basic question has not been addressed, we have been converted into a country whose image reflects chaos and pettiness. It is this which has made possible the rude and even aggressive treatment we have received abroad.

Instead of presuming that all of this criticism is unjust and spending a great deal of money in an "attempt to reveal our true image," let us recognize that for many years we have been a people who have given rise to some leaders specializing in creating rather than resolving problems. Therefore, if indeed we have had and continue to have foreign enemies, the most numerous and fearful ones have emerged from within our society.

All of these leaders are clearly individualized. They have pursued their path and produced their works. We should feel no guilt of conscience if we eliminate them definitively from public life, for they have had their opportunity to act and they have done so, doing serious harm to the country. It is wrong to give them further opportunities.

If this is not done now, if those who worked against the country are allowed to participate in a future electoral contest, the evils in our country cannot be corrected. For the mechanism which has several times succeeded in converting the majority of our citizens into a mere flock of electoral sheep, making them believe that the important thing is that the succession of elections not be interrupted, will be put to use again.

It must be remembered that in 1976 elections were scheduled for the end of that year and that many politicians "gave assurance" that they could find the solutions to the evils plaguing the country therein. And so the regime became an electoral regime with no substance or goals other than to keep the electoral wheel turning, such that the image of the professional politician swelled to the point of covering the entire horizon. And then, inevitably, the citizen sinks to the status of a pawn of the political boss.

Since the electoral system is characterized by the effort to satisfy the greed of the voters for profit rather than the civic aspirations of the citizens, the leaders willing to function in an atmosphere so devoid of proper ethics can only be, barring some isolated exceptions, mediocre politicians seeking to achieve a constant leveling downward in order to conceal their shortcomings of all sorts. A system like this can only lead to destruction of the hierarchy, apathy, lack of discipline, chaos and decadence.

There has repeatedly been recourse to the procedure of separating professional politicians from the administration and even the discussion of public affairs. But this has not resolved the problems, because after a certain time the whole of the banned list has returned to action, which was possible because the necessary housecleaning and organization measures were not adopted.

In order to dismantle the electoral politicking system, one must begin by distorting the formula according to which "anyone can elect anyone." This is not to urge selection of the voters, but rather selection of the candidates. It simply means recalling the existence of Article 16 of the constitution. Nor would it be a bad idea for us to remember that the constitution is based on the republican system. Let us then educate the leaders and the citizens so that we can recover an effective republic. It is not as is clear a matter of "dialog" with anyone, but of proceeding along the path pointed out to us very clearly by the highest law.

Let us summarize. We must attack the causes and not simply the outer manifestations of our problems. If we do not do this now, we will be allowing another electoral process to establish in power those who will profit from the continued existence of a situation which has led us, through chaos and inefficiency, to decadence.

An assessment of what has been done and what could not be done or was not wanted in these last 4 years shows that we owe our difficulties to the Peronist legacy, which has become unmanageable and intolerable. We must rid ourselves of it to allow our society to reorganize. Otherwise, we will continue to suffer from the chronic instability which has done us so much damage.

5157
CSO: 3010

PALADINO SEEKS DEMOCRATIZATION OF JUSTICIALIST PARTY

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Aug 80 p 10

[Text] Mar del Plata (NA)--Jorge Paladino, formerly the personal representative of Juan Peron, has demanded the "democratization" of the Justicialist Party because he believes that this will be "a way also of contributing to the democratization of the country."

He added that "the country needs organized, orderly and disciplined but not submissive Justicialism" in order to prevent "an effort to lull or domesticate it, because politics is dynamic."

In this connection, he also urged the government "to speak clearly about this process of democratization, so that it will not be postponed indefinitely."

Paladino visited this city to appear on a television program in which he talked with journalists.

He stressed also that he still supports his "old ideas," because now "more than ever it is necessary to put them in practice," and he went on to differentiate two eras in Peronism: "that of the living Peron, and that since his death."

Democratization

"Thus I demand the democratization of my party," he said, "and the emergence of leaders, be they those now or different ones, for the democratization of Justicialism."

He came out in favor of "frank and honest dialog" but he disparaged the present discussion because he believes that dialog "must be based on honesty, on the intention to debate with the political parties, with those who can truly achieve the possibility of governing the country."

He said that "democracy is the best way of governing" and expressed the view that "the parties are the tools."

With regard to the participation of one Peronist sector in a meeting with the minister of interior, he said that he did not want to express any view "as to whether Raul Matera did well or badly in participating in the talks," but he said that "dialog should be something else, through the officials of the established parties."

As to his being invited to participate, he said that "there has recently been speculation as to whether I, in this particular case, would accept or not, but in fact they have not offered, and I want to be very honest about this."

Extremists

On the subject of the "special groups" of Peronists to which Angel Robledo recently referred and the presumed support by Peron of those responsible for the kidnaping and murder of former President Pedro Aramburu, he recalled that on that occasion "I held a press conference as Peron's representative and on his behalf, repudiated the crime."

He added that he continued for 2 more years to represent him and that "I was never dismissed."

With regard to the letter in which Peron appears to endorse the Montoneros, he said: "Well, it must be realized that the intelligence services specialized in drafting presumed letters, messages, records and other similar things by Peron."

In conclusion, Paladino maintained that "to speak the truth, one must examine how the Montoneros were organized, and the source and motivations of Palermo and the gentlemen who supported them."

5157
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

HIGH COMMISSIONER FROM NEW ZEALAND--New Zealand's high commissioner to Barbados, Mr Edward Latter, will present his letter of introduction to Prime Minister Mr Tom Adams, today at 3:30 p.m. at government headquarters, Bay Street. [Excerpt] [FL112340 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 8 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 3020

ECONOMIC GROWTH FOR 1980 SET AT 5 PERCENT

Santiago TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 21 Aug 80 p 10

[Text] Economists Mario Gomez, Andres Sanfuentes and Andres Passicot--the latter two are professors on the faculty of the University of Chile--agreed yesterday that national economic growth will be one-third less than originally estimated; in other words, it will not exceed 5 percent during 1980.

The professor and former head of the University's Department of Economics went even further in stating that "there is no possibility whatever" that the economy will exceed this annual growth rate over the next 3 years.

At the start of 1980, various authorities in the government and in the private sector had estimated a growth rate of 8-8.5 percent for the countries activities as a whole, with expectations "in some sectors reaching as high as 15 percent," it was admitted Tuesday of this week by the president of the SOFOFA [Industrial Development Association], Hernan Daroch.

The SOFOFA subsequently reduced its expectancy to around 6 percent. This figure has now been further reduced to 5 percent.

Andres Passicot, Mario Gomez and Andres Sanfuentes commented separately on the economy's momentum and on the related near-term forecasts, in a seminar held by the "Gemines" research firm.

Passicot said that the economic growth of the industrial, agricultural and mining sectors will be less this year than his estimated general average of 5 percent. Furthermore, the mining sector's growth will be less than 2 percent, owing mainly to lowered production of copper and coal, which will be only partially offset by higher production of oil and potassium nitrate.

The lowered growth rate in the agricultural sector, with respect to the original estimate is owing, in Passicot's opinion, to the climatic difficulties confronting this sector. It will be recalled that production and yields in 8 of the 14 traditional crops had already dropped as early as during the 1979-1980 growing season.

The economist did not go into explanatory detail regarding industry's growth drop. However, the SOFOFA's president said this week that this sector "is reaching a market saturation level" in Chile and that industries are experiencing quite some difficulty in "acquiring more consumers."

Hernan Daroch declined to identify this phenomenon as an outright recession, preferring to call it a "situation of slower growth than expected."

In contrast to the situation outlined for industry, agriculture and mining, Andres Passicot stated that the construction and services sectors--specifically transportation and trade--will experience growth rates surpassing 5 percent this year.

According to Passicot, this reduced economic growth rate for the country as a whole is explained by the fact that "the recovery in terms of real wages has about reached its termination, and real wages will now increase by (only) 7 percent annually, which is just about right," in his view.

Another factor entering into this phenomenon is that "domestic prices seem to have risen more than was expected," with the result that many domestically manufactured products "were substituted by (other similar) imported ones."

Economist Andres Sanfuentes, on the other hand, expressed the opinion that the reduced overall growth rate has as its principal cause a "light creative investment level." He explained that over the last few years investors have already gone into those sectors where "it was obvious to do so" in view of the profits and comparative advantages they offered.

Economist Mario Gomez said he concurred in the views expressed by Passicot and added that in some industrial branches--such as textiles--a precipitous drop in growth rate is observable.

9399
CSO: 3010

COUNTRY SEEN AS IN POSITION TO PRODUCE SYNTHETIC OIL

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 20 Aug 86 pp 1, A-20

[Text] Chile is in a position to produce synthetic oil from mined coal. The oil could replace crude in all its uses, including those of the petrochemicals industry.

This statement was made by the director of the Department of Chemical Technology of the College of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, University of Chile, Alvaro Gonzalez, who deems that coal in the near future will again be the planet's most important energy source, owing to the exhaustion of its oil reserves.

The scientist announced yesterday the first high-level seminar on new coal technologies to be held in this country. It will take place tomorrow and Friday in this city's Hotel Carrera.

Professors from Notre Dame University in the United States and from the Imperial College of the University of London will take part in the proceedings, in addition to researchers from the University of Chile.

Oil From Coal

"One of the most interesting prospects that is opening up for the use of coal," said Gonzalez, "is its conversion to a hydrocarbon fluid similar to petroleum, which can be substituted for the latter in all its applications."

"Success has even been had with the production of gasolines with ratings in excess of 100 octanes, which, when mixed with other easily obtainable products, yield gasolines of special or ordinary kinds that can be used in common automobiles," he said.

Costs

Ricardo Badilla, doctor of chemical engineering and author of the "coal liquefaction" project, said, for his part, that "the technology is already available in many countries, but the problems are economic ones."

He explained that, at present coal prices and using technologies now in operation, the cost of producing a petroleum equivalent from coal is around $50 per barrel. "Since the current price of petroleum is between $30 and $35 a barrel," he said, "and it is expected to continue rising, we can say that when oil reaches $50 a barrel coal will be competitive."

He added, however, that "further technological developments will bring about a gradual reduction of production costs below the present figures."

"Moreover," he pointed out, "in Chile we are very close to commercial exploitation of the Magallanes coal deposits, which, since it will be opencut mining, will provide coal at a price well below the international price and will therefore bring the cost of producing synthetic oil down to around $35 a barrel."

Research

By way of example, they indicated that in the United States it has been calculated that to construct a plant for converting coal to oil at a rate of 500,000 barrels a day (five times Chile's entire daily consumption) requires an investment of around $1 billion.

"Nevertheless," said Badilla, "any such estimate applicable to the United States, England or other countries is not applicable to Chile, because of the fact that our coals are of a different and unique composition."

"Before any decision of an economic nature can be arrived at," he said, "we must know exactly the behavior of our coals, and this research effort is therefore necessary."

9399
CSO: 3010

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED FOR METHOD OF ENDING STRIKE

Too Many Contradictions

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 1 Sep 80 p 14A

[Passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Analysis of the documents produced as a result of the Pacifico Sur strike and the settlement of that dispute, ranging from Decree 11748-TSS (which permitted intervention in the company) to the statement made to the nation by the minister of labor the afternoon of last 29 August on radio and television networks, confirms the already widespread impression that the Carazo Odio Administration resorts all too frequently to a curious and disturbing trick to make certain actions appear to be its own. Unfortunately, the facts do not support such an interpretation.

In the case of the Pacifico Sur strike, as in others before it, this government duality has been repeated amazingly often, resulting in a credibility gap between what the government tells the nation and what it does. Invariably the government begins with the premise that if the facts contradict its words, too bad for the facts. When the Pacifico Sur strike was already over a month old, the government issued a decree on 13 August taking over control of the company's activities and the supervision of its labor relations, for the purpose of ensuring the continuation of work and services, as well as guaranteeing the workers' freedom to have their jobs back if they so desired. Although that government measure received support--sometimes enthusiastic--from the managerial sectors of the country; and although the decree was responding legally and politically to the need to resolve a situation that was going on too long, given the circumstances, the decree nevertheless was too ambitious. It did not confine itself to the objectives established by legal and constitutional norms, but tried to solve the whole problem and end the strike with the stroke of a pen.

For that purpose it created two commissions, a tripartite one which was to look into the firing of workers, and a technical one which was to make a decision on wage adjustments. The decree also set forth the criterion that there would be no reprisal "nor would penal, civil or company disciplinary action be taken against the workers, labor organizations or their leaders

for merely having participated in the strike movement." It asserted that "the above-mentioned control does not imply financial or commercial intervention, nor interference in the company's general management." The contradiction between this assertion and the establishment of a Technical Commission made up of an official from the Ministry of Labor, two representatives of the National Banana Association and two from the National Banana Growers Chamber, which was to make a decision on which wages "were to be adjusted and by how much," was overcome by the alleged acceptance of the commission by the company in question.

However, the strike did not end with the issuance of the decree. During the days that followed the problem of violence emerged. The possibility that the parties would resume negotiations under the new conditions created by government control was dashed by the decree itself when it out and out prescribed the procedure that had to be followed to resolve the labor disputes that had led to the strike.

The government as well as the communist leaders were facing a hopeless task due to the very text of the decree. The workers had only one choice: either submit to the terms of the decree and return to work, ending the strike, which would spell total defeat for the union leaders, or continue the strike. They chose the latter, and forced the administration to make a greater effort to enforce the guarantee of reinstatement for workers who wanted their jobs back.

It was under those circumstances that the options for a successful result for both the government and the reds became difficult. The administration faced the challenge of going ahead to impose the terms of the decree, even at the cost of possible large-scale repression. The communist leaders had no choice but sympathy strikes, and that option had already begun to fail.

That was when the negotiations took place between the administration (represented by the minister of labor) and the leaders of the Golfito Workers Union (UTG) and of the General Confederation of Workers (CGT). The government, however, true to its custom of giving deceitful explanations, did not want anyone to assume it was negotiating with the comrades, so it resorted to the ruse of interpreting the scope of the decree so that the nation would believe that it was simply a matter of talks to clear up some points that were not well understood in the decree and to determine the implications of the decree. This is where the first official version of the end to the strike comes in. The union leaders get into the picture, of course, and put forth--still in the form of an alleged clarification--six points in a letter dated 24 August, addressed to the minister of labor. In the first point they ask if the guarantees of no reprisals or legal actions also cover the workers who participated in sympathy strikes, and the people who cooperated with the movement in various ways. The second point deals with the date of the firings by the company, which they claim should be the first day of the strike, 10 April. The third point asks whether the firings will be taken care of by applying the clauses of the Collective Bargaining Agreement. The fourth, regarding the firings as well, asks if they will be

resolved on faith or whether current legal norms will be applied, and if the 70 percent will be reinstated. The sixth point asks whether the Executive Branch "believes that the adjustment (of wages) could reach at least an overall figure equivalent to an amount of money no less than 12 percent of the payroll for agricultural, dock, railroad, engineering, and factory workers, as well as other similar workers." We have omitted the fifth point because it simply asks if the Technical Commission will hear the workers.

The curious thing is, all these points were made by union leaders "ad inquerendum," that is, asking if they could expect their demands to be met in accordance with the scope of the decree.

The minister's answer to these "concerns" was not long in coming. On the same day, 24 August, he answers their questions in the following manner: 1) The government will take the necessary action to prevent reprisals or legal actions against the workers who participated in the sympathy strikes, or against those who cooperated with these movements. That is, the government is taking on that commitment outside the context of the decree, but leading people to believe that this is one of its "implications," that third parties will be protected (that is, communist leaders not affiliated with the union); no reprisals or legal actions will be taken against these people. The government, then, is promising to renege on its public service duty, as set forth in Article 334 of the Penal Code.. The government is entering into a pact, therefore, at the cost of the legal order.

2) The time limit for the firings is between 6 April 1979 and 10 April 1980. Thus it deals with the "concern" of the comrades. 3) The dismissal cases will also be subject to the terms of the Collective Bargaining Agreement. 4) The firings will be resolved in accordance with the justice that prevails in each case, and /we can assert/, according to the judgment of the officials who have made the corresponding initial study, /that approximately 70 percent/ of them can be reinstated." 5) "/We can assure you/ that this adjustment made by the Technical Commission will have the overall result of an increase the equivalent of /12 percent/ of the average wage of the workers you mention in your letter, working from the average wages paid during the first half of this year."

According to the above-mentioned terms, the minister of labor agreed to the "clarifications" of the strike leaders, and according to those very terms those leaders defused the movement and ordered the workers to return to their jobs, proclaiming at the same time a resounding victory.

The reaction, first by the company (which was not even heard at the negotiations) and then by the Chambers (which several days earlier had ventured to express firm support for the administration and the decree), to this settlement, as well as the surprise evoked among other sectors of public opinion and the mass media, obliged the government to back-pedal. Its insistence that there would never be any departure from the terms of the decree, on which its prestige depended, led the minister of labor to engage

in a difficult and elaborate dialectical acrobatic exercise to demonstrate the indemonstrable, that the entire agreement with the comrades was nothing less than the result of the literal application of the decree. He said there was no negotiation of any kind, and that the leaders had ended the strike when they finally understood the provisions clearly.

In view of the objections put forth by the company (which did not accept the settlement), and the criticism by the press, the Chambers and the private sector, the administration is trying out a second version of the facts. Naturally, it was presented to us by the minister of labor, who is the one who has to walk the tightrope and who knows the most about the pact with the union leaders. The settlement was not simply a clarification of the decree, but something substantial enough to cause them to defuse the strike movement.

In this second version, the minister of labor sacrifices the workers, making the promises of his letter of 24 August to the union leaders appear to be mere opinions of his, without any significant value. First he tried to surprise the company and public opinion by asserting that there was no negotiation and that the talks dealt with the scope of the decree. But once the concessions made to the strike leaders became known, he cast the latter adrift and left them floating, maintaining that nothing had been agreed upon. In his answer of 24 August the minister says, regarding the two basic points of the conflict (the dismissals and wages): "/We could also assert/ according to the opinion of the officials who made the corresponding initial study, that approximately 70 percent of them can be reinstated." That is, the minister assures the union leaders, so that they will end the strike, that "approximately 70 percent of the workers will be reinstated." How can the minister make that promise if that point has to be decided "in toto," by the Tripartite Commission? But now, in the second version, that is omitted and the minister says in his 29 August message: "It is the /opinion/ of the Ministry of Labor that approximately 70 percent of the fired people can be reinstated. But we do not really know how many workers will be reinstated until the Tripartite Commission, established in accordance with the stipulations of the executive decree and accepted by the banana company, hands down its decision; then we will be able to know the exact percentage of workers who will get their jobs back." Does this bear any relation to what he told the strike leaders? Why didn't the minister give them that answer instead of the one he gave on 24 August, in which he doesn't express his opinion, but assures the comrades that approximately 70 percent of the fired workers will be reinstated? Is it possible that a matter as touchy as this one can be handled with such inexplicable ambiguity by an official and an entire administration?

In the letter to the strike leaders written 24 August he promises the following with regard to wages: "/We can assure/ you that that adjustment, to be made by the Technical Commission, /will achieve/ an overall result of 12 percent of the average wages. . ." This is a formal promise, sealed with his signature, and led the union leaders to call off the strike. But on 29 August, the minister changed his mind. He told us that on that point

"I took the liberty of expressing the opinion that 12 percent of the overall amount of the payroll could be the percentage of the final adjustment for the workers." On the 24th he said "we can assure you that that adjustment, to be made by the Technical Commission, will achieve an overall result of 12 percent. . ." and 5 days later, on the 29th, he explained that he only "took the liberty" of expressing an opinion, but that it would be the Commission's decision. Now it is not the company, but the workers who have been left up in the air, unless it is contrived that the Tripartite Commission will set at 60 or 70 percent the number of workers who are to be reinstated, and that the Technical Commission will decide that the overall raises will amount to 12 percent.

Under those conditions, no one can be certain: not the nation, not the companies, not the unions. If the government proceeds like this, no one knows what to go by or what words mean. The uncertainty created by these actions and the administration's obstinate adherence to the idea that the decree was implemented and there were no negotiations, contrary to what is shown by official documents themselves and the facts, is surely creating a climate of anxiety and concern in the country. This trend must be stopped by means of a drastic rectification and sudden awakening to the true situation in this country.

Minister of Labor Criticized

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 31 Aug 80 p 6

[Passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The official handling of the banana strike completely exhausted the Costa Rican people's ability to be astounded. Now, perplexed, we are wondering whom the government is trying to fool. The democratic sector? Management? The banana workers? The communist leaders? Itself?

Things are in bad straits when the minister of labor feels it necessary to constantly clarify the clarifications he makes of the executive decree issued 13 August, supposedly to put an end to the banana strike in the south. However, the more he explains, the more he gets caught up in the tangle of contradictions that he has woven. There is no other possible result in situations in which what one says and what one does have nothing to do with each other.

Not even the least dialectical effort is needed to discover the trap into which the minister of labor placed the administration by trying to introduce some citizen sector whose identity is becoming more and more confusing. Here lies a danger whose consequences, God willing, we will not have to lament for too much longer.

In a new twist in his ever-changing position, the minister said in the speech he gave on national radio and television networks last Friday:

"For the first time in Costa Rican history an illegal strike, in this case led by extremist leaders, has ended with the latter accepting the juridical system, without negotiations, through the implementation of the executive decree issued for the purpose of ending the strike."

We are given to understand that the juridical system referred to by the minister is the one made up by all current legal norms, including the executive decree issued on 13 August. The decree was welcomed warmly by the citizens, because they saw reflected in it a firm and decisive position by the government regarding the illegal action of the communist leaders; not because they were convinced of the constitutional and legal purity of that executive action. Let us analyze, with the simplicity characteristic of the case, the manner in which the minister has tried to tell each sector what he thought that sector should hear, either fooling everyone or outwitting himself into believing that he could manipulate them without anyone's discovering that he was acting without direction or judgment.

/The executive decree of 13 August (Article 3) says:/

"The workers shall return to their jobs at 0500 hours on 14 August of this year, with an absolute guarantee of the continuation of their labor contracts and the absence of reprisals or penal, civil or disciplinary actions /against the workers, labor organizations and their leaders/ for merely having participated in the strike movement."

The guarantee granted by the decree is clearly and specifically limited to the banana workers, to the labor organizations that participated in the strike and their leaders; no one else. /In a letter sent to the minister 24 August, the communists bargain:/

"Does that guarantee extend to the fellow workers who have participated in the resulting sympathy strikes, /and to the people who cooperated with our movement in various ways?/"

The communists' request goes beyond the limits of the decree to include within the guarantees offered in that document, red agitators who do not belong to the company or the unions, who went to the area to disturb the peace and to encourage the violation of the law.

/First explanation by the minister, 24 August:/

"By the same token, the government will make the necessary efforts to ensure that the same conduct will apply to those who participated in sympathy strikes, as long as said strikes are called off as a consequence of /this response: or against those who lent support to these movements./"

The minister hastened to give in to the demands of the communists who were on the fringes of the law; not only did he extend the guarantees offered by the decree to those who went to sympathy strikes, but he also made them apply to third parties, agitators and activists who had nothing to do with

the movement. That leaves company doors wide open to strangers who come trying to promote illegal movements. Furthermore, he stipulates a condition for the expansion of the guarantee: that the sympathy strikes be called off as a consequence /of his response/, and not, as he says now, in accordance with the executive decree's provisions.

/Second explanation by the minister, 27 August:/

"The judicial actions that for punitive reasons were filed with the courts by the office of the attorney general of the republic, an office of the Ministry of Justice, shall continue forward. Whether they be workers or third parties, the people who committed crimes shall answer for them; /there shall be no future legal actions before the penal courts. . /"

The minister, a distinguished lawyer, knows full well that the law dictates that crimes be prosecuted, and that this duty is irrevocable. Therefore, his offer is illegal. He also knows that the trials already begun in the restrictive courts can only end in dismissals of the cases, whether the verdict be a conviction or an acquittal, without the Executive Branch being able to do anything to modify that procedure. Thus, there is nothing behind his assertion that criminal prosecutions will continue forward.

/Third explanation by the minister, 29 August:/

". . . does not mean that the people who committed crimes shall remain unpunished; those cases shall be heard by the courts /and were not dismissed/ Of course /new cases will not be filed/ as a result of the strike because as soon as the strike ends, no new case can exist for the very reason that there is no strike."

Neither the president of the republic nor the minister or anyone else can drop criminal charges already filed; but what is most serious is not the sophism of saying that what cannot be done was not done, but the announcement that the law requiring prosecution will be ignored if there emerges evidence now of crimes committed during the strike, which to date have not resulted in the filing of charges.

/The executive decree of 13 August (Article 5) says:/

"A technical commission, coordinated by an official of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, and made up also of two representatives of the National Banana Association and of the National Banana Growers Chamber, /shall determine which rates,/ beyond the parameters established of 20 percent of wage incentives per unit of time accrued by the workers of the Compania Bananera de Costa Rica, /shall be adjusted, and by how much. . ./"

The decree gives the Technical Commission exclusive authority to determine the rates and the amounts of wage adjustments, "beyond the parameters established of 20 percent of wage incentives." /In the letter sent to the minister by the communists on 24 August, the latter bargain:/

"Does the Executive Branch believe that this adjustment could reach at least an overall figure equivalent to a sum of money not less than 12 percent of the payroll of agricultural, dock, railroad, engineering and factory workers, as well as others?"

/First explanation by the minister, 24 August:/

"/We can assure/ you that that adjustment, to be made by the Technical Commission, will achieve an overall result of an increase equivalent to 12 percent of the average wages of the workers you mention in your letter, working from the average wages paid during the first half of this year."

In the negotiations, the minister hastened to answer the communists on 24 August that they were in an illegal position. He clearly, decisively and expressly told them that "/we can assert,/" without hesitation or doubt, that "that adjustment /to be made/ by the Technical Commission will achieve" "an increase equivalent to 12 percent."

That offer is direct, clear and precise, and it violates the executive decree as well as the legal norms the decree supposedly was based on.

/Second explanation by the minister, 27 August:/

"It is the opinion of the Executive Branch that that adjustment could be equivalent to 12 percent of the average wages of the workers, /and that was what it informed/ the social organizations that represent them. But the Technical Commission shall carry out its task with the knowledge and approval of the employing company, and have the final word on this issue."

It is impossible to understand the dialectical juggling of the minister, because what he told the communists was quite different. In an official note, on behalf of the administration, he told them, "/We can assure you/" that the adjustment to be made by the Technical Commission "/will achieve an overall result of an increase equivalent to 12 percent./"

/Third explanation by the minister, 29 August:/

"/I took the liberty of expressing the opinion/ that 12 percent of the overall amount of the payroll could be the percentage of the final adjustment for the workers. /It does not necessarily/ have to be that percentage."

Whom is the minister trying to fool or confuse? In his answer to the communists on 24 August, /he assured them/ that they will have an overall increase of 12 percent. Now, at the end, he says that he "took the liberty of expressing the opinion" and that "they will not necessarily get the 12 percent raise they demanded."

The problem is that the communists called off the strike because the minister /assured them/ that the Technical Commission would grant them that

raise, and not in accordance with the executive decree of 13 August, as the official claims now. The reds were clear in the note they sent on 25 August:

"/In accordance with your answer/ contained in communication DM-846-80, we have prepared to call upon the striking workers to go back to their jobs at the Compania Bananera de Costa Rica and call off the sympathy strikes supporting them, as established in our earlier letter."

That is, the strike was ended because the minister told the communists: "We can assure you . . . that that adjustment, to be made by the Technical Commission, will achieve an overall result of an increase equivalent to 12 percent." Is the minister now trying to fool the communists by taking away what he so emphatically guaranteed them?

/Executive decree of 13 August:/

That decree established a Tripartite Commission to study separately each dismissal that took place after 6 April 1979, and to determine, case by case, which workers should be reinstated in their jobs.

/Request by communists in 24 August letter:/

"We want to know. . . and if the previous study made by the ministry of the different cases allows you to assure us that at least 70 percent of the fired workers could return to their jobs."

/First explanation by the minister, 24 August:/

"By the same token, /we can assert,/ according to the opinion of officials who made the corresponding initial study, that approximately 70 percent of them can be reinstated."

The minister says nothing here about the results that could be obtained by the Tripartite Commission in its study of the cases; on the contrary, it makes an assertion that gives the impression that it is binding upon the above-mentioned Commission.

/Second explanation by the minister, 27 August:/

". . . but it will not be until there has been a definitive decision that the exact percentage of reinstated workers can be revealed."

In this second explanation of the modification of the decree, in an interpretive manner, the minister begins to modify what he affirmed to the communist leaders, and points out that the number of workers to be reinstated depends on the decision of the Tripartite Commission. He does it timidly, however, indicating that only then will "the exact percentage" be known, since in his letter regarding the negotiated settlement of the strike he assured them that "approximately" 70 percent would get their jobs back.

/Third explanation by the minister, 29 August:/

"The Ministry of Labor has expressed the opinion that approximately 70 percent of the fired workers /could be/ reinstated."

That was not what he told the communists when he negotiated with those who were behaving illegally, to end the strike. He told them, "We can assert. . . that approximately 70 percent of them can be reinstated."

That same day, 29 August, he cleared up that point further by saying: "But we will not really know how many workers will be reinstated until the Tripartite Commission, established in accordance with the stipulations of the executive decree and accepted by the banana company, hands down its decision."

This indicates that if the Tripartite Commission says that no worker shall be reinstated, then why did he tell the communists he could assure them that 70 percent would be reinstated, according to the preliminary studies he had in his possession?

If after swearing up and down that the Executive Branch would not negotiate with those who adhered to an illegal position, and that he would enforce the 13 August decree, he negotiated with the red leaders on the pretext of explanations and the determination of the decree's scope, and led them to believe that they could get a 12 percent raise for the workers and the reinstatement of 70 percent of the fired workers, then what does he expect the communists to do now that they have been deceived, especially if the rulings by the commissions regarding wages and dismissals do not correspond to the percentages he "assured" would be granted with his authority as minister?

The minister, in this case a spokesman for the administration, should speak clearly and bring the country out of the cloud of contradictions which he has plunged it into. We Costa Ricans need to know what to expect.

Government Negotiations Criticized

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 27 Aug 80 p 14A

[Text] By means of an agreement between the administration and the labor leaders of the General Confederation of Workers (CGT) and the Golfito Workers Union (UTG) as a result of several days of negotiating, yesterday the settlement of the Pacifico Sur strike was announced after more than 46 days of striking.

The agreement makes several concessions to the union beyond the terms of the decree with which the government took control of the company. The main concessions are an overall raise equivalent to 12 percent of the average wages, using the average wages paid during the first half of this year as a base, and a promise that the Technical Commission established by the decree to resolve this dispute shall respect this percentage; the determination of

each dismissal case in accordance with the justice of the case, with a promise that such instructions shall be given to the official representing the administration on the Tripartite Commission; and the reinstatement of at least 70 percent of the fired workers.

A peculiar aspect of this agreement to end the strike is that it was undertaken after negotiations with union leaders who advocated the illegal strike, without the participation of the representatives of the other side, that is, the Compania Bananera. Another peculiar factor is that it does not conform to the terms of the decree which, according to repeated affirmations by the administration, through its minister of labor, were irrevocable. In fact, the agreement between the government and union leaders that the wage adjustment demanded by the union "will achieve an overall result of an increase equivalent to 12 percent of the average wages" does resolve this point of conflict, The Technical Commission is entrusted only with the mechanical settlement of each case.

In this manner, the administration has made a wage agreement behind the back of the Compania Bananera, and furthermore has violated the terms of its own decree. That document said that official control "does not imply financial or commercial intervention, or interference in the general management of the company." Therefore it is not only surprising but also patently contrary to and in violation of the legal code and the collective bargaining agreements signed by the parties, for the government to announce an agreement after proclaiming over and over that there would be no negotiations with the strikers because the decree provided a means to end the movement. One of the parties involved was not even heard, and the agreement violates current labor legislation, as well as the very text of the decree which permitted government intervention in the company.

What the government began well, it finished badly. We do not know what drastic circumstances led the government to negotiate under the table with the leaders of the CGT and the UTG, when many workers were already beginning to go back to work and a demonstration of police force lent credence to its decision to enforce a decree that provided a mechanism apparently agreeable to the Compania Bananera to resolve the basic points of conflict.

The Compania Bananera, however, made it clear to the government that it does not accept the agreement made with the union leaders who were responsible for the strike. It has said that if the government forces it to accept the settlement, it will take the matter to court so that the courts will have the final say. If they win such a suit, which is very likely given the legal aspects of the case, the state would have to pay a large indemnity, something the present administration would certainly not have to face. Meanwhile, the union leaders are proclaiming a resounding victory, and are preparing to celebrate with a parade next Thursday. No one has forgotten, however, that the strike continues in La Estrella and Rio Frio, and that those strikers will receive full support from the victorious workers of Pacifico Sur.

The result of the conflict, then, if the strike is indeed over, could not be worse. Not only have the comrades attained an apparent victory, reflected in a 12 percent raise (which is not serious in and of itself), but the victory has been obtained behind the back of the law and in defiance of the government's own promises to obey the text of the decree. It was made possible by direct negotiations between the administration and the strike leaders, without consulting the company. The country should be very alarmed at the precedent this sets.

The divorce between word and deed that has characterized this administration (which in the case in question became patently obvious when until a few hours ago Minister Serrano Pinto was claiming repeatedly that the talks with the union leaders were limited to clarification of the implications of the decree) serves to accentuate further the anxiety and uncertainty that unfortunately have invaded all Costa Ricans.

8926
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

CIVIL AVIATION HEAD ARRESTED--The Judicial Investigation Organization [OLJ] has arrested the director of civil aviation for complicity in the drug trafficking case discovered in Miami. Members of the U.S. mafia were staying at the Royal Dutch Hotel and others of similar category in Costa Rica. Colombians, Australians, and North Americans are implicated in the drug trafficking case, police officals have reported. The control tower is partly responsible for not demanding all the documents and requisites for the flight to leave. The OLJ has arrested Mr Roberto (Benedictis), civil aviation director, for complicity in the marijuana trafficking discovered in Miami after a plane of the (EXACO) Airline was seized. Mr (Benedictis) was aware of the flight which was to be made to load the marijuana in Colombia and take it to the United States, the OLJ officials added. Mr Roberto (Benedictis), however, did not advise the respective authorities and, although he was not in agreement with the operation, he preferred to remain silent. The control tower was to blame in the traffic. The Judicial Investigation police said that the control tower of Juan Santamaria International Airport was partly responsible for the marijuana traffic by the (EXACO) airplane because it failed to completely fill out the control log which indicates the place of exit, destination, and type of mission to be carried out. The Costa Ricans were pressured by the U.S. mafia members when they decided to quit the group and they and their family were threatened, thus forcing them to continue being part of the mafia. [Text] [PA221843 San Jose Radio RELOJ in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Aug 80]

SPADAFORA DENIES ORGANIZING BRIGADES--Panamanian guerrilla leader Dr Hugo Spadafora today said in San Jose, Costa Rica, that he is not organizing any armed brigades to fight in El Salvador. Spadafora is well-known in Nicaragua where he fought next to Sandinist guerrillas in the campaign to overthrow the Somozist tyrants in 1979. In statements to newsmen in San Jose, Doctor Spadafora said he was visiting friends he made during the Sandinist campaign. Spadafora told newsmen that more armed brigades will be organized in Latin America to fight against the fascist tyrannies in the continent. Rodolfo Quiros, Costa Rican immigration department chief inspector, said he did not know anything about Spadafora's arrival in Costa Rica. Spadafora said that he had come into the country legally. According to Spadafora, the situation in El Salvador is similar to the one that existed

in Nicaragua: The people are being led by a military vanguard which is handling the struggle against the government very well. Spadafora does not believe that Sandinism will become a leftwing movement. From what I can see there is press freedom. I believe that they are observing democratic pluralism. The newspaper LA PRENSA has strongly criticized the government. In a way this proves that there is press freedom, Spadafora pointed out. [Text] [PA050057 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

MACHADO VENTURA SPEAKS TO SUGAR WORKERS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 11 Aug 80 p 3

[Speech by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo of the CC of the PCC, at end of national ceremony for Sugar Worker Day held at the 30 de Noviembre sugar mill, Pinar del Rio Province, on 6 Aug 80, "Year of the Second Congress": "Party at All Levels Must Take Concrete Measures to Guarantee Present Repairs, Carry out Efficient Sugar Harvest in 1981"]

[Text] Fifty-year comrades and nationally distinguished workers:

Comrades:

Exactly 20 years ago, on 6 August 1960, our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, gave a historic and unforgettable speech at the closing of the First Latin American Youth Congress held in Havana. He announced to the world the nationalization of the major U.S. companies in our country including the 36 Yankee-owned sugar mills in Cuba.

Today, two decades after the revolution's strong response to the growing aggression of imperialism in its desire to frustrate the relentless advance of the revolutionary process of our people, it gives us immense satisfaction to celebrate Sugar Worker Day at the 30 de Noviembre sugar mill, the first mill constructed in our country after the January 1959 triumph and also the first mill constructed in the past 55 years.

No other place would be as propitious to commemorate such a significant event since this new mill, the pride of our sugar industry, is a symbol of the strength of the revolution and our people in their tenacious fight for economic development and for progress on the road to socialist construction in spite of the threatening presence of Yankee imperialism. At the very beginning of the Cuban revolutionary process, Yankee imperialism began to carry out criminal plans to defeat this process.

At the beginning, the imperialists did not even think that a true revolution had triumphed in Cuba. They relied on the possibility of maintaining control of the internal affairs of the country as they had done for more

than 50 years under the subjugated republic. After verifying the extraordinary political dimension of the Cuban revolution and watching its stimulating effect on the oppressed peoples of America, they resorted to their traditional maneuvers and economic boycotts, formulas they had used on numerous occasions against progressive governments throughout the world.

Nevertheless, instead of destabilizing the revolution and weakening the conscience of the people, the continual Yankee aggression contributed to rapid radicalization of the Cuban revolutionary process which had penetrated the masses so deeply.

Our revolutionary government responded to the criminal suppression of the sugar quota which Cuba had supplied to U.S. markets for almost a century with the nationalization of the U.S. mills in our country. That was the revolutionary and energetic response of a people ready to defend their dignity, their sovereignty and their conquests after almost a century of unsuccessful struggle. That was the materialization of Fidel's warning concerning the imperialist threat: "They will take away our quota pound by pound and we will take away their mills one by one; we will take away all the U.S. investments in Cuba centavo by centavo."

We were merely recovering our legitimate right to the main economic sector of our country on which the support of millions of Cubans depended. We were merely returning to the people the goods and wealth snatched from them and offering them the basic prerogative of enjoying the fruits of their own labor.

For many years the sugar worker was subjected to the most inhuman living conditions. He earned a miserable wage paid in promissory notes that mortgaged his very existence; to this were added the terrible unemployed time, hunger, lack of housing and death while the fruits of his hard work filled the coffers of the native bourgeoisie and the Yankee capitalists.

One of the most beautiful achievements of the revolution in power was recovery for the people of the products of the sweat of men who had been robbed and deprived of all their rights from the field to the mill and from the evil era of slavery to the equally unjust time of capitalist exploitation.

Sugar Workers Celebrate This Date Marking Beginning of Process of Economic Foundation for Construction of Socialism in Our Country

That is the reason that the sugar workers celebrate this date which marks the beginning of the process of economic foundation for the construction of socialism in our country. On that historic 6 August, nationalization was announced not only of the sugar mills but also U.S. oil refineries and branches of different Yankee multinational companies in our country. Expropriating our primary industry to benefit the working people was a fatal blow to the foreign monopolies and filled the dispossessed for whom a new fatherland was being forged with hope. This was a true sign of the radical nature of the revolution.

Twenty years have passed during which there have been profound socioeconomic transformations in sugar production which have fully justified the confidence that the masses have placed in the revolution since the beginning.

In spite of our objective limitations, the U.S. blockade, U.S. aggression, the departure of technicians and our own inexperience in administering such complex agriculture and industry, the balance today between that past of misery, exploitation and uncertainty and our present is very favorable for the revolution.

The agricultural cane worker, the sugar worker and the cane peasant are no longer laborers discriminated against and humiliated as they were in previous generations. They are free men, owners of the means of production, who participate consciously in the production process since they know that the fruits of their labor do not enrich any national monopoly or exploiter. On the contrary, the wealth created by their work is used to benefit all the people through the construction of hospitals, schools, housing, highways, factories, power lines, etc.

All the sugar mills and 80 percent of the land used for cane cultivation are social property; that is, they belong to all the people. The remaining 20 percent of the land is in the hands of peasant workers, firm allies of the socialist revolution, who have already advanced toward superior forms of production by joining cooperatives.

Twenty years ago, almost all the land was prepared for cane by using oxen and small plows. Now almost all that land including the land belonging to the peasants is prepared by using tractors and more efficient plows.

Under capitalism, all the cane was cut and reaped manually and 85 percent was transported in oxcarts. Now more than 45 percent of the cane is cut with combines and more than 97 percent of the rest is reaped by machine; 85 percent of the total cane is harvested with motorized equipment.

Chemical fertilization and weeding have been introduced on a large scale in cane agriculture; they were hardly used under capitalism. New varieties of cane have been introduced, many of which have been created by Cuban technicians.

The irrigated area is more than five times larger. Large and small dams have been built and the use of subterranean water has increased.

In these 20 years, there has been a profound transformation in the means of production used in cane agriculture. There are now more than 2,000 crawler tractors, more than 30,000 rubber-tired tractors, some 3,800 cane reapers, more than 2,500 combines for cutting cane, some 8,000 trucks and tens of thousands of implements for mechanized cane cultivation.

In order to repair and maintain this equipment, a network of hundreds of shops has been established and a great quantity of portable shops has been acquired.

Some 500 collection stations have been constructed to increase the productivity of manual cutting and to complement mechanized cutting. This has also made it possible to extend electrification to large agricultural areas.

The greatest transformation has been in the men who carry out the production process. Under capitalism, the main work instruments were the hoe, machete, small plow and animal power. Now the agricultural cane worker uses a combine to cut the cane, tractors, reapers, fumigators, etc. The backward agricultural worker under capitalism has become an equipment operator, mechanic, welder, fumigation technician, etc.

Manual cane cutting has gone from individual cutters or pairs of cutters to brigades of 30 to 40 workers; this has increased the productivity of the cutter. The cane peasants have been incorporated into this system of cutting, changing their old individual work habits.

This brigade system of manual cutting has led to a powerful million-arroba movement which "today is one of the fundamental pillars in our battle for productivity and for the reduction of the work force required for the sugar harvest to the minimum," according to comrade Fidel in his report to the First Party Congress.

Under Capitalism 350,000 Workers Cut, Reaped Cane Manually; Now Only 150,000 Cutters Are Needed, a Decrease of 200,000 Cane Cutters

In these 20 years, due to the introduction of mechanization in cane agriculture, hundreds of thousands of workers have been freed from the hard work of cutting and reaping cane. Under capitalism, some 350,000 workers were used to cut and reap the cane manually; now only 150,000 cutters are used, a decrease of 200,000 cane cutters.

There have also been transformations in the sugar industry although they have not been as major as in agriculture. Large resources have been allocated to restore, modernize and expand the mills and automation has begun.

The system of bulk sugar handling which did not exist under capitalism has been introduced; now 80 percent of our raw sugar exports are shipped in this form.

Capacity in the mechanical industry which produces equipment and parts for the sugar industry has been expanded. This means that a major part of the components of the new mills can be nationally produced.

Also our universities and other national education centers and those in socialist countries have trained thousands of new specialists in cane agriculture and the sugar industry. More than 60 technical and polytechnical schools have been constructed near the mills to train the new skilled workers needed for cane agriculture and the sugar industry.

Our present level of development has permitted us to go on to the construction of new mills designed by Cuban technicians; a major part of their equipment is constructed by our mechanical industry.

Research centers have been established for the development of new varieties of cane, for the study of soils and fertilizers and for the development of new cane derivatives.

We can state, without fear of being mistaken, that in the past 20 years the Cuban working class has made glorious achievements in the maintenance and development of sugar production.

In his report to the First Party Congress, comrade Fidel stated: "At the beginning of the revolution, the sugar industry was badly hurt. The traditional markets were eliminated by imperialism. Purchases of equipment, parts and material from habitual suppliers became impossible and there was an extraordinary drain of skilled cadres."

Humble men of the people, frequently with less than a sixth-grade education, had to assume leadership functions in the industrial and agricultural processes.

In the first years of the revolution, unemployment was eliminated and cane cutters were needed; this was one of our country's most difficult problems. Our selfless workers and laborers mobilized for cane cutting along with soldiers and intermediate students made the harvests possible in those difficult years and also dignified this work.

During those difficult years and now, our country had the material support and the solidarity of the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, which bought all the sugar that the Yankees no longer bought. Today they buy larger quantities at a fair price, have supplied us with equipment, tractors and parts and have helped us develop mechanization. A combine factory has been built and the mechanical industry has been expanded.

Today no one questions the fact that the working class which made it possible to maintain and expand sugar production in spite of the blockade and imperialist aggression is in a better position now to confront the new tasks of the present stage.

As is known, sugar-cane rust had a serious effect on cane production. Combined with inadequate clearing in the past year and lack of fulfillment of the 1978 winter sowing quota, this caused a decrease in sugar production in 1980 compared to 1979.

To guarantee the greatest quantity of cane possible for the 1981 sugar harvest, we had the largest spring sowing of this 5-year period and also the largest clearing campaign. It is necessary to continue keeping the cane clear and free of weeds and to use the irrigation systems to the maximum.

It is necessary to make good repairs in the mills and harvest equipment, giving more attention to everything that caused problems in the past harvest.

One of the main problems in past repairs was the delayed arrival of supplies to the enterprises. Therefore, the administrative organizations must maintain strict supervision over this task and continue holding meetings in provinces to supervise and solve problems that can occur up until the beginning of the harvest.

As has already been stated, it is necessary to make an objective plan for the harvest, keeping in mind the criteria of the party organizations, the enterprises and the provinces. It is not possible to continue planning cutting capacity that cannot be met; this results in prolongation of the harvest which makes it difficult to sow and cultivate the cane.

According to the methodology of MINAZ [Ministry of the Sugar Industry], the provinces must determine the daily mechanized cutting capacity of the regular labor force and of the EJT [Youth Labor Army]. The difference compared to the potential quota of each mill will have to be met with volunteer forces. Each province will have to indicate which sectors it proposes to take these forces from in order to handle this with the central state organizations when necessary.

The wage laws governing the next sugar harvest must be dictated so that the worker movement can discuss the conditions with each worker who is mobilized.

The worker movement and the administrations must take measures to select the best cutters in order to guarantee productions that must be maintained.

The CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], the unions, ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] and the EJT must work to organize the greatest number of workers possible in million-arroba brigades in order to increase discipline and productivity.

The CTC must also take measures to improve emulation in the sugar harvest, making it more dynamic and insuring good participation by the workers.

The cane enterprises and the people's government organs must take measures when possible to improve the living conditions of the harvest workers as well as supplies based on resources available. This is also true concerning housing, recreation, sanitation, etc.

Strategy for 1981 Harvest Is for All Mills to Begin on Schedule, Keep Grinding at Maximum Capacity

The strategy that will be followed in the 1981 harvest is for all the sugar mills to begin on the scheduled date and keep grinding at their maximum capacity. Therefore, they must be in good repair and have full supplies of cane.

It will be necessary to have an efficient harvest in order to obtain the maximum quantity of sugar from the available cane. Also the fight to improve the sugar quality will continue.

With respect to the 1982 sugar harvest which we must work on now, it is necessary to meet the 1980 winter sowing quota by 31 December; it is running behind now. It is necessary to intensify work with land preparation machinery and to plant well.

The largest spring sowing will be done in the first half of 1981--some 26,000 caballerias--so a number of organizational measures must be taken in time concerning machinery, training operators for the new equipment and cutting the leftover cane so that the land preparation equipment can be fully exploited.

We have a very important task at the end of October: the First Sugar Union Congress. It again unites the agricultural cane workers and the sugar industry workers under the glorious banners of Jesus Menendez' union which won so many conquests in the fight against imperialism and capitalist exploitation. The CTC and the party must give more attention to this assembly process so that this union can be strengthened and can face the great tasks it has before it.

As can be seen, the immediate tasks that the administration, the workers and the party must confront require maximum organization and explanation to the masses so that they know about them and can be mobilized to achieve the objectives outlined by the party leadership.

Comrades:

We know that, in spite of the efforts of the revolution to benefit the sugar workers, there are still things that are behind schedule such as the repair and construction of housing and the creation of recreational facilities and services in the areas where our workers live. This is due, first, to the fact that our country has had to create the material base for education and health and to defend the revolution during this time. Also it has had to develop highways and railways and to construct hundreds of factories and shops to expand other production necessary for our economy.

There are social problems in the agricultural cane areas and in the sugar mills and problems with services; some places do not have communications. There are also some problems with wages and their form of payment and weekly time off.

The proposed economic and social guidelines for the 5-year period 1981-1985 now being discussed will be submitted to the consideration of the Second Party Congress. They establish the need to resolve most of these problems based on available resources and to give them the treatment they deserve due to the importance of sugar production.

Also those guidelines propose to increase the agricultural yield of cane to 70,000 or 80,000 arrobas per caballeria and even 90,000 arrobas in some provinces.

They also propose to increase the capacity of the sugar industry through the construction of new mills and the expansion of existing ones and to improve their efficiency.

Both aspects are presented with the objective of producing between 10 million and 10.5 million metric tons of sugar base 96° by 1985.

To increase sugar production in the coming years until reaching the figures established for 1985 has become the basic economic task of the next 5-year period. The rest of our possibilities for economic and social development depend on this to a great extent.

To create the conditions for fulfillment of this task, the party and the government have taken and will continue to take measures aimed at that objective.

Cane agriculture and the sugar industry have been combined under a single state organization, MINAZ, which will direct all this activity.

As we said before, all the agricultural cane workers and the sugar industry workers will soon be united under a single union in order to work together for the same objectives.

The guidelines for the Second Party Congress show the need to begin to solve the housing, wage and other social problems that affect the cane and sugar workers to prevent their departure to other sectors and also to bring in new workers needed to expand this production.

These measures in themselves are not enough if the administrative and union leaders and party organizations do not try to solve the problems that we have in production today. For example, the country has provided the cane enterprises with large quantities of machines and equipment that are not used to their full capacity. Cane planting is done with poor quality and losses are high; cultivation, clearing, fertilizing and use of irrigation are inadequate.

All this leads to low yields per caballeria because of low amounts of cane per area. About 20 percent of our present cane fields are bare.

With the present resources and those that will be made available to cane agriculture in the next 5-year period, it is possible to meet and surpass the yields per caballeria planned for 1985.

To do this, it is necessary to increase discipline and demand as the party leadership has stated.

The sugar industry still has reserves in capacity and efficiency. With the resources allocated to it in the next 5-year period and working in an organized way, it can carry out the planned expansions for 1985.

As you know, one of the basic problems that we will have to solve for future sugar harvests will be cane cutting. It is necessary to prepare the present areas for mechanized cutting properly and to expand them as much as possible, to train personnel for mechanized cutting adequately, to organize forces for manual cutting and to increase their productivity.

We Are Confident that Sugar Workers, Worthy Heirs of Jesus Menendez' Struggle and Combat, Will Not Fail

If at the beginning of the 5-year period we make concrete, concise plans for each year of the 5-year period and for each production unit, cane enterprise and sugar mill, if we discuss them with the workers and if we specify the tasks we must fulfill, we are confident that the sugar workers, worthy heirs of Jesus Menendez' struggle and combat, will not fail.

Naturally, fulfillment of the sugar production quotas is the necessary premise in order to be able to satisfy the needs of the cane and sugar workers themselves as stated in the guidelines.

The sugar workers and cane workers must improve their discipline, comply with the workday, increase work productivity and help improve work organization.

The administration must increase its demand to make the entire productive process more efficient.

The new union must work more directly with the workers and defend their rights but also present the tasks that the workers must carry out. Through socialist emulation, it must lead them in the fight to fulfill the objectives of the next 5-year period.

The party has grown in all the mills and cane enterprises and has been strengthened organically and ideologically. It has greater influence among all the working masses.

The party at all levels must take concrete measures to guarantee present repairs, to carry out an efficient sugar harvest in 1981 and to meet the 1980 winter sowing quota.

It is also responsible for guaranteeing the sugar production objectives for the next 5-year period, organizing and demanding fulfillment of tasks, convincing the working masses and encouraging them in the fight to increase productivity and production as the only way to solve other social and wage problems. I must not end without first giving all of you warmest and most deserved congratulations in the name of our party.

We are convinced that the heroic sugar workers, through their dignity, their spirit of sacrifice, their history and their tradition as revolutionary workers, will fulfill all the guidelines of the party and Fidel. They will not fail in this great task.

Long live the sugar workers union!

Long live the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba]!

Long live Fidel!

7717
CSO: 3010

MILITARY REGISTRATION FOR 16-YEAR-OLDS ANNOUNCED

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 31 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Pursuant to the provision of Law 1244 of 1973 on General Military Service (SMG), all Cuban males born in 1964 must register with the SMG in the period September 1 through October 31 of the current year. Municipal registration committees with be set up all over Cuba for this purpose.

Students on scholarship must register in the municipalities where the schools are located. Citizens born in 1964 who are abroad during the period of registration must go to the nearest Cuban embassy or consulate and get registered in the Book of Cuban Citizens of Military Age, and upon their return to Cuba must register with the SMG by submitting the document confirming their stay abroad.

At the municipal registration committees, registrants must submit the following documents:

Identification card or minor's card

School certificate

Health certificate or, if available, personal hospital record

Two identity card photos (4 x 5 cm)

Registrants who are not regular students must submit a school certificate showing last grade passed.

Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces

CSO: 3020

ISOLATION OF NEW BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT NOTED

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 31 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] There's no doubt that the fascist military junta is having a lot of trouble in its efforts to gain recognition. So far, few governments seem to be interested in dictator Luis Garcia Meza and his cohorts.

Garcia Meza will be hard put to find justification for the coup. First of all, a legitimate election was held in Bolivia on June 29 of this year, and the people elected the president and a Congress in keeping with a bourgeois democracy. And secondly, that was the third consecutive victory in the last three years for the Democratic People's Unity Party (UDP) and its presidential candidate Hernan Siles Suazo.

It's almost impossible to cast doubts on this triple victory and the desires of the Bolivian people. Three elections in a row, with the same results, constituted a resounding defeat for the fascist military.

It won't be easy for the governments of the area and the world as a whole to ignore this reality or to convince the public of the reasons for granting recognition to the putschists, who have been charged with being killers and drug traffickers.

Garcia Meza told the world that the fascists had staged the coup to save Bolivia from becoming "a satellite of international communism." Next, he invited all "friendly" countries to send delegations to Bolivia and see for themselves that human rights were respected there. However, it seems as if he's wasting his time because, barring a few exceptions, nobody has paid any attention to his pleas.

The first country to recognize the junta was Argentina, whose military regime has been accused by everybody in and outside Bolivia of being the instigator of the putsch.

In contrast to the wave of resignations by Bolivian ambassadors all over the world, Garcia Meza announced that the ambassador in Buenos Aires had remained in his post.

The next countries to recognize the junta were Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Guatemala and El Salvador. Curiously enough, all of them are ruled by military regimes and none of them can boast of respecting human rights. Chile did not grant recognition on account of an old feud between the two countries that has to do with border problems. Shortly after the coup, the Bolivian dictator issued a statement to the effect that his country would reestrblish relations with Chile. This was followed by a denial which, to all appearances, was an attempt to remedy a faux pas.

Recognition from the other side of the world came first from South Africa, the country of apartheid, and Israel, spearhead of U. S. imperialism in the Middle East. Next came the acknowledgement from Anwar Sadat, the vilest most treacherous president Egypt ever had to put up with, followed by Taiwan, South Korea and Thailand, to complete the roster of the junta's "friends."

No other country has extended recognition, for the move would be so unpopular. There have been reports to the effect that some countries will soon recognize the Bolivian regime. But so far, the fascist military coup has aroused such feelings of indignation and condemnation that the international isolation of the junta has become a real headache for dictator Luis Garcia Meza.

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

ALMEIDA PROVINCIAL PLENUM ATTENDANCE--Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the party Politburo, yesterday attended the 16th Plenum of the Provincial Party Committee in Camaguey which was chaired by Provincial Party First Secretary Lazaro Vasquez Garcia. The main report to the provincial [party] meeting, which will be held on 27 September, was read at the plenum. The report deals with the party work done since the previous party meeting in 1977. The second point on the plenum's agenda was an examination of objectives for the next period [as heard, presumably 3 years]. During the entire process of discussion and analysis of the two documents, the participants in the plenum made numerous presentations to propose changes and additions which helped to enhance the documents. Party Central Committee members Lino Carreras, Rene de los Santos and Facundo Martinez Vaillant--who is chairman of the party control and review committee in Camaguey Province--accompanied Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque. [Text] [FL101746 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 80]

NATIONAL CULTURE DAY--Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Politburo and minister of culture, has announced that 20 October has been officially declared the Day of National Culture. The minister said that this date had been chosen because the Cuban national anthem was first sung on that date in Bayamo. [FL111121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 11 Sep 80]

HAVANA CDR CELEBRATION--Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the secretariat and first party secretary in Havana city, last night made the closing remarks at the ceremony that the Havana city Province committees for the Defence of the Revolution [CDR] held to celebrate the organization's 20th anniversary. Jose Antonio Gellnoz, CDR coordinator in Havana City Province, reported on the tasks carried out by the provincial CDR in 1980 in honor of the anniversary; among them, more than 48,000 blood donations and the collection of 3.3 million pounds of cardboard and 42,000 ounces of used stamps. [FL111121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 11 Sep 80]

PORTS CARGO HANDLING WORK--At a meeting with port terminal directors and dock workers union leaders at the national level, party secretariat member Jorge Risquet has declared that the cargo handling plan for the past 3 months

was overfulfilled. He said that over that period a total of 2,218,000 tons of merchandise were unloaded o: 24 percent more than in the same period last year. Risquet added that Cuban ports began September with 367,000 tons abord ships [to be unloaded], stressing that this figure should be reduced to 250,000 tons to be considered normal and to preclude demurrage. He said that organizational deficiencies, irresponsibility, bureaucracy and lack of exigency should be eradicated. [FL112330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 11 Sep 80]

CITRUS PRODUCTION INCREASE--Citrus production in this country doubled during the 1970 to 1979 decade with a production in 1979 of 285,000 metric tons. This was announced today at a citrus industry review meeting. Omar Fernandez, director of citrus and fruits in the Agriculture Ministry, reported at the meeting that fruit production in 1979 was two and one-half times more than in 1970. He noted the importance of citrus development to obtain foreign exchange and said that exports rose 4.4 times during the decade. [FL102336 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

STATION SAYS U.S., SALVADORAN INTERESTS INCOMPATIBLE

PA030402 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0237 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Station commentary: "The U.S. Attitude Towards El Salvador"]

[Excerpts] A 3-member commission headed by Monsignor McCarthy, bishop of Galveston, representing the U.S. Episcopal Conference, has come to El Salvador to learn about the country's situation. Its main concern is to understand the real significance of the general program of repression with reforms sponsored by the state department and the current military-christian democratic junta.

If the North Americans see that their control over Central America is in danger, they will not hesitate to intervene, either through the Marines, the OAS, Guatemala or a Bolivian-style coup; anything, rather than permit the Revolutionary Democratic Front to assume power. The United States does not want to admit two essential things: 1. That it is mainly responsible for the structural injustice in El Salvador. U.S. capitalism has essentially generated local capitalism and the country's main economic structures as necessary by-products. 2. U.S. police is mainly responsible for all the regimes we have experienced in the region. The North Americans supported Somoza and Somozism for 40 years. They overthrew Arbenz and his reformist government. They sponsored the solutions and the frauds of the National Conciliation Party in El Salvador. They trained almost all the military officers who have directed the repression in the region. The United States is the main promoter and defender of capitalism, a capitalism which is very beneficial for it but which has been disastrous for the Third World countries.

As a result of this, the United States and El Salvador cannot have common interests. To a great extent, they are opposites. Therefore, the United States can only expect from us neutrality or nonbelligerency. It cannot expect either our submission or support. There are many good people in the United States. There are many people who truly love us and help us but as a state, the United States continues to maintain interests contrary to ours.

CSO: 3010

CHURCH DEMANDS U.S. 'NOT INTERVENE'

PA312036 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1650 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 31 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Church demanded here today that U.S. President Jimmy Carter "not intervene" in El Salvador.

"We ask the United States not to intervene, please, just as we ask any type of Soviet or Cuban imperialism not to intervene in the problems of our country," Father Fabian Amaya Torres said on preaching the Sunday homily of the Salvadoran Archbishopric.

Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of the archdiocese, was at another Salvadoran diocese after his return from San Jose, Costa Rica, where he participated as a special guest in the meeting of presidents of Episcopolian conferences of Central America. The mass was held by Msgr John McCarthy, bishop of Galveston and Houston, Texas.

Amaya asked McCarthy and his companions, Fathers Bryan Hehir and Thomas Quigley, "to echo the voice of the martyr archbishop of El Salvador," Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, who at the beginning of the year before he was assassinated demanded that the U.S. Government cease its military assistance to the ruling Salvadoran junta. Romero's request was not heeded by President Jimmy Carter, whose government has reiterated its support on various occasions to the ruling group in this Central American country.

Amaya also said that the church demands that the government "put an end to repression, lift the state of siege and the national emergency" in El Salvador as prior conditions for a dialogue to take place between the government and the leftists.

"The church cannot agree with the so-called 'executions' of the left, it cannot agree with the burning of buses or kidnappings or with those who kill those who are kidnapped. We do not agree that fear should be spread among the civilian population," Amaya said in one of the harshest condemnations in the past few months of the leftist groups' activities in El Salvador. "Therefore we cannot be in agreement with the repression, which is both collective and selective" by the government against the popular organizations, Amaya said.

"We also do not agree that military solutions should be applied to labor or political problems," he added.

Amaya said that "the United States shares a large part of the fault for the repression that is being maintained."

"The reforms have not been complemented with a halt to repression" in El Salvador, Amaya said, noting U.S. responsibility in the conflict.

"There is still time to halt this bloodbath" if a national dialogue is undertaken, added the priest, who is one of the people most closely identified with the progressive trend of the Catholic Church in El Salvador.

CSO: 3010

AGRARIAN REFORMS PRAISED, LEFTIST VIOLENCE CONDEMNED

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 29 Aug 80 pp 7, 39

[Article by Salvador Ajuria Guillen]

[Text] Since the Communist Party of El Salvador was founded, its major grievance and ambition has always been the agrarian reform, handing over the land to the men who farm it.

This was set forth in the works of Abel Cuenca, Alejandro D. Marroquin and Migeul Angel Vasquez, political science experts who advised the Salvadoran Communist Party from Mexico.

As far as Cuenca was concerned, the most urgent thing was to do away with the feudal system of tenant farmers and sharecroppers. Marroquin argued that the land and the means of farm production should be transferred to peasant farmer cooperative unions. Vasquez advocated that the state should market basic farm products.

These three major objectives, for the benefit or to the detriment of the Salvadoran people, have been accomplished by the Revolutionary Government Junta in a summary legal proceeding that was not devoid of errors but without the need to install a communist system. We have carried out a unique agrarian reform in Latin America that is expected to immediately benefit more than one quarter of the population. Exports of coffee, sugar, cotton, etc are now under state control. The banking system was nationalized.

The agrarian reform process destroyed the large landed estates and did away with "tenant farmers," "land rent" and other feudal holdovers. In a word, it freed peasant farmers from contemptible bonds and opened up new roads to the future for them.

State control of primary exports will help the country's economy by bringing in foreign exchange, and if the nationalized banking industry can be isolated from political deals, it could make loans available to segments of the population that it has never before benefited.

Strangely enough, Salvadoran Communists have reacted negatively to these changes. They are killing, as if they were enemies, the peasant farmers who have been freed from feudal bonds and who are finally the owners of the land that for generations they farmed for others. They have destroyed crops and burned down warehouses, ruining farm machinery and tools, etc. They enter the estates expropriated by the agrarian reform and shoot down the leaders and technical advisers of the cooperatives.

Those responsible for this massacre of peasant farmers are plainly insane. They suffer from what Lenin called "the infantile disease of communism," a disoriented extremism that goes beyond fanaticism and unprovoked hatred. Leftist leaders lack a strategic approach in keeping with current political realities.

I came to this country because the news being published in Mexico about the current situation in El Salvador distorts the facts and causes alarm. I have found a very thought-provoking process, substantial changes in old structures, changes based on an advanced democratic philosophy. What is being done ought to have the enthusiastic backing of the entire Salvadoran people, because the efforts are for their benefit.

It is a shame that violence is interrupting this process. If the policy of the right wing is reprehensible because it is obstinate, the policy of the left wing is negative, sectarian and devoid of political skill because it is blind. The far left is committing such serious mistakes that it has made its cause unpopular and its goals repulsive. In a process aiming at democratic revolution, a left wing blinded to the point of lapsing into a counterrevolutionary posture is inconceivable.

8743
CSO: 3010

WORKING PEOPLE SEEN AS OPPOSED TO TERRORISM

PA031821 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1910 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] In their bulletins for foreign consumption the leftist extremist groups list the destruction of public utilities as accomplishments of their "prolonged war." The blowing up of highways to obstruct traffic, the sabotage of electric power transmission lines and other terrorist acts are part of a general plan the leftist guerrillas of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] are implementing in our country to inflict heavy damage on the revolutionary government.

These groups do not realize that what they destroy is not the property of the government but of all the people and that the damage is inflicted on the people, who provide the funds to construct these public utilities.

The political fanaticism of these terrorists makes them completely blind and prevents them from understanding that the people increasingly repudiate their destructive actions.

In the last few days the extremists have been threatening the lives and businesses of marketstall owners simply because they, people, do not support terrorism. All they want is to work and make a living from what they sell every day and support their children, virtues which have no ideology.

Therefore the directives of the FDR are off the mark and its groups are destroying things that belong to the people when they try to win support by coercion and terrorism. It is obvious that these individuals are desperate because they have lost the domestic battle due to the widespread rejection of their actions against the people.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

PRICES INCREASE--The Grenada Central Statistical Office today released a retail price index for the months of June and July for items ranging from food and fuel to clothing and household supplies. According to the figures released, prices for all items rose by 36.1 percent from January of last year to July of this year. This indicates a general rise in prices of 3.03 percent since the month of June this year and a rise of 13.13 percent since the beginning of 1980. [Text] [FL262051 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2030 GMT 26 Aug 80]

MINISTER'S RETURN--Agriculture Minister Brother Unison Whiteman has returned home after attending a one-day meeting of Windward Islands Banana Minister [as heard] in St Lucia. One of the topics discussed was a comprehensive plan to rehabilitate the banana industry following the destruction caused by hurricane Allen in August. Another was getting a better price for bananas. [FL020234 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 1 Sep 80]

CYPRIOT E N V O Y--The high commissioner-designate of Cyprus to Grenada, His Excellency Mr (Michael Sherifis), presented his credentials to Acting Governor General (Allan Licronet) at Government House yesterday. Mr (Sherifis), who arrived in the country on Friday, is his country's high commissioner to the United Nations. Today he paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Borther Maurice Bishop. The Cyprus high commissioner is expected to pay courtesy calls on other ministers of the People's Revolutionary Government. He will also visit Brother Julian Rizo, Cuban ambassador to Grenada. Grenada established diplomatic relations with Cyprus on the 29th of April this year. [FL110056 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 10 Sep 80]

CSO: 3020

NEGATIVE U.S. ARTICLE ON CENTRAL AMERICA SCORED

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 10

[Article by Alvaro Contreras Velez]

[Text] Even though, as Galileo Galilei would say, it is still afloat, one does not have to be a genius in political science or economics to realize by just taking a look at this explosive region that Central America is a ship that is sinking in sections as the storm of subversion grows, the first consequences of which were felt in Nicaragua and are now manifesting themselves in El Salvador.

As I said in yesterday's column, violence and its attendant crimes, terrorism and agitation is just one of the serious problems that have helped to project to our own people and to outsiders the image of a sort of tropical Titanic that will be unable to avoid shipwreck.

Such is the case, among so many others, of the article entitled "Central America, the Land of the Smoking Gun" that appeared in the 18 August issue of TIME and that begins with this offensive quote: "We are in the most savage country and among the most savage people that we have ever seen." According to the authors of the article in question, Hernando Cortes said this in 1524 about Guatemala.

"And this," the report adds, "was just one the many damaging stereotypes about Central America. In the 1850's in the United States, at the height of manifest destiny, the region was mainly regarded as 'an inviting target for territorial expansion.'"

The above is just an appetizer. The main courses come later, in the form of slanted and ill-intentioned descriptions of the situations in each of the five countries. Given this menu, any foreign businessman would obviously prefer to go without eating rather than invest a cent in the area.

This publicity offensive, with its accurate, high-caliber weapons, further agitates the waters around the sinking vessel, and even

though things in Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica are not as calamitous as in Nicaragua and El Salvador, the economies of the former three are experiencing tough times.

With inflation galloping ahead, the specter of recession is beginning to loom from one end of the isthmus to the other. The common market, which was a great hope and which for a time yielded excellent fruit for all, is reminiscent today of the enormous, sad figure of old, sickly elephants that instinctively look for a place to die somewhere in the jungle.

And in the midst of a jungle of iron and cement, fraught with insecurity, fear and brutal, pitiless beasts with the appearance of human beings, millions of Central Americans see how the high cost of living is also an invitation to resentment and futile protests.

Passing through Guatemala recently, Mexican economist Luis Pazos, an expert on the situation and an analyst who, atypically, expresses himself clearly and courageously (even when talking about his own country), said, as an outsider, what everyone already knows. His diagnosis of the ills besetting our countries was accurate and sincere but hardly novel.

It is true that the tempest is lashing, and there are no signs of a letup. It grows more violent every day. The ship tosses about like a nutshell dragged along by the current, unable to get free. But despite the squall, the politicians are still battling for the captainship of the vessel because, whether afloat or on the bottom, they know how to profit from it.

8743
CSO: 3010

FOREIGN MINISTER APPROVES TRAVEL TO COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 15 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] "I see no reason for not traveling to socialist countries when it involves beneficial activities which can be to the advantage of Guatemala," engineer Rafael Castillo Valdez, minister of foreign relations, has said in commenting on statements made by Leonel Sisniega Otero, MLN [National Liberation Movement] deputy.

As was reported in yesterday's edition, Sisneiga Otero has said: "It is unworthy of a minister of Guatemala or any other government official to go to communist countries which are considered enemies of our country."

The congressman was referring to a press report in which it was indicated that engineer Edgar Ponciano Castillo, minister of agriculture, will attend a meeting organized by the FAO which will take place in Havana, Cuba, in the early part of September.

It Can Be Beneficial

When asked about the statements by the MLN deputy, Minister Castillo Valdez said that Guatemala is 100 percent democratic, that this is guaranteed by President Lucas Garcia and that freedom of speech is one of its main characteristics.

"Every citizen," he said, "may express his opinions on any subject and all the more so when a deputy is involved who represents a large number of Guatemalans. On this basis, I respect congressman Sisneiga Otero's opinion.

"In this case, the event to be held in Havana includes important subjects which will benefit our country. It is being organized by the FAO, a UN agency.

"On many occasions, Guatemalan delegations have attended meetings at that level in socialist countries, including Russia, the PRC and others, in order to learn about the advances in technology applicable to certain activities.

"I consider it important that Guatemalans be brought up to date on advances in technology so that after returning to this country the things learned can be put into practice. If what is specifically involved is the acquisition of technical knowledge it is well worth while traveling to whatever country it may be."

Minister Castillo Valdez cited as an example the recent sports delegation which participated in the Olympics held in Moscow.

"I believe, therefore, that it is worthwhile for the minister of agriculture and other Guatemalan officials to attend the meeting which will take place in Havana, Cuba."

9204
CSO: 3010

'SOCIALIST' SIGNIFICANCE OF SANDINIST ANNIVERSARY CITED

Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 21 Jul 80 pp 3, 6

[Editorial: "True Meaning of Sandinist Anniversary"]

[Text] Let us not be deceived. The United States is a thousand kilometers away, Guatemala is only a few hundred. Let us not lend a deaf ear nor make ill-advised remarks. Central America is going through a serious moment in its history. The characteristics, participating personalities, concepts employed, attitudes brought out and positions adopted at the commemorative ceremonies of the Sandinists which took place in Managua on Saturday, 19 July, call for a review of positions and very serious thinking about the historical circumstances existing in countries of the isthmus at this time.

A review of opinions in Guatemala provides the following kaleidoscope of political appraisals regarding the situation:

The U.S. Line

First, there is a certain attitude which resembles the current U.S. line and which could be defined as "nothing is happening," "all is well," "we have to keep close to the communists who are winning," "we have to join those who are helping in their victory," "we must be with them," "if they criticize and insult us, let us take those things as little vexations, as things that are unimportant," "let us join those who support the triumph of socialism," "let us praise the Soviet-Castroite penetration in America."

This may be the most danerous, risky and perhaps irresponsible political line that could be followed by the countries threatened by the advance of leftist forces whose goal is power, the takeover of the government, and the submission of more countries to the Communist aegis.

Other institutions and persons believe that the celebration of the first anniversary of the Sandinist victory dispelled many doubts: the socialist world celebrated a milestone in its advance.

The celebration of the first anniversary of the fall of the government presided over by Gen Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua actually constituted an international festival of the socialist triumph, and more specifically of Soviet-Castroite penetration in America.

The Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, spoke out in a speech as if he had been speaking in his own country dominated by a longstanding 20-year-old dictatorship.

He used the same slogans, the same doctrines and the same abuses that he uses in Cuba. He spoke to the Nicaraguans in the same tone and with the same arguments that he uses on his own island. Anyone could gather that for Fidel Castro, Nicaragua is another Cuba now.

The members of Nicaragua's Government Junta expressed their support for the leftist movements of Angola, Namibia and Korea as well as for the Palestinian cause, the independence of Puerto Rico, and the subversive forces in El Salvador. They even went so far as to express their support for an anti-Central American cause, backing the presumptuous independence on Guatemalan soil of Belize.

Ortega said that he was against imperialism, Zionism, etc. It was a feast of socialist words and deeds. It was a show of splendor of what purports to be the triumph of socialism in America and throughout the world.

We should not be misled. With regard to Guatemala, Ortega alluded to Attorney Mario Sandoval Alarcon, leader of the National Liberation Movement (MLM), branding him as a murderer and hurling other insults at him.

The members of the Nicaraguan Government made sparkling allusions in their oratory to capitalistic injustice, to the exploitation of the poor nations and to the low prices paid for raw materials bought from these countries.

Bowdler, one of the schemers in the seizure of power by the Sandinists, had to tolerate and listen to 10 minutes of insults against his country plus the bluster from Castro during the celebration of Somoza's fall, to which he contributed in part.

Important sectors of opinion in Guatemala believe that the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua placed the United States of America in a dilemma in that on the one hand, the United States would feel it was committing an international faux pas by not participating in the celebration of the first anniversary of the overthrow of former President Somoza, while on the other, it ran the risk of being relegated to second place if it did attend. This did in fact place President Carter's government in a very difficult and conflicting situation.

It is considered here that the U.S. delegation had to deal with a critical moment that may possibly have no precedent in its history.

For more than 10 minutes the U.S. delegation--which had already been placed several rows behind the delegations from the socialist countries on the dais --had to listen to insults against its country and its policies, consisting in part of the aspersions cast by Fidel Castro, the foremost personality at that celebration. The harshest attack came during the 8 minutes that Sandinist Junta member Daniel Ortega Saavedra spent recounting a history of Nicaragua as the permanent victim of aggressive U.S. policies, the big stick, interventionism and the exploitation of little countries. He accused the United States of swallowing up Nicaragua, of conspiring with traitors who have committed murder, and of continuing to support dictators, such as Somoza, contrary to all the aspirations of countries subjugated to imperialism.

This version, which constituted a severe censure of the United States, had to be tolerated and listened to with stoic, or rather diplomatic patience by the neat and tidy delegation, headed by the current under secretary of state for Latin American Affairs, William Bowdler, one of the schemers in the seizure of power by the Sandinists in Nicaragua.

Castro spoke clearly: He announced the long calvary of penury and dictatorship that the people of Nicaragua can expect under the Sandinists.

The words spoken by Fidel Castro at the celebration of the first anniversary of the overthrow of former President Anastasio Somoza held in Managua on Saturday, 19 July, clearly illustrates for the Nicaraguan people the harsh calvary that awaits them as a result of the enthronement of a socialist dictatorship under the guise of Sandinism.

Castro told the Nicaraguans that "the road you will have to follow is long," in other words, that this road will be the same one that his regime has imposed in Cuba: 20 years of failure, 20 years of talking about hardships that will have to be overcome, 20 years of promising a higher standard of living, 20 years of presenting the hoax of freedom, of making illusionary promises, and of fantasies that never come true.

The only truth in Cuba is the massive wish of the Cubans to flee from the regime imposed by Castro. The anti-imperialism of which Castro spoke to the Nicaraguans is nothing more than submission to the harshest of true imperialisms, the imperialism of the Soviets.

Junta member Tomas Borge has already spoken about the deficit recorded in Nicaragua between production and consumption, and he has already begun to use the words of the Castroite jargon, pleading for work and discipline.

In other words, in the face of the exhaustion of private initiative and the spontaneous desire to produce, they appeal to discipline, which is based on the whip, submission, forced labor and an oppressive bureaucracy.

Borge and Ortega stressed the rank and file committees and the organization of the masses. It is logical that they should stress their only power base, the one that provides imposition of control over the people's freedom.

Private initiative is curtailed and government control grows. Just as the Junta members declared at the aforementioned ceremony, properties confiscated from the Somoza family are being managed by government organizations. There is no access by the people to ownership of the land, as was promised during the campaign that preceded the seizure of power.

In his plan to promote demagoguery Fidel Castro made childish mistakes in his long speech to the Nicaraguan people in Managua.

Talking about U.S. economic aid to Nicaragua, Castro said that instead of financing the armaments race, the U.S. should help countries in need, such as Nicaragua.

The fact is that according to several authroized sources, the United States now lags behind the Soviet Union in weaponry. It is the USSR that is ahead in the world armaments race at the moment.

Of course Castro would not say that instead of investing in arming itself, the USSR should use its funds to help the nations in need of assistance, such as Nicaragua. However, the mistake of making trite remarks critical of the United States based on the armaments race is also obvious.

Another very clear aspect of this Sandinist celebration was the revelation of clear support by the government of Nicaragua for the subversive activities in El Salvador.

Following the slogan of the extreme leftist forces that are fighting against the government Junta in El Salvador, Daniel Ortega urged all countries to condemn "the murders of farm workers, intellectuals and laborers," and to condemn "the genocide of which the Salvadoran people are the victims."

Pursuing the policy of giving free rein to the leftist forces, he said that Nicaragua was opposed to any intervention in El Salvador which "would open the wounds in Latin America even wider."

For this type of political alignment, "intervention" would be any aid tending to lead to a democratic system that could defend itself from leftist aggression, which would put an end to any freedom in that Central American country.

9661
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

BOMB EXPLOSIONS--Approximately 10 bombs filled with subversive propaganda exploded yesterday in various parts of the country, including Quiche Department and this capital. It was, perhaps, at the city courthouse where the explosion of two of these bombs caused the worst panic. Many employees and other persons there ran up and down the stairways screaming. The bombs exploded on the 12th and 13th floors. The leaflets scattered by the bombs carried attacks on the government and urged the people not to participate in Sunday's demonstration. Other explosions occurred on 40th Street, Zone 8; 10th Avenue and 13th Street, Zone 1 and on 8th Street, between 10th and 11th Avenues, also in Zone 1. The explosions occurred at different times. An anonymous phone caller to the newspaper EL GRAFICO said that at 14th Street and 10th Avenue downtown there was a package containing a press communique. It turned out to be a bomb. No one was injured as a result of these actions. In Santa Cruz, Quiche Department, a bomb explosion seriously damaged a former police headquarters building. Finally, another bomb exploded in Chichicastenango, also in Quiche. The bombs were apparently part of a nationwide plan of the extreme left. [Text] [PA062355 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1743 GMT 6 Sep 80]

RELIGIOUS GROUPS SUPPORT POPULAR STRUGGLE--Groups of christians and of other Guatemalan religious sectors in exile have issued in Managua a declaration proclaiming their decision to cooperate in the popular struggle against the dictatorship since all democratic roads have been closed to the people and the political parties have been stripped of their leadership. [Excerpt] [PA082244 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

PAPER HAILS U.S. SUPPORT OF COUNTRY DURING TRANSITION

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] The U.S. ambassador to our country, Mrs Mary Luci Jaramillo, reiterated on the 26th of this month in San Pedro Sula that her government is sympathetic to the transition from a de facto to a constitutional regime, which despite the violence surrounding us, is taking place in a climate of peace that is truly surprising.

The ambassador, who visited this city to inaugurate an Occupational Health and Safety course, said that "because the extremist movements in the Central American region are close by Honduras, they have had an impact on Hondurans' mood," but they have awakened a democratic interest in them, and therefore everyone is helping to maintain the calm that the nation is currently experiencing.

After commenting that in this evolution towards a democratic system everything is proceeding as expected, Dr Jaramillo underscored that what impresses her the most is the way that the entire nation is taking part in furthering the process of return to a constitutional order.

In spelling out the U.S. stand on what is happening in our midst, the ambassador said that "in point of fact, we are supporting Honduras, because we feel that accomplishing a radical change from a de facto to a constitutional government in a democratic and bloodless way is an example to the rest of the world."

In this regard, she added that "my government has tried to spur on this process to the extent that it has been able to show other countries that believe that changes are possible only through revolution that there are other ways. In a short while," she stressed, "Honduras will be a model that others can imitate."

In addition, the recently appointed undersecretary of state for inter-American affairs contended that even if former California Governor Ronald Reagan should get to the White House, the essence of U.S. foreign policy would be unlikely to change.

"The emphasis on human rights is basic as far as the U.S. Government is concerned, and that will not change," she maintained. There might be modifications in administrative methods and minor changes, but the essence will not be altered radically.

In conclusion, reflecting briefly on her new post in the State Department, she underscored that her ties with our country would grow stronger, not weaker, inasmuch as given her new status, "Hondurans should realize that they will have one more friend in Washington."

"After learning what Honduras is really like, I will always be willing to cooperate with you in whatever way I can," were Dr Jaramillo's final words.

Although the full text of her statements is remarkable, in that it clearly demonstrates the affection that the ambassador has developed for our country in the relatively short time that she was among us, the most noteworthy element, from a political standpoint, is the U.S. Government's clear-cut, express and firm decision to back our move towards democracy, not only as a solution tailored to the specific situation in Honduras, but also as a recipe for Latin American countries in general, which in recent decades have been the victims of ferociously repressive dictatorships.

The experience in Nicaragua, developments in El Salvador and the events in precommunist Cuba have taught Uncle Sam an important lesson: the persistence of oppressive conditions, institutionalized violence, lack of basic freedoms and mass poverty is the fundamental factor in the development of revolutions.

In an objective analysis of actual conditions on the subcontinent we cannot, of course, overlook that the agents of totalitarianism never rest and that they make use of Soviet money, propaganda and arms to set our countries afire, but experience shows all too clearly that extremism cannot flourish where there is freedom, democracy, justice and a serious struggle against underdevelopment.

To cite an old but obvious example: Why has Marxism never been able to expand in Costa Rica, even though the Communist Party is legal and participates regularly in elections?

Simply because these advocates of chaos have nothing to offer the people that democracy has not already given them: education, health care, jobs, social security, civil rights, human rights, in short, a decent, agreeable and ever-improving life.

In contrast, why were the radicals victorious in Nicaragua? Simply because the people could no longer tolerate an authoritarian, dynastic

regime in power for almost half a century and took the risk of backing the people who were struggling against it, without knowing what would happen afterwards.

Honduras unquestionably has an extraordinary opportunity to undertake in peace the political, economic, social and cultural change that the times demand and that the people are justly calling for.

The only thing that we have to do is abolish corruption, create more jobs, abandon sectarianism, combat egoism and excessive ambition, reflect on our homeland with sincerity and devotion and dedicate our finest efforts to it.

Mary Luci Jaramillo tells us that we have a major ally in this undertaking: the people of the United States. Let us, then, do our share and enthusiastically build a nation that we, and those who come after us, can feel proud of because it is an oasis of freedom, democracy and justice in today's troubled world....

6743
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

JAMAICA BANK WORKERS STRIKE--Workers of Jamaica's Central Bank have been on strike for 3 days running. The 500 employees are demanding a wage increase in comparison to their counterparts in the commercial banking sector as well as other fringe benefits. However, efforts are being made by the Minister of Labor to resolve the dispute at a meeting between representatives of the workers union and the bank. The strike has already hampered Jamaica's foreign exchange transactions. [Text] [FL100051 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 9 Sep 80]

CSO: 3020

SALVADORAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM HAILED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Oswaldo Zuniga: "El Salvador--The People Have Shown That Victory Is Near"]

[Text] The fourth general strike of the Salvadoran people ended on 15 August. Without any doubt, this campaign of struggle will provide important experience and great lessons for the Unified Revolutionary Leadership and the people of El Salvador.

Unlike earlier strikes, this last one was strengthened by a major armed mobilization by the masses, better coordination and nationwide scope.

Finally, the people of El Salvador are learning from the blows dealt by the Christian democratic military dictatorship. There is talk now of dozens of guardsmen reported as casualties, while fewer were recorded among the revolutionary forces. We have also seen the desperation of the government leaders' efforts to separate the people of El Salvador from their legitimate leaders. If indeed this strike did not reach 100 percent, the steps taken thereby will be a positive contribution to future revolutionary action.

The deserted streets, empty shops, paralyzed factories, huge patrols, intensive vigilance by helicopters and planes, armed clashes of broad scope, economic sabotage, attacks and assaults upon military sections, seizures of settlements, barricades, militia incursions and, for the first time, the appearance of heavily armed and uniformed combatants, reveal a higher level of struggle.

The people of El Salvador, learning from history, have structured and put to the test in this strike a great mass front, the broadest ever in the history of this brotherly people--this is another of the most important steps forward. The Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) is now a belligerent force in El Salvador and the masses now recognize it as such, just as they recognize the Unified Revolutionary Leadership as their single vanguard.

The Christian Democratic Military Junta, for its part, has shown that it lacks legitimacy and only remains in power thanks to repression and the support of the imperialists.

New forms of struggle are also flourishing in the daily battle in El Salvador. The people's militia forces and the barricades defended by the settlers and combatants have appeared. During this strike, the army found itself forced to defend the capital, leaving other regions, for all practical purposes, in the hands of the revolutionaries, who also controlled some major highways.

At the cost of blood, sacrifice and heroism, the people of El Salvador have again here written one of the finest chapters in the history of their long liberation struggle.

In this new strike, the sectors suffering most were the eternal victims--the defenseless civilian population. The same thing has happened in our country. Everywhere in the world, when it becomes impossible to strike at the revolutionary forces, the repressive armies attack indiscriminately, causing heavy casualties among the civilian population, which they then label a guerrilla force.

The strong and vigorous workers' movement and the presence of the rural workers as basic pillars in this strike constitute another indication that the struggle in El Salvador has a broad popular base which will inevitably lead it to victory.

The international discredit earned by the junta, the brutal repression and the demagogy seem to be reaching their end. The United States, even with all its constributions in the economic, technical, military and media sectors, has been unable to force this heroic people into submission.

El Salvador is today the weakest link in the chain of imperialist domination in Latin America. The Salvadoran revolution will be decisive in changing the balance of forces in favor of peace in Central America, in favor of progress and democracy. Therefore the Latin American peoples can only view the struggle of our Salvadoran brothers with sympathy. The exploited and oppressed peoples of America are seeing their own struggle in that of the Salvadoran people.

And the people of Nicaragua have given and will continue to give their solidarity to the people of El Salvador in their just and heroic struggle.

5157
CSO: 3010

TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT IN HONDURAS CRITICIZED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Gregorio Selser: "Power Games in Honduras"]

[Text] On 20 April 1980, elections were held in Honduras. A constituent national assembly was to be elected to draft a new constitution, and, simultaneously, to decide what should be done with the present government, that is whether a civilian should be appointed to replace the three military officers serving as chiefs of state, or if elections for this sole purpose should be immediately convoked.

As a constituent assembly, this body had the undisputed power to designate the president of the nation by a simple majority of votes, and a good part of the unexpected majority the Liberal Party (PL) won in the elections is explained by the desire of the electorate to have the military replaced in peaceful and legal fashion, by voting. For contrary to all predictions and presumptions, the liberals won 490,000 votes, exceeding the number won by the Nationalist Party (government and conservatives) by 74,000 votes. The Christian Democratic Party (PDC) was neatly excluded and a third group, the Innovation and Unity Party (PINU) won 32,000 votes.

The Annointing

The constituent national assembly was made up, then, on the basis of the 20 April results, of 35 liberal deputies, 33 nationalists and 3 from the PINU. The 35 from the PL and the 3 from the PINU made up the majority required to designate a president, and it was erroneously presumed that the leader of the PL, Roberto Suazo Cordova, would be the "annointed." He is a civilian apparently uncontaminated by any collaboration with the military, who were in power uninterruptedly from 1963 on, except for the brief 18-month term of engineer Ramon Ernesto Cruz.

But just a few days before the triumph was known, the first rumors about a compromise between the PL and the military began. Specifically, there were references to secret talks between Suazo Cardova and Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, acting chief of the government military junta (the other two are

Cols Amilcar Zelaya, chief of police, and Domingo Alvarez, commander of the air force). As a result, it was said, the PL would not object if the constituent assembly decided to retain the armed forces for a determined period, at the end of which and prior to the approval of another constitution, new elections, direct this time, would determine the new president.

In synthesis, it appeared that the triumphant PL, enabled to recover power without any violence and legally (it was known that during an interview between Carter and Paz Garcia in March, the latter promised the American president to respect the decision of the voters), indifferently abandoned that capacity and distorted the will of the majority in the country, agreeing to the plan whereby Paz Garcia and the armed forces would continue in power.

The opposition newspaper PATRIA, in Tegucigalpa, noted the following in its 12 July issue, i.e. 8 days before the formal establishment of the assembly, in connection with the negotiations being pursued to resolve the problem of the transitional government:

"These talks, in which the armed forces are participating like yet another political party, with similar claims against the traditional forces in Honduras, are a vulgar contest for the highest government posts. Except for the PINU, none of the participants have formulated a program or taken into account in any way the great problems and terrible needs of the people of Honduras."

The "Peruvianists"

At a time when the army had warned the PL and the PN that if they did not reach agreement between them about the new cabinet posts, Paz Garcia would resolve the matter on his own with a continuation of the present list, this leader carried out a bold preventive measure against any rebellion in the considerably disturbed military ranks. In fact, in his capacity as commander in chief, "Polo" Paz promulgated a decree on the night of Friday, 1 August, retiring 8 full colonels, 11 lieutenant colonels, a major and 4 captains, as well as 2 generals who in their day were president of Honduras.

In fact, all of those eliminated were regarded as dangerous to the current local power strucure, embodied in the junta and the Superior Defense Council, made up of 32 colonels and lieutenants with troop commands.

The existence of a group of "Peruvianist" officers, a term characterizing the nationalist progressivism of the military officers involved in the first part of the Peruvian process in the days of Gen Juan Velasco Alvarado, has always been a kind of specter.

This group was purged first by Melgar Castro, who believing he was "decommunizing" the armed forces himself destroyed the base of his support by

exiling the most capable and enterprising officers, and allowing those most committed to the traditional, conservative order and even linked with the most disturbing aspects of public administration--embezzlement, smuggling and drug trafficking--to continue.

It was a troubled episode connected with this last aspect which gave rise to the removal of Melgar Castro as well. If history tends to repeat itself in some ways, this purge of the high command of the armed forces of Honduras now will leave Paz Garcia exposed to the voracity of--above all or at least--three colonels moving at full speed toward power:

1. Leonidas Torres Arias, head of G-2 (intelligence);
2. Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander of the San Pedro Sula region, the most important in the country; and 3. Huber Bodden Caceres, commander of the 11th infantry battalion, regarded as "the CIA's man." We must wait and see.

5157
CSO: 3010

GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL TO ESTABLISH TIES WITH CHINA DEPLORED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Jose Antonio Arguello A.: "No to China Is No to a Nonalined Nicaragua"]

[Text] Not long ago, a motion was brought before the Council of State that it suggest to the Government Junta the establishment of diplomatic relations between Nicaragua and the People's Republic of China. That motion was rejected.

This situation can but cause a certain sadness and disillusionment, in that we had believed ourselves to be a truly nonalined nation.

Could it be because China is imperialist? Then why do we maintain relations with the United States, and why does the United States maintain relations with Russia?

Could it be because China invaded Vietnam? But did Russia not invade Afghanistan, and yet we have good relations with the Russians?

I talked with a friend, an important member of the Council of State, to learn the true reason underlying the rejection of such an important motion, and the reply was the one I had already anticipated, one that in a few and plain words can be summarized as follows:

"Since Nicaragua has a new and sincere friendship with the Soviet Union, it cannot betray that friendship by establishing diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, which has been historically and continues being the Soviet Union's archenemy."

Can the Russian people have given us so much aid toward reconstruction as to mortgage our friendship to such a point?

It is right that we should have friendly relations with the Soviets, but why can we not also have them with the Chinese, in accordance with the proclamations of our leaders when they say: "We are a nonalined nation and we have won for ourselves the right to establish diplomatic relations with all the nations of the world."?

It is entirely admissible that we not have friendly relations with countries like Paraguay and other similar ones ruled by tyrants or gorillas, simply because that kind of government offends human dignity. But why not establish relations with one of the most important nations of the world that did not necessarily submit to the Moscow political line, launching its own authentic revolution, and even though the Soviets consider it a "deviationist" from the authentic Marxist-Leninist line? A relationship with the Chinese would not only benefit us in various fields in which they have achieved excellence, but would also prove to the world that we are genuinely not alined.

It is fitting that we should be grateful to Fidel Castro for the aid he so generously gave to our Revolution; however, it is not a reason why we must refuse to establish relations with those countries that do not have diplomatic relations with Cuba. Or is it that his help must be reciprocated secretly by mortgaging our independence of judgement?

It is proper that we should maintain an important political opening toward the Soviet Union; but it is not an acceptable reason for not establishing one with communist China simply because the two are political enemies.

Where, then, is our nonalinement? Where is our own personality reflected? Has everything then turned out to be but pure and authentic demagogy?

Is our nonalinement then to be a farce, while in practice we demonstrate that we are alined? Are we then alined (like the Cubans) among the nonalined? Are we then not going to have our own authentically Nicaraguan Revolution, which, characterized by our own initiative and personality, sets an example in Latin America?

When will we learn from Marshal Josif Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, who, with a personality and a courage very similar to those of our "General of Free Men," held in check the direct influence of the Russians and blazed his own trails without any "mecca" to which he must turn and humble himself not even in the least?

Our General Sandino must be somewhat upset by this attitude on the part of our government, as I am sure all nonalined Nicaraguans are.

9399
CSO: 3010

JUNTA MEMBER CRUZ DISCUSSES CURRENT ISSUES

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Aug 80 pp 1, 7

[Interview with Dr J. Arturo Cruz, member of the Government Junta, by Pedro J. Chamorro B.; date and place not given]

[Text] Dr J. Arturo Cruz, member of the Government Junta, granted LA PRENSA an interesting interview in which he discussed seven current issues of preemptive immediacy: the country's economic situation; Mrs Violeta's letter; prospects of Reagan's winning the election in the United States; the status of the famous "75 million"; the bill that would require all professionals to associate; the future of elections in Nicaragua; and lastly, the proposal to establish relations with China presented to the Council of State last week by Dr Alvaro Jerez.

1. Country's Economic Situation

[Question] How do you view the future? How is the Economic Reactivation Plan proceeding? Is it true that the private sector is to be the object of greater incentives?

[Answer] a) In my personal opinion, Nicaragua's economic future will depend on the attainment of two conditions that are essential to the achievement of a reasonable degree of overall development. The first of these is that we must consolidate a steadfast internal social peace, and the second is that we must carry on an intelligent foreign policy. In this regard, I feel very optimistic because there are clear signs that in our Revolution Christian justice and patriotic pragmatism will prevail.

A few days ago, I commented to various industry leaders that during a recent visit I made to Cuba I listened to Commander Fidel Castro Ruz as he said the following: "The golden rule that you Nicaraguans will need to follow is to do nothing that hurts your economy." It is advice that I feel is entirely correct in our revolutionary circumstances, since without sustained economic progress the social projects we have set out for ourselves become even more difficult to realize, as do also those of a preeminently political nature.

b) Nicaragua is in the process of a full-fledged reconstruction. However, the first stage is, as we all know, the most difficult. We are experiencing adjustments in a profound social transformation that has as its extraordinary and fortunate characteristic the fact that the Sandinist Revolution is carrying it out in a climate of individual freedom that permits all the social strata to exercise their right to demonstrate actively; and we have come a long way during this period of pluralistic consolidation. It is nevertheless true, however, that much remains to be done to refine some aspects of the official definitions and guidelines, to render them suitable for official action that will be constantly congruent. Besides which, there must also be on the part of the nonofficial sectors--that is, the political, labor and management groupings--a dedication in full, indeed a genuine devotion, to the revolutionary process. When we will have achieved that degree of perfection of our national unity, we will advance with even greater strides than we are now making toward the goals of the Revolution. Total reactivation of the economy will be a natural result of this process. I am certain we will achieve it thanks to the frank and constructive interchange the government leadership maintains with the leaders of the management organizations and of the mass organizations.

The results of the 1980 Economic Reactivation Plan are reasonably satisfactory, if one takes into account the situational difficulties we are facing. The central government's finances show a higher level of revenue in the first half of this year than in the two previous first half-years. We have started generating modest current account surpluses in our credit balance which are a start toward eventual success in our effort to gradually reduce our excessive dependence, inherited from the previous regime, on foreign financing of our investments.

Production in the farming and livestock sector is gaining momentum.

We have also, during this first half-year, improved our domestic credit controls and mechanisms for accelerating, from now on, the carrying out of projects. The reorganization and strengthening of our national financial system is making significant progress. The renegotiation of our foreign public indebtedness with commercial banks is on the verge of a satisfactory conclusion.

The statistics indicate that inflation has been kept below the maximum tolerable level established by the Plan. We have used foreign exchange to the extent it has been necessary to import food, and we have stimulated domestic food production. The harvests of basic grains have been promising and the government is taking the necessary steps to rationalize the supply situation by way of collection and distribution for the protection of the public as regards food supplies and prices.

We are having a hard time in the foreign sector and harder times are ahead in which, to avoid serious foreign exchange shortages, we are going to have to exercise even greater austerity in our imports. Above all else, we are

going to have to increase production decisively to import less and export more. The financing we are able to get in support of our balance of payments is but a palliative, not a remedy for our foreign imbalance.

c) It is in our national interest to maintain incentives in the private sector as an inducement to enthusiastic investment and production. A mixed economic system has been established and I would also say that the state productive sector has already been brought into conformity with it. It is therefore in the state's own interest to continue facilitating to all sectors the guarantees they need to develop innovatively, efficiently and vigorously. In the final analysis, our primary concern is that there be the effective state leadership needed to optimize production and channel all surpluses toward the national well-being, which results in the peoples' well-being.

2. Mrs Violeta's Letter

[Question] A copy of that letter was addressed to you, and it has been published as a response to the campaign being waged against LA PRENSA, which has reached a saturation point. "It has now gone beyond that limit," said Mrs Violeta. What do you think of the campaign referred to in her letter?

[Answer] Mrs Violeta's letter has merited the attention of the Junta, in which she enjoys the esteem and respect of all its members. Within the system of freedoms that all we Nicaraguans are enjoying, that great lady of the Nicaraguan Revolution has protested publicly against what she deems to be a campaign against LA PRENSA, which in my opinion is occurring within that same climate of freedom. I of course understand the solidarity felt by the widow of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal with the newspaper that served as a forum from which this illustrious and heroic founding father of our nation preached the freedom of the Nicaraguan people, a cause to which he frequently sacrificed his own freedom and finally gave his life.

3. Foreign Politics

[Question] What is your view of the possibilities that Reagan may become president of the United States?

[Answer] The possibilities seem very real at this point that Gov Ronald Reagan may become president of the United States.

Current polls, however, could result invalid in November, in that the Democrats could win if they all decidedly supported President Carter's reelection campaign, appealing to the electorate to vote for the party's philosophy rather than in accordance with the candidate's popularity standing.

Ironically, not only is the model of our Nicaraguan Revolution the one most advantageous to the political interests of the United States itself in a Latin America that day by day becomes more revolutionary, but our Revolution is also certain to be found acceptable by the majority of Americans as they gradually come to learn more about it.

It is to be supposed that if Mr Reagan is elected he will act rationally toward Nicaragua. It is also important that we Nicaraguans remain cognizant of that potential receptivity on the part of the Americans and do nothing to jeopardize it gratuitously.

4. Foreign Aid

[Question] What has happened regarding those $75 millions? Have they been blocked? Why?

[Answer] In the first place, you will recall that the United States has already advanced us $15 million.

In the second place, we are currently engaged in talks with the American Embassy, refining a few points, in preparation for the signing of the agreement.

Upon signature of the agreement, we are to receive $40 million more, and the rest subsequently.

5. Bill Requiring All Professionals To Associate

[Question] Do you not think this bill is contrary to the Basic Law on Freedom of Association? Do you not think it is dangerous for the state to exercise control over all members of the professions? Is this bill not at variance with the democratic principles of a pluralistic society?

[Answer] This bill is an initiative that had its genesis within the Council of State, not the Junta.

I have not yet been able to familiarize myself with it sufficiently to analyze the bill, which may have positive aspects as well as conflictive ones. I therefore cannot properly express an opinion on it at this time. However, I do wish to state that I am certain it will be studied carefully to avoid unnecessary traumas among the professionals; such traumas could be deadly, since as we all know--and I have said it many times publicly-- the critical variable in our nation's economic reactivation is the qualified human factor.

6. The Elections

[Question] Could you tell us something about the future of the elections and whether it is true that they will not be the kind held in Costa Rica and the United States?

[Answer] The leaders of our revolutionary vanguard have said that suffrage is a right that the people have won for themselves. No one is trying to evade the fulfillment of that obligation. The profound sense of honor of the Revolution is to be trusted.

The form of elections that is to be used will have to be modeled on the principles and practices of a genuine democracy.

I believe that when this question is posed to any public official like myself who under normal conditions would have had to be elected by direct popular vote, his or her answer, to be complete, must include recognition of the fact that he or she occupies that position as the result of a state of emergency and that, like all emergencies, it is of a transitory nature.

Taking into account all these considerations, the Nicaraguan people should feel assured that the day is not far off when the Revolution will, by way of elections, consult them so that they can express freely who they wish their leaders to be and what kind of mandate they wish to confer upon those leaders.

7. Relations With China

[Questions] What is your view of the Council of State's refusal to establish relations with China?

[Answer] I fully respect the Council of State's decision to reject the establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China proposed by Dr Alvaro Jerez. Nevertheless, I do not hesitate to state my personal opinion that a timely reevaluation of this important issue is in the national interest.

9238
CSO: 3010

COMMANDER PASTORA DISCUSSES ACHIEVEMENTS OF REVOLUTION

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 3 Aug 80 p 19

[Report on an interview with Commander Eden Pastora by Javier Rodriguez, PL special correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] The quantitative and qualitative leap made by the Sandinist Peoples Militias on a par with the development of our heroic Sandinist Peoples Army allows us to state that we are capable of confronting any internal or external aggression against our revolution and sovereignty.

The man speaking to Prensa Latina is one of the best known Nicraguan guerrilla commanders.

The mission which he led during the popular insurrection against the Anastasio Somoza tyranny shook the regime and also made many tremble with excitement. We are speaking of brigade commander Eden Pastora, "Commander Zero" of the taking of the National Palace in Managua in 1978.

On that day the daring Sandinist commander took as hostages within the official facilities almost 3,500 people, among them many officials, legislators of the Somozist Parliament and even some relatives of the dictator. This forced Somoza to free dozens of political prisoners who were members of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front].

Now Pastora is viceminister of Defense in the Government of National Reconstruction and commands the now strong Sandinist Peoples Militias. In an interview he speaks with enthusiasm about the people's own defense organization.

"The level of revolutionary awareness and political development among our people is high. The enthusiasm with which they have massively joined the militias both in the urban and rural areas has enabled us to gauge this. We already have tens of thousands of militiamen and our goal will be 200,000 Nicaraguans incorporated into this force and ready to defend their revolution."

A short pause and he continues:

"The Peoples Militias are the continuation of the army of Sandino and of the combatants in the insurrection against Somoza that forced the National Guard to flee. It is our workers and peasants who train themselves militarily as an expression of their support of the revolution and their love of the fatherland."

For the guerrilla commander internal counterrevolution is not a serious threat to the survival of the revolutionary process and the isolated outbreaks that have cropped up until now in the country have been rapidly crushed by the people.

"The greatest danger that Nicaragua would have to face would be foreign military intervention, be it from the imperialist armed forces or from Latin American armies which are members of reactionary military organizations. It is precisely because of this that arms are given to the people because one should never discount the possibility of a desperate attack by the ultrarightist forces or an adventurist attack. Anyway, if that were to happen here, the results would be the same as when Sandino defeated the Yankee interventionists."

Another role that Pastora assigns to the Peoples Militias is that of persuading a potential enemy because the realization that a whole people is on a war footing for the defense of its achievements will cause the false illusions to disappear in the minds of some who yearn for the return of their lost privileges.

In that respect he recalled the important work done by the militiamen in protecting the tens of thousands of literacy workers who are waging a successful battle against ignorance in the most isolated regions of that Central American nation and the vigilance over public property, work places and social facilities.

The conversation now turns to an analysis of the achievements obtained by Nicaragua in its first year of revolution:

"We have great quantities of marine resources. We have coffee, cotton, sugarcane and cattle. We are the granary Central America. We possess great resources in our mines, all the land is of first quality and we can count on a working people, which is the greatest treasure."

He thinks for a moment about a question. Yes, the commander misses his life as a guerrilla. According to his own words, he yearns for his life as a clandestine fighter. His last words refer to that topic:

"And I miss it most when I hear about the sufferings of other people, how students are killed in sister nations, how peasants are burned alive inside a seized embassy, how they kill a priest who was acting according to the mandates of the new Christ. At those moments I yearn for my rifle of the insurrection but I also reaffirm my trust in the desire for liberty among the Latin American peoples."

CSO: 3010

PSD HEAD RESPONDS TO PASTORA'S STATEMENT ON ELECTIONS

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] With reference to certain statements by Commander Eden Pastora on the issue of the elections, Mr Wilfredo Montalvan, secretary general of the PSD [Social Democratic Party], has responded with an open letter, which we publish below.

Commander Eden Pastora
National Head of the MPS [Sandinist Popular Militias]
Managua

My dear Eden:

It was with utmost surprise that I read your statement to the AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA in which you say you are not in agreement with the holding of elections "at this very moment."

No one has demanded elections "at this very moment."

We are fully in agreement that the National Reconstruction Plan is the main task to which we Nicaraguans are all committed, but part of this Plan consists of a Political Reconstruction that can only begin to get under way when our people will have come to know the exact dates set for free, periodic and secret elections throughout the country.

Entirely on the contrary to what you state, those of us who are demanding free elections are not opposed to economic reactivation, but we are firmly convinced that setting the reference dates will contribute to creating the climate of confidence and credibility that is needed so that everyone can work in peace and tranquility, without uncertainty as to the future.

I am surprised that you refer to those who demand free elections as demagogues; from which it seems that you have already forgotten that we took part together in the 22 January 1967 Movement, the purpose of which was precisely to demand elections, and for the sake of which we suffered imprisonment and torture, and hundreds of our companions were cut down, massacred by Somozist bullets on Avenida Sandino for demanding that right which many of us Nicaraguans are demanding again today.

I am also surprised that you have expressed yourself in this way; for, I had the pleasure of seeing and hearing you interviewed by the Costa Rican television network just a few moments before the start of our victorious march on Managua on 19 July 1979. In that interview, you asserted that your greatest aspiration was "to some day see free elections take place in Nicaragua like those held periodically in Costa Rica."

Now then, Eden: Who are the demagogues? Those who yesterday, when they were not in power, said one thing, and today another, or those of us who, faithful to our principles, continue struggling to bring to reality the great aspirations of the Nicaraguans?

Fraternally,

[signed] Wilfredo Montalvan

9399
CSO: 3010

PAPER DEFENDS GOVERNMENT'S NEW ELECTION LAW

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] In order for a revolution to take root and endure, it must be the result of a democratic process. Those that are imposed do not grow roots. We are, therefore, glad that the Sandinist Front proclaimed on the 23rd that a participatory democracy with elections would be one of the revolution's constitutional structures, a democracy of the people, not a statist one, a republican not a dictatorial democracy.

The ambition of all true democrats and progressive-minded persons in Nicaragua and the Americas is for the people "to participate in political, economic, social and cultural affairs" because "the more the people take part in these areas, the more democratic the system is," because democracy is economic as well as political and because its goal is to gradually do away with "social unequalities," and "for workers and peasant farmers to raise their standards of living." Furthermore, as the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] pronouncement says, this participation ought to be broadened so that "the people influence and determine their government," and in addition democracy means "participation by the workers in the management of factories, farms, cooperatives and cultural centers." (Participation is the opposite of exclusion, the opposite of relinquishing.)

Participatory democracy has been the democratic ideal of LA PRENSA, which has upheld and defended this concept editorially since the heroic times of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. A participatory democracy entails pluralism and freedom of expression and opinion. Or, as the front's pronouncement says, "it reaffirms constructive criticism as the only fruitful criticism, and dissent and pluralism as essential components of Sandinist democracy."

Finally, the front puts the finishing touches on its definition of democracy by citing another essential part of it: elections, that irreplaceable form of participation by the people in the selection of their leaders and government.

Elections are decisive in the tradition of the Americas. Democracy cannot survive if authority, any authority, is allowed to remain outside the voting process and the will of the people. Without these controls and without changes, power immediately becomes entrenched and turns absolute and dictatorial. We see the emergence of irreplaceable men, "strong men," the predestined individuals who break down the democratic edifice from its foundations, destroying its two pillars of support: freedom and equality.

The ability to change governments through elections is the only known political antidote to the temptations of power. And those who have fought against one dictatorship must now erect, as a final element in the reconstruction process, legal structures so that the evil that we have just felled does not raise its head again.

"In 1984," the front says, "we must begin the electoral process through which the Nicaraguan people will decide the government that will continue building the new Nicaragua."

One can agree or disagree with the time period stipulated. We can debate the step-by-step process of participation, which must be in keeping with actual conditions here. But now that democratic structures have been proclaimed as part and parcel of the revolutionary process, the first thing that must be abolished is the aggressive language, the language of war not peace, the hostile and haughty language that unjustifiably creates enemies and misunderstandings both here and abroad.

Democracy is impossible with this separatist and unconciliatory language. Democracy means dialog.

If democracy has been proclaimed, let's speak its language. We cannot build a democracy with the language of a dictatorship.

8743
CSO: 3010

ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN PAST CRITICIZED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Aug 80 pp 3, 5

[Text] Revolutionary Government and Counterrevolution.

Our people's revolutionary struggle has historic grounds and sufficient legitimacy to invalidate any political claim by sectors responsible for our backwardness and exploitation.

The struggle of the people's movement was not just a rebellion to question a government. The purpose of the struggle by the people's movement was to construct a new Revolutionary Sandinist Government, a struggle to dislodge and destroy the longstanding instrument of domination by the oligarchs and the partners of transnational capital.

Our struggle never came down to replacing the men of that government. The vanguard always called for the destruction of the exploitative government so that we could pave our way towards social progress. This social force, with the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] in the vanguard, challenged the oppressor government with a revolutionary program to transform both social conditions and ideas. Thus emerged a new concept of government, of its makeup, of the procedures for running it and of the qualifications of men to administer it. The vanguard did not deceive the people. Today, revolutionary interests and reactionary interests are clearly defined in the arena of the political struggle. An organized people, their political development, the revolutionary program and the nature of its actions are the indispensable factors in a new, revolutionary and effective political movement, and this is what is prompting the minority that has been displaced from power to question the process. "The past" is now questioning the new building process.

The political struggle being waged is not just a struggle of political programs among "political parties," as the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement], PSC [Social Christian Party], PCD [Democratic Conservative Party] and the PSD [Social Democratic Party] would have us believe. Our people know that the struggle in the economic and political spheres is between two contradictory and distinct approaches to social progress

and definitive liberation: that of the progressive forces and that of the sectors which assert that "the past was always better."

Our working people are today reminding these gentlemen of that past. Our people are saying: "They promised us everything at each election, but we have nothing." They "offered" the people a package of promises; the people did not have power.

Thus there is a historical explanation for why the radical nature of this revolution frightens the MDB, PSD, PSC, PCD and the other corporations. These sectors deceived the people for decades, either by legitimizing their class brother Somoza in power or by promising government programs that they could not carry out because it would have meant ceasing to exploit the people, which would have entailed their liquidation as a class. They thus supplanted action by the people, denied them their place in history, shattered their organization and values and expropriated them. That is why all of the people's convictions are becoming realities, because they are in power. This people believed in the historic possibility of constructing a people's government and undertook the revolution. This people believes in the new society and the new man and is building them. The people believed in the literacy campaign and carried it out. The people are convinced of the need to defend the revolution in order to continue moving forward and are organizing in militias, in an army, are generating unity to be victorious. The people believe in their vanguard because it has grasped and guided their ambitions and interests.

The vanguard has no commitments to the past and it is honest about the limitations that the former regime bequeathed us. It explains them to the people and makes no false promises. The FSLN is the vanguard because it does not propose "third ways" for overcoming our backwardness and exploitation. Those who do want only to disguise exploitation, by seeking one that has no stench.

While the vanguard busies itself with clarifying and explaining the new tasks of the revolution that aim at strengthening the working people, the political groups of the past promise the paradise and the "salvation" of "democracy," which for many long years they expropriated from the people. The battle lines are clearly drawn. The forces of the revolution are engaged in revolutionary tasks to meet the needs of of the present and to build the material base of the future, while the reactionary sectors are still worried about their "democracy" and their profits.

The revolution is strong, gentlemen; it cannot be expropriated.

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CSO: 3010

VIOLETA CHAMORRO DEFENDS PAPER AGAINST ORTEGA ATTACK

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Aug 80 pp 1,12

[Text] Sunday, 10 August 1980.

Open Letter

Commander Daniel Ortega S.

Member of the JCRN [National Reconstruction Government Junta] and of the National Directorate of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front]
Managua

Dear Daniel:

When I saw today, Sunday, 10 August, the program "Meet the People" which was televised in the Subtiava de Leon quarter, I was once again able to observe the unjust campaign which you are waging against the newspaper LA PRENSA--a campaign which has gone far enough.

As a member of LA PRENSA's board of directors, and completely in accord with its policies, I need only tell you that I disagree with your opinion of the newspaper LA PRENSA.

The people of Nicaragua and international opinion are witnesses to the fact that LA PRENSA has always wanted the best for its people, both before and after the cowardly assassination of my husband Pedro Joaquin by Somoza, and the destruction of the newspaper, and that is why the people continue to prefer it. Just as you say, the people are the best judge.

I want to tell you that those who are now working at LA PRENSA are honest people and true Nicaraguan patriots and do not wish our people any harm; quite the contrary, LA PRENSA will continue as long as it can to be the guide and mentor of our people, highly informative and independent, and not for the purpose of profit, as we have shown by risking all on several occasions.

You are well aware, as are the other members of the Junta and several ministers, that when I was working with you for our people, I saw proof that several newsmen, who at that time were employees of LA PRENSA and who are now working for other newspapers were corrupt. What does this mean?... Well, it means that they regularly received money from the Somoza government, and it was not just five cordobas but anywhere from 5 thousand to 100 thousand cordobas. They rendered those "publicity services" up to 3 months before my husband was killed. Fortunately, none of them is still working for LA PRENSA.

I say that the Nicaraguan people and revolutionary justice should judge them; perhaps you will find in them the real counterrevolutionaries which you so diligently are trying to find in LA PRENSA.

Respectfully,

Violeta B. De Chamorro

cc: Members of the Government Junta

Dr Arturo Cruz, Dr Rafael Cordova, Dr Moises Hassan, Dr Sergio Ramirez
Emilio Baltodano, comptroller of the republic
Dr Ernesto Castillo, minister of justice
Dr Roberto Argüello Hurtado, president of the Supreme Court of Justice

National Directorate of the FSLN:

Commander: Tomas Borge M.
Commander Bayardo Arce C.
Commander: Carlos Nunez T.
Commander: Luis Carrion
Commander: Humberto Ortega S.
Commander: Victor Tirado L.
Commander: Jaime Wheelock R.
Commander: Henry Ruiz

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CSO: 3010

'LA PRENSA' ATTACKED FOR MISLEADING ARTICLE

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] "Brother" Perez and LA PRENSA

It strikes no one as strange that although every so often LA PRENSA describes its "mistakes" as accidental and involuntary and even masquerades as a "scapegoat," it is waging an ongoing campaign of diversionism and sabotage against the revolution in its daily editions.

We often see how it doctors the news (in conformity with the stands of the reactionary parties) in a bid to trigger artificial confrontations between the revolution and patriotic businessmen or between the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] and the church, or to strike at the economic recovery program or to detract from the prestige of revolutionary institutions and to deny the vanguard role of the FSLN in the revolutionary process.

We find a typical example of how it expresses its intentions in the way in which it highlighted the news item about the "El Alba Home." In its 12 August edition it published a five-column news story under the headline: "Police Close Down Children's Home."

The first paragraph of the story explains that the Sandinist Police and State Security Forces "occupied and closed down" the "El Alba" Temporary Home, which was run by "Brother" Manuel Salvador Perez, Jose Hidalgo, a Salvadoran, and Denis Gonzalez.

The story obviously intended, by its tone, to equate the methods and objectives of the dictatorship's repressive forces with the revolutionary forces' firm and determined defense of our children and the values of our people. This was a good opportunity for LA PRENSA to speak ill of the Sandinist Police and to portray it as a repressive body that goes around arbitrarily closing down "children's homes," in this case, in fact, a religious "home." In other words, resorting to alarmism, the paper wanted to create the conditions for an artificial conflict between the revolution and the church.

But the distortion of the facts did not get very far. In a matter of days the revolution demonstrated that there were criminal designs behind the false priestly vestments of sexual deviate Manuel Salvador Perez, thus confirming LA PRENSA's reactionary and provocative intentions. It did them no good to question the police's charges against "Brother" Perez, in a crass attempt to detract from the legitimacy of this revolutionary organization, because the evidence is overwhelming. Everything has now been unmasked, and the defenders of the deviate Perez, those who hypocritically wanted to make us believe that the government was harming the children and mothers who had been deceived by the impostor, are keeping their mouths shut. We have not yet read in LA PRENSA the upshot of the "El Alba Home" incident, nor do we think that it is going to publish anything about it, because it is of no concern to the paper to acknowledge that "Brother" Perez is a sexual deviate, an impostor, and that the mass organizations and the Interior Ministry's forces acted in legitimate defense of our people and dealt a harsh blow to the reactionaries. The paper would rather remain silent and leave some of its readers with the notion that the revolution acted arbitrarily in this case.

But the people are not fooled, and LA PRENSA's ploy has been completely unmasked.

8743
CSO: 3010

IMPORTANCE OF FIRM CHRISTIAN-REVOLUTIONARY TIES HIGHLIGHTED

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 21 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by the CEPA [Agricultural Education and Promotion Center] Team: "Christians, Religious Rallies and Their Political Impact"]

The relationship between religion and politics, as well as the dividing line between them, has often been problematic, inasmuch as man is both religious and political.

The ruling classes in many of Latin America's dictatorships have accused church sectors that identify with the people of "getting involved in politics." On our continent, particularly in Central America, hundreds and thousands of Christians (priests, members of religious orders and lay persons) have sealed their true commitment to the poor with their own blood. These Christians, the priests, brothers and nuns in particular, have been accused of "getting involved in politics" for defending the most elementary rights of the poor, such as the right to life, to work and to freedom of expression. There have also been, however, numerous "military chaplains" (serving oppressive regimes) who justified an essentially unjust, criminal and corrupt order, such as the Somoza dictatorship and other military regimes on our continent.

The exploitative military governments never accused these "chaplains" of "getting involved in politics." There were instances of priests holding several posts in a regime of oppression and death...and let us remember Father Leon Pallais. No bishop asked him to resign from his posts.

The Catholic Church's official stand has been, in principle, one of neutrality towards the various political forces, but it is very difficult, practically impossible, to remain neutral in the midst of a dynamic social process in which competing forces are constantly shaping society. What is clear in the stand reflected in church documents is that it cannot link up unconditionally with any political system.

Neutrality? If the crimes of an oppressive regime are not denounced, there is complicity, not neutrality. If noble efforts such as the Great National Literacy Crusade are not supported, this means backwardness and counteraction against the Nicaraguan Revolution, not neutrality. Support for them means being on the side of the illiterate, exploited people.

We feel that the problem of the dividing line between religion and politics and the use of religion for political purposes necessarily entails an assessment of the goals towards which religious values are being channeled.

For example, "getting involved" in politics to run for a legislative seat held by one of many vote-seeking parties or to maintain a government post by justifying a despotic and anti-people's government, is not the same as involvement in a situation like Nicaragua's, in the construction of a new homeland, in taking up a government post to serve the people in a time of economic crisis.

There is a fundamental difference between a government position held by a priest in the Nicaraguan Revolution today (for example, Father Escoto in the Foreign Ministry, who is inspiring international confidence in our people's revolution so that Nicaragua can achieve greater world support and solidarity) and a post held by a priest as an official of the Somoza government, thus legitimizing a sinful situation to get rich, acquire power and gain privileges.

In short, the involvement of priests in politics cannot be judged in the abstract. We have to ask whom the person in the post is serving: himself and an exploitative minority, or the traditionally underprivileged and exploited masses.

We can say the same thing about mass religious demonstrations. It is an undeniable and objective fact that churches and their leaders (especially the Catholic Church) have a great ability to rally the people and to lend prestige to and legitimize our revolution around the world. Moreover, they can spur Christians towards more decisive involvement in the building of the New Nicaragua. The use of this ability cannot be neutral. It can be used either to defend the people and their interests, or to bring together, support and protect privileged minorities that seek to subjugate our revolutionary process through a system of "bourgeois democracy" in which the people have nothing else to say and decide after the solemn and discredited rite of "elections," which a number of parties are so insistently calling for.

We Nicaraguan Christians have a very great responsibility in consolidating our revolution and Latin America's revolution too. If we succeed in showing the world that Christians are harmoniously and

resolutely taking part not only in an insurrection but in a reconstruction as well, we will be giving a decisive push to the liberation of Latin American peoples, and to Christians this means helping to reduce ignorance, exploitation, hunger, poverty, unsanitary conditions, torture and murder.

The lesson of what has happened in El Salvador and Guatemala is clear: the longer exploitative groups dominate, the more pain and death for the people. If we Nicaraguan Christians furnish clear-cut evidence of conscious and resolute involvement in a revolution that is gradually but steadfastly creating new living conditions for the masses, we will be giving a significant push to the revolutionary involvement of Christians in the liberation struggles in their respective countries, and this would give a definitive boost to the Latin American revolution, as "Che" Guevara proclaimed it more than 15 years ago.

This is a very serious responsibility. To a large extent it is up to us Nicaraguans to encourage Christians to get resolutely involved in the struggle for justice in their countries and to ward off much pain, exploitation and especially loss of life for all of our Latin American brothers. This responsibility belongs to our entire people, but especially to us Christians and to those who possess authority in Christian churches.

We have to view our process with new eyes, with a new look, not through the lenses of old anticommunist prejudices stemming from the experiences in Eastern Europe, which have nothing to do with Nicaragua.

We are witnessing today an intense ideological debate on the type of democracy that we are going to create in this country and on the role of churches and Christians in the current revolutionary process.

In this regard, we would like to make a number of observations regarding the solemn festivities being readied in Masaya for the coronation of Our Lady of the Assumption on 17 August.

We feel that celebrations such as these, staged at one of our country's most combative spots (Masaya-Monimbo) and with invitations to well-known figures such as President Cerezo, represent support for bourgeois electoral democracy, by forming a long caravan of "well-to-do Christians" (who have cars and can afford gasoline to travel from Costa Rica to Nicaragua) and by causing a major publicity flourish. They could well serve as a platform for a series of parties and minor groups that are questioning our revolution and calling it undemocratic because it is not at the moment organizing the traditional electoral machinery.

We feel that it is extremely dangerous for events such as the coronation of a revered image of the Virgin Mary to be turned into a sounding board for irresponsible attacks on our Nicaraguan Revolution.

Our religious leaders are ill-advised to consciously or unconsciously play into the hands of these tiny groups, which represent not the general interests of the people but the interests of the minorities who still have some privileges to lose.

If they appear to be giving their blessing to these tiny groups, it could confuse a segment of the people and, furthermore, shrink the social base of our religious leaders, because at this point the Nicaraguan people can see quite clearly who is on their side and who is not. We think that religious leaders have a very serious responsibility to see to it that Christians play as evangelical a role as possible in the building of the New Nicaragua.

In addition, the people worship the Gospel, the Christian faith and Mary the mother of the poor and the bearer of freedom, and thus it would be doubly treasonous to use this religious celebration as a sounding board for demands and interests that are not the people's. We say that it is doubly treasonous because Christian values and the Gospel are aimed primarily at the poor.

There has always been love and devotion for the Virgin Mary in Nicaragua and Latin America because our peoples have sought in her comfort from their afflictions and salvation and liberation from their specific problems. We cannot forget that the Virgin Mary was the banner of many independence struggles in Latin America, in Mexico in particular. The simple people of Nicaragua have always viewed Mary as a champion of liberation, and we cannot allow her to be used as a pretext for international commotion by those who are trying to preserve social inequality intact.

The relationship between faith and revolution, the conscious, resolute and discriminating involvement of Christians in this process is a strategic problem for the Nicaraguan and Latin American revolution. This is why many reactionaries are still striving to portray the Sandinist Revolution and the Christian faith as at odds. Our revolutionary actions are demonstrating the opposite.

We must not allow the propaganda and ploys of local reactionaries to hinder the harmonious incorporation of Christians into the revolution. We must not allow occasions such as the coronation of the Virgin at Monimbo to be used to detract from our revolution's prestige and to diminish international support for Nicaragua, as well as to isolate Christians from a process that by eliminating the causes of widespread hunger, thirst, disease, nakedness and sadness, is shaping a historical situation that draws nearer to the Kingdom of God. Managua, 15 August 1980, Feast of the Assumption.

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BAPTIST PASTOR HAILS REVOLUTION'S CHRISTIAN TIES

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 17 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Baptist Pastor Jose Miguel Torres; "The Sandinist Revolution and Religious Worship"]

[Text] We Christians must rejoice when we see signs and indications of new times. We had always said--and perhaps it did happen elsewhere -- that a new social change would bring with it persecution of the Christian faith, of the church and of the faithful.

During his recent visit on a study of our CDS's [Sandinist Defense Committees] in the San Judas district, Prof Michael Lowi of the University of Paris noted the vast number of Christians who, motivated by the District Church Communities, made up the large majority of the mass organizations down to their lowest echelons of expression of the people's power, and said that "the change in the relationships within the productive structure has not done away with religion as a superstructural institution. Rather, it has produced a change in the content of the latter."

As we approached the present season of religious feasts in Nicaragua, Commander Tomas Borge urged the public not to let liquor-consumption advertising degrade the meaning of religious feasts down to the level of vices and counterrevolutionary corruption.

Unfortunately, these moralizing initiatives at our feast times are not always accompanied by a Catholic or Protestant pastoral designed to serve as a soundboard for the appeals from the state.

It is sad to see that in places like Chile, the Virgin Mary Queen of the Heavens is at the same time General of the Armed Forces, thus legitimizing the repressions and massacres being suffered by the people; and the church has, over the many years, covered up such maneuvers.

In our Nicaraguan case, even though the state is laic and secular, the leaders of our revolution have always shown respect for the religious nature of our people and, what is more, have made every effort to ensure that our religious festivities do not become instruments of dirty or illegal business, or destroyers of morality.

In the Sandinist Revolution, moreover,the specific actions of its leaders have not stopped there. They have even attended masses and religious ceremonies, taken part in processions like that of Santo Domingo on 1 January, and when the case warranted it, as did the assassination of the well-remembered Archbishop Monsignor Romero, the Sandinist Front has convoked the entire population to a solemn outdoor mass.

Recently, the newspapers carried the story of a dinner attended by Christian businessmen, several national political leaders, representatives of private enterprise, intellectuals and commanders of the Revolution. This way of evangelization is very characteristic of American Protestant churches and, under auspices of World Vision, an international missionary organization, has been adopted in various countries. And although this dinner of the revolutionary commanders and businessmen gave rise to certain purist interpretations, the fact is that Christ himself did on some occasions dine with rich men and sinners. But in our case, what this brought out was the openness of the revolutionary leaders, even towards charismatic Christian sects and toward Protestant Christians devoted to the most diverse of Evangelization criteria.

Perhaps the more important thing would have been to get those Christian businessmen, who even claimed they had prayed for and asked God's blessing on our people and our Revolution, who recognized the validities of our struggle for justice and equality, to convey their testimony, through the extensive chains of the mass media, to the United States, to counter there the aggressive campaign of disparagement, isolation and lies with which some American transnationals and reactionary power groups are trying to smear the example and the hopes that our Sandinist Revolution have kindled.

We can confidently say that our Revolution is in no way antireligious and that at no time has there been the least sign of it. There has been hardly a single event, religious retreat, congress, seminar, lecture, religious meeting, whether Catholic or Protestant, to which the leaders of the Revolution or the officials of some government body have not been invited to contribute with an analysis of the situation, or to orient in some way the frame of reference for Christians. The few cases of friction that have occurred between church and state have not been questions of faith or of the Christian way of life, but rather misunderstandings revolving around the nature of the government. But in these cases, the church knows, as did its Lord, that its mission is to be the suffering servant of society, so that by dint of the love attested in the humility of the second mile, the

Gospel will be believed. The attitude of the church, according to Jesus Christ, is not to seek to be saluted in public nor to occupy front row seats, but rather to carry the washbasin and towel and to bathe the people's feet. The power of God will always be manifested in the Cross, in weakness and in poverty.

Let us hope our experience as Christians in the Nicaraguan Revolution will be a workshop of lasting apprenticeship, such that our celebrations of feasts will not become mere folkloric attractions because of a failure on our part to endow them with deeply meaningful content, nor be turned into instrumentalities, seeking thereby to make of them expressions of power. The meaning of the Gospel must be preserved, or we will be bringing about a loss of faith and a loss of confidence in our authenticity.

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BRIEFS

ST KITTS BAGASSE STUDY--St Kitts-Nevis Premier Dr Kennedy Simmonds last night said that his government would look at the feasibility of using bagasse to provide electricity for the twin island state. Special equipment would be needed to feed this energy into the national grid. [FL262051 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2030 GMT 26 Aug 80]

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

HURRICANE AID REPORTED--St Lucia's Prime Minister Allan Louisy went before the nation over the weekend to brief St Lucians on efforts in reconstructing the island following the ravages of hurricane Allen. He announced that more relief supplies and financial assistance have been coming in to St Lucia. He said Australia has donated $29,000 for the purchase of food and building materials, Switzerland $15,000 and Japan $10,000. He also announced that the Italian Government has promised to give a package of $15,000. [FL100051 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 9 Sep 80]

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

TOBAGO AFFAIRS BILL REJECTION--The opposition Democratic Action Congress--the DAC--of Trinidad and Tobago has rejected a parliamentary bill calling for the establishment of a 16-member body to handle the affairs of the neighboring island of Tobago. The DAC said the bill fell short of the internal self-government which the DAC is demanding. The bill, which was presented to the House of Representatives on September 5th, allows for the establishment of a body with responsibilities for the implementation of economic policies for Tobago and other government policies including the collection of revenue, the granting of financial assistance to village councils and the maintenance of fishing facilities. [FL110056 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 10 Sep 80]

CSO: 3020

MARACAIBO OIL DEPOSIT DISCOVERED

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 21 Aug 80 p D-18

[Article by Argenis Bravo]

[Text] Maracaibo, 20 Aug (Special)--LAGOVEN has discovered 476 million barrels of oil in the Lake Maracaibo basin and is now pursuing its explorations in search of light crudes.

This information was provided by an authorized spokesman for the above enterprise, a subsidiary of the PDVSA [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc], upon being consulted on the new programs being carried out by LAGOVEN in its traditional areas as well as its newly added ones such as the so-called "Urdaneta Corridor."

The spokesman indicated that LAGOVEN is currently carrying on exploratory work in the Lake Maracaibo basin in search of light crudes.

Exploratory work is being conducted especially in the Cretaceous bed, and particularly the Cretaceous limestones, which are the basin's deepest oil-bearing rocks.

"That exploration," said the spokesman, "in the decade of the 1970's, could be termed 'the exploration of the Cretaceous,' in that all activity has been centered on the drilling of deep wells."

As a new aspect, he mentioned that in 1978 the PDVSA established the basic exploratory planning areas, and that LAGOVEN had immediately begun wildcat drilling activity in the designated new areas, such as the Urdaneta Corridor, southwest of the Lake (both in the Lake Maracaibo region) and Perija.

Under this new policy, the company was given more than 1 million hectares of additional area to be explored, which is equivalent to 90 percent of Lake Maracaibo's area, thus increasing substantially the extent of LAGOVEN's exploratory operations.

Cretaceous Limestones Altered

One aspect worth mentioning is that revised studies of the historical or evolutionary geology of the Lake Maracaibo sedimentary basin reveal clearly that its Cretaceous limestones have been altered over geological time by processes of a technical* type, which deformed them and, in suitable combination with conditions of strategic* type, created favorable situations for the entrapment of hydrocarbons.

According to data collected and verified by LAGOVEN's authorized spokesman, the principal Cretaceous structures in Perija are: Santa Rosa o Tokuko, San Jose, San Julian, Alturitas and Aricaiza.

As regards Lake Maracaibo, the principal structures are: Urdaneta, Icotea, Lama, Lamar, Lago Central, Tia Juana and Bachaquero.

LAGOVEN's exploratory effort in the Lake has as its purpose or basic objective the Cretaceous limestones, whereas in Perija oil is being sought in the Cretaceous**. Drilling of shallower wells is to start very soon in Perija, to evaluate the Paleocene and Eocene.

"In 1979," the spokesman said, "LAGOVEN found oil in the recently assigned area of the Urdaneta Corridor and in Perija. We started drilling activities in that district with the Alturitas-6 well, which produced more than 3,000 barrels a day.

"To date, through drillings in Perija with highly satisfactory results, Altos de Alturitas, San Jose and Aricuaiza [as published--see previous spelling] have been evaluated.

"In San Julian, drilling of the San Julian-1 well started on 20 July, and this year Alto de Machiques will be evaluated. Alto de Santa Rosa o Tokuko will be evaluated later. Current seismic surveys and the results of drillings will help to define new prospection areas or to better delineate known ones for the planning of future programs."

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* Translator's note: The terms "technical" and "strategic" in this passage are as published. Author's intended reference was probably to "tectonic" and "stratification" processes respectively.

** Translator's note: Author's intended distinction between "the Cretaceous limestones" and "the Cretaceous" in this passage, as published, is unclear, in that "the Cretaceous" used generically in a geological context such as this must be taken to mean the Cretaceous sedimentary sequence, which includes shale, sandstone, limestone, etc., one of which is generally predominant in any one zone.

By way of detail, according to LAGOVEN's authorized spokesman, we understand that LAGOVEN has discovered, through its exploratory work in the Lake Maracaibo basin, 476 million barrels of oil.

The breakdown is as follows: 407 million in previous concessions; 38 million in newly assigned areas or the Urdaneta Corridor; 31 million in areas of exploratory responsibility (Alturitas and San Jose).

"Up to now," our informant reiterated, "we have drilled 83 wells down to the Cretaceous limestones, including wildcat and development wells, and have come up with 65 producers, 13 dry wells, and 5 under current evaluation.

"As regards wildcat wells, our percentage of successes has been high--in the order of 60 percent.

"All of this intense activity has involved an investment in wildcat drilling of the order of 780 million bolivars, which represents a discovery cost of 1.63 bolivars per barrel, and which makes exploration of the Cretaceous attractive from the economic standpoint."

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END

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ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR ON BOLIVIAN RELATIONS WITH CHURCH, U.S.

FY151910 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1526 GMT 13 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Sep (NA)--Brig Jose Maria Romero, Argentine Ambassador to Bolivia, stated today that he believes the relations between the Catholic Church and the Bolivian Government will "be clarified" because "prudence" prevails within "the two parties." He also said he believes that once "the changes" which prove "the consolidation of President Garcia Meza's government" take place, "the United States will have to recognize the Bolivian Government or strengthen its relations with it." Romero made these statements just before returning to La Paz after spending a week in Buenos Aires to brief the foreign ministry on his mission.

He reiterated that the current situation in Bolivia "is totally calm" and that the "armed forces have full control" of the country since they ousted constitutional President Lidia Gueiler. The ambassador also pointed out that "there has been no report on violations of human rights" under the government of Garcia Meza, which is one of the reasons that moved the Argentine Government to recognize it.

Asked about the criticism and denunciations the Bolivian Church has made against Garcia Meza's regime, Romero said he had learned about them "through the foreign media and admitted that relations between the church and government had been very difficult in the first stage," but he believes they will "be clarified" in the future.

Regarding future relations between Bolivia and the United States, he also believes they will improve as Garcia Meza's government strengthens.

CSO: 3010

REPORTAGE ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS, TRENDS

'Negative Conditions' Scored

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Aug 80 p 12

[Text] Santa Fe (NA)—The president of the Argentine Rural Confederation (CRA), Jorge Aguado, complained that many economic sectors "are trying to pull themselves up on the basis of the agricultural sector's just demands," describing that objective as "unspeakable."

Aguado spoke in Rafaela, some 80 kilometers from here, at the opening of the 74th National Livestock, Agriculture and Industry Fair and the 60th Milch Cow Competition, which brought in producers from all over the province.

The rural leader underscored "the difficult situation that the agricultural and livestock sector is going through," but he said that we must not forget "the situation that prevailed from 1973 to 1976, in order to draw comparisons that will enable us to define and clarify our judgments."

Aguado justified "the goals that the National Reorganization Process has established to give the country the order and prosperity that we all require."

The agricultural and livestock sector initially received a positive response from economic authorities, in the form of the continued state marketing fees and differential exchange rates, he stated.

Negative Conditions

He went on to say that after the sector received this positive response, which was reflected in the results from 1977 and half of 1978, it is now facing "negative conditions."

He recalled that in 1977 the country recorded its largest crop area, [sic] 21,400 hectares, with prices bouncing back in 1977 and part of 1978 from their 1976 levels, which were negative.

Inability To Reinvest

Aguado pointed out a series of difficulties that "have made the agricultural and livestock sector obviously incapable of reinvesting or reoutfitting itself." He cited as an example that 12,100 tractors were purchased during the first half of 1977, whereas during the same period this year only 2,400 were marketed.

In his address Aguado did an exhaustive analysis of the inflationary impact of higher prices for steers at Liniers, remarking that "it is so minimal as to be insignificant."

Lastly, Aguado urged producers to struggle for the enhancement of the countryside and the nation "without permitting a return to government intervention in the market and to political prices, which are an attack on the right to work and on property itself."

Agricultural Trends Cited

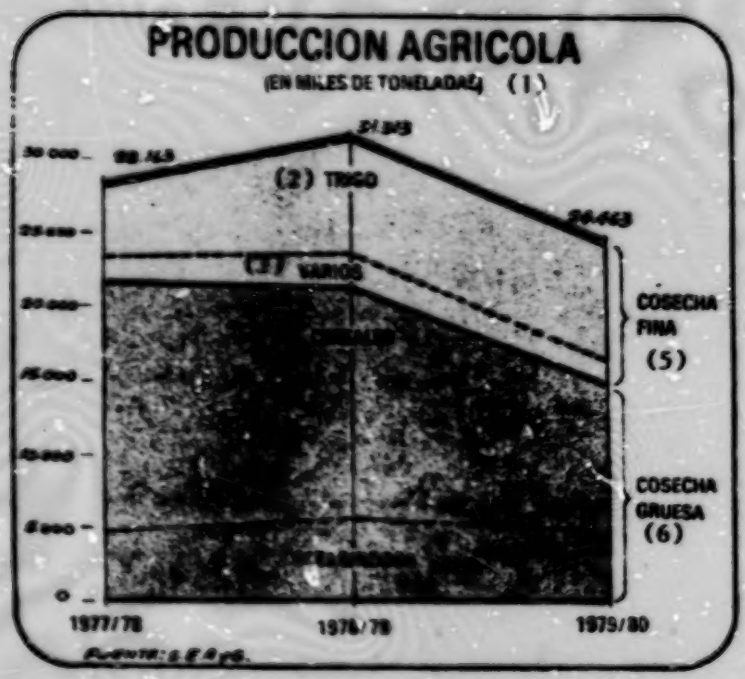
Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 21 Aug 80 p 14

[Text] With the official estimates of corn production (6.4 million tons), soybean production (3.24 million) and millet production (188,000 tons) for the 1979/80 season, which were made public in recent days, we now have final estimates of grain output for the recently concluded agricultural year.

The harvest totaled 24,463,700 tons, 6,849,300 tons less than in the previous season, a decline of 21.9 percent.

Most of the decline in output was due to the drop in the coarse grain crop, which totaled 30 percent, whereas the fine grain crop was down by just 5.2 percent. There are two reasons for the difference. First, the former crops (corn, sorghum, millet, rice, soybeans, sunflower and peanuts) were harder hit by the climatic difficulties in late 1979 and early 1980 (the fine grain crop was practically harvested or about to be). In addition, these crops were also harder hit by the drop in farm prices; this had an impact on their ultimate profit margin, which cut down on the incentive to harvest. With regard to corn, for example, 75 percent of the acreage was harvested, as compared to 85 percent for the 3 previous years.

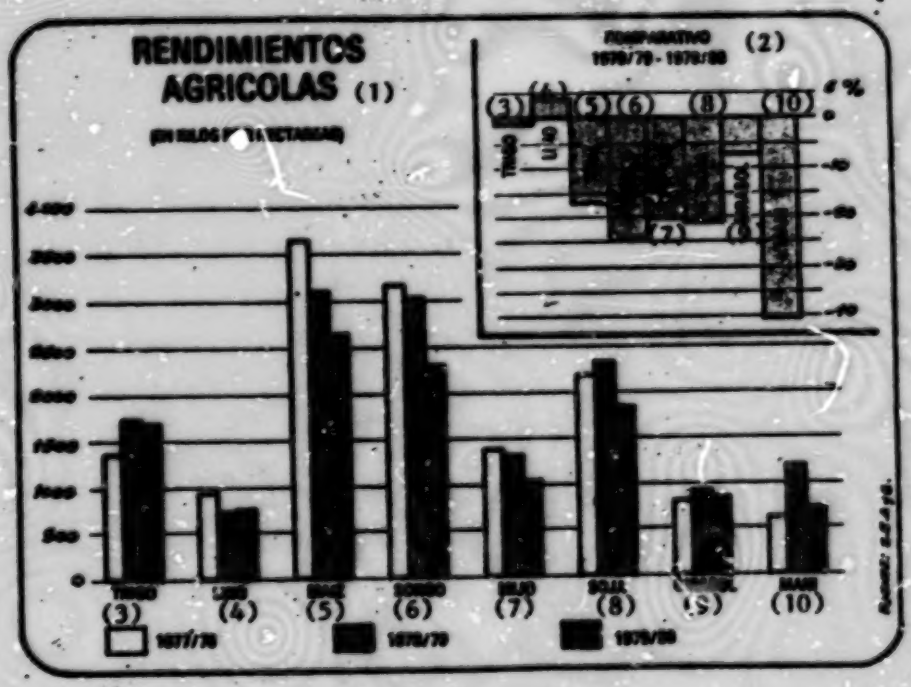
Moreover, we can see differing trends if we break down the coarse grain crop into cereals and oilseeds. The falloff in the first category was 36.5 percent, whereas the oilseed harvest was down 12 percent.



Key:

1. Farm production (thousands of tons)
2. Wheat
3. Miscellaneous
4. Grains (cereals)
5. Fine grain crop
6. Coarse grain crop
7. Oilseeds

The difference is that the profit margin on grains (mainly corn and sorghum, the two biggest crops) has lagged; in fact, it had already dropped 11.5 percent in the 1978/79 season. In contrast, problems with oilseed prices became evident only since late last year. Until the 1978/79 season they were the most profitable crops in agriculture, which was why their output was boosted that farm year by 28.5 percent, continuing a trend of several years. In other words, an approximately 5-year expansion in these crops, based mainly on the soybean boom, has been reversed.



1. Agricultural yields (kilos per hectare)
2. Comparison
3. Wheat
4. Flax
5. Corn
6. Sorghum
7. Millet
8. Soybeans
9. Sunflowers
10. Peanuts

Yields

Farm production is determined by two factors: acreage and yield. In both instances we see a downward trend in the 1979/80 season. If we limit our analysis to the eight major crops (wheat, flax, corn, sorghum, millet, soybeans, sunflowers and peanuts), the area harvested (which is a more accurate indication than crop area of anticipated grower

profit margin at the time of harvest) shows a decline of 5.4 percent, with this area being the smallest of the last 4 years (around 13 million hectares).

This negative trend has spread to all crops, however, even the ones least affected by the weather, if we analyze unit yields (kilograms per hectare). Except for flax, which showed a 3.5 percent rise in yield (760 kilos), the yield for every other crop was down.

The smallest drop was in wheat (1.2 percent), but the figures rise steadily: sunflowers, 8.1 percent; corn, 17.6; millet, 20.8; soybeans, 21.1; sorghum, 24.1, and peanuts with a drop of 40.6 percent. Except in the case of soybeans, sunflowers (because of the oilseed expansion in recent years) and wheat, the 1979/80 season yields are among the lowest of the decade. Even the soybean yield is the smallest of the last 4 years.

Key:

1. Harvested area (in thousands of hectares)

Leasing Law Discussed

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 22 Aug 80 p 15

[Text] Buenos Aires—The secretary of agriculture and livestock, Jorge Zorreguieta, confirmed yesterday that the proposed amendments to Law 13,246, the Rural Leasing Law, have been submitted to the Legislative Advisory Commission (CAL) for its examination and assessment.

Zorreguieta pointed out that one of the most significant amendments is the limitation of the leasing period to 3 years, instead of 5 with an option for 3 more, "which made it almost impossible for the leasing market to be as smooth as it has to be."

The secretary asserted that what "legislation must reflect and what a decision like this must illustrate is that the country has changed since Law 13,246 was passed."

"No longer do we have owners with 10,000 or 20,000 hectares who apportion their land among 200 tenants, who came here as immigrants and were the settlers of the time."

He added that they worked the land themselves, behind plows pulled by horses over small 50-hectare plots, but now "the situation has changed, and the property is very much subdivided."

"At present," he pointed out, "50 or 100-hectare plots are rented to tenants who have technology, capital and several tractors and harvesters. In reality, they are the big businessmen, whereas the owner of the land is the small-scale capitalist."

When asked whether grower organizations had been consulted, Zorreguieta asserted that "we are familiar with the views of the growers organizations. "Don't forget that I come from one of them." He was referring to the Argentine Rural Association.

He said, however, that "like any bill, it can be improved, and opinions of it could vary in a number of ways, but the bill's general philosophy will lead to a revitalized legal status for tenants."

"I think," he emphasized, "that the bill is in keeping with realities in Argentina as of now, and it is very difficult to defy realities. People will argue that the bill should be even more liberal, and perhaps that is the stand of a number of organizations, but we have drawn up this bill in conjunction with the economy minister and tried to make it reasonable in accordance with the country's needs."

He also recalled that from the beginning of this century until about 1940 "the legal category of leasing made possible upward social mobility, as well as access to property for a person who was first a worker, then a tenant and finally the owner of the land."

"In practice," he noted, "this was stricken from Argentine legislation, because a series of clauses were introduced into the Leasing Law that made it impossible for this category to exist, among them the famous term of contract clause."

He explained that this clause stipulated a minimum term of 5 years for a contract, with an option for another 3, which in practice meant an 8-year lease for the owner of the land.

The measure will unquestionably streamline the mobility of leasings. However, it does not seem to be the best way to achieve stable settlements.

Because of the major amounts of capital needed to bring out the value of a given tract of land, the restricted leasing period will favor leasing companies at the expense of individual settlers, who, since they lack capital, do not have access to high technologies.

Corn Crop Declines

Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 22 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] There has been a major drop in this year's corn crop; official estimates are that output this year will total just 6.4 million tons, off 26.3 percent from the 1978/79 season.

According to the estimate of the National Rural Economy and Sociology Service, this is the smallest crop since the 1976 harvest and 35 percent below the 1971 crop, which was the largest of the past decade.

In addition, output is estimated at 20.4 percent below the average for the last 5 years and 24.6 percent below the previous 10 farm seasons.

Acreage was almost identical to the previous season's, but climatic factors, which were especially adverse in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Cordoba and Santa Fe, caused a 13 percent fall in the crop area and a 15.5 percenrt drop in the average yield.

According to official estimates, the falloff could reach 28.6 percent (1.05 million tons) in Buenos Aires, the main producing province; 28.1 percent (590,000 tons) in Santa Fe; 36.6 percent (702,000 tons) in Cordoba, and 59.4 percent (184,000 tons) in La Pampa. Offsetting these drops are anticipated increases in output of 35.5 percent (98,000 tons) in San Luis and 14.3 percent in Santiago del Estero.

Farm Equipment Manufacturer Problems

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 12

[Text] (NA)--Bernardin of Santa Fe, a manufacturer of harvesters and other farm equipment, reported officially to the Stock Exchange in this capital that it recorded a deficit of more than 4 billion pesos over the first 6 months of the year and that it is seeking a foreign currency loan to cope with the situation.

This information was relayed in a note to the Stock Exchange's director of bonds and securities, Jose Fernandez. It disclosed that the balance sheet for the first quarter showed a deficit of 1,938,362,070 pesos, "due basically to the recognized contraction in the demand for farm machinery."

In analyzing the first 45 days of the third quarter, the report, signed by Alfredo Marzioni as president and Eduardo Candiotti as auditor, indicates that the situation remains unchanged and that, therefore, the company's financial standing "has become extremely critical," adding that "the Board of Directors is negotiating a sizable foreign currency loan to restructure its liabilities and to enable the firm to expand."

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BRIEFS

POLICE RAID PERONIST DINNER--Catamarca, 14 Sep (TELAM)--Approximately 50 members of the Justicialist Party [PJ] who were participating in a dinner being held in a downtown restaurant of this city were detained and taken to the investigations directorate, after they were identified. The majority of them were released. Usually well-informed sources indicated to TELAM that the detentions took place in view of an alleged violation of laws that ban meetings of a political nature. The raid took place when police personnel entered the restaurant where the dinner was taking place and ordered the detention of all those who were dining. The diners accepted the order and offered no resistance. They were taken in two black marias to the investigations directorate, where they were identified. Later, the services headquarters of the provincial police reported that the majority of them were released after being appropriately identified. The former president of the provincial chamber of deputies, who was one of the detainees, was also released. An official communique will reportedly be released tomorrow. [Text] [PY162220 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1916 GMT 14 Sep 80]

MAIDANA'S ARREST DENOUNCED--(NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--The arrest in Buenos Aires of two Paraguayan communist leaders was denounced yesterday by politicians of many different parties. In a statement asking for the release of party Secretary-General Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa, the political leaders note that Maidana was imprisoned in his country for 19 years and is in poor health. The statement was signed by Peronists Paulino Niembro, Julio Barbara and Ricardo Falu; radicals Raul Alfonsin and Roberto Capiche; intransigents Oscar Alende, Raul Rabanaque Caballero, Mariano Lorences, Rafael Marino, Diego May Zuviria and Miguel Valles as well as Developmentists, Popular Christians, Unified Socialists, a Popular Conservative, Popular Socialists, a National Yrigoyenist and communists. [Text] [PY130139 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 12 Sep 80 p 11]

CSO: 3010

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MILITARY DRUG CONNECTION

Cocaine Threat to United States

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 5 Aug 80 p 11

[Article by Gregorio Selser: "Drug-Junta Threatens to Flood United States With Cocaine"]

[Text] In an interview granted to the Bolivian daily newspaper ULTIMA HORA, which that journal published on 30 July, Minister of Interior Luis Arce Gomez warned, speaking in Spanish:

"The full responsibility for the problem involved in drug trafficking and the increase in the export of drugs will fall to President Carter, since currently, having eliminated aid, he will be solely responsible for the increase in cocaine consumption in the United States. This suggests that the motives are purely political. This aid (to combat drug traffic) is regarded as more important than military aid, which means nothing. The military junta will have to reorganize the Narcotics Office, since there are no resources to sustain it in its former position."

$2 Million Less

Colonel Arce Gomez is, in the full sense of the term and with well-earned fame as such in Bolivia, a two-legged beast. A torturer and murderer since the days of Gen Alfredo Ovando Candia, he is best known as a psychopath. In recent months it has been his duty to head Section 2 (military intelligence) and in that capacity, duly advised by the Argentine experts whose names were provided when the occasion arose by Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, he prepared the mechanism for extreme repression which he put to use in April, with the murder of the priest Luis Espinal, whose weekly AQUI had become the most critical means of reporting on the smuggling and drug trafficking processes in which civilians and the military were involved. It also denounced the escalating violence and the preparations of the armed forces to attack the regime.

Arce Gomez is moreover the inspirer and implementor of the plan, already put into practice, to establish pseudo-independent bodies of

pseudo-civilians in the pseudo-military fashion, the purpose of which is to cause the "disappearance" through arrest justified by police or military credentials of political or trade union opponents. This "disappearance" is followed by torture and death. Only in exceptional cases does it develop that the victim is being detained in a public prison.

The mechanism for this development is based on the fundamental concept that the armed forces as such are innocent of such practices. In no way would the gentlemen in the armies, navies and air forces besmirch their hands or consciences with such crimes or the theft of the belongings of the victims which customarily goes with them. War booty, these thefts are termed. Thus the specialized bodies in which the military personnel of the three armed branches or the police abandon their uniforms for the time it takes to carry out the chore of kidnaping, torture and murder, for which they wear civilian clothing, can be ambiguously termed "para-military" or "para-police." A variation already traditional in Guatemala and El Salvador (and now in use in Bolivia) involves calling these bodies "ultra-rightist groups."

Arce's "Gestapo"

The fact that these bodies are made up of military and police officers does not prevent the dregs of the prison population from participating in them, thus enjoying a guarantee of impunity as valid as that who give the orders. The shock troops of the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) were always basically lower-class, and it is their amorality which gives a decent appearance to the presumably political outrages. The most typical example is found in a famous FSB gunman, Fernando "Mosca" Monroy, a relative of the cocaine-rich colonel who headed a rebellion in Trinidad on 17 July. "Mosca" has now reappeared as the head of execution squads carrying out the instructions of gestapo head Arce, who like his comrades, Cols Alberto Natusch Busch and Carlos Estrada Estrada and Gen Juan Pereda Asbun, alternate between their drug addiction and their dipsomania.

What Arce told the United States beats all records for impudence and cynicism. The threat of flooding that nation with cocaine paste in reprisal for the suspension of economic and military aid provides a just measure of the true aspect of the seizers of power in Bolivia. Arce, as is known on the high plateau, takes greater pride in his personal efficiency as a torturer than in his limited appetite for power as such. He is a psychopath--as we have already said--with a necrophiliac perversion which is revived daily thanks to the omnipotent power he has been enjoying in recent years. This does not prevent him from simultaneously seeing to his pilot training business, which, as is the case with his comrade Col Norberto Salomon, who owns an air taxi company, provides him with a front for the transport of drugs.

The Bolivian Connection

The magnitude of this traffic cannot be understood without having an idea at the same time that it is only possible to pursue it thanks to the hundreds of secret landing strips in El Beni and Santa Cruz de la Sierra, the centers for the production and processing of the coca leaves into cocaine paste. Among the first steps Gen Luis Garcia Meza took was the removal of his peer, Gen Hugo Echeverria, commander of the VI Division, headquartered in Santa Cruz, when it appeared that he had a mafia affiliation other than the "Bolivian connection."

It is really laughable that gestapo chief Arce should come forth to announce a resurgence of drug trafficking--which will be possible precisely because the military involved in the business have been assigned to key posts in the state security apparatus, justifying it on the pretext that if the United States eliminates its $2-or-$3-million-a-year subsidy for the battle against this crime, the Bolivian Narcotics Office will not have the economic resources to function. It is laughable, we say, because the volume of the cocaine traffic in Bolivia, in comparison to this ridiculous sum, annually exceeds $1 billion, and as a recent cable report by the France Presse agency said, has now surpassed $1.5 billion.

To give some idea, if only approximate, of the magnitude of this fabulous business, let us quote the following text carried in the weekly APERTURA ("The Cocaine Magnates," La Paz, Year 1, No 7, 11 July 1980, p 11):

"Bolivia, already known throughout the world as one of the leading world centers of supply of the raw materials for the production of cocaine, is linked with the increasingly powerful drug smuggling network made up of Bolivians of seeming respectability and others, less reputable, making up the 'new family' functioning in the United States and Europe.

"Recently a cable report datelined Miami told of the arrest of Bolivians Jose Roberto Gasser Terrazas and Alfred Gutierrez, mainly responsible for the largest lot of cocaine to be smuggled into the United States. The two were trying to bring in no less than 530 kilograms of cocaine, the sale of which on the black market in the United States would have brought income far in excess of the entire legal Bolivian national trade, in other words more than $1 billion. After being charged by the prosecutor of the state of Florida, Gasser Terrazas was released on bail after paying $1 million, without blinking an eye, while bail for Gutierrez was set at $3 million."

The Military Connection

The existence of this traffic, the volume it has reached and even Colonel Arce's threat to the United States itself, which, if he is in a position to carry it out, can only be explained by the links between the Bolivian drug mafia and the military, who since the Banzer era have been willing to enmesh themselves in it. The provisional list which we will

subsequently provide, obtained from various reliable sources, is in itself illustrative. Equally so is the fact that this Gasser Terrazas, who paid $1 million without blinking, is a member of one of the richest families in Santa Cruz.

Bolivian Connection

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 17 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] 1. General Hugo Banzer Suarez, former dictator. Operates through his son-in-law, Fernando "Chito" Valle Urena and his nephew, Guillermo "Willy" Banzer Abastoflor, who has a record as a drug trafficker in the United States.

2. Gen Juan Pereda Asbun, former dictator, drug addict. Operates through his relative Jorge Nemer Chavez, among others.

3. Gen Luis Garcia Meza, present dictator, chosen to guarantee greater operational efficiency for the drug traffic in El Beni and Santa Cruz de la Sierra. His contact with the cocaine-paste underworld is Jose Abraham Baptista, a former chief of police.

4. Col Luis Arce Gomez, former head of Section 2 (military intelligence) and currently minister of interior. Responsible for the murders of the two main figures who denounced the thefts, smuggling and drug traffic involving a sector of the military hierarchy--the priest Luis Espinal and Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, leader of Socialist Party-1. The light aircraft of his "civil aviation" school, one of his private businesses, engage in drug trafficking and smuggling indiscriminately.

5. Air Force Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, air force commander. His appointment will make the operations of the hundreds of aircraft and light planes smuggling contraband from Paraguay and cocaine paste to the department of Caqueta, Colombia, much more efficient.

6. Col Ariel Coca, the man with the "predestined name." Currently minister of education, no less. He was involved in the smuggling of 100 kilograms of cocaine paste into Panama in 1979.

7. Col Norberto "Bubi" Salomon, military attache at the Bolivian embassy in Venezuela, a post which enables him to take action in the event of "accidents" to the planes and pilots coming into this country with cocaine paste. As owner of an air taxi company, he was involved in drug trafficking and smuggling charges.

8. Col Mario Oxa Bustos, former prefect of La Paz, charged with dealings seriously threatening the state, smuggling and drug trafficking, and with defrauding the sports club The Strongest.

9. Col Oscar Angulo Torne, commander of the Colorado Division in La Paz.

10. Col Carlos Mena Burgos, former chief of intelligence under Banzer, currently commanding one of the military groups functioning as "para-military" civilians active in political repression, while at the same time serving as a middleman in the drug traffic.

11. Col Saul Becerra, publicly accused of drug trafficking and smuggling weapons by police informer Ricardo Dip Garcia in Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

12. Gen Hugo Echeverria Tardio, commander of the VII Division, headquartered in Santa Cruz. On 17 June he facilitated the takeover of the city by members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange and local drug trafficking elements, who seized the records concerning drugs at the prefecture and the mayor's office and burned them. As the representative of one of the drug-trafficking mafias, he rejected the orders of Garcia Meza replacing him at the time of the cocaine-dollar uprising.

13. Police Col Hugo Benavidez, a man in the confidence of Colonel Arce Gomez, presumably personally responsible for the murders of the priest Espinal and trade union leader Quiroga Santa Cruz.

14. Col Arturo Doria Medina, commander of the Tarapaca Regiment, an alcoholic and a psychopath, mainly responsible for the machine-gunning of civilians in La Paz during the Alberto Natusch Busch uprising at the beginning of November 1979. As a participant in another "wing" of the drug trafficking mafia, he was about to be relieved by Garcia Meza.

15. Col Francisco Monroy, commander of the El Beni garrison, a key position in the drug traffic.

16. Col Rafael Loayza, a member of the intimate circle of Arce Gomez through his involvement in drug trafficking.

17. Cpt (or Maj) Rudy Landivar, who headed the 17 June operation in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, authorized and supported by Gen Hugo Echeverria Tardio, whose main goal was to get rid of the police records on drug trafficking and smuggling in the department, the location of the paste "factories" and the secret landing fields. He is one of those most embroiled in drug trafficking in the eastern part of Bolivia.

18. Gen Edmundo Sanabria, former commander of the VI Division.

19. Cpt Carlos Fernandez, former minister of agriculture and campesino affairs.

20. Col Walter Seleme and Maj Moises Chirique, of the VI Division, headquartered in Trinidad, the capital of the department of El Beni. They headed the first "cocaine-dollars" uprising on the night of 10-11 October 1979.

21. Col Rolando Canido.

22. Maj Rolando Landivar.

23. Maj Daniel Clavijo.

24. Col Otto Lopez, of the Tarija garrison.

25. Col Pablo Caballero, former police commander, affiliated with the team of Col Alberto Natusch Busch, who, as far as can be learned, is now but a hopeless alcoholic.

Possible U.S. Measures

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 17 Aug 80 p 11

[Article by Gregorio Selser: "Can the United States Prevent the Bolivian Junta's Cocaine Flood?"]

[Text] This reporter has been warning since the end of 1979 that smuggling and drug trafficking were an important part, although not the only or the priority one, of all the efforts at institutional destabilization which have followed one upon the other in Bolivia since the 1979 elections, in which the candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo won by a narrow margin (despite the fraud perpetrated by the military in favor of Victor Paz Estenssoro).

These rebellions--that of 10-11 October, that on 1 November, and others of lesser importance, which were frustrated during the first half of 1980--finally culminated in what we have taken the liberty of giving the name which fits it best--the cocaine-dollar mutiny, in which the smuggling and drug trafficking mafia placed three dubious individuals in whom it has confidence in key positions. For the moment. For now the inevitable period of "adjusting" commands and positions will come. These individuals are Gens Luis Garcia Meza and Waldo Bernal Pereira and Col Luis Arce Gomez.

Bravado on the Part of Arce Gomez

The latter, consistent with his well-earned notoriety as a very macho fellow, made an improbable threat to the United States which was reported in the world press: if the Carter government suspends economic aid to the drug junta, it will flood its chastiser in massive reprisal with cocaine paste. In statements published by the newspaper ULTIMA HORA on 30 July, Arce Gomez emphasized: "The full responsibility for the problem involved in drug traffic and the increase in the export of drugs will fall to President Carter, since currently, having eliminated aid, he will be solely responsible for the increase in cocaine consumption in the United States."

If there remained any doubt about the awareness of the Bolivian military of the role drug traffic plays in the domestic and international life of the

country, these irresponsible words dispel them. In the case of Arce Gomez, he had already been indicated as one of the key figures in this traffic before the series of rebellions in 1979, since the days when he created a pilot training school, which provided him with a suitable front for the trips his fleet of planes made in smuggling operations from Paraguay and drug trafficking to Colombia, which is one of the stops en route to the final destination in the state of Florida, in the United States.

In the same fashion, a fleet of air taxis has been facilitating similar missions for Col Norberto Salomon, who was strategically assigned as military attache in Venezuela, while the more profitable activities of his light plane rental business were publicized. In one of them, which crashed "accidentally" on 2 June, presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo was a scheduled passenger, and the crash caused the death of crew members and passengers and seriously wounded the vice-presidential candidate, Jaime Paz Zamora.

The Denunciations by Father Espinal

During the electoral campaign, and months before the July 1979 elections, a supposedly "para-military" organization, one of the many invented by the FSB, a pseudo-political shock group made up of gunmen involved in smuggling and drug trafficking, threatened to kill candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo if he announced his candidacy in Santa Cruz de la Sierra. This city is one of the focal points for both illegal activities, and at its head was the commander of the II army corps, Gen Hugo Echeverria Tardio, who was for the eastern part of Bolivia what Arce Gomez is for the high plateau.

"No cocaine-smuggling mafia will frighten this candidate," a spokesman for the People's Democratic Union (UDP) said. However, on learning that the mafia had offered $50,000 for "whoever kills" Siles, the then-minister of interior, Col Raul Lopez, persuaded the candidate not to travel there because adequate safeguards could not be provided for him.[1] Only the smuggling and drug-trafficking mafia could afford such a sizable reward.

Siles Zuazo won, as is known, although the post-election machinations, in which the regime of Gen David Padilla Arancibia and candidate Paz Estenssoro were implicated, falsified the results and compelled the parliament to appoint Walter Guevara Arze as provisional president. Then came the attempted coups of October and November and the later appointment of Lidia Gueiler to replace Guevara Arze. Under this government the preparations for rebellion intensified and the crimes ordered from the office of Arce Gomez, then head of S-2, against those who denounced the military, began. The priest Luis Espinal was the most notable victim during these months, but not the only one.

Cocaine and the Para-Military

In the weekly publication AQUI, headed by Fr Luis Espinal, an item entitled "Cocaine and the Para-Military" was published on page 7 of the 23 February 1980 issue. It read:

"Curiously, in the zone in which General Bang Bang (a reference to Hugo Banzer Suarez) has his hacienda in San Javier, in the province of Nuflo Chavez de Santa Cruz, Ministry of Interior agents seized 89 kilograms of cocaine base and two light planes with Colombian registration, and arrested the occupants.

"The operation, the result apparently of an anonymous call, has to do not only with the internal mafia struggles but also is linked with the para-military gangs of the ADN [Nationalist Democratic Action] (Banzer's party) and the international cosa nostra.

"Minister Jorge Selum explained, although few details about the operation are known as yet, that the drug is being exchanged for military uniforms and automatic weapons. This information should surprise no one in the eastern part of the country. It is common to see individuals in downtown Santa Cruz or Trinidad whom everyone knows to be drug traffickers.

"Not only are they left in peace, but they are respected because 'they have heavy money.' Thinking is a crime for which Banzer made us pay very dear, but being a high-flying criminal earns a reward, and if this can be said of Edwin Tapia Frontanilla or the young men who ended up in the United States and are now parading along El Prado, it is even truer of a relative of the dictator.[2]

"Under repression, the media--apart from the fact that many of them are linked with this profitable business--can do nothing but print a five-line report in a newspaper, which is then thrown away.

"Where is Hugo Estensscro, who carried two suitcases full of dum-dum bullets? Where is Mosca Monroy? Where are the Alarcon brothers? Where are those responsible for the attack on AQUI? You, Mr Minister, know who they are or how they operate. You must answer the people."[3]

Minister Jorge Selum resigned shortly afterward under pressure from the army. And as for Father Espinal, as is now known, he was the victim of an atrocious murder the month after this article was written.

Permanent Assembly on Human Rights

In June of 1980, many weeks before the cocaine-dollars mutiny, the Permanent Assembly on Human Rights (APDH) of Bolivia published a statement in PRESENCIA, in La Paz, listing the names of military and police officers and civilians involved equally in smuggling, drug trafficking and the terrorist

attacks ordered by Arce Gomez for the purpose of creating the atmosphere needed for the cocaine-dollars mutiny. The list included a number of military and police officials named on the list we are providing separately, but also Abraham Baptista (who has now been named by Republican Senator Dennis de Concini of the United States as a middleman between the drug traffickers and Garcia Meza), "Coco" Ballvian (a former member of the ELN [Army of National Liberation] guerrilla force and later tortured under the Barrientos and Banzer regimes), Melquiades Pamo, a certain "Jemio," Victor Barrenechea, "Dany" Cuentas, Raul Fuentes, Alberto Camacho, Teofilo Mendez, Luis Peredo, Carlos Valverde Barbery, Alfonso Dalence, Widen Razuc, "El Mosca" Monroy, Mario Jordan, Guido Alarcon, Gary Alarcon and many others.

The difficult local political circumstances made it more than unlikely that Lidia Gueiler's government could take steps against all those mentioned, two of whom, Valverde and Dalence, were PCB candidates. In any case, Arce Gomez is already taking his revenge against the regime. The elderly priest Julio Tumiri, president of the Permanent Assembly on Human Rights, was arrested in the premises of the COB [Bolivian Labor Federation], in the same incident in which Juan Lechin was seized and Marcel Quiroga Santa Cruz was treacherously wounded, to be tortured and murdered later in the premises of the Miraflores barracks.

What Will the United States Do?

The Carter administration is concerned about the threat by Colonel Arce Gomez, and the Congress has already asked for an urgent investigation of the drug traffic originating in Bolivia.

In December 1975, the Banzer government asked for United Nations aid for a multi-disciplinary program to control the improper use of drugs, with the clear purpose of supervising the production and sale of coca, combating illegal traffic in cocaine and other drugs and treating and rehabilitating drug addicts. In February of 1977 a new agreement in this regard was signed.[4] The United States for its part agreed to assign sums annually to contribute to the prevention and punishment of trafficking in drugs, but in practice these allocations proved laughable ($2 to 3 million) in comparison to the volume of cocaine dollars changing hands in Bolivia in just 1 year, which the AFP [Association of Port Officials] estimated at almost $2 billion.

Can the United States really face up to the announced cocaine flood? Has it been possible to do anything in the similar Colombian case?

It suffices to mention two other facts to indicate our skepticism. There are 24 nations on the American continent and in the Caribbean involved in the Single 1961 Convention on Narcotics (signatories and ratifying parties), while 20 nations are involved in the 1971 Agreement on Psychotropic

Substances for the same region. Bolivia is not a signatory of either of these two international regulations.[5]

What more can be said?

FOOTNOTES

1. "Siles Zuazo Defies the Death Threat Received From Rightist Forces in Bolivia," UNO MAS UNO, Mexico, 20 May 1979, p 9.

2. Tapia Frontanilla (then nicknamed "Cocainilla") was arrested in Toronto, Canada, with one of Banzer's private secretaries, named Canedo, for trafficking in drugs. Other relatives of Banzer referred to are his son-in-law Fernando "Chito" Valle Urena and his nephew Guillermo "Willy" Banzer Abastoflor, who were also arrested in the United States with various kilograms of cocaine in their suitcases.

3. All of those mentioned in these paragraphs are known common criminals used by the Bolivian military dictatorship to torture and/or murder political prisoners.

4. "The United Nations and Control of the Improper Use of Drugs," the United Nations, Narcotics Division, Geneva, 1977, p 57.

5. "Status of and Trends in the Improper Use of and Illicit Traffic in Narcotics Throughout the World," in CARTA DE INFORMACION, Narcotics Division, United Nations, No 4-6, April-June 1980, table on page 4 pertaining to the American continent.

Cocaine, Bolivian Regime

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 16 Aug 80 p 2-A

[Editorial]

[Text] The American nations and the whole world must open their eyes to what is happening in Bolivia, where the evidence that the surprise attack by General Garcia Meza had as its main goal the bold conversion of the government into the most prosperous and efficient agency on earth for promoting, processing and developing coca production is increasing day by day. The corruption in the regime is no new phenomenon, and has been noted repeatedly, but the singular scandal in the Bolivian case demands that preventive and housecleaning measures be taken, such as those being adopted by the State Department itself, despite the stubborn short-sightedness of many of its officials and its "experts." The United States, according to reports, will suspend all kinds of aid to the strong-arm regime and will maintain only extremely cool relations with it. Indeed, the government of Garcia Meza certainly does not merit any cordiality or respect from those who--without being perfect--have some decent origins and intentions.

The attack on the regime by Garcia Meza and his vandals was so coarse that it can only serve as a categorical indication of the presence of cocaine dealings interlining the events. The case was not and could not be merely political, because had it been thus, there would have been no lack of arguments to maintain the military supremacy. But a gamble was taken on the elections. And simply because the results were honest and would lead to the installation of a clean government under the guidance of the most illustrious of the Bolivians of this era, Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo, the cocaine dealers and their agents in uniform--who are bringing dishonor to the noble military career--abandoned their last inhibitions and the "cocaine-dollar coup" occurred. President Lidia Gueiler was forced out of the Quemado Palace in La Paz in infamous fashion, and the additional precaution of killing the man who was the socialist candidate, Marcelo Quiroga, was taken, because he relied on the broad coverage of democratic guarantees in making devastating accusations about the financial-military axis of the coca business.

With heavy documentation, the Argentine writer Gregorio Selser has synthesized the drama of immorality in Bolivia in the following terms: "Officers in the three branches of the armed forces are involved in the business of smuggling and drugs. The smuggling developed in the era of Gen Rene Barrientos. The drug business gained impetus as soon as Gen Hugo Banzer seized power with the help of the mafia in Santa Cruz." And today the determination of the imposter Garcia Meza to serve as a screen for the drug traffic in which an organization headed by Gen Hugo Echeverria, commander of the garrison in Santa Cruz, is engaging, is obvious.

In addition to the displeasure of the United States with this kind of "partner" with such an evil aspect, the governments in the "Andean group" are showing their unease at the strong-arm attack on the Bolivian regime, which only pleases Argentina, and to a lesser extent Brazil, so long as they have a docile neighbor wrapped up in its own plundering and incapable of a gesture of national independence and therefore easy for them to manage. But within the framework of the OAS itself there is a rising wave against Garcia Meza and his gang, against the institutionalization of cocaine as the central objective of a government. Intervention? It is prohibited, it is not advisable, and it is usually counterproductive. But a regime with such repugnant characteristics must give rise to general revulsion, and the maintenance of any legal or diplomatic relations with it must be reduced to a minimum. This mixture of cocaine with the regime surpasses anything previously known in the realm of governmental immorality throughout the world--which is saying a good deal, and therefore the moral sanctions by the peoples and governments preclude any hesitation, ambiguity or extenuating circumstances.

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CSO: 5300

CABINET RESHUFFLE SAID TO BE IN OFFING

Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 13 Aug 80 pp 20-21

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo must have forgotten General Joao Baptista Figueiredo who, 2 years ago, said: "A bad minister, I get rid of." Government is a very complicated thing and today even the drapes in Planalto Palace know that at least three members of the team have flunked the public administration exam and have been waiting for dismissal for months. Their names are widely known: Waldir Arcoverde, of health; Cesar Cals, of mines and energy; and Amaury Stabile, of agriculture. Since they have not left, it is concluded that they are being kept in store to render a last service to the government: namely, leaving together and giving the executive the opportunity for a face-lift known as cabinet reform, and giving the PDS politicians a chance to enter the executive once the party organization has been consolidated.

Pending the reform, the cabinet--divided between strong ministers and weak ministers, ministries solidly occupied and some already practically vacant --squabbles. In the first place, Planning Minister Delfim Netto and Labor Minister Murillo Macedo have been fighting in recent weeks, the pretext being wage policy. Delfim, who has not seen eye-to-eye with Macedo since the former assumed the Planning Secretariat (SEPLAN) took the liberty of announcing the end of the semiannual adjustments for high salaries--which was a creation of Macedo's.

Since they began to discuss the subject in public, all appearances indicate that the labor minister has won because the measure, which had earlier been announced as certain is now officially "under study." Appearances are deceiving. In government rhetoric, when it is said that a controversial measure is "under study," the country can prepare for it.

Delfim Will Not Fall--As Figueiredo himself taught PDS leaders during lunch at the Torto Grance on Thursday, Delfim Netto no longer has the power he used to have--of the time when "if need be, I would order businessmen arrested." But he is immune to internal defeats. Unlike Cesar Cals, who fired his son in order not to be dismissed from the Ministry of Mines and Energy, and Macedo himself, who let the planning minister remove his relative,

Jofre de Carvalho, Delfim will remain in SEPLAN only as long as he is winning. And winning not necessarily against inflation, which is erroneously ascribed the power to topple him, but against the rivals in the team.

Balancing between those extreme of behavior is Education Minister Eduardo Portella. He came weak into the administration, within it, all he got was heavyweight adversaries--Gen Octavio Medeiros, chief of the National Intelligence Service (SNI), whose intervention has already made him cancel lectures and halt the granting of appropriations for a teachers conference; and Minister Delfim Netto, with whom he argues about the lack of money for the Ministry fo Education and Culture (MEC). In those disputes, he has shown loyalty to the government by giving in. But he has already shown that beyond a certain point, he will not give in, he goes away. He announced at a lecture in Recife 2 weeks ago that "education cannot pay for inflation."

SEPLAN Versus SECOM--Incidentally, a typical division of this government is between all the ministers who need to spend to show results, and consequently ask for budget increases, versus Delfim, whose objective is precisely the opposite, and who denies them. Although Interior Minister Mario Andreazza is a personal friend of Delfim's, he asks General Medeiros for help to convince the planning minister to open his pocket, which according to a classic Delfinian definition is "the most sensitive organ in the human body."

A short time ago, Communications Minister Said Farhat entered that ring. He is a singular case in the government: he is weak in all the offices in Planalto Palace except in his own and in Figueiredo's. First, Farhat released a survey that cost the Secretariat of Communications (SECOM) 4 million cruzeiros, showing that the public approves of the president but not his cabinet--read Delfim. Delfim responded by charging irregularities in the contracting of journalists by the Brazilian News Company (EBN), a creation of SECOM. Furthermore, EBN has erred more than once in reporting measures of the Planning Secretariat (SEPLAN). But that second level crisis ended at Thursday's meeting of the Social Development Council, where both posed in an embrace for pictures that were distributed by EBN.

Budget Time--It is not by chance that all that is happening now, 1 year after the cabinet wave that caused the dismissal of Mario Henrique Simonsen from the Planning Ministry. Nor because it is August. This is the season when the discussion of the next budget begins--a time when SEPLAN has to defend itself tooth and nail against deficits.

That is why there are symptoms that the competition between Murillo Macedo and Delfim Netto over the wage policy reform has been left on the back burners, with an illusory advantage for Macedo. Everything leads one to believe that it will return to the government agenda with redoubled force after the budget season and before the disputes in the various union sectors that will come up at the end of the year.

The cabinet reform will also remain frozen; besides, it is not the result of all that turmoil but its point of departure. The speculation and denials about the advisability of the reform are a false question. The real question is when is President Figueiredo going to patch the cabinet. It will certainly be before the time of the second cabinet reform--the one at the end of 1981 when ministers with political aspirations begin to leave their positions, unencumbering themselves to qualify for gubernatorial elections in 1982. Falling into the case are Jair Soares, of social welfare, who wants Rio Grande do Sul and Eliseu Rezende of Transportation, who hopes to run in Minas Gerais if there is a sub-slate.

New Generation of Ministers Is Already in the Oven

The story goes that Gen Golbery do Couto e Silva, chief of the Civilian Household, has an old notebook near at hand full of the names of people who may be appointed to positions in the public administration and, when needed, he goes down to the president's office with the old notebook to discuss the succession of ministers and high-level officials. It is not known if that notebook exists much less what names it contains. Nevertheless, one senses in Planalto Palace that a new batch of names is in the reserve banks ready to be lit up in the firmament of power.

Below are some of those names, grouped by ministry, along with old candidates who might come up:

Health--If Minister Waldir Arcoverde gets the axe, there are four candidates; bionic Senator Nilo Coelho of Pernambuco, Federal Deputy Jorge Maluly Neto of Sao Paulo, Rio Doctor Clementino Fraga Filho, and Doctor Jose Paula Lopes Pontes, director of the school of medicine of Ilha do Fundao, in Fio de Janeiro.

Mines and Energy--Arnaldo Barbalho, present secretary general of the ministry, and de facto minister. If Cals leaves, the promotion of Barbalho will be a mere formality.

Finance--On the shelf are: Jose Flavio Pecora, present secretary general of the Planning Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic; and Alfonso Celso Pastore, secretary of finance of Sao Paulo. Eduardo Carvalho, the secretary general of the Finance Ministry is vying for the position with less chance because he has clashed with Delfim Netto, of whom he is a great friend. He has served as a shock absorber between Delfim and Galveas.

Agriculture--Eduardo Carvalho may be moved to replace Minister Amaury Stabile. Angelo Calmon de Sa, former minister of industry and commerce in the Geisel administration is on the shelf with his eye on the position.

SECOM--It will return to the status of agency, losing the status of ministry. Heitor Ferreira de Aquino, private secretary of the Presidency of the

Republic could head it. But neither is he interested in the position nor does President Figueiredo seem disposed to dispense with his secretary, who also moves about with great self-assurance in the political area.

Education--The rector of the University of Brasilia, Jose Carlos Azevedo is the perennial candidate for the position.

Barbalho Azevedo Maluly

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CSO: 3001

PLANNING MINISTER SEEKS FINANCING IN FRG

PY122118 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Sep 80 p 18

[Report by correspondent William Wanck]

[Excerpts] Frankfurt--Seeking money to cover the deficit was the main objective of the brief visit which Brazilian Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Netto made yesterday to German bankers. He declined to provide further details on their talks, but he continues to spread optimism on the situation of the Brazilian economy. The minister feels that the DM100-million loan (3.1 billion cruzeiros) granted yesterday by the Deutsche Bank to Nuclebras [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] is proof of the confidence of the main German financiers in Brazil.

Netto even tried to say that the sole objective of his trip to Germany was to attend the signing ceremony of the loan to Nuclebras, "taking the opportunity to visit Hermann Abs, the president of the Deutsche Bank." According to one of his advisers, Delfim Netto came to Germany to explain to the bankers how he intends to pull Brazil out of its crisis and especially to try and achieve in the international market a financing for the unpredicted deficit in the trade balance this year. He will leave for London today, then go to Paris and later to New York.

CSO: 3001

SAO PAULO GOVERNOR MALUF INTERVIEWED

Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 13 Aug 80 pp 3-4, 6

[VEJA staff interview with Sao Paulo Governor Paulo Maluf; in Sao Paulo, date not given]

[Text] Two years after challenging and defeating Laudo Natel, the favorite candidate of Planalto Palace in the Sao Paulo National Renewal Alliance (ARENA) convention, Governor Paulo Maluf has become on of the chief villains of the Brazilians left; he is accused of being one of the visible rallying points of the group of governors and military men who oppose the holding of direct elections in 1982 and who dream of a political regression. Those suspicions emerge at a time when, after savoring the successive entries of opposition elements into the government party, the Sao Paulo governor is facing the concentrated fire of the adversaries deployed in the Legislative Assembly or in the streets which the governor visits with his "itinerant government." Disregarding the intensification of the opposition campaign, Maluf displays the same broad smile he did when he was a candidate and maintains an exhausting work pace--he normally works on Saturdays and Sunday morning and visits cities in the interior for opening ceremonies or feasts of patron saints. Last week, Maluf spoke to VEJA for 3 hours, denying that he was an apostle of the right and guaranteeing that at the end of his administration, he will go down in the history of San Paulo as one of its most industrious administrators. (He has not smoked for a month, "since that Genie got me.")

I Do Not Want to Patrol the Deputies

[Question] It is regarded as a fact in Brasilia that you are against direct elections for state governors in 1982. Why?

[Answer] That is a point that must be discussed very honestly. It is congress that decides that matter, not any governor. There are 28 Social Democratic Party (PDS) deputies in Sao Paulo. Ask any of them if they have received any appeal from Governor Maluf to vote this way or that on the constitutional amendment reestablishing direct elections. What I cannot say is that direct elections are the only valid way. If that were so, I would

not be legitimizing my mandate, which is indirect and absolutely legitimate within the law. I would like to point out that the prime minister of countries such as Great Britain, Germany and Japan were not elected by the people but by parliament. Each country has its own system. So, to say that the only democratic system is that of direct elections would not be recognizing the majority of the regimes that exist in the world.

[Question] But are you in favor of or against direct elections in 1982?

[Answer] I am in favor of congress deciding. I reiterate; I have no objection to direct elections. If it comes within constitutional rules, it will get my applause. And we are going to try to find a good candidate to win the election in Sao Paulo.

[Answer] Do you pledge to make the Sao Paulo PDS bloc vote in favor of the "Abi-Ackel amendment"?

[Answer] Each federal deputy must vote according to his own conscience, I cannot conduct an ideological patrol. What I can do is, in informal talks, to convey my position--which is in favor of approval of the amendment--to the members of the bloc.

[Question] Do you pledge to install your successor?

[Answer] It is the constitution, election legislation and the Regional Electoral Court that installs the person elected. The governor, as the representative of the executive, is a slave of the law.

[Question] Even if the person elected is Senator Franco Montoro?

[Answer] What's wrong with that?

[Question] He is a man of the opposition.

[Answer] Senator Franco Montoro is a staid politician, which is not always true of the men of the opposition. He supports different positions from mine but he has never attacked me personally and I have never attacked him. We respect one another. But I want to stress that an election is won in the ballot box. There are no election winners in advance.

[Question] With indirect elections, you will probably win the election in Sao Paulo, being your own successor in the governorship of the state. With direction elections, you are going to lose. Is it not natural that you should prefer the former?

[Answer] They already told me that I would lose in 1970 when I supported Orlando Zancaner for the senate. He was the dark horse, so to speak. He stayed in Brasilia as long as he wanted to, and he was elected. I hope that in the next 2 years, the candidate will emerge from the bottom up. That will be the PDS candidate in Sao Paulo.

[Question] Are you concerned about the recent wave of assaults attributed to the far right?

[Answer] For the time being, I do not believe that there have been assaults or that they have been perpetrated by the far right or the far left. I will only make a judgment after the investigations have been concluded. If I should say something now I might influence the officials involved in the inquiry. The governor cannot pass judgment since he is the final judge. But I would like to point out that, compared to what has happened in other countries, the situation in Sao Paulo is quiet.

I Never Insulted Doctor Dallari

[Question] You were instructed by Minister Abi-Ackel to exert every effort to investigate the kidnaping of jurist Dalmo Dallari. How is the investigation going?

[Answer] That is true. The minister phoned me asking me to exert the greatest effort in the case. I immediately phoned the secretary of public security, who went to the hospital, put on that sterilized clothing to enter the intensive care unit and was with Doctor Dallari. The case has been turned over to the Secretariat of Public Security and a police commissioner has been assigned to follow up the investigation, in addition to a public prosecutor named by the attorney general. For the time being, I cannot say anything in that regard.

[Question] During the mass celebrated by the Pope in Campo Marte, you reportedly said that Doctor Dallari was putting on a show. Was that not an expression of opinion by the governor?

[Answer] I did not say that, I never made such a statement.

[Question] The public prosecutor asked to see pictures of the Department of Domestic Operations-Internal Defense Operations Center (DOIL-CODI) agents of the First and Second Armies so that the victim might try to identify his kidnapers. The State Department of Political and Social Order (DEOPS) commissioner denied the request. Do you consider that refusal correct?

[Answer] If the public prosecutor considers the decision of the DEOPS commissioner unconvincing, let him have recourse to the secretary of security. It does not behoove me to express an opinion.

[Question] You, who have already referred to yourself in an interview as a man of the center-left, are accused by your adversaries of belonging to the far right. How do you view your ideological position?

[Answer] I am in favor of social capitalism in which the old figure of the boss gives way to the figure of the qualified professional administrator. Today, the company belongs much more to its employees, workers and directors

than to its stockholders. The fulcrum, the objective of a company's growth is that it produce, pay taxes, be profitable enough to remunerate its stockholders, but that it not forget that the most important part is its employees payroll. I am frankly favorable to the center position, but leaning a few degrees to the left.

[Question] The story continues to circulate that you were practically forced to agree to the construction of the nuclear power plants in Sao Paulo in order to be able to purchase the light company. Is that true?

[Answer] That story is completely unfounded. The federal government does not need the state government to build plants. The greater the capability, the less the influence. It was not the government of Sao Paulo that determined the installation of those plants near Sao Paulo, nor the federal nor even the experts. The decisive factor in determining the site of the plants was the degree of industrialization of Sao Paulo. The basic electric energy sources in Sao Paulo have been practically exhausted. The nuclear plants will operate together with the hydroelectric plants.

[Question] Installing a nuclear plant in one of the last ecological reserves in the state is not something that pleases the ecologists. How do you view the reaction of those sectors?

[Answer] I know the area where the plants will be built very well; for that matter, I know the state of Sao Paulo from end to end. It is a 23,000-hectare area that is completely uninhabited. There are only a few families of Indians, and they are assimilated Indians who speak Portuguese. So it was a correct choice. The environment will not be affected.

[Question] In the first year of your administration, you attracted many people to join the government party both in the Legislative Assembly and in the Federal Chamber. Recently you have suffered some losses. What is happening?

[Answer] What losses?

[Question] For example, there is Deputy Marco Antonio Castello Branco, Deputy Renato Cordeiro....

[Answer] Deputy Castello Branco left the PDS because his philosophy was not in tune with the basic philosophy of the party. That's all. Deputy Renato Cordeiro wanted to be a state secretary. It so happens that there are 79 state deputies and I do not have 79 state secretariats at my disposal. Even if I did, it would not be fair for a person to be elected and not want to serve his term of office. And I want to make it quite clear that the selection of a state secretary is an inherent prerogative of the governor's, and I will not relinquish that.

The Criticism Is Pure Jealousy

[Question] And the selection of the secretary of public security?

[Answer] It was my selection also.

[Question] But the endorsement of the federal government is essential.

[Answer] The name of Judge Octavio Gonzaga Junior was duly approved on merit, including by the military authorities. The secretary has been here with me since March 1979; he merits my support and is going to remain with me until 15 March 1983.

[Question] During the last ABC strike, the impression was left that General Milton Tavares de Souza had acted as a sort of military governor of Sao Paulo....

[Answer] General Milton Tavares de Souza is a military man of exceptional qualities and whenever a question arises that involves matters of security, he consults me.

[Question] And who has the last word?

[Answer] The governor of the state of Sao Paulo is named Paulo Salim Maluf.

[Question] If you get a majority in the assembly, some politician immediately comes up and says that the governor offered advantages or positions. If you purchase the light company, the suspicion arises that there was some deal. Is there a credibility crisis involving the governor of Sao Paulo?

[Answer] If you don't do, you don't err, and I am a human being. It it possible that in the course of my public life, I have committed some mistakes. But I want to make it clear that an insult is the argument of one who does not have any agrument. The great men were always the most criticized while they lived. I am criticized because I do things, because I desire to do. I take a plane in Sao Paulo at 2 p.m., to to Brasilia, and am back at 5:30. I am not lazy. I was also criticized for the 60 overpasses I built in the capital. But if those overpasses did not exist, Sao Paulo would not move. The reason for that criticism is not the governor's lack of credibility. The reason is pure jealousy.

I Can No Longer Take a Walk in my Neighborhood

[Question] Are you not bothered by that criticism?

[Answer] I respect the press and nobody in this world desired the freedom of the press as much as I did. Despite the insults and some stories that did not conform to the facts, I never sued anybody. In that respect, I was

always liberal. Furthermore, what is most persishable is not lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers or carrots; it is a false report. The only thing I do not permit is for anyone to touch my honor. When that happens, I react.

[Question] You have remained quiet about the so-called "Lutfalla case." Don't the stories about it touch the governor's honor?

[Question] That case was nothing but political intrigue. Every day, scores of firms, thousands per month, tens of thousands per year resort to receivership or bankruptcy. Suffice it to read the DIARIO DO COMERCIO to verify that. In the case of Lutfalla Textile, there was an attempt at political involvement. The whole Sao Paulo business world--which elected me with 80 percent of its votes to the presidency of the commercial association--knows which are my companies and from what I derive income.

[Question] Who has booed you in your public appearances?

[Answer] Instead of presenting their petitions in the meetings which I hold with deputies the present minority parties organize groups of 20 or 30 persons for some demonstration. In Campo Limpo, I was kissed, embraced and applauded by old ladies, young girls, humble people. Those who went to Campo Limpo in hired buses obviously were not residents of that neighborhood. Those were the ones who booed me. But booing me is foolishness. I am going to continue doing what I have always done.

[Question] You turned a good part of the state public administration upside down on Thursday, dismissing two secretaries and closing down four public enterprises. What happened?

[Answer] Nothing much. Two secretaries were replaced: the secretary of metropolitan affairs and the secretary of transportation. Appointing and dismissing secretaries is a governor's prerogative. Their replacements have already been working since Friday. In addition to that, I eliminated four public enterprises. I did that for elementary reasons. The Metropolitan Urban Transportation Company (EMTU) duplicated the work of the Greater Sao Paulo Metropolitan Planning Corporation (EMPLASA), that is, it dealt with transportation in the metropolitan areas. What did I do? I shut down EMTU and incorporated its functions in EMPLASA. I, thereby, save 320 million cruzeiros per year. The State Low-Cost Housing Company (CECAP), as the name implies, built houses. So did the Public Savings Bank. I shut down CECAP and incorporated its functions in the Public Savings Bank, thereby saving 500 million. The Sao Paulo State Special Telecommunications Services (SETASA) installed TV towers in the interior. The Father Anchieta Foundation did likewise. I eliminated SETASA and now the foundation takes care of that function. I saved 60 million cruzeiros. BRASVACIN conducted inoculations and so did the Butanta Institute. In addition, the Low-Cost Medicine Foundation (FURP) handled medicines. Now the institute is going to conduct inoculations and FURP will get the facilities of BRASVACIN. That is, where I found two companies doing the same thing, I eliminated one. Nothing will cease to be done as a result of the elimination of the companies. As a

matter of fact, suffice it to examine the activity of all those agencies to see that I made a mistake: I should have done all that on the first day of my administration.

[Question] Getting away from politics and administration a it, what do you think of divorce?

[Answer] It is obvious that there are couples that do not get along together and, consequently, the only recourse is separation, legal or otherwise, and the freedom to choose a new life. There are countless cases in which the person is emotionally more stable, happier in the second marriage. But I do not think divorce should be facilitated in Brazil for a very simple reason: at the beginning of married life, there is always a minor maladjustment. That is absolutely normal. But one has to try to get along so that the children tomorrow will not be like American movie stars, "married for the seventh time with so-and-so," as a result of excessive freedom.

[Question] Would you receive a committee of homosexuals in the governor's palace?

[Answer] I do not see why I should receive them. If they have something important to take care of, there is the secretary of social advancement, the secretary of health, the secretary of education. In some cases, incidentally, they have gone to the secretary of public security.... Recently they have even been a little upset because of the cleanup that has been carried out in the center of the city. I recall that when I got married I lived in the same neighborhood where I live today and at that time I could go out at night with my wife, walk around the block. Today, you cannot do that any more.

I Prefer To Invest in More Schools

[Question] What do you think of the "death squadron"?

[Answer] I am against the "death squadron" as an organization because nobody has the right to take the law into his own hands; not society, the police, or professionally contracted people. But I also feel that society must defend itself. It aroused great astonishment when the secretary of public security of Sao Paulo declared that everyone should have a revolver on his night-table. That is real ignorance of the law, because it permits anyone to purchase a weapon, go to the police and register it and have it in the house for legitimate defense.

[Question] Do you have any gun on your night-table?

[Answer] I do not need that today because the position of governor requires external security. But the day I am no longer in the position of governor, I will do what I always did: contract a private night security guard.

[Question] Why not increase the number of policemen in Sao Paulo?

[Answer] You have to think of the budget balance. I prefer to invest in schools rather than prison. There is no surplus of police in Sao Paulo but neither is there a shortage. I would not say the number is sufficient, but not far from it.

8711
CSO: 3001

BRIEFS

BOMB EXPLODES IN RESTAURANT--Another attack took place early this morning, this time in Sao Paulo. The target was the restaurant (Bar da Terra) located at 940 (Mourada Coelho) Street, in the Pinheiro District. At 0130 this morning, when approximately 150 persons were in the bar, a bomb was hurled through a window and hit one of the customers in the head. But the bomb exploded only when it fell to the ground. It filled the room with a strong odor of gas. At least two persons were wounded. Police experts have concluded that the bomb is not homemade and that those who made it are experts. [Excerpts] [PY130222 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Sep 80]

BRITISH GENERAL ARRIVES--One of the greatest authorities in the world on terrorism, British Gen Richard Clutterbuck, has arrived in Sao Paulo. While in Brazil he will give conferences on terrorism and how to fight it. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Sep 80]

CHURCH OFFICIALS TO VATICAN--Rio de Janeiro--The archbishop of Salvador, Msgr Avelar Brandao Vilela, will leave tomorrow for Rome together with all the bishops of the Third Regional Branch of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops [CNBB]. This is a compulsory 5-year trip to report to the Holy See on the development of pastoral and administrative activities in the diocese. The bishops will stay in Rome for approximately 35 days. The meetings will last only 12 days, but the bishops will employ the remaining days to tour Roman churches. [Text] [Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Sep 80]

INDUSTRIAL POWER CONSUMPTION--The consumption of electrical power by the industrial sector has increased by 15.3 percent during the first half of 1980. The industries which experienced the greatest increase were those which produce paper, cardboard and food products. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Sep 80]

PETROBRAS INDUSTRIAL FUEL STUDIES--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [Petrobras] is studying the possibility of mixing coal and fuel oil for use as an industrial fuel. Tests will be made in the near future to

determine the efficiency of the mixture, the use of which would represent a saving of foreign exchange for the country on the order of $700 million per year. Since the objective is saving foreign exchange, domestic coal will be used, but its percentage in the mixture will not be as high as 50 percent, as is being tested in the United States for oil-burning boilers. The ash content of domestic coal is high, and the tests will determine the percentage in which it can be mixed fuel oil. This mixture has come to be known in the United States as COM, the abbreviation for coal-oil mixture. Technicians are making an educated guess that domestic coal could be used in a 20-percent proportion in the mixture to be prepared in Brazil. Calculations made on the basis of this proportion and the current fuel oil consumption at $30 per barrel in Brazil show the possibility of saving $700 million in foreign exchange per year. [Excerpt] [PY110307 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Jul 80 p 32]

CSO: 3001

BRIEFS

SPANISH CORTES CONDEMNS PLEBISCITE--Madrid, 12 Sep (LATIN-REUTER)--The Cortes (Parliament) of Spain yesterday approved a motion condemning as a "farce" the constitutional plebiscite carried out yesterday in Chile. The motion, submitted by the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), the main political opposition force, states that the plebiscite "lacked sufficient political guarantees to be considered an expression of the free opinion of the Chilean people. Therefore, we condemn it as farce," it states. The motion was approved 237 votes to 3. [Text] [PY121558 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1056 GMT 12 Sep 80]

CHILEANS EXPELLED FROM ARGENTINA--Punta Arenas, Chile, 15 Sep (AFP)--Eleven Chileans have been violently expelled from Argentina, and it was unofficially reported here that this action was taken in retaliation for the new dispute which has broken out between the two countries in the Strait of Magellan. Santiago newspapers this morning report that this event occurred in the Argentine city of Rio Grande, in Patagonia, and that the Chileans were transferred to the Chilean zone of Tierra del Fuego. Some of the Chileans told the newspaper LA TERCERA that they were held 4 days without food and that in some cases they were forced to wash military and private vehicles in a heavy rain. The newspaper points out other harassments that the Chileans suffered. Some of them had been living in Argentina for several years and had children born in that country. [Excerpts] [PY160352 Paris AFP in Spanish 1416 GMT 15 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

BUSINESSMEN CREATE COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY

Goals Defined

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 22 Aug 80 p 8 A

[Text] The Committee for the Defense of Democracy, created on Wednesday evening at a meeting of businessmen, issued an appeal yesterday to all citizens of Costa Rica to join in the struggle to defend the traditional political system in the country.

At a press conference held in the premises of the Costa Rican Chamber of Commerce, the officers of the new movement spoke of what they regard as dangers threatening Costa Rican democracy, and of the need to prevent Marxism from continuing to advance.

All of the officers spoke to the journalists: Don Armando Guardia Villalaz, president; Don Edmondo Gerli, treasurer; Enrique Chavarria, controller; and voting members Rodrigo Jimenez Vega, William Barrantes Cartin, Rafael Angel Ulloa and Dr Rodrigo Paris Steffens. The secretary, Julio Ugarte T., who is in Honduras, was not present.

They explained that the committee is a permanent one, and that in its first struggle to maintain the Costa Rican institutional system and traditions it will seek to create an awareness in the citizens of the developing facts with regard to the banana strike in the southern part of the country and other similar solidarity movements through which the Marxist forces in the country have posed a threat.

Campaign

Don Guardia Villalaz said that an effort is being made through a broad publicity campaign to encourage demonstration of the rejection by the country as a whole "of these most antidemocratic and antipatriotic developments."

He explained that the committee is a national one, not representing private business alone. "It represents all the forces in the country in the struggle against communist activity," he said.

Don Rafael Angel Ulloa said that he agreed to take part in this movement as a citizen who feels that much in the democratic system is being lost.

He stressed that the struggle is a hard one, inasmuch as the extremes to which the communists have gone will not be allowed. The battle, he added, will be a frontal one, without fear of Marxism.

Don Edmondo Gerli said that the requirement for belonging to the committee is to be a citizen, a Costa Rican. "No trade union rights of any kind will be advanced," he said, and he indicated that in view of current events "we support the government because it represents the Costa Ricans." He made it clear that this decision has nothing to do with officials of any given political party.

He also said that the committee supports the decree promulgated last week by the government ordering provisional intervention at the premises of the Costa Rican Banana Company for the resolution of the labor crisis, because this provision defends the interests of the Costa Rican majority. "We are Costa Ricans and therefore democrats," he stressed.

Enrique Chavarria said that the current problem has its main origins in the apathy and indifference of the citizens, and that its resolution requires the concern of all Costa Ricans.

He spoke of the need to halt the present situation "before we have to bemoan other more difficult ones in the future."

Dr Paris stated that the committee is more in favor of Costa Rica than against anything. He said that Costa Rican democracy and the institutional system are being undermined by a minority but very well-organized group, the Marxists. "The time has come to say enough," he emphasized.

War

Mr Barrantes said that "we are at war, not because we wanted it, but because national and international communism have declared it." He said that the outbreak of this war occurred with the beginning of the strike in the South.

"Defense of the traditions and the system of life we have enjoyed requires the participation of all Costa Ricans," Mr Jimenez Vega said for his part.

Don Edmondo Gerli said in a second address that a high communist leader stated last December that the Marxist movement planned to seize power through the trade unions.

The president of the committee, Don Armando Guardia, asked in conclusion that all Costa Ricans contribute their economic support. He gave assurance that the movement will be "a free rostrum for any Costa Rican who wants

to express his unease, his worry and his rejection of what is happening. Democracy is the gift of the brave," he concluded.

Democracy Taken for Granted

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 14 A

[Editorial: "The Defense of Democracy"]

[Text] The concerns and reasons which led the sponsors of the group called the Committee for the Defense of Democracy are without a doubt consistent with a dramatic current reality wherein democracy, as an ideal form of government, once defined by Winston Churchill as "the worst except for all the others," is suffering internally and externally from the onslaughts of its enemies on the far left or the far right.

It has become imperative today to adopt a more vigilant attitude concerning what is happening not only in our country, but also outside it, so that we can realize fully what is really happening to our basic institutions, the full exercise of our rights and respect for our traditional values, as well as the political forces beyond our frontiers vying for power for the purpose not of a more open democratic approach but in order to impose a totalitarian regime.

It is for these reasons that the defense of democracy becomes so difficult and delicate. The peoples who enjoy it, as ours do, very often are not fully aware of what it means until they lose it, and therefore their conviction and their zeal to prevent democracy from deteriorating are neglected or abandoned when it continues to function steadily. It is necessary thus to remind the citizens of what they have and at the same time point to the institutional shortcomings, especially those mechanisms which tend to strengthen the real and active participation of the people in the national tasks of greatest importance to the fate of the country.

Democracy is based on the liberal philosophy, a vision of man and of life in which freedom, the right to dissent, respect for personal dignity and the functioning of a popular will free of any fear or subjection to dogmatic and sectarian doctrines play a leading role. There is nothing more contrary to democracy than sectarianism and extremism. Therefore, as a form of political life, it is situated at a point equidistant from the extreme left and the extreme right. But precisely because its essence is respect for the opinions of others, tolerance for all ways of thinking, the defense of it must be waged on the level of ideas and the pedagogical exercise of a clear, vigorous and humanist policy.

If the Committee for the Defense of Democracy takes its place in this realm, as we hope it will, and not that of futile and exclusive opposition, nor that of adamant attitudes of a McCarthyist ilk, we are certain that it

will carry out highly educational and consciousness-raising work contributing to the maintenance of our precious democratic system.

Democratic Values Defended

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 24 Aug 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Committee for the Defense of Democracy"]

[Text] A group of businessmen agreed to establish the Committee for the Defense of Democracy for the purpose of encouraging a national movement to strengthen the human values on which freedom and the dignity of man rest.

If a foreigner were to come to our country now, without knowledge of the historical background which has made our fatherland a culturally, economically and socially highly developed nation, he might think that the political forces of communism and anticommunism on our territory have begun to polarize and to move toward a clash. However this is not the fact, although the communists are engaged in an escalation of violence with a view to seizing political power in order to replace democracy with Marxist imperialism through the dictatorship of their party. In truth, the Committee for the Defense of Democracy has its reason for being in the need to revitalize certain concepts and attitudes which, precisely, were those which motivated the peaceful and harmonious development which has placed us in a privileged position among the nations of the world seeking social justice and humane distribution of the wealth.

For we believe that the Committee for the Defense of Democracy is more than a shock-force against communism, the promoter of a movement to bring back the eternal values of our national heritage, and it is for this reason that we are inclined to support it, persuaded that the country must return to certain channels, somewhat abandoned today, such as adherence to the law, to the principles of respect for international commitments assumed, individual freedoms, and other persons, which have been the basis of one of the societies which best implements justice.

If we realize that in order to win an 8-hour working day, other peoples have had to endure great suffering, while here, thanks to democratic evolution and the concept of love of one's fellow man, not only have we had this but also, for more than a century, free education, and subsequently insurance covering labor accidents, illness, maternity, disability, old age and death, paid vacations, the 13th wage, paid pre- and post-natal leave, a wage minimum established by law, compensation for unjustified dismissal, etc., we must agree that if we can continue this harmonious and democratic development, retaining individual freedoms and respect for others, giving the spirit its true value and material things that which they merit, we should do this.

One cannot ignore the fact that the communists' aggressive attitude and disrespect for the laws could well polarize forces and lead to a struggle which can be avoided if the entire people join vigorously and with loyal conviction in the struggle to defend democracy, involving the strengthening of the basic values of man, and such small and insignificant efforts as voting in the general, trade union or cell elections held in order to elect, in all cases, individuals with firm democratic convictions, thus preventing infiltration by the extremists who seek a place in them in order to destroy them.

5157
CSO: 3010

HEAD OF LEFTIST COALITION DISCUSSES REGIONAL, LOCAL ISSUES

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 Aug 80 p 9

[Interview with United People coalition member Dr Rodrigo Gutierrez, by Wilmer Murillo in the column "Political Wednesdays in the Republic"; date and place not given]

[Text] The electoral mechanism which will culminate in October with the election of presidential candidate has also been put in motion in the United People leftist coalition sector. A physician, Dr Rodrigo Gutierrez, who is not regarded as a communist, appears to have the greatest chance of winning the nomination as the United People coalition's presidential candidate.

The leftist bloc leaders have started to organize a convention at which they believe some 160,000 persons will be voting.

In connection with that and other matters, we held an interview with Dr Rodrigo Gutierrez this week.

[Question] Are you a communist?

[Answer] No, I am not a member of any of the Marxist parties in the United People coalition. It is simply that those organizations are in agreement concerning my potential candidacy.

[Question] Do you consider yourself on the left or right?

[Answer] I consider myself a leftist, with a definition of what is left and right. Whenever it suits the PLN [National Liberation Party], it describes itself as a left-center party, meaning that it is neither on the left nor on the right. Actually, it is not a label that matters, but rather an attitude; in other words, what one stands for permanently. That is what makes an individual, a group or an organization progressive, democratic and leftist. They are synonymous, as part of an established trend of thought that is the same. A leftist has a very clear concept of democracy, a democracy with a broad popular base. Conversely, the other groups, for example in the case of the PLN, take no actual stand, except the position of protecting interests in accordance with the circumstances.

[Question] Is communist a bad word in Costa Rica at the present time?

[Answer] I would not say so. It has been used pejoratively, based on all the propaganda put out by the news media and the big businessmen. All this propaganda has caused the term communist to be interpreted as something bad in a large portion of the country.

[Question] You belong to a coalition in which there are communists. How can Costa Rica's struggles for democracy and the zeal for the communist cause be reconciled?

[Answer] We have in the coalition the Popular Vanguard Party [Costa Rican Communist Party], the Costa Rican Socialist Party and the workers' party. There is also an extensive group of independent sympathizers who are not affiliated with any of those parties and are not militants in those organizations, comprising a group in the coalition. In the last campaign, individuals of all origins gave us backing as representatives of various sectors. On that occasion, in a major speech Prof Carlos Monge, who at the time was dean of the University of Costa Rica, put forth the views of those who were not members of the leftist parties as part of the plan that we want for United People, which is the only alternative for a real change from what exists. At that time, they fit together well. If you note the program of the three parties, you will find the reflection of a democratic base which is far broader and operational than what is normally interpreted as Costa Rican democracy. You find there this group which was formed for the defense of democracy. It is comprised of individuals acting in the defense of what they consider to be democracy. It is democracy to them. However, they regard any massive participation by the people in national decision-making as subversion. For example, they want a democracy wherein chambers of business owners meet, associate and protect their interests; but they disapprove of the workers' organization into unions. They consider that antidemocratic. And they are far less inclined to give this basic mass that we call the people an opportunity to participate and manage national institutions such as the CCSS [Costa Rican Social Security Institute]. I cannot understand why it should not be the people who decide, in the final analysis, whether the quality of medicine is good or bad, in the management of a national institution. We have a good democracy; it has developed sufficiently. Democratic rights have certainly been obtained from the oligarchy. The Labor Code, the social demands, and financing for higher education: those have been the cause of major battles on the part of the people. And that is why we have a better democracy. But it does not mean that this democracy must stop there. We have to struggle to enable the people to develop the means for their self-government. That is why the communists are battling for democracy. The United People's program has that goal. It is attempting to demand rights which the people do not have yet. There may be a different concept of democracy among that group. In order to defend it, the first thing they think of is taking away the workers' rights. That is a fascist position. In the defense of a democracy as they understand it, they make mistakes at odds with rights and liberties.

[Question] The design of a revolution unfolds as the struggle of oppressing classes against oppressed classes. Could such a revolution occur in Costa Rica?

[Answer] Contemporary history is proving that the great oppressed masses must necessarily acquire a greater consciousness of their rights, and of the possibility of liberating themselves from the ruling class. Every day, in Costa Rica, we observe signs of the acquisition of consciousness by those sectors of the people, through the strengthening of their organization. They are more clearly aware of their own rights and, at the same time, they are better establishing their position with respect to the other type of domination, stemming from foreign interests. So, there is no reason for Costa Rica to be an exception, in comparison with the rest of mankind.

[Question] There is a possibility that communism is receiving support from the popular majorities to make their social changes. In such an event, would you attempt to maintain and strengthen the capitalist democracy that we know?

[Answer] We believe that, as the situation stands, we are using the mechanism of legal struggle to participate in the elections. That is the course of action which we shall use. We would, indeed, like the bourgeoisie, and the foreign interests that are exploiting this country, to respect that course of action; because we are growing, and we shall come to power. This will happen if they do not interfere. Fascism is a legitimate offspring of capitalism. When the people make progress toward taking power, their form of government is eliminated, and replaced by fascism.

[Question] Do you think that the revolutionary movements in Latin America have advanced or retrogressed? Where do you perceive the areas of greatest tension?

[Answer] There is no doubt that they have advanced, despite the enormous pressure from the armies of each country and the State Department; sometimes with direct military occupation, as occurred in Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Cuba or Guatemala, directly with the Marines, or, as during the past 15 years, through the organization, training and supplying of repressive armies.

[Question] If it had not been for that repression, the Latin American peoples would now be governing themselves. Is it true that the communists control the strike movements?

[Answer] I was in the south, to observe what was happening. The majority of the strike committees are not comprised of communists. There are members of the Popular Vanguard in the administration of the confederations; but to claim that it is controlled means depriving the workers of the capacity to run their own organization. That is what the chambers in our country and the press claim, as a means of influencing public opinion against the strike. But there is the same relationship that might exist between the Democratic

Workers Confederation and the PLN, or between the CTC [Confederation of Workers of Costa Rica] and the Christian Democrats. There is unquestionably a front in which the leftist parties attach importance to the advancement of the workers in unions.

[Question] The communists have been accused of following the Kremlin's instructions to cause agitation in the country. How would you prove that this is untrue?

[Answer] It is very difficult to offer proof. But I am quite certain that there has not been the slightest interference from Moscow with regard to our struggle, for two reasons: The first is that our organizations are quite clearly aware of how to manage and what to do in connection with our popular struggle in the country. It would be impractical for them to be analyzing there, and telling us what to do. That is something that would occur only to the oligarchy, but it is helpful to the latter from a propaganda standpoint. I would say that parties such as the PLN or the Christian Socialist Party are currently receiving money from abroad, and there are practical ways of proving that they receive instructions from and cater to interests outside of the country.

[Question] Do you believe that the so-called committee for defense of democracy is a shock force against communism? What dangers do you discern in a confrontation between the extremes?

[Answer] That committee is the organization of this country's oligarchy, with the backing or consent of the State Department, to protect its economic interests. We shall never fall into the trap of battling with those gentlemen, in the first place, because, within 10 minutes, they could collect half a million colones with which to make propaganda. It would be another campaign, like so many others that have occurred, only revealing the first signs of fascism when they observe that the people are beginning to acquire a consciousness of their rights.

[Question] The issue of relations with the Soviet Union has always caused controversy. There is still a distrust of Russian intentions. Don't you think that, by making some of their old mistakes, the Russians are jeopardizing relations with Latin America?

[Answer] In the United People program, we have a very clearcut point dealing with foreign relations. As an independent country, we shall have relations with all the nations of the world, relations marked by mutual respect and reciprocal advantage. The relations with the USSR and other countries are beneficial to Costa Rica.

[Question] It is admitted that the possibilities for commercial exchanges with Russia are limited. So what is the reason for Russia's interest in maintaining embassies, for example, in Costa Rica?

[Answer] I am not thoroughly familiar with the matter, but I think that the relations have not developed further because of the lack of interest on the part of local commerce. It simply sold coffee, and attempted to sell bananas. The economic relations were not encouraged; but they are here, and could be developed. In any event, I do not think that the principle is solely one of an economic nature. International relations are a little more complex than mere commercial exchange.

[Question] Will the leftist parties in the coalition run in the next elections again?

[Answer] Yes, and it is quite possible that I will be the presidential candidate. At the moment, an extensive national survey is going to be started, for confirmation, and also a search for another candidate. A kind of convention will be held in October. Work has started on the collection of some 100,000 signatures, to ratify my candidacy. In addition, we are in the process of organizing other independent forces, which are beginning to realize that the so-called change that the traditional parties have been controlling over the past 30 years is making very little difference, and are starting to view us as the path toward the real change.

2909
CSO: 3010

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES U.S. INTERVENTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PA151219 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 80

["Our America"]

[Excerpts] If some unwary soul still doubts that the U.S. imperialist government and some of its henchmen in Latin America and in other parts of the world are openly interfering in the domestic affairs of the Central American nations, the evidence revealed in the past few weeks would surely clear those doubts away. A war bulletin released by the Salvadoran Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] recently reported that on 15 August an American military instructor was killed in fighting in Santa Ana, in the western part of the country.

The bulletin adds that the incident occurred when several guerrilla units ambushed a rural police jeep and as a result of the operation, in addition to the American adviser, eight policemen were killed and four more were wounded. The bulletin says that the presence of these Yankee instructors shows the servility of the military-Christian Democratic tyranny. It notes that U.S. military intervention in El Salvador is so brazen that these individuals are openly involved in repressing the people. They are even giving orders in their own language, in English, and they do not bother to hide their physical appearance, which is quite different from that of Salvadorans.

Concerning the crisis in the upper military echelons of the tyranny, the FARN says the U.S. Embassy in El Savlador is pulling the strings of its criminal monsters in the armed forces.

Far from defending human rights, the U.S. reactionary circles are defending the right of the transnational companies to continue fleecing the so-called Third World nations in close collusion with the national oligarchies, which are satisfied with a small portion of the booty. The only right U.S. imperialism recognizes for the peoples of our America is the right to a slow death from hunger; the right to illiteracy and lack of education; the right to be tortured, imprisoned or killed; the right to renounce the beautiful ideal of a homeland, and the right to slavery.

CSO: 3010

DORTICOS CLOSES MATANZAS PARTY MEETING

FL151031 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the party Politburo, has made the closing remarks at the provincial party review meeting in Matanzas which was held at the Heroes de Playa Grion Theater.

Dorticos stressed the achievements of the province in milk production and livestock development and the contribution of Matanzas to the increase of the country's export goods. In this regard, he emphasized the success of the Jaguey Grande citrus project.

Dorticos also referred to the fundamental role which Matanzas plays in the country's sugar economy and its position in comparison to the other provinces [presumably with regard to sugar production]. He expressed the party's confidence that Matanzas sugar workers will overcome successfully the difficulties of the previous harvest.

He mentioned the modest progress made in the implementation of the economic management and planning system. He said that many of the presentations made by delegates to the meeting showed maturity in economic awareness which is still modest although promising. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1100 GMT on 15 September reporting on the meeting says that Julian Rizo Alvarez was reelected party first secretary in Matanzas Province.]

CSO: 3010

NEW INVENTORY CONTROL REGULATION ISSUED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 15 Aug 80 p 3

[Text of Decree No 68 of Executive Committee of Council of Ministers]

[Text] Whereas: Within the national economy there have been cases of accumulated inventories of production and consumer goods that exceed the real needs of the enterprises or are not used because their specifications do not correspond to the requirements of present consumption or because they have lost some of their physical or chemical properties;

Whereas: These accumulated inventories are due in part to changes in technology or decisions made outside the enterprises and due in part to such causes as acquisition of products for investments whose timetables were not based on real possibilities of execution, nonexistence of consumption or inventory standards or their incorrect application in planning or contracting, inadequate storage, unilateral sales without agreement with the alleged buyer, incorrect estimate of popular demand and lack until recently of centralized specifications for technical and material supply and for centralized circulation of products in the state sector as well as lack of credit mechanisms to help prevent excessive accumulation of rotating means;

Whereas: The frequent arrival of products imported irregularly or in concentrated form because of the proportion of our foreign trade that is with very distant countries, standardized distribution of some products concentrated on a date or brief period and the creation of exportable stock require temporary excessive inventories; and

Whereas: The idle inventories affect the economy of the enterprises and make the implementation of economic calculation difficult since efforts must be made to solve problems outside their main activity and usually outside their scope, it becomes necessary to take centralized measures to eliminate the present unnecessary accumulated inventories as quickly as possible and with the greatest benefit for the national economy and also, along with the application of the mechanisms of the Economic Management and Planning System, to aid strict compliance with the provisions on enterprises

and budgeted units and the activity of the organizations of the Central State Administration and the local people's government organs to prevent new unnecessary accumulations;

Therefore: In use of the prerogatives conferred on it, the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers decrees the following:

Regulation on Idle Inventories

Article 1. The objective of the present regulation is to establish the required regulations:

a) To clean out, consolidate, finance and eliminate idle inventories in the possession of the state enterprises as of 31 December 1979; and

b) To establish the treatment of idle inventories created in the state enterprises beginning 1 January 1980.

Article 2. For the effects of this regulation, idle inventories are classified as:

a) Obsolete or defective idle inventories; and

b) Excessive idle inventories.

Inventories defined as idle in resolutions of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply and the Ministry of Domestic Trade will be included in these two categories.

Chapter I. Elimination of Idle Inventories Existing at End of 1979

Section 1. Cleaning Out, Consolidating Idle Inventories Existing at End of 1979

Article 3. Supply and sales enterprises, wholesale consumer goods enterprises and specialized supply enterprises are obliged to buy all the idle inventories existing as of 31 December 1979 that are in the possession of production and service enterprises, wholesale circulation enterprises, territorial or provincial enterprises or retail circulation enterprises which these offer for sale in accord with Articles 5 to 13 of the present regulation.

Article 4. The following terms will be used in the present regulation:

a) "Purchasing enterprise(s)" refers in the singular to any of the enterprises obliged to buy according to Article 3 and, in the plural, to all of them;

b) "Selling enterprise(s)" refers in the singular to any of the enterprises that offer idle inventories for sale according to Article 3 and, in the plural, to all of them;

c) "Idle inventories" without further specification refers to idle inventories existing as of 31 December 1979 in the possession of selling enterprises. This can also be called "idle merchandise" or "idle products"; and

ch) "Governing organizations" refers to the Central State Administration organizations which are the superior national circulation organizations for the product involved.

Article 5. The selling enterprises are obliged to offer their idle inventories for sale in the following way:

a) To the purchasing enterprises which should buy them, according to the governing organizations;

b) Within 6 months after the date this regulation goes into effect with the exception of sales offers made to wholesale circulation enterprises or territorial or provincial enterprises in which case the obligation is extended for 6 months more;

c) Including in the offer the declaration of the idle products with their respective descriptions, place and date of delivery and other delivery conditions as well as other pertinent rights and obligations of the parties; and

ch) In writing with the approval of the director of the corresponding selling enterprise.

The governing organizations will regulate the procedures for the sales offer and develop and specify the provisions of this Article 5.

Article 6. The purchasing enterprise, within 45 days after the date of the sales offer made to it, must respond to that offer, including in the response a proposal for the sales contract to be signed by the parties.

The sales proposal will specify the products that will not be delivered immediately and must remain in storage at the selling enterprise.

Article 7. The parties will sign the contract within 90 days after the date of the sales offer.

Article 8. If it is agreed that the idle products are not to be delivered immediately to the purchasing enterprise:

a) They will remain in storage at the selling enterprise which will be responsible for their care and preservation and must report on them

periodically, certifying their integrity and condition to the purchasing enterprise. The purchasing enterprise will pay the selling enterprise for storage expenses and any other related expenses; and

b) The contract will include the storage and subsequent delivery conditions for the products as agreed on by the parties.

Article 9. If the purchasing enterprise has not responded to the sales offer within the term mentioned in Article 6 or has not sent the corresponding sales proposal or has responded partially in any other way, it must be understood that it totally accepts the conditions of the sales offer. In that case, that offer will become the contract and under those terms the selling enterprise will bill and collect the amount for the idle inventories which will remain in storage at the expense of the purchasing enterprise, applying clause a of Article 8 at that time.

Article 10. When consumer goods for the people which retail and wholesale enterprises sell are involved, the idle merchandise which is defective and the merchandise which the governing organization determines cannot be sold during the present year because of the nature of its distribution must be bought by the circulation enterprise that sent them to the selling enterprise. In this case, the provisions on contracts in Articles 5 to 9 of this regulation are in effect with the sole exception of clause a of Article 5.

The determination of unsellable merchandise for 1980 must be made 45 days after the date this regulation goes into effect.

Article 11. The central circulation enterprises are obliged:

a) To declare the idle inventories in their possession as of 31 December 1979 to their respective superior organizations within 6 months after the date this regulation goes into effect; and

b) To buy in 1980 idle inventories existing as of 31 December 1979 from the enterprises that have them in their possession, whether they are purchasing or selling enterprises.

These obligatory purchases by the central circulation enterprises will be governed by the above articles in Chapter I of this regulation.

Article 12. The purchasing enterprises will not have to acquire excessive idle inventories that the selling enterprises offer for sale through the obligatory sales mechanism of this regulation if they are inventories that must be consumed or sold by this enterprise in 1980 according to the supply plan of the enterprise that has them in its possession.

The enterprises that refuse the offer in such cases can request corresponding adjustments to the supply contracts that they have pending as suppliers to the enterprises that have these idle inventories.

Article 13. The purchasing enterprises will maintain strict accounting, statistical and physical control over the idle products in stock as well as over the idle products that they buy in 1980 in order to guarantee their integrity and preservation and they will report on them periodically to their superior organizations and to the National Bank of Cuba.

Section 2. Financing, Elimination of Idle Inventories Existing at End of 1979

Article 14. The National Bank of Cuba will grant financing to the central circulation enterprises for up to 5 years without interest for amounts equivalent to the value of the idle inventories that they declare and acquire through Article 11.

Article 15. The central circulation enterprises and their superior organizations are obliged to negotiate and eliminate all idle inventories declared or acquired by them through Article 11. After consultation with the National Bank of Cuba, they will present to the government their proposals of elimination or rapid reduction of these inventories through exports, replacement of imports, use as raw materials for secondary production or for new articles by local industries or for sales to agricultural cooperatives, farmers, organizations, associations, individual workers or the people.

Article 16. The National Bank of Cuba will supervise the elimination of idle inventories, demanding that it be done in the shortest time possible and be justified economically. The central circulation enterprises and their superior organizations will draw up and present their plans to the bank, detailing volumes to be sold, timetables and forms of sale.

The bank will cancel financing when appropriate negotiations to reduce or eliminate the idle inventories are not carried out according to these plans, requiring immediate payment or transferring the amount to loans due when monetary funds are not available.

Article 17. Once negotiations for the use or sale of obsolete or defective idle inventories have been exhausted based on Article 11 of this regulation, the central circulation enterprises that have declared or acquired these products will certify this, report in writing on the negotiations to their superior organization or organ and ask for a declaration of total loss or allocation of the products for raw materials or other uses.

The superior organization or organ will accept or refuse this request within 60 days after its presentation. If it does not accept it, it will indicate the way to handle the products. If it accepts the declaration of total loss, it will indicate the method for applying for the destruction of the products. If it agrees to allocate them as raw materials, it will establish the deadline for that measure to be carried out.

If the request is accepted, the enterprise will cancel the value of those inventories in its books, requesting corresponding budgetary financing based on Article 19.

If the amount of the total loss of an enterprise does not exceed 500 pesos, the director of the enterprise is empowered to authorize the cancellation of the inventory and the destruction of the useless products.

Article 18. Every sale of idle inventories by the state enterprises that maintain them, whether obligatory or not, must be done at official established prices or through the specific procedures dictated by the State Committee for Prices for these objectives.

Article 19. The national, provincial or municipal budget, depending on the case, will finance 100 percent of the loss which is the result of any sales for the enterprise through its superior organization or organ. The request for this financing will be done according to the procedure established by the State Committee for Finance.

Chapter II. Treatment of Idle Inventories Created Beginning This Year

Article 20. The idle inventories created beginning on 1 January 1980 will receive the treatment established in Articles 21 to 26 of this regulation, depending on the case, with Articles 27 and 28 applicable to all cases.

Article 21. The excessive idle inventories produced beginning this year for reasons covered by the Single Plan for Economic and Social Development will be financed totally through the national budget.

Those inventories, independent of their location, will be recorded and controlled by the central circulation enterprises of the products involved or by the exporting enterprises if they are products to be exported, according to established procedure.

The Central Planning Board will inform the State Committee for Finance of the products included in the plan where these accumulations will occur, the volume these will reach and the organizations that will administer them.

Article 22. The excessive idle inventories produced in the enterprises beginning this year by superior decisions but not included in the Single Plan for Economic and Social Development will be financed by the national budget after approval by the Council of Ministers at the request of the Central State Administration organization that administers them. The administrating organization will request approval of the volume of these inventories from the Council of Ministers.

In the planned cases, the idle products, independent of their location, must be recorded as provided in the previous article.

Article 23. To determine the method of preservation, storage, handling and sale of the created idle inventories in the cases covered by Articles 21 and 22, the enterprises will be governed by the procedure established by the appropriate organization.

The holder of these inventories will collect storage expenses and other related expenses which will also be financed by the national budget.

Article 24. The enterprise that has recorded the merchandise considered as idle inventory under Articles 21 and 22 will receive the value of the existing inventories declared as such from the national budget through its superior organization or organ. Once the national budget gives the enterprise the value of these inventories through its superior organization or organ, they will be considered to have been acquired by the state.

The organization or organ appointed administrator of the inventories mentioned above will notify the holder of the value and volume of the released inventory as well as its destinations through the enterprise that has them recorded.

Once the authorizations for release are received, the enterprise that has these inventories recorded will pay the national budget the total value of the sales made, excluding the amount of the commercial surcharge or discount.

Article 25. The obsolete idle inventories that occur after 1 January 1980 can be sold by the enterprise to any other state enterprise that is interested in buying them.

The production or service enterprise that has defective idle inventories can also allocate them for secondary production or sell them directly to other state enterprises, especially to local industrial enterprises, or to agricultural cooperatives, farmers, organizations, associations, individual workers or the people.

In the sales mentioned in the two previous paragraphs of this clause, the enterprise does not need prior authorization from its superior organization or organ nor from the enterprises or organizations in charge of the circulation of this product.

If this merchandise is sold with adjustments in price based on present instructions of the State Committee for Prices, the losses that this causes will be financed according to the procedure established by the State Committee for Finance with the participation of the State Committee for Prices and the National Bank of Cuba as well as other organizations chosen by the State Committee for Finance.

Article 26. Stock that exceeds inventory standards can be sold to the enterprises from which they were received or, with their authorization, to other enterprises that need them.

The State Committee for Prices--with the participation of the State Committee for Finance, the Central Planning Board and the State Committee for Statistics--will establish the procedure to determine the expenses caused by the sale of products that exceed inventory standards. These expenses, as a general rule, must be assumed by the enterprise that has the inventories.

Article 27. Purchasing enterprises and budgeted units can refuse and return merchandise remitted to them which was not contracted as to assortment, size or other specifications.

Article 28. Production and service enterprises, wholesale circulation enterprises, territorial or provincial enterprises and retail circulation enterprises can request modification or rescission of their supply contracts based on the Regulation of General Conditions of Supply Contracts which is considered applicable to sales under this regulation.

Final Provisions

First: The National Bank of Cuba can, as an exception and because of the present stage of transition in the gradual implementation of the Economic Management and Planning System, grant credits to enterprises for up to 2 years with a special interest rate that will be fixed in each case by the president of the bank after specific requests to him by the head of the superior organization or organ of the corresponding enterprise. This will be done to resolve special and temporary situations of accumulated inventories not included in technical-economic plans through outside decisions.

Second: The National Bank of Cuba is obliged not to accept goods that are not adequately stored or well preserved and accumulated merchandise that is not economically sound and in line with the approved plans of the enterprises as material support for the short-term credits that it grants.

Third: The state organizations and organs and their subordinate enterprises, obliged to comply with the present regulation, will apply the appropriate administrative and disciplinary measures on those responsible for lack of compliance with its provisions or its complementary regulations.

Fourth: The State Committee for Finance is empowered to dictate the necessary regulations to clean out the idle inventories at budgeted units as of 31 December 1979.

Fifth: The placement and destination of idle inventories related to armaments, military technology and other areas related to defense or domestic order will be subject to the regulations of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of Interior in agreement with the principles of this regulation.

Sixth: The Central Planning Board, the State Committee for Prices, the State Committee for Finance, the National Bank of Cuba, the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and the other organizations of the Central State Administration which control circulation of products will dictate complementary regulations required for the fulfillment of the present regulation within their jurisdiction.

Seventh: Any provision contrary to the present regulation which will go into effect upon publication in the GACETA OFICIAL DE LA REPUBLICA is repealed.

Given in Havana on 8 July 1980, "Year of the Second Congress"

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, president, Council of Ministers
Osmany Cienfuegos Gorriaran, secretary of the Council of Ministers and its Executive Committee

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CUBA

IMPORTANCE OF FULFILLING DUTY IN FAR NOTED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 3 Aug 80 p 30-33

[Article by Mario Rodriguez: "Guidance Support for Troops"]

[Text] The officers from the general staff and the political section were visiting the small unit for the purpose of checking on the organization of the training process.

Among other aspects, the commission looked into the status of personnel training for guard duty.

During the inspection, personnel demonstrated good knowledge and also responded skillfully in the various situations that were created.

However, a whole series of shortcomings also came out, such as, for example, the lack of proper attention to the high fighting spirit of personnel reporting for guard duty and the failure to observe the kind of solemnity which must characterize the ceremony involved in the performance of this important duty.

Many think that guard duty is nothing more than something quite routine, a daily activity, just another assignment that does not require the mobilization of spiritual forces, willpower and true stoicism.

We believe that, behind all of the shortcomings pointed out, there is a lack of knowledge as to the regulations that govern the performance of this important activity without which it is impossible to speak of a high level of combat readiness.

The above paragraphs were taken from an article which was published recently under the title "A High Spirit on Guard Duty" by the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, the central organ of the USSR Defense Ministry.

The material, written by Maj Gen A. Kostin, contains a large number of practical examples showing that strict compliance with all regulations is becoming ever more necessary.

This article undoubtedly is very much in line with our intention here to present, even though rather only summarily, some comments on important documents which govern military activities in our FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], in other words, general military regulations.

They constitute the legal setup which serves as the guideline for military organization and they are made up of the Interior Duty Regulations, the Garrison and Guard Duty Regulations, and the Disciplinary Regulations. All of them are closely tied together and each of them is part of an integral organism.

By way of example we might make reference to some significant aspects here.

The Guard Duty and Garrison Service Regulations, which we might take up here by way of example, took effect by virtue of Order 46 of 1976, issued by the Minister of the FAR; Article 183 provides for the following:

"The sentry is an inviolable person" and it defines what that inviolability consists of; it is of extraordinary importance and constitutes an indispensable requirement so that guard duty may accomplish its role as a combat mission.

The Interior Service Regulations, a document made effective by virtue of Order 45 of 1976 issued by the Minister of the FAR, in turn is an obligatory consultation document which furthermore requires profound and meticulous study.

In its 15 chapters, 17 annexes, and more than 400 articles, the member of the military establishment and especially the officer, as the person who holds highest responsibility for the education of fighting men, can find the central outlines governing the life and activities of any military unit. As is to be assumed, of course, where all of the provisions are complied with completely, there is no reason for any deficiencies in terms of internal duty, an aspect which constitutes the personality of any military group.

However it is necessary to underscore one particular detail which tells us that strict compliance with provisions alone is not enough to obtain the best results.

According to the regulations themselves, overall compliance with their precepts must be accompanied by high moral and fighting qualities, a profound ideological conviction, and total devotion to the cause of socialism and communism. Without that, the study and application of their content would become something mechanical and meaningless.

In Chapter 1, Article 1, the Interior Service Regulations state the following:

"The member of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba is a defender of the socialist fatherland, its sovereignty, its territorial

integrity, and the socialist revolution." Later on they point out the following:

"The member of the Revolutionary Armed Forces must consider it an honorable duty strictly to comply with the laws and requirements of the military oath; he must be disciplined, honest, valiant, and he must spare no effort, not even his own life, in doing his military duty."

Strict compliance with this precept of course cannot be achieved without good work from the political and ideological viewpoint.

This does not mean that the fighting man must blindly practice what has been spelled out in these provisions; instead, each of his actions must be backed up by a high level of consciousness and fidelity to the cause which he defends.

The above is fully demonstrated through the experience of the units which march in the vanguard of the competition process above all in the socialist competition initiator units.

In inspecting an artillery unit in the Western Region recently, a unit which initiated socialist competition in the FAR, we inquired as to the motivations of the fighting men in strictly carrying out the duties spelled out in the regulations.

The deputy chief for political activities answered our questions:

"In reality," he told us, "this has not been easy because it took quite some time and dedication to achieve the results which today are reality.

"I can tell you that a part of the secret of our success regarding unit service is due to the close link between that which must be carried out strictly and the full knowledge of its objective necessity. In my judgment, this is one of the causes behind the stable character of our results."

Work Tool

General military regulations, like all of the other orders and directives, constitute a valuable work tool and an important guide for action.

It is true, for example, that the commander is the direct organizer of the regulation and the order contained in it and that his activity is backed up by the laws, regulations, orders, and instructions from higher commanders.

In the same manner, there is no denying that the commander enjoys a high level of confidence given to him by the party and the government and that he is personally responsible for the combat readiness of the minor units

(unit) entrusted to his command. The Interior Service Regulations clearly spell out his functions in Article 14:

"Commanders have the right to issue orders to all subordinates and they have the duty to check into their execution, with the subordinates being obligated strictly to obey such orders."

We can thus infer that the regulations govern the sphere of action involving both commanders and subordinates as well as relations between them. Hence, their importance as an outstanding document providing guidance and standards.

As we may logically assume, it is impossible, in a few short paragraphs to bring out their full and varied content since their influence extends throughout the full wealth and problem complex of military activities.

The character of these regulations as a valuable working instrument is detected throughout their content.

Chapter 3, for example, precisely spells out the duties of military personnel who hold certain functions starting at the regimental level which is why consulting that passage is a first-ranking necessity.

Could one perhaps deny that the real causes of shortcomings in combat and political training many times spring precisely from a lack of knowledge of some of these duties?

This is why one of the first concerns of any commander must be to have a thorough knowledge of the authority conferred upon him by the regulations, in addition to having a mastery of his own specialty and the pedagogic principles which govern the training of fighting men.

This aspect is sometimes deficient in young officers who have recently graduated from military training centers since, as is quite natural, work in a new assignment always presents obstacles at the beginning. This is why the experience of officers with longer service must be used as a big help in this sense.

But there is certainly another aspect which is fundamental in the reliable and consistent implementation of regulations. The most important thing here is by all means possible to avoid simplifications in the organization of unit service, as well as violations of military regulations in general.

"In some units," it says in the article entitled "The General Staff and Unit Service," published in the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 12 June 1979, "instead of enhancing the responsibility of guard duty, of company billets, of the unit guard officer, of the motor pool guard officer, and of the enlisted man on guard duty at the gate, checking passes, additional responsibilities are assigned to those who already have enough to do or

strict compliance with duties is not demanded; this sort of thing can not only create difficulties and problems but also leads to the violation of the requirements established for these types of duty performance."

The political and party organizations carry fundamental weight in the practical materialization of the general outlines contained in the regulations.

This is why their activities must among other things be aimed at rendering active assistance to the commanders and staffs in terms of improving the organization and implementation of everything regarding unit service. One of their main tasks at all times must be to support the demanding commanders, to strengthen their authority, to show the personal example set by communists and Young Communists in strict compliance with everything established in general military regulations, orders, and directives.

The importance of this aspect must be stressed at party and Union of Young Communists meetings regarding everything having to do with compliance with unit service because this will help strengthen work in this respect and will constitute an important educational resource.

Raising the level of consciousness regarding overall compliance with general military regulations and all other documents governing military activities undoubtedly is a responsibility of everybody and a practical way of complying with the provisions backing socialist legality within the FAR.

The systematic study of regulations by all personnel must be a priority task so that they may employ diverse and highly varied forms political media, and military education.

Attaining this objective means study and thorough research on regulations and the conscious and strict application of their content is more than just an urgent requirement for military activities--it is a necessity that cannot be neglected.

In his Order 117 of 1979, the Minister of the FAR establishes the measures which must be applied for this purpose.

It is necessary for the materialization of regulations to be turned into something normal, into a habit which runs parallel to the conduct of any activity and which is included in the conduct of every serviceman because, according to the provisions of Article 3, Interior Service Regulations:

"All military personnel must highly value the honor and fighting tradition of the FAR and their own military unit, as well as the dignity of their military rank. All military personnel must do their duty toward the socialist fatherland and the Republic of Cuba, in combat, to the end."

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NATIONAL AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL CENTER DESCRIBED

Havana JUVENTUD TECNICA in Spanish Apr 80 pp 51-52

[Text] The National Air Traffic Control Center has the task of controlling and directing flights, using telecommunications with planes and all national and international airports, as well as control areas adjacent to Cuba, such as Jamaica, Merida, Miami and Houston (Texas).

The purpose of control is basically to guarantee safety and prevent collisions between planes and crashes. In order to carry out its functions, the Center assigns the routes to be followed and specific altitudes (from sea level to 19,812 meters), while taking the operational features of every plane into account. In order to ensure adequate separation between planes, the Center takes care of requests for deviations, ascents and descents and gives precise instructions enabling pilots to make rapid, comfortable and safe flights.

The Center also provides the latest meteorological information and in necessary cases, carries out search-and-rescue operations for lost planes or in complex situations requiring speed in operations and decisions in order to save lives.

The Center has 7 supervisors, 6 coordinators, 16 controllers and 17 assistants, who are intermediate-level technicians and specialists in air transit with good mastery of English. There is a rigorous annual medical physical which stresses psychological aspects because of the need to handle changing situations in a brief amount of time with great expertise. Air traffic controllers also give air directions from the ground, resolving emergency problems that are presented.

The Center's systems are of great electronic complexity, which requires that they be maintained by a corps of engineers and technicians with a high level of reliability and availability. This personnel also handle the system of directional radio beacons, nondirectional and telemetric beacons that mark the system of air routes and paths used by planes in their navigation. The system of aids also helps the controller to direct flights.

Control panels are transistorized and on them, one can choose desired frequencies based on the corresponding sector of work. There is a system of intercommunication with acoustic and luminous signals and it is possible to maintain several panels in conference at the same time.

Their installation permits changeovers so that any interruption can be solved in a brief amount of time. All systems at the Center are duplicated so that in case of breakdown, the reserve system goes into operation, allowing maintenance personnel to work on the faulty system without interrupting work at the panel.

The Center has a technical room equipped with control panels making it possible to ensure that work parameters are adequately complied with and detect whether difficulties are in the internal system of the panels or in an external section of the circuit.

The panels have a system of batteries with the capacity to work 24 hours without a break if there is any interruption in the power supply.

Communications of the panels are connected with advance stations located in Sandino, Pinar del Rio, Managua and another in Florida, Camaguey, through the microwave system of the Ministry of Communications. These advance stations make it possible to have communication cover of the entire control area assigned to Cuba.

The advance systems are double and also have reserve plants so as to guarantee uninterrupted operation.

These systems mean a leap in quality for air transit services because of the modern techniques involved and the scale achieved in sectorization of the air space. It is now possible to integrate radar and automatized systems, which will in the future be capable of assimilating growth in international air operations.

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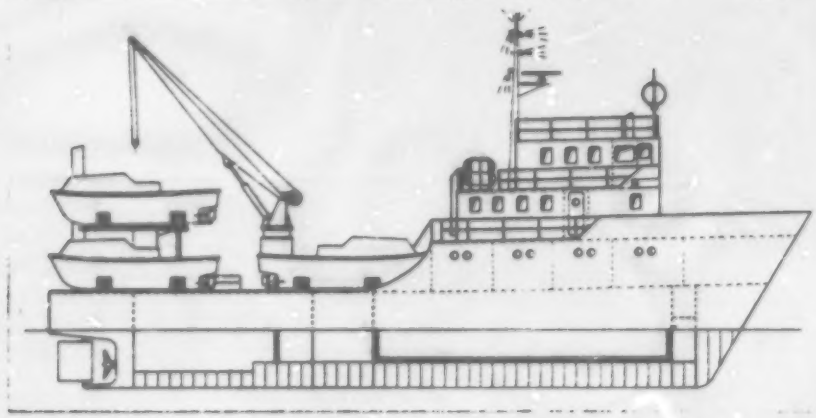
NEW FISHING VESSEL BEING BUILT IN LOCAL SHIPYARD

Havana MAR Y PESCA in Spanish Jul 80 p 27

[Text]



Technical sketch of the new perch boat designed by the Naval Projects Center of the Ministry of the Fishing Industry and already under construction by a Cuban shipyard.

The Naval Projects Center of the Cuban Ministry of the Fishing Industry has designed a vessel capable of carrying six plastic perch boats 7 meters long of the type used for perch and porgy fishing in the Gulf of Mexico. The launching and hoisting of the boats will be done by a hydraulic crane, which will greatly ease the work of fishermen.

The vessel, already being built by a Cuban shipyard, has its engine room abaft, with capacity for the main 340-hp engine, two 80-kWh generators and three cold compressors.

In front of the engine room is the processing chamber, equipped to freeze catches. Its capacity is approximately 1.5 tons per day.

Cabins and other facilities for the crew's use are in the prow superstructure, where there is a lounge-dining room, kitchen, cabins for crew members and a dispensary, all with the necessary equipment for air temperature control.

The vessel was designed to provide greater comfort for fishermen and ensure all hygienic and safety considerations for men living at sea.

The main features of this new fishing vessel are as follows: total length, 32 meters; length between perpendiculars, 28 meters; total beam, 8.5 meters; maximum draught, 2.5 meters; depth of hold, 4.1 meters; displacement, 360 tons; capacity of refrigerated hold, 90 tons; range, 2,500 nautical miles; power of main engine, 340 hp; and crew, 35 men.

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PINAR CIVIL DEFENSE CHIEF NOTES ECONOMIC, SOCIAL WORKS

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 10 Aug 80 pp 39-41

[Text] On the approach of the date for the celebration of the 18th anniversary of the establishment of Civil Defense--31 July--its National General Staff announced that Pinar del Rio occupied first place during the 1979-1980 training year.

New and valuable achievements were recorded during the year now ending in factories, organizations, ministries, economic facilities of various types, in the formations and staffs throughout the land.

This victory of Pinar del Rio is a symbol of the development of civil defense which keeps up with the pace of the nation's economic and social impetus. This is why VERDE OLIVO interviewed the civil defense head in that province, his chief of staff, and the two militia members who are the founders of that outfit.

Comrade Orlando Lugo Fonte, president of the people's government in Pinar del Rio, is head of civil defense. In answering our question concerning the causes of the success achieved, he said that he considered the main causes to be the tenacity, enthusiasm, and seriousness of the staffs, both in drawing up wartime plans and plans against hurricanes, as well as in practical activities.

First of all I have to report the conviction of the cadres in civil defense, in the people's government, and the party regarding the importance of this type of work," he said, "along with the benefits to the country deriving coordination in case of natural disaster or enemy attack. This can be seen by the support given by the mass organizations and the staffs of the various organizations, the close relations with the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], the Army Corps, and the Ministry of the Interior.

"This awareness and the love of all comrades in the accomplishment of their tasks is another one of the reasons why we achieved these triumphs. In spite of everything, we have quite a way to go yet and more triumphs to harvest.

"In a word, the conviction that we have regarding civil defense work, relations with government agencies and with the party--these determine the organizational and operational successes of civil defense in our province."

The effort of improving combat readiness is being accomplished along with routine tasks in the production of industrial establishments, services, and agriculture. The next question involved the factors which in practice contributed to the attainment of high levels of combat training during the year.

"We believe that some questions of a practical character helped us," he replied, "including the exercises we carried out, the natural phenomena, the supervision and substantial aid given by the Civil Defense National General Staff, its recommendations; all of that helped us in perfecting our plans.

"There is one important thing I must mention: the close connection between the entire people and civil defense work and the role which the printed and electronic press of our province has played. We have had a series of practical examples during the latest atmospheric phenomena: the electronic press--Radio Guama--did a tremendous job in providing guidance, it really mobilized everybody, it provided information and guidance for the people all along. This facilitated permanent communication with the masses and helped produce rapid responses at the necessary moment. Not a single area was left without instructions as to what to do.

"Under these circumstances we were able to see how the comrades grow in their performance as they face the difficulties and how they implement their work plans."

"How do the workers and peasants carry out these activities?" we asked next.

In view of the presence of natural phenomena, we had an opportunity to put into practice what we had learned theoretically. To perform our functions and to carry out our plans, we had to do good work at the base, in the various base staffs, and at the places of work. Since we are a mostly rural province, work in the field is decisive regarding what we are going to do.

"We were able to see that for ourselves in our struggle to save human lives. For the sake of preventing personal misfortunes, we made sure that every delegate was familiar with his district, first of all, the families who would have to be evacuated, the members of those nuclei, the location of their homes, the place where those persons are to be taken, the driver of the vehicle who must bring them there, the shelter conditions, the shelter managers, the cooks, the nurse, etc. Then, when the order is given, the delegate does not have to worry about these things because he knows that evacuation is guaranteed.

"That has not been a theoretical problem but involved practical work in all areas of the province, in the agricultural enterprises and cooperatives. The peasants know where to take their animals and everything they have to do in order to safeguard the various sectors of the economy.

"There are no great differences between what we plan and what we do afterwards. But we must continue in our effort to consolidate each aspect of our work plans.

"The readiness, the enthusiasm of the workers, peasants, the service employees, students, the entire people of Pinar del Rio in effectively carrying out civil defense tasks and missions are evident. They demonstrate that each year when necessary."

"What was the final result in social-economic terms in the province and to what factors do you attribute it? What is the relationship between this and civil defense?"

"This year important work was done in the tobacco and sugar harvest, in the health field, in education, in services in general, in construction work and in sports. All of the successes on these fronts, over the past two decades, have changed the panorama of the province which once upon a time was called 'Cinderella.'

"I must stress," he added, "the great work done by the mass organizations in achieving these economic and social results. This effort by the mass organizations is manifested through assistance to civil defense and support for its tasks and missions. This is what permitted all of the successes which enable us to celebrate the 18th anniversary in Pinar del Rio."

Capt Ignacio Camara Castillo, chief of staff in Pinar del Rio, said that this has been one of the best years in terms of the levels of organization and combat and political training achieved.

"I believe that this is due to the interest of each and every one of the members of our formations in the activities we carried out. We gave instruction on the levels of CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], the peasant bases; we had achievements in connection with the exercises involving the participation of the people and coordination with the FAR and the Ministry of Interior.

"Each soldier, each officer, each member of civil defense demonstrates his interest in training so as to act effectively in case of war or natural disasters. Modern war presents us with complex situations and we must know how to respond to them, we must know how to solve the problems that arise, and this is why we emphasize the attainment of ever higher levels of combat training. The party and the government are devoting special attention to these activities and we can see the results here. As evidence of this we are accepting pledges at the meetings of the executive committee in support of civil defense.

"One interesting aspect of our work is the training process at the peasant bases. On that score we can say that the entire population of Pinar del Rio has become aware of the measures and steps that must be taken in response to natural phenomena.

"This has been a tremendous instruction effort. We gained valuable experience in practice. We also used the mass media to issue guidelines, to brief the people on missions and to mobilize everybody for exercises, practice sessions, or in case of natural disaster."

In concluding the interview, Captain Camara said that the civil defense formations are prepared to carry out any assignment given them and that they are perfecting their classroom instruction, practical exercises, and training sessions.

Second Lt Ramon Reinoso Martinez recalls the time when the National Revolutionary Militia was founded, when he joined the 16th Battalion. As an unforgettable period in his life as militia member he mentioned the October Crisis because "we had a big job to do and everybody had to pitch in. We were mobilized a month and a half at that time, waiting for the enemy to give him what he deserved. Then I was transferred to People's Defense, as Civil Defense was called at that time. Since that time I have been very active during exercises, maneuvers, as well as political, cultural, sports, and other meetings."

At this time, Second Lt Ramon Reinoso is commander of a civil defense territorial unit in the township of Pinar del Rio.

"My unit has a very special characteristic," he says, "because it is one of the units created to go into action in natural disasters and in time of war. It consists of rescue detachments, first-aid teams, traffic police, and regular police. They are trained to respond to any kind of situation that might arise.

"The attitude of the personnel under my command is magnificant. They learn very well in the special training classes, to the point where they were able to get the grade of 'good.' With this grade, we hale the Day of the Militiamen. Now we are all happily looking forward to the 31st because we will participate in the ceremony in honor of the 18th anniversary of civil defense.

Aida Ramos Huerta is also a charter member of the militia and right now she is chief of personnel for a sector in the city of Pinar del Rio.

"My most emotional moments came in the National Revolutionary Militia and in Civil Defense when we had to save human lives," she said. "This has always been one of the main functions of my unit; here my comrades attained the grade of 'good.' We are all very much concerned with our work in the various activities we perform; their attitude has always been very good.

"In this revolutionary process, the participation of women is important. Through civil defense we can express the right we have to defend the fatherland, to make our contribution to saving lives and repelling enemy aggression."

5058
CSO: 3010

BARAHONA DISCUSSES FOREIGN AID, REPRESSION IN GUATEMALA

FL111857 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1808 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Elias Barahona y Barahona, who worked undercover in the high circles of the Guatemalan regime, has visited the studios of Radio Reloj National Network and answered some questions about the situation in his country.

Barahona charged that the Romeo Lucas Garcia government receives direct assistance from Israel, Argentina, Chile, Honduras and United States. The Guatemalan revolutionary added that over the past few months U.S. assistance to the Romeo Lucas Garcia regime is given covertly through Israel.

Elsewhere in his statements to Radio Reloj, Barahona said that Israeli assistance to the Guatemalan Army and police consists primarily of training of terrorist commandos, the supply of weapons of various types and calibers, repression equipment and technical advice.

During his visit to this radio station, Barahona added that the Guatemalan people now are facing their most critical situation as a result of the fierce slaughter unleashed by the fascist regime in that Central American country. He said that an average of 15 to 20 persons are murdered each day by the death squad or the anticommunist secret army which are nothing more than organizations composed of officers of the army and national police to silence protests over the lack of freedoms of the Guatemalan people.

He charged that the army high command plans everything done by these paramilitary groups whose repressive actions are aimed against all progressive groups.

In his statements to Radio Reloj, Barahona also referred to the participation of foreign advisers in the repression of the Guatemalan people. He said that foreign advisers train the interrogators of clandestine jails of the anticommunist secret army and death squad. He emphasized that these personnel have received additional training in Chilean and Argentine schools and that the ones involved in assassinations have learned to fire weapons with Israeli experts in the Guatemalan mountains.

Barahona went on to say that during the time he was infiltrated in the government he witnessed numerous inhuman actions. He recalled the time when Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia personally ordered the assault on the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala City. Thirty-nine persons burned to death in that action when police forces threw incendiary bombs against the diplomatic mission where a group of peasants had taken refuge.

In his statements to Radio Reloj, Elias Barahona, who became press chief of the Guatemalan interior minister, recalled when his chief ordered the machinegunning of all students who were arriving at San Carlos University. He said that 24 students were murdered and more than 40 were seriously wounded in that massacre.

Lastly, Barahona denounced the regime's repression of Guatemala's Indian population, primarily in Quiche, Baja Verapaz and Alta Verapaz departments where troops specialized in torture and assassination slaughter peasants in the presence of their wives and children.

Elias Barahona also emphasized the need to develop a broad campaign of international solidarity withthe struggle of the Guatemalan people to prevent the abuses being committed by the regime.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

MALAGASY DELEGATION--A Malagasy People's Assembly delegation which is now visiting Cuba, met in Havana with Cuban Government deputies and officials. The delegation includes (Rakarasi Albert), vice president of the National People's Assembly, and (Radrianha Charles), mayor of Antananarivo. On their arrival in Havana they were welcomed by Raul Roa, acting president of the National People's Power Assembly. The visitors met with Rene Anillo, first deputy foreign minister; Ernesto Melendez, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation; and Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the provincial people's power assembly. [Text] [FL121631 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 12 Sep 80]

PORT WORKERS EFFICIENCY--Jorge Risquet, member of the party secretariat, has urged the country's port workers to average a monthly unloading figure of 750,000 metric tons of products. Risquet said at a meeting in Havana that the key to efficiency in the port-transportation-domestic economy network is to organize an uninterrupted work flow. We must work day and night, from Monday to Sunday, because the still partial implementation of this fundamental truth has enabled us to increase the unloading plan, he added. He pointed out that if the work is well done, the extra fees that have to be paid when ships have to stay in port longer than scheduled--now $46 million --could be reduced to $10 million. The victory will belong to the workers and the trade union, whcih will have then given an accurate response to the call of the party. He announced that next year we will have more equipment, spare parts and accessories, new port installations, cold storage plants and warehouses. [FL121631 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Sep 80]

JOSE MARTI BRIGADE--A group of Australian youths arrived in our country this morning to participate in the sixth contingent of the Jose Marti Brigade. Ricardo Rodriguez, director of the sixth continent, reported at a news conference held at the Cuban Institute for Friendship With Peoples that the Jose Marti Brigade is composed of nearly 250 youths of various Western European associations of friendship with Cuba. The brigade's members will stay in Cuba until 16 October and will work on the Ariguanabo housing construction project. They also will visit historic places. [FL122154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1812 GMT 12 Sep 80]

CULTURE WEEK IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Cuban Culture Vice Minister Antonio Nunez Jimenez is in Prague heading the official Cuban delegation to the celebration of the week of Cuban culture. It opens today with a TV concert. [FL160037 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1911 GMT 15 Sep 80]

OCLAE STATEMENT ON CHILE--The Continental Organization of Latin American Students, OCLAE, has issued a statement of support for the antifascist struggle in Chile to mark today's international day of solidarity with the people and students of Chile. The document says that the past 7 years has seen tens of thousands of Chilean patriots murdered, missing, jailed, savagely tortured and forced into exile but the attempt to crush resistence has been in vain. The statement adds that at this moment, the assassins of Allende are trying to legitimize this denigrating situation in the eyes of the world and, in a most cynical manner, have called the people to a plebiscite today, 11 September. This farce, the OCLAE says, faithfully reflects how isolated and despised the fascist dictatorship of Pinochet is. The OCLAE strongly condemns this new antipopular attempt and expresses its conviction that the people will continue the struggle. [FL111513 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 11 Sep 80]

ALMEIDA ATTENDS ETHIPIAN RECEPTION--Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the party Politburo, has attended a reception hosted by Aemero Wondimagegnehu, ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia in Cuba, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the revolution in that fraternal country. Others present included Dawit Wolde Giorgis, member of the Central Committee of the commission for organizing the party of workers of Ethiopia, who heads a delegation as special envoy of Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam; and other Cuban leaders and officials. [FL131627 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Sep 80]

MACHADO VENTURA CLOSES PARTY MEETING--Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo, made the closing remarks at the party assembly in Pinar del Rio. Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the party Central Committee secretariat and first party secretary in Havana City, and Secundino Guerra and Jorge Lezcano, both members of the Central Committee, were also there. Jaime Crombet and Carol Miranda were reelected first and second party secretaries, respectively. Work objectives from now until the next provincial party assembly were approved and delegates to the second party congress were elected. Machado Ventura highlighted the role of the militant, the cadres and the party in general in the critical analysis of problems and in the search for solutions to all the difficulties that might arise in daily work. He expressed his conviction that the people of Pinar del Rio will make tobacco recovery a success and have an efficient harvest, and that they will continue, as they have done so far, to fulfill all their commitment with the revolution and Fidel. [FL151751 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 80]

PUBLISHING COOPERATION WITH POLAND--The scientific-technical publishing house of the Ministry of Culture has signed a cooperation agreement in Havana with the popular science publishing house of the Polish People's Republic. The agreement was signed by the directors of the two publishing houses, (Tadeusz Kosmala) and Pablo Pacheco Lopez of Poland and Cuba, respectively. It calls for reciprocal exchange of information for the publication of Polish works in our country and Cuban titles in Poland on science and technology. [Text] [FL122154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 12 Sep 80]

JOURNALIST'S DEATH--Comrade Luis Gomez Wanguemert, prominent revolutionary journalist who for many years worked on this national television news with his commentaries on the international situation, died this afternoon in Havana. [Excerpt] [FL131124 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 80]

DEATH OF ROCA'S BROTHER--Leonides Calderio, revolutionary fighter who joined the first Communist Party of Cuba in 1929, died yesterday as a result of an automobile accident. Calderio, brother of Blas Roca Calderio, will be buried today. [FL122154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Sep 80]

LAWYERS UNION LEADERSHIP--The National Council of the National Union of Cuban Lawyers has decided to fill the vacancies which have taken place in the council for various reasons. Dr Miguel Duque de Estrada, until now president of the union, has been freed from this function so that he can take care of his positions as juridical director of the state committee for finances and secretary general of the American Association of Lawyers. The new national executive council of the Union of Lawyers now is headed by Dr Franciso de Varona Duque de Estrada as president, Dr Juan Vega Vega as vice president and Jose Ramon (Iraudi Garcia) as secretary. [FL122154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 17 Sep 80]

RAILWAYS COOPERATION MEETING--The annual conference of the Ninth Committee of the Railways Cooperation Organization opened in Havana today with the inaugural speech by (Li Yue), president of the organization. In his opening remarks, he expressed gratitude for the welcome our country has given to the delegations. On his part, Transportation Vice Minister Adrian Betancourt welcomed the participants. Important railway matters will be discussed at this meeting which will allow an exchange of experiences among all participants. During their stay, the delegates will tour the Havana-Matanzas section of the central railroad. [Text] [FL151815 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 80]

DAAFAR PARTY MEETING--The Seventh Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force [DAAFAR] PCC conference began its sessions today. Div Gens Abelardo Colome Irarra, vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], and Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez, FAR vice minister and chief of the DAAFAR, are chairing the meeting along with Central Committee officials, Soviet military experts and other FAR officers. The main report was read by Div Gen Francisco Cabrera. [Excerpt] [FL151815 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 80]

TRANSPORTATION WORKERS MEETING--Party Politburo member Guillermo Garcia Frias has made the closing remarks at a meeting held in Manzanillo [Granma Province] to evaluate the second party congress special emulation of the transportation workers union. It was announced at the meeting that transportation workers saved the country nearly 10 million pesos over the first 6 months of the year. Garcia Frias asked for cooperation and support of the labor movement in the transportation sector to eradicate the indiscipline and violations which affect the efficient operation of railroads. [FL151815 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 80]

NEW JUSTICE VICE MINISTER--Osvaldo Dorticos, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, has attended the ceremony to mark the 15th anniversary of the Foreign Trade Court of Arbitration. Dr Rafael (Grillo Longoria) was sworn in as president of the court during this ceremony. The post had been held by Dr Hector Garcini Guerra, who was recently appointed vice minister of justice. In recognition of his work, Garcini was named permanent advisor to the court, which is attached to the Cuban Chamber of Commerce. [Excerpt] [FL160037 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 15 Sep 80]

BELGIAN SENATORS--Several senators from Belgium representing the country's political parties have visited the Valles de Picadura livestock breeding ranch in Madruga, Havana Province. National work hero Ramon Castro Ruz, director of Valles de Picadura, welcomed the Belgian legislators. [FL160037 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1910 GMT 15 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

NEWSPAPER EDITOR CRITICIZES AGRARIAN, BANKING REFORMS

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 25 Aug 80 p 9

[Text] "The political solution and the end of violence will come in El Salvador only upon the overthrow of the military and the victory of the people." This statement was made yesterday by Jorge Pinto, editor of the Salvadoran newspaper, EL INDEPENDIENTE, a news organ which was bombed a few weeks ago, who visited EL NUEVO DIARIO yesterday.

Pinto said that peace would not come to El Salvador until the people are victorious, because any attempt at reforms now is futile.

He added that the so-called agrarian reform and banking reform in his country have only served to protect the money of the rich, and to shoot down farmers. "It is a mean trick," remarked Jorge Pinto who, despite many attacks and threats, has continued with his newspaper, remaining loyal to the cause of the Salvadoran people.

He is visiting in Managua. This article is the result of the summary of a conversation held with colleagues Xavier Chamorro, Leo Gabriel, Filadelfo Aleman and Mario F. Espinoza.

The Attack on the Newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE

It is a morning paper, and so the military who arrived to dynamite the shops found people working. They were being harassed by the guards dressed in civilian clothes.

The offices and his residence were also machinegunned and his son who was in a crib miraculously escaped death.

He noted that the history of EL INDEPENDIENTE dates back to 1885, the year in which his grandfather, Miguel Pinto, founded the newspaper SIGLO XX.

"We consider EL INDEPENDIENTE to have come into existence 90 years ago. After my father was shot, while he was editor of EL DIARIO LATINO, we became divided into two different branches.

"Our newspaper still has the same ideals, related to demands for the nation, and the same desires for seeking a total transformation for our country.

"EL INDEPENDIENTE dates back to 1885, like EL NUEVO DIARIO, It is not a current paper, but dates back to Pedro Joaquin Chamorro."

Rejection of Reforms

In discussing the Junta's reforms, Jorge Pinto said that the farmers have rejected the agrarian reform, commenting: "They cannot accept the fact that the same gentleman who repressed them is giving them a bit of land."

He added: "In my opinion, if they had not made that mockery of an agrarian reform, the farmers would have taken over the land. The army made this attempt at agrarian reform to protect the land for the rich."

With regard to the banking reform, he claimed that it was a big farce. "The army and the political schemers publicized it, so that the oligarchy would adopt its measures. They took out $1.5 billion before the measure; in other words, it was lent just the same."

He noted: "The banks are still operating in the same way, and those receiving loans are still the same individuals. In other words, there has been no nationalization. It is a mean trick, played to protect the banks for their owners.

"Insofar as agrarian reform is concerned, everyone knows that they have even gone so far as to shoot down farmers in the countryside."

Mean Trick

He stressed the fact that the Salvadoran people are opposed to the Junta. "As I have stated, I do not think that the struggle of the people of El Salvador is a struggle of the left against the right, but rather a struggle of the people against an army which has massacred them for 47 years."

Jorge Pinto said: "EL INDEPENDIENTE is anti-imperialist. The intervention in our country is more subtle than in other countries.

"The five Christian Democrats would not be there if it were not for North American support. That support consisted of bullet-proof vests which they sent to the army.

"The political support is in the form of speaking in favor of the Junta. We regard the Junta as being the extreme right, and that is what the State Department is backing. The five Christian Democrats are in collusion with the gorillas."

He pointed out that the individual who was secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party (because the latter is no longer in existence) has a permanent position in the American Embassy.

He said: "They, the imperialists, are intervening in El Salvador by buying the board of directors of the Christian Democratic Party, so that they may provide the cosmetics for the gorillas."

In discussing the role played by Venezuela with respect to El Salvador, he said that it supplied $20 million, a sum which was claimed to have been exchanged on the black market.

Monsignor Arnulfo Romero was assassinated while celebrating a Mass for the repose of the soul of Jorge Pinto's mother.

Monsignor Romero

He was asked:"What has happened since that assassination?"

He replied that the unity has become consolidated; "Monsignor Romero is irreplaceable." However, he made the qualifying remark that the Church as an institution remains on the side of the just cause of the Salvadoran people.

He emphasized the good judgment of the leadership in restraining excesses on the part of the people after the prelate's assassination, "which is what the right wing wanted," and he reiterated: "The Church remains committed."

Analyzing the topic of the Salvadoran press, he indicated that EL INDEPENDIENTE is the favorite newspaper of the Salvadoran people.

The Journalist

We asked him what the position of the journalist would be in a situation wherein there is a political vanguard such as the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Coordinator of Masses. He was asked what the journalist's concept of independence is when there is a strong political vanguard.

Pinto replied that he considered it a good thing that this vanguard is apprised of the pulse of public opinion, adding: "We journalists have a better way of detecting it than the sociologists do. It is a good idea to show the results of the thermometer every day, not only to the political vanguard, but to the Salvadoran people, as well."

He was asked about other newspapers, and answered Xavier Chamorro by saying: "Like you, I came from a family of journalists. I have an uncle who is a newspaper editor. I do not think that the newspapers are being objective about the real situation. Dreadful things are happening, and the Salvadoran press seems not to notice anything. This is the sad reality of the Salvadoran press."

The Troops

It has been claimed that a large number of troops would fight on the side of the people when the struggle becomes more heated. He was asked about this.

"We believe that also; the big change could occur at any time. They are youths about 18 years of age.

"In El Salvador, there is not a military guard force like that in Nicaragua. Manysectors of the army have joined the struggle, but secretly; and that is why I think that the end is near."

He was asked about this new imperialist phrase, the "cordon sanitaire," which means establishing a cordon around the Salvadorans, through Honduras and Guatemala.

"I know that an attack is being attempted. We have been accused of having our revolution infiltrated with foreign elements, but there is also in El Salvador sufficient unity to defeat the gorilla regime which has oppressed the people for 47 years.

"The revolution cannot be deterred; there is no pact that can prevail. The military have always used cosmetics.

"The Revolutionary Democratic Front, of which I am not a member, has forces without which they could not govern."

Regarding the peace negotiations between Honduras and El Salvador, he said: "These maneuvers are intended to enable them to seek what they call 'the pocket," which is a no-man's land where the gorillas presume there are many guerrilla fighters. That does not suit the two governments, which are so much alike."

He stressed the fact that the gorilla military of El Salvador are the same as in 1932, when they murdered 30,000 farmers.

"The imperialists have tried to convince people that this Junta is moderate, and that it is in the middle of the extremes; but that is not so. They are the same gorillas as ever, changing the cosmetics depending on the times. The Salvadoran Army has a great inclination toward massacre, but it did not have a general before. Now it does have one, Napoleon Duarte, a Christian Democrat and member of the Junta."

He was asked: "Do you fear for your life?" He answered: "All of us Salvadorans fear for it."

2909
CSO: 3010

COUNTRY'S DECISION TO POSTPONE ELECTIONS SCORED

Hypocrisy of Leaders

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 25 Aug 80 p 14A

[Text] With literacy campaign members chanting "We don't want elections" over and over again in the background, Commander Ortega Saavedra, Nicaragua's defense minister, delivered a fiery and unambiguous speech last Saturday at 19 de Julio Square, announcing, among other things, that elections would not be held in Nicaragua until 1985.

Those who had hoped for something better, for a more encouraging announcement of a probable move towards representative democracy, were no doubt bitterly disappointed. Nicaragua, Commander Ortega pointed out with forthright gestures, will not have elections for 5 more years, and when they are held, he noted with oratory emphasis, they will not be the elections of liberals, conservatives, reactionaries and imperialists. The only thing that he did not say was that they would not be like Costa Rica's elections, perhaps out of consideration for President Carazo, who was listening to his harangue quite close by.

After a quick and massive literacy campaign, the Sandinists feel that the Nicaraguan people are not ready for elections, in other words, to decide for themselves what government and what leaders they want. The thousands of literacy campaigners and members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front who filled 19 de Julio Square were jubilant at the defense minister's announcement that elections would not be held in the near future. Their cries of "we don't want elections" will soon be followed by the cries of "we don't want freedom," "we don't want pluralism," "we don't want dissidents."

The "machine" is bearing its fruits, and for the time being there are organized, disciplined and indoctrinated masses in Nicaragua who will do whatever the commanders wish.

Why hold elections, the commanders reason, when what was organized on Saturday at 19 de Julio Square is a more authentic grassroots expression than the elections of liberals, conservatives, reactionaries and imperialists? And literally emulating Fidel Castro's peculiar mass dialog with the people, the defense minister posed questions to his listeners, who quickly chanted the proper answers.

There are no signs that the Nicaraguan people are finally getting to know democracy, unqualified and unconditional democracy, real democracy, not the "people's democracy" of Poland, Cuba, Russia and all of the other regimes in which communist totalitarianism prevails. In 1985 the Sandinist National Liberation Front will stage certainly not U.S. imperialist-style, but rather Soviet-style elections.

This is at least what we can infer, without prejudgments, from the words of Commander Ortega, whose radicalization contrasts with the messages that the Government Junta issues for export about its pluralism and mixed economy. Like a left-wing Pinochet, the defense minister distrusts liberal democracy and politicians, and just like him, establishes a period at the end of which, in an indeed hazy future, the people can exercise their inalienable rights. The specter of totalitarianism continues to encroach with resolute insistence on the destiny of a people who deserve a better fate.

Future Soviet-Style Dictatorship

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] Faced with the demand by Nicaragua's four democratic parties that the people be summoned to municipal elections in 1981, the Sandinist Government, after several delays and ambiguous moves, has spelled out its stand in this regard. It has announced that the first election after the revolution will take place in 1985, when the regime is 6 years old.

The decision, which prompted a wide range of comments both in Nicaragua and on the continent, was reported by Commander Humberto Ortega, the commander of the army, at a public ceremony on the 23rd of this month.

On that occasion, Ortega made statements that are open to a wide range of interpretations and that, to begin with, caution us that the elections eventually foreseen for the land of Dario are a dubious road to real democracy.

The Sandinist leader said literally that the elections "will be to improve the revolutionary government."

He went on to say that it would not be a consulting of society "to raffle off power to someone, because the people have their power through their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front."

In January 1984, he reported, the people are to begin the election process whereby Nicaraguans "will determine the government that will continue building the new Nicaragua."

At that time, the military commander concluded, the people will choose the government program and the country's finest men, who will take charge of the government and continue carrying forward the tasks of the revolution.

The data are all too eloquent.

In the first place, the elections are no less than 6 years off. Secondly, we are told in a way that leaves no room for doubt that the elections will not determine who holds power, because that belongs to Sandinism. Finally, in 1984 and 1985 "the people" will select a government program and the country's finest men to continue more of the same.

What practical inferences can we make from Commander Ortega's statement, from the standpoint of an analysis based on democratic premises?

In the first place, during the initial 6 years "the people" will obviously be replaced by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), which has not consulted the citizenry in instituting a number of clearly totalitarian measures, such as the ill-famed Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS), carbon copies of Cuba's Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR), whose job is neighborhood spying and systematically informing on all those who reject the single party system.

Secondly, what will Nicaragua be like 5 years from now? One does not have to be an expert political analyst to see that one of the government's aims is the disappearance of democratic parties by 1985, as a result of pressures, ideological persecution, doctrinary blackmail, mass media propaganda, the school system and the literacy campaign. Thus, elections will not be necessary, and if they are held, they will be a total farce.

Everyone is familiar with the close ties between the heads of the FSLN and the Cuban Government.

And it is common knowledge that dictator Fidel Castro has always cynically proclaimed: "Elections, what for?"

Therefore, it should not surprise us if Fidel's pupils, unable to emulate their brazen leader because Nicaragua is not an island and, furthermore, needs international loans to emerge from its deep economic crisis, do in fact call elections, but of the kind favored by those who do not believe in the people and would rather replace them with an elitist, dogmatic and intolerant "vanguard" that monopolizes all of the machinery of power.

Now then, the question we must ask is: Will the Nicaraguan people tolerate this outrage and support this undisguised attempt to strip them of their sovereign power and to determine their destiny?

Travelers arriving from Nicaragua report that the political situation there is touchy, that there is mounting opposition to oppressive measures and that the Social Democratic, Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, Social Christian and Democratic Conservative parties are being joined by more and more citizens, who fought the government of the Somoza family not to replace it with an even more closed and inhuman tyranny but to move towards an open, pluralist and democratic society.

Hence, the question that remains unanswered is: Will the agents of Soviet totalitarianism succeed in imposing on Nicaraguans a dictatorship similar to Cuba's, Vietnam's or Cambodia's?

Developments in the immediate future will provide us with the answers. Meanwhile, Commander Ortega's statement on "elections Nicaraguan-style" will greatly please those who naively or deliberately have been insisting that Sandinism is a democratizing force.

The facts are in and they could not be more eloquent....

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CSO: 3010

PCD, MDN CRITICIZE FSLN DECISION ON ELECTIONS

End of Pluralism Feared

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Aug 80 pp 1,12

[Text] The PCD [Democratic Conservative Party] of Nicaragua views with profound surprise and concern the Pronouncement of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], read by the head of the Sandinist Army, Commander Humberto Ortega, at the Saturday 23 August rally, organized--it was said--to honor the literacy campaign workers, but turned, in fact, into an act of partisan political propaganda.

The FSLN Pronouncement, in announcing of its own accord, as it does, that there will be no elections in Nicaragua until 1985 and that the FSLN is the proprietor of the government, poses the serious problem of a de facto, fundamentally unlawful, situation wherein a group exercises a power without legal limitations of any kind and over the Government Junta which, according to the fundamental legal documents of the new state, represents and exercises the civil power in that state in the view of the Nicaraguan people and in the view of the nations of the world.

The FSLN communique states in its point 4: "Having come into power, the FSLN, in its capacity as the real vanguard and as the leader of the Nicaraguan people, decided to install a Government Junta..." The Revolution and the government, then, according to this statement, are the property of the FSLN. These words are moreover contrary to the historical facts, in that, as is well known, the Government Junta was organized in Costa Rica 1 month before 19 July and as the outcome of the Puntarenas Pact, to provide representation within the said Junta for political sectors that were not identified with the FSLN but that had participated decisively in the Revolution, and to thus recognize the pluralistic nature of that body.

The pluralistic nature of the Revolution and of the Government Junta is expressly set forth in that Junta's initial proclamation of 18 June 1979, which states among other concepts: "We announce that the government now constituted with the full backing of the FSLN and of the nation's other democratic forces, all of which were belligerently involved in the final struggle against dictatorship, will institute action...etc."

Opposite the FSLN's gradual absorption of power, from its totalistic identification of the official bodies and assets of the state with those of its own partisan Sandinist organization to its Pronouncement of 23 August, in which it factitiously positions itself over the Government Junta and the Council of State and assumes sovereignty over the state, we hereby make known to the Nicaraguan people and to the peoples of the world:

1. Tnat the vague and imprecise manner in which it treats the electoral process does not satisfy the requirements of fully guaranteeing "... the right of all Nicaraguans to participation in the political process and universal suffrage..." (Point I.1 of the Government Platform);

2. That we reiterate our recognition of the National Reconstruction Government Junta as the highest authority of the state and the embodiment of the pluralistic spirit of our Revolution, and of the FSLN as the military force subordinate to the civil government;

3. That the sole concept that emerges clearly from the Pronouncement we are criticizing is the FSLN's own Marxist-Leninist concept of democracy;

4. That despite the foregoing, the PCD will continue its organizational effort to be prepared for the ideological and civic confrontation that must result in an electoral process in accordance with the true concept of western democracy;

5. That meanwhile the PCD will continue demanding:

a) Promulgation of the Law on Political Parties and Political Rights and Responsibilities of citizens;

b) Promulgation of the Law on Identity Cards and its effective implementation;

c) Promulgation of the Electoral Law and the corresponding Electoral Registry with counseling from Costa Rica, Peru and Venezuela;

d) Promulgation of a law that regulates the operation of all municipalities and provides for the holding of simultaneous municipal elections throughout the nation;

e) The holding of elections to install a Constituent National Assembly for the purpose of promulgating the new Political Constitution of Nicaragua;

f) The holding of elections to name the supreme authorities of the republic;

g) Unrestricted freedom of the press and elimination of the television monopoly and confiscated radios now in the hands of the FSLN;

h) Prohibition against political proselytizing by members of the Armed Forces;

6. That the PCD will hold the required consultations with the nation's other democratic parties to seek concurrences in specific plans for the implementation of the program mentioned in the immediately preceding numbered paragraph;

7. That the PCD is fully confident that in a climate of broad freedom the Nicaraguan people will be capable of choosing and implementing a Western democratic system as a result of an honest, effective and free electoral process;

8. That the PCD condemns as abusive the order to enlist all "brigadistas" in the 19 July Sandinist Youth, an FSLN-sponsored organization, when the vast majority of the youth joined the literacy campaign without any ideological commitment and inspired only by a patriotic ideal of commitment to the illiterate urban and rural populations;

9. That the PCD repudiates all adventuristic armed movements that would only play into the hands of the Marxist-Leninist scheme, which has need of such movements to further strengthen its politicomilitary apparatus.

Managua, 26 August 1980

[signed]:

Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua
God - Order - Justice
National Executive Council
Clemente Guido, National Coordinator
Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, Political Secretary

Acts of Demagogy Predicted

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Aug 80 pp 1,5

[Text] In a meeting of the National Council of the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement] held at noon at its headquarters, the FSLN document read by Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra on 23 August was analyzed.

MDN leaders indicated that their analysis will have to be discussed in great detail with lawyers and leaders not only of its own organization but also those of the nation's other concurring democratic parties, such as the PSCN [Nicaraguan Social Christian Party], the PCD [Democratic Conservative Party], the PSD [Social Democratic Party] and the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement].

By 1600 hours the same day, Monday 25 August, at the headquarters of the PSD in Managua, invitations had been sent out to the leaders of all the above-mentioned political organizations to analyze the FSLN document, which, according to MDN leaders, contains proposals for supposedly leading

the people toward a popularly elected government, but whose content, in the MDN view, is underlain by legal lacunae that must be clarified and conveyed in clearly understandable terms to the sectors interested in instituting a democratic, free and secret electoral process devoid of manipulations in Nicaragua.

Objective Analysis

The MDN affirmed through its most representative spokesmen that its analysis is objective from the political standpoint though not from the ideological one, because it fully respects the political ideologies of all the revolutionary movements and in this case that of the FSLN; but that the analysis itself is part of a study on the political consequences that could ensue from the subject document, which in part states that the FSLN will decide in 1984 who is eligible to be part of the government that is to be installed in 1985 but that such government will in any case have to be made up of members of the FSLN itself.

The MDN spokesman expressed the fear that an act of demagogy is under way, which would negate the process.

Election By Proclamation and People's Democracy

Within the MDN, there is close consensus among its leaders. There is a vast difference between election by proclamation and true democracy, they say in commenting on Sandinist democracy as it is defined in the FSLN document when it asserts: "These elections are those being imposed by you, by the working people, by the National Directorate of this Revolution. These are elections to improve the revolutionary government, but not to haggle over who holds the power here, because the power is held by the people through their vanguard and their own National Directorate, that of the FSLN." (LA PRENSA, p 12, col 7. "Sandinist Democracy," Monday, 25 August 1980).

The FSLN document, say the MDN leaders, also contains the following statements: "Moreover, you have won the right not only to elect your best men but also to remove them from office if they fail to perform their revolutionary duty as true vanguard militants of this process. This is a democracy to elect and to remove from office, to improve the Sandinist process."

This is viewed by some political leaders as the signaling of a self-perpetuating dictatorship with the right to appoint and to remove. These views, however, are only part of the political analysis to be drawn up by the National Council of the MDN and discussed with the others of the concurring Nicaraguan democratic parties, which are the PSD, the PSC, the MDN and the PCD, in the next few hours.

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RELIGIOUS GROUPS EVALUATE PARTICIPATION IN LITERACY CAMPAIGN

Commander Nunez' Speech

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 31 Aug 80 p 3

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez T. delivered during the National Congress of Religious held at the Teresian College under the sponsorship of CONFER (Nicaraguan Conference of Religious); date not given]

[Text] It will be some time before the world completely understands the scope and projection of the National Literacy Crusade in all their depth. We are certain that, a few years hence, many people will still be asking how, within a mere 13 months of the revolutionary victory, our people were able to perform successfully a second feat of the magnitude of the National Literacy Campaign.

However, we realize that the response to that question is implicit therein: This beautiful plan became a reality, because it was taken on by the entire people of Sandino, who fully understood what literacy means to their future.

Our youth, our laborers, our rural workers, our vanguard teachers and the organized women constituted irreducible bulwarks of that great army which penetrated the most remote corners of Nicaragua, carrying literature and a conscience founded upon parts of our own history, and observing, often in their most dreadful forms, the great want, the results of exploitation and the backwardness of centuries of domination.

A Battle for All the People

Just as they did during the war against the dictatorship, our people, through their various organizations, took on each one of the tasks established as a requirement for literacy with revolutionary responsibility and dedication. The holding of workshops, the taking of surveys, the conscienticization regarding the importance of the crusade among the most backward sectors, the liaison work, the transportation, the complicated maneuvers for supplies and logistic backup, the necessary coordination, supervision and technical training, the security and defense requirements and the teaching of reading

and writing itself were tasks which united our people in a vast, unanimous effort, consolidating their transforming, revolutionary status, and strengthening their national, Sandinist identity.

A plan of this scope, even if one disregards its goals and considers only the number of persons involved, is a great challenge, and entails the investment of sizable material and technical resources. Our revolution has undertaken the National Literacy Crusade while still involved in the most difficult economic situation, with a productive infrastructure that is only beginning the process of recovery, and amid the dreadful conditions caused by dependence and backwardness, and exacerbated by the destructive rage which marked the dictatorship in its final death throes, and by the unbounded greed of the genocidal dictator and his followers at the time of their shameful flight.

Hence, the generous support and solidarity which several sectors of the international community have lent to our great crusade are of extreme importance. Every contribution, however small, meant the surmounting of another obstacle in the march, now virtually a victorious one, toward the eradication of illiteracy from Nicaragua. This Literacy Crusade, while constituting an act of historic justice for tens of thousands of underprivileged people, has also united several sectors of the international community in a joint effort which has proven beyond any doubt the real possibility of cooperation and solidarity among different peoples, entities, religious communities, governments, etc. We are certain that this is an experience which will have major, positive repercussions for all peoples staunchly committed to the pursuit of the highest levels of material, social, political and cultural progress.

CNA Strengthened National, Sandinist Identity

We have said that the National Literacy Crusade has consolidated the revolutionary status, and has strengthened the national, Sandinist identity of our people. This is one of the immediate, palpable effects of the National Literacy Campaign. The 5 months that have elapsed since the departure of our brigade members have proven to be a period of a vast constant assembly wherein, over the length and breadth of the country, there have been the most beneficial debates and exchanges in terms of the indestructible unity of Sandino's people, and an understanding of our historic-social situation and of the tasks that the revolution has established. In this respect, progress has been made in forming an overall view of our society and its individual features, which will necessarily result in guaranteeing the most objective and clearcut criteria, as opposed to the distorted, subjective and spurious arguments put forth by the enemies of the revolution.

The National Literacy Crusade is, right now, an indestructible example (and not the only one) of the profoundly democratic, popular and revolutionary nature of our process. It also constitutes an example of the strengthening of national unity which our vanguard has fostered and will continue to foster, for the benefit of the great majority of Nicaraguans.

The Educational Projection

Over the long term, the scope of the National Literacy Crusade will be considerable. Actually, with the integration of tens of thousands of urban and rural workers into the national educational process, the groundwork is being laid for the future advancement, in terms of quality and technical skills, of the human resources for production. The demands for modernization of our industry and agriculture could never be met if our producers and our workers had no opportunity for access to higher levels of technical training and qualifications. In this respect, the National Literacy Crusade represents the historic break in one of the obstacles that had been impeding the development of our productive forces.

Also, it is important to stress that the doors have been opened for access to higher levels of political consciousness, participation and choice. Our laborers, our farmers, the workers of our country who were kept in apathy and resignation toward their oppressive situation have, with literacy, made a more firm decision to traverse the path which will inevitably lead them to shape and become masters of their own destiny; the path opened up with sweat and blood by our heroes and martyrs, and indicated and opened, one centimeter after another, by our Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Many aspects of our activity for transformation within the framework of the Sandinist Popular Revolution will be determined by literacy.

From these past 5 months of hard work will stem the most decisive lessons and experience for devising a new concept of education, no longer in terms of an ideological determination, but also based on concrete practice.

In the great Literacy Crusade, the goals of education and the content of education in the new Nicaragua are reflected in a practical way, which will necessarily have to be systematized and adapted to the general features resulting from our own reality.

The New School

Elitist education has ended in our country; contemplative and socially idle education has ended in our country; because the storm of expectations produced by the National Literacy Campaign demands a response, and demands fulfillment, insofar as we are able to provide it. It will be necessary to link study with work and, why not, work with study. An agronomist who has never had muddy boots, and who has been trained with textbooks that perhaps reflect developed societies, with resources, is of little use to us. We need an agronomist who is aware of our limitations, who knows that he will sometimes have to invent, because our resources are limited, who is familiar with the work habits of our farmers, and who considers himself another worker, and not a foreman. And such an agronomist cannot be trained within the four walls of a university classroom alone.

We need teachers who are aware of the fact that many of our children and adults find it difficult to learn because they are undernourished, because they are suffering from diseases that have never been treated, and because they bear the responsibility for working along with their parents on the farm tasks, selling newspapers on the streets of our cities, etc. And such a teacher cannot be trained exclusively in classrooms either.

We need doctors with a political, or at least a social consciousness, who realize that, historically, only a very small rich minority has had access to good hospitals, treatment and medicine; doctors who are aware that their duty lies where they are most needed, and not just where they earn the most, or where the working conditions and facilities are better.

In short, we need technicians, professionals, skilled workers and administrators who are conscious of our reality, identified with our people, and willing to occupy their place in the process of transformations being spurred on by the revolution.

The motivations will also have to change. It is the responsibility of each one of us to become trained in the professions, trades or careers in which we shall be most useful to our people, to the fatherland and to the revolution.

We know that you who were brigade members formerly and who are now victorious forces, triumphant in attaining the goals of literacy, have had an experience which has made you better equipped to understand these things. Nevertheless, you have an obligation to convey that understanding to other sectors, and to be active, productive elements, and part of the process of change.

Each one of us is important, although not irreplaceable; each one of us has a task to perform in relation to the progress of the revolution in its various areas.

New Tasks for the Youth

Returning to education, it must be understood that there will be thousands upon thousands of youths and adults who will be enrolled in school, and that in our difficult economic situation, the volumes of free education entail vast outlays; and, therefore, that every resource must be preserved with particular care, but that, essentially, we must all contribute to the strengthening of our educational system, so as to enable it to really discharge in its entirety the function assigned to it by the revolutionary process.

This means commitments of various types for the youth, for students, and for teachers and professors.

We must work in an austere manner, something that is not related merely to wasting materials, but also to the squandering of technical and human resources. We must work in a responsible manner, which means performing

tasks with maximum efficiency and commitment. We must take precautions, especially among the youth, against any signs of arrogance or unruliness. We are referring to the attitude that they will have to assume once they return to their classrooms.

We cannot afford to convert the experience that has been acquired in the crusade into a excluding factor with respect to those who did not participate. That would mean nullifying one of the most important aspects of the experience. It is our duty to pass on that experience, with humility and security, to those who did not have it, and to convey to them the new combative spirit of dedication to the revolutin which has come into existence during these months of close coexistence with the sectors of our people that have traditionally been most alienated and exploited. We must bring them increasingly close to the revolution and its tasks, instead of assuming attitudes of rejection.

We must ward off the conflicts that might occur between students and teachers, and make it clearly understood that those forces can join together to strengthen an educational system that will become transformed until it gives rise to the genuine education which our people require.

There will be differences (we cannot be unrealistic or misguided), because we know that our youth is like that: an army of young people who have gained great experience, but who could still become more mature.

We must also see to it that this esteem, this appreciation, this highlighting, this encouragement that we have given them, this love that we have felt in adopting measures to protect them from the action of the counterrevolutionaries, and this place that they have won in the hearts of the people will serve to intensify the tasks of the revolution and the pressure for education, and not for confrontations, or to put the youth (once he is in the educational process) in a position that is merely one of challenging the instructors, or to give him an attitude seeking to exclude those who did not go to teach reading and writing, instead of joining that group, or aimed at depriving the instructors who did not go to teach reading and writing of authority.

It is important that we be clearly aware of this possibility as one of the tasks following literacy.

The teachers, in turn, bear responsibility for constantly maintaining an attitude of self-improvement, which will make them increasingly deserving of the respect of the youth, their students, who will never again be the children who come to listen to the teacher's wisdom with fascination. Our youth is and will be developing an increasingly intensive spirit of criticism which, rather than being repressed, must be channeled in a positive direction.

Whether our national educational system meets the undeferrable goals that it has established depends largely on the integration of the teachers, students and educational authorities as a whole, on the basis of respect and shared interests on behalf of the people and the progress of the revolution.

The Role of Christians in Our Struggle

You have participated in the crusade as Christians, and many who were not in this category before have, in an honorable manner, won the right to be considered part of Sandino's people, and of the teachings of our heroes and martyrs. As we have reiterated on countless occasions, there is no contradiction involved therein; because the Sandinist movement has ceased to be a mystique, a theory, an essence and a combative legacy within an organization, and has been accepted by all our people as an expression of their own struggles, upon having fought under the banners of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], the militant, anti-imperialist, historic-political heir of the father of the anti-imperialist popular revolution, Augusto Cesar Sandino.

From its beginnings, our revolution has been deeply attached to the faithful Christians of Nicaragua and the continent, as well as to other religious groups.

And it was men and women of this status, and groups and movements that, in the heat of battle, managed to be on the side of our people when they were waging the final battle for liberty; some on the battlefield, and others in the international struggle, demanding the solidarity of peoples and, all of them, Christians, denouncing the criminal genocide perpetrated by the regime which was the enemy of the people.

It was actual deeds which were the most convincing evidence that those recorded here were on the side of the people, and examples in our own land of the participation of Christians in the process of overthrowing the dictatorship and in the victory itself.

The funds which they obtained to make it possible to contribute to the building of clandestine clinics in anticipation of the final uprising were a fact; as were the efforts made (through hand-distributed propaganda) to enable our people to understand their own situation; the efforts to develop the capacity of the mass organizations; the efforts to denounce the crimes of the tyrant (with support from all the congregations, from every national and international Christian movement and from all organizations).

Formerly, they were on our side in a thousand ways; now they have become an active participant in the literacy. Brothers, you may be sure of one thing: The place that the people have given them is exactly in the middle of their hearts.

We are certain that you understand the literacy campaign as we understand it. And you are part of this people, and have assumed responsibility for your tasks as Nicaraguans and as Christians.

The Revolutionary Christians Are Part of the Sandinist People

On 23 August, many of the arguments put forth in an opportunist manner by some were dispelled. With joy, we saw a large number of religious women comrades marching along with ANDEN, and raising their fists in satisfaction at an obligation fulfilled, as a sign of their willingness to undertake new tasks on behalf of our people.

And we mention this because we consider it a good idea to point it out, not because we were surprised. Many of us, during the difficult days of the struggle, noted the backing and participation of Christian religious groups and sectors. We know about their dedication to the cause of the people, to the struggle for national sovereignty and independence, and to the struggle against backwardness, poverty and exploitation.

We say yes, we are not confused. We know where the Christians are, the true Christians for whom Christianity is not a habit, but a way of living and fulfilling oneself. Those Christians are you, comrades, who were formerly brigade members and who are revolutionaries forever. With those Christians we have not discussed alliances nor anything of the kind, simply because one cannot discuss alliances, because religion is a reality in our country and Latin America, and simply because Christians are an integral part of this revolution of the people of Sandino, the man who managed to embody the national dignity and the struggle of all the people at a certain time in our history, leaving us an eternal legacy of dignity, patriotism and struggle on behalf of the cause of the oppressed.

It is, as Ricardo Morales Aviles explained brilliantly, a fact that, "When we say revolutionaries, we are referring to the fighter who has probed into the heart of the people, their traditions and their history, and has assumed the burden of their sufferings, learning to act with ease in their environment, and willing to fight to the point of martyrdom for their cause: to fight and overturn the world, so as to put it into the people's hands."

These are the conditions that we must develop and intensify each day. The crusade has afforded you an opportuntiy, and you have not been frightened. You have known the sufferings of the people, you have acted in their environment, and you have been willing to pursue martyrdom, because you have not abandoned your stations when faced with the threat of the criminal, counter-revolutionary gangs.

It is incumbent on us to urge you to continue, and not to stop; to live fully each day your commitment to the people's cause; to strive to make it possible to fulfill the expectations created by literacy; to make the inequalities dispappear; and to enable every working citizen of this country to enjoy decent levels of health, housing, education, nutrition, culture and recreation.

For the heroes and martyrs of the struggle for liberation of the oppressed, and for the martyrs of the literacy campaign, let us strengthen the national,

anti-imperialist unity, let us intensify the popular, democratic nature of the Sandinist revolution, and we shall be giving rise to a new education in Nicaragua, the very type which will lead the people toward becoming the leaders and masters of their own history.

Free fatherland or death!

Nuns Relate Experiences

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 31 Aug 80 p 10

[Text] A deep reflection on the features of Christ in this revolutionary process was the theme that marked the third day of the Congress of the National Conference of Religious taking place at the Teresian College.

The reports were influenced by the beautiful experience that the Christians had in the wonderful literacy campaign, wherein they became thoroughly aware that now, more than ever, the option of the Church must be directed definitely toward the underprivileged classes.

Father Jose Ignacio Gonzalez Fauz collected all the views of the religious who were in the mountains, and made a remarkable summary of that living experience with the poor Christ.

Father Gonzalez Fauz depicted Christ as incarnate in the reality of the downtrodden, the underprivileged and the thousand-times exploited farmer from the mountains.

Christians were called upon to increase their efforts for the advancement of the whole person, and to restore the values of this class, which was incredibly neglected by the previous system.

At the important religious forum, one continued to hear statements of encouragement and support for the revolutionary process, which is seeking genuine changes in this country.

The nuns Maria Jesus Arcas and Marimer Zepeda, the latter a native of Mexico, in speaking to EL NUEVO DIARIO, declared that their experiences in the mountains had made them more inclined to direct the Church toward the oppressed.

They pointed out that the present active participation of religious in the major projects of the revolution should be manifested, as it was in the case of the great literacy crusade.

Sister Maria Jesus Arcas said: "Just before the great crusade, we religious had remained concentrated in the large cities, and hence one of the most significant aspects of this experience was that we turned to share a beautiful experience with our brothers the farmers."

The CONFER Congress continued, with extensive participation by over 300 religious from all over the country.

Marxist Opposition Encountered

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Aug 80 p 12

[Text] The Nicaraguan Conference of Religious (CONFER) is holding a congress to assess the participation of religious in the National Literacy Campaign, at the Teresian College; and LA PRENSA assigned a reporter to interview the religious.

The Congress is entitled "The New Features of Christ in Literacy." They said: "We do not want this topic to be misinterpreted; we are referring to the Christ of the Gospel, who said, 'I have come that you may have life, and have it abundantly.'"

Marxist-Leninist Cadres

In response to a question regarding the difficulty that they encountered in giving witness to their Christian faith during the literacy campaign, they said that, at first, several dogmatic Marxist-Leninist "cadres" had posed obstacles but, upon realizing the Christian idiosyncracies of the farmers, they had to withdraw, according to Sister Martha D. Frech, who said that then they were able to hold religious ceremonies such as Holy Mass, and Holy Week, which was celebrated more devoutly than in previous years: in short, the liturgical ceremonies associated with the Catholic faith.

Uriel Molina Holds Meetings

Father Edwin Maradiaga reported that meetings between members of Evangelical sects and Catholic priests had been requested by the Evangelical pastors, in order to learn about the Catholic interpretation of the Bible, and Father Uriel Molina leads them every Wednesday.

They Reaffirm Councils

They reaffirmed Vatican II, Medellin and Puebla, and the preferential option on behalf of the poor. They recalled the pastoral letter from the bishops of Nicaragua on the occasion of the National Literacy Campaign, backing it and recognizing it as a project lending dignity to the spirit. In it, the bishops called upon parents, farmers and instructors of reading and writing to carry forward the task, with the Christian commitment to teaching and giving witness to Christian life by their actions, and with liberating education, to create the "new man."

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END

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PAPER VIEWS ARGENTINE-BRAZILIAN RAPPROCHEMENT

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 23 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Summit Meetings"]

[Text] When President Gen Joao Figueiredo of the Federal Republic of Brazil visited Argentina last May, we noted that there could have been no other reasons for that meeting than those publicly announced by the rulers of both countries. At that time, the underlying goal was the reconciliation of national viewpoints on the construction of the Upper Parana dams.

But now, aside from meeting the requirements of protocol formalities, the Argentine chief of state's presence in Brazil adds other factors of bilateral interest, especially as concerns nuclear energy and then others, of importance but less so. Based on statements that have been published in the Argentine national news media, an agreement on this matter "may lead the two countries to maintain an independent stand against the big powers." At this time, we are not going to made a value judgment on the details; rather, we will refrain from offering our opinion until some other time.

Prior to General Videla's statement, via Minister of Foreign Affairs Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and the Casa Rosada's ambassador to Brazil, Brazil and Argentina had signed agreements relating to various aspects of scientific and technological activities, documents among which is an agreement on atomic affairs.

While there has been an attempt to lessen the importance of the issue, at least they intend to consider aspects relating to the joint defense of the Atlantic which, according to the opinion of experts, has achieved geostrategic significance.

Elsewhere, Brazilian sources have commented on an exchange of notes of mutual concession in connection with the chance Argentina will have to engage in its gigantic and powerful neighbor's market as of 1983 through utilization of a gas pipeline which would bring large amounts of natural gas to the border town of Uruguayana. According to these sources, Argentina will propose the sale of 10 million cubic feet during 8 months of each year and 5 million during the remaining 4 months.

In any event, for this area of the Americas it would appear to be very important for the two geographically biggest and economically most highly developed nations to reach lasting agreements that will be beneficial for their neighbors — among which we figure — as well as for the hemisphere as a whole.

All this reminds us that in the not very distant past Argentine-Brazilian rivalry, which led smaller nations to adopt what was referred to as "pendulum politics," was manifest. Fifteen years ago, that struggle for power lost its impetus. With impressive indices, Brazil has demonstrated its notable economic and industrial growth and, as Henry Kissinger in his time said, has turned itself into "an emerging world power."

The policy of summit meetings among American and Latin-American rulers is a good one not only for those who play the leading roles in them, but also for other nations in the Americas.

That is why we stress the point at this time.

11,466
CSO: 3010

GOVERNMENT TO REVIEW INVESTMENT LAW

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 22 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Attraction of capital to be promoted.

The minister of industry and trade, aviation technologist Mario Guzman Moreno, announced yesterday that the National Reconstruction Administration would revise the General Investment Law for the purpose of promoting the attraction of capital which the country requires for its development.

In an interview granted to PRESENCIA, the minister of industry said that the present investment law has accomplished its purpose but that in the course of time it has become outdated.

He said that the government wants to lay emphasis on industrial promotion and development, the attraction of capital for the creation of new industries and, consequently, the generation of new jobs which the people of the nation urgently need.

Minister Guzman Moreno and Undersecretary of Trade Eduardo Noda Pizarro anticipated that revision of the investment law would not only encourage foreign investments, but also provide incentives for Bolivian private activities. "The investment law must be turned into a suitable instrument for our country's policy of economic and social development and this is what the government has indicated to us so that it may be implemented as soon as possible," the minister said.

$500 Million in Investments

He spoke of the role the present investment law has played, pointing out that it has facilitated the activization of the country's economy, but that "what is now needed is a readjustment to the new situation the nation is going through."

As an example, he cited the fact that, from 1971 to date, the investment law has promoted investments amounting to over $500 million as a result of the registration of almost 400 new industrial projects.

He said that the production operations engaged in with the aid of this law have generated 1,600 new jobs in different parts of the country.

Agricultural and Industrial Development

Asked about which economic and production sectors would be favored by revision of the investment law, Minister Guzman explained that generally speaking all sectors would be encouraged, but that particular priority would be granted those projects involving agricultural and industrial development.

He noted that the country has to process its natural resources in greater amounts to channel them into exports and that it also needs a policy of selective replacement of imports.

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YPFB SEEKS ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO IMPLEMENT NEW METHODS

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 Aug 80 p 6

[Text] The mining of Bolivian hydrocarbons is getting more and more technically complicated and this involves the need for increasing investments and improving the technical resources of the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB).

This opinion was voiced last week by administrators of this state enterprise during a tour they made of several districts to inaugurate a number of projects.

In a detailed report on YPFB prospects made to the president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, experts from that enterprise said that, during the last 5-year period, there has been a notable change in the quality of the hydrocarbons that have been found, a situation which also raises the possibility that we may have to import oil to meet the needs of the domestic market.

The fact that, during the past few years, a tendency to find more and more oil condensate and gas rather than heavy crude oil has been observed which has forced them to incorporate major modifications into drilling systems in use and to introduce some alternatives in refining methods.

While between 1975 and 1979 gas reserves which were discovered rose by about 25 percent, oil reserves remained unchanged. This situation will not change unless prospecting is substantially increased.

But the quality of the liquid hydrocarbons has changed. During the period cited, the condensate (a very light oil) content rose from 47 to 70 percent; that is, the heavy crude oil content dropped from 53 to 30 percent.

Due to the situation, the YPFB decided to install gas plants adjacent to the producing wells. These plants separate the natural gas from the condensate and make possible better utilization of the products.

During the refining process, difficulties arise due to the fact that the amount of heavy fuels (diesel, kerosene and others) that can be extracted from the condensate grows smaller and smaller.

"While prospecting operations have been completed insofar as is possible for the YPFB, it is necessary and possible to step up our prospecting and, to do so, we require more support from the government," the YPFB experts said.

They reported that the results obtained are optimal, since they compare favorably with international averages. Of the 50 wells drilled during the past 10 years, 12 have produced positive results.

According to the national balance sheet, since oil operations have begun 227 wells have been drilled, 37 of which have produced positive results.

The YPFB informants said that it was impossible to drill any more wells because the rigs are worn out and because of the lack of financial resources. "We have only four old rigs and cannot continue to operate," they maintained.

As an example, they cited the case of El Espino where a rig is being used to drill a new producing well. This has caused a postponement of other prospecting plans.

Generally speaking, President Garcia Meza accepted the proposals made by the YPFB spokesment and announced that, as regards its energy policy, the government's immediate plans will be concentrated on the next series of negotiations for a rise in price of the natural gas that is sold to Argentina and on the resumption of discussions on exporting that product to Brazil.

He said that the YPFB "can and must be a real pillar of support for the national economy," in promising government support for plans for technical and financial restoration.

New plant: This is a photo of the new gas-compression plant, built in Caigua (Tarija), which will serve to expand the capacity of the Santa Cruz-Yacuiba gas pipeline.

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M-19 REJECTS PRESIDENT'S AMNESTY PROPOSALS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 15 Aug 80 Sec A pp 1, 8

[Article by EL TIEMPO editor German Santamaria: "M-19 Will Not Accept Any Type of Amnesty"]

[Text] M-19 will not accept the amnesty bill introduced by President Turbay Ayala, not even if it were to be applied to those convicted or being tried for crimes of subversion, according to an announcement made by that movement to Representative Simon Bossa Lopez and four Bogota journalists who were kidnapped Wednesday night.

At the same time, Representative Simon Bossa Lopez revealed to the newsmen and members of the M-19 command that it was intended to make major reforms in the amnesty bill, so that it would also cover those tried and convicted of crimes of subversion. This information from the sponsor of the bill is in contrast to the proposition of the government, which offers amnesty only to subversives who have not been charged nor convicted.

"But if the Colombian Government really carries forward a social type reform, then we shall be in a position to revise our stand, and subject ourselves to amnesty," remarked a young man in military garb, his face covered with a kerchief in the colors of the M-19 movement's flag.

Both the radical position of M-19 and the explosive statement made by the congressman from the coast were the two most important disclosures during the abduction, captivity and press conference on the night before last, incidents in which the M-19 command known as Carlos Arturo Sandoval, the aforementioned congressman, the newsmen Jorge Rincon and Jaime Ortiz Alvear from the Caracol chain, Jorge Parga and the author of this article, both from the EL TIEMPO newspaper establishment, were protagonists.

About dawn yesterday, somewhere in Bogota, when pressured by the newsmen to define the type of transformation that they were proposing to the Colombian Government, another masked man also in military dress declared: "This is not a communist revolution, but merely changes that a government can make quite readily if it is really liberal."

The same M-19 member remarked: "We are not asking for the abolishment of private property, which is the essence of capitalism, but simply for a democratic government which will break off the dependence on imperialism and do away with the monopolies."

Surrounding Representative Bossa Lopez who, together with the representative from Tolima, Dario Ortiz Vidales, is the sponsor of the amnesty bill currently being discussed in Congress, those who appeared to be the heads of the Carlos Arturo Sandoval Valero command that carried out the operation for this massive kidnapping which they named 'Operation People's Rights', gave notice that, "M-19 did not get involved in this to be later given amnesty or legalized, among other reasons because we are already legal, since we have our families, our professions and our place in society."

When asked whether they had flatly rejected the government bill, one of the M-19 members, numbering seven in all, six men and one woman, said: "No, we consider it rather important. But what is fundamental is not amnesty for individuals or groups that have risen up in arms. What is important is that the amnesty bill serve to carry forward a national debate which will end with social amnesty."

When the newsmen pressed further for them to state the time and conditions under which M-19 would lay down its arms, the seven in uniform were unanimous in stating: "So long as the conditions which produce subversion exist, we shall continue to exist."

Expanding upon this remark, the masked man noted: "It would be of no use if we were to surrender the weapons tomorrow. The people would continue to demand social reforms."

Bossa Announces Reforms

About midnight, in that rectangular room, surrounded by a handful of armed men, one of whom never put down a hand grenade, what shocked the newsmen forced to attend this clandestine press conference was the announcements made by Simon Bossa Lopez, who was kidnapped at the doors of the National Congress at 1500 hours last Thursday by a man and woman who claimed to be journalists from CROMOS.

All of a sudden, speaking in a genial but tense manner, Bossa Lopez declared: "I think that the bill as it has been introduced is defective and, if it is passed, it would be completely unworkable; because it would not achieve the government's goals, which are those of peace and harmony in the country."

Continuing his dissertation, heard by the M-19 command and the kidnapped newsmen, Bossa Lopez said: "This is an incomplete bill, because it leaves out those who have been arrested or convicted of crimes of subversion."

"Dario Ortiz and I are working on a bill that would cover everyone, both those who have been tried and convicted and those who are fugitives," commented the congressman from the coast, who then put forth a proposition which, in that place and that time, and under those circumstances, coincided with the overall proposal of the Carlos Arturo Sandoval Valero command: "The country's ills are long-standing and, in order to change them, structural reforms are needed, both in the economic area and the social and cultural area."

While speaking, Bossa Lopez, wearing an impeccable black suit, with a white shirt and red tie, commented on the experience that both he and the four journalists being held there were having, by saying: "This is an historic occasion for a great national understanding because, since the time when Dario Ortiz Vidales and I accepted the responsibility for the amnesty bill, we have publicized our desire to listen in an open and unsuspicious manner to all persons having an interest in the bill."

Looking indiscriminately at the three men in military uniform surrounding that small table at the time, Simon Bossa Lopez declared: "I hail this opportunity that M-19 is offering us. I am a man who is receptive to all kinds of concerns. And I think that, for those who are fighting with weapons, prompted by altruistic motives, it would be very good to have a law that would enable them to become associated with the society as an overt, determined opposition."

The Document

The foregoing statements were made after the M-19 command gave the newsmen and the congressman from the coast a leaflet entitled "M-19 Proposal for a Time That Requires Dialog," at about 2300 hours.

On the table which Bossa Lopez and the leaders of the command were facing, there were 10 copies of this report, addressed to the same number of Bogota news media. It was a 35-page leaflet, printed offset, with a plastic cover on which the title was inscribed in gold lettering. Generally speaking, the leaflet, worded with correct grammatical construction but in which the journalist found three spelling errors, resembled a manager's report submitted to the board of directors of a business firm.

The proposals contained in the document given to Representative Simon Bossa Lopez and the journalists who had been abducted coincide with those contained in a notice published by the newspaper EL ESPECTADOR in the edition issued yesterday, the very day on which the involuntary attendees at the press conference held by M-19 were released.

In the first part of the document, it is stated that "The seizure of the Dominican Embassy was an incident of indisputable significance, complications and consequences, which are impossible to gage in their entirety even today,

but which allow us to assert, without any presumptuousness, that they are bringing about many of the current political events."

In this regard, they cite the position assumed by Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, former President Pastrana and Belisario Betancur, stating: "The operation served to make the political atmosphere more bearable, to curb the excesses of the repression and to jolt the stubbornness of the reactionaries."

They express the view that the seizure evoked sympathy for the movement among the popular masses, and that the government used the solution to the seizure converting it into a government victory. The document states: "We admit that we were incapable of countering the government's false claim to victory entirely."

They add that the seizure made significant contributions to national political life, because the reactionary sectors agreed that the country "is falling into an abyss."

They note that other events of great importance to the country's political life were the national strike and the human rights forum; and they announce that they have the capacity to perform actions similar to the occupation of the embassy, but believe that this is a time for political rather than military action.

They are of the opinion that the solution at present is "a patriotic and democratic understanding, to seek the changes which will guarantee the people's prosperity."

They subsequently criticize the amnesty bill because, they claim, it is limited; and they say that, if it is to be genuine, three things are necessary: 1. the release of the political prisoners; 2. the return of the Army to the barracks; and, 3. a substantial change in the present structure of the country.

The document criticizes the traditional parties, and makes an appeal to Congress to reassume its legislative function, declaring: "The political decision-making centers are sliding toward the military barracks."

After stating there that, "This very day, we were going to meet, Dario Ortiz Vidales and I, to arrange for the first changes in the bill," Representative Simon Bossa Lopez remarked: "This is a serious, well conceived document, and a diagnosis of the country's real situation. It is also a message for the country and the Congress, advising them to reflect on the seriousness of the problem that we are experiencing."

To supplement the idea being expressed by the congressman at that time, one of the M-19 members commented: "Yes, but it is a problem that cannot be solved even by pardoning the individuals who are currently being held in

the jails, just as prominent persons such as Belisario Betancur, General Matallana and the clergy have already admitted. They are all in agreement that if there is no large-scale amnesty for the Colombian people, the problem will not be solved."

Leafing through the report, the one who appeared to be the top-ranking commander of the operation there noted: "It is a fact that we would like to put ourselves to the test legally in the country. However, for the present, we cannot fall into the trap set by President Turbay, in trying to convert the problem of amnesty into the nation's main problem. That is not a fact, because it affects only those of us who are fighting, and not the Colombian people as a whole, who are the ones suffering from the problems and the exploitation."

After lending color to his political discourse with the statement that M-19 supports the 1986 World Cup event, and that "we are also expecting to gain it ourselves," the chief of the command which conducted the military operation stated: "To be specific, we make amnesty contingent upon the government's undertaking of reforms in the country. For example, things such as the failure of the agrarian reform proposed by Lleras Restrepo are what force us not to lay down our arms. We support any type of reform that will contribute to the people's prosperity; for example, something not very deep-seated, such as the agrarian reform promulgated by Lleras Restrepo, which we backed."

Later, again fingering the pages of the M-19 counterproposal to the government, wherein it suggests reforms that would supposedly improve the lives and status of the workers, farmers, students, employees, Indians, retirees, elderly and the Colombian people as a whole, the young man in military dress said: "We are not proposing anything here that cannot be accomplished. We are not interfering with private ownership of industry and the means of production."

He concluded by saying: "There is one thing on which we have a clearcut position, and it is that we shall fight to the death the big monopolies which are exploiting the country, as well as imperialism, which is also subjugating it."

The Proposals

Following is a summary of the M-19 proposals:

A. For workers and employees

1. Freedom to organize, independent of the control of the capitalists.

2. A real wage increase.

3. Better working conditions.

4. Equal rights and wages for women.

5. A ban on children working.

6. A subsidy for unemployment equal to 70 percent of the wage.

7. A reduction in the work day.

8. Freedom for labor unions to accept the unemployed as members: a. so that they may fight for employment; b. to put up opposition to the capitalists, because the latter use the unemployed to arbitrarily cut wages and prevent protests from employed workers.

9. Humane treatment and labor rights for emigrants.

B. For farmers and Indians

1. To carry out an agrarian reform which will eliminate the large estate system and distribute the land to farmers and Indians who have none, or very little.

2. All the loans which medium and small-sized farmers have obtained from the Agrarian Bank or any other banking entity will be revised, cancelling the interest and extending the terms threefold.

3. Medium and small-sized farmers who decide to combine their plots of land to form large expanses with collective production and ownership will be benefited by the government with loans for tools, fertilizer and input, in all instances payable within a period exceeding two harvests.

4. Credit, assistance, technical facilities, marketing, crop insurance and support prices.

5. Abolishment of compulsory military service.

6. The right of Indians to organize in accordance with their interests, and respect for their organizations and legal status.

C. For students

1. Compulsory schooling, paid for by the state.

2. Improvement of the academic standing.

3. Sufficient slots in the preschool, elementary and secondary school establishments, and in universities and specialized institutions.

4. Nationalization of education.

5. Bachelor's certificate and daytime university for everyone.

6. Multiplication of library service.

7. Establishment of a compulsory literacy service.

8. Timely supply of the funds necessary for the operation of colleges and universities.

D. For retirees and elderly

1. A pension that is increased in accordance with the cost of living.

2. Housing for the elderly.

3. Health and recreation service.

E. For all the Colombian people

1. Nationalization of the coal, uranium and petroleum industries, and of all natural resources.

2. Nationalization of the banks and insurance entities.

3. Nationalization of transportation, medicine and health services.

4. Total reorganization of social security and adoption of a national health system for the entire population.

5. Sovereignty over 200 miles of territorial waters and over the air space related to the national territory.

6. Maintenance of the territorial integrity.

7. No legalization of the cultivation, trafficking and consumption of drugs.

8. No permission for exports of foods which are in short supply in the country.

9. Control of the multinational companies with respect to the transfer of profits to the home offices and underbilling of input among branches of the companies, demanding compliance with the respective laws in effect in the country.

10. Reinvestment of the profits of the multinationals in the creation of sources of employment.

11. Nationalization of foreign trade. To run it, agencies will be formed, comprised of representatives from the government,and of small and medium-sized producers and merchants.

12.Creation of a national agency for price control, consisting of representatives from the labor, farmers' and Indians' organizations.

13. Production must be planned to meet, as a priority, the needs of the Colombian people in the areas of food, clothing, health, education and other priority goods. This means that the exporting strategy promoted by the monopolies must be abandoned.

Housing is a factor which is leading large sectors of workers and employees to bankruptcy, and making a small group of landlords rich. We propose:

1. A reduction in rents to a third of the average national wage.

2. A freeze on rents.

3. An end to evictions.

4. Penalties for urban developers of slums who absorb the last resources of the workers, unemployed and farmers.

F. For the police and the military forces

1. Expulsion of all foreign military advisers.

2. Suspension of all foreign "aid" in the military area.

3. The role of the national army is that of defending the national sovereignty against foreign aggression, guarding the borders and exercising surveillance over the 200-mile limit agreed upon internationally, protecting the country from the constant plundering to which its natural resources are being subjected.

4. The national army may not intervene in strikes or land seizures.

5. The army may not participate in international agreements aimed at the formation of supranational military forces.

6. Expulsion of the Summer Linguistic Institute and the so-called "Peace Camps".

7. The right of free association and labor union organization.

8. The execution of effective housing programs for all classes.

G. Political rights

1. The release of all political prisoners, through a law of pardon issued by the president of the republic using the powers conferred upon him for this purpose in the National Constitution.

2. The labor union and political organizations, regardless of their ideology, will have 1 hour a week available to them on the government and private radio and television channels to publicize their social and political creed on national and international matters. Any heads of newspapers, or radio and television networks, who refuse to make this service available, will be held in custody for a period of from 6 to 12 months. As commercial enterprises, they will receive payment for the service, but they will not refuse to provide it.

3. Full operation of the right to defense, and real compliance with the constitutional principles which stipulate that the citizens' innocence is to be presumed until proven otherwise.

4. Reaffirmation of and compliance with the constitutional principle which bans the military from judging civilians.

5. An amendment in Article 28 of the National Constitution, so that it may be applied only in case of a foreign war.

6. Immediate repeal of the Security Statute.

7. Immediate lifting of martial law.

H. The ethics of public administration

1. Government officials, whatever be their rank, who have close relations or have had them with the national or foreign monopolies, will be relieved of their positions.

2. Officials associated with the drug traffic will be relieved of their positions without detriment to the pertinent penalty.

3. Officials implicated in the buying of votes, or those who have made threats to pressure a voter, will be relieved of their positions, and given a prison sentence of from 5 to 10 years.

4. Officials or members of the army who have participated as torturers or who, with direct knowledge of torture, have concealed it, will be punished with a 20-year prison sentence.

5. Any persons guilty of the aforementioned crimes, or of other crimes already established as such, may not be members of Congress.

2909
CSO: 3010

DIVISION DISCLOSED IN RANKS OF M-19 MOVEMENT

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Aug 80 Sec A pp 1, 6

[Text] A deep split appeared in M-19 [19 April Movement] yesterday, when the high command of that subversive movement, headed by Jaime Bateman, Carlos Toledo Plata and Ivan Marino Ospina, disclaimed the document containing the proposal to the government delivered to congressman Simon Bossa Lopez on Wednesday night, 13 August.

The report, which confirmed rumors already circulating in this regard, became known yesterday afternoon, when a bulletin from M-19 reached the newspapers, stating that the document was "not a result of full discussion, nor does it make recommendations in the people's interests."

The paragraph, which disclaims the text of the document submitted to the government as a counterproposal for amnesty, states: "Recently, usurping the name of our organization, a government plan was delivered to the Liberal congressman, Simon Bossa Lopez. We repudiate this material, which is not a result of full discussion, nor does it make recommendations in the people's interests. We assume responsibility only for political proposals approved by our national leadership, and bearing the names and signatures of the high command."

The document in question was entitled "M-19 Proposal for a Time That Requires Dialog," and consisted of an entire government program of a reformist type, containing proposals ranging from nationalization of the banks to permanent jail sentences for drug trafficking."

When the disclaimer from the three top-ranking M-19 leaders was learned yesterday, evidence appeared of the existence of a severe confrontation between the subversive movement's high command, comprised of Bateman, Ospina and Toledo Plata, and the national basic coordinating entity, a section of M-19, which kidnapped Bossa Lopez and four journalists.

In this connection, yesterday authorized sources brought up the notion that Bateman, Ospina and Toledo Plata constitute the oldest and most "conservative"

sector of M-19, and that they would be willing to accept the amnesty in order to start participating in elections.

On the other hand, the national basic coordinating group, which issued the document delivered to the congressman and newsmen, is said to consist of intermediate commands, the majority of who are young, with greater political radicalization, who reject amnesty because they consider armed struggle the only political alternative.

Ortiz, the Kidnap Victim...

Information confirming the deep split that has appeared in M-19 was learned yesterday as well.

In fact, it was found out that the kidnapping of Simon Bossa Lopez and the four journalists was a slap given by the M-19 intermediate commands to the members of the high command, because the latter had been considering kidnapping Dario Ortiz Vidales at that time.

Ortiz Vidales, the sponsor, with Bossa Lopez, of the amnesty bill, and unquestionably the congressman with the most information on the matter, was to be kidnapped at the order of the high command, so as to discuss with him a possible reconciliation with the government that would allow M-19 to seek legal status, and hence an association with political electoral activity.

When apprised of this, those in the most radical sector of M-19 hastened to abduct Bossa Lopez and the journalists, giving them a government proposal, while at the same time clearly and flatly rejecting amnesty, even if it were applied to those tried and convicted of political crimes.

According to the same sources, this left the high command stranded and, in a week, it dared to repudiate the position assumed by the national basic coordinating entity.

The Rejection

Actually, the document issued yesterday by the M-19 high command is an ambiguous one, wherein no clearcut position on the part of the movement regarding the government's proposal for amnesty is established.

After a pretentious study of the issue, they claim that they are ready to continue fighting "for an amnesty that will be a real one for the Colombian people." In this and other respects, they are in full agreement with those who issued the document a week earlier.

However, after the paragraph rejecting the document, the high command asserts: "In view of the perplexity and confusion that could be caused by actions such

as the sending of the aforementioned document, which is untimely and disregards the political reality, M-19 reiterates and affirms its irrevocable decision to strive on behalf of the conquest of a fatherland for Colombians."

Thus, M-19, which appeared to be an ironclad organization, has begun its process of division and disintegration.

2909
CSO: 3010

CHARGES OF BRIBERY SHAKE NATIONAL NAVY

Navy Demands Bribe-Takers' Names

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Aug 80 Sec A pp 1, 6

[Text] The National Navy, through its commander, Adm Guidberto Barona Silva, has requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, using diplomatic channels, to ask the United States authorities to specify the charges and disclose the names of the individuals who have allegedly been accused of having received bribes from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

In a communique released yesterday, Admiral Barona Silva said that the Navy command had ordered an immediate review of the existing documentation in order to clarify the charges made against officials of having received money from a United States shipyard for the repair of the ARC "7 de Agosto".

The two former employees of the powerful Bethlehem Steel Corporation have been accused by the company of having shown false payments and kept the money. According to the Messrs Clifford Wise and Thomas La Monica, who have been charged with the illegality, between 1972 and 1975, the company paid bribes to Colombian and Venezuelan naval officers amounting to about $400,000. These payments were reportedly made through the Venezuelan firm, Autorama Nacional, and its president, Federico Reyes.

The ARC "7 de Agosto" sailed from Cartagena to Baltimore, where it was to be repaired, on 15 February 1973. At first, it was thought that the work would be finished within the space of a year, and the repairs would cost $2.5 million. However, it had to remain until April 1975, and the cost of the repairs amounted to an additional $7 million, owing to the fact that the pipe system had been completely destroyed.

By April 1978, the American press had published accounts of the fraud committed by the two Bethlehem employees on the company and their accusations against the Colombian Navy. An article in the MIAMI HERALD attributed to La Monica the disclosure that, in 1972, the sum of $80,715 had been paid to "representatives of the Colombian Navy."

Following this report, the then commander of the naval force, Adm Jose A. Diaz Osorio, contacted the company and requested it to reveal the names of the accused. However, he did not receive any response.

Yesterday, Barona officially requested that the foreign ministry, through the Colombian Embassy in Washington, obtain the documents pertaining to the case, so as to establish names and evidence of the alleged bribe.

Nevertheless, he said: "I think that all of this was concocted by the two gentlemen accused by Bethlehem. For example, I have heard that La Monica purchased an expensive yacht without income that could warrant such an expenditure, and this caused the company to become suspicious about fraud involving its own funds."

The Navy commander sent the following message to EL TIEMPO:

"Mr Editor: Relying on your kindness and the standards of the press, I respectfully request that you publish in your prestigious newspaper, and with the same prominence given in today's edition, the following report relating to possible bribery involving officers of the National Navy, under the title 'Colombian Navy Accused of Accepting Bribe'.

"1. The destroyers ARC '20 de Julio' and ARC '4 de Agosto' were repaired by the Bethlehem Steel Company, for the first time, between late 1964 and early 1965.

"2. The ARC '7 de Agosto' was repaired again by the same shipyard from 15 February 1973 until April 1975.

"3. Participating in the private bidding for these repairs, and with prior fulfillment of the legal requirements, were:

"a. Maryland Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

"b. Bethlehem Steel Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

"c. Blohm and Voss A.G.,of West Germany.

"d. Barclay Curle and Company, of Great Britain.

"4. The basic contract was signed on 6 December 1972, by the ministers of finance and public credit, and national defense, and a legal representative of the shipyard, in complete accordance with Executive Resolution No 0352, of 30 October 1972.

"In the same manner, the first additional contract of 7 June 1974 and the second national contract of 23 December 1974 were signed, in accordance with Executive Resolutions Nos 448 of 1973 and 408 of October 1974, respectively.

"6. On 14 April 1978, a newspaper in Baltimore, Maryland, published an article on the investigations being conducted by a federal grand jury in New York regarding payments made by Bethlehem Steel Company to representatives of the Colombian and Venezuelan Navies. The commander of the National Navy at the time, Adm Jose Alfonso Diaz Osorio, requested an expansion of this report, including the names of those possibly implicated; but, thus far, that information has not been obtained.

"7. In August 1974, a special committee was sent to inspect the status of the unit , and the state and progress of its repair. It was inferred from the report submitted by the aforementioned committee that the progress of these repairs was completely normal, except for some delays caused by technical aspects involving material.

"8.Following the article which appeared today in EL TIEMPO, this command has ordered a thorough review of the existing documentation, and has requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in cfficial note No 04545COARC-259, dated 12 August 1980, to determine in a concrete fashion, through diplomatic channels, the charges and the names of the individuals who may be involved.

"Inasmuch as reports of this kind, backed only by foreign correspondents and lacking the documents attesting to the case, can seriously affect and harm both individuals and the naval institution, I respectfully request that they be handled with the care and circumspection that the prestige and tradition of the National Navy deserve.

"In conclusion, Mr Editor, I wish to confirm to you the fact that the commander of the National Navy is ready,and actively concerned with bringing the investigation that has begun to its final consequences.

"Sincerely, Gilberto Barona Silva, Commander of the National Navy."

Rear Admiral Accused

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 14 Aug 80 Sec C p 2

[Text] Yesterday, a dispatch issued by the AP agency from Washington announced that Rear Adm (ret) Teofilo Victoria Gonzalez received $42,000 for his assistance in the awarding of the contract for the repair of the destroyer ARC "7 de Agosto."

Victoria, who has resided in Miami for several years, told the American judge investigating the bribes paid by the Bethlehem Steel Company to Colombian and Venezuelan naval officers that he had received the commission when the repairs were started on the ship in 1973.

However, the Colombian Navy received the news with skepticism, because Victoria requested retirement in 1971, before the bidding had even begun for the destroyer with the Bethlehem Steel Company. Victoria retired on exactly 3 July 1971, 2 years before the ship's repairs began.

The international cable reporting the name of the implicated rear admiral reads as follows:

Washington, 13 (AP)--According to a legal deposition, Colombian Rear Adm (ret) Teofilo Victoria Gonzalez received $42,000 for his assistance in the awarding of a contract for the repair of the destroyer "7 de Agosto."

Federal prosecutor Jane Parver, who is filing the suit against Bethlehem, said that she would include the charge of payments to naval officers, in a legal filing that she will make at the end of the month.

The Bethlehem Steel Company which, last month, was declared guilty of paying $2 million in commissions to private shipowners, has denied extending such practices to naval officers.

The spokesman for Bethlehem, Marshall Post, said that the company had no comments to make; and Victoria, who has settled in Miami, said that he had nothing to add to what he had included in the statement.

In the latter, Victoria said that, in the latter part of 1971 or 1972, he had called a Bethlehem official to tell him that the Colombian Navy needed repair service, and that he could arrange matters with a committee.

After some discussion of the amount, the statement cites a Bethlehem manager with whom he conducted the transaction, Thomas M. La Monica, as having kept the other $3,000.

Victoria said that he started receiving payments once Bethlehem received the destroyer for the scheduled repairs; at least $11,000 was paid in checks, and other lesser amounts in cash.

On one occasion, he received a $1,000 bill at the Miami airport.

He remarked in the statement: "I remember that occasion particularly, because I had never before seen a $1,000 bill."

Retired

EL TIEMPO also found out that none of the Colombian naval officers who participated in the process of repairing the destroyer ARC "7 de Agosto" is currently in the Navy. They all retired voluntarily, and were described by Admiral Barona as "very well qualified officers."

EL TIEMPO learned that the four officers under whose orders the repair operations were carried out are retired from the Navy, but in all instances at their own wish, and without any problems. Admiral Barona said: "They are highly qualified and very good professional Navy men."

Admiral Parra Comments

As for Adm Jaime Parra, who was in command of the Navy at the time when the Bethlehem bid was selected, he told EL TIEMPO that, insofar as he could recall, the bidding process took place without obstacles or problems.

He remarked: "I do not believe that any officer allowed himself to be bribed, nor do I think that any one had much influence on the decision to select one shipyard or another."

He said that he had been shocked to learn about the charges of the Bethlehem employees in EL TIEMPO, adding: "If any improper action was committed, I did not know about it, and I doubt that such a thing happened."

Rear Adm Teofilo Victoria

2909
CSO: 3010

U.S FOREIGN POLICY DEEMED SELFISH, SHORTSIGHTED

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 27 Aug 80 p 5

[Editorial: "The Bad Situation on the Continent"]

[Text] Much of the structural problem of the United States policy on the Caribbean lies in the fact that the policy is based exclusively on matters of self-interest, and has no long-range views regarding the desired stability of the region. It is somewhat similar to what happened in the Middle East, where the only consideration relating to the political disorders which have nearly caused a conflagration in the region has been one seeking the protection of United States interests, disregarding any secondary effect that such a policy, with its limited scope, may have either on other nations or on world peace. In this respect, the United States lacks a harmonious foreign policy, based on sound moral convictions, which could acquire historic dimensions.

When it was first announced, the defense of human rights appeared to be precisely a good policy based on a universal ethic, and worthy of the advanced democratic institutions of the north, and of the natural leadership which that nation was destined to exercise over the destinies of the free world. However, it soon became evident that "human rights" were subject to a selective ethic, and that pressure could be exerted against weak governments whose countries did not represent a very great economic interest to the United States, but which would be conveniently ignored in favor of countries of greater relative importance. For example, the United States gave up any pressure for fulfillment of the Helsinki pacts, which protected human rights behind the Iron Curtain, because it was interested in securing a strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviets. And, on the other hand, it intensified the debilitating rhetoric against small nations which could boast of a higher degree of freedom than any socialist country, but where the United States' commercial and political interests did not appear vital. In this atmosphere of lax tolerance in the U.S. State Department, it was not surprising that the Soviets felt sufficiently strong to break the balance of power in the world with the invasion of Afghanistan, which was to complement the American error of the induced fall of the monarchy in Iran.

In America, the effects of the United States' uncoordinated policy have perhaps been most serious with respect to regional balance. In Central America, a movement of interconnected collapses similar to the domino effect has begun; and, after Nicaragua, it is expected that the small nations of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and possibly Panama will fall, and come under the orbit of socialist influence. It is difficult to determine whether Costa Rica, lacking in military forces and strong institutions, will be able to maintain its liberty; but it is also possible that the revolutionary tide may prove to be overwhelming and, easily hurdling the buffer of Darien, end up in Bogota. The international connections of our guerrilla groups have been clearly established, and it is hard to ignore the fact that M-19 [19 April Movement] recently held a press conference in Costa Rica, during an extensive tour of the Caribbean area.

In the southern part of the continent, there has been no less confusion in American policy. In less than 2 years, the continental solidarity has been alienated, forcing Brazil to seek new backing and friends in Europe, leading Argentina and Chile to greater pro-Soviet receptiveness that would be inexplicable on the basis of a mere analysis of their political systems, and even delivering Bolivia to the open arms of Moscow, which has offered the necessary credits with which to keep the new military junta in power, in the face of Washington's increased wrath, and its extremely serious and unfounded accusations. If we add to this some Soviet influence in Peru where, in addition to Russian tanks and weapons, there has been a special group of advisers, we must conclude that the outlook for the continent is gloomy, and that Latin America is by no means the peaceful, democratic island it is claimed to be, with the continent cut into three different and exclusive strips, which may personify the future conflicts: Central and South America, marked increasingly by an atmosphere of justified hostility toward the United States and, in the center, increasingly isolated, a small, unstable group of republics, including Colombia. The political status of the continent is not good. This is a matter for meditation by the Colombian ruling class and the professional politicians who, engulfed in problems of limited personal expediency, appear to have turned their backs on the essential problems involving the support of institutions, and who, like the U.S. State Department, also lack a long-range view.

2909
CSO: 3010

TURBAY: NO CONCESSION TO SUBVERSION

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Aug 80 Sec A p 1, Sec D p 10

[Article by Efrain Wilson]

[Text] Caparrapi, Cundinamarca, 15 Aug --In an obvious response to the subversive M-19 movement concerning the amnesty bill, President Julio Cesar Turbay declared here that, "Our desire for harmony and peace is unbounded, but we are not willing to concede a single centimeter to subversion."

The head of state said: "We shall battle against it as much as it wants us to battle, if it is not willing to reach an understanding with the government."

Turbay spoke before hundreds of farmers who gathered in the main square of Caparrapi, after having put into operation some development works projects in this municipality of Cundinamarca. The chief executive was accompanied by the public works minister, Enrique Vargas; the governor of Cundinamarca, Miguel Santamaria; former Governors Abelardo Forero and Alfonso Davila; and Congressmen Armando Rico Avendano and Efrain Paez.

Underscoring the importance of the projects being put into operation, Turbay Ayala disclosed that, after the studies that have been made, the section of the Bogota-Medellin freeway would pass through Puerto Salgar. Among other things, Turbay opened the departmental college, the rebuilt and equipped health center and the highway from Caparrapi to San Carlos.

In discussing the amnesty bill which the government has submitted to Congress for consideration, the chief executive stressed that the proposal was intended to show that the government, with a choice between the policies of forced repression and upholding the requirements for peace, "did not hesitate to facilitate national reconciliation with devices such as amnesty."

Without mentioning it by name, Turbay gave a response to the position adopted by the M-19 group during the kidnapping of congressman Simon Bossa Lopez (sponsor of the bill) and four journalists, to the effect that it would not accept any type of amnesty. He commented in this connection:

"But if there is a refusal to accept that amnesty, because the subversives think that they have the ability to overthrow the government, it is my duty as president of the republic to proceed with legality, to proceed with what the institutions with a democratic spirit represent, and not to consider myself given notice by that expression of rage, but, on the contrary, to keep faith in Colombia, preaching my creed of democratic truth, carrying out a policy with clearcut republican features and promoting progress."

He added: "We are not interested in engaging in disputes with the agents of subversion. We are, indeed, interested in making it possible for all Colombians to become incorporated into the movements of progress, and to feel proud of being children of this beautiful nation which is one of the best in all of America."

The Governor Speaks

The governor of Cundinamarca, Miguel Santamaria Davila, who accompanied the chief executive in Caparrapi, announced to thousands of farmers that the sectional administration will be investing over 50 million pesos this year in projects of vital importance, in the province of Rionegro.

The governor added that, in the first place, the Caparrapi-San Carlos-Tati highway would be built, with the cooperation of the communal action boards, and economic backing from the departmental government. Also, the highway connecting the municipalities of Zipaquira, Pacho, La Palma and Caparrapi will be rebuilt, so that the people in those areas may become integrated into national development and their products can enter the national markets at fair prices that will benefit the agricultural and livestock sector.

Speaking on behalf of his direct collaborators and the people of Cundinamarca, Santamaria Davila thanked President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala for his visit to that remote town, where the people will consider this date an historic one, since it is the first time that a president of Colombia has visited it to put into service the municipal palace, the departmental college of Santa Gema and a health center to deal with emergency cases.

The approximate cost of the projects which the president and the governor opened in Caparrapi amounts to 15 million pesos.

Furthermore, the secretary of education for Cundinamarca, Jesus Hernando Lozano Diaz, and the secretary of finance, Hernan Diaz Villalba, offered their cooperation in providing the Caparrapi municipal band with all its instruments.

In La Palma

Following his visit to Caparrapi, President Julio Cesar Turbay went to La Palma, where he was given a warm reception.

In addition to emphasizing the importance of the projects that were being put into operation, the head of state again brought up the issue of subversion.

He claimed that he wanted the subversives to be understanding, and to accept the amnesty. On this topic, the chief executive said:

"I want to tell you that, obviously, nothing would please me more as a ruler than to be able to leave my fellow countrymen in an atmosphere of definitive peace; that I have devoted all my energy to that lofty effort; and that I want the subversives to be understanding, and willing to accept the amnesty, so that, before this term in office ends, we can lift the martial law, which is not being maintained at present out of a mere whim of my government, but rather because of the need to deter a subversion which, if it is not restrained, could subject our nation to a storm of fire and ashes.

"The government is not the only one responsible for maintaining public order. All of us Colombians have responsibilities, and I have recognition from the nation, from the great defenseless masses who, wherever I go, come out to offer me heartfelt support, without first considering whether or not they werebackers of my candidacy."

2909
CSO: 3010

CHANGES IN SENIOR MILITARY POSTS ANNOUNCED

Changes in Army Assignments

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 15 Aug 80 Sec B p 6

[Text] Yesterday, sources associated with the Defense Ministry confirmed the appointment of Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes as commander of the Army, and that of Maj Gen Jose Maria Rivas Forero to the post of second commander.

Moreover, it was learned that Maj Gen Gustavo Matamoros D'Costa will be promoted to the rank of three-star general this December.

Within the next few days, Matamoros D'Costa, currently second commander of the Army, will be named joint chief of staff of the latter branch.

Maj Gen Bernardo Lema Henao will continue to serve as inspector general of the Army.

The changes in the military commands are due to the forthcoming replacement of the commander-in-chief of the military forces, three-star Gen Jaime Sarmiento Sarmiento, who requested voluntary retirement from the Army by September.

As was announced a few days ago, Sarmiento Sarmiento will be replaced by the present Army commander, Gen Jose Gonzalo Forero Delgadillo.

It was also learned that there may possibly be a change in the command of the Military Institutes Brigade and in the Defense Ministry's public relations headquarters.

Other Assignments

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Aug 80 Sec A p 3

[Text] Vice Adm Benjamin Alzate Reyes was appointed the new joint chief of staff of the military forces, replacing Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes, who will assume the Army command post.

Alzate Reyes is serving as chief of naval operations for the National Navy, and was first commander of the ARC training vessel, "Gloria."

Furthermore, a source from the Foreign Affairs Ministry stated that Gen Jaime Sarmiento Sarmiento will be Colombia's new ambassador to the Honduran Government.

Also, Vice Adm Hector Calderon Salazar, the current inspector general of the military forces, will be transferred to the position of second commander of the National Navy, and chief of naval operations.

The changes in the high military commands are due to the voluntary retirement of Gen Jaime Sarmiento Sarmiento, commander in chief of the military forces, which will take place in early September.

However, military sources disclosed yesterday that consideration is being given to the possibility of postponing the announced changes until December, because of service requirements.

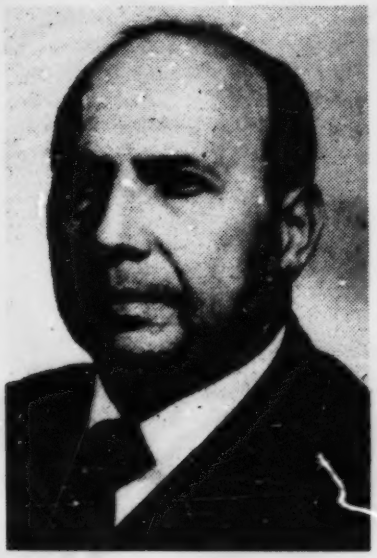
Jose Maria Rivas Forero, deputy Army commander

Gen Matamoros D'Costa, chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes, Army commander

Vice-Adm Benjamin Alzate Reyes, Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, military forces

Gen Jaime Sarmiento Sarmiento, ambassador to Honduras



Vice-Adm Hector Calderon Salazar, deputy commander of the Navy

2909
CSO: 3010

DRAFT REVISION OF MILITARY JUSTICE LAW SUBMITTED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 13 Aug 80 Sec A p 12

[Text] A major bill aimed at removing the military penal justice system from subordination to the government and lending that branch of jurisdiction sufficient organizational independence to enable it to act freely, and to recover, in the eyes of the public, the impartiality required for the critical work that it performs, was submitted yesterday for the consideration of the Senate of the Republic by Senator Jaime Castro.

Foundling Justice

The bill in question is appearing a few days after the Superior Judiciary Council clearly established that "military judges, like civilian ones, are not affiliated with the jurisdictional branch of public administration, but rather with the executive branch, because they come under the Ministry of Defense;" a doctrine which left this justice system a virtual foundling without anyone to oversee its activity.

Mixup in Authority

In his explanation of causes, Senator Jaime Castro said that, since the military justice system is subordinate to the government because, according to the regulations governing it, either the latter or its agents appoint trial judges and those of the first instance (battalion and brigade commanders), and the military court appoints the individuals who must act as agents of the public ministry,and employees and subordinates of that specialized jurisdiction, "an unfeasible 'mixup' of authority has occurred, that is incompatible with the need for an upright, independent administration of justice, making it possible, from this angle, to talk about 'political,' 'executive' or 'administrative' justice."

Appointment of Officials

The sponsor added that the formulas which he has proposed, calling for the magistrates of the Military Superior Court to be appointed by the

Supreme Court of Justice, and the trial judges by the Military Superior Court, from lists drawn up by the Superior Judiciary Council, "are the only ones suitable for achieving the 'organic independence' of the military justice system and, in general, that of the two authorities called upon to play a major role within the entire military judicial organization."

Senator Castro subsequently explained that, with the bill "there would be no change of any other kind in the origin of military penal jurisdiction. The judges of the first instance would continue to be the battalion, brigade and military branch commanders. The judge advocates (superior, principal or auxiliary), the official advisers of the first instance, and those responsible for preparing plans and advising courts martial will continue to be freely appointed to and removed from the government. The prosecutors and other agents of the public ministry, authorized to request the submission of evidence and to hasten the progress of trials, will still be named by the government; and the subordinate personnel in the jurisdiction will also be appointed by the latter or by its agents. In other words, except for the changes cited previously, the military penal justice system will continue to operate according to the terms established in the code that is in force (Legislative Decree 250 of 1958, converted into permanent legislation by Law 141, of 1961)."

Confusing Situation

In discussing the method for appointing judges, the author of the bill said: "There does not exist in the current legislation a regulation which expressly cites the one responsible for appointing the military penal trial judges.

"The interpretation given to Articles 324 and 361 of the Military Penal Justice Code, accompanied on a previous occasion by a concept from the State Council, has allowed the government to make use of that authority. However, in the opinion of some, the situation is not completely clear. From this standpoint, the bill would fill a gap which, since it relates to matters of great importance, cannot continue for an indefinite length of time."

Dr Castro also noted in his explanation of causes that the bill retains, without any change, the work procedures and methods of the military justice system, particularly the courts martial and verbal courts martial. Nor does it alter the system of penalties and punishment stipulated in the current provisions, whether they be ordinary or extraordinary; and, in addition, it retains the definitions of behavior described as criminal, from treason to the nation to the absence of sentries, and the rules governing competence or the distribution of business or matters among the various authorities responsible for making decisions.

The Bill

The text of the bill is as follows: "Bill to change certain provisions of the Military Penal Code." The Congress of Colombia

Decrees:

Article 1. The Military Superior Court will be comprised of the number of magistrates stipulated by law and by the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, who will be its president.

Article 2. The magistrates of the Military Superior Court will be elected by the Supreme Court of Justice to 4-year terms, from lists prepared by the Superior Judiciary Council.

Article 3. To be a magistrate of the Military Superior Court, one must be Colombian by birth, an active citizen, a certified attorney, and be over 30 years of age, enjoy a good reputation and meet at least one of the following requirements:

1. Have held, on a regular basis, for a period of no less than 4 years, a position as magistrate of a district or administrative court, superior or circuit judge, prosecutor of a court or a superior court, or superior or principal judge advocate;

2. Be an officer of the Armed Forces, with a lawyer's degree received at least 4 years before the election, and have held positions within the military organization for a period of no less than 2 years; and,

3. Have practiced the legal profession for at least 5 years with good credentials, or have taught law for the same period of time at a university recognized by the state.

Article 4. The law will indicate the number of prosecutors in the Military Superior Court. The prosecutors will be required to have the qualifications and qualities required to be magistrates of the Military Superior Court, and will be appointed by the national government to 4-year terms.

Article 5.There will be whatever number of military penal trial courts the national government decides upon. The military penal trial judges will be appointed by the Military Superior Court to 2-year terms, from lists prepared by the Superior Judiciary Council.

Article 6. To be a military penal trial judge, one must be Colombian by birth, an active citizen and a certified attorney. Officers of the Armed Forces who have a lawyer's degree may be appointed as such.

Article 7. The term of military penal trial judges will start to be reckoned as of 1 January 1981.

Article 8. (Temporary) Any vacancies which occur in the Military Superior Court and in the military penal trial courts after this law goes into effect will be filled, in order, by the Supreme Court of Justice and the Military

Superior Court, at all times from lists prepared by the Superior Judiciary Council. Such appointments will be made, as necessary, for the remainder of the current term, or for the beginning of the terms specified in the previous article.

Article 9. This law will go into effect as of the date of its promulgation, and repeals any provisions that may run counter to it.

Submitted for the consideration of the honorable Senate of the Republic by the undersigned, Senator Jaime Castro.

2909
CSO: 3010

SOVIET WRITER EXTOLS CUBA'S CEMA MEMBERSHIP

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 30, 1980 p 20

[Article by N. Vlasov, research assistant of the All-Union Scientific Research Policy Institute of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade: "Cuba in Fraternal Cooperation"]

> [Text] The assault on the Moncado Barracks, which was carried out on 26 July 1953 by a group of young patriots headed by Fidel Castro, laid the foundation of the Cuban Revolution, which in 1959 led to the creation of the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere. The Cuban people are celebrating the 27th Anniversary of the day of the national uprising by new labor achievements, by working unselfishly on carrying out the task of creating the material and technical base of socialism, as set forth in 1975 by the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. In implementing this splendid task, the republic's workers are relying more and more extensively on the fraternal member-countries of CEMA, which the Republic of Cuba joined in 1972.

Cuba's entry into CEMA created new and favorable possibilities for developing the national economy and a more active participation for the country in utilizing the advantages of the international socialist division of labor. Along with the other countries of the community, Cuba plays an important role in implementing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and providing specific forms to its long-term, targeted programs of cooperation in the most important spheres of material production.

The Republic of Cuba's role is particularly great in implementing the DTsPS (long-term targeted programs of cooperation) in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry, as well as in the fields of energy, fuel, and raw materials. This is determined by the possibilities and the tasks assigned in Cuba of further developing such important sectors of the economy as cane-sugar production, citrus-fruit cultivation, and the nickel industry; during the 1970's the output of these sectors accounted for more than 90 percent of

the value of the national exports. During recent years the countries of the socialist community have purchased about 70 percent of the sugar, more than 95 percent of the citrus fruit, and a considerable portion of the nickel-containing output supplied by Cuba to the foreign market. The Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries import Cuban sugar and nickel at specially set incentive prices which exceed the average world level, and this creates favorable conditions for the functioning of the basic export sectors and for the development of Cuba's entire economy.

The Leading Sector

Notable successes were achieved during the 1970's by workers in the main sector of the Cuban economy--cane-sugar production. If during the fiscal year 1970--1971 sugar output amounted to 5.9 million tons, during fiscal 1975--1976 it had already increased to 6.2 million, and during the harvesting campaign of 1978--1979 it reached almost 8 million tons.

Such a growth was assured thanks to the fact that there was a substantial strengthening of the sugar industry's raw-material base--cane cultivation, which during the 1970's provided about 40 percent of the agricultural output. The areas of the cane plantations were increased. Thanks to the introduction of more productive species of sugarcane, improvement in the agrotechnical methods of cultivation, and an increase in the areas being irrigated, the average crop yield per hectare of cane in the years 1977--1979 exceeded 53 tons, whereas during the 1960's it amounted to about 40 tons.

The mechanization of cane cultivation is being carried out successfully. The machinery and tractor pool which has been created in this sector at the present time allows them to almost completely mechanize the preparation of the plantations for sowing, as well as the loading and transportation of sugarcane to the mills. If during fiscal 1970--1971 combines harvested only one percent of the cane areas, in 1978--1979 the figure was 44 percent. Mechanization of cane cutting has freed up considerable labor resources.

This country has set up its own output of cane-harvesting combines. In particular, during 1977 in the city of Olgin the country's first plant for assembling such combines was opened. It was built with the economic, scientific, and technical assistance of the USSR. This plant was designed to assemble 600 machines per year. Its assembly units and parts were supplied by the USSR. Being put into production at the same time is the assembly on the spot of the second generation of combines (KTP-II); their important advantage is the capability of harvesting cane without preliminary firing.

The production capacities of the sugar industry have noticeably grown and been modernized. Considerable aid in its development has been rendered by the USSR. At the present time 25 enterprises of the sugar industry are being modernized with Soviet cooperation.

The CEMA countries not only supply Cuba with a considerable portion of equipment for the sugar industry but also render assistance in planning and design activities and the development in this country of production facilities which assure cane-sugar production with the most diverse equipment. Thus, during the second half of the 1970's there began in Cuba the construction of four new sugar mills in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Camagüey, Granma, and Cienfuegos, which were planned by Cuban specialists in conjunction with their colleagues from the fraternal countries. The first of these mills was recently put into active operation.

With the cooperation of the fraternal countries Cuban industry has acquired the capacity to produce quite a wide assortment of items for the sugar mills, including milling units for crushing the cane and equipment for the points where the raw material undergoes preliminary processing. At the present time a plant for producing boilers for the sugar industry is under construction in the city of Sagua la Grande with aid from the Soviet Union.

In the sphere of agriculture and the food industry the DTsPS provides that Cuba, with the participation of interested CEMA countries, along with expanding the areas under sugar cane and an increase in the lands to be irrigated, will continue to work on modernizing the sugar industry's enterprises and will create new capacities therein. At the same time work will be continued on building transport means and port facilities.

On the Basis of Specialization

Citrus-fruit cultivation has become an important trend in Cuba's specialization in the international socialist division of labor. During the years of the people's regime in the country a considerable amount of work has been accomplished in laying out citrus plantations, the area of which over the past 20 years has increased almost 10-fold and has reached 130,000 hectares. Entry into the period of fruit bearing by the large-scale fruit plantations which were created during the first half of the 1970's has now enabled the procurement of citrus fruits to be substantially increased. If in 1970 some 172,000 tons of them were harvested, in 1979 this figure rose to 330,000 tons.

Large-scale, specialized citrus-growing farms have been created in this country. At one of these, for example, the "Victoria de Jiron" in Matanzas Province, citrus-fruit production has increased from 32,400 tons in 1976 to 58,400 tons in 1979. And in 1980 the workers on this farm plan to harvest 138,000 tons of citrus fruits.

In accordance with the DTsPS in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry in Cuba, with the participation of other interested CEMA countries, work will be continued on expanding the areas under citrus crops, and the plantation areas with artificial irrigation will be increased. Further development will be attained by a network of enterprises engaged in the preliminary commercial processing of fruits, construction work will begin on

new combines to carry out the industrial processing of citrus fruits, as well as refrigeration capacities and enterprises to produce packing materials. It is supposed that by 1990 Cuba will be able to supply the countries of the socialist community with 2.4 million tons of citrus fruits.

In the sphere of energy, fuel, and raw materials the DTsPS is opening up great possibilities for the further utilization of the sugar industry's by-products as well as for increasing the production of nickel-containing output in Cuba.

Such a by-product of the sugar industry as bogaso may serve as raw material for producing wood-fiber panels, pulp, paper, feed yeasts, and a whole series of other products. In 1979 alone a wood-fiber-panel factory in Havana Province and seven enterprises engaged in turning out feed yeasts were already put into operation. In accordance with the DTsPS plans are already being made to create in Cuba with the participation of interested CEMA countries capacities for producing bleached pulp, paper, and cardboard from bogaso.

Repair and modernization operations continue to be carried out in the nickel plants in the cities of Nicaro and Moa. In 1979 at the Pinares de Mayari Mine near the city of Nicaro the slope was modernized in accordance with a plan which was worked out by Soviet specialists. With the technical assistance of the USSR a new nickel plant is being built at Punta Gorda; it has been designed for an annual production of 30,000 tons of nickel concentrates. Another enterprise with the same capacity is under construction by the joint efforts of the CEMA countries in Las Camarocas.

In order to guarantee the successful implementation of the DTsPS measures, Cuba is developing an active scientific and technical cooperation with the CEMA in the appropriate spheres. In particular, an ever-increasing importance for Cuban plant cultivation is being accorded to working out measures to protect sugarcane and other agicultural crops from diseases and pests. There is an increasing need to utilize progressive technology to raise the yield of pure metal from nickel and cobalt ores.

In June 1980, during the period when the 34th CEMA Conference was in session, a General Agreement was signed on the cooperation of the CEMA member-countries in implementing the plan to speed up the development of the Republic of Cuba's science and technology. This plan will assure the significant progress of Cuban science in the next few years, particularly in the field of introducing the results of Soviet research into production, their adoption for environmental protection and other practical purposes.

These days the workers of the Republic of Cuba are actively discussing the just-published draft of the Principal Trends of the Country's Socioeconomic Development for the Years 1981--1985, based on the program positions of the Communist Party of Cuba. They indicate that at the present time the immediate task of the Cuban people is to further build socialism on the

scientific basis of Marxism-Leninism, right up to achieving the first phase of a communist society. The draft of the Principal Trends provides for the further deepening of the process of Cuba's economic integration with the socialist countries and, primarily, with the Soviet Union. This document notes the necessity for continuing the process of socialist industrialization for the purpose of overcoming the heavy heritage of economic backwardness which was handed down from the pro-American Batista dictatorship and to create the material and technical base of socialism.

2384
CSO: 1825

PROBLEMS FACED BY FISHERMEN ON EXTENDED SEA DUTY STUDIED

Havana MAR Y PESCA in Spanish Jul 80 pp 32-35

[Interview with Mario Garcia and Armando Romero by Pedro Morales: "Six Months Aboard the 'Rio Mayari': The Problems of the Man on Sea Duty"; date and place not given]

[Text] Recently, the Psychology Department of the Fishing Industry Ministry's Staff Administration instituted a sociopsychological research project aboard the "Rio Mayari," one of the Cuban fishing fleet's supertrawlers. Considering this to be of great interest, we interviewed Mario Garcia and Armando Romero, the authors of the study, who willingly offered to discuss various aspects of the purpose of the project, the methods employed and, above all, the partial results obtained:

MAR Y PESCA (MyP): Naturally, first of all we ought to discuss the objectives of the project you completed. Thus, in a manner of speaking, we would also be explaining what it was all about...

M. Garcia: We had to study the sociopsychological aspects of life during sea duty. That is, how the behavior of crews of our sea-going boats — since our project was concerned with the problems of men who spend long periods of time on board — might be affected, specifically due to the fact that they spend long periods of time at sea, periods of up to 6 months, which is most frequently the case with the fleets that fish in distant waters.

A. Romero: Of course, this research project did not come into being for no reason at all. Our Psychology Department had previously completed several projects having to do with behavioral changes in seamen induced by their working conditions. We had formed a few opinions on the matter. We were "almost" convinced that the men's reactions, their emotional stability, could not be the same at the beginning of their tour of duty as after the passage of several months or when it was over. On the basis of these concerns, we started working on a research project in coordination with the high-seas fleets, the one we recently completed.

MyP: Which fleet did you choose to conduct the project with?

M. Garcia: The Cuban Fishing Fleet.

A. Romero: We got on board the "Rio Mayari" in July 1979 and remained on it for 187 days until February 1980. That was the time this trawler's sea tour lasted.

MyP: Were you in other boats?

A. Romero: No. The study was realized with one fishing crew, a typical model, so to speak...

MyP: How many crew members were on board?

A. Romero: Eighty-four men.

MyP: And did you participate in the work on board or were you there only as researchers?

M. Garcia: Of course, we participated in the activities on board like any other crew member, and not only in the fishing chores, but also in union, recreational, etc. activities. Let me explain to you that it is important for us that, perhaps mainly for these reasons, the crew of the boat welcomed us aboard like two more crew members. We naturally knew how to make ourselves part of the group, without isolating ourselves, taking part in any kind of conversation with them, etc. On the other hand, our activity in the processing room or on the bridge helped us to learn about the actual work of the fishermen, to listen to them, to be able to observe them better...

MyP: Could you fill us in on the characteristics of the crew?

M. Garcia: Of course. It was a young crew and this is a common characteristic of our sea-going fleets. Moreover, it was a crew which, in spite of this, had a lot of sailing experience. There were, so to speak, no "greenhorns" aboard.

A. Romero: I repeat that it was a crew that is very typical of our sea-going boats. Furthermore, the boat was not chosen by us or anyone else. We had to conduct the study in "some" boat without making a prior selection that might have affected the results.

MyP: Are there precedents in Cuba for this kind of research?

M. Garcia: Before the revolution, impossible. There were not even sea-going fleets! A few years ago some studies were made of very short fishing runs, what is more in fishing areas far from our coasts. But we are sure that studies like this one have not been made before.

A. Romero: Naturally, we did not start from scratch either. On the one hand, this study is the result of the progress we have made in our department. We would say that our goal is a more advanced one based on the results of previous partial studies. On the other hand, we had a bibliography of more or less similar projects carried out by the Soviets. Of course, they were completed in terms of their needs, of the problems they were confronted with, which in some respects apply to ours and in others do not. There has also been a minimum of exchange of experiences with other countries...

MyP: As we see it, now is the time for us to turn to the problems involved in the study itself. Don't you think so?

A. Romero: It is up to you to ask us about them...

MyP: Let's say, you started with a hypothesis...

M. Garcia: Of course. We began with the assumption that, depending on the amount of time spent at sea, a whole series of effects, psychological as well as physiological, well be produced in the semman, the fisherman. In general, this hypothesis proposes that: first, the time at present spent on sea duty produces psychological changes in the men; second, the ideal time for a fisherman to spend on sea duty should be less than at present; and lastly, the time currently stipulated for sea duty affects the psychological climate, which is of most importance for the collective, for the crew as a whole.

MyP: And to test this hypothesis a research procedure was programmed. Isn't that so?

M. Garcia: We specified five basic domains to be studied, which are: 1. A study on changes relating to affectivity, behavior and memory. 2. Distortions originating in the memory and perception processes, specifically as regards perception of the time spent at sea. 3. A study of the relative ordering of needs and human motivation. 4. A confirmation of the phenomena of fatigue and monotony on the job and how these affect the men. 5. A study of the predominant psychological climate in the working collectivity. To do all this, we drafted various questionnaires and surveys and made use of natural observation and interviews. We also used a method worked out by Dr Diego Gonzalez, our professor at the university during our student days, one which leads to very reliable results in working on motivational research.

A. Romero: We would like to repeat that other psychologists from our department have also helped us. And we could say that the drafting of surveys, etc. was more a collective effort, a job engaged in by everyone...

M. Garcia: For the investigation of the first domain, that is, dealing with the changes produced in terms of affectivity, behavior, attention and memory, we chiefly proposed — and succeeded in carrying it out — to

perform a monthly psychiatric examination of each of the crew members. We made tests for memory, time perception, etc. As for domain four of our study, which deals with fatigue and monotony on the job, our efforts were fundamentally directed toward processing room operations inasmuch as working on deck, where the fish is handled, or in the engine room always offers greater variety. Furthermore, the brigades that work on the processing of the catch account for the greater part of the crew...

A. Romero: The methodology for the study of these problems is really complex, but we were able to develop it effectively. It requires, for example, a very detailed study of the operation that is being performed, measurements of time and the blood pressure of workers taken when they start and finish work, natural observation, etc.

M. Garcia: Romero, it would be very appropriate at this point to explain, or at least record the fact that in this and other activities we relied on the very active collaboration of the male nurse and ship's physician, who contributed in large measure toward seeing to it that our work progressed with greater competence. As far as the study on worker collectives is concerned, that is, the deck, engine or processing collective, our fundamental objective was to study how the members of each of these collectives interrelated with one another and with the heads of each of them. Moreover — and this is important — we were interested in finding out whether the time spent at sea to any extent affected the psychological climate that ought to exist in on-the-job relations. To accomplish this, we employed various tested sociometric techniques.

MyP: Wasn't a study made of relations among collectives?

M. Garcia: Yes, of course.

MyP: Could we already begin to talk about the results obtained?

A. Romero: In rough outline, we have succeeded in establishing various criteria which could be considered to be results of the work completed. We would, for example, say that some of the hypotheses we had proposed have been confirmed. To a certain extent this has been taken into account in the fleets and, to mitigate the ill effects, various activities involving better employment of the fishermen's free time are being engaged in aboard our boats. We would add that the boats are equipped with television and video-cassette systems and chess, domino, etc. tournaments are scheduled. They are also provided with libraries and reading rooms. Mail is delivered to them by freezer and transport boats... Through our study we have been able, for example, to confirm the fact that these resources are not utilized as effectively as they could be. Take, for example, video recordings. Each boat has a number of these and one would assume that variety is obtained by exchanging these recordings among the boats. Well, in most cases the same video cassettes are found in the other boats or the interchange is limited, or our best television programs are not chosen... So in the end, when a tour of duty is over, we are already fed up with having seen the same programs dozens and dozens of times.

M. Garcia: I would like to emphasize one important point in the course of this interview. And that is the fact that this is a research project which has begun but is not over, that we still have quite a lot of work to do on it and that the final results, so to speak, are still a long way off.

A. Romero: Actually, as Garcia says, we do not yet have complete results; that is, there are many aspects of the situation that are still being studied, since this situation represents a very complex process. Independently of this, we might also point out that, with the passage of time at sea, the crew exhibited changes in the various processes studied.

M. Garcia: For us — and this is the result of secondary studies which we proposed — it is evident that some aspects of the care afforded the fishermen must be improved on. And this not only aboard the boats during sea duty but also afterwards, when the seamen return to land. They told us, for example, about the difficulties they ran into once again in Cuba after 6 months of sea duty. They had to submit to the same rules of the game as the rest of the population, to, say, spend a week in a house on the beach, or to put up at a hotel for 3 or 4 days with their wives. Homesickness for one's children, and it is not rare at all for a fisherman to become a father while at sea; it is fairly frequent. Many of them asked us, to take but one case, why they did not record video tapes with pictures of their families, with the voices of their children, their mothers or wives, to be sent to the fishing grounds, making use of the same channels used for mail. Using video-tape systems, this could be done.

A. Romero: We would like to fill you in on one point. The crew with which we sailed is really a sample of our sea-going crews. Men who are for the most part young, very good workers and politically aware. Really vigorous men of the sea... In our study of the collectives, we were able to check on the high degree of cohesion of our fishermen. Toward the end of the tour, for example, there were some disagreements, a few minor arguments, but in general they were like they are in any working group, of no importance. As we see it, this is the product of the characteristics that make up our crews. They are magnificent men, always ready to work, to study, to make sacrifices.

MyP: What other things should be improved on board the boats to make the long tour more pleasant?

M. Garcia: I think — and you are returning to an earlier topic — that some of the indoor games used to spend their free time could be improved on, expanded. Some of these games are not only entertaining but also test the mental agility of those who play them. To a certain extent they help to train their reflexes, etc. On the boat we sailed in, for example, there was only checkers. The libraries could be improved on and systems for renewing books more frequently could be set up on board ship... Remember, fishermen read a lot... Why not have them receive new books while at sea? This would generate interest in reading them...

MyP: And the overall results of the study?

M. Garcia: That is a longer-term process. We do not want to come up with a facile answer and it seems to us that the question is a very important one, so important that the answer should be very meticulously worked out. What we do want you to say in your report of this interview is that we are very grateful to the crew of the "Rio Mayari," really extraordinary men and representative of our young generation of fishermen, for all the kindnesses they extended to us on board during those 6 long months of sea duty.

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CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH BURUNDI--In Bujumbura the governments of the Republic of Cuba and the Republic of Burundi recently signed a general protocol for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. Participating at the document signing ceremony were Ramiro Rodriguez Gomez, Cuban ambassador to that country, and Lt Col Edouard Nzambimana, minister of foreign relations and cooperation. This protocol permits the cooperation between the two countries to be increased in various areas. At present a group of doctors and nurses are providing their services to the people of that fraternal African country. The protocol signing ceremony was held in an atmosphere of friendship and frank understanding of the need to strengthen the ties of cooperation in order to promote economic and social development. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 4 Sep 80 p 6]

CSO: 3010

FDR LEADER ON 'FINAL STAGE' OF STRUGGLE

PA170419 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Interview with Rafael Menjivar Larino, executive director of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front Foreign Committee, by Pedro Martinez Pides, station reporter, on 16 September 1980 in Havana--recorded]

[Text] [Question] In what stage is the struggle now being waged by the Salvadoran people?

[Answer] We believe that we are in the final stage of the struggle. Soon we are going to begin an important phase, particularly in the military respect. Politically, the junta is totally isolated. In the diplomatic arena, we have been able to defeat U.S. policy with its ever-present interventionism. At this moment, we believe that the military aspect of the struggle is very important. For this we need the political-military unified revolutionary directorate which has a single war plan which is currently being promoted. We are about to seize power. The objective of the struggle is to seize power and to establish a revolutionary democratic government in El Salvador.

[Question] Please tell us something about the unity of the revolutionary forces and of the importance of this unity in defeating the Christian Democratic military regime in El Salvador?

[Answer] We have learned a great lesson from the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. The main leaders of the groups struggling in El Salvador have realized that without the unity of the revolutionary forces under a broad front such as the Revolutionary Democratic Front with the Salvadoran democratic forces, it is going to be difficult to obtain a victory. For us, unity is a process which must be developed day by day because it is a complex and difficult process. Occasionally, there are problems among the revolutionaries just as there are sometimes problems between brothers, but these are matters to be solved in a revolutionary fashion and in no way do they obstruct the process of unity which is essential for the people's victory.

[Question] How is the U.S. Government currently intervening in El Salvador's domestic affairs?

[Answer] The United States has been working in various ways. In first place, with military aid, with U.S. military advisers, more arms, which we have denounced [words indistinct] an indirect intervention through the Venezuelan Government and it is also establishing a sanitary cordon through Guatemala and Honduras. In this respect, it is worthwhile mentioning that the most recent U.S. plan is to make Honduras into what Nicaragua used to be under Somoza; that is, a counterrevolutionary beachhead against El Salvador and also against Nicragua. This was recently confirmed when the formation of peace army--as they were going to call it--collapsed. We also do not reject the possibility of a U.S. intervention. Of course, if they make that mistake they will extend our struggle to other regions, they will Vietnamize the struggle. We believe that the cost of creating another center of tension is too great for the United States. It would be a big mistake and we would be ready to face and reject that aggression.

[Question] Elias Barahona Y Barahona, a member of the Poor Peoples Army of Guatemala, who for 4 years was infiltrated in the high ranks of Romeo Lucas Garcia's regime, recently charged that the Guatemalan armed forces are ready to serve as an instrument of a U.S. intervention in El Salvador. How do Salvadoran revolutionaries see this?

[Answer] We know that two bases have been established in Guatemala in which the army is receiving training for an eventual aggression into El Salvador. We also know that the Guatemalan Government is providing the personnel for the paramilitary groups in El Salvador. In our opinion, what this companero has charged is true. However, we feel that the Guatemalan revolutionary movement has increased its activity. The Guatemalan people are participating and the Guatemalan Government is facing serious internal problems.

[Question] Are you optimistic about the way the revolutionary struggle is turning out in El Salvador?

[Answer] Definitely yes, we realize that we are a few steps from victory which are being taken calmly but in an accelerated manner. Our position is firm. When you have the people's support you have victory.

CSO: 3010

JUNTA MEMBER'S SON COMMENTS ON FPL, DUNN CASE

PA141859 San Jose Radio Noticias Del Continente in Spanish 1400 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Report on station interview with Carlos Ernesto Morales Carbonell, son of Salvadoran Government Junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, "Somewhere in El Salvador"--date not given]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of the interview with Radio Noticias Del Continente, Carlos Ernesto Morales Carbonell, 20, a high school graduate who had been in his first year as a sociology student, explains to our listeners his reasons for joining the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL]. Let us listen to his statement.

[Begin Morales Carbonell recording] The reason for this is the very historical process underway in our country. As the class struggle developed in our country, as the struggle waged by our people became polarized [as heard], it became clearer which organizations were truly fighting for our peoples' interests and which ones were struggling for the interests of the oligarchic sectors, that is, for imperialism.

In this framework, I saw the FPL as a more specific, more real, more objective alternative to make the liberation of our people more viable. The FPL represented a very clear, very definite and very objective alternative. At the same time, this organization, which had an unblemished political and military background, which was a very serious organization, had managed to develop, to elevate the degree of organization and combativeness of the masses and every day it struck harsher blows at the enemy, placing itself in the vanguard of the people.

These were more or less the motives which led me to join the FPL. [End recording]

Continuing with our exclusive interview conducted by Radio Noticias Del Continente somewhere in El Salvador, Carlos Ernesto Carbonell now comments on the development of popular forces in his country.

[Begin recording] There has been a considerable growth of the mass and political-military organizations. The growth has been quite accelerated, both qualitatively and quantitatively. The organizations which form part of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] have developed since the 3-day strike in August and have staged a very intensive action in which they have already inflicted thousands of casualties on the enemy, with a minimum number of casualties among our beloved comrades.

Just this past week, our forces have inflicted close to 1,500 casualties on the enemy. In other words, one can see that the units are quite strong, and it is a strength which is growing, which increases every day, in contrast to the attrition being suffered by the enemy. Those thousands of soldiers being lost by the enemy cannot be replaced because the enemy no longer has any possibility of recruiting more troops, since our people are not willing to join the Reactionary Army, the army of the Military-Christian Democratic Junta.

In other words, our actions have continued to develop. At present, we have more than 100,000 militiamen who are participating in our peoples' self-defense effort, within the factories, within housing areas, in schools, while thousands of other comrades are forming our peoples' regular forces.

At the technical level, the FPL has developed considerably and in the past month, several helicopters have been downed. This week a helicopter was downed in Soyapango and two personnel carriers were destroyed. In addition, other personal carriers were destroyed previously. The main weapons of repression which were available to the enemy are being destroyed by our armed forces. [End recording]

Carlos Ernesto Morales Carbonell commented, over Radio Noticias Del Continente, on the military offensive that is presently being launched against the Salvadoran Government by the revolutionary organizations that are components of the DRU. The FPL member now comments on the process of unification of the political-military organizations and mass organizations.

[Begin recording] The process of unification of the various political-military forces of our people and of the various mass organizations is being strengthened daily. Giant strides are already being taken to carry out joint, coordinated activities, which will make the blows we strike harder. In time, this unity will make us a single, demolishing fist that will wipe out the power of the enemy. In other words, there are good possibilities for the unification of the popular forces in our country. [End recording]

In its first manifesto, the DRU said that the struggle it is leading will result in the establishment of a democratic revolutionary government.

During the interview held somewhere in El Salvador, Radio Noticias Del Continente asked Carlos Morales Carbonell what role the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] should play in this process. This was his reply.

[Begin recording] The FDR has a great role to play as the leader of the great masses of our people. It has to guide the participation of the great majorities of our people in the decisive battles. It has to lead the political battle and facilitate the incorporation of our people, extending its arms to reach out to the many thousands of our people who are anxious to join in the struggle to definitely throw off the exploitative duo [presumably the military and the Christian Democratic Party]. [End recording]

Subsequently, Carlos Morales Carbonell referred to the participation of U.S. military personnel in the repression of the Salvadoran people in an attempt to halt the revolutionary advance.

[Begin recording] The direct intervention of the United States has been confirmed by that very country. At this time, there are nine U.S. navy ships, with several thousand marines and dozens of combat planes, anchored off the Pacific coast. As Companero Marcel has said, this is a warlike gesture toward our people.

Moreover, the Military-Christian Democratic Junta obtained a loan of 5.7 million [presumably dollars] from the United States, on the pretext that the money was for communications. This money has been used to purchase from the same United States some 12 combat helicopters, 20 transport and control helicopters, 20 rocket-launching airplanes and several transport vehicles. Only some 8 percent was used for communications. [End recording]

Another country which is accused of interfering in the internal situation in El Salvador is Venezuela. In this regard, Morales Carbonell said:

[Begin recording] There is data available on Venezuelan interference in our country. There are lists of the names of individuals sent by Venezuela into the country, who are training the repressive forces. They are military advisers and individuals who are expert in torture, but I do not have the names with me at this time. But it is clear that Venezuela is contributing advice on counterrevolutionary warfare as well as weapons and vehicles and airplanes and so forth. [End recording]

On Wednesday, 28 November 1978, Archibald Gardner Dunn, the South African ambassador to El Salvador, was captured by the FPL. The organization demanded, as ransom, the publication of two documents in the main newspapers of the capitalist world. The first document analyzed the situation in El Salvador and the proposal of the FPL for ending injustice and exploitation in the country. The second document denounced the development and strengthening of the economic, military and political links

between the United States, Israel and South Africa and the military dictatorships in Latin America, particularly those of Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, El Salvador and Guatemala. It also denounced the establishment of the South Atlantic Treaty Organization.

For the past several months, nothing has been known regarding the status of Archibald Gardner Dunn. In his interview with Radio Noticias Del Continente, Carlos Morales Carbonell, a member of the FPL, confirmed that the former South African ambassador to his country is alive and that the ransom demands for his release have not been met.

[Begin recording] Archibald Gardner Dunn is currently in the peoples' jail. He was captured to demonstrate the solidarity of the Salvadoran people with the people of South Africa, who are being subjected at this time to one of the worst tyrannies, as well as to publicize the struggle being waged by our people in El Salvador.

The requests which were made--in addition to some monetary demands--of Dunn's family have not been met at any time. The family offered alternatives, but our organization has not accepted these other proposals, these alternatives. It maintains the demands which it made initially. That is why he is still in the peoples' jail. [End recording]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

MERS MEMBERS REVEAL PLANS--Two members of the Movement of Revolutionary High School Students [MERS] have revealed to the police the terrorist activities that are being planned in the next few days, particularly on the 16th when armed attacks will be carried out "somewhere in the republic." The informers are Rolando Dimas Trigueros, 20, and Jose Omar Zelaya Ochoa, 19. One of them said that the MERS militants have been given automatic and regular weapons to stage terrorist acts, that is, burning buses, erecting barricades, distributing subversive propaganda and so forth. Concerning future activities by MERS militants, the leadership has urged them to become involved in the operation known as "Volcano-Sector Three-Militias." Dimas Trigueros explained: The word volcano means outside San Salvador, sector three means a place in a certain department and militias is "an organization of the People's Liberation Forces which will probably handle the operation. The 16th of September has been set as the date to conduct the operation which may result in the violent takeover of a section or in an attack on a military garrison or detachment." [Excerpts] [PA140307 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 Sep 80 pp 4, 24]

NEW IMMIGRATION MEASURES ESTABLISHED--All foreigners who enter the country by plane will have to deposit a 500 colones ($200) bond. If they come by land or ship they must deposit a 250 colones ($100) bond. The object is to demonstrate that their visit is not to seek employment. The decision was announced yesterday by the director general of immigration, Col Israel Agil Benavides, during a news conference in which he reported on new measures and progress being made to cut immigration redtape. The official said that other countries have strict regulations regarding foreigners and that El Salvador does this to protect its national heritage and to insure that the foreigners will not come here to take jobs away from Salvadorans. Immigration officials must properly verify that those who arrive in the country have the aforementioned funds, not necessarily in cash but possible in credit cards or that they are visiting relatives who will be responsible for them. [Excerpt] [PA121341 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Sep 80 pp 3, 23]

CHURCH POSITION EXPLAINED--In view of the fact that newspapers, radio stations and other media are reporting that the Catholic Church is identifying itself with the actions and attitudes of persons who are participating in our social and political life, the episcopal conference must explain: A. When a bishop, a priest or nun makes a statement, it does not represent the thought or feeling of the Catholic Church; it represents his own personal view. B. When the Catholic Church wishes to make a statement, it will do it through the episcopal conference formed of all the bishops of El Salvador and represented by its chairman, Msgr Jose Eduardo Alvarez. A bishop, as pastor and superior of a diocese, assumes responsibility for his opinions. [Communique issued by the Episcopal Conference General Secretariat of El Salvador 10 September in San Salvador] [Text] [PA131439 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

BOLIVIAN REJECTION OF ANDEAN STAND PRAISED

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 4 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The categorical rejection by Bolivia's military government of what it considers aggression by the countries of the Andean Pact does not leave room for doubts regarding what relations with that nation will be in the immediate future. If the Andean group is to count on Bolivia's assistance, Bolivia's inalienable right to settle its own political problems or those of any other type in the domestic realm must be respected without the intrusion of foreign hands.

It is impossible to imagine that the members of the Andean bloc did not expect a reaction of this type from their associate. But perhaps they trusted in their power, already brought into play successfully on another occasion. In this instance they made a mistake. Inside the Andean Pact or outside it, with the approval or disapproval of its presidents, Bolivia will not change the route it has laid out for itself. The Andean posture undermines the principles which promote the formation of a spirit of American solidarity so necessary for integration.

Integration, as defined here, does not signify giving in or giving up one's self-determination. If the entire inter-American legal arrangement is based on the sovereign equality of states and on the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of others, this does not have to be a dead letter. Instead, this should be complied with strictly, both in word and especially in deed, since in the last analysis words can be used to conceal a sham.

Let us recall that while the most blatant case of foreign intervention was being perpetrated in Nicaragua all the actors were reiterating their respect for the inviolability of domestic jurisdiction. The only way to explain this is that they said they would not tolerate any intrusion in their jursidictions just in case it occurred to anyone else to imitate them. In other words, what was legitimate for the victim of the moment

would not be so if the tables were turned. It is one thing to do something to others and another for others to do something to you.

What is important, however, are deeds, not words. And as far as can be seen the repeated interventionist efforts on the American continent have begun to arouse an inexplicably lethargic awareness; to provide an idea of what it is like to find oneself under the yoke of entities alien to one's own and integral reality; and to highlight the need to reject energetically the outrages of meddling whatever its guise.

The most handy pretext is now that of human rights. Claiming the need to protect them, in the judgment and by the standards of self-designated arbiters not subject to appeal, some try to dictate standards to sovereign governments as if the capacity to play such a delicate role lay in the exclusive power of a few nations which claim to be without blemish. This is an absurd premise because in the final analysis there is no country where misleading situations do not or cannot occur--situations which might be interpreted as undermining human rights--considering that in a world subjected to constant social and political turbulence any minority, social segment, or simple group of agitators is in a position to suggest ill treatment.

The racial riots in the United States--to mention one case--could be used to call for an international investigation to protect the rights of the blacks. The behavior of the government in subduing the riots could be interpreted as repression or brutality which would oblige the American community to intervene in defense of the blacks. Another example might be what happens all the time in the Colombian-Venezuelan border area where the rights of thousands of Colombian citizens are violated by the Venezuelan authorities not for one but rather for numerous reasons.

Whatever underlies the racial motives of the illegal immigration or the unlawful traffic that were mentioned, the respective governments can explain things in their own way and justify what they do. If they are mentioned it is only to illustrate how dangerous it is to the sovereignty of nations for people from outside to become involved for moral reasons in situations foreign to them. No one is in a position to cast the first stone.

However, it is getting to be a habit for people to cast stones at the houses of others as redeemers even though they have reason to blush in their own courtyard. To counteract this anti-interventionist zeal must grow once more and all such attempts should be rejected as Bolivia is now doing. Or voices and warnings must frequently be heard such as those of the chief of Uruguay's armed forces, General Queirolo, who has interpreted the thoughts and feelings of the armies of the Southern Cone and possibly of the majority of the military institutions of Latin America, including those of the Andean bloc.

2662
CSO: 3010

FOREIGN POWERS SEEN INTERFERING IN BOLIVIA

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 31 Jul 80 p 2

[Commentary: "Bolivia, New Target of Interventionist Maneuvers"]

[Text] Various indications of American international activity in connection with the latest change of political regime in Bolivia provide clear evidence that interventionist endeavors are being promoted vis-a-vis that South American country by the same sponsors and under the same systems applied in connection with Nicaragua and which have dared to persist with respect to other countries of the area.

The original event involving the dismissal of Lydia Gueiler from the [interim] presidency of Bolivia was and continues to be an absolutely domestic matter. It is well known that the distinguished lady assumed her position through the decision and influence of the Bolivian armed forces even though its constitutional nature was assured by her appointment by a national assembly. But everything occurred within the framework of a de facto political process presided over by the armed forces themselves, an institution that had previously endorsed the elections. It is no one else's but the Bolivians' business to pass judgment on and assess these moves or those relative to the ultimate decision motivating the present change by which a government presided over by Gen Luis Garcia Meza is in power. One should not underestimate the fact that that country has been one of those most--if not the one most--subjected to political turbulence. And the evaluation of the present events should also be made within that context.

Once again, sharing the lead in the interventionist maneuvers against Bolivia is the U.S. Department of State, one of whose moves has been to put pressure on the other governments of the American continent to repudiate that of Bolivia and not to establish relations with it. And it is for this purpose that Mr Bowdler, that interventionist agent all too well known to Central Americans, was assigned to go to Argentina. Last-minute reports indicate that his attempt was frustrated thanks to the fact that the Argentine Government moved ahead and recognized the Bolivian regime.

The intervention in Bolivia seems to follow a broad plan, judging from the attitude of Ramirez Mercado, a member of the Nicaraguan junta, who--in the role of "Don Roque"--is acting as spokesman, proposing that at a forthcoming meeting of foreign ministers a collective break with Bolivia should be approved.

In the face of such maneuvers the Latin American countries must show once and for all the respect which the principle of nonintervention deserves from them. This is undoubtedly a very tarnished principle but one which should not be allowed to fall by the wayside as desired by the imperialist renaissance which we are witnessing. Even less should we allow it to be tarnished within organs which are supposed to support it and enforce it, as is the case of the OAS.

The point is that Bolivia has its problems and that it is the only country which should solve them according to its own political conditions. It is worth noting in this connection the conduct of the foreign minister of the constitutional Peruvian Government, who rejected any hint of sidelining the Bolivian regime from the Andean Pact, and the position announced clearly by the Uruguayan Government defending nonintervention. Paraguay has followed suit and Brazil is slated to do likewise given that it has never been an instrument of the U.S. Department of State.

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NEW AIR FORCE OFFICERS, NCO'S PROMOTED

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 26 Jul 80 p 15

[Text] Twenty new pilots received their respective certificates and wings at a ceremony yesterday morning at the facilities of the military air academy in the presence of Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia, president of Guatemala, senior officers of the Guatemalan army, representatives of the diplomatic corps, and military attaches from said missions accredited to the government.

Air Force Col Adolfo Florentin Corzo Anleu, director of that military school, noted that the graduation of 20 new pilots constitutes a milestone in the history of Guatemala's air force.

"To the cadet officers, who have now become knights of the air, I say that the triumph which they are achieving today is the consequence of the sacrifice and stubborn determination evidenced at all times during their training, and I exhort them to continue to excel so that they may serve Guatemala better," he said.

The commissioned officers who make up the "Air Force Col Oscar Humberto Morales Duvall" graduating class are the following: Lt Silvio Humberto Tablas Crispin and Second Lieutenants Roy Estuardo Dedett Castro, Julio Cesar Lopez Montenegro, Herber Dagoberto Cleves Palma, Julio Saul Gonzales, Fernando Roderico Gordillo Giron, Servio Leonel Alvarez Barrera, Salvador Salguero y Salguero, Julio Ruben Ruiz Godoy, Juan Ramon Lam Pacheco, Jorge Manuel Salazar Lopez, Juan Carlos Quintanilla Pereda, Sergio Fernando Cifuentes Ramos, Walter Wilhem Boecemann, Antonio Alfonso Illescas Fernandez, Guido Santisteban Maldonado, Luis Francisco Perez Contreras, Augusto Reyes Mendez and Luis Daniel Lanuza Munoz.

Pilot Second Lieutenants Roy Estuardo Dedett Castro and Julio Saul Gonzalez received diplomas of recognition as students outstanding in English and academic subjects.

Likewise, maintenance specialist sergeants Catalino Cermeno, Luis Garcia Barrios, Carlos Gomez Gonzalez and Eduardo Rosales were granted diplomas of recognition.

On concluding the diploma-granting and insignia-awarding ceremonies, all the participating units marched in an honor parade and subsequently a reception was offered for the new pilots and guests.

Air Force pilot Col Oscar Morales Lopez of the General Staff--the father of the pilot whose name was given to the graduating class--gave a short and emotional speech expressing gratitude. He gave a biographical sketch of his son and added that he felt greatly gratified with the air force and with the graduating airmen for designating the graduating class by the name of his son.

Finally, those in attendance had the opportunity to witness the acrobatic maneuvers undertaken by the Quetzal Squadron of the Guatemalan Air Force in twin-engined Cessna A-37B combat aircraft.

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FSLN TRIUMPH HAILED AS LATIN AMERICAN VICTORY

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by the Central American Historical Institute: "Nicaragua, a Showcase for Latin America"]

[Text] The triumph of the Sandinist People's Revolution has made an impact on the balance of Latin American forces. It has destabilized a balance which formerly was maintained static by imperialism.

For imperialism, Nicaragua has always been an essential piece in the puzzle. It first attracted attention when the opportunity arose to build a canal through its territory between the two oceans. Then we were watched because of our geopolitical position. And now?

Since 19 July 1979, Nicaragua has been a sort of showcase for Latin America. And this is already so true that there are those who would like to cloud it over.

In the dependent world of the underdeveloped countries, the technology market is more important than the hegemony of the raw materials market, so much so that certain raw materials markets can even be abandoned by imperialism, whereas it will never do this with the technology market. The multinationals and the empire are very jealous of the latter and will allow no exceptions.

But, we repeat, since 19 July 1979, Nicaragua has been like a showcase for Latin America, for all the underdeveloped countries of the world. With our victory we have broken the chains of dependence at the structural level, and little by little we shall do so effectively in the various aspects of life. And with the same impetus and independence afforded by victory we are going to use other--perhaps several other--technologies, which may be cheaper and will certainly be granted on more humane terms. Henceforth Nicaragua will be an open window on the continent from which our brothers in all the countries thereof will receive inspiration, models, encouragement and also new forms of technology for development.

And great results can come from all this:

First: The acceleration of the liberation of so many of our brothers. For that, as our commanders have said many times, the best service Nicaragua can render them is to show them a victorious revolution on its own soil.

Second: A certain assistance in implementing the industrial growth our continent needs so badly. When capitalist technology finds it is in competition with other technologies, it will doubtless lower its prices if it wants to keep its markets. For example, it is interesting to note that until recently Nicaragua had no dollars for industrial development, but now, in view of the danger that technology from Eastern bloc countries might enter the area, the multinationals are offering to aid in its industrialization. Why? Simply because they feel that a market which used to be exclusively theirs may be invaded.

Third: And all this will doubtless have political repercussions. When an empire is going to lose a market, and much more so it if is a technology market, it always tries to recover it by any and all means, good or bad, and capitalist history is rich with examples in which it has, without any scruples, resorted to weapons and invasions to do so.

Therefore, it is obvious that Nicaragua must guarantee its own defense. It is not easy to be a showcase for Latin America in this way without having someone want to break it or cover it up. Imperialism has developed an entire campaign in foreign countries for that purpose--to discredit our revolution. For that reason it supports within the country those who want to confuse those of our brothers who have little political awareness.

The 19 July festival was to answer all this, to support Nicaragua, victorious showcase of freedom for all Latin America and for the entire oppressed world. We wanted to show everyone that not only have we won the battle for freedom, but that this gave us the right to choose our own way, including the use of new technologies. And so that there would be room for all of us, we built the plaza. Thus it was quite visible to all that the people of Nicaragua massively supported their revolution.

8735
CSO: 3010

MILITARY, 'ANTIDEMOCRATIC' COUP IN BOLIVIA SCORED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Bolivian Coup: A Crime Against History"]

[Text] The clear victory of Hernan Siles Suazo, leader of the humble and dispossessed classes of Bolivia and tireless democratic fighter in a country bristling with militarism, opened a great hope for America.

He had announced an integrated government with pluralist participation. In his career involving presecutions, imprisonments and exile it was the crowning touch. The warrior who had fought against dictators and oligarchies had finally succeeded in putting into a democratic port in an exemplary civil struggle. For Hispanic American democracy it was also a trial by fire, with hopeful results: it seemed as if the so often frustrated aspirations of a people to achieve self-government by civilian means were finally successful, and that the election, which was very fair, would finally open the door to a new and civilized stage of coexistence through a coalition of forces in government led by Siles Suazo. For Bolivia also, for that mysterious landlocked country which bears the name of the Liberator, it seemed to mean the resurrection of its libertarian traditions; a final end--at long last--to power by means of guns, to the armed oppression of a hungry people in need of peace; of a working people who have been struggling for years and years for their most elementary demands; a hardworking people; miners; an unredeemed Indian people; a noble, ancient people--descendants of one of the highest civilizations of America--but eternally poor.

And all this seemed to be dawning by the democratic path. A new sun--civilian, rewarding, renewing--seemed to announce itself in the symbolic interim administration of a woman. And then the sinister and traitorous militarists, with their eternal disloyalty to all the principles and all the noblest ideals of America, carried out a new coup, pitting brute force against the popular will and closing off the path. They closed it to the people. They closed it to their country. They even closed it to America, because we are a single nation, and any blow against freedom and democracy in one country concerns, hurts and shatters all the other nations as a group.

LA PRENSA, whose struggle has been that of the Bolivian people and of all the free people of America, feels in its own flesh the tragedy of Bolivia and in expressing its most energetic rejection of the military coup and those responsible for it, calls upon all the people of America, all governments and all international agencies to take a severe and strong attitude of repudiation, which will force those who have betrayed the Bolivian popular will to cease their barbaric ways and allow free exercise of a right which has been won and the right to a shining tradition which has come down to us from Bolivar, the founder, whose name they sully with their evil actions.

We ask for a moral and material blockade by the entire continent against aggressive militarism. In Bolivia at present there is no longer ideological pluralism to be respected. There is no determination by the people, no national participation. The aggression was absolutely brutal, at a time when all the Bolivian people had just expressed their will most clearly, in fair and peaceful elections. The military coup is an attack in betrayal of an unarmed people: a crime against history.

8735
CSO: 3010

'MIXED SYSTEM' SEEN AS STRATEGY FOR FUTURE

LD191113 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Sep 80 p 7

[Dispatch by Francis Pisani: "Nicaragua--The Revolutionary Regime is Divided Between Pluralism and Radicalism"]

[Excerpts] Managua--The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) achieved power under exceptionally favorable circumstances--complete military victory over the Somozaist army, unchallenged historical and political legitimacy, and almost unanimous international support. Strong in these circumstances, it immediately took over the main wheels of government--the army, the police, public organizations and key posts in the administration and government.

This hegemony, coupled with the radical attitudes assumed by Nicaragua on the international scene in the past year and the behavior of its guerrillas, constantly dressed in olive green and carrying pistols at their side, could have caused other countries to fear that Nicaragua might follow the Cuban and, later, the Soviet path. The considerable aid given by Fidel Castro's government (teachers, doctors, technicians and military advisers) and the popularity which Castro enjoys among the Sandinists were bound to increase these fears.

And yet, after 1 year of this government, results show that relations with Havana have at least had the advantage of preventing young commanders from repeating some of the errors made by their elders. In contrast to many armed revolutionary movements eager to become more radical, the FSLN has devoted its energies to the implementation of a program which was, it hoped, to be approved by all non-Somozaist economic, political and social forces.

According to Mr Nunez, head of the FSLN National Directorate Executive Secretariat, Sandinism is above all "nationalist, anti-imperialist and popular." "From nationalism we draw the concept of unity and political openness," he explained. "Anti-imperialism has been imposed on us by the history of our country, one of the countries most severely affected by the United States. The popular aspect, can be found both in the way in which we achieved power and in our main objective, which is to resolve the problems of the most underprivileged."

Mr Sergio Ramirez, a writer and member of the junta of national reconstruction, emphasizes pragmatism. "We do not want to confine ourselves to ready-made plans," he stated. "We owe our originality to the fact that we take realities into account without losing sight of the revolutionary changes which are to be made." This attitude was clarified by FSLN National Directorate member Maj Luis Carrion, who believes that "transformations to be achieved are those which are objectively indispensable for extricating the country from poverty. They must always be seen as such."

Internal and external circumstances will determine futures stages. "We believe that the present relationship with the bourgeoisie is not necessarily mere tactics," we were told by reconstruction junta member Moises Hassan. "It is worthwhile to make our distincitve mixed system a strategy for an indefinite period. Therefore, we really want to try to socialize not means of production but only surpluses.

"We are convinced that it is necessary to give those who are not revolutionaries an opportunity to integrate in the process for the good of all concerned."

CSO: 3100

AMBASSADOR EXPLAINS RELATIONS WITH GUATEMALA

PA130004 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Alejandro Castillo Masis, Nicaraguan Ambassador to Guatemala, who is currently in Managua, in statements made to this radio station termed diplomatic relations with Guatemala as very delicate. Following are statements made by Ambassador Castillo Masis to our reporter:

[Begin recording] [Question] Ambassador, how are the relations between Nicaragua and Guatemala?

[Answer] The relations between the two countries are somewhat delicate. They must be handled in such a way as to try to avoid friction, so that peace and tranquillity can prevail in Central America.

[Question] Can the fact that you have been recalled by the government to submit a report mean that relations will be severed in the event of new provocations?

[Answer] Well, this depends on a series of factors which can occur at any time. We are aware of the existing hostility toward Nicaraguans. There are Nicaraguans missing, killed, of whose fate we have no official report from the Guatemalan Government. However, the Guatemalan Government minister, during a news conference, told us that we could ask the Guatemalan subversive organizations about the fate of Nicaraguans. In other words, we can practically assume that the Guatemalan Government considers Nicaraguans arriving in Guatemala to be going to that country to encourage the rebel movements, which is not true. This means that the Guatemalan Government does not assume any responsibility for Nicaraguans in that country.

[Question] We would like to know what you have heard about Nicaraguans, former Somozist guardsmen, plotting in Guatemala against Nicaragua?

[Answer] The support that the National Liberation Movement (MLN), an organization led by Sandoval Alarcon, an anticommunist leader in the continent, is giving to the Somozists in Guatemala is well known.

[Question] What is the current attitude of the Guatemalan authorities toward Nicaragua?

[Answer] Normal.

[Question] Has the Nicaraguan Embassy suffered any attack by any extremist group?

[Answer] No, just threats that the embassy is going to be dynamited, as well as personal threats.

[Question] What do you know about the whereabouts and activities of Francisco Urouyo Maleano?

[Answer] I have heard that he has formed a government in exile. The Guatemalan Government has officially said it does not support any government in exile. Nevertheless, it is consenting to the activities of these elements who are trying to provoke a clash between the two countries and take advantage of the situation to consolidate their government in exile. [End recording]

CSO: 3010

WORKERS URGED TO DEFEND REVOLUTION BY WORKING HARDER

PA111617 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The fact that counterrevolutionary outbreaks exist cannot be ignored and for this reason the Ezequiel brigade is being formed to fight them in the northern region. However, the defense of the revolution must be carried out in more than just the military sphere. It must also be carried out in the political, social and economic spheres. This newscast obtained statements from Rodolfo Robelo Herrera, vice president of the Independent Liberal Party, on this very important issue:

[Begin recording] The goals and programs of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] include support for the democratic and patriotic policy of the government of national reconstruction and the defense, consolidation and promotion of the Nicaraguan revolution in order to secure socio-economic changes based on the people's welfare, democracy and national liberation. In this way, the political organizations that make up the FPR are supporting this process.

In practice, we must support the plan for economic reactivation. The directorates of the various parties have given instructions to their rank and file so that they join this plan in the various areas in which they work.

The small progressive businessmen who belong to any of these organizations that make up the FPR must contribute to national production on which the development of Nicaragua is primarily based. The worker in these firms also has the duty to contribute the production by being efficient, meeting his schedule and carrying out his assigned tasks in these moments of economic crisis that we are undergoing--a consequence of the previous regime. [End recording]

CSO: 3010

LABOR LEADER SAYS 'LA PRENSA' TRIES TO PROMOTE CONFLICT

PA082157 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] LA PRENSA is trying to promote a confrontation between workers and the state, Companero Ivan Garcia Barca, secretary general of the Sandinist Workers Central [CST], has said about a report in today's LA PRENSA. Garcia Barca said that even though there are labor conflicts at some firms, they are being ironed out at the Labor Ministry. The CST secretary also discussed the taking over of some firms. Here is what Garcia said:

[Begin recording] [Garcia] We wish to note the intention of LA PRENSA which we think is trying to create, disclose or promote an alleged conflict between workers and the state. We know that is not so; in fact the labor leaders of a production center have said so.

[Unidentified questioner] Today's LA PRENSA reports an alleged concern in the private sector about the takeover of some firms. What is the CST position on those takeovers?

[Answer] We are concerned about the takeover of the firms. But we are even more worried about why this happens. We have read a letter addressed to the Labor Ministry by the Nicaraguan Industry Chamber with copies to LA PRENSA in which businessmen voice their concern. We ask: Why don't they worry about immediately resolving the problems arising at those firms? We ask this because we are aware that most of the firms taken over by the workers were taken over because management had not immediately responded to the workers' demands. We might note the case of Tona Brewery which was taken over by the workers in response to an intransigent, antilabor management attitude. The same thing happened at Cafe Soluble, Inc. and at other firms. So, I think that rather than being concerned about the takeover of the firms, management should be concerned about solving the problems that arise daily in the firms. Incidentally, these are minor problems that can be speedily and effectively solved.

[Question] What do workers do when they take over the firms?

[Answer] Their degree of discipline and level of production increase and, at the same time, they maintain a constant watch to prevent sabotage and any harm to the firm. [End recording]

CSO: 3010

BORGE ON THREATS TO REVOLUTION, THIRD WORLD UNITY

Havana TRICONTINENTAL in English Year 15 No 118, 1980 pp 18-28

[Article by Thomas Borge: "A Dream Becomes A Reality"]

[Text]

What are the opposition forces in Nicaragua doing?

Of course there can be no true revolution without a counterrevolution that is revealed on all levels: ideological, political and probably military. To put it another way, the counterrevolution is almost certain to show itself militarily at some point.

Ideologically, the struggle has been expressed in various ways, which are reflected in the country's newspapers. These include subtly-phrased right-wing positions whose form differs from those of the past — now the right must use language that is supposedly or seemingly revolutionary — and ultraleftist ideological positions which seek to deform the process by engaging in irrational, dogmatic demonstrations yet strike a revolutionary pose — which has nothing to do with the reality in which we are living. Many of these people are honest but confused. Others are not so honest, and it is probable that the ultraleft — which has never before made much of a ripple in Nicaragua — is being stimulated from abroad; that is, that CIA agents or agents from ultraleft organizations outside our country have been infiltrated. For example, Trotskyism was never a factor in Nicaragua until just recently, when a number of Trotskyite demonstrations were held; Maoism is still another aberration. There has also been an attempt to form a Sandinista Social Democratic Party in Nicaragua — that was the name it went by until we protested and the government issued a law prohibiting any political organization except the Sandinista Front and its fighting and mass branches from using the Sandinista name. Now it's been forced to call itself the Social Democratic Party. I once said it was neither Social Democratic nor Sandinista and this was confirmed when the Socialist International disclaimed it. Actually, its members came from the old traditional parties that no longer dare to use their former names. Instead, they hide behind new ones — without changing their old political and ideological line.

Perhaps the most revealing aspect of the reaction, the counterrevolution, is the so-called Social Christian Party and one of its wings, led by a certain González, who is also Chairman of a so-called Human Rights Commission. González has tried to use his office as Chairman of the Human Rights Commission for counterrevolutionary propaganda purposes, to try to discredit our Revolution abroad — which efforts have been met with approval and joy by Latin America's reactionary sectors.

On the military level, the enemy hasn't been able to muster the strength to do anything more than harass us.

At the same time, we know that members of Somoza's National Guard who have links with Honduran military men — not the government officially, but certain counterrevolutionary individuals in the Honduran Army — are now in Honduras. Still, most of the National Guardsmen there and in other countries are completely demoralized. The National Guard's military machine was thoroughly broken up and dismantled. Thousands of its members are in jail, and others are in exile in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Miami, where they have organized small counterrevolutionary groups that send us letters threatening to kill us.

I don't think the armed counterrevolution can make a serious thrust at the moment; and, by the time they get themselves together, we'll be able to thwart them. Of course we're ready to do that now, too, though perhaps with certain limitations. Probably, by the time they're able to make a counterrevolutionary move, we'll be able to crush them completely. This is the status of the counterrevolution right now.

Major, a Managua newspaper reported that a Somoza henchman who was living in Honduras was killed by Honduran agents — who robbed him of $60 000 — and that a Honduran Catholic priest who witnessed the murder has written a letter saying that exiled Cuban priests, including a certain Monsignor Boza Masvidal, had provided some of the money. Do you have any evidence of this kind of collusion between Cuban counterrevolutionaries in the United States and Somoza's henchmen in these neighboring countries?

Of course, we have lots of information on collaboration by Cuban counterrevolutionaries and also by capitalists, corporations, Senators and other equally despicable financial supporters of the counterrevolution in Nicaragua. Quite a bit of money was collected in the United States, and it may be, as the Honduran priest said, that Mr. Bravo had some of it on him when he was killed under mysterious circumstances in Honduras. I can't prove it, because the truth about this symbol of the Somoza counterrevolution isn't known as yet.

In any case, the counterrevolutionaries have collected, a lot of money in the United States. We also know that most of the money goes to provide them with a soft life, and the embezzlement — if that's the right word for it — doesn't worry us very much in terms of the effect this money might have, because we know from experience how corrupt Somoza and his followers are. Most of that money will be spent on themselves, to enable them to maintain the corrupt way of life to which they have become accustomed.

This leads me to ask you about direct CIA actions against the Sandinista Revolution.

To be perfectly honest, we have no proof of specific CIA actions. We know from experience that it is very clever. Our security service is still very limited. We are improving it, of course, but so far we have no specific proof of CIA activity, although we assume — just as we assume that the sun will rise every day — that the CIA has counterrevolutionary sources in our country. We have no proof that the sun will rise tomorrow; it's simply a scientifically-based intuition. I make the comparison in order to express my subjective certainty — based on objective historic observations that cover the struggles of all our peoples of Latin America — that the CIA is active in our country's internal affairs.

The United States has always considered Latin America to be its own backyard. What is the Sandinista Revolution's policy toward the government of the United States?

We have followed a prudent, mature policy that is, at the same time, an honorable one. When the Yankee Ambassador came to Nicaragua, we met him — I myself went — at the airport. I told him it was the first time a US Ambassador arriving in Nicaragua had been met by a Nicaraguan official who received him standing up instead of on his knees. I also told him he was always welcome in our country as long as he respected our dignity and our sovereignty. That has been our policy toward the United States: cordial relations based on mutual respect, the demand that it respect us. We respect it to the extent that it respects us. It has given us some help with foodstuffs, and we appreciate that aid. Some loans are now being negotiated, and they might also be considered aid. We accept this aid as long as it does not impinge on our sovereignty, our dignity and our independence; they are quite aware of that.

I get the impression that there is a sector in the United States — and here I mean not imperialism but the United States, where contradictions exist — that wants to avoid further problems, so as not to create another Vietnam or another Cuba in our country. There are other sectors that lean toward a repetition of the Cuban situation, of the aggression against Cuba; they are even ready to repeat what happened in Vietnam. These are very aggressive sectors that, at the moment, do not represent a majority. Of course, imperialism's essential nature has to be kept in mind, but so do the internal contradictions that exist within the United States.

We have been very inflexible in some cases and flexible in others, because what we are interested in is having the Revolution survive, thinking not only of ourselves but also of the other peoples of Latin America. In other words, the Revolution must be sustained, and we have to be clever in the field of international politics and diplomacy. It's another phase of the war, in which we have to win the skirmishes in order to win the battles; sometimes it's wise to pull back, to be flexible in the diplomatic war, just as it's sometimes necessary to be flexible and pull back in a military war. We never lose sight of our final goal, so our relations with the United States will be as cordial and harmonious as the United States wishes them to be — while, I repeat, this is always very closely linked to the respect that country has for our dignity, our sovereignty and our independence.

At the same time, we have outlined a policy of national independence, relations with all the countries in the world and friendship with all the countries in the world that wish to have friendly relations with us. We have established relations with the Soviet Union, and we have exercised our sovereignty in telling the Soviets that we respect their great, powerful and friendly country. Moreover, as I have said scores of times, we have also expressed the great love we feel for the Cuban people, because of their infinite generosity and unconditional solidarity. We will maintain an independent foreign policy.

As a founder of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, you predicted the Sandinista victory. What do you envision for your country now, following that victory?

Ah, for my homeland I see new victories, really; but I'm not thinking about just my homeland now — I'm thinking about all of Latin America. Of course, my dreams, the dreams of every revolutionary, are of people filled with joy, a wide reach of gardens and smiles for the future. I'm thinking of Latin America and of this dream that is now moving toward reality, because from now on the problem in Nicaragua is simply administrative, organizational, developmental. The doors to paradise have been opened in Nicaragua, and all we have to do is walk through. Now our dream is to open more doors, to more new paradises, in Latin America.

What about the plan to establish a Council of State?

I don't think the Council of State will essentially change the rules of the game, because the course a revolution takes is determined by something else, by real power. The state coercive bodies — the Army, the Police and the state security bodies — are in the hands of the Sandinistas, who also have the support of the masses, the mass organizations. Moreover, a revolutionary organization exists. We could be very flexible — and I don't think we've been flexible enough; I think we have been too radical. In Chile, for example, real power was in the hands of the reaction, and the reaction determined Chile's future for some time. We can do whatever we want with the power we have. We can remove the government and replace it with another if we like. We are astute enough to have a good government, composed of steady people, many of whom hold positions close to or identical with those of the Sandinistas. We could remove and replace Ministers, but we are astute, mature, and we are doing what is demanded of us at each step of the way.

The Council of State won't change basic power in Nicaragua at all.

It may be that the Council of State will be composed of people with good proposals, who want to help. At first, I wasn't in favor of it — but for other reasons, because I thought it was a waste of time, that it would involve too much talking. Revolutions have to be made, not discussed. That was my reason — not because it would change the essence of power or because it might cause a serious problem that would completely change the rules of the game. So, in order to apply the concept of giving an opportunity to all the forces that, to one degree or another, took part in the struggle against Somoza, the Council of State will be set up when conditions are more favorable for it, when too much talking won't imply losing too much time.

What are the basic values, the basic experiences that led to the Nicaraguan victory, that can be passed on to the rest of Latin America and to all the forces that are fighting in Africa and Asia?

You said it first, and we repeated it: Without unity, there is no victory. Our Revolution made a modest contribution by reasserting the correctness of armed struggle. Armed struggle is one of the historically necessary ways of defeating the ruling classes in Latin America. I might say that this fairly obvious truth evoked smiles of skepticism among certain supposedly revolutionary sectors in Latin America. It was a classic truth; the famous midwife of history is a classic historic truth. Yet, in Latin America, the need for unity of the revolutionary movement was not very clear. Some believed it was possible to hegemonize the process, and I heard such aberrations as that our policy of alliances meant having no allies.

We demonstrated two things: first, unity is possible; second, without unity, there is no victory. We are absolutely certain that, if we hadn't united, we would still be fighting or perhaps our people would have exhausted their energies in struggle and the enemy would have triumphed. The Sandinista revolutionaries made a basic patriotic decision — I don't even say "revolutionary" — to unite in a single organic structure around a single strategy. It wasn't very hard for us to do that, and I'm not sure why — perhaps because we started out as a single organization and then split; we all came from the same trunk. Perhaps in Latin America the problem is more complex because there are several different families that have pitched different kinds of tents; we had shared a single tent for a long time before we split up.

Not only were we able to unite as a revolutionary Sandinista organization; we were also able to unite the entire country, all the people and the various social sectors against a single enemy. Perhaps our chief contribution to the revolutionary struggle in Latin America is the unity of the revolutionary movement and the great national unity we achieved in Nicaragua — a national unity that would have been impossible without the unity of the Sandinista Front. The fact that our organization united and consolidated its vanguard position enabled us to lead the process and be the determining factor in it, the sun around which the planetary system of unity revolved.

If the Cuban Revolution contributed, let us say, the great experience, the path of armed struggle in Latin America, we, on this same path, can perhaps be said to have contributed unity in the revolutionary movement in Latin America. If revolutionaries unite, they win; that is a basic truth and a starting point. Without unity, the struggle can go on for centuries — because, without unity, there will be no victory.

What is your opinion of imperialism's new tactic, following the Nicaraguan experience, of making changes in certain dictatorships, as in El Salvador and South Korea?

True, imperialism is playing with the future of those countries by making those changes, but it could backfire, because it isn't so easy to change the course of history with political maneuvering. I view the situation in El Salvador very cautiously and I wouldn't want to express an opinion without considering very carefully what I'm going to say.

Undoubtedly, El Salvador has a revolutionary movement today, a movement with limitations and weaknesses, the main one being that same old problem of division. If the struggle sharpens in El Salvador and armed struggle becomes a serious factor, unity may emerge, because bloodshed also brings people together. I think the public commitments the new Salvadoran government has made should be exploited as much as possible. You have to move your pieces with great skill on the chessboard; you can't simply take a Manichean position that black is black and white is white. That's very easy, but it isn't right. You have to distinguish among shades of black and shades of white and not take opposing positions mechanically. In my opinion, you have to move with the agility of a fish in water, or at least with the agility of a horse in the field. I don't know; maybe history itself is what teaches men how things should be done. In any case, it seems to me we should look very carefully at the case of El Salvador. The important thing is for the Salvadoran revolutionaries to keep their eyes on the final goal. That's what's important. It is also important for them to agree on how to get there.

I really can't say much about the situation in South Korea. I know the people there are oppressed, that the country has been occupied by US troops and that there are very deep contradictions. And, of course, the death of Park Chung Hee is doubtless a part of imperialism's maneuvering.

The CIA launches its maneuvers and acts of aggression within the general rules of imperialism's aggressive principles. But, I repeat, there are internal contradictions. Maybe the CIA killed Park Chung Hee; maybe not. I'm not sure. It certainly had something to do with the need for a formal change in Korea in order to hold back the Korean people's struggle, but the peoples' struggles aren't easy to contain. They're like a dam that overflows in a storm or a hurricane. When there's a hurricane warning, measures are taken so there'll be as little damage as possible. Revolutions are sometimes like hurricanes: imperialism takes its measures to diminish their effects, but the hurricanes still can't be held back, and revolutions will never be held back. Perhaps some day some way will be invented to control hurricanes, but no one will ever invent a way to control the evolution of history.

Major, it has been said that a small part of the Nicaraguan victory was due to the international solidarity in which OS?AAAL had the honor of participating. How great a contribution did this solidarity make to your country's revolutionary process?

Yes. OSPAAAL always expressed its support and solidarity every time we had any serious problem. I remember, for example, that, when Comrade Carlos Fonseca was imprisoned, OSPAAAL launched an active solidarity campaign to set him free. This was repeated on many occasions.

All the peoples of the world expressed their solidarity with us, and this was a very important factor in our victory. While Central American and Latin-American solidarity were more visible and could be expressed in more practical terms, we also had support from people all over the world, including the people of the United States. I attended a meeting in Libya with representatives of various Palestinian and African parties and organizations, so I know that solidarity with our Revolution, with our struggle, was expressed everywhere. Wherever a Sandinista went, he was welcomed from the heart, with aid and affection.

This is still so: wherever we go, the people and their revolutionary organizations express their affection, support and warmth for our Revolution. It's very similar to what happened at the beginning of the Cuban Revolution, though there are differences in terms of solidarity, in the sense that broader sectors of the Latin-American and other peoples support our Revolution — because the groups that ally themselves with and support the Revolution have grown. I believe the Cuban Revolution has a great deal to do with this, because it has gained such great prestige, such great authority, and has so completely unmasked its enemies' lies that the people who were taken in by *Readers' Digest* and other such pulp publications have lost faith in their tales; history has shown them to be false. I've heard that, especially in the United States, they're saying the same kind of things about our Revolution that they said about Cuba — primitive, stupid things such as that children can be taken away from their parents and that, if you go to Nicaragua, they'll never let you out.

So the phenomenon is being repeated, but now there's a much smaller margin of credibility than in the past, which also gives solidarity more scope. Of course a number of governments and individuals have also shown very great solidarity with us. I would like to mention, in this regard, General Omar Torrijos, President José López Portillo, President Rodrigo Carazo Odio of Costa Rica, former Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez, former Costa Rican President José Figueras and our comrade and brother Fidel Castro. Muammar El-Qaddafi of Libya and other governments and world leaders have also shown their complete solidarity, for which we are very grateful.

CSO: 3020

ARCE DESCRIBES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

Havana TRICONTINENTAL in English Year 15 No 118, 1980 pp 43-53

[Article by Bayardo Arce: "Blazing the Way to the Future"]

[Text]

Welcome, on behalf of my brothers of the National Leadership of the Sandinista Front. All of us were very pleased when we heard an OSPAAAL delegation was going to visit us. We know your organization well and identify with it fully, considering it to be a comrade in the long struggle the Nicaraguan Revolution must still wage to attain the objectives for which our people fought and for which the Sandinista Front was given its vanguard role. Thus, we have contributed not only to the liberation of the Nicaraguan people but also to the anti-imperialist struggle and to the building of a new world in which all workers will have a decent life. We believe our struggle will [illegible] but for the world effort to shake off imperialist, colonialist, neocolonialist and Zionist domination.

Your presence in our country is significant. It points up the identification that all revolutionaries have with the Nicaraguan Revolution, which is an authentic revolution.

We hope that during your stay, you will delve deep into this process and understand the heritage left us by the Somoza regime, the great tasks our Revolution has ahead of it, and our people's enthusiasm and determination to remain worthy of this world revolutionary solidarity, that we hope will continue. We want you to see our Revolution — which, though very young, is richly endowed with our people's creativity in solving problems.

Our process has been open to all the people and countries of the world that want to learn about it — especially sister, revolutionary peoples. Because OSPAAAL represents the interests of our Third World peoples and all the other peoples that struggle against the same enemy, it has a special significance. At all the international meetings we have attended — the Sixth Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the United Nations General Assembly, etc. — we have clearly defended the interests of the Asian, Arab, African and Latin-American peoples and the rest of the world that, like us to a certain extent, must still deal with mankind's greatest problem: imperialism.

Our process has its own characteristics, which should be noted. Our organization, the Sandinista Front, triumphed after 18 years of struggle, during which it developed four rural guerrilla forces composed of cadres — organizers who were then given political or military tasks of increasing our people's awareness of the need to confront our enemies.

The fruit of our work began to appear in the last 18 months of our struggle — when, with our consistent revolutionary action, we had built our people's confidence in victory. The example of our fighters who died in completely unequal confrontations showed the people that their political-military action could defeat powerful enemies and create the kind of world we wanted for Nicaragua.

As a result of this rural guerrilla experience and broad mass work, the people began to join the revolutionary struggle in droves. Our compatriots saw the Sandinista Front vanguard as the most viable alternative for solving their immediate problem of overthrowing the dictatorship imposed on us by US imperialism. The only sectors that feared this alternative were members of the Nicaraguan bourgeoisie, who viewed our political action as a prelude to their own eclipse. Because of the need to isolate and neutralize our main enemy, Yankee imperialism, as much as possible, we not only incorporated our people massively but also developed a flexible policy of alliances in which all the social and economic forces in the country that had objective contradications with the dictatorship could participate — no matter whether the contradictions were based on the dictator's disloyal competition with them or on his servile representation of US interests in the country. This policy of alliances permitted us to unite all the people.

The Revolution's political and moral strength, which was turned into military strength as time went on, allowed us to create this policy of alliances without going through negotiations, simply by accepting representatives of all the forces in the country within the new power structure that emerged with the Revolution. During the struggle, we were always convinced that the only way we could inflict this great defeat on imperialism would be to unite the people, for it wasn't going to let its chief bastion in Central America go down without a struggle.

We are equally aware today that we must maintain national unity in order to reconstruct the country and neutralize the United States' aggressive aims. We haven't forgotten that, just a few days before our victory, the United States maneuvered within the OAS to try to bring off an armed intervention in our country. At present, although the US government doesn't appear to be officially involved in counterrevolutionary activities, we know of important individuals and forces representing US imperialism that are encouraging the counterrevolutionary efforts of those of Somoza's National Guardsmen who managed to flee the country and are now trying to create the political conditions for an intervention. This is why we maintain our policy of national unity.

Contact with the people makes it clear there is just one power here, the power of the workers, represented by the Sandinista Front, the political vanguard of the Revolution.

Our governmental and socioeconomic structures require the unity of the entire nation while the Revolution is consolidated and greater defense capacity is developed for counteracting imperialist acts of aggression.

WHAT SOMOZA-ISM LEFT

The situation we inherited from Somoza is another factor that contributes to our political position. Our country's debt to imperialism stood at $1.5 billion — three times our GNP — when the Revolution triumphed. Our monetary reserves amounted to only $3.5 million. The cost of reconstruction is estimated at $1.5 billion, to be spread over four years of work, $800 million of which must be invested in the current year (1979). In addition, $160 million must be paid on the debt.

Our final offensive broke our agricultural cycle — and Nicaragua receives most of its foreign exchange earnings from its agro-exports, especially cotton, our main crop. This year, only 70 percent of the cotton crop was planted, which meant we had an additional 200 000 unemployed, who had to be fed. Production dropped by 30-70 percent in all other crops except coffee. This means that there is no way our production can solve our economic and social problems on a short-term basis.

Nearly 5000 houses were destroyed; we lost 100 000 head of cattle and all our fowl. Moreover, we still bear the scars of Somoza-ism in the form of an infant mortality rate of 146 for every 1000 live births and an illiteracy rate of 70 percent.

OUR IMMEDIATE TASKS

Some of these realities also require that we strengthen our national unity in order to launch into reconstruction — which, for us, is not simply physical or material but covers the entire range of economic, social, cultural and even moral questions. These are the great tasks with which our people are faced, problems we are trying to solve by mobilizing everyone to raise production, apply a policy of austerity and remain vigilant against the counterrevolution — which we know is getting its forces together. In fact, we were expecting something to happen by December 1979, the artificial conflicts that reactionary groups abroad, allied with Somoza-ism, have tried to create for the Nicaraguan Revolution indicate that something is going on.

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE

We consider our potential to be promising because, even though our country has a small population, our people are hard-working and combative and we have many natural resources — though some have been plundered over the years by imperialism and the bourgeoisie. We believe that, if we get things organized properly, we can extract from this wealth the elements we need to solve our people's problems. Thus one of our government's first measures has been to recover for our people all the resources and all the means that will permit us to use these natural resources for the benefit of the people.

We confiscated all of Somoza's property — half the country's arable land and nearly 150 enterprises. We nationalized the banks and the mines, and now we are nationalizing all the natural resources that were exploited by US and other foreign companies.

But, to do this, we need aid from all the fraternal peoples, because our country's potential wealth cannot be developed without financing, technology and skilled workers. We need to acquire these three basic elements from sources chiefly outside the United States, so it won't be able to tie down the Revolution's future. This is why, by joining the Non-Aligned Movement, we have opened relations with the entire world, thus establishing our Revolution's authenticity. We trust that the countries which refused to have anything to do with Somoza-ism and were always on good terms with the Nicaraguan people will show their solidarity with us now and that, with this what we are recovering for our people and their own great efforts, we will move ahead.

For example, our country has 2.7 billion arable acres, less than half of which were cultivated under the Somoza regime. Crops were grown chiefly for export, and the quota on the international market was limited; meanwhile, hunger stalked the land, and unemployment reigned in the countryside. We propose to work all the land — and not only for one harvest, as we do now. By using irrigation, we hope to guarantee two or even three harvests. In order to both meet our domestic needs and export enough so we can buy all the things our country needs but doesn't produce, such as medicine.

We now spend $3 million a month on medicine — something that never happened before, because the people never used to go to hospitals (they knew they wouldn't be admitted or treated). Now that there's a revolution, however, our people are exercising their right to health and are using the hospitals on a massive scale, so we don't even have enough medical personnel. The aid we receive in medical personnel from other countries

isn't sufficient to meet this demand, but our lack of medicines is even worse. The transnational companies that produce these medicines are treating us on a straight commercial basis, without taking Nicaragua's plight into account. They demand payment of the Somoza regime's debts before selling us the medicine, and we have nothing to pay them with. We believe that this is a subtle form of blockade and that the only way we can solve this problem is by finding new markets and developing new relations with fraternal peoples and countries.

RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

In view of the circumstances of the Revolution, our policy is to maintain cordial relations with the whole world, especially with the other Central American countries. Nevertheless, it is an objective fact that thousands of Somoza's National Guardsmen found refuge with the military regimes of Central America: in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, where they constitute a natural base for a counter-revolution.

Officially, these countries have also maintained cordial relations with us, but some of the most reactionary sectors of the government in each of them, sectors that had greater commitments (even economic ones) to Somoza-ism and that act as the most loyal servants of US imperialism in the area, have been engaging in activities that strain these cordial relations.

This has been particularly true in the case of Honduras, which has twice violated our airspace with its Air Force planes, one of which flew 100 kilometers into Nicaragua, toward Esteli. In addition, hostile actions have been taken against our Ambassador to Honduras, who has been unable to present his credentials and who was arrested and jailed on one occasion. On another, following a series of absurd accusations, the Embassy was surrounded by a military task force. Somoza's National Guardsmen also move around with greater freedom in Honduras than anywhere else.

They have considerable freedom in Guatemala, too, but Honduras is closer to us, so we have to conduct our relations with great astuteness and patience, not allowing ourselves to be provoked. Officially, we continue our cordial relations with these governments, for we don't want to make enemies for the Revolution gratuitously.

I would like to take this opportunity to send fraternal, revolutionary greetings from the Sandinista Revolution to all the peoples of Central America, Latin America, Africa and Asia that have expressed their militant solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's Sandinista Revolution, which also expresses the revolutionary aspirations of all the oppressed peoples of the world that have still to free themselves from imperialist oppression.

CSO: 3020

COLUMNIST QUESTIONS 'FASCIST' ACTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

PA161800 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 15 Sep 80 pp 4, 22

["Bona Fide" Column by Camilo O. Perez: "Questions to Detect Fascism"]

[Text] 1. How did the Christian Democratic women dare meet at the Hotel Soloy a few days ago and issue a resolution of support for the present Salvadoran Government, which is killing so many humble people? Isn't the death of a human being condemned in the fifth commandment?

2. In this connection, could it be true that some citizens gather at a public relations office in the Regency Building on Via Espana to participate in campaigns to discredit the Salvadoran fighters who are defending themselves from the slaughter?

3. Why don't our Panamanian Indian brothers like Daniel Luna, Guillermo Rodolfo Valdes, Mayin Correa, Alfredo Jimenez and so forth join the struggle against fascism, which will not reach Panama because we will not allow it? And about the plush automobiles parked at that building, will we be allowed to print their license plate numbers to make it possible to identify them?

4. Is it true that the attacks on Minister Mock came up against the president's decision to support him because it was realized that it is preferable "to stick one's foot in than to commit graft"? Now then, who stuck his foot in and who committed the graft, or at least tried to do so?

5. Why aren't the names published of the girls who visit the U.S. military posts every weekend and who see communism everywhere when they return? How about the consequences after they are "used" and marriage promises are unfulfilled?

6. Why are some things said insincerely? In this sense, if it was stated that the Banco Nacional would serve so-called process, who has been influential in having a substantial loan granted to Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid to purchase 150 milk cows and install a modern dairy in the Chiriqui Highlands?

7. And when the time comes to repay, who will become irked? Will it be Dr Arias or the bank itself, managed by a committee with financial and economic counseling from the vice president of the republic?

8. Could it be that the road to the Pacific coast in Chiriqui was built to provide easier access to Batipa Island and allow its owner to develop it privately by installing a modern dock there? Do you know the owner of the island? Is it the top leader of the rightwing in Panama, or some close relative of his, who is doing all the wooing, allegedly to keep him from becoming a nuisance? And who said that the top rightist leader will fall for such flimsy seducing?

9. Why doesn't the Guatemalan ambassador in Panama tell the truth? How can he conceal the fact that Lucas' regime is repressive? And why doesn't he disclose the fact that he has been denouncing the progressive Guatemalan newsmen to get them killed?

10. To what extent will our intelligence authorities be able to discover the fact that the first contingent of Salvadoran soldiers trained here at the school of the Americas will leave today, 15 September, from some place inside the military bases under U.S. command in the Panama Canal area? What will Tito Hengsen or the chief of the southern command tell us?

11. Will Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores Typaldos receive a large group of representatives from the popular sectors seeking recognition of the government of the Salvadoran majorities, the Democratic Revolutionary Front? Will the demonstration in front of the Foreign Ministry be held today at any rate?

12. Doesn't the attempt to involve the Panamanian commander in the plan hatched by CIA agent Col Bernardino Larios to kill some of the Sandinist commanders seek to discredit the highest ranking Panamanian officer once and for all?

CSO: 3010

MOSS DESCRIBED AS TYPICAL U.S. 'PROCONSUL'

PA092146 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Sep 80 p 8

[Letter to LA PRENSA director in "From The Reader" column: "The Proconsuls Do Not Lie to Their Cesars," by Carlos A. Morales G., a prominent Panamanian lawyer]

[Text] As I read the article by Guillermo Sanchez, I realize that there are many of us who ask the same question regarding U.S. foreign policy toward its "friendly neighbors." I believe it is not possible to describe this policy as "mistaken," or, as Guillermo Sanchez says, as one of "blindness," or above all, to say that it is being implemented by a poor errand boy (Moss), who is really filling his role very well, since there is no other way to act when one is representing the United States.

After so many decades of the same attitude, one must reach the conclusion that this policy is planned and premeditated, because proconsuls do not lie to their Cesars. They play a double role: That of praising and helping to sustain the regime that they serve by telling the people, with the most brutal cynicism, of the virtues of the dictatorship, as in the case to which Guillermo Sanchez refers. For a moment, reading Ambler Moss' statements brought Ardito Barletta to mind, since it would seem that they both learned the same lesson.

This is a role that these proconsuls have always played. For example, we need only consider the recent events in Iran, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and logically, Panama. The other role is that of informer. Of course, we are not familiar with the reports, but it is easy to imagine them as follows: There is a poor image of Torrijos; we hope that the "retreat" will be favorable; the economic situation is clearly deteriorating despite so many loans (it would seem that the loans are not being used properly); unemployment is increasing; the state enterprises are characterized by much bureaucracy and little productivity, but Torrijos has the situation in hand; there is the tranquillity of stagnation, as Dr Zuniga [a well-known opposition lawyer] would say and the opposition is in retreat. However, let us imagine for a moment that the situation changes, with the opposition becoming active and increasing

pressure against the regime causing Torrijos to totter. Then the response would soon be forthcoming and that "parrot without feathers," as Guillermo Sanchez calls him, would receive the order to contact the opposition.

This type of action is the rule which guides U.S. foreign policy. The U.S. takes advantage of these dictatorships to squeeze their peoples regardless of whether their governments are democratic, humane, inhumane, or genocidal. This does not matter. In the final analysis, the United States has strength, the CIA, airplanes, the Green Berets, and traitors to subdue the peoples or leave them drowning in the most bloody civil war, in order to later manipulate them with the famous loans. This is the way it imposed its will on the entire world for many decades and this is how it imposed the treasonous treaties.

This absurd, cruel and rapacious policy will bring the United States to total failure. The United States can see and feel this, but to change its attitude to give better treatment to the developing countries would mean less profits for the transnationals, better prices for our raw materials and more respect for the dignity of peoples and this does not exactly enter into its calculations. To expect that policy to change by conviction condemns us for decades or centuries to much bloodshed by our peoples.

That is why we must wake up and find the path to unity and the determination to take action to find our own destiny. This is the responsibility of us Panamanians who believe that our people are worthy of being guided along the path of freedom and respect. It is time to say, enough.

Respectfully, Carlos A. Morales G., Cedula 4-48-170.

CSO: 3010

COLUMNIST SEES FOOD SHORTAGES AS 'PRELUDE' TO COUP

PA131754 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 31

["Stepping on Toes" column by Erasmo Gomez: "Prelude to a Coup d'Etat"]

[Excerpts] Before beginning this commentary, in which I modestly seek to issue a warning to government leaders, I wish to explain to my readers that I am not and have never been a socialist or communist.

This explanation given, let us proceed: It cannot be a coincidence that a mere 3 weeks before the coming elections, a small group of misguided students should have staged disorders and attacked the property of the state, the property of the people. We now know that some fanatical arnulfistas encouraged them, taking advantage of their pseudorevolutionary fervor, of the fact that they do not know what they want or where they are headed.

The disappearance of sugar from stores and supermarkets cannot be a coincidence, either. The disappearance of this staple is intended to generate discontent among the masses, which is the same thing the opposition seeks when it rejects any government project that would generate new sources of employment. This artificial shortage will boomerang on them in this pre-electoral period. I do not believe that the people, being as intelligent as they are, will give their vote to the opposition that has done them so much injury in the past and is doing them so much injury today. They have only to keep in mind that one of the private sugar mills belongs to a distinguished member of the Liberal Party.

In addition, a shortage of liquid gas has been noted in grocery stores, at least those close to my home and in certain establishments in the city of Colon. I am sure that in a few days there will be shortages of other staples on the market. This is the same drama that was set up before the fall and death of Salvador Allende in Chile.

The local Christian Democrats have sabotaged every government project that has meant progress and the creation of jobs and they have done so

openly within the framework of the broad freedom that exists in our country. They are insulting. They make rash charges on the morning radio programs of the parrots and the parrakeets. Since they are ideological relatives of the Chilean Christian Democrats, it does not surprise me that they should have resorted to the same method used by that party to destroy the Allende regime. With the petrodollars that they are receiving, they are in a position to do so.

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END

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DRIVERS COMPLAIN ABOUT HOLDUPS--In the past 2 weeks, 12 Guatemalan tractor trailer trucks loaded with various kinds of merchandise have been held up and stolen in El Salvador. Losses are estimated at more than 25,000 quetzales. Reliable sources said yesterday that heavily armed civilians place all kinds of obstacles on the highways, forcing the truckdrivers to stop. It has also been learned that one person has been killed as a result of this type of action. However, his name has not been disclosed. The violent situation in the neighboring country prevents local authorities from providing protection to the truckers. Some local truckdrivers have expressed concern about this situation, adding that if this continues, trade between Guatemala and El Salvador will notably decrease. The various associations of Guatemalan transporters are expected to issue some kind of statement on these actions. It has also been learned that so far none of the trucks have been seriously damaged. [Text] [Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization] [PA201611 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1425 GMT 19 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS DENIES PLANES--The Hague, 4 Sep (AFP)--Netherlands Economic Affairs Minister Gijsbert Van Aardenne reported here today to Parliament that the Netherlands Government refuses to deliver the last two of a group of six Fokker F-27 planes as a consequence of the recent military coup in that country. The authorization to export the two planes expired last July, and the minister stated that it will not be extended or renewed. A spokesman of the Netherlands Fokker Aeronautics Society said the planes had been sold and paid for and that the government's decision had placed them in an awkward position. He refused to explain why the two planes had not been delivered before the export permit expired. [Text] [PY041934 Paris AFP in Spanish 1509 GMT 4 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

CORVALAN CALLS FOR PINOCHET'S DEFEAT IN MOSCOW SPEECH

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 5 Sep 80 p A-11

/Text/ Paris, 4 September--In a speech made last Wednesday afternoon in Moscow, Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the PCCh /Chilean Communist Party/, made a direct appeal for revolutionary violence to overthrow President Pinochet's regime in Chile.

Several Soviet leaders addressed the ceremony sponsored by the Soviet Committee of Solidarity With Chilean Democrats on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the UP's /Popular Unity/ election victory. Several representatives of the UP parties were present.

In a speech described by Radio Moscow as "destined to have an unquestionable impact in Chile and in the world," Luis Corvalan warned that because "Pinochet closed the roads to a gradual evolution as proposed by some, the people will resort to all types of struggle, including severe violence, to defend their right to eat, liberty and life."

The PCCh secretary general said that at this time the country "is living in a time of great political tension" and he called the plebiscite a "mockery of the democratic sentiments" of the Chilean people. He added that "vigorous popular contingents are challenging repression and speaking out against fascism and for liberty. Shouts of 'Down with Pinochet,' 'Democracy Now' and 'A People United Will Never be Defeated' are heard everywhere. In the face of a common enemy, progress is being made on the road of consensus, the meeting of all anti-fascist and non-fascist Chileans, of unity of action against the tyranny and fraud of the 11th."

Later he said that the world knows beforehand the result of the plebiscite. "But," he warned, "there will be another result. The illusions about a presumed liberalization of the regime are going up in smoke. The road to a gradual restoration of democracy proposed by some is being closed. Under these circumstances we have no doubt that the people of Chile will know how to find the way to throw off the yoke of tyranny. The masses will burst forth in one way or another until fascism is overthrown. Pinochet

will be unable to remain in power for as long as he planned. The right of the people to rebel can no longer be questioned...No tyranny can withstand the avalanche of the masses."

Corvalan emphasized that the "coming days will be filled with arduous, difficult and inevitable struggles." "The people," he said, "will be able to find in the struggle specific forms of expression for their democratic and revolutionary process, certainly giving way to the most varied methods that will help to develop the movement of the masses, to isolate the dictatorship, unite forces and open the possibilities for victory."

Explaining this call for the use of all kinds of struggle against the present government of Chile, the PCCh secretary general said: "It is fascism which creates a situation in which the people will have no alternative but to resort to all means at their disposal, including severe violence, to help them defend their right to eat, liberty and life. The people," he added, "usually find themselves facing crucial situations which do not allow the use of other solutions."

In outlining the solution of revolutionary violence for Chile, Corvalan stressed: "This occurred in Cuba when it was faced with the Batista dictatorship. This occurred in Nicaragua in the face of Somoza's tyranny. The way things are developing, the same will hold true in Chile which is faced with Pinochet's fascist regime."

8599
CSO: 3010

ENDESA REPORTS INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 3 Sep 80 p 1

/Text/ The consumption of electricity rose 9 percent during the first 7 months of the year compared to the same period in 1979, according to a report released yesterday by ENDESA /National Electric Company/.

At the same time it was reported that seven of the 10 hydroelectric plants have set production records. The remaining three plants, El Toro, Isla and Molles, have a system which allows them to store water for use during dry spells.

Total electricity generated by ENDESA's so-called Interconnected System, which includes 10 hydroelectric plants and two thermoelectric ones, rose from 3.147 billion kilowatts to 3.485 billion, representing an increase of 10.7 percent.

According to ENDESA, the Interconnected System allows some plants to generate electricity at full capacity while others store water for use during dry spells. El Toro, the largest plant in service, stores water from Lake Laja while the others are working at full capacity. "We will see the other side of the coin," it was explained, "when we have a dry spell and El Toro exceeds its maximum output on record."

Thermal Energy

With respect to energy produced at the thermoelectric plants, there was a 27 percent drop at the Huasco plant and 100 percent at Bocamina. "The drop at the Huasco plant resulted from the initiation of 110 kilowatts of experimental service on the high tension line between Cerro Navia and Maitencillo in April of this year. The line will carry 220 kilowatts when it becomes fully operational." The report added that "there will be an even greater drop since the line became fully operational in August."

8599
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

STRONGER RELATIONS WITH FRANCE--French Ambassador to Chile, Emmanuel de Casteja said yesterday that relations between the two nations have grown considerably over the past 2 years. As an example of the growth in bilateral relations, he cited the establishment and operation of the Mixed Commission, the visit of French businessmen to Chile, the visit of the "Jeanne D'Arc" training ship to Valparaiso, the visit of French senators to Chile, the trip to Paris of Production and Trade Confederation President Manuel Valdes to strengthen trade ties between both nations and the visit to France last year of former Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos as part of his European tour. The French ambassador visited the Foreign Ministry yesterday where he met with the Director for Foreign Policy, Javier Illanes, in what he termed a routine visit. The ambassador also said that trade possibilities between the two nations were excellent and added that between the 20th and 30th of this month a delegation of French businessmen representing the tourist and agricultural food sectors will arrive in Chile. Ambassador Casteja confirmed that he will return to France at the end of the year and retire. The diplomat is over 64 and has held the post since December of 1978. He said that his replacement is a career service officer but he declined to name him, saying only that the Chilean government has already accepted the nomination. /Text/ /Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 5 Sep 80 p C-7/ 8599

CSO: 3010

SECURITY DEPARTMENT REPORTS CLASH WITH GUERRILLAS

PA211757 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1942 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 20 Sep (EFE)--The Colombian Department of Military Security has revealed that a clash between guerrillas and army troops occurred today in Melgar, a resort town 176 km from this capital.

A spokesman of the Military Intelligence Service (B-2) told EFE over the telephone that one soldier and one guerrilla were seriously wounded during the confrontation.

Airborne troops today penetrated a vast region in Melgar, in the country's southwest, where the general operations headquarters of the 19 April movement (M-19) is believed to be located.

The troops, with the aid of trained dogs, are looking for Jaime Bateman Cayon, the top M-19 leader, who fled after the military intelligence located several guerrillas who were invited to a guerrilla "summit."

Reynaldo Franco Lozada, the mayor of Girardot Port, told EFE that 30 guerrillas have been surrounded by military units supported by Colombian air force planes who flew from the Apiay air force base.

B-2 spokesmen told EFE that the entire eastern region of Cundinamarca Department, in central Colombia, has been placed under military control in an effort to find the M-19 cell.

In their headquarters, the guerrillas were making plans to take over a student rally which was to be officially presided over by Nid a Quintero de Turbay, the Colombian president's wife.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

VISITING M-19 PRISONERS BANNED--Bogota--Hundreds of relatives and friends of political prisoners at La Picota prison today staged a demonstration to protest the government's last-minute-decision of not allowing the general entrance into the jail. A massive visit of relatives of prisoners who are being held for having alleged ties with the 19 April movement [M-19] was scheduled for today. However, the government made the last minute decision to only allowing women into the jail. An unprecedent deployment of troops is currently underway around La Picota prison where hundreds of persons are trying to visit alleged M-19 members. The unexpected government decision to ban men from entering the jail caused a great stir among relatives who had arrived there from various cities today. Only women were allowed to go in but under the most strict security measures. [Text] [PA211916 Bogota CADENA RADIAL SUPER in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

FORMER PRESIDENT ODUBER DISCUSSES DETERIORATING ECONOMIC SITUATION

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 10-24 Aug 80

[A series of 15 articles on the domestic economy by former President Daniel Oduber]

[Part I, 10 Aug 80, p 10A]

[Text] This is the first in a series of articles by former President Daniel Oduber on the national economic outlook; LA NACION will be publishing them on an exclusive basis:

Since 8 May 1978 I have endeavored to stay out of domestic politics as much as possible, to give the current president and his administrative team the opportunity to run the government in accordance with the programs announced during the election campaign, and in a climate of absolute respect both for the ideas of those who take differing ideological stands and for the democratic institutions that the Costa Rican people, through the inspiration of the National Liberation Party, has succeeded in building over the last three decades.

I remained silent as long as I could. But everything was in vain. The current administration's lack of respect for the values of our people; its underestimation of their intelligence; its abuse of their good faith; its arrogance in power and its administrative ineptitude are all factors that forced me to come before the public and now to write these lines. This is the first of a series of articles in which I will point out the major deceptions and mistakes of the economic policy that has been taking shape under the Carazo administration. In subsequent articles I will discuss various aspects of the domestic economy, the major ones being the fiscal situation, the underspending of the budget, the cumulative domestic debt, balance of payments policy, foreign indebtedness, bank credit, monetary policy, output, prices and inflation.

Deterioration

Since Mr Carazo became president of the republic, all economic indicators have pointed to a steady and rapid deterioration of our economy. Production has been falling; prices have been rising; the budget deficit has tripled; foreign exchange reserves have been used up; our trade balance deficit is at an unprecedented level; unemployment is beginning to be felt in various activities; businessmen, workers and housewives are complaining. But all of this does not seem to worry the administration or its closest advisers.

Instead of facing up to the problems and seeking responsible solutions, Mr Carazo has discovered a new style of governing, which is not exactly the government-by-decree that he is now announcing. What characterizes his presidential style is government by excuse, by omission, by improvisation.

After wasting many months unsuccessfully seeking evidence of corruption among public officials of previous administrations, he has now devoted all government energies to searching for and inventing excuses for his inability to resolve our major problems, which are even threatening to undermine the very foundation of our institutional fabric and our social peace. Thus, for each problem they have come up with an excuse, and all these excuses are based on the central excuse that goes: "We inherited all our problems from National Liberation, in particular from the Oduber administration." The other excuses are the ECLA [Economic Commission for Latin America] model, oil prices, the inefficiency of the Legislative Assembly and the press's lack of understanding. These are the five pillars underlying the entire complex rationalization that the current administration has devised to justify its incompetence in government. If deficit spending increases, the inaction of the Legislative Assembly is to blame. If inflationary trends worsen, oil prices are to blame. If monetary reserves decline, the Oduber administration is to blame. If people complain, the press and journalists are to blame because they are not reporting accurately and objectively on actual conditions in the country.

Moreover, this process of self-justification has led the highest officials of the current administration to disparage the intelligence of their fellow citizens by citing false data and slanted information. The president and his finance minister announce to us every week on television that they have managed to underspend the federal budget by more than 1 billion colones and that they have cut the rise in government expenditures to unprecedented figures. Nothing could be further from the truth, as I will demonstrate in a subsequent article. The Central Bank has resorted to paid-up deals and has utilized cunningly devised numbers to make the people believe that credit has

been earmarked to finance productive sectors, not the government. The president said shamelessly on television that his administration would not make use of bank credit, but the banks are closed to producers because their funds are earmarked to cover the current expenditures of the central administration.

The finance minister has just announced at the Chamber of Commerce, taking a piece of information out of context, that inflation this year is going to be a bit more than 5 percent, when official figures themselves indicate that prices rose by almost 10 percent over the first 4 months of 1980 and will probably be up by some 21 percent by year end. This is deceiving the people and abusing the good faith that Costa Ricans have in their leaders, even if they did not vote for them. You can fool some of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time, the proverb goes. And when there is deception, I cannot remain silent and thus I have decided to write these articles.

Dangers

Even more important, this administration's obvious ineptitude, contradictory measures, lack of vision in goals and of coordination in action, immaturity and inexperience in public administration, irresponsibility in managing affairs of national interest and arrogance in the exercise of power have undermined and weakened our economy to the point of endangering not only our economic recovery but our country's institutions, democratic values and social justice as well.

There is only one field in which they have been consistent, the nationalization of banking, which with the collaboration of the Central Bank of Costa Rica they have constantly tried to discredit and abolish. The fact of the matter is that the current situation of state commercial banks is due to the present administration's monetary and credit policies, as diligently executed by the Central Bank. I will discuss this in a subsequent article.

I should clarify that my writing of these articles is not motivated by political interest. I am not seeking to nor will I apologize for my administration, even though my performance and that of my collaborators is faulted every day by the new economic mandarins of the current administration. The people know what I did and did not do. My concern is the same that every good citizen ought to have: to demand respect, sincerity, competence and responsibility of their elected officials. My intention is to point up the errors of the present, not to defend the accomplishments of the past. Only in this way will we be able to offer the generations to come a Costa Rica with a future of peace and freedom.

[Part II, 11 Aug 80, p 10A]

[Text] Production Down Because of Economic Policy

The country's economic development depends fundamentally on our production efforts. The earnings of Costa Ricans, their job opportunities and the satisfaction of our mounting basic needs depend crucially on what and how much we produce. If output grows more than the population, the country moves forward. If the opposite takes place, the country moves backward and grows poorer. Unfortunately for Costa Ricans, because of the haughtiness of those who govern with words and look for excuses for their failings, Costa Rica has been growing poorer. This is an incontrovertible fact.

The purpose of this article is to demonstrate that the economic stagnation that we are now experiencing is due not to chance or outside circumstances but basically to political experimentation, irresponsible action and the low priority that the Carazo administration has attached to the country's production sectors. The table below contains the basic information in this regard.

Domestic Production (Annual Percentage Growth Rates)

Sectors	1977	1978	1979
Production sectors	7.1	7.2	0.9
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	2.2	6.6	-1.0
Industry, mines and quarries	12.7	8.2	1.4
Construction	3.9	5.8	5.4
General government	5.0	5.0	6.0
Others	11.8	5.5	5.2
Total	8.9	6.3	3.3

Source: Central Bank of Costa Rica

Drop in Output

The first conclusion that we can draw from it is that the country's production efforts have fallen off dramatically since 1978, as the rate of increase in the gross domestic product (GDP) has dropped from 8.9 percent in 1977 to 6.3 percent in 1978 and to just 3.3 percent in 1979. The Carazo administration's goal for 1980, as set by the Central Bank, is an increase in output of just one percent, the lowest in many years. This means that output per inhabitant in Costa Rica is rising less all the time, inasmuch as the population is increasing at a rate of about 2.4 percent. Thus, while output per inhabitant in our country increased by 6.5 percent in 1977, in the 2 subsequent years the rise was just 3.9 and 0.9 percent, respectively, and it will drop by 1.4 percent in 1980. Hence, the only promise that President

Carazo has kept was the one he gave in telling Costa Ricans that years of "steady impoverishment" for all were in store.

But let's get back to the figures in the table. An analysis of how the various economic activities have performed shows that production sectors have been the ones hardest hit by the general deterioration that the country is mired in. Thus, whereas production sectors grew at an average rate of 7.1 percent in 1977, they expanded by just 0.9 percent in 1979, which is tantamount to economic stagnation. Note in particular the plunge in farm production, which decreased one percent in 1979. This is in stark contrast to Mr Carazo's campaign and presidential promises to give priority to the agricultural sector, and ultimately to his ongoing assertions that his administration's sound economic policies have brought us a bonanza unprecedented in the country's history. What a tall tale indeed!

The significant growth in the farm sector in 1978 was basically due to the larger coffee crop and to the rise in meat production resulting from the incentives granted to these activities in previous years, as the Central Bank itself acknowledges in its 1978 Annual Report. On account of unsound economic policy, corn output also dropped in 1979 by 16.7 percent; black beans by 6.6 percent and sorghum by 7.5 percent. The latter crop had expanded by 32.8 and 28.3 percent in 1977 and 1978 respectively. As a result of the production disincentives, the country had to import corn, beans and sorghum, and of course essential items such as milk, eggs, cooking oil, butter, sugar and beans were in short supply in Costa Rican homes. Not only were beans in short supply, but we had to eat the hard beans that the National Production Council imported from a number of South American countries, which evinced an astonishing ineptitude or an inexcusable ignorance of what the basic nutritional needs of the Costa Rican people are.

Industrial Sector

The industrial sector, which had been extraordinarily buoyant during the entire decade of the 1970's, expanded by just 1.4 percent in 1979, the lowest rate in the last 15 years. This dramatic drop in our industrial output was due mainly to the climate of insecurity created by the current administration, to its tight credit policy and to the financial assault by the Central Bank on this and other production sectors.

Since Mr Carazo took over, he has created an atmosphere of total uncertainty in the manufacturing sector by constantly changing the rules of the game. First, he fought with the members of the Central American Common Market, thus jeopardizing our exports to those countries. Then he cut import tariffs on a series of manufactured goods and later launched an attack on industrialists and assembly

plants. Starting in October 1978, the current administration's financial policy has undergone one of the strangest and most unexpected turnabouts; no one can tell what winds will blow tomorrow in Zapote. Businessmen need clear-cut ground rules, a clearly defined economic policy and a relatively stable climate. But we have had none of this in Costa Rica since 8 May 1978.

Another decisive factor in the falloff in domestic output has been the credit policy adopted by the Central Bank. It has attached the lowest priority to financing production efforts. As I will point out in a subsequent article, in 1979 production sectors received only 17.7 percent of the total increase in credit, whereas the public sector garnered two-thirds of the rise. In 1978, the last year in which a credit program worked out by my administration was in effect, almost 45 percent of the increase in credit was earmarked for financing production sectors. How is it possible that in Costa Rica, a basically agricultural country, the farm sector receives just four percent of the total expansion in credit?

How is it possible for the Central Bank to restrict credit for production when the country is mired in a deep fiscal and balance of payments crisis? The long lines of small- and large-scale producers waiting vainly at banks for loans are eloquent testimony of the Carazo administration's economic short-sightedness.

Financial Policy

Since October 1978, uncertainty, scorn and insufficient loans for production have been accompanied by a disastrous financial policy. The "financial repression" that the Central Bank says existed against stock market investors has been transformed by the bank into true "financial aggression" against producers. I will analyze the ultimate objectives of this policy in a later article. I am now concerned about pointing out the further negative impact on domestic output of the unprecedented rise in the cost of internal credit.

Continued high interest rates, which the Central Bank has justified at its convenience, at times by citing international rates, at times by pointing to domestic inflation and most recently as a function of its own intuition as to the supply of and demand for money, have not only unnecessarily punished domestic producers but have also discouraged production efforts by spurring high-return securities investments. Why run the risks inherent to the production process when you can earn a handsome interest rate simply by depositing money in state-controlled banks or private finance companies?

It is vital to boost domestic output in order to get the country out of the chaos into which the current administration has plunged it. Those

who irresponsibl encourage financial speculation to the detriment of our production capacity, those who aid speculators and attack producers, those who build castles in the air and congratulate each other flatteringly while the country collapses are doing a disservice to our nation. Those now in power are impoverishing Costa Rica and destroying the business capabilities and the production system that we have expended such great efforts to erect for the good of Costa Rica.

[Part III, 12 Aug 80, p 10A]

[Text] Carazo's Explanation of Inflation

Prices are the area in which it is perhaps most difficult to fool Costa Ricans. Every day, each person and each family feels price rises directly in their pocketbooks. Maybe this is why the current administration has aimed its efforts at shifting the blame for its mistakes in the area of prices to the Oduber administration, as well as citing its other favorite excuse: oil. The fact of the matter is that after 2 straight years of price stability in 1976 and 1977, when inflation totaled 4.4 and 5.2 percent, respectively, the country has, since 1978, been propelled towards a dangerous inflationary spiral that erodes workers' buying power, sours labor relations, flays small producers, encourages speculation and discourages production efforts.

The scant official figures that are made public are eloquent, as we can see in Table 1 below.

Price Indices for 1976-1980 (annual changes)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980*
Consumer prices (1975 base)	4.4	5.3	8.1	13.1	19.5
Wholesale prices (1966 base)	7.2	7.4	9.4	24.0	21.0

*January 1980 increase expressed in annual terms
Source: General Statistics and Census Bureau and the Central Bank

Increases

Note in the table that prices rose three times faster in 1979 than in 1976. Inflation is expected to hit almost 21 percent this year, and this does not take into account the tax increase decreed as of 1 August to cover the wage boost. In light of these facts, which all Costa Ricans can attest to, it is strange that just a few weeks ago the finance minister told the Chamber of Commerce of the Americas that inflation this year will be below six percent (LA NACION, 12 June 1980). Whom does he think he is kidding?

But as I pointed out at the outset, since it is impossible to conceal the major inflationary trend that we are experiencing, the Carazo administration has constantly cited three excuses: the first, that Oduber is to blame for price rises; the second, that inflation is imported and is due to oil prices, and the third, that although we are in bad shape, we are better off than other countries. I will now analyze each one of these propositions.

In its zeal to foist off its own mistakes on previous administrations, the Executive Branch has given instructions to the Central Bank to "technically" justify its view of reality. Casting tradition aside and abandoning its status as an independent policy-making institution in our economy, the Central Bank yielded to the desires of the chief executive and asserted in its 1978 Annual Report that price increases that year "...were detected by the index as 1978 price movements when in reality the increases must have occurred in previous periods, inasmuch as the prices of a number of items were arbitrarily kept lower than they should have been under the circumstances..." (page 39 of the Annual Report).. But on the next page the Central Bank inadvertently disproves this assertion by demonstrating that the rise in the wholesale price index was due almost exclusively to the explosive increase in the prices of a group of goods not subject to controls, an increase almost double that of the price-controlled group. In other words, the inflation since 1978 has been due to measures and developments since that time, not before.

Imported Inflation

The second excuse is that inflation is imported. Although the prices of imported goods, petroleum in particular, do have an impact on our economy, the government is trying to exaggerate their importance to cover up the blunders of its domestic economic policy that have fueled and worsened inflation. We can use the information in the wholesale price index, which is drawn up by the Central Bank of Costa Rica, to determine the impact of oil prices on price increases. Table 2 shows the percentage rises in prices from January 1978 to April 1980.

Percentage Increases in Prices January 1978 to April 1980

	Price Increases January 1978-April 1980	Each Category's Share in Total Rise
Foodstuffs (beverages and food)	57.2	54.3
Other items	35.1	32.6
Fuels and electricity	83.7	13.1
Total	49.1	100.0

Note that although the price of fuels and electricity over the last 2½ years rose 83.7 percent, its impact on overall inflation was just 13.1 percent. This is because fuels are consumed in smaller amounts than other items. In contrast, the Central Bank's numbers show that more than half (54.3 percent) of the extraordinary rise in prices was due to higher prices for food, which is not imported. Under this administration we Costa Ricans have seen food prices rise 57.2 percent. You can feel it, can't you?

We can thus conclude that the argument that our inflation is due to oil prices is groundless and is merely one more excuse to conceal the current administration's ineptitude. In the next article I will look into the arguments that inflation is due to the higher prices for the items that we import and that we should console ourselves because we are in better shape than other countries.

[Part IV, 13 Aug 80, p 10A]

[Text] Inflation Is Not Imported

In the previous article I demonstrated that higher oil prices have had little direct impact on our inflation rate over the last 2 years. The argument can be advanced, of course, that although petroleum contributed little in direct fashion to rising prices, it triggered increases in other categories. The best way to estimate these indirect or induced effects is through what economists call the input-output table, which reflects the interrelationships between the various sectors of the economy. Costa Rica does not yet have the access to these tables that it should; however, a recent study by the Center of Central American Integration and Development Studies, a branch of SIECA [Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration] (Document ECID/EIP-EF-001-79), on Guatemala, which utilized this analytical tool, concluded that oil price increases from 1972 to 1976, which were relatively much larger than those since 1978, had a significant impact only on the price of fuels, electricity (Guatemala relies heavily on thermoelectric power) and fishing, and much less of an effect on a few other items and transportation. Although the study was concerned with Guatemala, we can reasonably assume, given the similar production structures in Central American countries, that the impact of crude oil price rises on our country has been comparable.

Relationships

The low-level linkage or integration of the various sectors of our economy means that the impact of oil prices does not carry over into other activities to the same extent that it does in the industrialized countries. This reinforces the conclusion that the government is not telling the truth when it asserts that our inflation is due to rising oil prices.

Nor do Central Bank figures square with the pet argument that inflation is imported in the sense that it stems from the rising prices for the items that we import. The Central Bank's breakdown of the wholesale price index into domestic and imported goods shows that close to 85 percent of the rise in prices in 1978 and 1979 was due to increases in the prices of domestic goods while only 15 percent was attributable to imported items. Furthermore, the imports price index rose 14.8 percent in 1979, and since imports account for only 35 percent of total output, it is patently obvious that the 24 percent inflation rate that we had that year was not of foreign origin.

But if the above arguments are not enough to convince the people who are trying to confuse the public by taking advantage of their positions, we can turn to other approaches to determine whether our inflation is imported or the result of the domestic economic policy blunders committed by the current administration. One is the approach used by the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and cited by former President Jose J. Trejos in an article of his that LA NACION published on 26 October 1977. According to this view, inflation is basically of internal origin when the budget deficit comes to represent a sizable percentage of total expenditures. Since 1977, when the deficit amounted to 23.6 percent of total expenditures, the ratio has risen to 28.5 percent in 1978 and to the incredible figure of 37.8 percent in 1979 (Annual Report, General Comptrollership of the Republic, page 37). In other words, the government's current revenue barely covered 60 percent of total outlays.

Showing a lack of imagination, as well as their ineptitude in rationalizing expenditures and boosting revenue, the administration's neoliberal economists irresponsibly resorted to "bank petroleum," in other words, issuing money without backing. Credit for the public sector has risen from 2.3789 billion colones in 1977 to 5.721 billion in 1979, which is more than a doubling in just 2 years. In other words, an increase of 3.3421 billion has been financed with paper that has no real backing. These are the economic policy blunders that have have triggered our inflation, not oil.

Decontrolling Prices

To the above foolish moves we must add the misguided prices policy that the government, inspired by the model advocated by the "Chicago Boys," has promoted. Decontrolling the prices of essential goods, on the one hand, and the lack of production incentives, on the other, have made foodstuffs not only expensive but unobtainbale as well. Meat, eggs and milk have disappeared from the diets of middle- and low-income families because they are priced too high for them. Other items are in short supply, because of speculation or a lack of foresight on the part of responsible government institutions, such as the National Production Council (CNP); in this case, the item is beans.

Finally, Mr Carazo tries to comfort us by telling us that we are in better shape than other countries, among them Chile, Argentina, Brazil and others. This is nothing new, as the figures in the table below illustrate. According to them, between 1970 and 1976 Costa Rica had lower average inflation rates than many other countries. In 1976 and 1977, in fact, before Mr Carazo took office, our country had lower inflation rates than industrialized countries like the United States and some members of the EEC. From 1978 on, however, the rise in our domestic prices outstripped and this year will double that of those nations.

The president should face reality and take up his responsibility to the country and to the people. Please, no more excuses and deception, and much less consolation. Let us remember, after all, that "the misfortune of many is the consolation of fools."

Average Inflation Rates (1970-1975)

Country	Percentage Rate
Costa Rica	15.6
Brazil	28.7
Argentina	107.3
Uruguay	68.3
Chile	267.8
Mexico	16.5
Colombia	21.4
Bolivia	24.3
Peru	18.3

Source: World Development Report, 1979, World Bank

[Part V, 14 Aug 80, p 10A]

[Text] Genesis of Fiscal Errors

In November 1977 I approved the Oduber administration's economic program for 1978. Its main objective was to maintain a steady rise in the country's economic development, an acceptable climate of social peace and the usual stability in exchange rates and prices. On that same occasion I spelled out the strategy to be pursued, the corresponding priorities and the measures and actions to be taken to implement the program.

We knew the obstacles that would be encountered in putting these measures and actions into practice, since we were in the midst of an election campaign that was to conclude on 5 February 1978. I also knew that whatever the outcome of the election, it would be hard to implement some of them because they were unpopular or complex, especially the tax and monetary measures.

Immediately after the Supreme Election Tribunal declared Mr Carazo president-elect, I sent him a note opening the doors of all Costa Rican government offices to him and all his closest followers, advisers and consultants so that they could inform themselves as to the degree of implementation of government plans and programs, as well as the country's economic, financial and social situation. It was just a few days later that, like bumblebees in May, several dozen of his political followers showed up, seeking to win the president's favor and to distinguish themselves enough to secure high-level government jobs by doing research work and acquiring a knowledge of government.

People From the "New Breed"

The new breed team showed up early in the morning at the Central Bank and the Finance Ministry. A few days before, anticipating that we would have to boost the pay of civil servants and take care of major budget shortfalls, I requested a detailed proposal for a fiscal solution to be drawn up, based on budgeted economies and the creation of new sources of revenue. The new breed that took over the government on 8 May 1978 obviously ignored our economic plan and, of course, the proposed fiscal solution. The glory resulting from an election victory might have triggered a negative reaction to all of the programs and projects that were being implemented or planned at that time.

Thus, the current administration began wasting many long months, as well as its manpower and technical resources, in a bid to uncover illegal, illicit or criminal actions to justify the intensive campaign that it mounted against corruption. All of the new administration's efforts were in vain (this was to be expected), and the few cases in which they were hopeful of proving corruption were thrown out by the courts.

Thus, by devoting so many months and so many people to a witch hunt, as if we were in the Middle Ages or in the midst of the Inquisition, they wasted valuable time that they could have spent seriously examining the nation's real problems and the social and economic situation of the world around us, as well as dispassionately assessing the proposals that had been drawn up or working out other measures in keeping with the neoliberal philosophy that the new administration was going to apply.

The current administration also devoted many months to the political and military developments that were taking place in the other countries of Central America, instead of earmarking its priority efforts for learning about and resolving Costa Rica's major problems. In point of fact, the failure to attend to our domestic problems and the excessive time devoted to problems not directly related to Costa Rica's interests,

among other things, caused out fiscal and balance of payments situations to deteriorate enormously in the last 2 years, to the point that each today is almost unmanageable from the standpoint of traditional solutions.

Federal Budget

In mid-1978 the Executive Branch discovered that there was a budget shortfall of some 800 million colones, and it made a tremendous fuss about this matter, such as we have never seen before. Every government, regardless of political affiliation, postpones certain expenditures and commits itself to new outlays on the condition that it has enough tax revenue to cover them, whether from an anticipated boost in revenue over the rest of the year or from the creation of new sources of revenue. This is a fully accepted budgetary practice. In contrast, what is not acceptable is to submit to the Legislative Assembly a draft budget with inflated government revenue figures, as the current administration did with the draft budget for 1980, for example.

One of the deputy finance ministers acknowledged this when he stated publicly that expected revenue this year will be less than originally estimated, including, of course, the increased taxes on coffee exports and on gasoline, liquor, cigarets, soft drinks, etc that took effect in December 1979. From the table below we can clearly see that government revenue was inflated by almost 650 million colones in the draft budget. This is one way of unnecessarily expanding the federal budget, of concealing budget shortfalls (such as the ones they found in mid-1978 and about which they made such a fuss) and of then calling for new taxes or the passage of a quick tax package. The country's public finances obviously cannot and should not be handled this way. This is aggrandizing makeshift measures, blunders and deception in public administration. See the table below.

Government of Costa Rica Revenue as Estimated in the 1980 Budget
(millions of colones)

Revenue originally estimated by the Finance Ministry	5,367
Plus, estimated revenue from the tax increases ordered by the Executive Branch in December 1979	470
	5,837
Minus, revenue anticipated by the Finance Ministry at that time, including revenue from the presidential order	5,200
Total inflated revenue in the 1980 budget	637

Returning to the budget shortfall that existed in mid-1978 (around 800 million colones), I should underscore the following. Instead of settling down to think seriously about the problem and find suitable solutions to it, the current administration made a big journalistic fuss about it and ignored the prescription that we had worked out to finance the deficit. It thus did precisely the worst thing for the country and for a sound management of public finances, and all because it based its actions on goals clearly motivated by political passions.

Possible Solutions

They unquestionably took the wrong road. They should have proceeded in one or more of the following ways: a) put aside the 800 million deficit, based on the premise that it consisted of commitments made by the Oduber administration, not the new government; b) replace the shortfall with other expenditures already included in the 1978 budget and which, in their opinion, were not priorities for the new administration; c) submit to the Legislative Assembly an expanded budget with the deficit in question, which would be financed with the resources recommended by the previous administration, while stating the reservation that such resources were not the responsibility of the new government, and d) draw up a new expanded draft budget, based on revenue other than what my administration recommended, and submit it to the Legislative Assembly as the new administration's own prescription. But instead of doing things sensibly and resorting to one or more or these possibilities, the new administration took the least suitable road and employed cheap political demagoguery, which in the end turned out to be extremely expensive for Costa Rica and Costa Ricans. They chose a mistaken approach.

In my next article I will continue looking at the consequences that this decision brought, as well as those that occurred later, a chain of blunders that has ultimately led to the most critical fiscal situation in our history.

[Part VI, 15 Aug 80, p 10A]

[Text] Main Fiscal Mistakes

As I explained in the previous article, the current administration decided to send the Legislative Assembly an 800 million colones draft budget increase to cover the 1978 shortfall. It erred, however, by financing it almost exclusively through a bond issue. Thus, the shortfall had to be covered later with part of the 600 million colones that I had left them in the National Treasury as of 7 May 1978, and the rest apparently with an issuance of currency approved by the new Central Bank authorities during the second half of 1978.

The only logical explanation that a rational and sensible person can come up with for the adoption of a measure like this is that the Carazo team lacked ideas, programs and experience when it took office on 8 May 1978.

I am certain that if President Carazo and the officials now in office had suspected the negative consequences that this erroneous decision would entail for them, they would never have made it, inasmuch as it immediately backfired on them. But since to them the primary thing is to pursue an electioneering policy instead of looking out for the national good, they chose the wrong road. This is the first fiscal mistake they made, and they magnified and added to it many times over in subsequent years.

Recurring Expenditures

In point of fact, the new breed of officials did not realize in submitting a budget amendment financed by a bond issue that they were creating an expenditure that would recur annually while backed by funds having a one-time budgetary existence. Thus, the expanded 1978 budget must have boosted the budget deficit by many millions of colones, triggered major pressures for a much larger 1979 deficit and, in effect, prompted a further rise in the 1980 budget shortfall. We can logically see, therefore, how the Federal Government deficit rose from 984 million colones in 1977 to 1.76 billion in 1978 and to 2.607 billion in 1979.

We can immediately see the parallel between the increase in the deficit and the budgetary increase that President Carazo should never have submitted to the Legislative Assembly the way he did. Blinded by the desire to begin his term by blaming the Oduber administration for everything that would happen during it, he started with the deficit problem, but what Mr Carazo and his team did not or refused to realize, and this must be repeated as often as necessary, was that they themselves were putting their own head through the noose by making a misguided political decision or an erroneous technical decision or both.

This blunder by the inexperienced current administration at the very outset of its term had to be resorted to the following year by the same officials who had erred initially, when they were faced with the 1979 deficit problem, which included pay boosts and subsidies for universities. They had to quickly draft a proposed budget apparently backed by a tax package that never had the support of the government party members of the Legislative Assembly. This lack of support from Unity Party deputies and the negligence shown by this same political group in the Financial Affairs Committee forced the Executive Branch to boost coffee export duties and taxes on gasoline, liquor, cigarets and soft drinks by executive decree (a procedure that Mr Carazo has always bitterly criticized).

We should note here that if President Carazo had taken this action to generate funds towards mid-1979, it would have not unnecessarily prompted last year's larger budget deficit, but unfortunately his sense of timing was off. This was the second fiscal error committed by the current administration, thanks to the stolid passivity of the government party contingent in Congress and to the poor timing of the people in the administration. Instead of looking for solutions other than just printing money without backing, instead of waiting patiently for their own deputies to pass the unsuccessful tax package and instead of doing nothing when the Legislative Assembly made its decision, administration officials accepted the defeat that their own party members, their own deputies inflicted on them. They then reacted by blaming the entire Legislative Assembly, hurrying to the Central Bank and giving instructions to the executive president and the other members of the Board of Directors to issue, without backing, the monies needed to cover the pay boosts for civil servants.

Once again the current administration unfortunately took the wrong road, which in the end turned out to be the most convenient for it but the most costly to the country. And once again, instead of showing a creative, rational and imaginative approach, as ought to characterize a government in the straits in which we were at the time, it again blamed the Oduber administration for all of its troubles.

Cut in Revenue

The very liberal policy that the current administration adopted with regard to tax cuts and exemptions became its third fiscal blunder. Pursuing a policy of tax revenue cuts at a time when the country is sailing in waters fraught with serious problems is folly. This is another mistake in timing. In fact, it seems incredible that after having created an enormous budget deficit and being unable to cut public expenditures, it would have occurred to them to reduce tax revenue while carrying on a campaign of multipurpose activities, some of them quite remarkable. Let us take a look at some examples.

Ordering a cut in the tax on luxury imported items is unthinkable at a time of fiscal and balance of payments crisis. This should have occurred to the current administration at a more opportune time, but unfortunately the move occurred to it at the worst time.

Faced with demands by civil servants, the current administration also was forced to boost income tax deductions at an ill-advised moment, without the Legislative Assembly having passed an offsetting fiscal measure.

It should have thought of other forms of compensation and other solutions that would not have brought on a drop in current revenue

when it most needed it. The policy of government revenue reduction, simultaneously with the application of a new, neoliberal economic model that has had a direct impact on the productive sector and domestic output, has resulted in a falloff in economic activity in Costa Rica and, therefore, a major drop in government revenue. The rate of increase in current government receipts in 1979 was the lowest of at least the last 10 years.

The current administration made another mistake in the approach it took to Carazo's first tax package. It seems incredible that they let a year pass without negotiating the passage of that package with the Legislative Assembly. It seems incredible that the 27 Unity Party deputies in the Legislative Assembly were unable to reach an agreement. It seems incredible that they did not converse with each opposition political group represented in Congress to determine common ground, to find alternative solutions and to negotiate a more balanced proposal. It seems incredible that a whole year has passed during which the administration has been unconcerned about reviving its tax package, knowing that it would be faced with a budget deficit of more than 3 billion colones in 1980. It seems incredible that they forgot about the tax package when they accepted the pay boost for civil servants. It seems incredible that they have taken such a passive attitude towards this matter when they are faced with so many accumulated problems in just 2 years in office.

Another Mistake

This attitude will probably lead them into another mistake. In fact, when the president of the republic was in France and Belgium, the current administration overnight substituted a new tax package for the old one.

It was substituted immediately after the president sent a string of letters urging the passage of the first tax package to rescue the country from the crisis into which they have plunged us since the outset of this government of economic blunders and deception. We know that the government, having made so many wrong decisions, has all too often been faced with a cash problem in covering its day-to-day expenses. Having exhausted all of the legal and standard procedures that the government has always had for financing itself, they let their financial imagination run wild and discovered "bank petroleum." This new and bottomless source of easy financing for the government has turned out to be very costly to all Costa Ricans.

The government of the republic, the present administration, the Carazo administration has decided to open up the black well of "bank petroleum" that the Central Bank has available, to fill the wide fiscal

gap that Carazo's incompetence and lack of foresight has broadened in a little over a year. With the executive president of the Central Bank and its Board of Directors looking complacently on, they began using "bank petroleum." On account of the Central Bank's lack of authority to oppose this inflationary method of financing, which is so dangerous for the national economy and for all Costa Ricans, an unprecedently large sum of inflationary funding was utilized in 1979.

The Central Bank approved and the present administration utilized more than 2 billion colones in "bank petroleum," which fueled the fires of inflation and depressed domestic production. The Central Bank's complacent attitude, as well as its meager technical and scientific authority, became the fifth fiscal policy blunder of the present administration.

In these two articles I have highlighted the main fiscal mistakes that the Carazo administration has committed in less than 2 years. As we have seen, these mistakes were due to poor timing, excessive institutional acquiescence and placing political interests before technical decision-making, all of them staged in a scenario that helped to confuse and deceive public opinion.

[Part VII, 16 Aug 80, p 10A]

[Text] Underspending the Budget

The underspending of the budget is one of the topics that the present administration has talked most about. In almost all of his speeches, messages and declarations, the president of the republic highlights as one of his government's main accomplishments the sizable unspent government funds over the 2 years that he has been in office, thanks to orders issued by him and faithfully carried out by his finance minister.

The last time that he stressed this was in the speech that he delivered to the Chamber of Commerce of the Americas on 22 May 1980, stating: "My administration has taken a series of anti-inflation economic policy measures to combat inflationary pressures...The most important measure has been reduced government expenditures by underspending the budget to the tune of 1.0243 billion colones in 1978 and 1.2848 billion in 1979, a total of 2.3091 billion colones in just 20 months..."

By repeating these figures so often and with such assurance, but without explaining where they come from, he has apparently been able to deceive and surprise many people. Furthermore, every time that the chief executive talks about the billions of unspent colones, he never mentions how much he really spent that year, much less what the unspent sum consists of.

In point of fact, if we examine the source and the significance of these figures, we come to the conclusion that he has not spoken the truth and that he attempted to deceive the members of the Chamber of Commerce of the Americas and public opinion in general. The large sum of unspend budgetary funds that President Carazo has repeatedly talked about is based on information supplied by his finance minister and represents one more attempt at deception by his administration, complementing the long string of falsehoods that he uttered during his entire election campaign.

A Look at the Numbers

Having said this, we should now take a look at these figures in the light of an impartial and independent source of information, the General Comptrollership of the Republic, which is not subject to the influence of the presidential palace.

Page 26 of the Annual Report of the Comptrollership (Monitoring Government Finances) indicates the following: "We should point out that total authorized expenditures for the fiscal year amounted to 8.2635 billion colones, of which 875.5 million were transferred to the 1980 budget because these funds are for projects to be carried out over more than one fiscal year. As a result of this transfer of funds to the immediately subsequent fiscal year, authorized outlays for 1979 totaled 7.388 billion colones, 409.2 million of which were not spent, as indicated previously." In addition, the 1978 Annual Report of the Comptrollership says the following on page 21: "We should point out that of total authorized expenditures of 6.7708 billion colones, 681.3 million were transferred to the 1979 budget; thus, the appropriation for fiscal year 1978 totals 6.0895 billion. Of this amount, as was indicated, the aforementioned sum (343.1 million colones) was not spent."

These two excerpts clearly show that the underspent sum cited by the president is not correct, inasmuch as it includes amounts that are not exactly expenditure savings; they are, instead, funds that have to be carried over to the next year because they are financing projects taking more than one fiscal year. What a way for a president to "inform" Costa Rican public opinion and foreign executives residing in our country. The truth is that the economies practiced by the Carazo administration totaled just 409 million in 1979 and 343 million in 1978, never the 2.3091 billion colones publicly claimed by the president.

Now that we have demonstrated this, we should analyze more closely the amounts that were really spent over the last 2 years and make the necessary adjustments to compare them with the 2 previous years.

The table below has been drawn up on the basis of the annual reports of the General Comptrollership of the Republic; it illustrates how much of the federal budget was spent from 1976 to 1979.

The National Budget, Authorizations and Expenditures (in millions of colones)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
1. Authorized budget	4,191	5,012	6,771	8,264
2. Budget spending	3,630	4,198	5,606	6,849
3. Unspent amount	561	814	1,165	1,415
4. Breakdown of unspent sum:				
i) Monies not spent	139	168	343	409
ii) Monies carried over to subsequent fiscal year	422	646	822	1,006

Source: General Comptrollership of the Republic and the Finance Ministry

Erroneous Information

Based on this table, we can make the following principal remarks: First, it is not true that there was sizable underspending of the budget as announced by the president of the republic on 1 May 1979 and 1 May 1980 to the Legislative Assembly, the other branches of the government and the foreign diplomatic corps stationed in Costa Rica, and as reiterated to the Chamber of Commerce of the Americas on 22 May 1980. Unspent funds totaled just 343 and 409 million colones in 1978 and 1979, respectively. In other words, in a bid to show that he was keeping the promise that he had so often made, first during the campaign and then in office, he was forced to inflate the unspent sum more than threefold.

Second, in order to inflate the unspent sum, they had to avail themselves of the funds that they had to carry over to subsequent fiscal years, since they represented financing of projects to be completed over more than 1 year. These carryovers are not and have never been expenditure savings ordered by the president and faithfully implemented by his finance minister. They have merely resulted from the requirements of projects under construction.

Third, what has indeed been large is the total budget actually spent by the current administration, which has boosted outlays to the record figure of 5.606 billion colones in 1978 and to 6.849 billion colones in 1979, which represent yearly increases of 33 and 22 percent, respectively, whereas the rise in 1977 was only 16 percent. What Mr Carazo advocated as a candidate and what he is doing now as president are unquestionably two quite different things.

Fourth, if budgetary underspending in 1978 and 1979 totaled just 343 and 409 million colones, as the annual reports of the Comptrollership of the Republic clearly confirm, the "enormous efforts" made by the Executive Branch to curb public spending were very meager indeed.

In fact, it seems that these much-touted efforts were nothing more than wishful thinking on the part of the president.

Fifth, it would not surprise anyone if at the end of 1980 the present administration announced that it has underspent the budget by more than 1.7 billion colones, since it will have found a way to inflate the authorized federal budget and to include in the total amounts that it must carry over to 1981 and 1982 to finance projects under construction. Once again they will be endeavoring to deceive and confuse public opinion and, of course, international organizations.

Sixth, if the Oduber administration had wanted to deceive Costa Ricans, as the present administration is now doing, it could have asserted that it had saved 814 million colones in 1977, but unfortunately it would have been lying.

[Part VIII, 17 Aug 80, p 10A]

[Text] Financing the Budget Deficit

There are three traditional ways to calculate the government's budget deficit. The first is to use total expenditures, including extra-budgetary outlays. The second is to use total actual expenditures, and the third is to use total budgeted expenditures.

No matter which of these three methods we employ, we can readily draw the conclusion that the fiscal problem got out of hand for President Carazo. All of this was due to the decisions that the current administration made in working out its economic policy and to the mistakes it made in handling public finances, such as the ones I mentioned in preceding articles and the ones I will discuss in this and subsequent commentaries. This is one of the main reasons why the chief executive chose to stage a wideranging publicity campaign, utilizing all of the mass media available to him, to make people believe that all of the ills and problems arising in just 2 years of his administration were due solely and exclusively to the Oduber administration. How easy it is to blame others when one discovers that one is incapable of coping with the most routine, basic obligations of every government.

Table 1 shows the government's budget deficit, including extra-budgetary outlays.

Budget Deficit of the Government of Costa Rica (millions of colones)

Category	1976	1977	1978	1979
Current revenue, including extra-budgetary revenue	2,742	3,548	4,185	4,493

2. Total expenditures, including extrabudgetary outlays	4,376	5,121	6,411	8,441
3. Budget deficit	1,634	1,573	2,228	3,948

Source: General Comptrollership of the Republic

Magnitude of the Deficit

We can clearly see that the federal budget deficit totaled almost 4 billion colones in 1979, with spending at 8.441 billion colones. We can also see that the deficit fell in 1977 and that it was starting in 1978, with the new government's economic policy, that Costa Rica's fiscal situation deteriorated markedly. As I explained in previous articles, the mistakes made by this administration, not the Oduber government, are to blame for our worsening public finances. The current administration has obviously not succeeded in cutting public expenditures, as it had promised; on the contrary, it has boosted them substantially by applying fiscal measures that are not backed by sound, anti-inflationary resources.

I explained in previous articles that this government's main fiscal error in 1978 was having sent the Legislative Assembly a proposal to expand the budget by 800 million colones to cover increased pay and other shortfalls that year. It financed these extra outlays solely with a bond issue, instead of turning to the tax revenue proposal that the Oduber administration had drawn up or instead of preparing another alternative.

The misguided approach taken by the present administration cost Costa Rica a budget deficit increase in the range of the 800 million deficit that the budget in question contained. The very same increase in the deficit has logically been sustained in subsequent years, inasmuch as the budgetary revenue that this administration, not the Oduber administration, chose came in only once whereas the outlays that it authorized recur every year. This was one of the most serious mistakes that this administration made in 1978, and all Costa Ricans have been paying for it since. If it had not committed this elementary blunder, the deficit would have been comparable to the previous years's but never larger than the one we had anticipated in the objectives of the economic plan, which were set forth in November 1977 for the next year.

Table 2 shows the budget deficit based on a comparison of current revenue and total actual expenditures.

Budget Deficit (in millions of colones)

Category	1976	1977	1978	1979
Current revenue	2,693	3,487	4,111	4,344

Total actual expenditures	3,695	4,471	5,871	6,951
Budget deficit	1,002	984	1,760	2,607

Source: Central Bank of Costa Rica

Improper Measures

This table also leads one to the same conclusion as the previous one: on the one hand, that the deficit began to shrink in 1977 and, on the other, that the deficit expanded as of 1978. But what I am now interested in demonstrating is that the current administration, in addition to having increased public spending, made serious economic and fiscal policy errors that had an adverse impact on tax revenue. I term this approach another of the serious blunders committed by this government.

Table 2 shows that current revenue increased from 4.111 to 4.344 billion colones from 1978 to 1979. This is an increase of just 5.6 percent, whereas in previous years during the decade the rate hovered between 17 and 40 percent. As I mentioned in a previous article, the main reason for the marked deterioration in public sector revenue in 1979 was the Carazo administration's policy of cutting duties on unessential imports, of granting tax exemptions that should have been tried at a more opportune time, of agreeing to higher personal income tax deductions, of contracting economic activity and output and of instituting high interest rates, which led to a postponement of timely tax payments. These are just a few examples of its misguided and poorly timed decisions at a juncture characterized by serious fiscal troubles.

As the growth rate of its revenue fell abruptly, the present government was faced with a mounting cash deficit, which it initially chose to cope with by using treasury bills. But once it had utilized all of the treasury bills permitted by law, the Executive Branch discovered a very expeditious system of issuing currency. Given the obliging attitude on the part of the Central Bank Board of Directors and executive president, this system yielded the administration magnificent results from the standpoint of irresponsibly managing public finances, jeopardizing the country's future economic life and pulling it into the clutches of the present inflationary trend. This "scientific" system of issuing currency, which we have called "bank petroleum," enabled the Carazo administration to come up with more than 2 billion colones, issued by the Central Bank, to purchase an equal amount of government bonds.

In 1980, hearing the harsh criticism that all circles were leveling at the Executive Branch for pursuing the unpopular "bank petroleum" policy, this administration chose a new tack, which guarantees an inflow of cash by obliging autonomous institutions to purchase government

bonds with their own funds from the Finance Ministry. The insatiable voracity that the current administration has clearly demonstrated is going to totally erode the assets of the decentralized institutions by stripping them of close to 1.1 billion colones, which instead of being earmarked for scheduled investments or social programs, will now be used to cover the mounting, unrestrained outlays of the present administration.

Public institutions will have an even larger financial problem to cope with over the next few months because their current accounts have been frozen and centralized in the Central Bank through the creation of an Equalization Fund aimed at having them buy more and more government bonds. Estimates are that this new method of monetary extraction imposed by the Carazo administration will make possible the purchase of some 700 million colones worth of bonds. The paradoxical thing about this affair is that the creation of the Equalization Fund was a minor element in the creation of the Budgetary Authority, but it now turns out that it was the primary and most important point. Furthermore, funds that ought to be earmarked to finance the production activities needed for the country's development will now have to be used to purchase more government bonds. Access to the funds of the state's decentralized institutions will be a new source of millions of colones for the government, as "bank petroleum" was in 1979.

[Part IX, 18 Aug 80, p 10A]

[Text] Liberal Economists and Credit Policy

In credit as well as in fiscal policy we find dramatic examples of politically inspired trial-and-error methods, irresponsible improvisation, economic blunders and deliberate deception of public opinion. From the outset of the Carazo administration a new caste of young liberal economists has controlled the axis around which the country's monetary and credit policy revolves: the Central Bank and the ministries of economy and finance. This development marked the beginning of the "new economic model" and the end of our economic growth this decade. To paraphrase Churchill, it was not the end of the beginning but the beginning of the end.

"In the past the government made exaggerated use of bank credit, thus depriving farmers, industrialists and Costa Ricans in general of the loans that they needed," said President Carazo in his first televised speech on 17 August 1978. The president could employ these same words today to explain to Costa Ricans the results of his last 2 years in office. His administration has unquestionably made exaggerated and unprecedented use of bank credit, thus depriving farmers, industrialists and all Costa Ricans in general of the loans they need.

The Central Bank

It is sad to see how the Central Bank, adopting a submissive attitude and abandoning its traditional technical conscientiousness, has repeatedly resorted to the press (for example, LA NACION, 9 September 1979; and LA REPUBLICA, 20 September 1979 and 20 May 1980) in a bid to show that "the Central Bank has pursued a suitable credit policy for the private sector, enabling commercial banks to continue spurring this sector, which is the most dynamic element in our economy" and that "the increased financing for the public sector has not cut down on the financing earmarked for private business."

I will not take the time here to point out the statistical tinkering that the Central Bank engaged in to distort the facts in its press articles because I do not want to offend those who might feel some embarrassment for having authorized them. I will simply present the figures of the Central Bank itself so that Costa Ricans can draw their own conclusions.

The table below shows the increases in credit granted to the private and public sectors and within the former to production sectors in 1978 and 1979. It also lists each sector's share in the total rise in credit. The year 1978 is included as an element of comparison because credit that year was governed basically by the Oduber administration's last credit program, The new Board of Directors of the Central Bank modified the financing system in October 1978, and it was not until 1979 that we saw the effects of these measures and of the first credit program drawn up by the new technical economists now entrenched in the Central Bank.

National Banking System: Increase in Credit by Sectors (millions of colones)

Sectors	1978		1979	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
I. Private sector	1.7233	64.0	1.7833	37.6
A. Production sectors	1.1772	43.7	839.5	17.7
1. Livestock	282.8	10.5	358.7	7.6
2. Farming	406.5	15.1	196.5	4.1
3. Industry	487.9	18.1	284.3	6.0
B. Other sectors	546.1	20.3	943.8	19.9
II. Public sector	968.8	36.0	2.9538	62.4
Total	2.6931	100.0	4.7371	100.0

Source: Central Bank of Costa Rica, credit and monetary accounts 1975-1979.

The numbers in the table point unmistakably to two facts. First, whereas in 1978 two-thirds of the credit increase was earmarked to the private sector (64 percent) and only one-third to the public sector (36 percent), 1 year later the situation was totally reversed, and the private sector received only one-third of loans granted, while almost 3 billion colones (more than 3 times the previous year's amount) went to finance the outlays of the public sector. Second, the rise in credit to the public sector was at the expense of production sector financing, which after accounting for 43.7 percent of the 1978 credit increase, fell last year to just 17.7 percent. Such was the disregard for production sectors that in 1979 they were granted 30 percent less credit in absolute terms than the year before.

Hardest Hit Sectors

Note, in particular, that farming and industry were the sectors hardest hit by the "new credit policy." Loans to them increased barely half as much as in 1978, and these major sectors were assigned just 10.1 percent of the total rise in credit in 1979. Furthermore, loans to "other segments" of the private sector (headed by commerce, services, personal loans and construction) increased at the same pace as total credit, and therefore they received 53 percent of the credit expansion for the private sector.

In other words, not only was insufficient credit earmarked for the private sector, but what was granted went mainly to finance activities that do not help boost our output and, on the contrary, do encourage consumption and imports, thus worsening the critical balance of payments situation that this administration has gotten us into.

The truth about the "new credit policy" formulated by the "Chicago Boys" and backed by President Carazo is this: production sectors, the underpinning of our development, receive only 17.7 percent of the rise in credit, whereas the government garners 62.3 percent and earmarks the rest for financing consumption. This is the importance that it attaches to production efforts in its scale of values, and the consequences of this policy can be seen in higher prices and lower production, as demonstrated in other articles in this series.

In the next article I will analyze the Carazo administration's financial policies and its attempts to abolish and discredit the nationalized banking industry.

[Part X, 19 Aug 80, p 10A]

[Text] Attacks on Nationalized Banking

The platform of the coalition that ran in the 1978 elections under the name of the Unity Party called for a renewed and strengthened attack

on nationalized banking by its traditional enemies. But as strange coincidence would have it, under the Carazo administration the personal profit-making zeal of those who want bank business for themselves or wish to surrender it to foreign capital has been complemented by the theoretical justifications of the prophets of economic liberalism. We must not forget that liberalism is not just an economic doctrine; it is also a system that in its zeal to perpetuate the privileges it grants to the strongest economic power groups, penetrates and undermines the existing institutional structure. The Carazo administration's financial policy revolves around this duo of "speculators-liberal economists," and its main objectives are to strengthen private banking and to abolish and discredit nationalized banking.

The administration attempted to bolster foreign and domestic private banks in late June through an intricate strategy consisting of two basic steps: first, decontrolling interest rates and the credit portfolios of banks and private finance companies, and second, abolishing state banks by allowing private banks to operate free from controls.

Measures Adopted

The first step was taken in October 1978, under the pretext of modernizing the national banking system and making its deposit and loan operations more streamlined and flexible. The real intention became known a few days later when the fathers of the "financial system modernization" disavowed the bizarre creature that they had spawned and, arguing that it was an experiment gone wrong, decided to get rid of it. We Costa Ricans never dreamed that we would have a Dr Frankenstein in our Central Bank. The problem is that like the terrifying legend, the monster is on the loose and can cause serious harm to our people. Private finance companies would thus have free rein to profit from the people's money, as the hands of state-run banks would be tied.

Complementing this now flourishing speculation, the administration implemented a series of measures to financially and economically strangle our nationalized banks, while launching a publicity drive to discredit them. To achieve this end, it availed itself of the Central Bank, which used to be the policy-making body of the nationalized banking system and which has now become the main tool of those who wish to destroy it.

The Central Bank has moved to financially strangle state banks by a series of measures that include 100 percent reserve requirements on time deposits in dollars, the fastest growing category; freezing direct foreign credit to state banks; reducing the amount that these banks can rediscount at the Central Bank; the Executive Branch's imposition of massive modifications programs on commercial banks, and

the creation of the famous Budgetary Authority and the Financial Equalization Fund, which are nothing but an elaborate excuse for the Federal Government to get its hands on the bank accounts of autonomous institutions.

All of these measures have drained away the available funds of state commercial banks for financing purposes, which has prompted sharp restrictions in loans for production over the last 18 months.

Economic Suffocation

Furthermore, the Central Bank is economically suffocating state-run banks by making their funds more expensive and, at the same time, by forcing them to lend at subsidized interest rates. As a prominent liberal economist stated at a seminar on nationalized banking at the Legislative Assembly, the objective is to abolish it by causing the foundation of its financial backing, demand deposits, to disappear or shrink considerably. It is with this in mind that the Central Bank freed interest rates on loans and deposits in October 1978. The results were not long in coming and can be starkly seen in the table below.

Commercial Divisions of Banks (total deposits as of February of each year, in millions of colones)

Deposits	1977		1980	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Demand deposits (checking accounts and savings accounts)	3.7884	60.3	6.1741	50.7
in colones	3.4724	55.3	5.4228	44.5
in dollars	316.0	5.0	751.3	6.2
Time deposits	2.1847	34.8	5.4994	45.2
in colones	1.7271	27.5	3.8653	31.7
in dollars	457.6	7.3	1.6341	13.4
Others	311.4	4.9	504.0	4.1
Total	6.2845	100.0	12.1775	100.0

Source: Central Bank of Costa Rica, Weekly Economic Report, 14 March 1980.

The numbers show how in less than 2 years the Central Bank managed to decrease from 60.3 to 50.7 percent the share of relatively inexpensive deposits, demand deposits, in total deposits. At the same time, the exorbitant interest rates paid on time deposits caused them to rise from 34.8 percent of total deposits in February 1978 to 45.2 percent in February 1980. This trend, which had been in evidence previously, but

at a much slower pace, intensified so much as of October 1978 that today time deposits account for a greater share of bank funds than checking account deposits. This means that commercial bank funds have become significantly more expensive as a result of the Central Bank measures.

But this was not, in itself, enough to suffocate the nationalized banking industry. It had to be forced, at the same time, to lend at subsidized interest rates, even though the Central Bank announced pompously in its 1978 Annual Report that such rates "distort and hamstring social economic development" (page 27) and that the bank "abolished the use of subsidized interest rates as a development tool" (page 31). The fact of the matter is that in 1979 more than half of the loans granted by bank commercial divisions were at subsidized interest rates. But the stark inconsistency between the two policies, with interest rates on deposits up to 10 points higher than interest rates on loans, made the business of siphoning off credit so attractive that a large portion of the loans granted to production sectors was probably diverted into speculative activities that do not benefit the country at all.

Consequences

The consequences of these policies were not long in coming. Credit has been insufficient, and a rapid trend towards nationalized banking disinvestment has begun. But since the goal is to abolish not just suffocate nationalized banks, the Central Bank has undertaken, parallel to its other moves, a costly publicity campaign to discredit state commercial banks, a campaign reminiscent of another that Costa Ricans still remember.

For several months now we have heard the Central Bank announcing patriotically every day on every radio station that it has allocated many hundreds of millions of colones to the agricultural and livestock sector, thus creating the impression that this money is available for lending, when in reality it was already loaned to farmers by state banks under the credit program that the Central Bank formulated. The intent is clear: when peasant farmers, ranchers or growers get to the bank counters and discover that there are no funds, they will assume that the commercial banks do not want to loan the millions that the Central Bank allotted to them. What a despicable way to deceive the people!

I should highlight another point that emerges from the figures in the table. Deposits in dollars are increasing at a much faster pace than deposits in colones. Whereas in 1977 only 12.3 percent of deposits were in dollars, 2 years later the proportion jumped to 20 percent. This shows that we are seeing a trend towards the "dollarization" of

our economy, resulting from the uncertainty and chaos created by the Carazo administration in the economic and labor spheres. The public has lost faith in our currency and, lured by high interest rates, would rather invest in dollars.

In addition, the Central Bank found it very expeditious to attract speculative foreign capital to make up for its inability to maintain a sound foreign exchange position. In June it made short-range commitments of more foreign exchange than it had available, and therefore the net reserves of the Central Bank went into the red. But as in everything else, instead of facing up to reality and explaining the situation to the nation, the Central Bank resorted to cover-ups and statistical tinkering and ordered that from now on only gross reserves figures would be made public, since these exclude liabilities in foreign currency. It is as if a company mentioned only total assets, not liabilities, in its balance sheet. Once again a person must ask himself: Whom are they trying to kid?

[Part XI, 20 Aug 80, p 10A]

[Text] The "Secret Document" of the IMF

As I indicated in one of my initial articles, towards the close of my administration I ordered all ministries and public institutions to take stock of their situations so that we could determine what we had achieved and the goals that still remained. In the monetary sphere, the Central Bank prepared a document in early 1978 on the national economic situation, with particular emphasis on the results up to 1977, the prospects for 1978 and the measures that should be taken to consolidate the favorable economic conditions that the country had achieved as of 1977.

The preparation of this document coincided with the visit of the International Monetary Fund mission, which the Central Bank had requested at the time, to assess the country's economy. In March 1978 the IMF mission concluded its study and also drew up a report, which analyzed Costa Rica's economic situation up to 1977, looked into the prospects for 1978 and 1979 and suggested a number of different policy measures. I must point out that this report never reached my hands.

Conscientiousness and Politics

The IMF has always been known as a highly esteemed, conscientiousness technical institution, but as everywhere, some of its officials like to play politics, thus sacrificing the technical side. The IMF mission that visited us in early 1978 was guilty of that sin. Even though we were the ones who invited it, from the beginning the mission curried favor with the new officials appointed by President-elect Carazo, who

were interested in discrediting the performance of my administration and apparently influenced the mission into writing a report that, when published by the IMF, they could use as technical backing for the political assault that they began launching against my administration as of 8 May 1978.

Two years after the report was issued, which a number of government party deputies called a "state secret," the president of the republic still refers to the points in it that he can reap the most political benefit from, with the surprising, tacit approval of the Central Bank, which under the present administration has been reduced to the barest of utterances.

Seeing that their policies have been unsuccessful, the "Carazo-young neoliberal economists" team, the promoters of the "new economic order," are concealing their failures by blaming the problems inherited from the past and using the IMF report to support their arguments.

In one of his many messages to the Legislative Assembly to pressure deputies into passing the tax package, President Carazo recently threatened to devalue the colon, reminding them that the IMF had cautioned in the oft-mentioned "secret document" submitted in March 1978 that "...if immediate measures are not taken, the government will probably have to devalue the colon no later than 1979..."

I think that neither public opinion nor the deputies deserve to be deceived, much less so in the way that the current administration is doing. I will now analyze the core aspects of the IMF "secret document": the prospects for 1978 and 1979 and its policy recommendations.

Growth

As far as the outlook is concerned, the fund assumes initially, based on the good performance of domestic production in 1976 and 1977, that the GDP will show real growth of six percent in 1978 and 1979 and that the inflation rate will be nine and seven percent, respectively.

Within this frame of reference, the IMF officials reach the following main conclusions regarding needed policy measures:

1) The gap between domestic supply and demand will widen since the presistent high demand of the private sector will be reinforced by the demand pressures generated by the expansionary trend in fiscal policy, to the extreme that the gap will represent 10 percent of the GDP in 1978 and 12 percent in 1979; 2) even with a sudden rise in foreign loans, the inflow of net capital will not be enough to finance the current account deficit of the balance of payments, which

will increase from $219 million dollars in 1977 to $419 million in 1978 and $577 million in 1979; 3) as a result of this situation, there would be a loss of net international monetary reserves of $100 million in 1978 and $200 million in 1979, which would mean a reserves drop of more than $300 million between June 1978 and December 1979, and 4) the fund projected a budget deficit of 1.568 billion colones for 1978, but it did not give a projection for 1979 because it did not know what kind of expenditures and revenue policy the new administration was going to pursue. In any case, the report notes that only 743 million colones from the national banking system should be used to finance the deficit.

Note that these estimates are based on a worst case scenario: "...if suitable measures are not taken immediately to prevent the national economic situation from deteriorating..." The fund underscores the urgency of these measures by stating in its report that "...the ideal thing would be for them to be adopted during the transition period until May 1978, but a decision cannot be postponed much past mid-year..." (Do you think that this assertion could have just occurred to the fund officials, or was it perhaps a suggestion by the officials that President Carazo had just appointed?)

The IMF report goes on to say that "...the imbalance between exports and imports could be so large that an adjustment to satisfy needs at a given moment might not be achievable without resorting to a change in the value of the colon, along with a longer-term economic stabilization program. If immediate steps are not taken, the government will probably have to devalue the colon no later than 1979, and by that time the necessary adjustment will be much more difficult to accomplish."

Persuasion

We can infer from the way in which these recommendations are worded and from the insistence on certain dates that the IMF mission was persuaded to write them by the newly appointed officials, who wished to stage a political and, therefore, fictitious, groundless devaluation. The IMF report itself, the "secret document," tells us the reason why. By the end of December 1977, net international monetary reserves stood at $232.5 million, and a $50 million increase was projected from December 1977 to June 1978. According to the fund mission itself, this would put reserves at $282.5 million, enough to finance almost 3 months of imports. (I should point out that when I left the office of president on 8 May 1978, foreign exchange reserves stood at more than $350 million.) The fund went on to say that "...a change in the value of the colon would be necessary because of poorly managed demand, not because of cost pressures."

Any layman, not to mention President Carazo and his economic mandarins, would realize the absurdity of recommending a devaluation of the colon in March 1978 when the country had reserves of $232.5 million and when, thanks to existing economic policies, an additional $50 million was expected by June of that year. The numbers in the IMF "secret document" prove this. Given this foreign exchange boom, my administration obviously could not accept the IMF's capricious recommendation 1 short month before the end of its term of office.

We did, however, agree that the colon would have to be devalued if measures were not taken as of 8 May 1978 and if everything that the fund predicted was allowed to happen: "...a loss in net international monetary reserves of around $350 million from June 1978 to December 1979."

By failing to pursue suitable and timely policies, the current administration has lost those $350 million, has negative monetary reserves, has foreign exchange commitments of more than $50 million and has sworn solemnly not to devalue the colon. How then could we have accepted the recommendations of the IMF in March 1978? The answer is clear and conclusive.

[Part XII, 21 Aug 80, p 10A]

[Text] Who Should Have Carried Out the IMF Proposals

The immediate measures that the IMF recommended in the "secret document" and that should not "be postponed much past mid-year" (1978, of course), can be summarized as follows: a) reduce the aggregate demand of both the public and private sectors; b) immediately reassess the programs of the Federal Government and the autonomous institutions, while pursuing a much more conservative policy in Executive Branch transfers to the decentralized agencies, in order to cut public sector spending; c) boost consumption and sales taxes, improve the tax collection system and reassess the system of exemptions; d) tighten credit to the public and private sectors, in addition forcing the private sector to become self-financing and to incur more foreign obligations, while imposing stricter standards for commercial bank loans requested by private enterprise; e) modify the policy for setting interest rates, and f) gradually eliminate redeemable government bonds.

In addition to these measures, the fund recommended a complete reassessment of the public sector revenue and expenditures policy as part of a stand-by financial program. Among its main functions, the IMF also sells stand-by programs in order to exert greater control over the economies of developing countries and thus raise more money for itself, because when all is said and done, it too is a lending agency.

Nothing New

As we can see, the steps recommended by the fund were nothing novel, but for obvious reasons they could not be implemneted between the end of March and 8 May 1978. For example, public sector outlays could not be immediately reassessed when a new administration was about to take office. The logical thing would be to let the new administration issue the policy measures it deemed most appropriate, in keeping with its election campaign platform. Likewise, I was not going to order or propose new taxes a scant 38 days from the close of my term of office just because the fund recommended that in its "state-secret document," as government party deputies dignified it. In this case as well, it was up to the new administration to set forth the guidelines for tax matters.

The above should not be construed as meaning that my administration sat idly by. As I commented in a previous article, at that time we had an economic program for 1978 and another for the 1978-1982 period, which could have been implemented opportunely to offset the adverse impact that a fall in world coffee prices and other similar developments were to have on the national economy. Moreover, as far as taxes are concerned, in 1976 my administration had requested ECLA to work together with us in conducting a comprehensive assessment of Costa Rica's tax system and, in light of this study, to prepare for an overhauling of the tax structure.

ECLA completed the study in early 1978, and in April at a public ceremony held at the Presidential Palace I personally gave a copy of the study to the finance minister-designate, explaining to him that it was the result of a major effort by national and international experts and that it could serve as the basis for revamping our country's tax system. I do not know what became of the study. To judge by subsequent developments and the exclusively fiscal tax packages that fared so poorly in the Legislative Assembly, it must have been filed away.

Furthermore, my administration could not in April 1978 adopt the tight credit policies that the IMF recommended (which would have meant revamping the monetary program that had been worked out in December 1977 and that had been in effect just 3 months), because in a few short days the Central Bank Board of Directors would be completely different, and it could logically be expected to chart its own course for monetary and credit policy.

Whose Responsibility

These clear and practical examples show that it was not up to my administration to adopt over a period of 38 days all of the policies

recommended by the IMF in March 1978. On the contrary, it was instead up to Mr Carazo and his new team of economic prophets, alchemists and mandarins to adopt them if they fit into their government program. We must remember that they were perfectly familiar with the IMF "secret document," laying eyes on it at the same time as or before we did, and that they apparently even influenced it for their own benefit with the acquiescence of certain international officials.

The public must recall once again that in February 1978, after Mr Carazo had been declared president-elect, I made the entire public administration available to him and issued instructions to inform the newly appointed officials of the progress that had been made in implementing programs and policies in their respective departments. Thus, in March 1978 the president-elect accepted my offer, and Guillermo Gonzalez Truque, the executive president designate, took up his office in the Central Bank and, on a daily basis, examined the national economic situation, interviewed Central Bank technicians belonging to his political party and requested several studies, one of them concerning the devaluation. In addition, as we all now know, Gonzalez Truque had the IMF report in his hands as of that March.

As we can see, this major deployment of officials designate and Gonzalez Truque's constant presence in the offices and corridors of the Central Bank led us to believe that as of 8 May 1978 Mr Carazo's administration would be implementing its government program, taking the necessary economic measures to guide the country along a road of economic and social tranquility and peace. Gonzalez Truque was in the position of an older person going back to school. In taking a written examination, he had been shown beforehand the possible questions and the answers to them so that he would pass and not be psychologically scarred for the rest of his life. But when it came time to take the exam, when the moment of truth arrived, he forgot the lesson, he forgot the questions and answers and he even forgot that he had under his arm the "crib sheets" that he had wisely prepared at home.

Witch Hunt

I do not have to highlight now what ensued. The Costa Rican people know the facts. Domestic producers know what ensued. Mr Carazo and his team of prophets and mandarins engaged in a ferocious witch hunt of Liberation Party members and, similar to what happens after a revolution or coup d'etat, dedicated themselves to obliterating every trace of the National Liberation Party in order to thus begin the "Carazo era." They lost valuable time with this witch hunt; they let the government drift and they later demonstrated that they were not and are not prepared to govern. Unfortunately for Costa Rica, the "Carazo era" has plunged the country into the worst social and economic crisis in its history.

In point of fact, because of the lack of clear-cut, timely and intelligent measures as of 8 May 1978, the economic situation in 1978 and 1979 was even gloomier than forecast by the IMF in the "secret document" that frightened several government party deputies, and things have gotten worse in 1980. We must remember that the GDP grew at a real rate of 5.5 percent in 1976 and 8.3 percent in 1977, whereas in 1978 it began dropping sharply, from 5.8 percent in 1978 to 4.3 percent in 1979, and the administration and the Central Bank have predicted a growth rate of just 1 percent for 1980.

In light of these figures we cannot but recall that in its "secret document" (discovered by Carazo) the IMF itself forecast growth of six percent for 1978 and 1979 if no immediate measures were taken by mid-year. In other words, if the Carazo administration had done nothing (the worst case scenario), domestic output would still have shown stable growth, thanks to the bouyancy that we had injected in previous years. But, unfortunately, they did something.

[Part XIII, 22 Aug 80, p 10A]

[Text] The Failure of the Agreement With the IMF

In March 1978, with all economic indicators at satisfactory levels, the IMF painted a gloomy economic picture and recommended that the government sign a stand-by agreement if it did not take the steps the fund suggested in the "secret report" that I have discussed in prior articles.

In order for all Costa Ricans to grasp the significance of signing a stand-by agreement with the IMF, I must make the following point clear: after the international monetary crisis of 1973 and its failure to prevent it, the fund reemerged strengthened in 1976 by the passage of the second amendment to its charter, which granted it wideranging powers to regulate countries' exchange systems and to impose stifling contractual conditions on them when they needed IMF financing.

Loans taken out with the IMF are currently the most burdensome because of these conditions. Therefore, countries resort to them when they are in dire straits, when the government realizes that it has been incapable of coming to grips with the economic situation and when the economy is on the verge of collapse, in other words, when a country and a government have no other choice but to resort to the IMF because foreign private banks would refuse it the credit. When a country is faced with an economic situation like Costa Rica's at the moment, private banks make it a main requirement that the government sign an agreement with the fund, to insure that it will undertake a serious revamping program and that they will recover their money. Furthermore, in the world of international credit IMF loans

have the most strings attached, because they restrict and impair the economic sovereignty of nations by setting limits on their economic and social development and by transferring de facto control of national economies to Washington.

Medal of Ineptitude

Now that I have made this point clear, I should note that Mr Carazo's administration, anxious to win awards, set out to win the Olympic medal of ineptitude and after 18 months of irresponsible training, while breaking all records for inefficiency, it earned the coveted prize, in Washington, not Moscow. It won the IMF's stand-by medal. Incapable of even maintaining the sound economic situation that it inherited on 8 May 1978, the Unity Party administration was finally forced to admit to the international financial community that it had brought the national economy to the brink of disaster and that its only salvation was to surrender Costa Rica's economic sovereignty to the IMF, to whose headquraters in Washington the finance minister travels every month to receive instructions as to what should or should not be done in economic, monetary, credit and fiscal matters.

Here then is an interesting paradox that we Costa Ricans ought to know about. Since 8 May 1978, the Unity Party administration, under the banner of a new neoliberal economic model and blandishing the sword of nonintervention, has bedeviled businessmen, harassed farmers, scared away investors, devastated consumers, encouraged speculators and, as a result of all this, in just 19 months demolished the Costa Rican economic system. In December 1979, after this calamitous endeavor had run its course, the Unity administration, submissive and defeated, sought the protection of the world's biggest interventionist overseer, the International Monetary Fund. Thus, the administration of nonintervention asked for intervention. What a contradictory administration! But at least we have the consolation that we can feel the difference, can't we?

Given the precarious economic situation at the time, the government then signed the stand-by agreement with the IMF. In exchange for $100 million in loans over 2 years, in quarterly installments, it agreed to a 1980 economic-financial stabilization program whose main objectives are the following: 1) improve the country's external standing by narrowing the gap between imports and exports; 2) drastically cut the public sector's credit requirements; 3) reduce aggregate demand; 4) maintain a suitable level of net reserves; 5) curb price increases, and 6) try to keep the current exchange rate.

Ceilings

The IMF's stabilization program called for and set ceilings on 1) the net internal assets of the Central Bank (in other words,

curbing the bank's internal credit expansion); 2) net Central Bank loans to the non-financial public sector, and 3) the public sector's net foreign indebtedness flows.

Finally, and some people would say fortunately, in light of the irresponsibility of the current Unity Party administration, the IMF wanted to bring its wild experiment to a screeching halt, even if this were to bring us right to the brink, and everything for a few dollars more, as the title of the movie goes. Too bad about those $360 million in international monetary reserves that I left them with on 8 May 1978. By the way, what could have become of those $360 million that I left them in the Central Bank, plus the 600 million colones that I also left them in the National Treasury?

But that is not all. The government signed the stabilization program agreement, but returning to San Jose from Washington, the finance minister was fully convinced that the Unity administration would not be able to comply with the recently signed pact and that, therefore, it would not get the sought-after $100 million that the IMF offered it to alleviate the reserves shortfall over the next 2 years.

Before continuing, I should clarify that although they could not, in fact, comply with the IMF demands, the stand-by agreement enabled them to continue contracting sizable debts with private foreign banks, especially short-term loans (some people say as much as $300 million).

In this way the patient has been kept alive (albeit comatose) so far in 1980. The stand-by agreement also enabled them to put heavy pressure on the Legislative Assembly to force passage of the tax package that they had submitted various versions of, and ultimately to enact the executive decree calling for a general increase in the consumption tax to pay for government pay boosts.

The fact is that at no time has the Unity Party administration observed the ceilings set by the fund. The finance minister was quite right: it was impossible to comply with the agreement that he had signed just hours before. If he knew that the pledge was not going to be kept, why did he make the pledge? The goal of the Unity Party administration has been to deceive one and all alike.

Early last July, Lidiette Brenes de Charpentier, a conscientious journalist, told us in LA NACION that for the second straight time the government had broken the agreement it signed with the IMF. She cited the figures available as of 30 June 1980 to demonstrate this. A few days later, the finance minister contradicted her in the same paper, but only with regard to the numbers, because basically they were in agreement. Yes, it was true that the government had not kept its word. The reporter cited a figure in the millions, and the minister reduced it by a few dollars, but both confirmed that the Unity administration had failed to comply.

But there is more. What the public does not know is that as of 15 July 1980 the ceilings set by the IMF have been far exceeded, the first by $363 million and the second by $168 million.

Explanation for the Failure

The Central Bank argues that the Unity government has failed to comply with the IMF agreement because imports have risen rapidly and thus international monetary reserves have fallen sharply, because the government has required additional funding and because the credit granted the public sector has also helped to push imports higher.

Thus, the figures published by the Central Bank itself prove that the Unity administration has been unable to keep the commitments it made in the agreement with the IMF. The current administration thought that signing the agreement was the same as signing and endorsing a government program drafted to deceive the Costa Rican electorate. But this time the plan backfired on them. The IMF cannot be fooled by smiling faces on television or doctored numbers. The fund has begun tightening the screws on them. The finance minister has tried to fool them with creative accounting at the close of each quarter, but so far his sleight of hand has done him no good. The finance minister has been urgently called to Washington by his new bosses, to renegotiate the ceilings and bring back a few more dollars, but the most important reason for his trip is that private international banks want to ease up on their exposure in Costa Rica, because in light of the economic crisis that they have lately gotten us into, they have started to categorize us as an area of high financial risk.

We will have to wait and see what new commitments the Unity Party administration will incur so that foreign banks again turn on the dollar loan faucet for us and keep the patient alive. They are capable of doing anything internationally for a few dollars more. (In this instance, they already have quite a bit of experience with transferring foreign exchange.) Moreover, it would not surprise me if the Carazo administration, no longer able to blame the Oduber administration but continuing the tradition of the past 2 years, resorted to blaming the IMF for its failure to comply with agreement, arguing that the fund's officials did not properly calculate the ceilings or are unfamiliar with actual conditions in our country.

What a sad situation! Look at where this administration's ineptitude has gotten us! Surveying this situation, I find it hard to believe that this administration's economic mandarins, whose submissiveness, ineptitude and haughtiness have contributed to the chaos, ruin and uncertainty that prevail throughout the country, are still calmly going about their official tasks. None of them might be allowed to

join any of the various Unity factions, because associating with the people who bear the burden of the total failure of the neoliberal model, which is no longer of any good even to Carazo, would mean catching the the disease of the Chicago Boys, whose symptoms are: harassing businessmen, national economic ruin, repressing industrialists, anguish for farmers and crushing burdens for consumers.

[Part XIV, 23 Aug 80, p 10A]

[Text] A Worsening Balance of Payments

Our balance of payments situation and the external stability of the colon have undergone a dramatic deterioration under the Unity Party administration, as a result of its irresponsible and misguided handling of economic policy.

The assault on production sectors, a basic objective of the new economic model of the current administration's mandarins, has brought a drop in domestic output, as I explained in the second article in this series. Remember that the growth of production sectors fell from 7.1 percent in 1977 to 0.9 percent in 1979 and that the rise in total domestic output dropped from 8.9 percent to 3.3 percent over the same 2 years.

This falloff in domestic output logically had to show up in the country's exports, whose rate of increase dropped sharply, along with foreign exchange, of course. According to Central Bank figures, exports rose by 20.2 percent in 1976 and by almost 40 percent in 1977, whereas in 1978, the first year of blunders, the rate was 7.6 percent, even though the unit value of exports was up 5 percent last year. The drop in export volume, due to the deterioration in production sectors, was what prompted the low rate of growth in foreign sales of our goods. As a matter of fact, the exportable output of bananas, cocoa and sugar shrunk; coffee was the only exception.

The smaller expansion in exports cannot be attributed to the turbulent situation in Central American countries either, as the government has been suggesting. Once again according to Central Bank figures, exports to Central America have remained steady, dropping only 1.1 percent in 1979. Furthermore, the drop in exports to Central America was offset, thanks to the buoyancy of the persecuted industrial sector, by exports to Panama and other areas outside our region.

Imports

Moreover, President Carazo and his Unity Party colleagues, some of whom are now washing their hands of the matter, pursued an irresponsible

imports policy, with imports rising from $1.027 billion in 1977 to $1.413 billion in 1979. Imports jumped by $386 million in just 2 years, while imports were up only $101 million. The increase in imports was due basically to this administration's free imports policy, which was intensified in 1979 with a series of duty reductions. This was the government's third fiscal error, as I pointed out in my sixth article, and one of the many it made with regard to our balance of payments.

These higher foreign purchases were aggravated by the need to make up the shortfall in basic grains, which was caused by the administration's policy of ravaging production sectors and by the credit policy of financing consumption, not output.

The current Unity Party administration is pointing to oil prices as an excuse for the sharp rise in imports. They have indeed had some effect, but not nearly as much as it claims. According to figures furnished by ECLA, the unit value of imports rose by 10 percent in 1979 and by 6 percent in 1978. In contrast, in 1974, when oil prices soared, the unit value jumped 36 percent. Hence, the rise in oil prices is a poor scapegoat, especially since fuel imports account for barely 10 percent of total imports.

With exports at a standstill as a result of the neoliberal economic model of "financial aggression" and with imports skyrocketing on account of fiscal demagoguery and economic blunders, the current account deficit in the balance of payments has risen from $226 million in 1977 to almost $500 million in 1979, practically doubling in 2 years.

In this regard we should recall the predictions that the IMF made in its "secret report" of March 1978, which was coauthored by members of the Unity Party in a bid to prompt a devaluation during the initial months of their administration that could be blamed on my government. The "secret report" said that in the absence of "immediate policies, the current account deficit would rise from $219 million in 1977 to $557 million in 1979." The IMF deserves our recognition for having made an accurate prediction and for having assumed that the new administration would do nothing to preclude this from happening.

The current account deficit expressed as a function of exports rose from 27 percent in 1977 to 65 percent in 1979; in other words, our exports cover barely 35 percent of our imports. The deficit jumped from 7.3 to 14.4 percent of the gross domestic product over these same 2 years. These indicators clearly illustrate, in all its magnitude, the worsening economic situation in our country, thanks to the irresponsible actions of the new breed of economists and of the Unity Party administration, which have indeed been united in their blunders.

To cover this deficit in the current account of the balance of payments, the government has resorted to mass foreign indebtedness, which it had bitterly criticized during the election campaign. As the saying goes, he who finds fault commits two sins, except that in this instance the sin was much bigger. At the end of 1977 the public sector's foreign indebtedness totaled $833 million; by 1979, according to Central Bank statistics, it amounted to $1.345 billion. In other words, during these 2 years the overseas spending binge rose by $512 million, a sum equal to the total debt at the close of 1975.

Paradox

The paradoxical thing about this nine-figure shift is that we do not know what was done with these millions of dollars, because the government is almost without money, the National Banking System is issuing practically no new loans, and other major public institutions are also virtually bankrupt. Moreover, these same overseas debts were not enough to offset the current account deficit in our balance of payments, and the government of economic blunders and deception had to irresponsibly spend the country's international monetary reserves.

By December 1979 they had used up $115 million and, as all Costa Ricans know quite well, they have now squandered the $360 million that I left them as of 8 May 1980. In other words, they have spent $873 million between reserves and debts, and as the people say, "...you don't hear anything about it and you don't notice any difference," and I would add: "...you can't even see the money."

We Costa Ricans must realize that by the end of 1979 servicing the public sector's foreign debts cost almost $200 million, a $96 million increase since the close of 1977.

If we call to mind that exports over that period rose by just $101 million, then all of the country's production efforts, translated into a feeble increase in exports, went to pay for the new international spending spree by the Unity Party administration. This is why international banks have begun to close the credit windows on them and hence their desperate efforts to obtain the aid of the IMF, even though the price has been a surrender of Costa Rica's economic sovereignty and a major recession at home.

The external weakness of our currency is attributable to the irresponsible management of our balance of payments, not to the speculation that the second vice president of the Unity Party administration naively accuses Salvadorans and Guatemalans of. Always looking for excuses this government! Here is another that we can add to the

five major alibis (as discussed in my first article) that this administration gives for its governmental incompetence.

Our worsening balance of payments and plummeting international monetary reserves, upshots of the misguided economic policies pursued over the past 2 years, are responsible for the current weakness of our currency. The colon is as good as devalued today.

[Part XV, 24 Aug 80, p 10A]

[Text] The Time Has Come To Set Things Straight

This is the last in a series of articles in which I have analyzed various facets of the national economic situation and explained the main reasons for the grave crisis that we are experiencing. The major conclusion to be drawn from this entire analysis is that the economic crisis into which we have been plunged over the last 2 years and the incipient breakdown of our institutions are basically due to the errors made by President Carazo and his administration, not to outside factors or inherited situations. This does not mean that everything was a bed of roses in May 1978 or that I am trying to ignore the structural problems that typify economies like ours.

Quite to the contrary; it is precisely these structural characteristics, such as foreign dependence and the vulnerability that that dependence entails; the importance of our agricultural sector; the expansion of the state and its functions beyond the increase in its revenue, and inadequate domestic savings to finance the investment projects needed for our continued development, that demand that our leaders have a clear view of where we are headed, detailed knowledge about our real capabilities and steadfast determination to mobilize all of the country's resources so that we can proceed resolutely towards a more prosperous, more free and more just Costa Rica.

At the Brink

We are protesting the current administration's incompetence, not its ideological roots; its attitude, not its social standing; its mistakes, not its legitimacy. In his search for headlines President Carazo has forgotten his most elementary responsibilities as a leader. The proposed programs for peace and the organization of caravans to Monimbo are now more important than boosting production and battling the scourge of inflation. While the president dreams overseas of establishing a University for Peace, the country awakens in an upheaval at the brink of an abyss that threatens to destroy its economic potential and shatter its social peace.

Peace cannot be achieved with fanciful proposals; it is built patiently with our daily actions and is nourished by respect for ideas and individuals. Arrogance is an enemy of peace, and political and military adventurism could lead to war. Hunger, unemployment and dejection are also forms of moral aggression and violence. With their actions and omissions our incumbent leaders are pushing the country towards chaos and creating conditions that could sweep us inexorably towards violence.

As this series of articles concludes, there are still many issues to be broached, errors to be pointed out and deceptions to be exposed. This administration is so prolific in its blunders and fantasies that the pen moves much more slowly than developments themselves. As far as the economy is concerned, in these articles I have not touched on issues and facts of comparable importance, such as corruption and the shipments of arms. The numerous denunciations of corruption that Mr Carazo made as a candidate and the many investigations of incumbent and former Liberation officials that he ordered as president only resulted in the indefinite postponement of action on national matters that demanded the immediate attention of the new administration. In contrast, the evidence of corruption that they vainly and zealously sought to find in Liberation Party members has ironically begun to appear in the Unity Party administration. First it was the smuggling of livestock, then the now concluded La Verbena transactions, and most recently the shipment of arms, to mention just a few. Without exception, those public officials who believed Mr Carazo's campaign promises and reported instances of corruption were fired or forced to resign. At the same time that President Carazo travels to Europe to pontificate about peace, Costa Rica is becoming an international center for the traffic of war materiel.

I also did not discuss other major economic issues such as unemployment and the use of monetary reserves. Official figures still do not reflect the disquieting and dangerous rise in unemployment as production has fallen. Some 20,000 Costa Rican families might join the ranks of the unemployed by the end of this year, which will trigger major political and social demands.

In addition, the current finance minister went too far a few months ago when he assured the plenary session of the Legislative Assembly that the Central Bank's monetary reserves were deliberately being lowered because, according to him, it was inadvisable and unnecessary to maintain high levels of foreign exchange. Today, that same minister is desperately trying to negotiate additional foreign loans in Washington and Mexico City while in our country the colon has undergone a de facto devaluation and the Central Bank has even spent the dollars that constituted demand liabilities; hence, our monetary reserves have been negative for more than 2 months.

Excuses

Even though it realizes that it is in hot water, the administration still prefers to resort to deception and offer excuses rather than acknowledge its mistakes and change course. The new economy minister has just announced in the press with extraordinary naivete that inflation this year will be a bit more than 5 percent, that our trade deficit will total just $240 million and that the banana strike is to blame for our lack of dollars.

There are some individuals whose ignorance remains in doubt until they speak up.

Costa Rica is experiencing perhaps its worst crisis this century. But even more serious is the fact that every day our capacity to overcome the crisis wanes. Our mechanisms for adjustment are running out, and our institutions are growing weak. Truly, never before has so much been destroyed by so few in so short a time. The outlook is gloomy, and time is of the essence. No longer can we Costa Ricans who are living this painful nightmare console ourselves with the thought that institutions outlive men, because the institutions themselves are in danger.

The time has come for the government to make major changes, to humbly acknowledge its serious mistakes and to modify its policies and its attitudes. Only rivers do not reverse course, a great Costa Rican statesman used to say. If the determined accusations that citizens are now leveling at the government only serve to heighten the crisis, not to resolve it, then history will rightly condemn those who because of their arrogance and shortsightedness inexcusably imperiled the very foundation of our institutional fabric and of our democratic system.

8743
CSO: 3010

U.S. ACTIVITIES IN EL SALVADOR QUESTIONED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 14 Aug 80 p 6

[Article by Orestes Valera: "Sinister Plans for Intervention"]

[Text] The suspicious and continuing series of visits of military and diplomatic visitors from the United States to the area of Central America is fooling no one about the true purposes of setting up aid from other Latin American nations toward a "peacekeeping force" which is to intervene in El Salvador with the intention of wiping out the people's revolutionary movement.

The Yankee plans for intervention, according to many statements from parties, political, labor and religious organizations and persons of international reputation, envision three alternatives:

1. Direct U.S. military intervention

2. Indirect intervention, directed and supported by the United States, but carried out by Venezuela, Costa Rica, Colombia, Honduras and Guatemala.

3. Intervention by the armies of Honduras and Guatemala.

The present U.S. administration prefers the second alternative because it is the eve of elections and because the goal is to avoid appearing chiefly responsible for the massacre of the people, such as occurred in the Dominican Republic in 1965. This accusation was made recently by the Legal Aid office of the Archbishop of El Salvador.

However, this alternative lacks full Pentagon support because the U.S. military have been urging the Department of State for weeks to decide for direct intervention. High officials of the Yankee Department of Defense are "impatient" to use its special "Rapid Strike Forces" on some Latin American nation.

As a last resort, the fevered and confused brains of the U.S. destabilization operation would accept the third option, but it holds no assurance of success.

The El Salvador Democratic Revolutionary Front, according to the Nicaraguan daily BARRICADA, has announced that the intervention plans were developed by a committee of the Chiefs of Staff and the directors of the U.S. Strategic Command with headquarters in the Canal Zone of Panama.

BARRICADA said that the representative from Honduras at the Organization of American States (OAS) recently asked about the date cited for the invasion of El Salvador and said he also insisted that "it is necessary to carry it out as soon as possible."

The urgency felt by the imperialists and their followers is based on the fact that the genocide in El Salvador imposed by the military-Christian Democrat junta, in spite of millions of dollars of economic aid and huge supplies of arms, as well as the presence of numerous "advisers" and "instructors" from the United States, Israel and the Somoza camp, has been unable to hold back the surging development of the armed struggle carried on by the valiant people of El Salvador.

The imperialists and their followers are quite concerned about the failure of the junta's offensive against the areas of Santa Ana, Ahuachapan, Trifinio, Chalatenango, San Miguel and the departments of Morazan and La Union, where the bloodthirsty members of the forces of repression killed hundreds of farmers, slaughtered animals, tore down homes, destroyed crops and, in battles with the guerrillas, suffered defeat and serious casualties.

Strengthened by its victory over an offensive of over 5,000 soldiers, the revolutionary movement has called a general strike for 3 days to demand an end to genocide, to condemn Yankee involvement in El Salvador and to call for release of political prisoners.

Half a million workers of El Salvador, supported by the people's defense commandos, are shaking even the foundations of the fascist junta in power, and will teach the "impatient" aggressors how dangerous it is to invade a people committed to freedom and equipped with the fighting skills of the revolutionary forces and support from progressives throughout the continent and the entire world.

11,989
CSO: 3010

BOLIVIA: COUP BY 'DRUG DEALERS,' 'MAFIA'

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 5 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Mexico City, 4 August (PL)--According to Hernan Siles Suazo, Bolivia has fallen into the hands of an alliance composed of gangs of drug dealers and fascist military figures supported by the Argentine military dictatorship.

EXCELSIOR, the Mexico City newspaper, today published these statements of the Bolivian president-elect speaking from underground. He has been in hiding since the coup carried out by a military group under Gen Luis Garcia Meza prevented the candidates elected on 29 June 1980 from taking office.

"The military coup took place before my government took office in order to prevent the destruction of the drug rings," Siles Suazo stated.

He added that in their efforts to conceal their misdeeds and their liaison with the drug pushers, now the military government is releasing a great deal of anticommunist propaganda in hopes of winning help from other neighboring governments of the same type.

Siles Suazo is wanted "dead or alive" by the military government, according to the interview in EXCELSIOR which took place in Siles Suazo's hiding place somewhere in Bolivia.

The Bolivian military junta meanwhile was stepping up its repression of foreign residents of Bolivia, persons the government has under strict control, and continuing arbitrarily to arrest political, labor and student leaders. Other such leaders have been simply disappearing.

It is estimated that the repressive action of the government since 17 July 1980 has left 1,000 persons dead so far, 2,000 arrested and an unknown number unaccounted for; it is feared these persons have been killed.

Diplomatic sources said about 150 persons, including several former presidents and officials of the former constitutional government, have taken refuge in the embassies of Venezuela and Mexico.

11,989
CSO: 3010

VARIOUS PRINTED INFORMATION SOURCES DISCUSSED

Havana JUVENTUD TECNICA in Spanish Apr 80 pp 18-24

[Article by the Academy of Sciences of Cuba: "Are You Well-Informed?"]

[Text] In the scientific-data activities (ACI) field, which is that responsible for collecting, processing by means of analysis and synthesis, storing, researching and distributing the scientific information obtained in the process of learning about the objective world, scientific-technical literature is and will continue for a long time to be the most important source of scientific information and the main tool for transmitting it in space and time. For this reason, it is necessary to establish the informative importance of each of the various types of documents which make it up.

On the other hand, there is an increasing tendency to draft "unpublished" scientific documents, outstanding among which first of all are the reports generated by bodies with a scientific-technical content, laboratory records, work plans, documents containing measurement data, etc, and these are sometimes not included as elements in scientific-technical literature.

Also, bearing in mind the important contribution scientific-technical literature makes to experts and technicians in their research work, let us consider the structure of the channels for distributing scientific-technical information from its sources to the users, also pointing out the activities of the auxiliary institutions which are to be found along these paths.

Our schematic diagram [at end of text] shows the personal contacts among scientists, their correspondence and exchange of drafts and copies, in its outer lines. The intermediary lines show the distribution of unpublished documents, such as dissertations in defense of theses at research and academic and scientific-technical institutions, which after approval by those institutions are made available to users through the scientific-technical data bodies or specialized libraries. The central line shows the channel for primary documents published, those which are given in manuscript form by the authors to book publishing houses or the editorial staffs of periodicals or newspapers for later publication.

The scientific-technical data bodies and the libraries represent one of the most important institutional systems in science, because they serve as intermediaries between those who originate scientific information and those who use it. In addition, they are responsible for the systematic handling of information, seeing to the distribution of scientific documents through the establishment of channels.

As the schematic diagram shows, primary documents are a kind of raw material (input) for the information bodies and libraries, and the processing of them yields secondary documents or responses to the questions of the users.

In the development of science, articles in scientific periodicals are of great importance and they retain unchallenged priority among all the types of scientific documents. Articles are divided into three categories:

1. A category made up of original articles containing research results, enabling the scientist to analyze, evaluate and, potentially, to reproduce the experiments and observations of the author, as well as to verify his conclusions.

2. A category including preliminary publications and notes characterized by some scientific novelty, but not equal to the first category in terms of exhaustive and precise description.

3. A category of so-called descriptive articles, which rarely contribute any new scientific information, and the purpose of which is to analyze and discuss information previously published on a given subject.

In fact, this system of articles in periodicals only took shape recently, taking on some functions formerly reserved for scientific texts, and it constitutes the best extant mechanism for transmitting developments in science and technology, since these articles are published more speedily than are books, although they contain much less general material and therefore are out of date sooner.

Division of Documents

Until a short time ago, the division of documents into the published and unpublished category was regarded as the most important. With the development of data information, a discipline studying the structure and properties (not the content) of scientific-technical data, as well as the regulations governing scientific-data work, its theory, history, methodology and organization, has given priority to the division of documents into primary and secondary categories. This is a conventional decision, since it affects basically scientific-technical data as such and not the documents which contain it, but it is more useful because it is consistent with the documentary flow which has developed historically in the API field.

Moreover, a division of primary and secondary documents is appropriate, for it makes it possible to characterize the different types of scientific-technical document flow in information work.

The primary documents, which will be the subject of this work, reflect the direct results of scientific research and design and experimentation work. However, many currently existing scientific documents also reflect the results of scientific research and data obtained in the logical processing of data contained in documents published earlier. Articles in periodicals, monographs, textbooks, and no less important, bibliographies, are examples.

In the scientific-technical field there are many investigations and experiments carried out throughout the world by experts, technicians and researchers pursuing their activities in the various branches of knowledge, such that a large quantity of information set forth in primary publications is generated. However this is not the best medium for distributing scientific knowledge, since as Soviet academician A. N. Nesmeionr has said, mankind is saturated with scientific information, and taking chemistry as an example, he illustrated the complexity of the problem of the increase in information:

" . . . Worldwide, almost 10,000 periodical articles appear each year, and these periodicals list at least 200,000 publications on chemistry or technologies related to this discipline. In addition, 5,000 books and more than 30,000 patent descriptions related at least in part to chemistry are published . . . " And he adds: "If a chemist were to begin on 1 January to read all the publications coming out during the year and of interest to him professionally for 40 hours per week and at a rate of 4 publications per hour, he would by 31 December have only succeeded in covering 20 percent of the total."

Now then, the transmission of knowledge has taken on such importance in our day that it becomes necessary to describe the main types of primary documents for publications in order to know what scientific documents exist and what their functions are. Secondary documents and publications will be dealt with in our next article.

Description of Primary Published Documents

Books and Pamphlets

Books. Books are the form in which broadly generalized theoretical studies are published, exploring the crucial problems of science, technology, the economy and culture. They are an unequalled means of education, training and culture for the new generations of scientists and technicians.

Monographs. A monograph is a work on science or scientific dissemination providing an exhaustive and broad consideration of a single problem, inquiry or theme. This was the predominant form of the scientific books in

the last century. It generally gives a description based on a very detailed plan covering the aspects of the theme or phenomenon under consideration.

Collection of Articles. This is a book containing single articles by one author or several authors. Collections need not cover a theme exhaustively, but may deal lightly with some of the general aspects. This has come to be one of the most widespread types of scientific books, and given the importance of the data contained, is indispensable for the use of specialists.

Conference Reports and Minutes. These are generally published after the closing of these meetings of scientists. They contain summaries and sometimes the complete texts of the reports presented, as well as summaries of the discussions. More than 50 percent of the data published in such books does not appear in other publications, which is the reason for their great value in scientific-information work.

Textbooks and Manuals. These play a special role among the books used in scientific work. They describe only the main facts set forth and are, for the most part, designed for teaching purposes.

Official Publications. These are edited by bodies and institutions and are documents containing information pertaining to the activities of the institutions responsible for such information. These publications have no scientific value, although in some forms they may contain important scientific information.

Periodical Publications. A periodical publication is a published work which appears at established intervals, in separate printings with different content, but under the same title. Publication is planned over an indefinite period of time and generally, the editions have the same format.

Serial Publications. These are copies of scientific works from other materials published by various societies, institutions and bodies, over unspecified intervals or very long periods, never less than a year (yearbooks and editions appearing every 2, 3, 4, 5 or more years). Numbered sections with a fixed format and a very general title ("Works," "Notes," "News," etc) are published. Serial publications are an important source of scientific information.

Magazines. These are periodical publications which appear regularly in weekly, monthly, bimonthly, etc, editions. They include articles or other materials of scientific-technical or socio-political content, in addition to literary works. Magazines provide current news information and describe recent advances in science and technology in detail. The articles in scientific magazines are currently the main source of scientific information and retain unchallenged priority among all the types of scientific documents.

Daily Newspapers. These we define as publications usually appearing daily, or once, twice or three times weekly, containing information about current events of a basically socio-political nature. They also regularly publish popular science articles and the leading news on science and technology.

Special Types of Technical Publications

Norms. These are scientifically proven technical documents. They are used to guarantee high product quality. Analogous to them are the sectorial or intersectorial technical documents established in the absence of the corresponding norms. They also serve as a source of information about technical achievements.

Patent Descriptions. These are an important source of scientific and technical information and facilitate the researching of the history of an invention or discovery. They set forth a clear view of the current status and trends in the development of scientific thinking in the scientific-technological field involved. Timely familiarization with patents prevents the duplication of inventions or the development of already-existing techniques and machinery. Finally, these include a brief summary of the single object of the invention, defining its distinctive characteristics comprising the invention as such, which are subject to legal protection.

Technical Catalogs. These are lists of products manufactured by industrial enterprises and establishments, etc. Generally, they contain a description of each product, with sketches and photographs, and they sometimes indicate the price, model, and other supplementary data. Technical catalogs are widely used by engineers, economists and scientists in the study of existing equipment, with a view to its purchase, use or improvement.

Description of Unpublished Primary Documents

Scientific and Technical Reports. These are an important source of information on the advance of science and technology. Since scientific-technical reports are not regarded as publications and their circulation is limited, many nations are taking the steps necessary to have an official registry and a centralized index of such documents.

Theses and Dissertations. These are research works submitted by candidates for an academic degree in the sciences. Because they come within a given discipline or subject, dissertations may pertain to different types of scientific work.

Informative Card Files. These can be used as the main means by which local establishments supply a central body with scientific, technical, industrial and economic data. They are the main source of primary information, providing information on the achievements of research and planning institutes, design bureaus, etc.

Translations. Some translations are published in the form of schematic collections, and essentially they are in no way different from books and periodical publications. However, the majority of the translations of scientific-technical literature are simply typewritten and national and sectorial repositories are created. On almost all translations, the cover page shows the name of the institution where the work was translated, the number of the translation order, the date and the title.

Preprints and Separate Printings. These are preliminary printings of an article or another work run off prior to the official printing for the purpose of dispatch to a limited number of persons interested therein. They have the advantage of coming out before the official publication of scientific documents, sometimes by as much as several months, and providing a more rapid dissemination of ideas and scientific events to the experts.

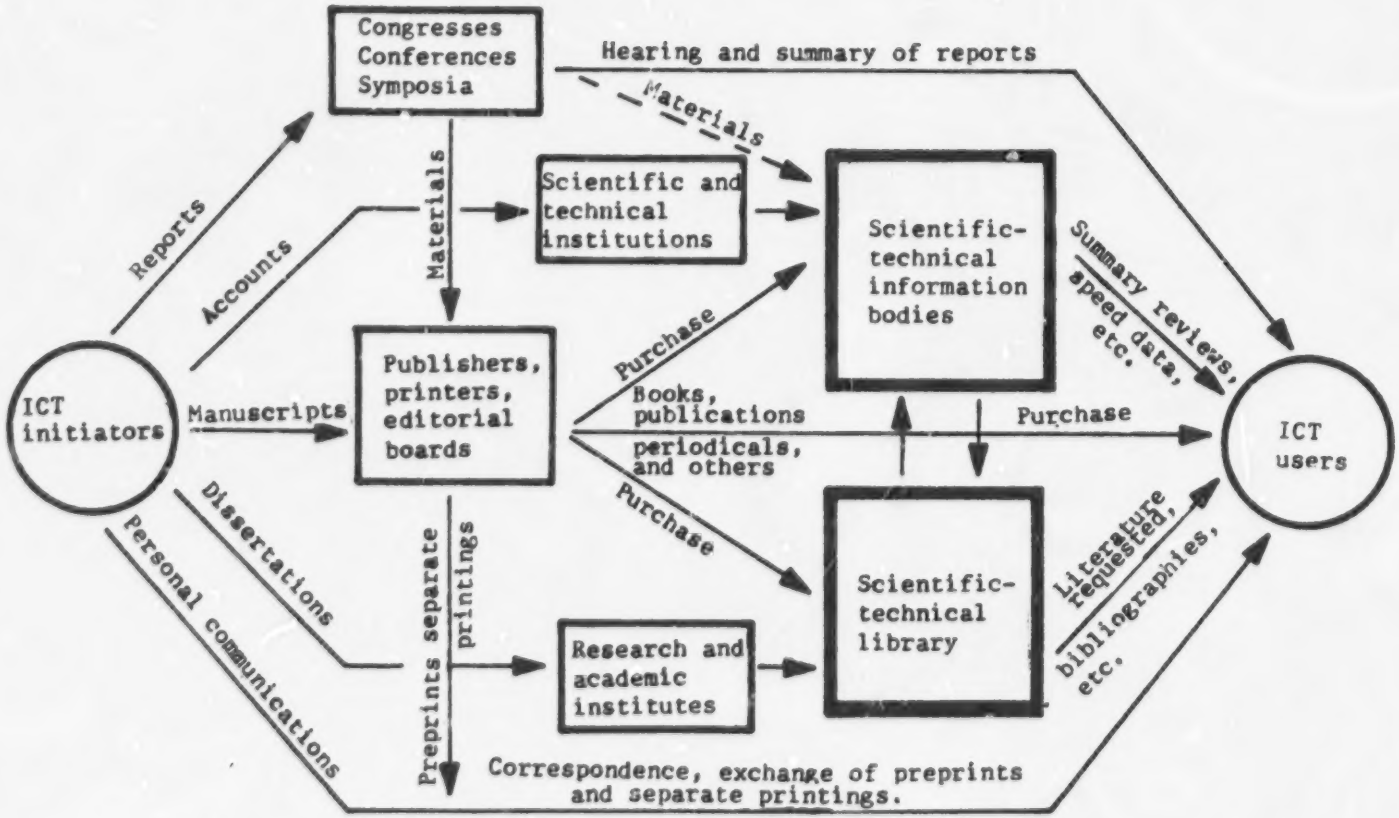
Many periodical and serial publications also make separate printings of certain articles along with the main printings, sending them to the authors who usually distribute them among their colleagues.

Manuscripts. These are materials prepared for printing. Due among other things to the time-consuming nature of the copying process, these documents constitute a third of all the scientific and technical literature on any matter published in recent years. They are a part of a special category of unpublished documents, and when they are of interest to a limited circle of experts, copies may be dispatched on the decision of the editors, publishers of periodicals or research institutes and information bodies. To this end, manuscripts are listed in special bulletins or catalogs, and copies can be obtained by application to the corresponding information body.

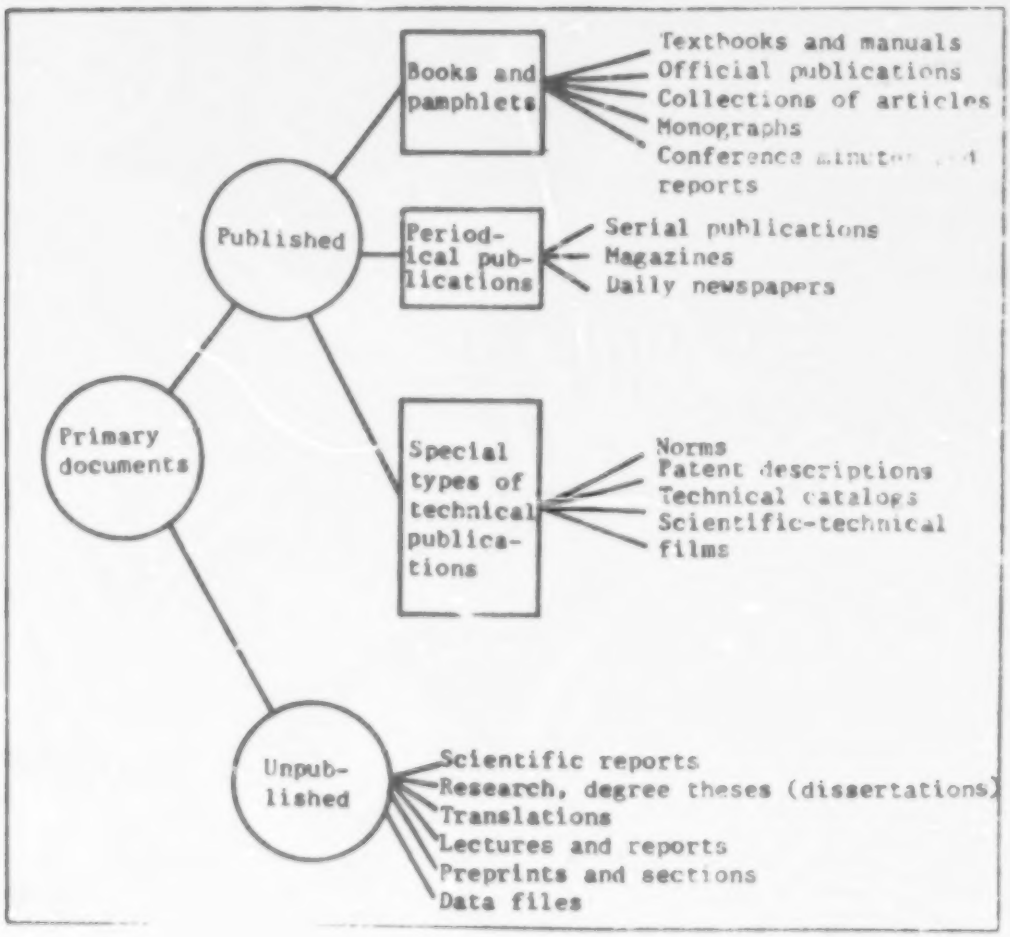
To summarize, let us stress that the types of publications put out correspond to the informative materials and exchange of experience which make the new advances achieved in the fields of science and technology known. They are distinguished by their wide variety of content and presentation, as we have seen.

Unpublished materials differ from printed works in certain peculiar aspects which we must keep in mind in the development of scientific and information activities, since these documents exist in single copies, which do not always have the necessary collective scientific support. Handwritten and typewritten documents are the most difficult to read and reproduce.

Finally, let us note that the recovery of these unpublished documents involves great difficulties, because the ordinary channels of information do not provide data about them and for this reason the use of special methods is necessary to obtain, logically process, store and locate them.



Schematic diagram of the main channels of distribution for scientific-technical information (ICT), from the initiators to the users.



Classification of Scientific Documents (Primary)

5157
CSO: 3010

'BOHEMIA' EXPLAINS CRITICISM OF YUGOSLAV MAGAZINE

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 29 Aug 80 p 79

[Article by V. Robles: "Differences in NIN Between Spirit and Letter"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface; for first BOHEMIA article, see JPRS 76331, 29 Aug 80, No. 2182 of this series, pp 92-97]

[Text] In a recent article, the editors of the Yugoslav magazine NIN tried to portray themselves as victims who nobly forgive the alleged offender.

To consider themselves "attacked" by BOHEMIA because of our response to that magazine ("When, in Order Not to See the Forest, a Tree Is Invented," BOHEMIA, 25 July 1980) is so absurd that it is difficult to take them seriously.

This becomes even stranger when, in recent years, we have had the opportunity to read different articles in the pages of NIN whose texts and tones have verged on anti-Cuban campaigns orchestrated by well-known interests.

It would suffice to glance at what NIN has published in recent times to note that the editors of NIN have not shown comradeship in their articles on Cuba, Cuban policy in the development of socialist construction and Cuban international positions. They now reproach us for lacking this feeling of comradeship in our article.

It could also be verified that NIN attempts to show Cuban reality and policy through ambiguous statements and confusing concepts while the behavior of BOHEMIA--and, in general, all the Cuban press--toward Yugoslavia is based on respect for a country whose people share basic socioeconomic aspirations and aspirations of international order with us. We base that respect on principle which, by definition, excludes childish demands for revenge.

NIN accuses us of inaccuracies and misrepresentations. However, it only refutes the fact that BOHEMIA compared the "Cuban refugees"--as they, the imperialist news agencies and their imitator, XINHUA, insist on calling the antisocial elements--to the Yugoslav workers who temporarily work abroad.

In this context, the editors of NIN show some sleight of hand through their writers' feints. NIN stated with frank benevolence: "We are /willing/ to understand the problems that our Cuban comrades have with /massive flight/ from their country."

In this way, NIN probably strengthens its readers' belief in the purity of its intentions. Following this logic, we should be grateful for this fraternal willingness to /understand/ our problems.

It is necessary, however, to repeat some facts. We do not deny that we have a small amount of social trash in our country. At the same time, we congratulate ourselves for sweeping it up and sending it to the perfect dump.

To ease the minds and hearts of those who say they are so concerned with our alleged problems, we can assure them that the departure of this turbulent minority helps us rid our society of impurities and helps carry out a social prevention campaign that our people are grateful for.

However, if the editors of NIN still have twinges of doubt about the subject, we invite them to review the many wire dispatches of the capitalist news agencies themselves which narrate the "antics" of these "refugees" in the United States, Peru and other places where they have sown uneasiness and terror.

There is more. If the editors of NIN--as the sharp professionals that they are--demand even more evidence, we suggest that they look up and read the reports and commentaries of several international news agencies about the way many Cuban "refugees" are reacting after they collide with the reality of the alleged U.S. paradise. As those sources say: "They have become disillusioned with the U.S. myth."

Perhaps we could ask a question. If NIN had to use its pages and editors to present the case of the Cuban antisocials who left the country in this way, will it be equally willing to reflect the facts that demonstrate the eventual failure of that adventure?

Also what exactly are the editors of NIN willing to understand? Do they understand that this phenomenon has its origin basically in the constant hostility, armed aggression, sabotage, economic blockade and obstinate efforts of 20 years of successive U.S. administrations to destroy the Cuban revolution?

As to the linguistic subtleties that they use with the different meanings of the terms emigrees, refugees and emigrants, we will not try to contradict this semantic tightrope walking. However, we are not remiss in accepting differences between the social trash that leaves our country and those who temporarily leave Yugoslavia.

BOHEMIA's "attack" gives the editors of NIN an opportunity for a "defense" that is as unnecessary as it is contradictory. We could add some things to emphasize the difference between the trash in our country and the Yugoslav workers who, by the hundreds of thousands, sell their physical and mental energies to the best bidder in the capitalist market.

They are different, in the first place, because while the Yugoslav workers make up the working class of that fraternal country, the trash are the vagrants of our society. They are also different because the Yugoslav workers who work outside their country are obviously patriotic and do it because they do not have jobs in their fatherland. The trash that choose to go to the United States are stifled in Cuba because they try to live without working.

NIN applauds the fact that such a system is routine in its country. We do not question that right. Each judges according to his own set of values and, of course, according to the material conditions of his social way of life.

Lastly, the editors of NIN censure us for not treating them like comrades. We accept that. Perhaps we mistakenly took the spirit instead of the letter since, in these matters, it is not usually enough to be something and to want something; it is necessary to act that way also.

7717
CSO: 3010

SEX EDUCATION, LOWER MARRIAGE AGE DISCUSSED

Havana JUVENTUD TECNICA in Spanish Apr 80 pp 29-33

[Interview with Dr Celestino Alvarez Lajonchere, professor at the Higher Institute of Medical Sciences and the Institute of Health Development, by Jose R. Garcia Gonzalez; date and place not given]

> [Text] Sexual relations in humans go beyond the simple reproductive act. Their psychological and social implications make this subject a primary concern in all the socialist countries, due to its importance in the total formation of the younger generations.

"Sex education is part of the total education of the human being, and in the end it must be imparted from the earliest age in the family, in the childcare centers and in the schools," explained Dr Celestino Alvarez Lajonchere, professor at the Higher Institute of Medical Sciences and the Institute of Health Development.

"Now then," he continued "throughout history, the subject of sex has been taboo, and the possibility has been denied even of educating children as to where they come from, how they are formed and how they are born. Religion has played a serious role in this process. Sex education is directed, first, to answer a basic need in the anxieties which beset man spontaneously because of his very existence and concerning his personal relations.

"The child is concerned, specifically, about the most elemental aspects of biology, which he observes in animals and which cause him to ask questions.

Furthermore, the function of sex education does not stop there; it must be understood as a part of education for social life, for the formation of the couple, and to learn what conditions are historically determined, since the couple at the dawn of civilization was not the same as in our times. In other words, it includes social elements of a historical nature.

"But still, that is not all; the almost total ignorance of specific functions of the body, such as sexuality, creates problems and endangers our daily behavior.

"Sexual relations, besides being necessary biological actions for reproduction, present other components which affect us; that is, the affective relations which must govern and precede the sexual act and even follow it. This type of education is complex, varied and important and includes a series of elements which we cannot leave to chance, to erroneous information surrounded by a morbid atmosphere which can lead to inadequate, reproachable behavior.

"Children should receive this type of information, initially, from their parents; but the fact is that in most cases adults do not know how to deal with their children or how to answer their questions, and it is on this problem that we are working.

"The first concern of the Task Force for Sex Education has been to compile basic informational materials and to study some of the experiences of other socialist countries for the purpose of analyzing and fitting them, insofar as possible, to conditions in our own country.

"We have collaborated in the publication of materials concerning sex education: texts directed at parents and professionals, since it is not only the former who are directly concerned with this problem. There is a sector of specialists who have an even greater obligation than education; these are the psychologists and certain medical specialists who hear the concerns of married couples who desire to solve the problems they confront in their sexual relations.

"The same is true of pediatricians and teachers, who must not only have this knowledge, but must know how to transmit it, according to the case and age of those involved.

"Everyone who is in contact with this problem is in need of training; in addition, some require certain specialization to apply therapy, since there are couples who need treatment.

"After having begun a national sex education program," added Professor Lajonchere, "it is logical that one should begin to think in terms of the existence of an 'epidemic' of problems; this is natural, since the cases are real. However nobody wants to admit that he has such problems, but once this information gets to the people, those affected will see themselves reflected and will understand that there is a solution now that there are specialized personnel who can help them.

"Concerning our own situation at this time, we cannot quote any figures, since we do not know the magnitude of the problem, but we do not believe that it is any greater or lesser than in the general population of other countries. What we do urge is the training of people suitable to deal with these problems.

"Now then, there are so-called 'indirect indicators' which give us a view of what is happening in our society. For example, it is well known that in Cuba there has been a phenomenal decrease in the average age of married

couples; this is a problem, then, since when a girl marries at 14 or 15 years of age, that is indeed something to think about, because at that age, generally, her reproductive organs are not fully developed, a fact which represents a risk from the biological point of view. In addition, it is a serious matter socially, since that couple has an insufficient degree of maturity and training. What kind of responsibility can they take for raising the product of their union? In these cases the young woman is the one most directly affected: she finds obstacles to her social and professional development. To deny this reality would be unjust, because the figures prove it: in a high percentage of present marriages, the girls are under 20 years of age, and the same is true of abortions. However, the opposite is true of women over 25. The birth rate has declined, as well as the rate of interrupted pregnancies. What does this mean? That we are becoming aware of this, since although our activity is directed basically at children and youth, it does not ignore the concerns of adults. We are convinced that our work must have a broad scope, that it must include the entire population, clearly, with more emphasis on the younger generations. This task is real and pressing.

"We have had some very advantageous experiences, which have received the support and cooperation of mass organizations and state agencies, such as the FMC [Cuban Women's Federation], MINED [Ministry of Education], UJC [Union of Young Communists], MINSAP [Ministry of Public Health], the Children's Institute and the Jose Marti Pioneers Organization.

"In addition, the texts printed by the Ministry of Education for primary and secondary education include some specific aspects (biological and social) of sex education.

"Also, with the assistance of MINSAP and MINED, a cycle of nine lectures has been given to 10th and 12th grade students, to cooperate in the total formation of the youth, including aspects of interpersonal relationships, the formation of the couple, the family and sexuality. Ignorance can also affect one's health; we all know the danger of attempted abortion in an unsuitable setting, to cite one example.

"These lectures have made it easy to achieve a more familiar atmosphere between the students and the speakers, which then has made it possible for the former to express their concerns, either directly or through anonymous written questions.

"The centers chosen were: a rural high school, students at a teacher-training institution and teachers in child-care centers. These experiences gave us a chance to broaden our knowledge.

"Our next immediate task will be to develop new lectures based on the results obtained and to include a greater number of specialists and of centers to be visited.

"The problem of sex education is being treated as a multidiscipline, from various angles, unhurriedly and without sensationalism. This problem is complex and must be seen from different branches of science, and these must be reconciled and must cooperate, since otherwise the result could be damaging." To further broaden our knowledge of the problems which exist among our youth in this regard, Monika Krause Peters, an official of the National Directorate of the FMC and coordinator of the Task Force for Sex Education of the Permanent Commission on Children and Women's Equality of the National Assembly of the People's Government, also spoke:

"In Cuba the youth have a freedom they did not have before; however, adults have not been able to prepare them adequately so that they know how to use it, particularly in the sexual sphere.

"Our youth, for the most part, has an erroneous concept of sexuality; clearly this is the result of ignorance on the part of parents, teachers and specialists who could have trained them. Both boys and girls are ignorant of the stages which must develop before love actually becomes something deep and full of happiness.

"In addition," she added, "in many places, intimacy is considered almost a 'sport;' that is, instead of concluding this deepening of their relationship with the most intimate contact, frequently they begin with it, unaware of its psychic and social implications. Furthermore, many couples do not use any sort of contraceptive, because they believe that nothing will happen 'the first time,' thus demonstrating their total ignorance, since that first time may indeed result in pregnancy.

"It also demonstrates irresponsibility and can lead to frustrations; we must take into account that we have a very high rate of divorce, mostly among young couples who have been married less than a year.

"While we are training the new generations to be useful to society, we must also prepare them for a happy marriage, such as our socialist system desires."

Objectives of the Task Force for Sex Education [p 31]

1. To educate men and women who are capable of interacting with the opposite sex and their own, through attitudes and convictions which correspond to the norms of socialist morality.

2. To achieve a level in sex education, in regard to intimate feelings, affection, friendship and love, which will help the person to achieve full individual happiness as well as happiness within the family.

3. To guarantee the formation of scientific concepts of biological and social problems of sex, the peculiarities of development and the behavior of women and men.

4. To direct the training of youth so that they will be capable of actively confronting the moral bourgeois concepts which still survive, the damaging influences of the environment which may remain within them as immoral habits and modes of behavior and also so that they may act honestly and convincingly according to the concepts of sexual relations which are in agreement with the principles of socialist morality.

5. To have an influence on the training of youth for marriage and the formation of a stable, healthy and happy family, where the children will be adequately trained and educated in sexual matters.

Lectures given [p 32]

1. Philosophical questions concerning human sexuality.
2. The male and female reproductive systems. Sexual response.
3. From conception to adolescence.
4. The family in socialist society.
5. Some psychological questions of adolescence.
6. Methods of contraception.
7. Veneral diseases.
8. Sexual variations and deviations.
9. Final thoughts about human sexuality.

Immediate Tasks [p 32]

1. To continue to gather and study materials and experiences basically from the socialist countries.

2. To collaborate in the publication of books in accordance with the objectives of sex education in our country.

3. To participate in the preparation of materials for lectures to specialists, teachers, professors, parents and family members.

4. To select and propose the publication of educational materials which will help parents to inform their children adequately on the fundamental aspects of reproduction and sexuality.

5. To cooperate in the training of personnel who will give the necessary consultations, deliver lectures and multiply the efforts being made today on a very small scale in some middle level centers.

6. To contribute to the training of specialists in the fields of medicine, psychologists and teachers, so that they will be capable of satisfactorily meeting the needs of the people in matters of prevention and treatment of sexual problems and sex education.

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CSO: 3010

CTC'S VEIGA DISCUSSES WOMEN IN WORK FORCE

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 19 Aug 80 p 2

[Interview with Roberto Veiga, CTC leader, on 20th anniversary of FMC: "We Can Verify Results, Successes in Our Work Centers Where Women Participate More Effectively in National Economic Life"]

[Text] [Question] 1. How does the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] evaluate the work done by the FMC [Federation of Cuban Women] in these past 20 years to achieve the participation of women in national economic life?

[Answer] To attain full participation of women in national economic life is a common objective of the FMC and the CTC; therefore, we work very closely to achieve this objective. This has permitted us to verify the systematic work done by the FMC since its formation in the ideological training of women and the development of the awareness of women, gradually replacing the residuals of capitalism with the new values of the socialist society.

Cuban women very quickly understood their duty to work actively in the construction of the new society and joined their organization, the FMC. The FMC helped take women out of the limited framework of the home in order to study, advance and exchange opinions with their comrades, achieving a new awareness.

The FMC has participated in fighting against illiteracy, educating peasant women, training domestic workers for productive jobs, eliminating prostitution, incorporating women in work, social struggles and tasks to support education and public health campaigns and developing political awareness and internationalist spirit in the hearts of Cuban women.

That systematic, profound and selfless work of the FMC has materialized in the widespread incorporation of large female contingents in the production and service fronts and social tasks.

We can verify the results and successes in our work centers where women participate more effectively in national economic life.

[Question] 2. We would like to know your opinion of the objective conditions created to achieve the incorporation and permanence of women in jobs.

[Answer] To achieve the massive incorporation of hundreds of thousands of women in social production (from 194,000 in 1958 to more than 800,000 in 1980), it has been necessary to create the material conditions that are established in our country as it advances along the road to construction of socialism and communism.

Since the very moment of the revolutionary triumph, the study and putting into practice of ways and means to help women combine work with the rest of their social activities, especially those as a mother, have been the constant concern of the CTC, the FMC and corresponding state organizations.

We must point out the establishment of day-care centers in 1961. We now have 770 installations of this type with planned enrollment of 97,100 children. Although this is still not enough in some areas, the situation will improve with the new construction included in the Single Plan for National Economic and Social Development.

The semiboarding primary schools lend a valuable service to working women with children 6 years of age or older. Now 282,115 children can enjoy this service.

Our extensive plan for scholarship students covers more than 500,000 boarding students at the different educational levels.

The people's government with the support of the Union of Cuban Pioneers, the unions, the FMC and state organizations annually organize vacations for primary students during the July and August vacations; priority is given to the children of working mothers.

Social nutrition is another aspect to which special attention has been given with priority for the establishment of worker and student dining rooms.

Also the laundry network has been expanded as much as possible, implementing the self-service system in several areas.

The promulgation of Law No. 1263 on the Maternity of Working Women--which constitutes an extraordinary advance from the medical and scientific point of view--provides 4-1/2 months of paid leave and includes complementary unpaid leave.

We believe it is necessary to mention here the serious problems with the schedules of the industrial and food products stores as well as service units which do not correspond to the interests and needs of working women.

In order to solve this situation, the CTC, the FMC, the National Commercial and Restaurant Workers Union, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and the local people's government organs were asked to study the situation and suggest alternatives in order to modify the existing schedules to permit working women to solve their problems and those of their families without having to take time off from their jobs.

The new schedules have already been put into practice in some places and soon will be applied in all the provinces.

In spite of this great effort, working women still face objective problems that will only be eliminated by constant work, increased productivity and efficiency and the progress achieved in the economic field. Those are the fundamental bases to supply the material conditions that the incorporation and permanence of women in work demand.

[Question] 3. What work is being done now in the country to raise the cultural and technical level of working women?

[Answer] One of the main objectives of the work of the CTC concerning working women has been the improvement of their cultural and technical skill and their incorporation in all levels of education as a basic premise for the economic and social development that demands women's skills more each day.

There is a movement in our country to advance working women which offers them unlimited possibilities of study.

Nevertheless, concrete procedures have been established to contribute to those objectives. These include:

To specify in the enrollment of the personnel training courses the required percentages of women in the courses developed in MINED [Ministry of Education] institutions as well as in those organized by enterprises and budgeted units. This has resulted in an increase in the number of women enrolled in the professional and technical training courses.

One representative figure of the incorporation of working women to study is that 33.5 percent of all working women are in different levels of education. This figure is proportionally higher than that for men.

In the battle for sixth grade proposed by the labor movement for this 5-year period and ratified at our 14th congress, there have been good results with the women who, from the beginning, supported the project with extraordinary enthusiasm and went as a mass to the classrooms. Of all the workers enrolled to finish sixth grade, 50.1 percent are women.

Housewives, organized by the FMC, have contributed in an important way in this task. From the beginning of the battle, many thousands of housewives

have obtained sixth-grade educations and have been placed in a very favorable situation for incorporation to the different tasks of the construction of socialism in our fatherland.

[Question] 4. It would be interesting to know how the female work force participates in emulation and if this corresponds with the percentage of working women in the country.

[Answer] The working women participate actively and enthusiastically in socialist emulation and, like other workers, make commitments and try to fulfill the technical and economic plans of their work centers. In this way, they contribute to the success of the collective where they work.

As an expression of the above, it is enough to indicate that more than 383,000 women achieved the position of advanced worker last year, representing 46.7 percent of all working women. The men who won that aware only represent 40.4 percent of all working men.

In this year of the Second Congress and in salute to this great event of the Cuban communists, more than 400,000 working women have committed themselves to emulation. They work enthusiastically and selflessly to achieve the position of "fulfiller" in the nomenclature established by the new methodology of socialist emulation.

[Question] 5. Cuban women have played an important role in support of the solidarity offered by our country to other fraternal countries. Would you please discuss the attitude of the Cuban women as internationalists?

[answer] Revolutionary patriotism, solidarity and internationalist behavior have always been consubstantial to the Cuban people and have increased throughout these past 21 years.

Among the thousands of compatriots who give their support to economic and social construction in different places around the world, the thousands of women who participate in those tasks, in demonstration of the profound sentiments of solidarity of our people, stand out.

That unconditional and active solidarity of Cuban women is materializing in countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

We can find selfless women doctors, nurses, teachers, builders and technicians as well as professional cadres of the FMC in Vietnam, Angola, Ethiopia, Algeria or Iraq.

To refer to the nearest and most recent case, we can speak of the solidarity aid to the fraternal people of Nicaragua. Of the 1,200 Cuban teachers in Nicaragua, almost 50 percent are women and those women do not teach in the cities but in the most isolated and frequently inhospitable areas.

In order to express the great solidarity and internationalist spirit of our people, especially of Cuban women, their self-denial and heroism, nothing is more eloquent than the closing words of our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, in his speech at the main celebration of the 27th anniversary of 26 July.

Fidel said: "When I ask myself what is a communist, I have the answer when I find a doctor in Bluefields or a woman doctor who is a wife and a mother but can leave her family to go save lives thousands of kilometers from her fatherland. I think: That is the communist man and this is the communist woman."

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ATAC CONFERENCE CONCLUDES WITH DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Havana ATAC in Spanish Sep-Dec 79 pp 38-50

[Theses and resolutions unanimously approved at plenary meeting held on 14 Oct 79 at Palacio de las Convenciones as part of 42nd ATAC Conference; original paragraphing not followed; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[text] The history of ATAC [Cuban Association of Sugar Technicians] must be divided into the prerevolutionary period and the period after January 1959. The first is characterized by the following:

A lower number of members than now which was not caused by any admission restrictions;

Interest of the members, especially those with technical prestige, in presenting papers and proposals at the conferences that served to strengthen their individual technical status;

A certain critical attitude by the technicians toward the landowners' lack of interest in the technological development of the industry;

General good quality of the technical workers even though many suffered from a lack of an experimental or research basis because of insufficient means;

Economic support of commercial firms, landowners (owners of sugar mills) associations and farmers (cane growers) through dues as /sponsor members/; advertisements in the bulletin and in the annual reports; and

External material support: ATAC was given room for its offices and library in the Landowners Association building for several years.

Internally, ATAC did not escape fights because of personal interests, ambitions and class differences; members included influential and well-paid

technicians, then /in alliance/ with the landowners and certain members of the upper class who had become technicians. Along with these upper strata, there were hundreds of technical workers who had limited income and less access to the sources of scientific and technical information; they found ATAC a propitious way to channel their professional problems and interests.

Within this framework that was typical of the times, ATAC had attained international prestige by 1958 after 30 years of existence.

After the Revolution

After the triumph of the revolution, two events that directly affected ATAC occurred: many technicians left the country and others devoted themselves entirely to revolutionary work.

ATAC was weakened almost to the point of disappearing but it was sustained for 2 or 3 years by a group of technicians who did not leave the country but who maintained an allegedly /apolitical/ position.

This situation made many associates who were totally in agreement with the revolution view ATAC as the refuge of opponents to the new regime in the country. Although this feeling was partly true, it should be recognized that that group prevented ATAC's total collapse.

In 1965 a new stage was initiated led by Rafael Pedrosa Puertas, president of ATAC. The massive entrance of new technicians trained by the revolution was encouraged. This policy was endorsed by then minister of the sugar industry, comrade Orlando Borrego, and ATAC began a new life with greater strength and energy, practically free of petit-bourgeois attitudes and interests. This created a firm basis for the development of the institution.

In the present decade, ATAC has had two important aspects. One is the conferences of 1970, 1972, 1977 and 1979 which had the greatest participation of delegates and guests as well as proposals discussed. In the last three conferences (before the 42nd), there were 599 technical papers which represent 37 percent of the total presented in ATAC's 52 years of existence.

This was due to a great extent to scientific and technical development in the field of sugar production which includes the specialized organizations and those of higher education which work basically on sugar and cane research and which have taken the results of their work to these conferences. In addition, production technicians have also made a large and valuable contribution in technological improvement which has been most conclusively demonstrated in the results of the recent sugar harvests.

The other aspect that affected ATAC in this decade is a period of 4 years (1972-1977) when there were no conferences. Although the establishment of the new political-administrative division of the country and the celebration of the First Party Congress occurred during this period which limited

the opportunities to hold the conferences, it has to be recognized that this interruption in the basic activities contributed to a certain weakening in ATAC and discouragement among its members. This is revealed clearly in the number of voluntary resignations and expulsions for nonpayment of dues.

It is possible to summarize the present situation of ATAC with two basic but conflicting facts:

a) The conferences, as isolated phenomena, have quantitative as well as qualitative prestige and have resumed their normal rate in the past 2 years; and

b) ATAC, in its institutional operations, has shortcomings and, in this sense, does not satisfy all the demands of its present significance or of its projections for the immediate future.

1. On Statutes, Regulations, Internal Organization, Administrative System

Thesis

According to existing statutes, ATAC is governed by two deliberative organs: the executive committee and the general council of members. The executive committee is made up by: the president; seven vice presidents in charge of agricultural affairs, agroindustrial affairs, industrial affairs, derivatives, international relations, public relations and coordination of ATAC events; the executive secretary; and the treasurer.

It was agreed at the plenary meeting to ask the new executive committee to study expansion of the vice presidents to include one for irrigation and agricultural machinery.

There is a first vice president who is appointed from among the different vice presidents by the executive committee.

This leadership structure complies with the legal precepts of Law No. 1320 (Law on Associations) promulgated on 27 November 1976. At the same time, it satisfies the need for introducing structural modifications to respond to the present realities of ATAC.

Comparison of the new and old statutes reveals the following significant facts:

a) Replacement of the secretariat with a smaller executive committee; this committee and the general council are the deliberative organs that govern ATAC.

b) Most operational work is done by the executive committee so decision making is more dynamic and expeditious.

c) A quorum for holding sessions was established.

Based on the experience of the past 2 years, this central leadership structure satisfies the functional needs of ATAC.

Administratively, the central organ of ATAC has acted satisfactorily. Nevertheless, it seems advisable to include a technician of recognized prestige in the administrative organ to give greater unity to different tasks inherent to the library, the selection of technical reports to distribute among the members, support to collaborations for REVISTA ATAC and responsibility for certain national relationships that will again fall on the administration in the near future.

ATAC's economic income comes from the annual dues of the members, admission fees to the national conferences and the financial contribution of MINAZ [Ministry of the Sugar Industry]. This income is allocated to: payment of salaries, administrative expenses, publication expenses of REVISTA ATAC, expenses of the national conferences and others.

Without being critical, ATAC's present financial condition does not permit it to increase its present activities and occasionally imposes certain restrictions on it.

Resolution

In view of the facts expressed and taking into consideration the growing responsibilities that it will have to contract as an institution that unites technicians of what is and will be for a long time the most important production in the country, it is necessary to adopt the following measures:

1. To comply with all the provisions of the statutes and regulations of ATAC and to introduce modifications to these as necessary for the complete fulfillment of its objectives.

2. To study in detail the administrative structure and functioning of the central offices and to incorporate a technical official, if it is definitely considered suitable, to channel the tasks indicated in the thesis. This official would be subordinate only to the board of directors of ATAC and would not take executive prerogatives away from the administrator.

3. To negotiate economic support for ATAC, similar to what it receives from MINAZ, from other state organizations whose activities are related to the objectives of ATAC and which are represented in it, mainly the Ministry of Agriculture, the Academy of Sciences of Cuba and SIME [Steelworking Industry].

To study the need to modify the composition of the vice presidencies as to branches of specialized activity, principally those that correspond to technical functions.

2. On Creation, Development of Provincial Branches

Thesis

In its 51 years of existence, ATAC has directed all its work under the centralized direction of its executive committee and, until recently, its secretariat.

This organizational structure does not facilitate active participation by all the members in the tasks of leadership, development and fulfillment of the objectives for which ATAC was created, objectives that acquire greater strength and significance today within the framework of the Marxist philosophy that governs all the activities of the country.

Following the policy of the Cuban state which promotes and stimulates the formation of professional associations as a way to strengthen and accelerate the scientific and technical development of the different specialized branches of human knowledge, it is necessary to structure ATAC so that it maximizes its chances to contribute to development in the field of sugar production. This objective can only be attained by creating mechanisms that facilitate the active participation of all the members of the association.

ATAC has a unique characteristic: it is the only multiprofessional association in the country. Practically all branches of professional and technical activity are represented in it within the field of application to sugar production. This characteristic accentuates the need to create mechanisms capable of making the objectives of the association fulfilled equally in all professional and technical branches.

In recent years, there have been attempts to create provincial branches so that ATAC's contribution to scientific and technical development is not limited to conferences and publication of REVISTA ATAC and that all the work tasks, organization of congresses and leadership activities are not limited exclusively to the executive committee. The members in general can only participate in deliberations during the general council sessions.

These attempts have not been successful, principally because they did not have the necessary support of the official provincial organs. Every professional association, even if it is private, inevitably needs the support of the principal branch of the productive activity or service that will be the beneficiary of its work.

An analysis of that lack of support indicates four main causes:

a) ATAC is considered an institution of exclusive interest to its members.

b) ATAC has not worked hard enough to make its real significance--past, present and future--for sugar production understood by official organizations.

c) The members themselves have felt they belonged to a passive association since there was a period of 5 years without any conferences and because there is limited technical information available due to delays and irregularity in the publication of REVISTA ATAC.

d) The technicians in the provinces have felt left out of the activities of the organization because the sphere of activity is basically centered on the national capital.

In other countries the sugar technician associations have a structure based on the number of their members and their economic dependence on the contributions of the productive enterprises, firms that sell machinery, etc. There should be a brief reference to the associations of three developed countries that produce cane sugar.

/Queensland (Australia)/ It has a central organic headquarters with branches in the main sugar production centers (Cairns, Burdekin, etc.). At these branches there is a functional executive committee (not organic) and annual congresses are held, preferably in different cities in the production areas.

/United States/ There is one association of technicians with two branches, Louisiana and Florida. Each has its own leadership and both form the administration of the joint association. Each branch holds its own regional congresses; there are also association congresses.

/Mexico/ ATAM [Sugar Technicians Association of Mexico] has its main headquarters in Mexico City and branches in the main sugar production states: Veracruz, Jalisco, etc. These local branches hold events like round tables and forums and every year ATAM holds a national congress.

The need to spread ATAC's influence throughout the country in leadership as well as in promotion of scientific and technical work at all levels and in all sectors included in sugar production has become more obvious. This reality supports the need to create provincial branches and to obtain direct and effective support from all the branches of MINAZ, the vice ministry of agriculture for cane, the branches of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education as well as other organizations involved in sugar production.

The provincial branches must be basic elements of ATAC to consolidate the provincial unity of the members and develop scientific and technical activities in coordination with the intermediate and advanced technical education centers, the research centers and the sugar production leadership systems. In this way, they will be a creative source and means of selection of proposals for national and international congresses and papers of general interest to be published in REVISTA ATAC.

Naturally, a provincial branch will cause a certain amount of administrative work and communication with the members so it requires:

a) Professional personnel;

b) Payment of salaries to this personnel with funds from the branch itself; and

c) A site for the branch office.

Resolution

ATAC, as a multiprofessional entity that has contributed to the improvement and advancement of sugar production for more than 50 years, has the obligation to strengthen itself through the creation of the fundamental bases for its development throughout the country.

To make this possible, it is necessary to establish an organizational structure capable of creating an active association nationally.

Taking the above into consideration, it is necessary to adopt measures:

1. To create provincial branches of ATAC within 1 or 2 years;

2. To publicize the objective of these branches among the members, pointing out the significance that they will have for them;

3. To make the necessary negotiations viable through the executive committee of ATAC for minimal support from the governing organs of agriculture and the sugar industry in order to create these branches;

4. To study and define the financing that will be established for these branches and the central leadership of ATAC;

5. To appoint a negotiating committee of members in each province, preferably made up by those who have participated in two or more conferences and who represent all the official or private entities necessary for the materialization of this objective;

6. To appoint a committee of members of the executive committee of ATAC to be in charge of activities concerning the creation of the branches; and

7. To stimulate nationally, through the conferences, the branches with the best research and organizational work and with the largest participation in technical activities.

3. On National, International and Provincial Conferences

Thesis

When ATAC held its first annual conference in Havana in 1927, 24 papers in three technical sections were discussed.

This event was held annually beginning that year until 1961, a total of 35 conferences.

From then until 1979, only seven conferences have been held: in 1965, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1972, 1977 and 1979. It can be observed that there was a lapse of 4 years between the conferences of 1961 and 1965 and 5 years between those of 1972 and 1977. Nevertheless, the situations in these periods were very different; this can be expressed numerically.

Conference	Year	Number of Technical Sections	Total Papers Discussed
34	1960	4	15
35	1961	3	8
36	1965	5	34
37	1967	4	50
38	1969	7	57
39	1970	7	135
40	1972	7	264
41	1977	8	200

The reasons there were no conferences between 1972 and 1977 were explained in the introduction of this article. After the 39th conference, an agreement was adopted to hold this event biennially, given its high cost because of the size it had acquired. This is demonstrated by the increase in technical sections and the number of papers presented.

Before the revolution, ATAC's participation in international events was limited to the occasional presence of a member who attended on his own or with the economic support of an institution. This cannot be considered as real participation by ATAC.

Starting in 1971, delegations have been sent to the congresses of ISSCT [International Society of Sugar-Cane Technicians] and the Sugar Technicians Associations of Mexico and Jamaica. This participation can be summarized as follows:

a) 14th ISSCT Congress in Louisiana in 1971--delegation of 19 comrades headed by comrade Rafael Francia Mestre. This had great political importance since the entire delegation was arrested in U.S. territory and prevented from participating in the congress.

b) 15th ISSCT Congress in South Africa in 1974--delegation of 24 comrades also headed by comrade Francia Mestre. It presented 11 papers of which 7 were accepted and discussed.

c. 10th ISSCT Congress in Brazil in 1977--delegation of 15 comrades headed by comrade Raul Trujillo. Eight of the 17 papers presented by ATAC were discussed.

d. ATAM conferences--5th conference in 1975 attended by a delegation of three members; 7th conference in 1977 with a delegation of three members; 8th conference in 1978 with a delegation of three members who presented and received approval for four proposals; and 9th conference in 1979 with a delegation of four members.

e. Conference of Sugar Technicians Association of Jamaica--held in 1973 and attended by a delegation of 10 members who presented five proposals.

The above shows that the activity concerning national and international conferences has increased noticeably in the present decade.

Its international influence has also become greater due to the fact that, beginning with the national conference in 1967, the participation of foreign guests has fluctuated between 30 and 120. There are no data about this before 1959.

The national conferences, together with REVISTA ATAC, constitute the only ties between ATAC and its associates; therefore, the need to strengthen these ties in any way possible is obvious. It should be pointed out that a provincial conference was held in Las Villas before the 41st conference.

The quality of the papers discussed showed some decline due to the massiveness of the 40th conference. At that time, committees to review admission were established and this resulted in stricter scientific requirements for the proposals presented at subsequent conferences. The committees have been particularly demanding as to research basis and the possible applications of results.

A fundamental problem with the conferences is the great delay in publishing the reports. The present situation is as follows: 39th conference--two of the three volumes of the report have been published; 40th conference--there are six volumes at the publishing organ of the Ministry of Culture; and 41st conference--the originals have not yet been printed.

Until now it has not been possible to expedite the printing of these reports but their contents become less interesting with time.

Financing of the events has been handled differently in recent years. At the 40th conference, all expenses were paid by ATAC and MINAZ. At the 41st conference, with a changing economic situatio , the members had to pay an admission fee of 20 pesos and ATAC paid for their room and board. At the 42nd conference, the admission fee was reduced to 10 pesos but the members had to pay for their own living expenses while at the event. In the future a uniform system for all national conferences must be established.

Resolution

After analyzing the background of the different events held by ATAC and those in which it is represented by members, it is considered appropriate to put the following measures into practice:

1. To hold an ATAC national conference biennially and to study this situation again after 1983. This will permit a 43rd conference in 1981 and careful preparation for the 18th congress since our country was accepted again as its site.

2. To hold provincial conferences every 2 years or less, sponsored by the branches and supported by the ATAC central leadership as a way to stimulate the participation of members at all levels. This would make it feasible to select the sugar production topics that are of the greatest interest for each province for these conferences. The best papers would be selected for presentation at the national conference and publication in REVISTA ATAC.

3. To hold provincial scientific and technical distribution activities, selecting subjects on which the best specialists in the province itself or those invited from other provinces have written.

4. To draw up a foreign currency plan for ATAC annually based on the international events to which it should send delegations. Because of the particular characteristics of these expenses, there should be mechanisms to permit ATAC to present its plan directly to the Sugar Office of the Central Planning Board so that this organization can make the allocation to ATAC within the MINAZ framework.

5. To acquire the mechanisms to quickly distribute the papers discussed in the national conferences to the members. One alternative proposed is to publish summaries and distribute them to the members. They could obtain complete copies of the papers they were interested in at a suitable price.

6. To continue the admission fees for the national conferences as necessary income to pay the expenses that they incur.

7. To establish procedures to make recommendations at the end of each conference to the appropriate organizations concerning the convenience of applying the results of technical papers that have merited general approval because of their technical and economic usefulness.

8. To guarantee that all delegates to international sugar technology events be members of ATAC for at least 2 years actively and have adequate technical and scientific ability.

9. To offer help to ATAC members by providing technical means for the preparation of papers for the different conferences and extensive publicity about the different technical events to which they can submit their papers.

10. To grant prizes and awards to stimulate the best authors and papers at the conferences.

4. On Incorporation of Technicians in ATAC, Support of Central State Organizations

Thesis

In the years just before the triumph of the revolution, ATAC had 900 to 1,000 members who, according to the imprecise data available, were distributed as follows:

	Percentage
Advanced-level professionals	42
Intermediate-level professionals	37
Others	21

After the short period of decline at the beginning of the 1960's and after encouragement of incorporation of new technicians trained by the revolution, the number of members totaled more than 2,000. Now there is a peculiar situation. The number of registered members is 2,467 but only 1,500 to 1,600 fulfill all the requirements each year as to payment of annual dues.

Many of those who have not paid pay the dues for several years as conferences approach. Others do not and are expelled. The composition of the members now is as follows:

	Percentage
Advanced-level professionals	42
Intermediate-level professionals	51
Leaders and administrative personnel	3
Those not classified as technicians	2
Others	1

There is another fact that is not decisive but is significant--the absence from ATAC of technicians from very important branches like transportation and human resources with its different specializations. There is no logical explanation for this, particularly since transportation is a technical activity that started with sugar production.

The need to stabilize membership and to channel ATAC activities based on the composition of its members is obvious since these have specific

interests. There are substantial differences, for example, between an intermediate-level professional who works in production and a specialist who works in research. It is also necessary to determine the reasons the technical branches mentioned above are not represented in the membership.

Active and consistent participation by all the associates will make ATAC more of an organ of support to the entire sugar production sector. This can be achieved if ATAC in turn receives the necessary support from the official organizations which would contribute to the incorporation and stabilization of the membership.

Resolution

Based on the above, it is necessary:

1. To promote the incorporation of sugar technicians in ATAC through:

a) The realization of technical and scientific activities in the provinces which would also serve as propaganda;

b) The creation of nuclei of activists in organizations and educational centers directly related to sugar production; and

c) The establishment of ties with the leadership organs of cadres and training organs of the organizations as a way to stimulate participation of specialized personnel in ATAC activities.

2. To advocate that the information contained in REVISTA ATAC as well as in the national conferences and in the different activities developed in the country be balanced based on the composition of the members and their specific interests.

3. To stimulate the creativity of the intermediate-level professionals and to advocate the distribution of their papers through REVISTA ATAC, provincial conferences or activities and the national conference.

4. To provide technical information through bulletins or similar simple printing means which would keep all the members up-to-date.

5. To stimulate the creation of local organizations in those centers where conditions permit it.

5. On Propaganda and Publicity

Thesis

Propaganda and publicity are basic elements of modern society which contribute to the increase of knowledge, greater control over life situations,

ideological formation and cultural development. In the particular case of ATAC, these elements should be devoted toward two main objectives:

a) To publicize and accredit the association; and

b) To aid scientific and technical development in the Cuban sugar sector which is its major raison d'etre.

Until 1972, the means of publicity used by ATAC were its bulletin, begun in 1942, the reports of the conferences and the conferences themselves. The REVISTA ATAC has been published for the past 8 years. It now has a defined form and is properly balanced in content. It fulfills its objective of contributing to the development of technicians and specialists of the Cuban sugar sector. It publicizes selected technical papers and reports on the main events of interest to ATAC members in particular and its reading public in general. It focuses on the most important aspects of cane agriculture, production technology, transportation, research and the marketing of sugar and its derivatives. In general, it is considered one of the best specialized magazines in the country.

In other countries that produce cane sugar, there are specialized magazines which are mainly commercial and their contents are essentially technical; INTERNATIONAL SUGAR JOURNAL (United Kingdom) and SUGAR JOURNAL (United States) are the most important. Many others are published in countries that produce sugar beets. Of the socialist countries, SUGAR INDUSTRY (USSR), LISTY CUCROVISKY (Czechoslovakia) and CUKORIPAR (Hungary) provide extensive technical information on the research, problems and advances in all activities related to sugar production. In the capitalist countries, the most important are LE SUCRERIE BELGUE (Belgium), LE SUCRERIE FRANCAISE (France) and ZUCKER INDUSTRIE (FRG) which are very similar to those published in the sugar-cane countries.

ATAC propaganda has restrictions. Its means are REVISTA ATAC, the conferences, the reports and occasionally press articles and press conferences. The situation of the publishing delay of the reports has already been explained; this unquestionably diminishes its effectiveness as a means of communication. It is hard to change this situation since the polygraphic enterprises of the Ministry of Culture use all their available production capacity.

Therefore, other means for propaganda and publicizing ATAC activities among its members must be used; they do not necessarily have to be printed material. Also REVISTA ATAC can acquire a more concrete nature as ATAC's press organ.

Resolution

Since the need to strengthen propaganda and publicity as a function of ATAC is obvious and any means that helps fulfill this objective should be used, the following measures should be adopted:

1. To present television panels organized by ATAC in coordination with the ICRT [Cuban Institute of Radio and Television] regularly in order to explain, analyze and discuss the advances and technical and economic plans of the sugar industry, with members who are selected for their knowledge of the subjects discussed participating in such panels.

2. To organize a special television panel after the national conferences to examine the most important proposals, pointing out their basic aspects and their significance for the economy and progress of the country.

3. To organize conferences sponsored by ATAC in which its members discuss experiences from trips abroad, attendance at congresses, etc.

4. To propose that 4 November, the birthday of scientist Alvaro Reynoso and Sugar-Cane Day, become Sugar Technician Day. Its celebration would include commemorative ceremonies and visits to places of interest for the members such as research centers, new factories, etc., with adequate publicity by the mass media.

5. To make REVISTA ATAC the official organ of ATAC in order to define its objectives and principles more directly.

6. To include reports on knowledge and experience acquired in trips abroad in REVISTA ATAC. Written reports should be required from all members who travel abroad representing ATAC and voluntary reports should be obtained from those who travel with study missions.

7. To regulate publication of technical articles in REVISTA ATAC, establishing limits in the number of graphs, tables and other illustrations since these often take up more space than the text, making comprehension difficult, limiting the opportunity to publish more articles and increasing publishing costs.

8. To create a correspondence section in REVISTA ATAC to which readers can send their opinions and suggestions. This will help direct REVISTA ATAC toward the main interests of the members.

6. On ATAC Work with New Advanced-Level Specialists in the Sugar Sector

Thesis

After the triumph of the revolution and the departure of a number of technicians who were ATAC members, the incorporation of new technicians trained by the revolution led to a new stage of work in ATAC as explained in the introduction.

In this new stage, there has been enthusiastic and important participation in the ATAC conferences by the CES [Higher Educational Institutions] through collective as well as individual papers presented by the teachers

and students in recent years. In general, these papers have been of very good quality and have helped maintain and increase the scientific and technical level of these events. This has been one of the elements that has helped some of those enrolled in the CES to have some knowledge of the industry, cane agriculture and the association itself when they start to work in sugar activities.

These new workers usually request admission to ATAC immediately if they are not already members. Another important segment of those enrolled have not had this opportunity either because of the location of their CES or because the specialties that they have studied have not been fully represented in ATAC. This may also be because there has not been a clear and systematic policy about this important source of income, strengthening and improvement of ATAC. Mechanisms that would permit these young technicians to have immediate knowledge and incorporation into ATAC activities are not implemented.

There is no question that the strengthening of ATAC, the expansion of propaganda and publicity and measures to achieve these objectives, the creation of provincial branches and provincial events should contribute to more effective work by ATAC with the new specialists in sugar activities. Nevertheless, new ways should be found and a well-structured policy established concerning the attention ATAC should give to the new young advanced-level specialists.

The number of students and CES has grown at an impressive rate since the triumph of the revolution. The sugar industry alone expects to have more than 12,000 advanced-level specialists by the end of the 5-year period 1981-85. Three sugar specialties are developed now in different CES: sugar technology, sugar mechanics and sugar agroindustry. The development of three new specialties has been approved: fermentation and animal nutrition, technology of bagasse industrialization and sugar thermal energy. They should be taught beginning with the 1980-81 and 1981-82 school years. In coordination with the Ministry of Higher Education, the creation of an advanced sugar technical institute in which the above specialties will be taught is being studied.

By 1985, there will be an enrollment of 5,000 students in the different CES in sugar specialties alone. If the enrollments of the advanced agricultural institutes and the different specialties that are not in the sugar sector but influence that sector like electrical energy, automatic control, industrial economics, chemistry, etc., are added, we see the importance of the CES and the new specialists in the sugar sector for its development and the development of its association, ATAC.

Resolution

Because of the above, it is necessary:

1. To create local sections of ATAC at the different CES which would be directly under provincial branches. The presidents of these local sections would be members of the provincial committees where the CES are located.

2. To develop effective publicity, scientific and technical events and other activities in the CES directed by the local sections in coordination with the FEU [Federation of University Students] and CES authorities will publicize ATAC and permit active participation by the teachers and students in ATAC papers and conferences.

3. To coordinate with the corresponding levels so that the production practices and diploma work of the advanced-level students are connected and can serve as the basis for proposals or other papers presented at the conferences and other ATAC events. There should also be coordination with the CES to achieve effective participation of ATAC members in the scientific events and conferences of these institutions.

4. The procedures and means to permit rapid incorporation and participation in ATAC of the new advanced-level specialists assigned to the sugar sector should be implemented. Extensive information on the objectives and work of the association should be given to them, visits to its installations organized and exchanges and conferences with the most prestigious ATAC leaders and members promoted.

5. To allow student members who will have reduced dues, permitting them to participate in ATAC activities and work which will help them in their future integration to work in the sugar sector.

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BOURGEOIS ECONOMIC THEORIES LABELED MYTHS

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 10 Aug 80 pp 42-45

/Article by Raul Martell: "International Economic Relations: Myths and Fables About Bourgeois Theories"/

/Text/ The development of productive forces and production relations in this century dictate greater specialization and cooperation in the field of production among the nations of the world.

The objective laws on the development of modern production determine the imperative need for every country to achieve optimum participation in world production.

In response to this objective situation commercial relations among nations gain importance and interdependence and interrelation among the nations of the world increase.

Today international economic relations have become the cornerstone of economic development for all countries, especially for underdeveloped countries whose dependence on foreign trade is significant.

Bourgeois Concepts on Foreign Trade Theory

Since their inception the objective of the different bourgeois theories and concepts on foreign trade has been to sanction capitalist relations of exploitation in the international foreign trade market.

From the viewpoint of bourgeois economists from Adam Smith to J.K. Galbraith, the international division of labor essentially is the result of natural conditions in each country.

In no other area of economic theory do we see so clearly the inability of classical liberal bourgeois theory to provide a coherent explanation of existing reality than in the problems of development and foreign trade. An attempt is being made to apply the belief that capitalism is a socio-economic formula through which national economies can attain optimum equilibrium to international economic relations, to international foreign trade.

The classical liberal economists espoused their principles based on the inflexible and optimum division of international capitalist labor as the eternal formula for international economic ties among the various nations of the world.

This is implicit in writings ranging from Adam Smith's theories of comparative advantage to the apologist's ideas of FRG economist N. Klotin, who attempts to distort the demands of the underdeveloped nations, with respect to the need to restructure international economic relations, by proclaiming that these demands contradict the basic principles of the world economy and free trade which allegedly can guarantee, automatically, the perfect distribution of the means of production.

At present certain changes and adaptations are being made to the classical bourgeois theories of international economic relations to bring them in line with the pressing problems posed by the injustice of the existing economic world order today.

The classical theory of costs or comparative advantage of well-known English economist David Ricardo (1722-1823) plays an important role in the present bourgeois focus on international economic relations. His ideas are still considered as the general theoretical basis for the study of the problems of the international division of labor and international trade.

Ricardo was a prolific writer and social activists during the first quarter of the 19th Century. A long period of understanding the problems of capitalism begun by his contemporary William Petty ended in England with Ricardo.

The period in which Ricardo conducted his activities was without a doubt one of profound changes in the development of capitalism in England. Britain became the most highly industrialized nation in the world. His articles flooded almost the entire world market. Commerce reached unprecedented levels in England.

As a result, Ricardo's work has as its objective to explain this situation by relying on the theory of comparative advantage or costs. This "classical" theory still continues to be the general principle, the point of departure for the study of the problems of the international division of labor and foreign trade from alleged scientific bases, according to bourgeois theorists.

Although the theory of comparative costs uses purely empirical and superficial economic categories, such as the factors of production, their relative disposition and cost, it is still generally recognized as possessing some of the traits of international trade and the international division of labor, characteristics of a capitalist economy. It actually has been proved that the comparative level of production costs in the various countries influences in a specific way the division of labor and the structure of foreign trade.

The theory of comparative costs is based on the idea that a country not only enjoys absolute advantages, as Adam Smith said, to specialize in the production of a specific product, but that the significant factor for the country involved will be the comparative advantage it enjoys in the production of one good over another.

According to Ricardo the decision to specialize in the production of a certain item is based on a comparison of the labor costs necessary to produce the product domestically as opposed to the cost of importing it. Therefore, each country should produce those products whose cost of production is less than the cost of importing them. Thus each country will produce those goods where it enjoys a comparative advantage over another country.

Generally, each country enjoys a relative advantage where the production of goods involves the "production factor" (capital, land and labor) which it has in relative abundance. Ricardo believed that the optimum specialization of every country would be determined by lower labor costs measured in terms of the time required to produce a certain item.

The general conclusion drawn from this theory is that in international trade, which is the result of the international division of labor, no country benefits at the expense of the others, unequal trading does not exist, there is no competition, no blockading, trade embargoes and so forth and, in the end, all countries enjoy advantages in their international trade relations.

The trademark of Ricardo's theory is that each country has something to gain by specializing on the basis of comparative advantage and that it also makes joint gains because of the lower labor costs in a specialized structure as opposed to an autocratic one.

In order for this self-regulated system to work effectively, an extra-economic base is required to allow it to develop without interference.

In this way Ricardo's theory raises the issue of free trade, the free play of supply and demand, as the ideal form for international trade policy. Obviously, such a policy was in complete keeping with the interests of English capitalism which was quite widespread at that time.

Thus England practiced this policy before any other nation in the world. In England industrial capitalism finds in the state the greatest support for eliminating the restrictions which mercantilism placed on the expansion of the markets for the new industries.

Thus began a new phase in the history of economic relations among nations: The era of free trade, the basis for all Anglosaxon economic theories from David Ricardo to Lord John Maynard Keynes.

The principle of free trade is defined as that aspect of economic relations where it is possible to engage in international trade without concern for trade restrictions, significant import tariffs and where no serious obstacles exist to the movement of the so-called production factors (especially capital and labor).

Together with the theory of comparative advantage, free trade is the centerpiece of the principles contained in the bourgeois view of international economic relations.

The theory of comparative advantage is the bourgeois formula which is supposed to provide the guidelines for specialization in a given country and free trade is the manner in which said country operates in practice. This is the result of the following hypothesis: A country specializes according to its comparative advantage in the production of some specific good and, as a result, it should engage in free trade as a general rule of foreign economic policy.

The practice of this kind of absolutely free international trade has never existed, not even when the concept was introduced.

Different periods are recognized as having had some semblance of free trade, in keeping with prevailing international conditions of peace or war, of interference or increase in trade and so forth.

Since free trade is closely tied to the level of development and competition attained by a country, its importance is in direct relation to a nation's capabilities for controlling the market. This was England's case during Ricardo's time, but as soon as it consolidated its economic and trade position England opted for an open protectionist policy.

The Economic Declaration adopted at the Sixth Conference of Nonaligned Nations held in Havana in 1972 states that: "The conference expressed its deep displeasure over the protectionist measures which certain developed countries have introduced in recent years, especially in sectors where the comparative advantage was altered in favor of developing countries where there were possibilities for industrial growth..." The declaration adds: "The Conference reiterated that developed countries should eliminate existing protectionist and other barriers, refrain from creating new ones and create policies and make the necessary adjustments and modifications..."

Furthermore, the protectionist measures applied by the United States greatly affect trade in Latin America and the Caribbean. It is estimated that sugar cane producers in the area lose $650 million as a result of the restrictive policy employed by the United States. In addition to sugar cane, meats, shoes, textiles and steel are also affected by U.S. protectionist tariffs. But the most severely affected is sugar. Such Caribbean nations as Jamaica, Guyana, Barbados, Trinidad-Tobago and St. Kitts-Nevis, among others, have received only 3 cents, a price that is well below real production costs.

Other sectors such as copper, lead, zinc, tomatoes, textiles and shoes have also been seriously affected. These products are exports from Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Peru, Mexico and Uruguay.

At present the bourgeois theories of trade and international economic relations, starting from Ricardo's theory of comparative advantage, state that we are experiencing a "new kind of international division of labor" between the developed capitalist nations and the underdeveloped nations.

Some bourgeois theories such as those espoused by G. Fels and N. Kloten of the FRG state that underdeveloped countries should direct their economies towards the production of relatively low-cost agricultural and industrial products which are labor intensive and/or employ large quantities of raw materials.

In short, we find ourselves on the verge of replacing the former capitalist division of international labor, which was colonialist in scope, with a new division of international labor that could be called neocolonialist in keeping with the views and visions of the world held by the new capitalist monopolies.

Referring to this matter at the 34th Session of the General Assembly, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro said: "The developing nations reject the notion that their acceptance of the unjust and arbitrary division of international labor imposed by modern colonialism, following the Industrial Revolution in England, and expanded by imperialism means 'interdependence.'"

The new division of international labor espoused by the major developed capitalist countries reflects the desire of these imperialist states to make the slow process of industrialization existing in many underdeveloped nations work in their favor.

The neocolonialist international division of labor today condemns underdeveloped countries, although in new ways, to continue playing the role of economic appendages (not only as farmers and producers of raw materials but also as agroindustrialists or producers and suppliers of raw materials), although this international division of labor is still, in practice, an aspiration because underdeveloped countries do not as yet produce 9 percent of total world production in manufactured goods.

At his historic speech at the United Nations, Fidel, as president of the Nonaligned Nations Movement, said the following on this subject: "Our dependence is once again expressed by the fact that the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America import 26.1 percent of all manufactured goods on the world market and export only 6.3 percent." In another part of his speech the commander in chief added: "The developed nations with market economies today absorb over 85 percent of the world's manufactured goods, including high technology industrial production. They also control

over 83 percent of all industrial exports. Some 26 percent of these exports go to developing nations whose markets they control. The most serious aspect of this structure of dependence is that our imports are manufactured according to the demands, the needs and the technology of the more highly developed countries..."

These statements contribute in a theoretical and practical way to the struggle against the current bourgeois theories of international economic relations which have as their objective to justify and support the actions of the monopolies and the transnational companies. The modern bourgeois theories reflect the aspirations of the developed capitalist states to limit and take advantage of the process of industrialization in some of the underdeveloped nations and channel it to areas that are more advantageous to the developed capitalist economies.

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USE OF THERMOELECTRIC POWER DISCUSSED

Havana JUVENTUD TECNICA in Spanish Apr 80 pp 66-69

[Article by Pedro Diaz Hernandez]

[Text] Why is the peaceful utilization of atomic energy in Cuba necessary, especially in the field of generating electricity?

Generally in the developing countries the introduction of nuclear energy becomes a vital necessity for development, due to the present situation of fossil fuels, whose reserves are diminishing daily and which, at the rate of their increasing use in energy, industry and modern life, are expected to be depleted in a relatively short time. This means, therefore, a rise in their costs, creating an unfavorable situation for those countries which do not produce them and which find themselves daily under more pressure. These include the majority of the underdeveloped countries.

Studies made in several countries indicate that the cost of generating electricity from nuclear energy is considerably less than the cost of electric power from other sources investigated. The figures we obtained recently as part of the evaluation of the nuclear program of one underdeveloped country showed that the cost of nuclear-generated electricity in 1987 for a 600-MWe plant will be 40 percent less than that of a plant of equal capacity which uses petroleum for fuel.

Among other advantages, nuclear energy offers the possibility of bringing the source of energy--that is, the plant--closer to the consumer, within the limits of safety, thus reducing greatly the losses incurred in transmitting electricity over long distances. In addition, those plants do not have their location determined by the proximity of mining centers, fuels or ports of embarkation--as is true of other, conventional, coal or petroleum plants or hydroelectric plants, which must necessarily be close to the sources of water --and therefore the amount of fuel to be transported is small and is only transported once a year.

We could mention other advantages such as: the CEN's [nuclear energy centers] do not pollute the environment, provided they are developed under safe conditions, with adequate protection against radioactive leaks. Now, the

introduction of nuclear energy into a developing country is a delicate situation for the following reasons, which we are not going to analyze here: the cost of the basic investments, availability of the CEN and the use of nuclear fuel.

Present Conditions for Introducing CEN's into the National Electrical Energy System and Prospects for Its Development

In 1972 a plan was approved for the construction of our country's first CEN, and, in 1974, the Cuban Atomic Energy Commission was created, due precisely to the need to promote and spread the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Cuba does not yet have a sufficiently trained group of specialists in this field and therefore must maintain an adequate rate of training of cadres to permit achievement of its immediate objectives with a view to expanding the use of nuclear energy to other branches of industry and to scientific research. The situation is very different now from that of 1958. Our fraternal relations with socialist countries and especially with the USSR allows us to count on efficient and disinterested technical assistance.

As everyone knows, Cuba has no known exploitable reserves of fossil fuels, nor has it been able to exploit water power, since it lacks water resources. In addition, from the geographic point of view, Cuba is very distant from the rest of the socialist countries, and therefore it is not possible to utilize the new methods of transportation, such as the big oil and gas pipelines; rather it is forced to use many resources to bring these products here in huge tankers, which leads to other problems, such as the unloading of the fuel, transportation, etc.

If we take into account the increase in the national demand for energy consumption, these problems become more and more acute due to the development of industry, our broad plans for the construction of social projects and population growth. This demand at present is for approximately 9 million tons of petroleum. For this reason we must find a solution of these problems, and the best solution is the introduction of nuclear energy, which is basic and urgent for the generation of electricity.

These factors, along with the forecast of the country's capacity for generating electrical energy by 1985--which will be about 3,500 to 4,000 MWe--justify the introduction of a 440-MWe CEN into the national system, without affecting the stability of that system (this would not represent more than 10-15 percent of the total installed capacity).

To cite one example which will aid in understanding these problems we have discussed, we would like to repeat some data taken from a leaflet published by the MIE [Ministry of the Electric Power Industry] Information Center, entitled "Man and the Atom" ["El hombre y el atomo"], edited by a group of specialists, which states, "Nuclear fuel is partially renewed once a year. A weight of 25 tons in fuel elements equals 750,000 tons of petroleum, or, 15 voyages of a 50,000-ton tanker."

The CEN to be installed in our country will have in operation (by the end of the second 5-year period or the beginning of the third) a 440-MWe core [bloque] (VVER-440 Reactor). These CEN's have proved to be the most trustworthy to date, and the Soviets have had good experience in their construction, assembly and development, which is the main reason they were selected.

We believe that in the future nuclear energy will constitute a substantial part of the electric energy generated in our country. That is what the forecasts indicate, where it is stated that for the decade 1990-2000, it will represent more than 50 percent of the total installed capacity predicted for those years.

All this means that our state must confront huge tasks in carrying out the plan for the development of electrification through nuclear energy and forming cadres capable of assimilating this modern technology from the scientific and technical point of view, as well as being ready to contribute to the investigation of new sources of energy capable of satisfying the growing demands of the Cuban people.

The development of the peaceful utilization of atomic energy in Cuba, especially in the field of electric energy [with the implementation of the first 440-MWe core of the CEN in Cienfuegos scheduled for the end of the second 5-year period) is nothing more than the result of the socialist path followed by our revolution throughout this period, along with the mutual aid of the USSR and other socialist countries.

This is an encouraging experience for poor nations and shows socialism and economic integration into the socialist community as the only way to achieve the levels demanded by modern science and in particular, nuclear energy, to be utilized for the benefit of man.

8735
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TIME FOR LATIN AMERICA TO ACHIEVE 'REAL' INDEPENDENCE

PA170254 San Salvador VOZ DE LA VERDAD in Spanish 1835 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Editorial: "Independence Means No Intervention, No Domination"]

[Text] Another independence day has been commemorated. We do not say it was celebrated because it was not celebrated due to the violent situation we are experiencing. It was not celebrated because independence is not a fait accompli but a process that we must complete.

It would have been fitting on this date to explain how the public debt is leading us to certain domination, just as if foreign countries were allowed to intervene in our country's policy. After marking independence day throughout Central America, international news agencies ran two items today which seem contradictory at first glance. On the one hand, efforts are being made to condemn Cuba for its alleged intervention in Latin America. On the other hand, the news that the United States is not discarding the possibility of sending troops to Central America seems to be true. This, too, is brazen monstrous intervention.

Against which intervention are we fighting? Will the OAS condemn the United States for intervening too?

In a commentary yesterday we said the government and not just the foreign minister should issue a clear statement on the U.S. intention to send army troops to Central America. The church is opposed to any intervention as Pope John Paul II stated when he asked for no intervention in the case of Poland. He said the natural right of every nation to self-determination should be upheld. Medellin [the site of the second meeting of the Latin American Episcopal conference in Colombia in 1968] also opposed intervention by any imperialism or nation some time ago.

The following are phrases from the Puebla message to Latin America [issued at the third meeting of the Latin American Episcopal conference which closed in Puebla, Mexico on 13 February 1979] noting the urgent need to build a civilization of love: the civilization of love rejects submission and dependence which are detrimental to the dignity of

Latin America. We do not accept the status of being a satellite of any nation in the world or its ideology. We want to live fraternally with everybody because we repudiate narrowminded and unyielding nationalism.

It is time for Latin America to warn the developed countries not to render us immobile, not to obstruct our progress, not to exploit us but to help us magnaninously to overcome the barriers of our underdevelopment, respecting our culture, our principles, our sovereignty, our identity and our natural resources. With these criteria we will grow together as brothers of the same universal family. These should be the criteria for real independence. When will we achieve it?

CSO: 3010

INTERNATIONAL JURISTS DECRY JUNTA VIOLATIONS

PA211911 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Salvadoran junta is carrying out a war of genocide against the people, a commission of the International Association of Jurists has said.

The Commission of the International Association of Jurists accredited by the United Nations and made up of Luis Quintero and Professor Gerard (Truvi) has denounced the violation of human rights in El Salvador in a news conference.

The Christian Democratic junta is engaged in a war of genocide against the people, the commission noted.

Quintero and Gerard [name as heard] are members of the commission which visited El Salvador recently. They were investigating the case of the 17 Salvadoran union leaders arrested by the genocidal government. They said that they were not allowed to see the union leaders, who are accused of illegal possession of weapons and disruption of public order.

They said that their organization is willing to help the union leaders on the basis of the human rights which all persons must have. They also said that El Salvador is experiencing a wave of terror generated by the junta and that the armed forces are continually repressing the people.

The two commission members said that there are two refugee camps which attend to the needs of more than 6,000 people. One of these camps is being run by the church and the other by the state. The first camp is made up of persons who are fleeing the army's genocidal repression. Most are children. The hygienic conditions there are very bad and the children need medicine. The other camp is made up of people who have fled liberated territories.

Regarding the occupation of the OAS office, they said that they agree with the guerrillas' demands which include the release of political prisoners. They said that the armed forces started to attack the occupants in the OAS offices but that they did not because of government orders.

The Salvadoran junta cannot control the situation. Its back is against the wall. The state of siege is constant. Clean-up operations are the order of the day and many youths are arrested and tied up as a result of them.

We will now listen to part of the statements made by Luis Quintero, commissioner of the International Association of Jurists:

[Begin recording] We could see how the vehicles filled with soldiers went by at the moment we went into the building. When we got out of the building they were standing guard in the corners. We did not have to search to see the spectacle of the armed forces and the national guard fulfilling their repressive tasks. They are all over the place. We could see how they captured Salvadoran youths, tied their hands and took they away.

A high government official admitted that there are rightist paramilitary groups that are working jointly with the national guard and the armed forces in the extermination tasks. He said that these joint paramilitary actions had been investigated and that punitive measures had been applied. He spoke about the reforms that the government is trying to implement for the benefit of the people. However, when asked why we had to witness what we did witness concerning persecutions, repression and terror against the people when the people are supposedly the beneficiaries of these reforms, he explained that this is due to the fact that the reforms have not been implemented because the leftist groups, so he said, are hindering the agrarian, the banking and the other reforms.

Regarding the refugees and the two camps in the country, the Catholic camp is the only camp in which there is a remote possibility for survival. The armed forces go into those places and take with them whomever they please. The camp we visited at the archbishopric was being raided by military units as we were departing the country. Unfortunately, we were at the airport when this occurred.

This camp is the target of hostile actions by the armed forces which with their helicopters and armored vehicles carry out these actions just to scare the people. The people at this camp are also victims of neighbors who shoot at them if they get too close to their land. We could see 22-caliber bullet holes in the camp walls. These bullet holes were made by the civilians who reside nearby.

Regarding the government camp, they are made up of people who have fled the liberated areas. The government picks up the people who do not agree with those who liberated their areas and takes them to this camp. [end recording]

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BISHOP CRITICIZES BOTH LEFT, GOVERNMENT

PA150224 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1841 GMT 14 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--According to Msgr Arturo Rivera Y Damas, apostolic administrator of San Salvador, the increase in terrorist activities calls for rejection of the leftist groups, but he also demanded less corruption and greater respect for human rights from the authorities.

In today's homily, the prelate said that the intensification of violence has been one of the week's most outstanding developments. This, he said, "seems to represent the intention of those (leftist) groups to stop at nothing in order to attain political power."

According to Rivera Y Damas, it is obvious that the extreme left does not care much about the people's support and is relying more on the force of arms to seize power in this country.

"Their (terrorist) activities are gaining them the repudiation of several sectors," the bishop warned.

Rivera Y Damas also commented on the conclusion of the crisis between the two colonels who, along with three civilians, comprise the government junta.

In the bishop's opinion, the end of the crisis made it possible to confirm the fact that "by right, power lies with the revolutionary junta."

"But the true exercise of that power still remains to be seen," he added.

"Greater respect for human rights and less corruption in the management of public affairs is needed" in order to be able to salute the power acquired by the junta, Rivera Y Damas added.

The bishop then said that, overall, political observers see a retrogression in the fulfillment of the armed forces proclamation of 15 October 1979 and a greater movement toward the right by the process begun on that date.

On 15 October 1979, Colonels Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Adolfo Majano overthrew Gen Carlos Humberto Romero, who until then had been president of El Salvador. The two colonels promised to put an end to violence and to implement socioeconomic and political reforms.

In his homily, Rivera Y Damas said that he hopes there is still time to keep those promises.

He also denounced the occupations of Catholic churches by both leftist groups and soldiers.

The bishop then said that certain religious communities on the outskirts of San Salvador are having problems with the government's forces. He also reported that security agents had captured 13 persons, whose whereabouts are not yet known.

The bishop expressed his dissatisfaction over what he termed the military authorities' "indisciminate raids" on churches, as well as over the frequent armed holdups that take place in the capital and the anonymous threats which are issued against citizens who must pay sums of money in exchange for security.

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BRIEFS

CLAMPDOWN ON DEMONSTRATIONS--The San Salvador archbishopric's legal assistance office has charged the Salvadoran army and national guard with suppressing demonstration by relatives of at least 50 political prisoners on a hunger strike in various Salvadoran jails. According to the complaint, the repressive forces fired on the demonstrators, forcing them to take refuge in El Calvario Church and the Central Market of San Salvador. No casualty figures are available. The legal assistance office charged that last night several national guardsmen broke into the Santa Tecla jail in a bid to abduct four political prisoners on a hunger strike, including Antonio Morales Carbonell, member of the Popular Liberation Forces and son of Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the Christian Democratic-Military Junta. There is no doubt that the intention was to make them disappear. [Excerpts] [PA191521 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Sep 80]

NEGATIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH--San Salvador--The civil war has brought chaos to the Salvadoran economy which in the past has been one of the most prosperous in Central America. At the end of August the growth rate decreased by 18 percent. In June, the government junta implemented an emergency plan to halt the worsening of the economic crisis but its estimates have fallen short. In an interview, Economy Undersecretary Oscar Melgar said that our estimates indicated that if we did nothing the decrease in the growth rate would reach 12 percent. With the emergency plan we had hoped to reduce the negative figure to less than 2 percent but the decrease has already reached 18 percent. Economic Integration Undersecretary Arturo Guzman said that we inherited a country in economic chaos. The situation includes a balance of payment deficit, a serious capital drain, a reduction in investments, a drop in agricultural production, a high unemployment rate and factory closings. Melgar explained that there has been a decrease in the gross national product which diplomatic sources estimated at $3.4 billion in 1979. He explained that there are currently no up-to-date figures on it. The private sector and leftist organizations have reported different figures which are not accepted by the government. A spokesman of the Revolutionary Democratic Front has said that the flight of capital which began in 1976 amounts to $2 billion but Melgar said that the highest estimate is $800 million. [Text] [PA101921 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Sep 80]

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION--A ceremony was held at the Cuban Institute for Friendship With the Peoples [ICAP] in Havana to commemorate the 159th anniversary of Central America's independence from Spanish colonialism. Present at the ceremony were ICAP officials, the Panamanian ambassador to Cuba, the Nicaraguan charge d'affaires, representatives of Central American parties and revolutionary movements, as well as representatives of Cuban political and mass organizations. A member of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] of El Salvador, Rafael Menjivar, spoke during the ceremony and said that last year's celebration at ICAP honored the Nicaraguan revolution, and today the Nicaraguan revolution is a fact. Therefore, he said, today we are very optimistic when we talk about the Salvadoran revolution and we are sure that we will soon take power in El Salvador. Menjivar also said that the unity of the Salvadoran revolutionary movements led by the DRU and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] will carry out a positive struggle and obtain important results within the next few months. Jorge Gallardo, ICAP vice president, spoke about the long and difficult struggles of the Central American peoples for their independence over a period of a century and a half. As a result of these struggles, he said, the hateful Somozist dynasty was destroyed on 19 July 1979 by the victorious forces of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Gallardo also condemned the reigns of terror in Guatemala and El Salvador, denounced the plans for a U.S. intervention to crush the popular movement in El Salvador, and urged the progressive governments to help Nicaragua in its national reconstruction task. [Text] [PA161541 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Sep 80]

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'PRENSA LATINA' REPORTS ON INTERVIEW WITH PUCH LEADER

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 12 Aug 80 p 4

[Interview with Rene Theodore, secretary general of the United Party of Haitian Communists (PUCH), by Alberto Rabilotta, of PRENSA LATINA special service, in Montreal, date not indicated]

[Text] Montreal (PL)--"The present situation in Haiti is characterized by the ever increasing activity of the working class, peasants and some professional sectors in the cities, notably journalists."

That is how the secretary general of the Unified Party of Haitian Communists (PUCH), Rene Theodore, explained the social situation in Haiti, during a long interview in this city.

The worsening of living and working conditions, as well as the lack of job security are ever more obvious, and the only response to the demands of the workers from the Jean Claude Duvalier regime are repression, blackmail and corruption, he said.

He added: "The labor union movement is gaining importance, it is becoming more active and the maneuvers of recovery attempted by the government on the level of labor union leadership are rejected by the actions of the working class."

The communist leader explained that there are also newsmen who promote public opinion opposition to the dictatorship in Haiti and who are increasingly separating themselves from the Duvalier regime.

Speaking slowly and firmly, Theodore said that among the peasants there is also ever growing opposition to the government and actions of community movement against abuses and evictions of peasants by large landowners who do not hesitate to use all means possible to enlarge their properties.

In the cities also there are protests against frequent abuses by the regime's agents and repressive organizations.

As an example of this he mentioned the action of the people of Cap-Haitien who went out into the streets in large numbers to express their disagreement with the abuses suffered by two citizens at the hands of the military commander of the area.

There is also the case of the locality of Valcartier-de-Jeremie whose citizens went out into the streets to express their repudiation of the government because of its refusal of the people's demands in connection with fires in Sainte-Helene.

Regarding the work of the labor union movement, Theodore said that it would be necessary to expand the bases of all labor union associations that recently appeared in Haiti.

He said: "Labor unions must begin a stage of worker solidarity through the organization of a new confederation or labor union that would coordinate collaboration activities throughout the country.

"For their part, professional associations--teachers and physicians among other--must try to organize at the national level and extend to all professions in order to have real representation and be able to defend specific interests of their members," he said.

He went on to say that it would be on the basis of strengthening of these organizations and a very active alliance that the Haitian progressive movement will find the framework for imposing on the country the democratization of public life, and would be able to build a political force that would propose specific goals and carry out basic political changes.

In conclusion he said: "It is also absolutely necessary that all citizens who are aware that the present regime has led the country into bankruptcy and even loss of sovereignty combine their efforts to form a large united anti-Duvalier force able to overcome the dictatorship."

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GUATEMALAN VICE PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION SEEN AS HERALD OF CHAOS

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Sep 80 p 6

[Article by Amilcar Santamaria in the column "Sintesis": "Villagran's Resignation"]

[Text] Guatemalan Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer's decision to resign from the office he has held since 1978 by the will of the electorate has taken no one by surprise in Central America.

The fact of the matter is that the distinguished political leader, of social democratic ideology, had such a lack of communication and such conflict with the president of our neighboring nation, Gen Romeo Lucas, that during the last several months they did not speak to each other.

The conflict that divided them--and that has sharply and cruelly split the Guatemalan society--is an apparently irreconcilable difference in views as to the manner of resolving the problems of daily coexistence.

Whereas Dr Villagran, on the one hand, believes that the nation's political, economic and social problems must be resolved through the process of negotiation, making mutual concessions on differences and, above all, through reforms in the archaic productive structures, General Lucas, on the other hand, believes there is only way to deal with protest actions and struggle: through the use of force.

The message sent by the former vice president of Guatemala to the head of the executive branch is dated in Washington D.C., where the distinguished political leader and lawyer is currently staying.

"It is preferable that I resign from here to avoid debates," said Villagran, without revealing through his words whether he will remain in the United States, return to Guatemala, or take up residence in a third country.

Reiterating his stand of inviting the president to reconsider his "hard-line" policy, he said to Lucas Garcia: "...I urge you to reconsider the initial platform we drew up during the (1978) electoral campaign to bring about again a peaceful compromise." The chief executive's reaction to this kind of exhortation is still not known as of this moment.

Edgar Ponce, Villagran's private secretary until Villagran's resignation, said, for his part, to accredited reporters in Guatemala City, that the former vice president adheres to "a position of respect for human rights and for dialog to resolve the nation's problems of reform."

The writer of this column had the opportunity of sharing a few days of political thought and work with Francisco Villagran during the recent Conference of Liberal and Progressive Parties held in Panama some few weeks ago.

During the proceedings, Doctor Villagran presented a very frank report (with hair raising details) on the political situation in Guatemala, underscoring the climate of repression in which the country is living, and highlighting the fact that the ultrarightist circles there are so closely linked with the army and the government that it is impossible to tell where the influence of the one ends and that of the other begins.

We referred in this column to that report of the then vice president, whom we asked--on a personal basis--if he had considered the possibility of resigning his office as Alfonso Robelo, former member of the Nicaraguan Reconstruction Junta, who was also present at that Conference, had done.

Villagran told us that he was already in the final days of his participation in the regime and that, in truth, he had not left it before because he wanted to exhaust all peaceful means and to insist to the very end on the need for a conciliatory strategy based on political, economic and social changes.

He also told us that if this approach failed again, as had his previous overtures, he would end up leaving the government.

As we have seen, he has done that. And from Washington, for two reasons: one, the fundamental one of survival, since the assassins that have taken over the streets of Guatemala City almost certainly would have finished him off, and the other, so that this act of civic protest would have the maximum possible international impact.

His resignation was, for juridical reasons, presented to the National Congress, to which he sent the basic message. To President Lucas he sent a respectful but firm letter in which he invited the president to change his policy.

As things are going in Guatemala (2,000 dead in 1 and 1/2 years for political motives), it is doubtful that Villagran's voice will be heeded.

But the importance of his decision cannot be underestimated. Perhaps (as we hope) that decision will strengthen the position of the country's democratic sectors, which have been hard-hit recently, and encourage them to continue their efforts to obtain a political solution to the great crisis that Guatemala is going through, which, if it is not resolved through negotiation, will end up leading the country into chaos and definitive civil war.

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CSO: 3010

COMMUNIST TAKEOVER IN EL SALVADOR FEARED IF JUNTA SPLITS

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Sep 80 p 7

[Editorial]

[Text] Even as a delegation of government officials, on their way to Havana, Cuba to take part in a work session of the UN's FAO, were indicating that--very soon--there will be a plebiscite in El Salvador in which the people will be asked whether they want elections in the near future or whether such elections should be put off for about another 4 years, rumors were at the same time rife in the Cuscatlan capital [reference is to San Salvador--see Translator's Note below] that at any moment there could be a coup d'etat.

The question of the Salvadoran elections has been consistently in the forefront since the strong man of the the Revolutionary Junta, Col Jaime Gutierrez, first mentioned that process as a means of restoring peace.

The delegates to whom we have alluded above in this editorial made the cited statement in San Jose, the capital of our sister republic of Costa Rica and added that (if the result of the plebiscite is favorable) the elections could take place toward the end of 1981 or in early 1982.

In their native country, however, the climate has not been receptive to peaceful solutions. To begin with, ultraleftist groups have accused Col Adolfo Majano, considered the most "progressive" member of the Junta, of conspiring against the government itself and of preparing a coup d'etat with the backing of some sectors of the opposition FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front].

Translator's Note: Cuscatlan was the name of the 15th century capital of the Indian groups that inhabited what is now El Salvador, is still the name of the country's most centrally located department (the capital of which is Cojutepeque), and is still sometimes used familiarly, as in this editorial, as the name of the country.

Paradoxical as it may seem that leftist sectors should denounce an alleged conspiracy against the regime, it is explained--in the harsh Salvadoran political context-- by the feeling on the part of the extreme leftist elements that a coup backed by the social democratic sector would disrupt the possibility of the so-called "final offensive" of Marxism and would perhaps for a long time head off the latter's expansionary progress.

Apart from this, accredited press agencies in this neighboring country have reported that a new conflict has arisen within the Armed Forces, owing to the fact that Col Jaime Gutierrez (probably influenced by the accusations against Majano) has initiated action to remove from their positions of power within the Armed Forces those officers that sympathize with his comrade-in-arms and colleague in the Junta, the fact being that--despite their closeness--the two men hold contrasting views on how El Salvador's economic, political and military problems should be resolved.

To this end, Gutierrez has issued a "general order" reorganizing the officer cadres and commands in various parts of the country. The latter, however, have refused to obey the order, have expressed their support of Majano, and have entrenched themselves in positions of strength.

This all presages ill, for, in addition to the extremely serious problem the Junta is having with the opposition from the extreme left, it is apparently now on the verge of having to face a new conflict: a split within the Armed Forces, a split opposite which the Christian Democratic Party will have to take a stand in favor of either Majano or Gutierrez.

The disturbing thing about all of this is that if the communists in their various guises have been unable to seize power in El Salvador, it has been owing to the fact that the military establishment has been unified despite its minor internal differences.

If this germ of rivalry between the two military leaders thrives, the danger that totalitarianism will take over the country increases significantly.

Reports by the accredited press in Cuscatlan [El Salvador], citing alleged diplomatic sources, assert that it "would be a mistake to try to oust Majano from the Junta," as appears to be Colonel Gutierrez's intent behind the issuing of his order removing from their posts the personnel who back the moderate official.

The ambassadors consulted, who--as is customary--insisted their names not be used, stated that Colonel Majano has been the principal instigator of the agrarian, banking and foreign trade reforms, as well as the strongest advocate of the view that the most productive way to avoid totalitarianism is through social, economic and political change.

Precisely for this reason, these diplomatic sources fear that the disappearance of Majano from the government, should it come about, would lead to a rightward veer of the regime and, eventually, to such an exacerbation of confrontations that the current state of insubordination would degenerate into a full-scale rebellion, the only winners of which would be the agents of totalitarianism.

As can be seen, El Salvador's problems are very serious and are apparently becoming more complicated.

It is a secret to no one that the United States government as well as that of Venezuela have been backing the Revolutionary Junta, with the aim of finding a peaceful solution, and it would not be unlikely that the sources referred to in the dispatches might be located within the embassies of these two countries.

Should this be the case (and there is adequate reason to believe it is), it would be worth the while of these two democratic countries of our continent, which have been encouraging this effort to find an intermediate way between traditional tyrannies and communism, to encourage the Salvadoran Armed Forces to close ranks and struggle against a split. For, if this cancer is allowed to spread within the military establishment, there will be no human force that can prevent the transformation of Cuscatlan into a new satellite of the voracious Soviet imperialism....

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PAPER STRESSES NEED FOR DEVELOPING PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Sep 80 p 7

[Commentary: "Failure of the State as Entrepreneur"]

[Text] The president of COHEP, Fernando Lardizabal, interviewed by the Tegucigalpa morning daily EL HERALDO, said on the 4th of this month that the state has failed resoundingly as an entrepreneur while squandering the nation's money.

Asked about the manner in which the public sector has managed those autonomous, semiautonomous and decentralized entities called "enterprises," Lardizabal said that the government "has taken over functions that, because of their nature and their relationship to the national economy, belong more properly in the private sector. The state unquestionably needs certain instrumentalities wherewith to make policy, but at this point I would say it would be worthwhile to make a thorough analysis of all those cases in which the state has taken the liberty of becoming the entrepreneur; for, if we examine them coldly we will note that this adventure has been a total failure."

The COHEP president also maintained that the government has "squandered the funds it could have used to promote another form of development, to fulfill the state's social obligations to the people, and at the same time to sensitize itself to the nation's problems. Instead of the latter, however, it has devoted itself to becoming an entrepreneur and has in the process failed to channel the funds that were allocated to certain projects, diverting them to other uses."

The president of the COHEP was categorical in defining what, in his judgement, must be the businessman's role. The function of private enterprise, he said, "is to make money, and we must be very clear about this."

In his view, "it is by making money that we create revenues for the state, with which the state can create the benefits required to fulfill the state's social function. The social posture which the government would have private enterprise adopt is not properly incumbent upon private enterprise, but rather upon the state."

On this point, he concluded saying that what has occurred is that there exist "a vast number of functions that pertain to the state but that the state is trying to transfer to private enterprise, and this must not be; private enterprise does not function in this manner. As a matter of necessity, we have had to assume certain tasks that are the responsibility of the state, but which the state is now trying to convert into a permanent obligation on our part."

Two points come forth from his statement: one, the utter failure of the state as entrepreneur, and two, the affirmation that private initiative is obligated to generate wealth but not to become involved in social security or welfare activities.

On the first point, there is now hardly any disagreement whatever: Throughout the world, from the British state-owned railway monopoly to the Argentine industries that were monopolized in the times of Juan Domingo Peron, the facts of life are overwhelming; the public sector everywhere has proven to be incompetent as an administrator, bureaucratized to the point of indescribability, terribly slow in arriving at decisions, an abettor of nepotism, a promoter of corruption, and, in short, a backer of unsound and antieconomic operation.

This is true in the FRG [Federal Republic of Germany], France, Mexico, Brazil, and more so in the so-called "socialist" countries, which are in actual fact countries where state capitalism prevails, since there is but one entrepreneur: the sole political party.

As regards the second point--the idea that the business community has no other responsibility but to produce efficiently, massively and to high quality standards, so as to be able to pay taxes on its profits--consensus is not universal.

In highly developed capitalist countries like the United States and Japan, the large corporations create and maintain in operation museums, symphony orchestras, pictorial programs, opera houses and other similar activities of a spiritually pleasing nature.

In not a few of these countries (Sweden, Belgium, Norway, Germany, etc), free enterprise has created universities of high academic and scientific standards and instituted environmental protection, antipollution measures, medical research and other programs of such nature.

This does not mean they have stopped paying taxes. We all know for a fact that tax burdens in the industrial democracies are so heavy that if an effort were made to impose them in the poorer countries, the result would be a revolution.

Now then, what happens in our case?

Simply, that neither the state nor free enterprise have attained a suitable degree of development, because, as Dr Luis Pazos so well put it a few days ago during a television interview, Honduras is not undergoing capitalism but rather a semifeudal phase that must be overcome if we wish to break out of the poverty with which we are trying to cope.

To do this, the rules of the game must be changed: State interventionism must be reduced and an authentic free market economy fostered; the public sector must concentrate on the tasks for which it is suited and abandon its present role of inefficient and wasteful entrepreneur; monopolies and privileged captive markets that perpetuate corporatist and semifeudal forms must be done away with; and lastly, a modern system of taxation must be instituted that will serve to finance an authentic social security system.

We are entering upon a new political era. Why not also pour the footings for a new economic order that will lead to social justice and growth...?

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GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DISCUSS TAXES, BUDGET

PA201738 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Sep 80

["Direct Line" phone-in program, with Deputy Finance Minister William Hupper and Revenue Director Gilberto Guzman answering listeners' questions--live]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] Good evening, listeners from all over Nicaragua. Once again we are here with you on the direct line program. Deputy Finance Minister William Hupper and Revenue Director Gilberto Guzman are with us tonight. Through this dialogue, our thousands of listeners will hear about a very important and up-to-date topic: taxes. Rarely has a forum with so big an audience been used here in Nicaragua to talk about the subject of taxes. But this topic is of such importance that it is worth doing because it concerns the people's money, the money that people contribute to state activities. The payment of taxes is as important as the good use made of that money.

Dear listeners, you will ask questions and Companeros William Hupper and Gilberto Guzman will provide the required information. Before going into the question-answer period, we will let Companeros Hupper and Guzman introduce themselves.

[Hupper] Good evening, companeros. We want to thank Radio Sandino for inviting us to participate in this program--undoubtedly the one with the biggest audience in national radio broadcasting--and for giving us the chance to hold this dialogue with you. The Finance Ministry is responsible for implementing our revolutionary government's fiscal policy, which includes all measures connected with public expenses and their control and with the collection of the resources needed to finance those expenses.

Three principles guide the ministry's public expense policy: honesty, efficiency and rationality. To this effect, rules have been implemented by means of the budget to guarantee that the people's resources will be invested in the priority projects defined by our revolution. With regard to the revenue policy, certain general principles guide the payment of

taxes. Some of these principles have acquired great importance within the revolutionary context and we would like to mention them here to orient the listeners' questions.

In the first place, there is a financial principle that tax collections are the main source of revenue with which to finance increasing public expenses. The state must not only carry out activities aimed at forming and expanding the bases of future economic development, such as the expansion of the social infrastructure, it must also carry out a number of social activities and duties. These activities concern not only the aftermath of the earthquake, for instance, the destruction of houses, but also the destruction during the national liberation war waged by our people to overthrow the Somozist dynasty.

In the second place, as a rule of fiscal policy, we observe the principles of vertical and horizontal equity so there will be no tax differences among people in similar situations and so that tax payments are progressive, that is, so that those who have more resources will pay higher taxes.

A very important aspect is that the tax policy seeks to contribute to our country's economic development.

[Moderator] You have heard Mr Hupper. I think it would be a good idea if Guzman addressed the public. Phones are already ringing. You can make a brief introduction in order to give listeners a chance to ask questions.

[Guzman] Good evening, listeners. We are willing to answer all your questions.

[Question] My name is Ana Maria Gomez Sandino, from Leon. My question is for the revenue director. It was said that the 6 percent patriotic tax would be paid only by those who have property worth more than 100,000 cordobas. I would like to know how many of these rich people are still left in Nicaragua, since all of them have left. In other words, how many paid that tax, because I imagine there are no rich people with more than 100,000 pesos left in Nicaragua.

[Guzman] Your question is very interesting and it might be worthwhile to explain a bit about the 6 percent patriotic tax. The 6 percent patriotic tax is paid by those whose net capital amounts to more than 100,000 cordobas. We have had income tax reports filed and payments made for that amount from more than 11,000 people. A good many of these reports were filed by people in the lower bracket, so to speak, between 100,000 and 500,000 cordobas. But there have also been patriotic and honest businessmen who have been profoundly interested in fulfilling their patriotic obligation and have filed their reports and paid their taxes on time.

[Question] This is Carlos Meza, from Leon. [Words indistinct] about Nicaragua's finances. Since you can't collect all the taxes you expect to collect, will the 1980 budget goals be met?

[Hupper] Companero Carlos Meza, in the first 9 months of this year our plans based on the taxes that were to be collected have not only been fulfilled, but the collections have been slightly higher than expected. We are very optimistic that the response from all Nicaraguan patriotic sectors, who will fulfill their duty of filing their income tax reports and paying their taxes no later than 30 September will also result in a higher collection. Regarding this, we might say that the Nicaraguans are more conscientious toward their taxes this year. They know that the public funds are being handled honestly and that the money is being used for our people's priority projects.

With regard to budgeted expenses, we have begun implementing a number of measures to curb public expense. Even though an income budget and an expense budget were approved at the beginning of the year, our main task is to see that expenses are not excessively increased and to gradually implement control mechanisms to reduce expenses throughout the year wherever possible.

[Question] I am Eduardo Gonzalez, from the Costa Rica neighborhood. I would like to know what the total budget is and how it is divided among the different sectors of our country's state and social apparatus.

[Hupper] Yes, Companero Gonzalez. The budget for January to December of 1980 totals 7,190 billion cordobas. The greater part of this budget, approximately 70 to 75 percent, is earmarked for social projects or activities. In other words, 75 percent of the budget is allocated for financing the health, education, housing, culture and social welfare ministries and other government bodies whose main task--as is the case of the Transportation Ministry, for example--is to provide a service to the public. These ministries, therefore, have an important role to play in what we have decided to call the social salary of Nicaraguans, in other words, a role in raising the level and the quality of life of all Nicaraguans by improving environmental conditions, providing good health for all Nicaraguans, teaching Nicaraguans to read, and so forth.

An interesting piece of information, for your comparison, is the case of the budget for higher education, the budget for the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua [UNAN], for example. In 1979, the UNAN budget totaled 43 million cordobas. I can tell you that this figure, which is practically double what UNAN had traditionally received from Somozism, was reached because a policy geared to this end had been implemented on 19 July. The UNAN budget for 1980 is slightly over 100 million cordobas.

What is the reason for this? UNAN seeks to promote a number of training courses and is geared toward peasant and labor sectors. In general terms, the budget is directed toward activities of this type.

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MAGAZINE HIGHLIGHTS CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS OF NEW PRESIDENT

Lima GENTE in Spanish 22 Aug 80 pp 4-5

[Text] Supreme Chief of the Armed Forces

Leader of the national destinies, the president of the republic was, according to the Charter of 1933, a man who, notwithstanding the moral support of the people, appeared weak in relation to the armed forces. Today, on the contrary, with the power given him by Article 273 of the Constitution, "the president of the republic is the supreme chief of the armed forces and police forces. He directs the National Defense System." He exercises this leadership, it must be remembered, in war as well as in peace time.

In this regard, the Constitution restricts the field of action of the armed forces in the provisions of Article 275, as follows: "The armed forces are composed of the army, navy and air force. Their primary purpose is to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic. They assume control of internal order in accordance with Article 231," and

Article 276: "The armed forces organize and utilize their reserve components according to the needs of national defense and in accordance with the law." It should be pointed out that Article 231, to which the above-cited Article 275 refers, empowers the president of the republic, with the consent of the Council of Ministers, to decree the states of emergency and of seige. In other words, when the armed forces assume control of internal order, they do so by presidential decree.

It is also well to point out that Article 278 of the Constitution provides: "The armed forces and the police forces are not deliberative bodies. They are subordinate to the constitutional government." This provision is fundamental, since it establishes that the military commands may not judge the decisions of the constitutional government to which they are subordinate. The armed and police forces, as Article 280 of the Constitution states, have an important role "in the economic and social development of the country and in civil defense, as provided by law."

Constitutional Tribunal

The presidential character of the new charter is also specific about the way in which the boards of directors of the Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees and of the Central Bank are to be made up.

The agency whose function is to prevent the abuse of power by rulers who at certain periods may control the organs of executive and legislative power is made up of nine members, who will serve for 6 years.

Three are named by the executive, three by the Congress and three by the Supreme Court of Justice; these last, it should be remembered, are to be designated by the president of the republic and ratified by the Senate. This makes it clear that the president of the republic and the Senate control the Tribunal, the agency which, in turn, must oversee them with respect to constitutionality.

As for the Central Bank, its board of directors, according to Article 151, is composed of seven members: the executive branch names four, among them the president of the bank, and the senate ratifies the latter and names the three remaining members.

Legislative Powers

In addition to promulgating and executing laws and ordering their enforcement, as well as that of the legislative resolutions, the president now has the power "to make legislative decrees having the force of law, when he is so empowered by Congress and with the responsibility of answering to Congress." This important power for the facilitation of government activity was just recently used by the chief executive when he asked Parliament for legislative powers for 120 days to resolve the legal, economic, financial, administrative and labor problems related to turning over radio and television stations by the military government.

Such a presidential request is provided for in Article 189, which states: "The proposals sent by the executive as urgent have preference in Congress."

Other Powers

In addition to being responsible for naming and removing ministers of state and the president of the Council, according to Article 216, the president of the republic also has the power (Article 227) "to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies if that body has censured or given a vote of no confidence to three Councils of Ministers."

This power, however, is not valid during a state of seige or emergency, nor during the last year of the president's administration.

The dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies can only be exercised once during his administration. The Senate cannot be dissolved; this is established by Article 230 of the Constitution.

As the man who personifies the nation, the president of the republic, in principle, is politically lacking in legal responsibility, for which reason most of his actions are prompted by his ministers. Article 221 states the following:

"The ministers are responsible, individually, for their own acts and for the presidential acts they endorse."

"All the ministers are collectively responsible for any criminal acts or acts contrary to the Constitution or laws incurred by the president of the republic or which are agreed upon in Council, although they may have refrained from voting, unless they resign immediately.

The constitutional president of the republic, in accordance with the Great Charter which governs us, can only be accused during his administration of treason to the country; impeding presidential, parliamentary, regional or local elections; dissolving Congress, except when he dissolves the Chamber of Deputies for the reasons cited above, and for preventing the meeting or functioning of the Congress, the National Electoral Jury or the Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees.

The Constitutional Mandate

"Article 211: The powers and duties of the president of the republic are:

1. To enforce the Constitution and all treaties, laws and other legal dispositions, and see that they are enforced.

2. To represent the state, within and outside of the republic.

3. To direct the general policy of the government.

4. To watch over the internal order and the external security of the republic.

5. To call elections for president of the republic and for representatives to Congress, as well as for mayors, council members and other officials as indicated by law.

6. To summon special sessions of Congress.

7. To send messages to Congress at any time; and he is obliged to do so, personally and in writing, at the first regular annual meeting of the legislature, as well as when his administration ends. The presidential messages must have the previous approval of the Council of Ministers. The annual

messages must describe in detail the state of the republic and the improvements and reforms the president deems necessary and proper for consideration by the Congress.

8. To participate, through his initiative, in the formation of laws and legislative resolutions and to exercise the right of observation.

9. To promulgate and execute the laws and order their enforcement, as well as that of the legislative resolutions.

10. To make legislative decrees having the force of law, provided Congress has delegated such powers to him and with the responsibility of answering to Congress.

11. To regulate laws without either transgressing them or changing their nature; and within such limits, to issue decrees and resolutions.

12. To carry out the sentences and resolutions of the tribunals and courts and to see that they are carried out, and to require them for the prompt administration of justice.

13. To carry out the resolutions of the National Election Board and of the Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees, and to see that they are carried out.

14. To direct foreign policy and international relations and to conclude and ratify treaties and agreements in accordance with the Constitution.

15. To name ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary, with the approval of the Council of Ministers. Such appointments shall require ratification by the Senate.

16. To receive foreign diplomatic representatives, and to authorize the consuls to exercise their functions.

17. To head the National Defense System and to organize, distribute and arrange for the use of the armed and police forces.

18. To adopt the necessary measures for the defense of the republic, its territorial integrity and its sovereignty in case of aggression.

19. To declare war and to sign treaties of peace, with the authorization of Congress.

20. To administer public finance, to negotiate loans and to decree extraordinary measures in economic and financial affairs, when the national interest so requires, and with responsibility to Congress.

21. To approve plans for national development.

22. To regulate customs tariffs.

23. To grant pardons and to commute sentences, except in those cases where it is prohibited by law.

24. To confer decorations in the name of the nation, with the concurrence of the Council of Ministers.

25. To authorize Peruvians to serve in foreign armies, and

26. To exercise the other functions of government and administration entrusted to him by the Constitution and the laws."

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SUTEP LEADER SPEAKS ON TEACHERS' DEMANDS, STRUGGLES

Lima EQUIS X in Spanish 12-19 Aug 80 pp 32-34

[Interview with Horacio Zeballos Gamez, head of SUTEP, by Fernando Vasquez; date and place not given]

[Text] Fighter

"Horacio, fighter, the people are with you!" As never before, the slogan, the voice of order, the battle cry of thousands did not exaggerate. Horacio Zeballos Gamez, secretary general of SUTEP [Single Union of Education Workers] and today UNIR [Leftist Revolutionary Union] deputy from Arequipa, is truly one of the most combative and self-sacrificing popular leaders in the country. This is proved not only by his long periods of imprisonment, his hunger strikes, the fights for rights and the street demonstrations he has led, but above all by his health, which has been adversely affected by all these things, and the tragic death of his father and mother as a result of the repression during the last long teachers' strike.

For this Horacio merits the respect and admiration even of those who, like ourselves, strongly disagree with his Beijing-style Marxism-Leninism, but who recognize in him a union militant and true leftist, faithful to his ideals and loyal to his class. EQUIS X, in addition, has proved its friendship for Horacio Zeballos "under fire," when he was persecuted and in prison.

Today, when he is once more the leader of 100,000 teachers and has a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, we have felt it necessary to interview him here for our readers, as he is about to begin a new stage in his struggle, this time in Parliament.

[Question] How has SUTEP received the news that the Ministry of Education is going to reinstate the teachers?

[Answer] The reinstatement of the teachers who have been transferred and dismissed is the beginning of victory in SUTEP's struggles, which will not end until it has achieved all the demands and dignities which are due us. The reinstatement is, for us, the culmination of the long period of repression, hunger and poverty to which the military dictatorship brought us. It is, in turn, a new step toward a new perspective in the content of our demands. The reinstatement is part of the compensation to the teachers, to education and to the culture, which have been trod upon by the military boot. After healing the wounds caused by the last strike, thousands of teachers will now, once again, savor one of the victories awaited by all the Peruvian people.

[Question] What other demands are expected to be achieved?

[Answer] We believe that the reinstatement is not total if they do not return the salaries which were witheld. This demand is valid. We are owed about 14 months' salary.

[Question] Have you spoken with the minister of education about this?

[Answer] The minister agrees it should be returned. We have only to establish how this measure is to be implemented.

[Question] Have they offered to reinstate all the teachers, and not just some of them?

[Answer] In our interview with the education minister on 4 August, some of our demands were granted, and we agreed upon some concrete points: first, all the teachers dismissed and transferred before and after the 1979 strike are to return to their original jobs.

[Question] How many teachers have been affected by the dismissals or transfers?

[Answer] More than 1,500 teachers, and they are being reinstated at this time.

[Question] Whom do you have to thank for the success of the reinstatement?

[Answer] The reinstatement is the result of the teachers' struggles. If we have to thank anybody it is the blood shed in the streets and public squares of the country, the glorious and heroic teaching profession which never surendered, the teachers who, by selling ceviche or driving taxis, gave the final blow in the resistance. I believe that it is that heroism which should be emphasized.

[Question] Why do you think the Belaunde government has begun its action to reinstate the teachers?

[Answer] Evidently within the political propaganda of Belaunde and of all the rightist groups, a large part concerned the teachers. In this sense, this is not kindness on Belaunde Terry's part. The reinstatement is a right which is ours because our positions have been budgeted. It is the result of our struggle for democratization and human rights.

[Question] Have you talked about the possibility of recognizing SUTEP?

[Answer] SUTEP must be recognized. It is the majority union which represents the entire national teaching profession. We find ourselves with a fight on our hands; we have all the legal documents required. We believe that if this administration truly recognizes the right to unionize, it must recognize SUTEP. The entire problem of the teaching profession forces us to ask the government for an overall solution. Otherwise I believe the teachers will mobilize again and hold marches and work stoppages, which are the only instruments the workers have with which to defend their interests and protect themselves from the cost of living.

[Question] What hopes do you think the teachers have in Fernando Belaunde's government?

[Answer] We believe that Belaunde Terry's government is one more which represents the interests of the grand bourgeoisie, the landowners and imperialism. We believe it goes arm in arm with reactionary positions. Its difference from the military dictatorship, evidently, is that it is going to try to deal with the workers' demands. Through our struggle and our pressure we can achieve some of our demands. We believe that Belaunde Terry, to justify a good negotiation, must listen to the teaching profession, otherwise he is going to find himself in a very difficult position from which he will have difficulty extricating himself.

[Question] Mr Zeballos, what did the military government's action mean to the teaching profession?

[Answer] We have been the front line of resistance, of the struggle for democracy and freedom, for 12 years. SUTEP has been one of the few unions which has been able to turn itself into a political movement for the defense of the interests of all the workers. SUTEP has felt in its own flesh the political, ideological and repressive offensive of the unfortunate military dictatorship. We have confronted it with all our forces, and we have come out victorious as part of the people.

[Question] Do you believe the teachers' vote made your election to parliament possible?

[Answer] The teaching profession supported both me and UNIR. Most of our strength is rooted there: in that people who think, fight and move ahead, constructing the path for the others.

[Question] If the teaching profession is a large sector of the population and UNIR has not received such a large number of votes, do you not feel defrauded?

[Answer] Not at all. UNIR is first within a left which has presented as many as five candidates. We came out ahead of all of them, in spite of the fact that our group had only been in existence for 6 months. In that short time we have accomplished an extraordinary task. Political space conquered is space gained. We believe the vote we received is an important one, particularly in Arequipa, where we came in second.

[Question] What do you expect to do in the Chamber of Deputies?

[Answer] First of all, we have begun a fight for better wages, salaries and living and working conditions for all workers. We believe that that struggle is a long one, and we have a long way to go. We know how to do it, first with direct action by the masses: the struggle in the streets.

[Question] You have never been an admirer of nor a party to parliamentary work, have you?

[Answer] Parliamentary work exists and has always existed, even in socialist countries. Parliaments are centers for polemics, where the class struggle is reflected and where sometimes the workers need support to be heard and to air their problems. In that regard, the parliamentary question is not one of taste, but of accomodating oneself to a function and a need, as the circumstances demand.

[Question] And how do you feel now about being in Parliament?

[Answer] I am a deputy and I am proud of already having made my first speech, sustaining the motion for political and labor amnesty, which was entrusted to me by the entire leftist membership. I defended it warmly, and I believe the majority of its points have been considered to achieve political, democratic and union freedom for those of us who have been struggling.

[Question] All the leftist parties have been in favor of turning over the newspapers to the workers. However, the government has returned them to their former owners. What does the left propose to do in view of this concrete, actual fact?

[Answer] Actually, it appears we have done nothing yet. And it is the way in which Belaunde returned the newspapers to their owners which surprised us. The left must arm itself urgently and necessarily. It must

launch a campaign in depth, I believe, along with the progressive journalists, to make the public aware that the press cannot be circumscribed, and even less so when it is in the hands of the great capitalist sectors of our country. I believe that the struggle for democratization of the press must be an urgent task which we are going to undertake and to which we shall give first priority.

[Question] Some observers have seen the possibility of a rapprochement, although it may be some time in the future, of UNIR with Popular Action, but in no way with APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance]. Why is that?

[Answer] That is totally false. The speculators, who are on a witch hunt, always make a series of hypotheses which put them up in the air. There is nothing certain. For us, Popular Action, APRA and the PPC [Popular Christian Party] are the same, insofar as they represent class interests, struggle to maintain this imperialist and grand bourgeois power and struggle to keep this form of government, which exploits the people. In that regard, we are not going to reconcile, nor are we going to sell out our class position to that of the reactionaries.

[Question] However, Dr Angel Castro Lavarello, a UNIR senator, has stated that he would have no problem agreeing with any group except APRA, because APRA is fascist. Do you also believe that?

[Answer] I do not believe Dr Castro Lavarello said that. But there are coincidences which arise in practice, no matter where they come from...and if they come from APRA, then let them come. But when I say that, I do not mean that we are joining our actions or are reconciling.

[Question] Do you believe that APRA is a fascist movement?

[Answer] APRA has some fascist forms. The presence of its hordes of "buffalo" which have also acted inside and outside the universities--I know this because I have seen it--and within and outside the teaching profession--and I know this because I am a teacher--tells me it is.

[Question] Do you believe that the left is going to present a united front in the municipal elections?

[Answer] There is an understanding and work to be done in that sense. However, I can't make any predictions about it.

[Question] But you are going to do everything possible to achieve this?

[Answer] Everything possible to bring about this unity, with independent, progressive and democratic people as defined through the struggle and through popular support.

[Question] Does this sentiment prevail throughout the leftist organizations?

[Answer] I believe that necessity forces us to unite. Otherwise we will be a minimal, insignificant expression and we will not achieve a single popular goal.

[Question] What sectors would you exclude from this leftist front?

[Answer] Although everyone is calling himself a leftist, I believe that the front can be composed of the same groups that were in the ARI [Industrial Relations Association].

[Question] Has SUTEP fought only for the reinstatement of the teachers, and is it not interested in the fate of others who have been dismissed?

[Answer] SUTEP has struggled, it is struggling and it will struggle for the reinstatement of all who were dismissed, without exception, until there is not a single worker who remains the victim of the reprisals and of the arbitrariness of the owners and the military. We will fight in the parliament and in the streets until we achieve this. And Mr Belaunde's government should take this very seriously.

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EDUCATION MINISTER VIEWS SUTEP, EDUCATIONAL SECTOR

Lima GENTE in Spanish 22 Aug 80 p 6

[Interview with Dr Luis Felipe Alarco Larrabure, minister of education, by C.T. on 15 August 1980, at the headquarters of Air Group No 8]

[Text] In the return to constitutional government, the first great example of democracy took place in the educational sector. Teacher amnesty and the respectful dialog with SUTEP [Single Union of Education Workers] were praised even by the fierce contingents of the left. However, nobody can be sure that it will not be SUTEP which lights the fuse of the social powder keg which awaits, trembling, the word of Minister Ulloa. Here is an approach to the subject, with an "on the run" interview with Dr Luis Felipe Alarco Larrabure, education minister, on Friday, 15 August, at the headquarters of Air Group No 8, as he returned from Arequipa.

[Question] Mr Minister, how are the talks with SUTEP going?

[Answer] Very well. The main thing is the reinstatement of the teachers, and almost all of them have been reinstated. Some are still missing because they haven't showed up yet.

[Question] Have you read that in some cases the education community is rejecting the reinstated teachers?

[Answer] In some cases there actually are some problems, but we hope that things will return to normal and everything will be cleared up little by little.

[Question] Do you believe that things will return to normal, taking into account the 50,000-sol increase demanded by the teachers?

[Answer] The teachers know that we cannot at this time give them a 50,000-sol increase.

[Question] What do you think would be a reasonable increase?

[Answer] The 50,000 soles is reasonable; the fact is that we do not have that kind of money. The increase we can give them is to be set by Minister Ulloa; it will depend on finances. We hope for the best.

[Question] Have the SUTEP leaders been good negotiators? Has it been easy to talk to them?

[Answer] In my dialog with them they were quite proper. The talks have already progressed to the committee level.

[Question] You announced that the present General Education Law would be studied with a view to its modification. What substantial changes would be made in that law?

[Answer] That must be studied carefully by the experts. We always like to hear the opinion of the specialists first.

[Question] However, you have already advanced some criteria, such as returning to the former primary and secondary system.

[Answer] I said insofar as possible, but that the teaching profession would be consulted first. Going back to the primary and secondary is going to depend on our evaluation of the reports we receive from the teachers, and I believe that the important thing is not what it is called, but the very content of education itself.

[Question] Dr Alarco, when you speak of consulting the teaching profession, are you referring to SUTEP?

[Answer] I am referring to the teaching profession in general. Possibly we will make a written survey so that the various educational centers may express their opinions about formulas we will propose to them. Now, SUTEP is an organization of workers in education, but it is not necessarily the only one; other organizations may well be formed, in accordance with the Constitution.

[Question] Your desire to consult the teaching profession appears very democratic to me, but you have personal criteria. Could you tell me what is the chief defect in the Education Law promulgated by the military?

[Answer] The first is trying to introduce a certain political idea, trying to brainwash the teacher. This perhaps has been the primary reason the teaching profession rejected educational reform. To accept this brainwashing meant to be basically in agreement with a dictatorship, and the teaching profession has demonstrated its democratic spirit by rejecting that dictatorship in no uncertain terms.

[Question] Dr Alarco, you were arrested in 1974 for the disturbances in Miraflores. You were accused, unjustly I believe, of being an agitator.

Do you have some personal sympathy for SUTEP, due, let us say, to the fact that you have both suffered from military repression?

[Answer] No. I cannot say that I have either sympathy or antipathy.

[Question] Respect, then?

[Answer] I simply admire it as an organization of teachers, although it is indisputably politicized. And it is also indisputable that its politics are not my politics.

[Question] In SUTEP's struggle for its demands, there was quite notorious participation by students. Does this not mean that students have been sharply politicized?

[Answer] Yes, there is politicization of both teachers and students. Now, at that time it was basically a question of the struggle against the dictatorship, and it is for that reason that the SUTEP protest had such profound echoes.

[Question] Does the argument about the struggle against the dictatorship justify the politicization of the students, their violent street demonstrations?

[Answer] It is difficult for me to say that. If I do not justify it, at least I understand it. Consider this: when there is a regime which harasses the teachers, arrests them and deports them, the students, particularly the older ones who know this, protest.

[Question] Mr Minister, do you believe that it is now necessary to depoliticize the students?

[Answer] The terms politics, politicize, depoliticize, have very diverse meanings. Politicization always occurs. Now, not always at the party level. For example, we believe that we must teach democracy to the students from the time they are small, or respect for the ideas of others, etc. etc. Very well, that is one form of politicization. To deny that would be hypocrisy. What we really are against is having the students taught a particular political ideology: to place them in the service of Popular Action, for example. To that I am indeed absolutely opposed.

[Question] Thank you, Mr Minister.

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END

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BOLIVIA DRAWS SELA SUPPORT ON SALE OF TIN RESERVES

La Paz [illegible] DIARIO in Spanish 29 Aug 80 p 5

/Text/ SELA /Latin American Economic System/, on the occasion of the 19th Ordinary Session of the CIE /International Tin Council/ held in London 15-18 July, expressed its solidarity with Bolivia's firm and intransigent position of opposition to the announced sale of U.S. strategic tin reserves which were to be placed on the market as of 1 July.

The statement was released by SELA Permanent Secretary Fernando Barrocal to such international organizations as the OAS, UNCTAD, Nonaligned Countries, EEC and the ASEAN /Association of Southeast Asian Nations/ as well as to the Bolivian Embassy in London.

The text of the SELA statement is as follows:

On the occasion of the upcoming meeting of the CIE to be held 15-18 of this month, it is my pleasure to provide you, at the request of the Bolivian Foreign Relations Minister, with copies of Decisions 25, 42 and 78 adopted at the Fourth Ordinary Session held in April 1978, at the Fifth Ordinary Session in August 1979, and at the Sixth Ordinary Session held in May 1980, respectively, by the Latin American Council--SELA's highest ministerial-level body. The 25 nations of the region unanimously express their solidarity with Bolivia in light of the serious situation that would result from the placement of a significant portion of tin reserves on the world market. This action would result in serious economic, political and social damages.

Decision No. 25

Whereas Bolivia expressed to the Latin American Council its deep concern over the announced intention of the U.S. Government to sell its strategic tin reserves; whereas the production of that mineral constitutes the foundation of Bolivia's economy, as well as that of other developing nations, of just, equitable and remunerative prices and is the foundation for measures that prevent any kind of distortion on the world markets; whereas this action violates the principles that should govern economic relations among nations and, in particular, the proposals for the

establishment of a new economic order; therefore, honoring the principle of solidarity which the Panama Convention upholds and also taking into account the precedent of Latin American solidarity contained in Decisions 10 and 85 adopted by the Latin American Council, the Council made the decision to:

Article 1--Declare unrestricted solidarity with the Republic of Bolivia in view of the announcement by the U.S. Government to sell large quantities of its strategic tin reserves.

Article 2--Express its profound concern for the negative impact this announcement has had on the Bolivian economy and on that of other developing nations.

Article 3--Express its confidence that measures of this nature, which directly affect a nation in the region, will not be implemented.

Decision No 42

The Latin American Council expresses its solidarity with Bolivia on the matter of the sales of tin reserves. Whereas the Latin American Council adopted Decision No 25; Whereas on 3 April the U.S. House of Representatives approved a bill authorizing the sale of 35,000 tons of that nation's strategic tin reserves and that bill is now under study by the U.S. Senate; whereas, as has been said on previous occasions, the possible placement of the U.S.' strategic tin reserves on the world market has created a disturbance that threatens the stability and natural development of tin prices and carries with it the danger of seriously harming the exports and national economies of the producing nations, Bolivia in particular because it is the principal producer and exporter in the region; whereas the policy adopted by the United States on this matter, aside from the damages mentioned above that it has caused, represents a position that has had an unfavorable impact on the dialog between the developed and developing nations and on efforts to establish a new international economic order; whereas one of the pillars of solidarity which inspires the action taken by SELA consists of permanent joint attention to the import-export problems of each of its member nations, the Council has decided to:

Article 1--Reiterate its profound concern over the decision of the U.S. Government to at some point place some of its strategic tin reserves on the world market and affirm that this decision will be a factor in the distortion of the tin market by affecting the normal development of tin prices which will seriously damage the Bolivian economy as well as that of other producers and exporters in the region.

Article 2--Point out that the policy of placing U.S. strategic tin reserves on the world market weakens efforts by developed nations to establish new principles and mechanisms for international economic relations through the installation of a new economic order advocated by the United Nations General Assembly.

Article 3--Recommend to the president of the Fifth Session of the Latin American Council that he write to the President of the United States and to the appropriate officials in the U.S. Senate and provide them with copies of this decision.

Decision No 78

Sale of strategic tin reserves. Whereas the Latin American Council adopted Decisions 25 and 42; whereas the letter sent by the president of the Fifth Session of the Latin American Council to the U.S. president and Senate in an effort to halt the sale of the U.S.' strategic tin reserves, in keeping with Decision No 42, did not produce any results since the U.S. Government on 2 January 1980 signed into law a bill authorizing the sale of 35,000 tons of tin from its strategic reserves; whereas once these sales go into effect, in addition to distorting the tin market, they will seriously damage the Republic of Bolivia economically, politically and socially, the Latin American Council agreed to:

Article 1--Express its unrestricted solidarity with Bolivia's position of opposition to the sale of the strategic tin reserves of the United States.

Article 2--Recommend to the Permanent Secretariat that in consultation with the government of Bolivia it draft measures in support of Bolivia's position for submission to the Seventh Council where they can be adopted by the Latin American Economic System.

/s/ Fernando Berrocal, Permanent Secretary, SELA

8599
CSO: 3010

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS CRITICAL OF CURRENT GOVERNORS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] Brasilia--"This is the worst crop of governors since 1966," in the view of the PDS [Social Democratic Party] parliamentarians to whom O ESTADO talked. For that reason, they are demanding a return to direct elections.

Experts at criticism, weak in command, poor administrators and unknown on the federal level--this is what the PDS parliamentarians think of the majority of the governors appointed by General Geisel in the last year of his government.

Almost all of them lack authority, which according to an influential PDS member is a result of the very nature of the indirect process: "In popular elections the candidate heads his own campaign and his leadership is made legitimate by the people. With the current method, appointment is made without demonstrating these qualities, because appointments are won in the palace antechambers through docile submission to the central authority."

The most useless governors are those who would never have been put in the palaces they now occupy by the popular vote, and this hinders community support of their programs and policies and in some cases, comes down to total rejection, of which the paradigm is the governor of Sao Paulo, Paulo Salim Maluf.

In addition to this, according to the PDS analysis, the governors of the open-approach era "were left to engage in whatever foolishness they wanted," because they are free of the strict supervision exercised over their predecessors by General Geisel.

Top of the List

At the very top of the list for unpopularity is the governor of Sao Paulo, which does not prevent PDS deputies and governors from dealing with him sympathetically in order to serve personal and political purposes. President Figueiredo welcomed him cordially in Brasilia, but he refrained from appearing with him in Sao Paulo in order to avoid the booing.

Even his Santa Catarina colleague, Jorge Bornhausen, with whom he met in Caborio, has fled from him. Bornhausen himself is an exponent of the oligarchy long in power and, therefore, very unpopular.

The governor of Paraiba, Tarcisio Burity, acted in the same way, hiding out in a hotel in Brasilia while Maluf was in Joao Pessoa to sponsor a class of engineering students.

The governor of Minas Gerais, Francelino Pereira, earned the most extensive jeers in the history of Belo Horizonte when he headed the entourage of Pope John Paul II from the Pampulha airport to the center of the city.

The governor of Rio Grande do Norte, Lavoisier Maia, is another who was recently forced to cancel a ceremonial appearance out of fear of manifestations of popular displeasure, aggravated by the recent arbitrary actions of the state police.

A Group of Bunglers

There are some governors, even of the larger states, who do not get along with the people or the Planalto Palace. Due to incompetence or bad luck, they are ineffective in political and administrative undertakings.

The governor of Rio Grande do Sul, Amaral de Souza, firmly established in the military sectors to which he owes his appointment, does not enjoy equal sympathy in the Planalto Palace. His failure to deal with the soybean problem was obvious to the central authorities, and the PDS leader in the chamber, Nelson Marchezan, the loser in the campaign for the Piratini Palace, had to take command of the situation by telephone. In the PDS he faces the groups headed by Marchezan and the minister of social security, Jair Soares, who are eager to succeed him, as well as the high regard in which his predecessor, Sinval Guazzelli, was held.

Francelino Pereira, of Minas Gerais, another case of rejection both by the people and the palace, finds himself in the same position. The choice of five deputies for his body of aides made politicians influential but did not contribute to the unity of his administration, which is splintered into various fiefs. Each secretary does what he wants, while the governor travels. "He travels in order to avoid decisions," says a party colleague of his who comes from the old PSD [Social Democratic Party].

Furthermore, in addition to the exploitation of Minas Gerais' parochialism, because he is a native of Piaui, Francelino suffered a blow with the appointment of former PSD member Ibrahim Abi-Ackel to the Ministry of Justice. He was mentioned as a likely successor to Francelino by some and as a possible successor to President Figueiredo by others, mainly those who do not want to see Vice President Aureliano Chaves remain in the Planalto Palace after 1984. He was humiliated in the Minas Gerais PDS organization and continues

to be the victim of a boycott by the central authorities. "When it comes to public works, Francelino has to cook the meat in its own fat," the saying goes, with regard to the shortage of federal funds. Francelino has not been in the Planalto Palace in 60 days and has only been to Brasilia once. For what purpose? To receive an award from the Superior Labor Court.

Maluf is in disfavor at the Planalto Palace after having won some points by swelling the PDS ranks at the cost of opposition defections. The members of the PDS explain his unpopularity in part by the fact that he was chosen at a convention so hotly disputed--thanks to the money which determined the outcome--by a party which won only 35 percent of the votes in 1978, and added to that the discredit resulting from the Lutfalla case. His party colleagues complain that he did not react as he should have to the accusations made about his honesty, which unnecessarily alienated the student sector in the private schools and university area, because of the reduction of funds allocated to higher education and the clinical hospital, and the fact that he does not allow any of his subordinates to shine. They are afraid that because of this the PDS will not even have candidates to run for governor and the Senate in 1982, and that they will be contaminated by the unpopularity surrounding the governor, such as to suffer more serious setbacks than in 1982.

Another complaint of the PDS is that Maluf does not focus his attention on his administration and on Sao Paulo, because he is obsessed with one dominant idea--winning votes in the Congress in order to run for president of the republic.

Other governors whose administrations are regarded as calamitous are Lucidio Portella, since the death of his brother, Petronio Portella; Ari Valadao, of Goias; Alacid Nunes, of Para, mainly because of the boycott of the government leader, Jarbas Passarinho; Lavoisier Maia, of Rio Grande do Norte; and Tarcisio Burity, of Paraiba. Almost all of these lack any federal influence.

Lavoisier Maia recently committed a monumental blunder in Natal which caused President Figueiredo to leave the palace without a word to most of those present, irritated because the governor made no mention in his speech of the 5 billion cruzeiros the federal government had just allocated.

Guilherme Palmeira, of Alagoas, can hardly even be judged because of the influence exerted upon him by Divaldo Suruagy, his predecessor and guide, which has prevented him from defining his own administration.

What has surprised the most influential PSD members on the federal level, however, is the shipwreck of Jose Lindoso, of Amazonas, and Eurico Rezende, of Espirito Santo. On returning to the provincial level, they have not won the prestige they managed to enjoy with the Planalto Palace thanks to their activities in the Senate.

Well-Liked Governors

Ney Braga, of Parana, Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, of Bahia, Virgilio Tavora, of Ceara--who could probably be elected governor by a direct vote, and Marco Antonio Maciel, of Pernambuco, are quite successful in their states and are well accepted on the federal level.

They are noted for their excellent administrative results, the reasonable popularity they enjoy, at a time of crisis, and their ready access to the federal authorities. Maciel is particularly noticeable because of his skill in handling administration and politics in a state like Pernambuco which is a problem for the government and the revolution, if only because of the dramatic concentration there of opposition leaders such as Miguel Arraes, Jarbas Vasconcelos, Marcos Freire, Oswaldo Lima Filho, Gregorio Bezerra, and Francisco Juliao, among others, which "gives Pernambuco the greatest concentration of suspended officials per square meter of any state."

The success of the governors of Parana, Bahia, Ceara and Pernambuco is credited to the fact that they are experienced political leaders and endowed with the strength to command and easy access to the Planalto Palace and the technobureaucracy. Their presence at the head of governments does not have a very violent impact and their administrative management is such as to benefit from the requirements for obtaining resources to implement their government programs.

Among themselves, these are these hardly flattering judgments made by the PDS senators and deputies of the governors appointed by General Geisel, with little hope that they will be in a position to contribute to the slates in the coming electoral campaign.

They are persuaded that President Figueiredo really opted for popular elections of the state governors not only to carry out his promise to make a democracy of the country but also to free himself from the political burden of the appointments and the failures which have frequently resulted therefrom. The people can still make better choices.

No Comment From Planalto Palace

Some of the aides closest to President Figueiredo in the Planalto Palace have declined to make an assessment of the activities of the governors, on the justification that "this is an unproductive type of exercise." In other words, it serves no purpose from their point of view, and by extension that of the federal executive branch, to point out this or that governor as "good" or "excellent" and another as "bad" or "worse," because this does not produce results.

The governors, although they were practically appointed by the Planalto Palace, because the palace appointments were endorsed by the state electoral

colleges, with the sole exceptions of the renegade Paulo Maluf in Sao Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro, a state under the control, at least nominally, of the opposition, cannot be dismissed ad nutum, as can the ministers of state and other assistants of the president of the republic.

If the president of the republic is not satisfied with the actions of a minister of state or any other assistant, he can replace him at any time. A request for his resignation or some less elegant form of summarily dispensing with his services, and immediately the problem is resolved. The president cannot do the same with the governors. They were "elected" to serve a 4-year term. Thus, whether the president of the republic is satisfied with their actions or not, he can do nothing but tolerate them until January 1983, i.e. until the installation of the next governors.

This is the reason cited by the presidential aides for refusing to assess the administration of each governor for the press. Within itself, obviously, the Planalto Palace knows perfectly well how each of them is doing, at least those in the PDS, particularly with a view to knowing how a good or bad state administration may affect the 1982 elections. And it can also be presumed that the Planalto Palace is not pleased. The re-establishment of the system of direct election of the governors proposed by President Figueiredo is not merely a political choice. It is much more a condemnation of a system of choice which has failed to impress, because all of the crops of "picked" governors have proven, in the opinions gathered even from the highest circles in the executive branch, qualitatively inferior to the elected ones.

For the press, however, the assistants of the president of the republic refuse to talk. They will not analyze the governors one by one, much less point out the worst. Apart from the lack of practical purposes which they claim for this type of exercise, they also say that an assessment is difficult, because each governor would have to be viewed within his own state context. It would be necessary to know what problems he faces and what resources are available to him to deal with them, and what use he is making of them.

There are however some governors the Planalto Palace prefers. Two of them are the governor of Bahia, Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, and the governor of Pernambuco, Marco Antonio Maciel. It is no surprise, then, that these two are among the few that some of the presidential aides will, reluctantly, mention as the best, merely by way of example. Two others mentioned were Jorge Konder Borhausen, of Santa Catarina, and, perhaps in provocative irony, Paulo Maluf of Sao Paulo.

5157
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DOMESTIC WAR MATERIEL INDUSTRY SURVEYED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] Sao Jose dos Campos--Delegations from various countries are arriving daily at the international airport of the Aerospace Technology Center (CTA) in Sao Jose dos Campos and are touring the institutes and bodies supported by the federal government and the war industries located around it. These visits have now become routine, but have not yet awakened the population, estimated at 300,000, to the importance of the city in the war materiel and equipment manufacturing sector.

Almost all of the industry located in the municipality plays a direct or indirect role as enterprises engaged in the manufacture of products "made in Brazil," an activity which contributes massively to the fantastic volume of electrical energy consumed in the municipality. The total comes to 775 million kilowatts per hour--more than 16 of the federal states and surpassed only by 4 Brazilian capital cities--Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte and Recife.

In 1950, however, the year in which the commissioning of the Dutra highway and the building of the CTA occurred, the city was merely a calm residential center with 26,000 inhabitants. In these last years, however, Sao Jose has become 12 times larger thanks to the advance of the industrial development which has put the municipality in fourth place in ICM [tax on movement of merchandise] collections in the state.

The population has not yet become aware of the importance of the aerospace complex and the war industries located in the municipality, because the dozens of delegations which visit the city every month--an average of two or three a week--proceed after landing at the airport (a military area) and being welcomed by the CTA officials to the destination previously established by the Itamaraty Palace.

The delegations which remain in the city for a few days, if made up of military officers, are accommodated in a hotel in the aerospace complex itself. If they are civilians, they stay at the Novotel or Hotel Eldorado,

within the urban confines. However, the members are cautious and unlikely to risk a stroll in the city.

Sixth-Largest Producer

For these and other reasons, few citizens of Sao Jose know that Brazil currently ranks sixth in the world in production of military equipment and that at least 70 percent of this complex is located in their city. The Brazilian war materiel industry has grown the fastest of any in the West, about 15 percent per year, involving approximately $5 billion.

The fame of our domestic equipment has crossed national boundaries, mainly since 1979 when such vehicles as the Cascavel, Sucuri, Urutu and Jararaca, manufactured by ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc] defeated a column of Soviet-made armored equipment operated by Egyptian troops in Libya. Currently the country is producing and exporting light guns in general, armored vehicles on wheels, missiles, bridge-laying vehicles, machine guns, movable ramps for the launching of rockets, planes, napalm bombs, grenades, corvettes, medium-sized vessels, trucks, pistols, torpedoes, ammunition, special mines, reconnaissance equipment and telecommunications systems.

Ten years ago, the most optimistic estimates could not have anticipated the surprising growth of Brazil in the conventional weaponry sector, in which it is now almost self-sufficient. At that time, the country had factories producing only revolvers and gunpowder and reconditioning used ammunition, and was basically dependent on the United States for the supply of all its armaments needs.

From a consumer of World War II war materiel scrap iron, Brazil became one of the most demanding purchasers on the international market, to which it has recourse only for the purchase of sophisticated equipment such as supersonic pursuit planes, advanced radar complexes or computers. The Brazilian war materiel sector today produces missiles and jet planes, having joined the exclusive club of weapons manufacturers to which fewer than 20 countries throughout the world, on an advanced level of industrialization and technology, belong.

In fact, Brazil's armaments industry is now supplying equipment to 32 countries on 4 continents, and expects to bill $1 billion in exports. These dollars will be spent for the products of the 300 industrial enterprises providing our war materiel production. The supply of uniforms, shoes and other accessories is included in this category.

These products are pentrating various countries, mainly in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East, more vigorously with every passing day, justifying estimates of the total value of exports in this sector for this year at nearly $1 billion.

The production of domestic military equipment involves the activities of 350 enterprises affiliated with the sector, providing about 100,000 jobs, directly and indirectly. All of these enterprises are a part of the private sector, with the exception of seven munitions factories which the army operates on its own account. Three large enterprises in Sao Jose dos Campos produce the most important equipment used by the armed forces in various countries. They are ENGESA, EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] and Avibras.

Although more than half of what the armaments industry produces is exported, producing a positive trade balance, Brazil is still purchasing 40 percent of its needs. For this reason the government has given priority to research and development in the war materiel industry of the country. The increase in this sector is a part of the basic plan calling for massive investments during the 1980s, mainly in research and technology.

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GALVEAS FORESEES INTERNATIONAL CRISIS IN 1981

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Aug 80 p 45

[Interview with Finance Minister Ernane Galveas in Brasilia by Rosa Dalcin: "Galveas Foresees International Crisis in 1981"; date of interview not given]

[Text] Brasilia--Without a momentous solution, a revolutionary solution from the financial point of view, to help less-developed countries solve their balance-of-payments problems, the world may enter 1981 in the throes of one of the most dramatic crises in mankind's history.

That is the prediction of Finance Minister Ernane Galveas, who says the UN Special Assembly about the new international economic order "is one more effort to study the worsening situation in economic and social relations, trying once more to motivate governments of the more developed countries to promote a system of international income distribution favoring the least advantaged."

In an exclusive interview given to reporter Rosa Dalcin of the O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO Brasilia bureau, the finance minister said he was "very skeptical" about the outcome of meetings such as this one planned by the United Nations for New York, asserting that so far, at least, "they are very academic discussions, good intentions that remain buried among the formal declarations of the documents signed on such occasions."

[Question] How did the idea of establishing a new economic order come about and what has been its impact thus far?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, establishment of a new economic order on an equitable basis was already implied in 1971 by the words of Arnold Toynbee, who, in speaking about the material progress of nations concluded that "there was also a trend toward greater social justice in income distribution, although at the same time a minority in the rich nations as well as a majority in the poor nations were becoming poorer."

The idea strengthened during the years that were marked by a reduction in world demand resulting from the increase in petroleum prices. The volume of current international transactions declined 5 percent in 1975, a rate that was offset the following year. Generally, there was a marked drop compared to the 1962-72 period, when the average rate of foreign-trade expansion was 9 percent. In all of this it is important to emphasize that the non-petroleum-producing industrialized countries were less affected than the less-developed ones, because the former still had a 7 percent increase in foreign trade.

Faced with adverse conditions, many developing countries tried to maintain their high rates of economic expansion by resorting to foreign debt. Although in 1974 debt of non-petroleum-producing developed [sic] countries totaled $155 billion, the figure expanded considerably to $225 billion in 1976 and $330 billion in 1979. Two-thirds of this came from the assets of commercial banks.

The result of this situation was worsening financial relations for borrowing countries. Meanwhile, the OPEC countries began to have problems in absorbing their surpluses and adjusting their internal structures. As a consequence, there was a resurgence among export-dependent countries of protectionist measures in international trade and because of reduced economic activity in recent years unemployment increased.

The table below illustrates the changes taking place in various economies:

Changes in Gross National Product, Exports and Balance of Payments for Non-Petroleum-Producing Developing Countries

Percentage Compared to Previous Year

Year	Real GNP	All Less-developed Countries	Exports (Volume)	Balance of Payments(*)
1978	5.3	3.3	9.8	-37.5
1979	5.2	2.4	8.1	=45.5
1980	5.6	2.6	5.4	-68.0

Source: UNCTAD
(*) Goods, services and transfers--in billions of dollars

Add to this state of affairs the need to grow larger quantities of foodstuffs to cope with the specter of famine that threatens to develop.

Another United Nations meeting about the subject is scheduled for the period between 21 August and 6 September.

As a natural consequence of such a state of economic disorder several meetings were held, among them the North-South Conference in 1977, for discussion of measures to be taken to prevent disruption of the international trade system.

[Question] What subjects are likely to be discussed at this meeting?

[Answer] The subjects to be discussed, according to a proposal of the European Economic Community, should cover:

1. Food: Estimates of production, estimates of demand, ways of implementing programs for nutrition and expansion of agricultural production in less-developed countries; creation of reserve food supplies; aid in meeting food needs in poor countries; access to commodities markets for developing countries.

2. The second important theme is energy. There will be projections about supply and consumption of energy, its prices and consequences for economic growth. Also, methods and technology used for production and conservation of conventional energy, development of new research fields and planning of relevant programs and projects. There will be discussion of the possibilities for restricting use and rational employment of energy sources; the possibility of aid to exploring and developing resources in needy countries, as well as the possibility of utilizing new and alternative sources.

3. Finally, there will be discussion of problems connected with payment balances, in which will be examined the trend of export receipts and import costs, the possibilities for adjustment in current-account balances in order to minimize surpluses and deficits. Emphasis will be given to ways of promoting higher income from exports for developing countries.

There should be study of problems connected with financing balance-of-payments deficits through recycling and financial transfer to developing countries. There will be discussion of development financing; the resources and operational modes of international financial institutions, as well as official development assistance for the least-developed countries. There will be analysis of ways to develop nonconcessionary flows of direct investments, with financing and access to capital markets.

[Question] What is the Brandt Report about, and what is the Brazilian position on the subject?

[Answer] First, the recommendations for a new world monetary order made by the Brandt Report should be stressed. Among them is a proposal to reform the international monetary system, a position Brazil has held, since it results in more extensive use of SDRs [special drawing rights] for international reserve currency and for bringing about more stability in exchange rates.

Brazil also favors a more careful study of the consequences of creating and operating a substitution account, which may create uncertainty about international liquidity, with a negative effect on availabilities in the international financial system for financing deficits in the current accounts of non-OPEC member countries. Assumptions about investing this account in securities other than those of the U.S. federal government (U.S. Treasury

Bonds) should be evaluated in greater depth. Meanwhile, as prospects for 1981 are considered difficult, the international financial bodies will have to continue examining more closely their more active participation in the international process of recycling petrodollars. Just to give you an idea, those funds, which in 1980 should be about $120 billion, represent twice the current-account balances of OPEC countries when the 1973-74 international crisis broke out. An absolute reduction of the international banking system's participation in this process was not expected, but a greater participation in relative terms by international financial organizations in this system is contemplated, within more flexible conditions adapted to the realities of today's world.

In substance, this reality implies structural adjustments in the economies of such countries. At that rate, the stipulated terms for using the funds of those institutions, especially regarding changes in fiscal and monetary policy intended to affect aggregate demand, should be reviewed. The problems faced by such economies today generally reflect a need for structural readjustment of the productive system which, to a large extent, depends upon a single product, petroleum, which has such specific characteristics that it can even be used to form an international cartel.

Such economies, hence, are not having balance-of-payments problems because of excess demand. What has indeed occurred is a large increase of petroleum prices in a relatively short time, not a substantial increase in the quantity demanded. At that rate, the structure of aggregate supply must be changed to fit the new circumstances. Hence, the financing needs of non-petroleum-producing countries, within the new world order, must be viewed by international financial organizations in a nontraditional way, other than control of aggregate demand. In the international context, Brazil has made progress in this respect, having adopted policies to diversify its energy sources, including use of others that are renewable.

O ESTADO [DE SAO PAULO]: How do you view these problems in terms of restructuring the international economy?

Galveas: When UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) met for the first time in 1964 in Geneva, the Prebisch Report gave dramatic proof that 34 percent of the world's population produces 90 percent of world output, whereas the so-called Third World, which includes over two-thirds of the population, has only 12 percent of Gross World Product. Beyond the dramatic import of these figures, the situation appears even more serious since the gap between the rich countries and the poor countries, the industrialized nations and the less-developed nations, or between the countries of the North and those of the South, continues to increase.

Differences in terms of income per capita, in terms of improvement in economic and social conditions, are continuing to favor those living to the north of the Equator as compared to the countries of the Third World. To summarize, we could say that one-third of the world's population lives in a state of poverty. At present, over 1.2 billion persons of a total of a little over 4 billion inhabitants of the planet live in extreme poverty.

From one-third to one-half of the population of Latin America, Africa and Asia--over 2.5 billion inhabitants--go hungry, are malnourished or live below minimum subsistence levels. That is why there has been an effort to mobilize the strength and the will of the large industrialized countries for a movement of income transfer favoring the less fortunate.

The meetings of UNCTAD, the initiatives contained in the "Pearson Report," in which the Brazilian Roberto Campos participated, and now this initiative by Willy Brandt, all are headed in the same direction, with the same idea and purpose of analyzing these universal imbalances, this shocking disparity between rich countries and poor and of finding solutions for it.

O ESTADO: What expectations does Brazil have for this new assembly? Does the government expect any concrete result?

Galveas: This assembly is one more effort to pursue this evaluation which has been made over the last 30 years and analyze the worsening situation of economic and social relations, trying once again to motivate the governments of the more developed countries to promote a system of international income distribution more favorable to the poor.

Brazil has always participated in these meetings with a very positive purpose: first, to adhere to the thesis that something significant, something more serious, must be done to reduce the suffering of the Third World, before the social problems of such countries become a problem of uncontrollable dimensions; second, in the sense that Brazil itself has tried, in the international context, to offer its contribution to reduce the poverty existing in so much of the world.

But we are very skeptical about the results of these declarations and meetings. What we have seen thus far is that they are very academic discussions, good intentions that remain stranded on the documents that are signed on such occasions and that from the practical point of view have done very little.

At the beginning of the 1960 decade, the United Nations tried to establish a firm commitment with the large industrialized countries for them to accept the challenges of transferring to the poorer areas at least 0.7 percent of their Gross National Product. This was approved on more than one occasion at UN plenary sessions. We have seen, however, that these commitments were met by only a few countries, and more often because of political motivations and traditional relationships such as, for example, those of the European metropolises with their former African colonies, than as the result of a universal movement to which all nations were committed.

In a more bold and daring initiative, it was even attempted to raise this commitment for sharing 0.7 percent of GNP to 1 percent, and that is the direction of the Willy Brandt report. We contend that a movement of this magnitude can have the high purpose of motivating the leaders of large industrialized countries. These reports should really be able to convince many

governments that have not yet been moved or that are not yet aware that something momentous must be done to relieve the suffering of two-thirds of the world's population.

But we do not really believe that such initiatives can produce short-run results. Why? Because what we see in the short run is that all countries are preoccupied with the drop in economic activity, with the process of recession, with the renewal of inflation and the increase in unemployment. Nearly all countries are now in difficulty because of the series of petroleum price shocks. These countries are trying to solve their national problems and for that very reason are devoting what I would call an irrelevant part of their resources to world problems. I think today it would be too much to expect the United States, the European countries or even the Scandinavian countries to change their attitude of the recent past and become committed to a highly significant program of income transfer to less-favored nations.

O ESTADO: Despite all these problems that you mention and the insignificant results obtained thus far, do you think it is worthwhile to continue holding meetings and assemblies to discuss the proposition of a new international economic order?

Galveas: I think we should persist in this idea. We must call the greatest possible attention to these international inequalities. We must expose in all their brutality the problems faced today by the countries with less resources. We must do this because we feel that from the political point of view we cannot continue in a direction that will result in the needless turning to the left of a large part of the world. We seek a world political transformation that could be much less severe if there really prevailed a feeling of fraternity from the point of view of a better distribution of income.

If we look at the recent past, we shall see that the great disparity of wealth that had existed and that had been called attention to at the beginning of the 1960 decade became much worse after 1974 because of the petroleum crisis. Higher petroleum prices affected nearly all countries: rich and poor, industrialized and less developed.

The industrialized countries, with much more resources and higher income, could adapt more rapidly. They not only reduced the level of their petroleum imports but also increased their exports to the Middle East countries, offsetting the deficit in their payment balances. This did not prevent the whole world from entering a period of depression in 1975, but we shall see that in 1976 nearly all industrialized countries had already recovered from the 1975 recession. But this did not occur in the less-developed countries. Rather, to the extent that the rich industrialized countries emerged from the economic crisis, the economic crisis of the less developed countries worsened. These countries continued importing the same quantities of oil at higher prices. They were not in a position to substantially increase their exports and the balance-of-payments deficits that resulted led them

to make massive loans in the international market. Very soon the less-developed countries found themselves facing not just one problem but two: that of petroleum and that of foreign indebtedness and the interest payments that resulted.

The big problem of most less-developed countries today, including Brazil, is having to pay exorbitant prices for imports and also being committed to a heavy foreign debt and the interest payments it requires.

There is no significant movement on the part of the large industrialized countries or even in international markets to relieve or minimize this distress from the financial point of view or in regard to the balance of payments. On the contrary, this problem was left entirely to the judgment and wishes of the private international commercial banks since 1974, when they took the problem of recycling funds into their hands. Governments of the large industrialized countries, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund did very little to provide a solution for the problem. The result is that the private international commercial banks have practically exhausted their capabilities for recycling petrodollars.

When we reached 1979 there was another doubling of petroleum prices and we entered into another crisis which I now consider more serious than the crisis of 1974-75. The crisis of 1979-80 occurred at a time when virtually the entire international banking community had exhausted its possibilities of recycling petrodollars.

For this very reason, a report such as this one of Willy Brandt's becomes especially important to the governments of the industrialized countries, to the IMF and to the World Bank from the viewpoint of motivating them toward a much more significant movement than any of those that have yet been made.

If there is not a significant solution, a revolutionary solution from the financial point of view, to assist the less-developed countries and help them solve their balance-of-payments problems, the world may enter the year 1981 in the throes of one of the most dramatic crises in the history of mankind.

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JULY TRADE DEFICIT AMOUNTS TO $197 MILLION

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Aug 80 p 29

[Text] Brasilia--The Brazilian trade deficit last month was $197 million--less than in June ($206 million)--raising to $2.2 billion the deficit for the January-through-July period, according to data from the Bank of Brazil Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) reported yesterday by the Finance Ministry. In July of last year the trade account had a deficit of $227 million and in the first 7 months of 1979 had a deficit of $942 million.

From January through July this year Brazil imported $13 billion worth of goods, whereas exports in the same period were $10.8 billion. In the first 7 months last year, Brazilian imports were $9.1 billion, compared to exports of $8.2 billion. Last month foreign sales were $1.6 billion and purchases were $1.8 billion. CACEX Director Benedito Moreira said that this month Brazilian exports are at a quicker pace than in July.

According to the CACEX data, imports increased 42.6 percent from January through July and exports increased only 31.9 percent, in comparison to the same period last year.

Petroleum

Of the $13 billion of imports, $5.5 billion, or 42.1 percent, represented petroleum purchases, which in July were only $723 million compared to $910 million in April, the month when the nation spent the most for imports. In June purchases had already been reduced to $799 million.

Coffee exports were $1.4 billion in the January-through-July period, including $225 million last month alone.

Trade Balance (millions of dollars)

Period	Imports	Exports	Difference
July 1980	1,850	1,653	- 197
July 1979	1,649	1,422	- 227
January-July 1980	13,070	10,846	-2,224
January-July 1979	9,167	8,225	- 942

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION RISES 7.1 PERCENT IN FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1980

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 20 Aug 80 p 21

[Text] Brasilia--The nation's industrial production increased 7.1 percent in the first 6 months of 1980 compared to the same period last year. The manufacturing sector grew 6.6 percent and minerals extraction increased 22 percent. Crude petroleum production increased 15.6 percent in the first 6 months of this year, for its highest growth rate in 5 years.

These business indicators from IBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics] were announced yesterday by the Planning Ministry, which pointed out the samll recovery--of 0.7 percent--by the manufacturing sector, which had posted consecutive declines in the January-through-April and January-through-May periods but recovered in June, closing out the period with a 6.6 percent increase. According to the Planning Ministry, the recovery was due essentially to two industrial sectors: food products and transportation equipment.

Food products went from 99.83 percent in January=through-May to 102.58 percent in January-through-June. Transportation equipment increased from 96.90 percent to 98.27 percent in the same periods. These two categories are responsible for 83 percent of the 0.7 percent improvement for the sector. Within the respective sectors, the products responsible for this performance were crystal sugar (from 27 percent less in January-through-May to 8 percent less in January-through-June) and pickup trucks and utility vehicles smaller than 100 horsepower, which increased from minus 10.7 percent to minus 4.8 percent in the two periods.

According to the Planning Ministry announcement, the categories that contributed the most to the 6.6 percent increase were metallurgy, with an increase of 13 percent; machinery, 15.4 percent; chemicals, 6.2 percent; textiles, 5.6 percent. Together, they were responsible for 63 percent of manufacturing industry growth.

Of the four industrial segments, the notice continues, only nondurable consumer goods decreased in relation to the January-through-May period: minus 0.4 percent. Increases of at least 1 percent were recorded in the other

categories in the same comparison. Intermediate goods continued to have the best performance (up 7.6 percent), also having the largest share in composition of aggregate growth of the manufacturing sector: 59 percent.

The cumulative indicator for the extractive sector in the first 6 months showed a 22 percent increase, associated mainly with production increases in iron ore (37.7 percent) and crude petroleum (15.6 percent).

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EMPLOYMENT RISES IN 8 OF 10 MAJOR AREAS IN JUNE

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Aug 80 p 13

[Text] Brasilia--Aggregate employment increased in 8 of the 10 major Brazilian metropolitan regions in June as compared to May. The increase was 0.18 percent in Sao Paulo; 0.91 percent in Belo Horizonte; 0.06 percent in Belem; 0.49 percent in Fortaleza; 0.49 percent in Salvador; 0.08 percent in Recife; 0.81 percent in Porto Alegre; and 0.34 percent in Brasilia. Only Rio de Janeiro and Curitiba reported declines, of 0.12 percent and 0.29 percent, respectively.

This information, released yesterday by the Labor Ministry, is from the survey made by SINE (National Employment System) in 3,844 companies with a total of 2,775,000 employees located in the nation's 10 major metropolitan regions. The survey includes companies with over 50 employees in the sectors of industry, civil construction, commerce and services.

In Sao Paulo, industry increased employment 0.17 percent; commerce, 0.35 percent; and services, 0.25 percent. Civil construction reduced employment by 0.39 percent. In Rio de Janeiro, the nation's second largest labor market, industry had 0.43 percent less jobs and services had 0.22 percent less, while civil construction employment grew 0.52 percent and commerce, 0.69 percent.

Taking June 1979 as a base, Salvador had the greatest increase in employment, with 7.10 percent, followed by Belo Horizonte, with 5.39 percent; Porto Alegre, 4.88 percent; Fortaleza, 3.84 percent; Recife, 3.54 percent; and Sao Paulo, with 1 percent. Four metropolitan regions had a reduction in employment during the same period: Curitiba, down 1.3 percent; Belem, down 1.2 percent; Brasilia, 1.01 percent; and Rio de Janeiro, 0.12 percent.

Turnover

Labor turnover also fell in 8 of the 10 metropolitan regions during June as compared to May. In Sao Paulo it fell from 3.2 in May to 3.1 in June; in Rio de Janeiro, from 3.8 to 3.5, and in Belo Horizonte, from 3.6 to 3.3, a trend occurring in all the other state capitals except Belem, where turnover increased from 5.2 to 5.5, and in Curitiba, which increased from 3.9 to 4.0.

The lowest sectoral labor turnover rates were in services and the highest in civil construction, which always pushes up the averages. The highest labor turnover rate was in civil construction in Fortaleza, with a 13.9 percent turnover.

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INCENTIVE MEASURES FOR EXPORT TRADE APPROVED

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 28 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] The maintenance of the rate of 15 percent for the tax on financial operations (IOF) for imports for an indefinite period as well as a reduction in the export tax for various types of leather, and also authorizations for the Central Bank to collect the difference between the rates of income and the payment of foreign financing for importers of Brazilian products were the main measures in the foreign trade sector approved during the meeting of the National Monetary Council yesterday.

In explaining these decisions, Minister of Finance Ernane Galveas stressed the authorization for the Central Bank to equalize interest rates on foreign financing for importers of Brazilian products, recalling that this measure should provide increased opportunities for the placement of Brazilian exports on new markets, for example in Africa and Latin America.

Financing

To justify the maintenance of the 15-percent IOF rate on exchange operations, Ernane Galveas explained that the demand for imports continues to be high, and therefore the government sees no reason to reduce the rate to 10 percent, as was earlier planned, based on a view of the tax as a factor in discouraging purchases abroad. He noted that a reduction in the IOF for foreign exchange will now depend on the future development of imports.

In relation to the authorization for the Central Bank to equalize interest rates in cases involving foreign financing for the import of Brazilian products, Minister Ernane Galveas explained that the domestic banking agencies abroad, or foreign banks using their own resources, can finance imports of Brazilian products at rates corresponding to those applied domestically for the financing of exports. Currently, these rates are between eight and nine percent.

In addition to this, the National Monetary Council decided to allow accredited banks to take foreign currency resources and deposit them with the Central Bank, using a cruzeiro counterpart for financing operations for

export productions, or for the purchase of foreign exchange for exports financed on the basis of Resolution No 509.

Reduction

Another measure approved at the meeting yesterday was the reduction of the export tax from 36 to 18 percent on salt-seasoned cowhide. The tax on "wet blue" hide was reduced from 30 to 15 percent, that on tanned hide from 18 to 5 percent, and that on semi-finished hide from 23 to 5 percent.

The National Monetary Council also decided to alter the calculations for using financing for export products, to the advantage of leather manufacturing enterprises which henceforth will not have to deduct the drawback portion to obtain the financing for which Resolution No 602 provides. With this measure, these enterprises will be entitled to a greater range of financing for products destined for export.

Banks

Foreign banking agencies which have been authorized to operate on our national territory will henceforth be obliged to show an initial capital minimum of approximately 1 billion cruzeiros (420,000 times the greater reference value). A decision to this effect was approved yesterday during a meeting of the National Monetary Council, which sought to establish for this country the same criteria adopted by almost the whole of the international community.

Reducing the Trade Balance

Financing everything exported--this was the prevailing concept in yesterday's decisions by the National Monetary Council. It represents a truly determined intention to recover the ground lost when the trade deficit balance is not only high (2.2 billion U.S. dollars up until July) but has shown an upward trend. The council decided yesterday that the Central Bank will collect the cost differential for the financing of exports with resources contracted abroad. It also decided to finance 100 percent of the exports of manufactured products effected through the drawback system. In other words, the total of supplies imported for domestic processing and committed to the foreign market will no longer be discounted from the financing.

This represents, therefore, a substantial transfusion of effort. But it is still not enough. At least three points will merit a review by the government as urgent as this one now, in connection with the definition of unlimited resources for exports. The first of them has to do with a modern and dynamic marketing structure. This is the model adopted by the Japanese trading companies, which are even being imitated by the North Americans. International trade channels require trained personnel, high in quantity and quality. They also demand the linking of state policies with business policies.

The second point has to do with the removal of bureaucratic barriers identified as superfluous. The third point pertains to the deterioration in trade relations which has harmed Brazil. As we are basically exporters of raw materials, the government policies as to when, where and how to sell have been questioned, specifically, to give just some examples, in the cases of coffee, cacao and sugar.

The urgent need for the adoption of these measures is easily explained. Unless the country begins to produce a surplus in its trade balance, it will not be possible to begin to correct the balance of payments. This account is simple too: what is left over when purchases are subtracted from sales will contribute to reducing dependence on resources contracted abroad and needed to support domestic growth in the country. As the trend is toward a continued increase in value for imports (note the case of oil) and as there is heavy interest to be paid, either the country must begin to export more than it imports or the "bottomless pit" will cease to be a painful possibility and will become a concrete threat. It is not without reason that the entire government recognizes that a continued lack of equilibrium in the balance of payments, without the beginning of a change, is much more serious than high inflation.

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PETROBRAS INVESTMENTS, PLANS, GOALS REVIEWED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Aug 80 p 22

[Text] Brasilia--The PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] exploration department will make investments between 1981 and 1985 totaling $4.5 billion U.S. Taking the budget program at average cost for this year into account, and using a rate of attraction of 15 percent per year, this will give the enterprise a net profit of $500 million to $2 billion. This estimate is valid, hypothesizing a real increase in the average price, CIF, for imported oil of 2 or 4 percent per year, and domestic discoveries within the periods established in the 5-year plan drafted by Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals.

These estimates are included in a document sent to Brasilia by the PETROBRAS board of directors and approved at a meeting last 24 July. The document sets forth the exploratory guidelines which will make it possible to discover the recoverable volume of crude oil needed for the production of 500,000 barrels per day by 1985. However, this goal may be increased by 30,000 barrels per day, it was announced at a recent luncheon with Minister Cesar Cals by Carlos Walter and Jose Marques Neto, exploration and production directors, respectively, at the state enterprise.

The Plans

The estimates approved, which are divided into three parts, include a survey of the exploratory efforts pursued in the country up to the month of December of last year. They define the goal and the guidelines for the 5-year period from 1981 through 1985, as well as quantifying the physical programs and budgets for achieving what the government seeks.

According to the document, oil exploration in Brazil led to the discovery, up until the end of 1979, of 372.3 million cubic meters of oil, 62.4 billion cubic meters of gas, and 6.2 million cubic meters of liquid natural gas. In terms of equivalent oil volume, the result comes to a total of 2.744 trillion barrels.

Up until last December, 452 wells were drilled on the continental shelf and 1,737 on land, with a rate of success for oil alone of 18 percent. The discoveries on the continental shelf average 257,000 cubic meters of the product and 44 million cubic meters of gas each. Each meter drilled produced 83 cubic meters of oil. For the land basins, the figures were 147,000 cubic meters per well for oil, 24 million cubic meters for gas and 81 cubic meters per meter drilled.

Computing the cost of these wells, the surveying of 267,000 kilometers of maritime seismic lines and 112,000 kilometers on the continent, as well as the other exploration costs, the investments totaled 216 billion cruzeiros, at average prices for this year, up to December of 1979. The document notes that this volume accounts for an average of 30 percent of the investments of the state enterprise between 1954 and 1979.

Future Goals

On the basis of the reserves in existence up to the end of last year and production estimates, without new discoveries, it would be necessary to add to these figures 120,000 barrels per day by 1985 "so that the governmental goal of 500,000 barrels per day can be achieved." The exploration department has calculated, according to the document approved, the volume of recoverable oil which must be discovered in order to maintain for 10 years the production desired not only by the office of the president of the republic, but by Minister Cesar Cals as well.

The PETROBRAS 5-year program calls for the drilling of 1,781 wells in 1981-1985, 806 on the continental shelf and 975 on land, "supported by an explanatory effort to which will be added 330,000 kilometers of new maritime seismic lines and 50,000 on land." As a result, PETROBRAS hopes to add approximately 207 million cubic meters of recoverable oil, as well as "a significant volume of gas."

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INDONESIA STUDIES PURCHASE OF ALCOHOL PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Aug 80 p 26

[Text] An Indonesian mission headed by the minister of state for research and technology, Prof Dr Engineer B. J. Habibie, expressed interest yesterday during a visit paid to PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] in the purchase of Brazilian technology in the alcohol sector, as well as other alternative energy sources such as coal. Although it is a member of OPEC and produces 1.5 million barrels of oil per day, Indonesia wants to save oil in order to place a larger volume on the international market.

The mission, made up of 15 members, visited the Research and Development Center (CENPES) at PETROBRAS in the morning and talked with the president of the enterprise, Shigeaki Ueki, in the afternoon. During the meeting, Ueki talked about the goals of the PROALCOOL [National Alcohol Program], while engineer Raul de Moraes, an alcohol expert, explained the activities of PETROBRAS in the various processes of mixing with gas and obtaining alcohol from cassava.

Sweet Potatoes

Indonesia is a heavy producer of sweet potatoes, for which the yield per hectare is five times that for sugarcane. If this technology is purchased, the processes used in Brazil would have to be adapted, since the raw materials are different.

However, the mission will not sign any formal agreement in Brazil, utilizing this visit merely for the purpose of talks. The Indonesians will visit Sao Paulo today and will then go to Brasilia, where they will meet with Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals and Minister of Foreign Affairs Saraiva Guerreiro.

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STEEL PRODUCTION SHOWS 8.4 PERCENT INCREASE IN JULY

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Aug 80 p 53

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--Brazilian steel production reached 1,307,900 tons last July, showing an increase of 8.4 percent over the same month the preceding year, the Brazilian Iron and Steel Institute (IBS) has announced.

Eight hundred sixty-one thousand five hundred tons of ingots were produced, along with 433,600 tons of continuous products and 12,800 tons of steel for casting.

The IBS also announced that the production of laminated products in July was up 8.5 percent over the production in July of last year. Laminated plates totaled 607,700 tons and non-plate laminated shapes 478,700 tons.

Production of pig iron for July totaled 878,500 tons as compared to 849,800 during the same month last year. These figures pertain only to the production of the integrated iron and steel plants, excluding that of independent pig iron producers. Average daily production of pig iron was 28,300 tons, that of steel 42,200 tons, and that of laminated steel 35,000 tons.

The IBS also made it clear that the regional distribution of steel production in July was as follows: Minas Gerais, 486,100 tons; Sao Paulo, 420,800 tons; Rio de Janeiro, 292,100 tons; and other states, 108,900 tons.

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CALS SEEKS CZECHOSLOVAK TECHNOLOGY FOR MINING COAL

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 26 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals will go to Czechoslovakia on 17 September and remain there a week, heading a delegation of leading government officials and private industrialists for the purpose of selling more iron ore, soybeans, coffee, castor oil and other products in exchange for technology for mining Brazilian coal as well as a possible installation of cement factories in Brazil. Diplomatic sources revealed yesterday that the agenda has not yet been completed, but will probably be by the end of this week.

The subject was discussed yesterday in a closed meeting at the SEPLAN [Planning Secretariat] attended by ministers Cesar Cals, Delfim Netto, Camilo Pena and Ernani Galveas and the secretary general of the Finance Ministry, Eduardo de Carvalho. The Ministry of Mines and Energy will announce more details shortly, "when there are more concrete facts." In the state-enterprise area, the committee will have representatives of the Rio Doce Valley Company, the Brazilian Electric Power Enterprise Support Company, INTERBRAS [PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] International Trade, Inc], Itamarati [Foreign Affairs Ministry] (Industry and Commerce Office) and ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc]. There will be other meetings for "a final consensus on a broad range of matters still pending."

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MIGUEL KAST DISCUSSES ODEPLAN ECONOMIC PROGRAM

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 7 Sep 80 pp A-1, A-12

[Interview with Miguel Kast, minister-director of the National Planning Office (ODEPLAN); date not given]

[Text] Economic indicators clearly show that before this decade comes to a close, Chile should gain entry to the club that seemed so far out of reach: the club of developed countries. This is the meaning of the sacrifices that citizens have borne in recent years in order to put an economic and social policy designed for that purpose into practice. This is also the significance which government experts see in the constitutional framework which is the subject of the plebiscite on Thursday and in the years of transition leading to the time when the constitution will go into effect.

Nevertheless, the issue has apparently been outside the pre-election debate of recent days, perhaps because those who adopt an attitude of opposition have preferred to divert it to political-ideological terms more likely to serve their interests. But the citizens are concerned and the real question that every person will ask when it comes time to vote on the plebiscite is: How will my own life change for the better in the coming years?

EL MERCURIO therefore went to Minister Miguel Kast, director of ODEPLAN, the government organization in charge of drafting and designing the economic and social plans which the ministries subsequently put into practice. Kast, 32, the holder of a doctorate in economics from the United States and one of the senior members of the regime, is a man who is not afraid to say clearly that the sectors with the greatest resources should have to pay high taxes, that the "antimonopoly" vigilance should be stepped up and that the task of helping those who live in extreme poverty to improve their lot is so urgent that it cannot be put off beyond the transitional phase.

But these proposals have gone further and already form part of an Economic-Social Program for 1981-1989, a program which, in order to go into effect, needs the approval of the new constitution and which, for that very reason, will not be made public until after 12 September.

Development as a Means

[Question] Mr Kast, what does being part of a developed country mean for the average citizen? How is one to know whether the development of which the figures speak will knock on one's own door?

[Answer] It is clear that if the current rates of economic growth are maintained -- three times the rates of the past -- Chile should be a developed country within the decade. But based on the government's economic-social program, which is founded on the Western Christian conception of life, it is not development in itself that is pursued, but rather, development is a means of achieving the higher values of man. Consequently, it is as important to achieve development as it is to ensure that each and every one may enjoy it.

[Question] Unemployment rates, currently running over 12 percent, may mean that such a prospect seems quite unreal to those affected by the problem.

[Answer] The first objective of the economic and social plan for this decade precisely consists in increasing employment and job stability. The government has set as an unpostponable task the creation of 600,000 new jobs over the first 5 years and another 400,000 over the second 4 years.

[Question] Along with unemployment, it is the problem of the lack of housing which in many cases hurts family stability, viewed as one of the pillars on which the model of society reflected in the plebiscite is based.

[Answer] We are very aware of this. One of our goals in the coming years is to build 900,000 new housing units and to tear down those which are not healthy dwelling places.

[Question] That is an ambitious goal. What makes you so sure that you will be able to meet it?

[Answer] The direct subsidies received from the government will be larger and larger, for while it is true that in the current system, no group will be specifically harmed and that no other group can receive special benefits, the sector of extreme poverty is excepted from this principle and receives priority from the government. But the construction boom will also be the result of other factors, such as the increase in income of the population, the existence of long-range credits at a moderate rate of interest to be offered by the capital market and the creation of an effective rental market.

Improving Standard of Living

[Question] Does the fact that one has a house and steady job then mean that a person is already part of a developed country?

[Answer] This and much more. If the new constitution is approved, the requirement for putting the economic-social program for this decade into

practice, it will mean that the government commits itself to achieving a standard of health for the population that is comparable to that now found in developed countries, to establishing an educational system granting true equality of opportunities, to increasing the purchasing power of pensions until the minimum pension reaches 5,000 pesos a month at today's rates, and to attaining an important and unheard-of improvement in the standard of living of the Chilean people.

[Question] What goal could be proposed for the end of this decade in terms of improving the standard of living of all Chileans?

[Answer] It is a precise goal set up in the economic-social program. One out of every seven Chileans will have a car. One out of every five will have a television and other modern domestic appliances. One out of every seven will have a telephone. We are also contemplating making it possible for the vast majority to save and allow a major increase in spending for entertainment and family recreation.

Institutional Framework for Progress

[Question] Why does this economic-social program require the approval of a new constitution in order to go into practice?

[Answer] It is a fundamental premise that in order to change the country from being of the proletariat, which Chile was, into a country of owners, one must have an institutional framework such as the one proposed, one that recognizes and ensures citizens of the right to health protection, the right to education, the right to assemble, the right to work, the right to form unions, the right to create and the right to property. In sum, the right to live in a country in which the government serves man and not the reverse is the great transformation we are proposing. We must also realize that it is fundamental to have clear rules of play in order to commit ourselves to lasting economic development.

Economic Measures

[Question] In your opinion, what economic measures will have to be put into practice in order to achieve that which you call the transformation of proletarian Chileans into owners?

[Answer] The first thing is to keep inflation at a low level, which will be achieved by maintaining a balanced budget and by not allowing the government to spend more than it takes in. Next, we must reduce taxes, always abiding by the budget.

[Question] But won't the reduction of taxes help the rich more?

[Answer] No, not if one reduces taxes such as those placed on work, increasing deductions for benefits, and if one intensifies measures aimed at tax evasion, using the most advanced means.

Other important economic objectives for the coming years include having an economy open to international trade which, on the one hand, will give the Chilean consumer access, at reasonable prices, to consumer goods found in other parts of the world, and second, offer foreign markets for our exports. We must give savings incentives until we reach rates on the order of 18 percent of the geographic product, integrate the domestic capital market into world money markets in order to reduce interest rates and make them uniform and promote long-range investments. We must adopt measures in order to facilitate access to the stock market for the great majority and work out the transfer of shares in certain public services to users, workers or taxpayers.

Free Competition

[Question] In your opinion, should the system of free prices be maintained?

[Answer] Naturally, this is a policy that directly benefits consumers. That is why the government will only set prices in monopolistic sectors not subject to competition.

[Question] And how will you ensure that that competition will actually benefit the consumer?

[Answer] Plans include stepping up the action of the Free Competition Audit Board and during the next 10 years, there will be a systematic sectoral review of obstacles to competition, whether they be free entry, arbitrary regulations or concentration of industrial management.

[Question] Despite these regulations on free enterprise, there are small business sectors which have difficulty in developing because competing alongside big business is not easy and it is in the obtention of loans where they do not always receive equal treatment.

[Answer] I can say that the government is concerned with developing small business, that a guarantee fund will be set up so that loans will be granted. There will be incentives for technical assistance to these sectors.

Social Security

[Question] The people are anxiously awaiting what has been called "the modernization of Social Security," which the minister has said will consist of granting individual freedoms in the use of Social Security funds, in addition to providing the system with greater efficiency. Within an economic-social program lasting 9 years, this matter seems of vital importance. In your opinion, what should be the bases on which the new Social Security system will be erected?

[Answer] There will be five bases for this new system. We will move from a system of distribution to a mixed system of distribution and capitalization in which every person included will have a book with the amount of his

contributions and interest paid. The state will guarantee all contributors a minimum pension. The tax on work causing the high current benefit deductions will be reduced. We will extend coverage to independent workers and strengthen the individual freedom of persons, who will be able to choose from among the different Social Security entities or even remain within the current system if they so wish.

Equal Educational Opportunities

[Question] With respect to education, you speak of improving the system by ensuring equal opportunities. Is it enough to transfer educational establishments to municipalities or intermediate organizations in the community?

[Answer] The main thing is that the system is being decentralized, but along with this, the government will provide more resources for the sector and proportionately speaking, more money will be given to areas, zones and families with low incomes. Decentralization in the sector will be accompanied by an improvement in the quality of education and in the level of remuneration of teachers.

[Question] Just as there will be special emphasis placed on benefits going to sectors of extreme poverty, will there be special funds allocated for the new generations?

[Answer] The entire program is aimed at providing a future of well-being for the coming generations. But one must add, for example, that the family allocation will be increased and that all children attending rural schools who did not previously receive the benefit because their parents were not included in a Social Security system will now receive it. We will increase resources granted for children in irregular situations and put an end once and for all, in the course of these 9 years, to the curse of children begging.

[Question] What will the government's family policy be during this decade?

[Answer] The government will not sponsor a reduction in the size of the Chilean family. The decision concerning the number of children will be a free and informed decision made by every couple.

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ALTERNATE ENERGY SOURCES SURVEYED

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 31 Aug 80 p D-10

[Article by Roberto von Bennewitz D.]

[Excerpt] Hydraulic Potential

Our broad territory is crisscrossed by powerful rivers with a considerable slope. They all offer enormous potential.

Because of the low cost of oil, Chile previously felt no urgency in developing this splendid source of energy. We now use much less than one-tenth of the electricity provided by our waterways.

When there has been an energy shortage, it has been easier and cheaper to set up a diesel engine than to build a complicated hydroelectric powerplant. That is why governments have not been generous with ENDESA [National Electric Power, Inc.] and have not provided the money needed to design and build projects to take advantage of the power of our waterways.

Chile is rich in hydraulic power. The southernmost region of the country is the area that receives the most rain. It has torrential rivers with an important grade. The largest are the Baker and Pascua rivers. They have their origins in large lakes that will make it possible to regulate flow by several hydroelectric plants built in series. In this way, some 3 million kilowatts of power, or 24 million kilowatt-hours, can be generated, equal to nearly twice the power put out by our existing hydroelectric plants. In other words, it is the same amount of power we would obtain by burning 45 billion liters of oil.

Production

ENDESA engineer Enrique Arias figured the cost of energy produced by those plants. Including direct costs and service on the capital, he concluded that the per-kilowatt cost at the plant would be under one cent ($.008).

It is true that these generous rivers are far from the current energy-consuming centers of the country. The powerplants would be 900 kilometers

from Puerto Montt, the point of arrival of ENDESA's existing lines of transmission. Furthermore, electric lines cost a great deal to build when it is a question of large amounts of power over long distances. With a summary evaluation of the Pascua and Baker powerplants, using a line to Puerto Montt, the cost is over $3 billion. It is a very high amount but not as high when one takes into consideration the value of the energy produced. If we could sell it for $.023 per kilowatt-hour, we would have a unit profit of $.015 and from the 24 billion kilowatt-hours which the plants would produce, we could obtain annual earnings of $360 million. The capital would receive interest of 12 percent annually, which indicates that immediate construction is advisable.

For this study, I took the most distant energy possibility and have shown that even that source would be advantageous. But the country has other equally generous sources closer to consumers. Only 300 kilometers from Puerto Montt, we have the Cisnes, Palena and Yelcho rivers, which could generate as much power as Pascua and Baker. Even closer is the Puelo River, with its systems of tributaries and lakes, offering another 1 million kilowatts.

This long line of electric transmission starting from the Pascua River would deliver 7 million kilowatts to Puerto Montt. In order to appreciate the full significance of this, it is enough to say that adding together the power of all its electric, hydraulic, steam, diesel and other plants, Chile has only 3 million kilowatts today.

Petrohue River: Energy vs Beauty

From Puerto Montt, the first and most important source of energy we find is the Petrohue River. Because of the very favorable conditions which the system presents, it should be exploited as soon as possible. Unfortunately, this would mean losing one of the most spectacular spots of natural beauty that Chile possesses.

The Petrohue River has its source in the Todos los Santos Lake, which is also called Esmeralda because of the beautiful color of its water. It lies at 180 meters above sea level. Running into the Reloncavi Estuary, the river could move turbines with a power of 600,000 kilowatts. Thanks to the large capacity of the lake, a capacity that could be increased by raising the height of the natural dam that formed it, we could have a powerplant that would, without losing a drop, make use of all the water poured into the lake by the copious rainfall in the region. We would have an annual production of 1 billion kilowatt-hours, which at a price of $.015 would represent an annual profit of $75 million.

But in order to achieve this sum, we would have to sacrifice the beauty of the Petrohue rapids. How many people contemplate that marvel every year? Perhaps 100,000, 200,000.... If the number were 200,000 tourists, the country would cease receiving $75 million a year for their visit. Every visitor would cost us about $375, equal to 14,000 pesos in our money.

This is not reasonable. Chile needs that money for its progress and it will need it even more in the future, when our copper is gone, when we cannot sell a single barrel of oil.

Let us go further north, where we shall find other splendid sources of energy.

Urgent Task

Ranco Lake, with its outlet, the Bueno River, can give us about 300,000 kilowatts. It follows the system of the Valdivia River, with its chain of lakes that would permit us to set up generators providing over a million kilowatts of power. The Araucania, with its Tolten and Imperial rivers, offers another half million.

Then one has the generous Biobio Basin, which already supplies us with power and in which we are building catchment projects. This system of torrential rivers and a sharp slope will, in the not-distant future, provide us with an installed power of 4 million kilowatts.

Continuing our visit to the north, we come to the Maule, Mataquito, Rapel, Maipo and Aconcagua rivers. Several of these rivers are already supplying us with power, but we can ask a great deal more of them. According to estimates of ENDESA engineers, we could set up turbines on the falls that would provide a combined power of some 5 million kilowatts.

Northern Chile is dry and does not offer important amounts of hydroelectric power.

As we have seen, our country is rich in waterways. All those enumerated could be used relatively easily and their construction is profitable today. They will be indispensable when we no longer have oil.

We can ask our hydraulic power sources to supply nearly 20 million kilowatts from their generators.

The planning and construction of these powerplants must be undertaken now, not tomorrow. A hydroelectric system takes at least 10 years to develop and in 10 years, who can guarantee that we will be able to continue buying foreign oil?

Let us not expose ourselves to the risk of one day seeing our cities plunged into darkness and our industry almost paralyzed.

In order to develop our energy system, we need an enormous sum of money. Fortunately, there are backers willing to loan large sums to profitable ventures. We have an example at hand: ENDESA recently obtained large loans without government backing. Sufficient security is provided by the use of the money and ENDESA's prestige.

There will always be bankers willing to help a country that wants to survive without oil.

Coal Reserves; Hope of Uranium

We have several coal mines, some of which have large reserves.

Those with the greatest heating power, the ones in the Arauco area, have become much more costly to work and quality is declining. Some mines have had to be closed. The Magellan coal mines have large amounts of fuel, but it has low heating power and the mines are far from centers of consumption.

In addition, coal is a nonrenewable resource and we will not always be able to rely on it.

The world placed a great deal of hope in atomic energy, uranium fission. Many powerplants have been built in different countries and they are all in operation.

In Chile, a study has been made of atomic power and it is believed that we should build two plants, each one producing 600,000 kilowatts by the 1990's.

These plants have their disadvantages. A number of accidents have shown their dangers and the people are reacting with opposition to construction. There is the difficulty of doing away with radioactive waste. Finally, there is not much uranium on the planet and one day it will be gone.

If we work out inexhaustible and clean hydroelectric power, we shall not feel the need to study atomic energy plants.

Geothermy: Another Alternative

Another source of power that would help us replace oil is geothermy. It is a well-known fact that the Earth is very hot inside and that this heat can be used to generate energy useful to man, as is already being done in many countries.

In certain areas, generally volcanic areas, there are subterranean lakes at great depths under the surface: 500, 1,000 or more meters down. Because of this depth, water is heated to high temperatures, over 200°, causing it to evaporate unless prevented from doing so by being enclosed. In certain places, the imprisoned water finds a way out and rises to the surface as a thermal spring or geyser.

In the north, we see geysers at El Tatio in Antofagasta and at Puculdiza in Tarapaca. Both springs have been studied by CORFO [Production Development Corporation] and at the first, construction has begun of a powerplant that will produce 30,000 kilowatts.

In one year, this geothermic powerplant will be able to generate enough power to do away with the diesel engines that are now consuming $8 million worth of imported oil annually.

The cost of the plant will be very similar to that of a hydroelectric plant, about $1,000 per kilowatt, or a total of $30 million, including the cost of lines of transmission to places of consumption. Every kilowatt-hour produced will cost less than half what energy produced by diesel now costs. It is estimated that the plant will return the capital invested in it in 4 years.

Throughout the country, there are many hot springs, some with geysers, indicating the possibility of finding sources of geothermic energy.

A study for a powerplant using heat from the land is long and costly. One has to drill down about 100 meters. If usable steam is found, valves are installed to allow it to escape and for years, the behavior of the spring is controlled.

If we want to find a substitute for oil, we shall have to speed up these studies, giving CORFO the money it needs. But it must be done right now if we do not want to find ourselves without energy for our growing consumption.

Solar Energy

Nature provides us with other forms of usable energy: tides, the force of waves, and so on. Finally, there is one type of energy that can be used which Chile has in abundance: the heat from the direct rays of the sun.

We have immense deserts in the north where one has clear skies and a sun that heats all year long. Solar irradiation in those deserts is among the most intense in the world.

In order to take advantage of the heat from solar rays to produce electric power, one has to set up hundreds of large, flat mirrors. The mirrors must be oriented in such a way that the solar rays they reflect are concentrated on a large boiler placed on a tower. Water in the boiler reaches a high temperature, from 200°to 400°, and steam under great pressure is thus produced to be used by turbines and electric generators.

As the sun moves in the sky, the mirrors have mechanisms that are activated electronically causing the luminous rays to concentrate on the boiler at all times.

In a 15-hectare area, one can install mirrors with a total surface of 50,000 square meters. With the great solar irradiation of the Chilean deserts, some 10,000 kilowatts can be generated. Northern Chile has over a million hectares that could be used.

The solar powerplants that are operating in different countries turned out to be expensive because they are small and experimental. They are nearly ten times as expensive as an equivalent hydroelectric plant.

American factories are working on the construction of solar powerplants that would be sold ready to be installed. They would produce 10,000 kilowatts per unit and could be set up fairly rapidly.

However, the sun shines only a few hours a day and at night, powerplants using its heat would be inactive. Industry requires energy 24 hours a day. We still have no efficient means of storing electricity in large quantities for later use. We have accumulators or lead batteries used by automobiles, but they are notoriously imperfect. They are heavy, use corrosive liquids and produce gases that can explode. One cannot use such batteries to store solar energy.

Solar Plants and Storage Lakes

We can store energy in another manner, that of taking water from a lower tank to another one located higher. This can be done at the powerplant that we shall build in Petrohue, making use of the difference in level between the waters of Todos los Santos Lake and the Reloncavi Estuary, which is at sea level. The turbines for this powerplant should be reversible -- in other words, act as water pumps. When the solar plants operate, once there is a surplus of electric power, it would be sent to Petrohue and the pumps would pump the water from the estuary into the lake. At night, the turbines would operate normally and deliver the accumulated energy to the system.

All our powerplants on two lakes, as is the case of the plant that would take advantage of the difference in altitude between the lakes in Valdivia Province and which provide an installed power of 1 million kilowatts, could be planned for three times the amount of power. During the 8 hours of operation of the solar plants in the northern deserts, water would be accumulated in the upper lakes of the system and at night, the operation would be reversed, allowing us to recover the electric power and using turbines as such.

Then there are the plants in the Biobio system, which could accumulate enormous quantities of solar energy. The one that currently offers the greatest interest because it is now being built and because it is closer to the center of electric consumption is the one in the Colbun Machicura system. If this system is made reversible, during the hours the sun shines, its energy could drain off the artificial lake of Machicura, sending its waters to Colbun Lake. This would be a great storage system that would not be lacking in water even during the driest year, while supplying a continuous 4 million kilowatts.

With the combined system of solar plants and storage lakes, we could achieve an output nearly equal to that of all our electric generating systems. The country's system of rivers is very variable and during times of heavy rains, the dam spillways allow excess water to run off, water that means power. With storage lakes, this loss would be prevented.

In addition, we might say that the facility we have for raising water would improve our irrigation systems.

Electric transmission lines are expensive. It is frightening to calculate the diameter of an electric line that would carry several million kilowatts, even using the highest voltages now common. Such a line would be built in Chile, linking the southern plants, the sunny deserts of the north and our large electric consumption in the center of the country. We will have to spend billions of dollars, but the advantages are much greater.

By transferring energy back and forth from the north to the south, we shall become independent of oil and not be victims of the energy crisis, whose threatening spectre is already on the horizon.

But it is necessary to begin studies and undertake construction today, not tomorrow!

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MINES MINISTER ANNOUNCES 1981 OIL PRODUCTION INCREASE

Santiago LA NACION in Spanish 2 Sep 80 p 13-A

[Text] Our country will produce 2.4 million cubic meters of oil next year, thereby exceeding the maximum annual figure achieved by ENAP [National Petroleum Enterprise] in 36 years.

This announcement was made yesterday by RAdm Carlos Quinones, minister of mines, at the official opening of a gasoline plant in the Punta Arenas region. Quinones added that by the end of this year, production will amount to 1.2 million cubic meters.

The Topping de Gregorio gasoline plant, located in the 12th Region, officially started operations yesterday. It will produce 28,000 cubic meters of kerosene, 66,000 cubic meters of diesel fuel and 30,000 cubic meters of fuel oil annually, thereby putting an end to the serious fuel supply problem in the region. Up to this time, those products had to be hauled from refineries in the central part of the country to the southern region. The cost of transport amounted to $2.3 million annually.

Quinones said that next year's plans include the startup of four oil platforms. It is estimated that production will reach 2.4 million cubic meters, thereby surpassing the maximum annual level reached during ENAP's 36 years of operations.

The minister added that at the end of 1978, oil production on land was dropping at a rate of 12 percent annually, reaching figures of only 928,000 cubic meters. However, "thanks to the vision and determined support of the president of the republic, who backed production and provided ENAP with the economic means to work oil in the Strait of Magellan, offshore oil began to be produced on 8 January 1979. From that time on, platforms have been added at different maritime sites, which put an end to the decline last year, when 1.2 million cubic meters were produced. By the end of this year, we shall reach the 1.9-million-cubic-meter-level."

Plans for 1981 include the startup of four more platforms and it is estimated that production will total 2.4 million cubic meters of oil. "With the new

De Gregorio gasoline plant, one more phase of the programs is completed and a logical aspiration of the 12th Region is fulfilled, that of having its own supply of products for its industry and means of transport."

Designed by the Randall Corporation, the plant came to Punta Arenas in mid February of this year. Thanks to the skill of ENAP workers and their contractors, the plant went into operation only 6 months after it was set up.

The minister said that if the needs of the zone should make it necessary to produce one product more than another, it can be done, given the plant's operating flexibility. The investment amounted to $6 million.

The minister of mines emphasized in his speech that there has been "a constant execution of ENAP development programs in the 12th Region, which has been a gigantic undertaking. It is of enormous significance for Chile, at a crucial time in mankind's history when fossil fuels grow more and more scarce and high prices check the economic growth of regions."

The Offshore Project "is of great significance and carries a message of confidence in the people of Chile and their government," Quinones said.

The minister added: "I believe that it is in the oil projects where we can see most clearly that this government is not demagogic, not made up of politicians with inflated talk, promises and passion. It is a government of achievement, order and tranquillity. The work has been planned in long-range terms, without flattering appetites or satisfying passing interests. This propitious climate is what has allowed the people to work with enthusiasm and discipline, bringing about this noteworthy reemergence of the country where hopes pinned on the future are being realized."

Attending the opening ceremony were the administrator of ENAP in Punta Arenas, Leon Sougarret, the general manager of operations and the minister's advisers, along with other officials.

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BRIEFS

JAPANESE INVESTMENTS UP—Japanese business leader Bunichiro Tanabe announced yesterday that "the Chilean economy is growing at a surprisingly high rate, aided by the wise policy of economic openness," and predicted a strong increase in commercial trade and Japanese investments in Chile." Tanabe is the president of the delegation of 80 Japanese businessmen and executives who tomorrow will begin the second round of talks with their Chilean colleagues within the framework of the Chile-Japan Business Committee. In addition, he heads the board of directors of the gigantic Mitsubishi Corporation, an enterprise which last year recorded sales totaling $44 billion. Minutes after arriving at the Arturo Merino Benitez Airport, the foreign executive talked with newsmen and told them that this is the most important and most representative economic mission that has come to Chile from Japan. "At the present time, commercial trade amounts to $800 million (1979 figure) between both countries, and I believe that it will continue to rise sharply. I also believe that investments will increase in the future," he said. At the airport, Tanabe was received by the president of the Manufacturing Development Company, Hernan Daroch, the Japanese ambassador to Chile, Genichi Akatani, and Chile's commercial attache to Japan, Gutavo Ponce. Tanabe said that it should be remembered that Chile's territory is twice that of Japan, with a population representing one-tenth of the Asian country. Chile also has valuable raw materials and abundant sources of energy, which Japan lacks almost completely. "That is why we believe that there are broad possibilities of developing complementary trade in which we would process the raw materials you produce." Tanabe was accompanied by representatives of 50 Japanese enterprises of the highest level in their country and the world. As a whole, the firms represented have a level of sales of $284 billion and provide jobs for over 450,000 workers. [Text] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 7 Sep 80 p C-1] 11,464

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE BY 1987--Miguel Kast, minister-director of ODEPLAN [National Planning Office], said yesterday that by 1986 or 1987, Chile may achieve energy independence, based on investment and research programs already underway. Kast made his statement at the round table held yesterday afternoon at the Diego Portales Building. The meeting was held for foreign newsmen in the country covering the plebiscite. Speaking at the same meeting was Maria Teresa Infante, whose topic was educational development,

and Dr Fernando Monckeberg, who spoke on infant nutrition. In addition, the officials answered various questions put to them by journalists. Kast described the path that Chile has followed in the past 7 years for the purpose of helping the country achieve economic and social development. After speaking about the situation inherited from the Marxist regime, the minister said that Chile had 22 percent of its population living in extreme poverty -- that is, one out of every five citizens had a standard of living below the minimum. He then went on to describe measures adopted by this government in order to meet the emergency, based on the social market economy. The minister said that in the future, it is hoped that the country will be free of inflation because of all the safeguards of a legal nature taken in financial legislation. "Chile will be tremendously diversified and less vulnerable to economic fluctuations that afflict the world," he said, because we shall cease being a single-product country. We even believe that with the investment and research programs already underway, it is not frivolous to hope that by 1986-1987, Chile will have energy independence, both with regard to programs taking the place of consumable expenditures and increased production. We should be a country in which one out of seven of our citizens can have access to a car and telephone and where the entire housing program will be near solution by the end of the decade. Regarding employment, we believe that with all the incentive measures, within 3 years we shall be quite far below our historic unemployment level, with increased purchasing power of wages and salaries." The minister said that the three objectives are gradually being achieved because the initial instability was overcome, greater economic growth has been achieved and income redistribution programs have been substantially improved, to the point that social spending per capita in the past 7 years has risen 60 percent. [Text] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 9 Sep 80 p C-5] 11,464

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NEW ATAC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1979-1982 TERM

Havana ATAC in Spanish Sep-Dec 79 pp 56-57

[Text] Ernesto Cardet, chairman of the committee for supervision of the association's general election, held on 5 October of this year, introduced the new ATAC Executive Committee, elected for the 1979-1982 term, during the closing ceremony of the 42d Conference.

According to the ballot count, the Executive Committee is composed of the following comrades:

	% Votes
1. Oscar Almazan del Olmo, president.	74
2. Dulce Maria Martinez, vice president for international relations.	71
3. Ricardo Campo Zabala, vice president for agricultural affairs.	66
4. Emilio Diaz Garcia, vice president for industrial affairs.	64
5. Eduardo David Posada, vice president for public relations.	62
6. Magaly Rodriguez Martinez, vice president for byproducts.	59
7. Ricardo Perez Lima, vice president for coordination of ATAC events.	58
8. Jorge Abreu Cil, treasurer.	56
9. Ricardo Santisteban, executive secretary.	51
10. Luis Toja Suarez, vice president for agro-industrial affairs.	51

In addition to Cardet, the election supervision committee consisted of Ricardo Santisteban Diaz, Orlando F. Pina and Ruben Paz Perez.

In accordance with the bylaws, the new Executive Committee met from 1430 to 1530 hours on 12 October 1979 and elected Comrade Oscar Almazan del Olmo president of the association. The remaining posts were distributed within the Executive Committee at its first working session.

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TELEVISION SERIALS AS POLITICAL TOOLS DISCUSSED

Havana LA GACETA DE CUBA in Spanish Jul 80 pp 4-6

[Interview with radio and television writer Abelardo Vidal Rivas, by Aquiles Heel]

[Text] Abelardo Vidal Rivas, coauthor, with Nilda Rodriguez, of the script for the series "It Has Had to Be in Silence," speaks to LA GACETA DE CUBA's readers about various issues involved in his job as a radio and television writer. As people know, he and she, along with director Jesus Cabrera, were given one of the "Caracol" awards at the first UNEAC [National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists] awards ceremony for works in the mass media.

Born in Baracoa in the present province of Guantanamo on 25 November 1939, he personally initiated the radio serial "Section 40" in 1967. In 1976, he received a degree in art history from the University of Havana. One year before that, he began to work as an official at the Ministry of Interior. In 1979, he joined the team that created the first 12 episodes of "It Has Had to Be in Silence" in honor of the 20th anniversary of the formation of the state security organs. Later he would be the author of the story-line and the script for the second series of "Julito the Fisherman."

The interview proper begins. Abelardo Vidal speaks readily and articulately. He answers each question immediately, as if he has always had the answer carefully prepared, although before our conversation he did not know what questions would be asked.

[Question] To what extent can the radio serial "Section 40" be considered the forerunner of "It Has Had to Be in Silence"?

[Answer] You know that with respect to the subject of political action, dealt with at times in the police or what is called the espionage genre after the triumph of the Revolution, "Section 40" and "Mobile 8"--the latter written by others--were the beginning of a new way of approaching this genre. I wrote the first radio series of "Section 40," and I alternated for a long time with Gerardo Fernandez in doing the scripts.

He went on: "From the outset, Gerardo and I took a different approach from that of the television version of 'Section 40.' The principal characteristics of the stories we wrote were intended to show an officer and an agent of the security organs who were as like real men as possible, with their own psychological makeup, capable of making mistakes, but also of having successes. In short: to come as closely as possible to the reality of things."

That is not all, though: "In both 'It Has Had to Be . . .' and in 'Julito' we've followed that line, those same principles that, during the years when I wrote 'Section 40' for radio, enabled me to experiment, to put them to the test of acceptance by the listening audience. 'Section 40,' with its strengths and weaknesses, provided us with a means of seeking a new way of dealing with these themes without disassociating them from social life, from the our people's history."

He concluded his answer in this way: "Thus, speaking for myself, I'd go so far as to say that among the forerunners for 'It Has Had to Be' is the radio version of 'Section 40.' For example, I can tell you that when I wrote 'Operation Transfer,' which is the story of Alberto Delgado, which then inspired Cuban film-makers to produce 'The Man from Maisinicu,' the character of this security agent, unquestionably a hero, was colored with such traits as an excessive impulsiveness, a sense of bravery that was at times imprudent, and a tendency to overstate his opinions; but in the end he always completed the missions assigned to him."

[Question] Are there similarities, with respect to structure or dramaturgy, with Semyonov's "17 Moments One Spring"?

[Answer] I don't think there are structurally. I am sure that Semyonov's series is there in the way of dealing with certain situations and in the treatment of some characters in "It Has Had to Be." Moreover, I would say that a writer of this genre would be lying or immodest if he failed to acknowledge the influence of "17 Moments" when dealing with this theme. It isn't there in structural matters, but is in content.

He went on: "The enormously human treatment of the character of Stirlitz, that man tangled in a whole web of conflicts that are not resolved in the slam-bang style of the heroes of capitalist espionage literature; that man who endures uprooting from his homeland, separation from his family; who is troubled by the problems of the comrades with whom he works. That approach, I think, cannot be overlooked by any of us who write about people who engage in such activities."

A pause. Abelardo launched into a flashback.

"We're a somewhat nomadic family. I caught polio when I was 8 months old, and that led us into a nomadic existence. We traveled from Baracoa

to Victoria de las Tunas to Miami, and around 1950 we moved to Santa Clara. We were there until 1956. Before that, in 1952, I had entered the institute. And there is when I began to take part in student activities aimed at opposition to the tyranny. Also, as an ajefista [AJF member] member I saw a Thompson for the first time, held by Osvaldo Herrera, now a martyr of the Revolution, who was older than we, but they taught us to tear down and reassemble a weapon there."

[Question] Have you considered reversing the process; that is making a written narrative of the TV series?

[Answer] Yes; I plan to do that. I even think that "It Has Had to Be," which has been written with comrade Nilda Rodriguez, is a series with enough material for several books. For, since it covered a very long period of time, some 20 years of the history of the security organs, in 12 chapters, there are situations that deserve more extensive development. In that way there would be more tension and suspense, and they would benefit from the very description of events as well as from deeper character development.

He went on: "Now, undertaking the task of writing a novel isn't easy. For in something written for TV or film, if you want, a large percentage of the final result is shared with the director, the cast and the technical crew. In literature, the writer himself assumes all those functions and has to deal with them and with the esthetic values required. It isn't easy. And it takes time."

[Question] In the course of your work as a radio and TV writer in general, what significance do you think "It Has Had to Be" has?

[Answer] In the first place, because I am a revolutionary, it meant a great deal to me that they chose me to be a part of the collective charged with producing the series honoring the fighters belonging to the state security organs on their 20th anniversary. At the same time, it was a challenge to try to portray the essence of the lives and work of these men and women in proper depth.

He continued: "It was my first series for TV as a writer. I had written stories, but never a continued show. The fact that it was a program with such a large viewing audience enabled me to share my point of view, expressed artistically, with a large segment of the population. This is especially true of young people, for I was able to establish a dialog with those who, because of their age, were unable to experience moments in our history when the class struggle manifested itself very violently. For a creator, those opportunities for access to the mass of the people, entailing no concessions to superficiality or simplemindedness, are really extremely important. It's speaking directly to thousands of people. Portraying the emotions felt by the characters in this piece of fiction. I should say as a writer that we always had the advice of top officials

at the MININT [Ministry of Interior], a fact that undoubtedly contributed to the accuracy of the message produced."

The account of his background resumed:

"Then, because of family financial difficulties, I returned to Baracoa in '55 or '56, and there I met the first communists I'd known. I read Stalin's 'Dialectical and Historical Materialism' and a few pages of the history of the CPSU, and we founded the first cell of the 26th of July Movement. From there I went back to Santa Clara, and then we went to Havana in 1957. During those years I belonged to different 26th of July cells, until, when the Revolution prevailed in 1959, I joined University Socialist Youth."

[Question] The process of writing a series with another person: What are the advantages, and what might the drawbacks be? Can the viewer detect the imprints of the different typewriters?

[Answer] It was written by two people because of lack of time. Nilda and I and our comrades on the state security organs' 20th anniversary committee were aware that it was an emergency solution and not the best, for, unquestionably, when reality passes through a writer it emerges colored by his own personal experiences, which can only be unique. You can follow the same creative process, but the styles are always different. You can see this when characters are made to speak. When David speaks as written by me, it's not the same as when he does it as written by Nilda. The same is true in other regards. Of course, aware that this problem would exist, we've tried to compensate for it by working closely together and by discussing the scripts. But, despite that, I don't think all problems have been solved completely.

[Question] In your specific case, it's interesting that you didn't begin as a writer, dramatist or poet, and then you devoted yourself to writing for these mass media. Could you say more about this unusual circumstance and discuss it at some length?

[Answer] I think that in this 20th century the means of creating a work of art are much more numerous than in the past because the mass media available in this century have unquestionably made great contributions. The role of television must be noted in particular. Although the opportunities to create art through television are nearly nonexistent or rare in a country where the social institutions are capitalist, in a socialist country they are media that are at the service of the working class' ideology, and they serve the people in general. A worker in these media has the obligation of recognizing the need to create art, to create good literature, by means of radio and television. That doesn't mean that I've achieved it, but rather that I do feel the obligation. Then, it happened that before starting to write a poem or a story for a magazine or a

newspaper, when I felt the need to express myself it was through a radio script.

He noted, though: "I arrived at the ICR [Cuban Institute of Radio] planning to become a radio broadcasting official. I don't know whether it has been good or bad that it didn't turn out that way. First, I worked as a producer, where I was infected with the virus of needing to express myself artistically. Then I became a director, and when the radio version of 'Section 40' was begun, and I started out directing it, a chance occurrence forced me to deal with the writing of the first series. Before that, all I'd done was write articles on political subjects for local newspapers. The only background I had was an old legacy from a grandfather who was a poet, journalist and teacher in Holguin: Nicasio Vidal Pita. There was no other indication that told me my primary work would be as a writer."

He concluded the flashback:

"I was in the foreign service, at the Cuban Embassy in Colombia, until relations with our government were broken; and then I worked at the MINCEX [Ministry of Foreign Trade] until, in 1965, I was sent to study at the Provincial Party School, from where I went to work at the ICR, specifically at what was CMQ Radio. At the ICR I've been a producer, a director and radio writer. I also worked with Julio Batista on the experimental news program at Radio Rebelde [Rebel Radio]. Then I became involved in work on the subject of political action when the radio version of 'Section 40' was created at Radio Rebelde; it was also broadcast by Radio Progreso [Progress Radio]. In 1975, I moved to the Ministry of Interior, and I now work there as an official. At present I'm a candidate for party membership. I joined the Saiz Brothers Brigade with the first group of comrades from radio broadcasting. Now I'm chairman of the recently created Film, Radio and TV Section in Havana. I joined the UNEAC in 1977. I received a degree in art history in 1976. In the MININT's 6th of June Awards Program I shared the story prize for my narrative 'Picture.' And now, recently, they've given me a prize for my book of stories entitled 'I Can,' in the ANIV awards program."

[Question] When writing, for example, the script for "Julito the Fisherman," to what extent were you able to use your own experiences in the underground struggle for material in the flashbacks?

[Answer] In both "Julito" and "It Has Had to Be" some incidents came up from the period I experienced before the Revolution prevailed. I took part in some and wished I had taken part in others. I can tell you that, yes, that part of my life has come out in this series. I should state that in the case of "Julito" the story of underground activity told corresponds nearly 100 percent with the life of one of the agents whose career I researched for it.

He concluded: "There's a part of the story of the character Julito, his relationship with Elena, a comrade in the underground who later would become his wife. I recall that I also knew an 'Elena,' a brave girl, also divorced like her, whom nearly all the comrades in the cell tried to get involved with sooner or later. (And there was a good reason for it; she was very pretty.) And I also had to promise her that I wouldn't go after her until the struggle against the tyranny was over. It would be a long story to tell, but there is, in fact, an autobiographical fact that I included in this character."

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CSO: 3010

NATIONAL MICROWAVE, TELEVISION SYSTEM DESCRIBED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 30 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Jesus Mena]

[Text] At a time when two of our fellow countryment are completing their training in Star City in the Soviet Union for the Soviet-Cuban space flight planned as part of the Intercosmos Program, it is timely to speak about the development in certain areas of the communications media of our country, such as radiobroadcasting and international telecommunications services built during this 5-year period.

Before this joint space flight occurs with the participation of a son of the first socialist country in America -- a fact that will speak eloquently about the solid bonds of friendship and cooperation existing between the nations of Cuba and the Soviet Union -- it is fitting to recall that from the time of the triumph of the Revolution, our country has made serious efforts to expand and modernize its communications media, whose achievements were strengthened during the 1976-1980 period and for which we received the unselfish aid of our Soviet brothers.

Within this context, television occupies a prominent role, given the important place it has in culture, information and entertainment for our people.

In this field, in contrast to what happened previous to 1 January 1959, when television was used in keeping with certain commercial interests, serving those areas with the greatest purchasing power, such as the cities of Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Ciego de Avila, Camaguey, Holguin and Santiago de Cuba, the Revolution decided to establish two national programs or channels (the current Channel 6 and Tele-Rebelde) and expand the service to the greatest amount of territory possible, using the equipment that existed at the time.

It was thus possible to extend the service to other cities and regions in the country, such as Pinar del Rio, San Cristobal, the Isle of Youth, Guantanamo, Baracoa, Moa and Nicaro, although some of these places had only one channel.

Already early in the 1970's, the situation had changed substantially in comparison with 1959 and without major investments. However, the resources available were aimed at meeting needs in areas still not covered or poorly served and at meeting the limited possibilities and obsolescence of the equipment making up the system as a whole.

In order to resolve existing difficulties resulting from the sending of the signal originating from studios in Havana to each of the transmitters set up in the country, from Pinar del Rio to Baracoa — which at that time constituted the major problem and the reason why in over half of the territory enjoying the service, the quality of transmissions was poor or simply intolerable — one of the directives of the First Congress of the party oriented work in four basic directions:

Planning, purchasing and installing a new main artery for the National Microwave Relay System, which would support national telecommunications services from Pinar del Rio to Santiago de Cuba, replacing the inadequate and obsolete means in use to date; extending television service to new areas and improving it in others, all on both channels; replacing equipment which, because of a lack of parts on the international market or as a result of deterioration, could not guarantee the quality of service; and the introduction of the technology needed to transmit in colors on Channel 6.

By mid 1977, the plan designed was basically completed, including the establishment of the National Microwave System costing nearly 7 million pesos and having a large capacity and high quality. Through microwaves, the system connects the main national centers from which, by means of secondary stations, information is distributed that corresponds to national telecommunications services (telephone, Telex, telegrams, radio, television and others), through local systems.

Basically, this main artery has sufficient capacity to meet the country's current needs and those of the immediate future, equivalent to 960 telephone channels, 2 video channels and 8 for programs accompanying video and those broadcast by national radio. The signals are two-way, from Pinar del Rio to Guantanamo.

The National Microwave System, with French technology, is made up of 27 stations or buildings with equipment, towers and antennas properly distributed over some 1,000 kilometers, stations set up as a chain connecting with adjacent stations. From the functional standpoint, quality is on a part with the best in the world and operations are guaranteed 99.99 percent of the time.

In practical terms, this means that both telephone calls and television signals or signals from any of the services transmitted from one corner of the country to another, will have optimum quality except for fractions of a second at the worst possible time.

For the television service in particular, this new artery has meant incomparable changes, but even where the interior of the country had facilities providing service previously, the signal given out by transmitters (video and audio) was inadequate, if not useless.

At the present time, the new chain makes it possible to obtain the same high degree of fidelity and clarity from one corner of the country to the other on both national channels and at the same time, the same facilities for two more programs in the opposite direction.

In order to take television to the Isle of Youth, a shunt was devised permitting the same high degree of quality on both channels.

Expansion of Television Service

The plan set up and completed during this 5-year period meant helping nearly half of all users in the country, enabling them to enjoy clear images and avoid the frequent and bothersome interruptions previously experienced.

With the installation of the new National Microwave System, the plan was also successful from the standpoint of quality and the addition of new areas covered.

While in 1975, between 85 and 90 percent of the country's population lived in areas where television service was received and for which purpose the system had 29 transmitters, in order to arrive at some 95 percent, it was necessary to increase the number to 55. In other words, the number of transmitters was nearly doubled because at this point, the areas not yet served are those with a low population density or small, isolated zones. But even in such zones, it was possible to extend the service except in certain instances.

The total number of transmitters purchased during the 5-year period was 33, of which 5 were used to replace an equal number that had been used for over 25 years. They were of American technology and for years, no spare parts had been available. The parts and components of these five were reserved to replace another 8 of the same technology still in use.

Other transmitters were used to complete both channels on the Isle of Youth, Guantanamo and Baracoa; at the Havana Libre Hotel, to improve reception in important areas of Plaza de la Revolucion; in Sandino, Cajalbana, Salon, Guines (only Channel 6), Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus, Nuevitas, Las Tunas, Bartolome Maso, Pilon, Chivirico and Yaguajay, the latter in the completion phase. At all these sites, it was necessary to build the buildings and antenna towers required.

Areas which in 1975 had absolutely no television service or which were inadequately served included Guane, Sandino, La Fe, Las Martinas, La Bajada, Mantua, Santa Lucia, La Esperanza, La Palma, La Coloma and Bahia Honda, in

Pinar del Rio; Guines (only Channel 6); Sancti Spiritus; Cienfuegos, Nuevitas, Tunas, Jobabo, Calixto, Manati and Puerto Padre, Las Tunas, Niquero, Media Luna, Campechuela, Yara, Bartolome Maso, Pilon and part of Manzanillo, in Granma; and Chivirico, Ocujal del Turquino and La Plata, in Santiago de Cuba. They now have both channels with optimum urban quality.

Another important task completed in this 5-year period, one which constitutes a success for our communications systems and workers in the sector, was that of providing all Channel 6 facilities with the proper equipment for transmission in colors. The channel now has such facilities from one end of the country to the other.

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CSO: 3010

ENTERPRISE AUTONOMY, PLANNED ECONOMY DISCUSSED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 12, 13, 14, 15 Aug 80

[Article by Felino Quesada, director of training of the SDPE [Economic Management and Planning System], JUCEPLAN [Central Planning Board], taken from CUESTIONES DE LA ECONOMIA PLANIFICADA]

[12 Aug 80, p 2]

[Text] The economic management and planning system (SDPE) is now entering its fourth year and it may be said that the principal mechanisms involved are now practically established. This year, 96 percent of all enterprises are operating using economic planning.

In years past, it has been necessary to carry out tasks which without any doubt demanded great efforts in order to achieve the level of success we have had in setting up the system, considering difficulties caused by the lack of trained technical personnel to handle such tasks, if we say quite rightly that it is still very early to harvest the fruits of the establishment of the system and if we objectively observe that this system is being set up with a historical background of economic management methods that are totally different from those now followed and summed up in the Central Report to the congress of our party, which states:

Our economic management has not been as efficient as it might have been. Economic management methods that have been applied were not the best possible ones. On the whole, administrative cadres do not have the necessary economic awareness, the necessary concern over matters having to do with costs and generally speaking, production efficiency.[1]

Despite these facts, we can now observe certain positive advances made by our cadres. In some enterprises, there is more concern over costs and economic management because they are not assigned resources they have not requested, resources that would fill their warehouses with inventories which would later fatten the list of idle products. Nevertheless, these results are still inadequate.

As stated in the resolution of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Central Committee:

These results are less satisfactory when examined from the standpoint of quality due to the problems that necessarily arise with any far-reaching change and in this accelerated case, in economic management given the existence of different levels of technical development, both material as well as human, in economic entities, as well as different degrees of our cadres' ability to assimilate, all of which requires a sustained effort in order to eliminate fundamental deficiencies revealed. /In this sense, it is of enormous importance for workers and economic management cadres to understand with ever greater clarity the fact that the mechanisms of the system are the ideal instruments for the correct management of the economy and that the application of their fundamental principles is unavoidable in the building of socialism./[2, 3]

This article deals with one of these inescapable principles in the practical application of economic planning, even though there are different opinions on the matter.

One of the basic principles of economic planning is that enterprises must /cover expenditures from their income/ and at the same time, /obtain a margin of profit./

At the present time, compliance with this principle is affected by existing prices, which in many cases are not representative of the average cost of work expended in a branch of the economy to produce an article. Such important types of production such as those of the sugar industry are not profitable under the current circumstances. Work is now underway on a price reform to resolve the basic questions that now arise in measuring the efficiency of our economy and consequently, in complying with this principle of economic planning.

Nevertheless, this does not mean that the limitations imposed on us by prices determine the impossibility of measuring efficiency. If this is so, why, if there are two enterprises that produce the same articles, can one have a higher cost per weight of production than the other? Both may be impossible to finance, but if, with the same production and prices, it is harder to meet the cost of one than the other, it is obvious that one is more inefficient than the other.

Let us take as an example the case of two enterprises with a similar production capacity, modern technology, producing the same product. Neither is costworthy. The cost per weight of production of one of them is 1.45 and that of the other is 1.36, according to actual 1978 figures. This example is given because it presents no differences of a technological character and the problem can be confined to management of the enterprise.

Many of our enterprise directors do not carry these analyses further, for they do not measure the results of their enterprises based on economic indicators, but only by compliance with the production plan, emphasizing the technical efficiency of the enterprise to such a point that they "see" matters relating to costs, productivity, profit, and so on, as being the province of the deputy economic director or that of the area he heads, not /the main activity of the enterprise, its raison d'etre /.

It is equally true that even the higher levels of the enterprises share the responsibility in this sense because they require more for production than for compliance with the plan as a whole. Our press even reflects completion of the plan based on compliance with a single category: production, rather than viewing the plan as a set of harmoniously integrated categories.

FOOTNOTES

1. Report of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee, to the First Congress of the party.

2. Resolution of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Central Committee.

3. Boldface type appearing in the article is that of the author.

[13 Aug 80, p 2]

[Text] Production is the basis of our very life, our economy, and higher organizations should ensure compliance with the production plan. However, it is not enough to require such compliance; rather, it is also necessary to oversee efficiency.

Maximum economic efficiency makes it possible for the same resources to be converted into more products, and such efficiency is measured by indicators such as productivity, costs, profits, profitability, and so on.

Another obvious reflection of this phenomenon at present is that in order to propose to reach higher levels of production or services, we always think of asking for more resources. Rarely is there concern for achieving greater efficiency, saving on raw materials, fuel, and so on, analyzing the question from a different angle, for it is not a matter of achieving more objectives on the basis of more resources. Rather, we must go further in the different variants in order to decide how to achieve more objectives, to what extent the needs of our economy and of our people can be met, based on the availability of a given amount of resources.

A typical case is the slow development we now have in the production of consumer goods from scraps or waste from production by national enterprises. There is not sufficient appreciation of the importance of these productions

in raising the consumption of our people and in improving figures on the enterprise's economic efficiency, for inasmuch as the waste or scrap was already considered in the cost of the main production, only additional costs in wages would be needed to produce items signifying additional income for the enterprise. In other words, greater production can be achieved with the same resources and consequently, efficiency is also better.

Improving enterprise efficiency means analyzing one of the problems having the greatest influence on our management and on the establishment of the SDPE: the enterprise's autonomy.

At the present time, most of the higher organizations of the enterprises exercise excessive control over the enterprises, control going beyond the current needs of the present phase of establishment of the SDPE and even violating legal provisions.

Article 3 of Decree 42, which establishes regulations for national enterprises, stipulates that:

The enterprise carries out its activities based on a plan and on the basis of economic planning. In general, it is to cover expenditures by income, while guaranteeing a margin of profit.

The enterprise enjoys economic, operational and functional autonomy under the orientation and direct administrative supervision of an organization of the Central Government Administration or a local organ of the People's Government.[1]

In defining the basic features of the socialist enterprise, the resolution of the congress which approved the economic management and planning system states the following: "...Relative independence that makes it possible to be differentiated from the remaining nuclei of the economy and that is that concretely expressed in a specific economic-operational autonomy in management."[2]

Consequently, it is worthwhile to stop to analyze what is meant by autonomy of enterprises, why it is necessary in the economy in order to achieve efficient management and what happens when this principle of the economic management and planning system is violated.

Enterprise autonomy does not mean that the enterprise acts in its own behalf and independently of socialist interests. It exists within the framework of the plan approved for the enterprise by the higher organizations, which it is obliged to carry out.

Its independence is manifested in the sphere of economic management, in the sphere of the administration of resources made available to it by the government and within the framework of the plan, for the purpose of achieving greater production objectives with a minimum of resources.

Recognizing this economic-operational independence of the enterprise, along with the planned and centralized direction exercised over the enterprise by the government, is the concrete manifestation of democratic centralism in economic activity, which creates great possibilities for the demonstration of initiative and interest of workers collectives in the most rational and overall utilization of resources for the purpose of expanding and improving production.

Economic planning represents a system of relations between society, its productive links and every individual producer -- that is, between the state, the workers collectives and every individual worker. This system of relations tries to coordinate the different interests existing in socialist society. The overall social interest of everyone, expressed by the socialist state, representing the entire working class, should coincide with the individual material interest of every worker. Once this agreement of interests is achieved, everything that is in the general social interest benefits and satisfies the individual material interest, and everything that stimulates the individual material interest benefits and satisfies the social interest.

Agreement of interests is achieved within the framework of the socialist enterprise, where one has a manifestation of the individual material inter- of every worker as the collective interest and where the is a convergence of the general social interest, expressed in the obligations which the state outlines for the collective through the indicators in the National Economic Plan.

This makes it possible to have a differentiation between the function of planning and that of the administration of resources. The main participant in planning is the state, as the representative of society as a whole, while the main protagonist in administration is the enterprise, as the representative of the particular interests of the workers collective that belong to it.

These are the reasons determining why the enterprise requires economic autonomy in the administration of resources made available to it in the form and ways it will use them to carry out the plan entrusted to it efficiently.

Otherwise, democratic centralism, the basic principle of the management of the socialist economy, with bureaucratic centralism, confusing the work of guidance and orientation with that of administration and management.

When, from a ministry, decisions are made that are the faculties and province of the enterprise and when those decisions are imposed on the enterprise, not only are the principles of the system and existing legislation being violated, inasmuch as no matter how reasonable and well-thought-out an administrative decision made by a ministry may be, it can never take the place of the collective brain of the enterprise workers in search of the best solution for successful completion of the plan. In addition, economic efficiency is also damaged.

FOOTNOTES

1. GACETA OFICIAL, regular edition 16, 4 June 1979.

2. Theses and resolutions of the First Congress of the party.

[14 Aug 80, p 2]

[Text] Questions like these are frequently heard at meetings with enterprise officials:

When are we going to have actual enterprises? When will we have autonomy in the enterprises? When will we be able to make decisions in our enterprise? Enterprise officials could repeat many such questions concerning these problems.

The questions deserve thought and analysis by all those involved in the management of our economy, but especially by the very officials of the enterprises.

It is not enough for enterprise autonomy to be legally established. It must be demanded and complied with.

Who is in a better position to insist on these rights, to demand compliance with what has been stipulated, than enterprise officials?

Let us provide a real example with complete objectivity. The National Bank of Cuba recently drafted a report published under the title "Problems in Establishing the Economic Management and Planning System Detected Through Bank Credit." The report is a case of an obvious expression of a violation of enterprise autonomy and the failure on the part of enterprise officials to insist on their own rights.

The provincial delegation of the ministry over the enterprise of which we are speaking did not have sufficient budgetary resources to pay wages of the delegation for the first half of June and therefore took out cash in the enterprise's name. The amount of the withdrawal was 80,000 pesos. The enterprise is subject to economic planning and at the time of the operation, had loans due amounting to 847,200 pesos.

Could the delegation have committed this violation if enterprise officials had opposed it? Obviously not, because enterprise officials had every right to deny such an order and furthermore, had the duty to deny it, inasmuch as the withdrawal not only constituted a violation of economic-financial discipline, but in addition, harmed its own interests because the action increased its debt by entailing more credits plus the payment of bank interests. In other words, its economic management was affected.

Other cases involving violations of enterprise officials and failure of officials to insist on rights have been seen at plenary meetings for inspection of the economic management and planning system, when enterprise officials have stated that they did not declare idle resources or did not sign economic contracts because their higher organization had ordered them not to do so.

None of these orders has any legal validity because they violate what has been stipulated by organizations higher up in the hierarchy, but in addition, they run counter to the interests of the enterprises and society. If the enterprise does not declare idle inventory, if such inventory is not placed on sale, if such inventory is not placed on the market, it will have to be financed by credit. It will have to pay interests, which hurts its contribution to the budget and in the future, the material incentives supplied to workers. What is even worse, large amounts of resources remain static when their immobility harms the interests of society out of respect for an order and direction violating its rights.

If the enterprise does not sign contracts for the sale of production, it may produce products that no one needs, accumulate inventories of finished products for which there is no market, making it necessary to resort to borrowing, for if production is not marketed, the enterprise's own financial resources will be exhausted and loaned resources will have to be used. If contracts are not signed with suppliers, it will not have a guaranteed supply or any right to file claims when such supplies are not received.

Let us look at another example of how enterprise autonomy is violated and how officials come to be guilty of a lack of discipline, with the resultant failure on the part of enterprise officials to demand respect for their own rights.

At the national meeting for inspection of the economic management and planning system, it was reported that 65.9 percent of all budgeted enterprises and units in our country provide systematic information not envisioned in the National Statistical Information System (SIEN) or in the Complementary Statistical Information System (SIEC).

The State Statistics Committee recently made an audit of 403 budgeted enterprises and units for the purpose of make a further analysis of this aspect in order to describe the existing situation and back the adoption of measures for its elimination. The audit obtained very interesting data.

The average number of unofficial forms issued by every budgeted enterprise or unit is 22. These forms that are not officially approved represent 136.8 percent of forms approved by the SIEC, while only 75.9 percent of the forms approved by the SIEC are used.

[15 Aug 80, p 2]

[Text] We have pointed out only a few details to illustrate this situation but one might also ask: What is the real use of so much demand for information which has a social cost in wages and material expenditures? What is worse, given the small technical work force available, can an enterprise overwhelmed by such a volume of information really go deeply into an analysis of its management?

Our opinion is that it is materially impossible to do so and yet, these analyses are of great usefulness and importance to the enterprise's economy so that it may detect its mistakes and errors and adopt measures to improve economic management.

Comrade Humberto Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, referred to these violations in his address before the closing session of the national plenary meeting for inspection of the economic management and planning system: "Naturally, many cases are violations committed by (the enterprises) (NB) [sic] because of orders from the higher organization or next immediate political organization."[1]

Agreeing with this accurate appraisal, we believe that there is also a failure on the part of enterprise officials to insist on their own rights.

The enterprise is completely justified in not providing statistical information not contained in any of the official systems. Consequently, no one can require that the information be offered because not to give it is in compliance with established discipline. At any rate, anyone requesting or demanding such information is the person in violation of economic-financial discipline.

This right of the enterprise is established in Article 45 of the General Regulations governing state enterprises, which states: "The enterprise guarantees the presentation of forms established by the National Statistical Information System and the Complementary Statistical Information System for supervision of execution of its technical-economic plan, as well as established financial reports, and guarantees the authenticity and veracity of information based on existing methods and in compliance with established deadlines."[2]

This means that the enterprise is required to guarantee this and only this information to those referred to in the article in question.

In order to be fair in our appraisals, we must not fail to say that the lack of autonomy is often manifested from the very time when the plan is executed because it includes indicators and directions damaging to enterprise autonomy. Such indicators should be autonomous in nature since this is part of the enterprise's management in complying with its obligations to the state. When these indicators are "lowered" upon orders, enterprise efficiency is being predetermined. What should be decided further down is being decided

higher up and what is worse, the enterprise cannot answer for these inefficient results because it did not make the decision.

In general, this statement is valid in speaking of enterprise autonomy in order to require that the enterprise comply with its obligations. In order to require that it fulfill them efficiently, the independence that planning demands must be provided. Enterprises must be given the powers conferred on them in our legislation.

In order to require that a duty be done, one must recognize the rights and powers provided in order to do so. Enterprise autonomy is its right; efficient compliance with the plan is its duty.

Let us require compliance with the duty and grant the right, providing a guarantee that every individual, every level involved in the chain of economic management may satisfactorily meet his or its obligations.

Economic planning requires and demands that the enterprise have autonomy and independence in order to carry out its management. As long as enterprises do not have such autonomy, we cannot guarantee that economic planning will be established and operate in the economic life of our country.

FOOTNOTES

1. Humberto Perez Gonzalez: "Conclusions of the National Plenary Meeting for Inspection of the SDPE." Published by JUCEPLAN, February 1979.

2. GACETA OFICIAL, regular edition 16 of 4 June 1979.

11,464
CSO: 3010

HAVANA WAREHOUSES ABOUT TO OVERFLOW WITH MERCHANDISE

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 22 Aug 80 pp 46-49

[Article by Gregorio Hernandez]

[Text] The possibility that the port of Havana may be inundated with merchandise overflowing from transit warehouses, with the consequent adverse effect on the rate at which ships arriving at the port are unloaded, and the results that could come about in terms of demurrages and payments in foreign reserves, has caused great concern. This concern has been translated into effective measures to reverse the situation.

What is the cause of this no longer potential danger? It is the fact that the unloading of the ships in the capital port must be done simultaneously with the removal of merchandise from the warehouses. The most obvious sign of this problem is the inventories on hand, which amount to more than 165,000 tons (the permissible amount is 80,000 tons). Thus, the port now holds more than twice the amount of goods permitted by its capacity for storage. As we write these words, 23 ships are unloading in port while 13 are anchored in the bay, which makes a total of 36 in the Havana bay. One thing is certain: in its technical-economic plan for this time of the year, the port has overshot its target by more than 100,000 tons, because more ships have arrived in port than was predicted for the first 7 months of the year.

During the months of June and July the average tonnage unloaded has ascended to 381,000 tons per month, which yields a daily average of 14,600 tons.

We might add that the port has the personnel, facilities and equipment to be able to work 24 hours a day. So what is hindering the removal of goods from the warehouses? To date everything indicates that the organizations and enterprises scheduled to receive the cargo coming from abroad have not fully joined in the effort being made by the other sectors that make up the well-known chain of port-transportation-economy in this country. However, we should point out that there have been very favorable responses to the Party's appeal in Havana, particularly on the part of those receiving the most goods from abroad.

Another factor in the saturation of merchandise is the new investment in the domestic economy that has not yet been executed, but that has led to the shipment of raw materials for the implementation of projects. These materials are stored in the port for a long time because the organizations in question have no place to store them. These--and others, of course--are the main problems affecting the effort to clean up port warehouses.

So how do we carry out this proposal?

The party leadership in the province of Havana City, along with all the other links in the chain, has drawn up a plan that is already underway. By October of this year, there should be no more than 80,000 tons of merchandise in the port's warehouses; and a little later, by December, to salute the Party's Second Congress, there should be a stable amount of not more than 60,000 tons.

In accordance with this goal, every week there are check-up meetings to determine what progress has been made in the removal of goods and the unloading of ships. If existing solutions have not been sufficient, changes are made, and commitments are made for the following week.

This reporter, for the purpose of providing a wide-ranging and objective report on the progress of the plan for decongesting the warehouses and port areas, interviewed various leaders of the sectors that make up the port-transportation-domestic economy chain, as well as truckdrivers, warehouse supervisors, etc., in order to find out how this plan is put into practice.

What the Port Says

Guillermo Aguiar, assistant director of the port, tells us about the task of removing goods from the area: "It is obvious," he tells us, "that the largest receivers of goods have responded favorably to the Party's plea, although some have still not done so, especially when it is a question of receiving goods at their warehouses during the afternoon shift.

"One factor which also plays a role is the lack of adequate trucks to haul the goods. The result is that rotation does not take place at the rate desired. Until now the rotation of the means of transportation is 1.5 trips per day, and the goal is to achieve 2.5 trips. This will enable us to meet the targets proposed for October and December.

"The problem that has not yet been solved is that the warehouses should receive goods during the afternoon shift, which would boost productivity in the port, because more than 65 percent of the cargo comes out during the morning shift.

"We would like to stress," he added, "that with the means available to the port of Havana we have achieved a high level of productivity in the unloading of ships, and satisfactory efficiency in general.

"We can also add that the Port Expediting Enterprise (EXPEDIPORT) is wisely coordinating its efforts with the domestic economy. For that purpose there are daily meetings with all the people who have to do with the removal of merchandise to discuss the problems and the immediate measures to be taken to overcome them. Experience has shown that these meetings should be held in each of the port units, with the attendance of all parties involved in this aspect of the economy.

"In addition, every day the port authorities meet with directors of enterprises that are involved in the port-transportation-domestic economy chain. We stress that the linking of transportation by port zones has allowed us to achieve a rotation of 1.8 trips, instead of the old average of 1.5.

"Getting back to the warehouses, we would like to point out that when they receive merchandise only in the morning, the objective of rotating trucks cannot be attained, much less the reduction of inventories in the port's transit warehouses. This has a serious impact on the unloading of ships, with all the adverse consequences.

"The port is also coming to grips with the problem of the direct unloading of chemicals. Their documentation must be on time and correct in order for them to be removed properly; delays in this documentation lead to losses of foreign reserves for the nation.

"If existing levels of organization are maintained at the port, and the rate of removal is increased in the domestic economy, high rates of ship unloading can also be maintained, thereby avoiding long waits in port and the consequent loss of foreign reserves due to demurrage.

"We would like to point out," he concluded, "that the port has productive reserves that can increase the rate of unloading, based on adequate coordination and organization with the external elements; the best example of this can be seen in the unloading that took place in June and July, which amounted to more than 100,000 tons of goods."

EXPEDIPORT Talks

This time we talked to Gabriel Roqueta, assistant director of the Port Expediting Enterprise, whose responsibility is the coordination of the departure of all merchandise from the perimeter of the port of Havana.

"In the case of EXPEDIPORT," he indicated, "we have made considerable improvements in the coordination of the different elements, that is, domestic economy, port and transportation. An example of this is that during the month of July 51,350 tons more than in June were removed from warehouses, for a total of 318,071. In comparison with July 1979, 152,858 more tons were handled. Here is where EXPEDIPORT comes in: it must establish the coordination with the different elements of the chain.

"Another fundamental issue is the fact that the domestic economy is unloading goods in its warehouses much faster than before, which has enabled us to achieve a 1.5 rotation figure for trucks carrying local cargo. Another factor in these achievements has been distribution, the OPE-2 (documents that the domestic agencies must submit to authorize the removal of merchandise stored at the port)."

Transportation Effort

We talked with Rafael Baro, director of the Havana Trucking Enterprise, who informed us that "the enterprise has committed itself to removing 8,000 tons of general cargo per day from the port of Havana, 1,600 tons of raw materials for fertilizers, 2,000 tons of grain and 50 tons of mineral coal for the city of Havana, as well as 800 tons for the province of Havana. This makes a total of 12,450 tons a day.

"The current plan is for 10,900 tons, to be raised later to 12,450, an increase of 1,550 tons.

"The first thing we are doing to reach this goal is improving the technical capacity of the equipment, both tractors and trailers and semitrailers. In addition, we have created a new organization in traffic operations in order to attain better utilization of the static capacity of the trucks, and better use of the resources devoted to those ends.

"In order to carry out this plan, we need a rotation of 2.5 per trip per truck, to raise the figure from the current 1.4 and 1.5 per daily trip per truck. If we achieve this, the trucks will have greater productivity, and will enable the enterprise to reduce the time when the truck is occupied in loading and unloading. The result will be reduced waiting time.

"We would also like to say that receiving has improved a great deal in the warehouses of the domestic economy, but a greater effort is required; they must open their doors even at night from Monday through Sunday.

"Parallel to the work of the Havana trucks lies the need to make a greater effort in unloading railroad cars, which are an important link in the chain."

Opinions of Truckdrivers and Warehousemen

Conrado Garcia, a driver at the Jose Maria Perez unit base of the Havana Trucking Enterprise, says, "Here I am waiting to unload 24 tons of steel bars at Warehouse 11 of the Central Metal Enterprise in Wajay, which is under the jurisdiction of the State Committee for Technical and Material Supply. Sometimes our problem is that the Central Metal Enterprise trucks have to load first to make their distributions, and since there are no more people or equipment, we have to wait for them to finish before we can be unloaded. Another factor is that my enterprise sends a lot of vehicles to unload in the same place, which causes too many delays. I remember one time

when there were 18 trucks ahead of me to be unloaded. Now my rotation is one or two trips at the most. That also depends on the time spent loading in the port, and finally unloading at the warehouses."

Mauricio Castro, manager of Warehouse 2 of the Central Metal Enterprise (ECEME) in Wajay: "It has been proven that the problem of rotation lies in the lack of a normal cycle for the entry of equipment. Secondly, there is inadequate planning by the ports other than Havana, such as Mariel, Cardenas, Matanzas, Nuevitas and Santiago de Cuba. That means that any of these ports will send us indiscriminately a given amount of cargo that runs counter to the planning in the port of Havana.

"This warehouse has two work shifts, and for example, yesterday 13 August 17 trucks were unloaded, and 21 were loaded. Our capacity depends on the flow of equipment."

Lucas Calderon, drayman for Havana Trucking: "Here at Antillana de Acero it's first come first served. Sometimes we have trouble with the cranes, because it goes faster when the two unloading cranes work at once, so we have to make more trips. Sometimes we do up to three runs a day, especially when there are night shifts at the Havana port."

Ernesto Diaz, chief of the Empresa Antillana de Acero warehouse, in El Cotorro: "We give priority to the transportation from the port. If there are problems, the ones suffering the most delay are the trucks carrying nationally produced scrap iron. We have problems with the cranes, but we are always trying to overcome them. Here we unload a daily average of 1,000 tons of scrap iron, cast iron and other raw materials for the iron and steel industry. We are aware that the imported raw materials must be given special treatment."

Ricardo Prieto, driver of Unit 3 of Havana Trucking: "We are unloading at Unit 208, a food warehouse belonging to the Food Products Enterprise of the Ministry of Domestic Trade. If the truck is not unloaded rapidly, its rotation is affected. For example, we arrived today, 14 August at 0900 hours; now it is 1500 hours and we are still here. Sure, you have to understand that they have their problems too."

Paulo Perez, driver of Unit 3 of Havana Trucking: "I am hauling 25 tons of soap which I loaded at the railroad yard. From there they sent me to Unit 203 of the Ministry of Domestic Trade (MINCIN), where they informed me that the cargo was not for that warehouse. It was really for Unit 208, and there they told me there was no way I could unload today, 14 August."

Aracelio Torres, driver at the Guines Base of Havana Trucking: "Since yesterday, 13 August I have been at Unit 208 of the MINCIN Wholesale Food Enterprise. I am hauling 14 tons of bell pepper puree. Today, at 1500 hours on 14 August, they have only unloaded palletized trucks. At Unit 205 as well, Guines vehicles (three of them) took 3 days to unload. I am in about second place in the port in terms of removal of goods, but I have not been able

to do that because I have been waiting here at this warehouse since 0530 this morning, 14 August. If they had unloaded us, we would be en route to Guines with 14 tons of merchandise from the port of Havana."

Final Note

At press time here at BOHEMIA, inventories in the Havana warehouses have been reduced to 131,594 tons, which shows the results that can be obtained from coordinating with the different links in the port-transportation-domestic economy chain, under the guidance of the provincial leadership of the Party in the city of Havana.

Salute to Second Party Congress

The Havana City Party, in conjunction with all the elements of the chain, has drawn up a plan for removal of goods that has already been put into practice. By October there should be no more than 80,000 tons of merchandise stored at the port of Havana. By December, when the Second Party Congress is to be held, the important event will be commemorated by maintaining an inventory of no more than 60,000 tons.

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TRUCK TRANSPORT AFFECTED BY LACK OF SPARE PARTS

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 22 Aug 80 pp 16-18, 21-23

[Article by Gregorio Hernandez]

[Text] This report will deal with an aspect of motor transportation that is essential to the nation's economic pace. We are referring to trucking, a commercial activity which covers the entire country.

The Trucking Enterprise was founded in August 1960, and brought together a considerable number of vehicles of all kinds to be used for those purposes. The vehicles had come from various firms that had been intervened in or nationalized. This enterprise fell under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Transportation.

There are four integral bases in this enterprise: Western, Central, Eastern and National. They are termed integral because each has its own administrative or managerial structure, plus the necessary garages and operations to solve any transportation support needs.

This enterprise has a payroll of 5,340 workers, 2,719 of whom are drivers, the basic workers.

The Trucking Enterprise's fleet includes a wide range of equipment, including straight trucks, tractor trailers, semitrailers, forklifts and other specialized vehicles. Commercially, they are known as Nissan, Fiat, Pegaso, and Kraz. There are refrigerator trucks, Taino semitrailers and others, for a total of more than 2,500 vehicles.

The Trucking Enterprise transports raw materials, processed goods, machinery, heavy equipment, prefabricated structures, spare parts, refrigerated meat, retail goods, . . .

Goods are transported from the door of the sending warehouse to the door of the receiving warehouse. The most frequent customers of this service are the State Committee for Technical and Material Supply, the Ministries of Construction, Foreign Commerce, Basic Industry, Food, and the Port Expediting Enterprise (EXPEDIPORT). These organizations account for about 85 percent of the total volume transported by the enterprise.

Considering the economic importance of this activity, we would like to stress its vital role in the uninterrupted development of the production and reproduction process of the national economy. It is responsible for moving raw materials, building materials, means of production and consumer goods to the places where they are needed.

The traffic produced by this sector represents 64.5 percent of motor transportation by the public services of the Ministry of Transportation.

The enterprise now has 36 million pesos in basic units, of which 83.7 percent are transportation units and equipment.

In 1979 there was a 5 percent increase in the cost per peso of production with relation to the two preceding years. That is, in 1977 and 1978 that cost was 0.91, and in 1979 it was 0.96.

The rise in the cost per peso of production is the result of a series of internal and external factors that will be studied in this report.

The Trucking Enterprise has always been considered by economic planners to be an experimental undertaking, falling within the application of the principles, records and bases of the Economic Management and Planning System (SDPE).

A recent study of the degree to which the system has been implemented showed some shortcomings, including the high amortization rate that accounts for about 4.5 million pesos of the enterprise's operational costs.

The Trucking Enterprise was selected in 1979 for the formation of economic stimulation funds; the funds were not formed because the necessary indicators for mercantile production (in this case, covering transported cargo and traffic produced) were not met.

In all fairness, we must point out that while 1980 got off to a bad start, by April one of the required indicators had been met: transported cargo; the rest is expected to be completed between the second and third quarters.

While on the subject of economic information, we would like to mention the existence of a vigorous vanguard movement of truckdrivers, which is based on the participation of all workers in socialist emulation.

Translated into concrete terms, this means 1,448 voluntary runs valued at 349,963 pesos, and a production of 10.9 million kilometer tons in 1979.

Given this overview of the fundamental characteristics of the enterprise and its management, we are going to explore some of the deficiencies that plague it.

One example is deficient national organization, resulting in an inadequate control of the moving fleet.

Backlogs in the trucks' departure schedule are another problem which leads to delays in the rotation of vehicles.

There are also delays in unloading, which in turn cause vehicles to arrive late at the final warehouse, with a consequent increase in the number of days required for rotation.

There has been some evidence of a lack of discipline among the platform personnel, which leads to longer vehicle rotation cycles. Another factor in this phenomenon is the lack of supervision.

There is also insufficient attention to truckdrivers in the interior of the country, because of the lack of lodgings and, in some cases, inadequate facilities in the lodgings that do exist.

Moreover, there are problems with the engagement of these services with the hotel enterprises.

The vehicles have a low rate of availability due to the lack of spare parts for components and the inefficient use of manpower in the garages.

Another factor hindering efficiency of service is the high rate of breakdowns on the road, and the unavailability of towtrucks equipped to deal with these cases. Of course there is also the fact that the vehicles are not ready for loading at the assigned time, which is the responsibility of the users.

Now that we have mentioned the internal factors, we will go on to discuss the main external causes of problems in the Trucking Enterprise.

First of all there is the delay in the time involved in loading and unloading. In 1979 this factor resulted in heavy losses in the handling of tonnage; there was an increase of 3 hours in the waiting time for loading over the standard travel time. The blame obviously lies with the organizations that use the service; they should take steps to eradicate this problem.

Another external deficiency concerns the filling out of the order for loading and unloading. The driver presents that document at the place where loading and unloading take place, and the person in charge of that area is supposed to note the time when the vehicle arrived, the waiting time, the time required for loading or unloading, and finally the date and time at which the vehicle leaves the place.

But there are warehouse officials who not only do not write down the appropriate times on that document, but sign blank documents, placing the company's seal on the papers and returning them to the drivers. Obviously, this fraudulent behavior is harmful to the country's economy.

With regard to supply problems, the State Committee for Technical and Material Supply has fulfilled only 68 percent of the plan covering the first quarter of 1980 for the Trucking Enterprise. In 1979 only 45 percent of the allotted spare parts were received.

Another serious problem of an external nature is insufficient supplies of parts for components. As a result of this shortage, 1,797 components are awaiting repair at this time.

During the course of our visits to different bases we learned that of 284 items that are essential for the repair of oil pumps, starter motors, alternators, fuel injection pumps, hydraulic pumps, pressure plates, water pumps, etc., only 44 have been received. This is only about 15 percent of the number of items needed.

A common example of this situation is the following: When a vehicle in one of the provinces suffers damage to a component such as an alternator, the driver has to come to Havana to look for the part, taking up 1 or 2 days of the run, because the towtruck which aids the vehicle on the road does not have the supplies to repair it. To this we must add the waiting time for the repair, plus the time of the return trip. The result is that the vehicle broken down in the provinces must wait several days for an alternator. It has been estimated that the lack of parts has meant the unavailability of about 20 percent of the installed capacity of the transportation sector.

Incidentally, we feel that the opinions of the workers in the field, those who are directly involved in production or the rendering of services in the Trucking Enterprise, are very valuable. For this reason we interviewed a group of them, representing the basic trades involved in this activity. Here is what they have to say:

Casimiro Rodriguez, Western Base driver: "We have a lot of problems on the road. We get to the garages and there is no fuel. Sometimes they give us 5 or 10 gallons of fuel to get from one province to the next, which sometimes interferes with the proper operation of the equipment on the road. In addition, there is the fear that the thing will break down for lack of lubricant or fuel. If the vehicle breaks down, the driver has to find someone to lend him a bit of fuel, and go on that way until the end of the run. The domestic economy results in a lot of delays in loading and unloading. Pinar del Rio is where the unloading is fastest."

Felix Perez, Western Base driver: "Here at the base one of the problems is getting tarpaulins and rope. Sometimes the trucks have to delay their departure because they have to wait for other trucks to come in so they can borrow their tarps and ropes. Along the route we have problems with tires because they can only be repaired in Havana, even if the truck is clear out in Oriente or Pinar del Rio, for example. This means that sometimes a vehicle waiting for a tire has to stay put for up to 2 or 3 days. We also have trouble with the lights; if one goes out on the road, there is no place in the interior where it can be replaced."

Esteban Fernandez, Western Base mechanic: "In 1979 we had a lot of problems in the garage because of the lack of spare parts; there was also a shortage of mechanic's tools, and insufficient organization of the work areas in the

garages. Later the appropriate authorities set to the task of solving the problems we have in the garage, and they achieved positive results. The implementation of payment according to yield and the arrival this year of various spare parts for major and minor components (mainly engine parts) really helped in this area. The problem we have is not being able to get gear boxes."

Lazaro Brieva, chief of the machine shop of the Western Base: "This shop has five lathes, one milling machine, one planing machine, and one crankshaft grinder. Here we produce about 40,000 parts a year, all for Nissan equipment. Our main production right now is concentrated on transmission parts, because ever since the complete plan was received in 1976 we haven't been able to get them. The transmission parts that are manufactured and repaired in the machine shop have been turned out with an extraordinary effort, because they are extremely complex and all require special machinery for their manufacture, machinery which we do not have.

"Through innovations and initiative among the shop workers, we have managed to maintain an active fleet of 327 trucks at the base.

"In addition, we need to modernize the shop with adequate machinery in order to get what we need. We must have machines such as universal gear tooth cutters, vertical cutters, universal boring machines, induction heat treatment machines. . .

"We can add that the plan is being fulfilled in terms of volume and quantity, but not in quality. The transmissions that are repaired with the parts produced at the shop only last half as long as they should, which is 96,000 kilometers."

Andres Gonzalez, Central Base driver: "At the Expeditrans agencies, when we arrive in the afternoon we have to stay over until the next day because they are closed. For example, the one in Guaimaro is closed on Saturdays at 1100 hours and does not open until Monday. This is an express rig that works 24 hours a day, and with this situation it is out of commission much of the time. The same thing happens in Placetas, Cabaiguan, Florida. . . Also, this waiting time affects the linkage system."

Miguel Perez, Central Base driver: "The problem of delays in loading and unloading is the fault of the different enterprises, which do not have personnel for this task. This affects transportation by lengthening the rotation cycle."

Fausto Carbonell, Central Base driver: "What I am most concerned about are the fuel problems, because on the highway we are severely limited by the unavailability of fuel. The cargoes we carry are delayed a long time at the Expeditrans centers. At the end of the week, on Saturday, we have to stay put until Monday."

Placido Garcia, Central Base lathe operator: "As problems arise, we come to grips with them and solve them. We have some shortages of raw materials, such as different sized dowel pins and different qualities of metal. We also have a production plan that involves maintaining all the equipment owned by the base, which is fulfilled within the limits of our capabilities."

Isidro Segura, Central Base mechanic: "Our main difficulties are the work tools and equipment that are lacking. There is also a parts problem, and we have some equipment out of commission for that reason. The mechanic sees that a piece of equipment is working, and he is concerned because that machinery affects transportation if a truck has to stop for repairs. We cannot say that the linkage program is being tackled as it should be, because working conditions do not keep pace with quotas, partly due to the very problem of spare parts."

All the deficiencies listed and described by this journalist, for the most part, along with the opinions of the workers, were taken to the enterprise and the integral base authorities. Their responses indicate a responsible concern and a desire to solve the problems.

Some of them, which we understand to be the most important, are summed up here in the conclusion of this report:

The enterprise is trying to achieve a viable national-scale organization that will meet the needs of this activity in all regions so as to solve the problems facing the vehicles in the provinces.

Within this organization a towtruck will be stationed permanently in each region, and equipment will be repaired in local shops. The only thing left to do would be establishing a radio communications network that would link the towtrucks; we were informed that this issue is in the process of being solved.

The delays in departure will be eliminated with the implementation of the new schedule and with the organization and disciplinary measures taken against drivers who do not obey the schedule. Delays in unloading will also be taken care of with the establishment of a reception center that will expedite hauling. It will coordinate all the warehouses by phone before a truck is sent to be unloaded. In addition, each base will have a number of drivers on duty to guarantee action at the time necessary in case the driver assigned to the vehicle is absent.

In addition, under Decree Law 32, the enterprise has consulted with the union office and has drawn up a draft disciplinary code for all personnel, including workers on the platforms, in shops, and those in administrative and management services.

The lodging network requires serious investments. However, we have learned that there have been visits and coordination with the provincial enterprises

in order to improve the service to the truckdrivers. It is recognized that this task will not be completely accomplished until the National Freeway is finished, a project which envisions the construction of motels for drivers in different places along the route.

The low availability of trucks is the most critical problem facing the Trucking Enterprise. In order to alleviate the situation work is being done in several directions, and one of the projects undertaken is to manufacture and repair parts at a rate of 1,200 units per month, and to repair and maintain batteries at a rate of just under 200 units a month, despite the limitation and low level of technological development in the enterprise.

It is also undeniable that the low utilization of manpower is a problem in the bases and units. We have learned that one of the aspects being studied is the raising of standards at the appropriate levels, and another factor is absolute control over work quality.

Approximately 47,000 hours of work are lost every month because of vehicles that break down on the highway. This is due to several factors: lack of spare parts for repairing the vehicles or their components, deficient work in the shops, etc.

In order to improve this state of affairs, plans are underway to practice quality control in the intermediate phases of repairs.

Having summed up the measures taken and to be taken to eliminate shortcomings in the transportation of cargo, we also wanted to know what the enterprise has in mind for future development.

In the short and medium term, they are:

--Consolidate a structure that responds to the needs and nature of the highway service in order to bring about better control over the operation of vehicles and the administration of platform personnel, as well as the analysis and improvement of the enterprise's management structure in light of the needs of the new economic planning and management system.

--Completion of the social and production projects which are required by the bases and shops to further normal development and reproduction.

--Development and improvement of the means of economic control and analysis in conjunction with the SDPE and the domestic economic calculation.

--Extensive and intensive utilization of the productive capacity of shops in maintainence, repairs and production, implementing and training second work shifts and, when conditions so require, third shifts as well.

--Achievement of an annual growth rate of 10 percent in the volume of production during the 5-year period from 1981 to 1985, in order to meet the demand for transportation of that period.

--Construction of two integral bases to guarantee the material and technical elements necessary for the utilization of the equipment that will come on line during the 5-year period.

--More intensive utilization of manpower, and its redistribution for the purpose of making the systems for linking wages and yield more objective and productive as an intensive method of increasing production and productivity.

--Standardization of the fleets by base.

--Reorganization and rationalization of the enterprise's operations, setting up new departure schedules, control mechanisms and adequate management, and introducing combined traffic and systems for hitching and unhitching.

--Development of manpower training, indispensable for meeting the needs of the enterprise's production plan.

--Supervision and guarantee of compliance with the agreements reached regarding schedules for loading and unloading vehicles.

--Study of the system for control and analysis of operational management for the purpose of eradicating existing deficiencies.

--Implement, through adequate selection of indicators, a system of emulation at the bases and units, involving all workers in the development of the enterprise's tasks, with a view to fulfilling the technical-economic plan and increasing general efficiency.

This is as far as we have gotten in our work, in which we have tried to remain objective.

We promise to return to the field of trucking within a reasonable period of time to observe the progress of the projects and to see to what extent the deficiencies have been overcome, in the interest, naturally, of national needs.

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STANDARDIZATION OF SUGAR INDUSTRY EXPLAINED

Havana ATAC in Spanish Jan-Feb 80 pp 32-37

[Article by Magaly Betancourt, head of Directorate of Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control]

[Text] There is no sphere of human activity that is not related to standardization because it affects the interests of persons of all ages and professions, enabling them to work and live.

From the very dawn of mankind, different forms of writing have been preserved but each one is internally standardized by all the nations and persons who use them. At the same time, there is a slow but constant process aimed at the unification and replacement of the different alphabets, which allows persons of different nationalities to seek advice.

Archeologists and scientists in different areas have helped to discover many of the secrets of ancient civilizations, including those having to do with crops.

For many years, scientists were unable to learn anything about the special conditions surrounding the emergence and disappearance of cities in Central America that were abandoned by their inhabitants. In those places, there existed standards for living conditions, the construction of new cities, the cultivation of corn and other plants and for the movement of the population to other sites, where everything would begin all over again following a norm. It is even thought that the standards may have been written down.

Historians commonly point to the construction of the pyramids in ancient Egypt as an example of engineering activity in the field of standardization. The stones used in the construction of the pyramids had regularly determined dimensions; otherwise, it would have been impossible to guarantee the regular geometric form of the pyramids and their long preservation. Consequently, the use of anything other than what had been established was prohibited.

And yet, despite this background, it was not until the beginning of the Industrial Revolution (last half of the 19th century) that standardization became an irreplaceable tool so that modern industry could be organized and development. In other words, it became a technique.

What is standardization?

It is the activity which established and sets up rules for the purpose of organizing a specific activity for the benefit and with the participation of all those involved, in particular in order to contribute to an improvement in the management of the national economy.

Standardization is based on proven results of science and technology and is one of the foundations of current development, meaning that it will have to be maintained at all times, in harmony with progress. Its main objectives are the following:

To improve the quality of production and services and ensure their proper level; to contribute to the growing needs of the population, helping achieve a proper adjustment of those needs and the real possibilities of the economy; to help accelerate technical scientific progress, increase the efficiency of social production and work productivity, including technical and management work; and to help create the conditions required in order to develop the exploitation of products responding to the requirements of the international market.

In our country, the socialization of the resources of production has made it possible to raise standardization to the level of government, which offers possibilities of implementing the most advanced scientific and technical solutions by legal means.

The most important feature of this activity is the active role which it plays in the management of the national economy, which is expressed in the planned activity of organizations, enterprises and organizations in the establishment and setting up of standards and other obligatory documents aimed at accelerating technical progress, increasing the productivity of social work and improving the quality of production and services.

What is a standard?

A standard is a fundamental standardizing technical document resulting from standardization work and approved for a competent activity.

Based on its level of approval and the range of its application, the following categories of standards are established:

Category	Abbrev.
Cuban Standard (State Standard of Cuba)	NC
Branch Standard	NR
Enterprise Standard	NE

Standardization in Cuba

The first attempts at this activity in our country go back to the year 1937 in the Cuban Engineering Company, but it is a fact that with the triumph of

the Revolution in 1959, standardization practically did not exist. Standardization began to make its effects felt mainly in those private industries whose organization and technology had been established by foreign interests and a majority of which were subsidiaries of American companies.

Since the triumph of the Revolution, the first work of the NMCC was organized with the Ministry of Industry before being transferred later to the Institute of Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control, which became responsible for the centralized handling of these activities.

By virtue of Law 1323, the State Standardization Committee (CEN) was set up as the organ in charge of directing, executing and supervising the application of state and government policy on standardization, metrology and quality control, and the State Construction Committee (CEC) was given powers over national management of standardization in branches having to do with construction projects, assembly and the building materials industry.

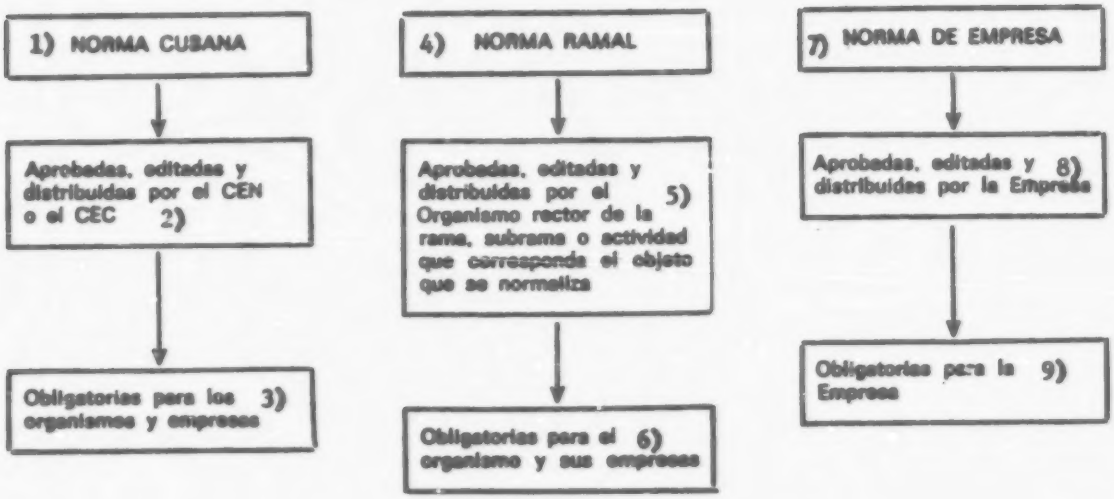
The National System of Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control (SNNMCC) began to be work out based on what had been established in the Programmatic Platform of the Communist Party of Cuba and made up of the specific elements of standardization, metrology and quality control, as well as general elements common to the three activities, such as planning, inspection and the technical and professional training and advancement of cadres.

Application in Sugar Industry

This activity had its predecessor in the Standardization and Metrology Group of the former ONLAC [expansion unknown], although it should be emphasized that the origins of standardization work go back to the time of the Ministry of Industry (1961) when systematic contacts were established with the Directorate of Standards and Metrology which was included in that now defunct organization.

This group devoted its efforts to disseminating the activity systematically and periodically to certain fundamental dependencies of the organization (Directorate of Technology, Maintenance, Product Delivery, Projects and Mechanical Production Enterprise). The tasks performed by these dependencies were all put under the Standardization Plan of the Ministry of the Sugar Industry.

With the establishment of Law 1323 in 1976, which set the general structure of the central state administration, the Directorate of Normalization, Metrology and Quality Control was created. It has a Normalization Department whose responsibility it is to direct, advise and oversee the drafting, revision and establishment of standardizing technical documents (standards or standardizing instructions) in the organization and its enterprises, since because these jobs are specialized, they have to be carried out by technicians most closely related to the activity or product to be standardized.



Key:

1. Cuban standard
2. Approved, published and distributed by the CEN or the CEC
3. Obligatory for organizations and enterprises
4. Branch standard
5. Approved, published and distributed by the head organization of the branch, subbranch or activity corresponding to the product being standardized
6. Obligatory for the organization and its enterprises
7. Enterprise standard
8. Approved, published and distributed by the enterprise
9. Obligatory for the enterprise

Traditionally, the different activities performed in the sugar industry were regulated by means of technical documents, instructions, circulars, and so on, drafted by the specialized dependencies of that organization and given orientation for completion in each one of our enterprises. That is why, starting with the establishment of the Standardization Department, the trend has been to turn these documents into state, branch or enterprise standards and priority has been given to specification standards of the basic products of the industry so as to establish the economic management and planning system. The following objectives have been achieved:

Drafting and establishment of branch specification standards for raw and refined sugar; drafting of branch norms for: Cryptococcus yeast, Saccharomycetes yeast, alcohols A, B, C and D, final syrup, wax from cane froth; drafting of enterprise norms for: dextran, caramel color, Cerv sugar, bagasse, cane froth and final syrup.

At the same time, standardization, either partial or total, has taken place at the enterprise level in certain production processes, and standards now exist in the following areas:

Cane juice, heating, operations; rum, process; composite imbibition, operation; cane juice, evaporation, operations; cane juice, clarification, operations; JMC centrifugal pumps, process; JVA centrifugal pumps, process; strainers with large cylindrical head, process; strainers with small cylindrical head, process.

There has also been participation in the drafting of the following Interbranch Standards Systems:

National System of Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control; Single Project Documentation System; National System of Anticorrosion Protection Standards; Interexchangeability Standards System; Metrology Insurance Standards System.

In November 1977, the Technical Advisory Committee on Standardization was set up and now advises the organization on this activity. It has the participation of 15 fundamental dependencies of the organization.

Prospects?

Establishing within the organization and its enterprises the National System of Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control, as well as International Standards Systems that go into effect; the drafting and establishment of the following State Specifications Standards: raw and refined sugar, bagasse containers and final syrup for export; drafting and carrying out the overall sugar standardization program, which will guarantee the stabilization and subsequent improvement in quality of products (raw and refined sugar).

This can only be obtained as a result of joint efforts and complex measures in the organizational, technical and economic spheres, since it is now necessary to take into account the following:

Standardization of raw materials and other materials; standardization of equipment; standardization of the productive process; standardization of the finished products; drafting and establishment of state standards; buildings to generate low- and medium-pressure steam and temperature, the sugar industry, the treatment of waste, project; the drafting and establishment of equipment and component parts specifications standards in mechanical production enterprises; and establishing branch standard systems in the following activities: quality control standard systems, processing standards systems, transport standards system, maintenance standards system, and work safety and hygiene standards system.

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ACTIVITIES OF SUGARCANE COLLECTION, PROCESSING CENTER EXPLAINED

Havana ATAC in Spanish Jan-Feb 80 pp 38-41

[Article by Salomon Llanes]

[Text] Now that we are at the crucial stage of the 1980 sugarcane harvest, it seems appropriate to speak of the importance to this key agro-industrial activity of an element now characteristic of our cane fields, the collection center.

This type of installation, conceived by the prominent Cuban expert Roberto Henderson, first operated experimentally during the 1964 harvest in cane-growing areas near the Osvaldo Sanchez sugar mill in Guines, Havana Province.

Since then, use of these cane-cleaning stations has progressively spread, practically from year to year. For example, whereas in 1970 the country already had 180 collection centers, by the following year the number had risen to 390. During the last sugarcane harvest, 481 of these units were in operation, and 511 are expected to be used in this one, 30 additional installations being placed in service.

What Is a Collection Center?

The collection center is a necessity arising from the increasing shortage of cane-cutters which is a natural result of the contrast between the strenuous job of a cane-cutter and the many new job opportunities the Revolution has brought to our farms. Its basic function is the dry-cleaning of the cane, which stems from the original idea that this installation would in large measure alleviate the need for manpower.

However, the center has become a sort of all-purpose installation that can function equally well for manual or mechanized cutting, or simply as a crane (known informally as a "chucho").

It consists of a receiving hopper with a movable bottom that delivers the cane to a conveyor at one end of which is a tower with two shafts. These

have paired blades that cut up the stalks, reducing them to pieces approximately 40 centimeters in length.

The pieces fall onto a conveyor and, while being carried along, are exposed to a strong air current produced by blowers, This eliminates much of the straw and debris. After undergoing another cleaning process, the pieces reach another conveyor, and another blower continues to eliminate the straw and debris still in the cane.

Finally, by means of a third conveyor, the cane is loaded into the railroad cars and then transfered to the sugar mill's dumper.

Advantages

These cleaning installations have several advantages embracing various aspects of harvesting activity. Concerning them, Rodolfo Thomson, chief of the MINAZ [Ministry of the Sugar Industry] Department of Handling Installations, has said:

"The advantages of the collection centers embrace the entire agro-industrial system of the sugar-producing process. In the first place, they allow reduction of the number of cutters needed to harvest a given amount of cane, for their productivity increases when they don't have to cut the cane into two or three pieces, or winnow it.

"Because of its processing capacity, the collection center is capable of assuming the jobs of two, three and four cranes. Thus, it can be said that it makes possible consolidation of cane loading activity, which results in a manpower saving and often in greater rationality in the use of shipment by rail.

"Moreover, owing to their feature of cutting the cane into small pieces approximately 40 cm long, they make possible better loading of the railroad cars, reducing the number needed.

"It should be pointed out that the work of the collection centers has a very favorable effect on recovery at the mill, for they eliminate between 50 and 65 percent of the debris that accompanies the cane (leaves, straw, ends, loose dirt, etc.).

"They also make it easier to fulfill the mills' daily processing quotas by reducing the number of unwanted stoppages due to lack of cane or obstructions in the dumper. This, in turn, means better use of the cane transport system, reduction of maintenance, increased cane discharge and a saving in manpower."

Prospects

Fifteen years after its creation, the collection center continues to be a valuable aid to our sugarcane harvests for it is considered a reliable

element in the cane harvest, a supporting cog for the agricultural and industrial work.

Eloquent testimony to that is the fact that the new mills built will have collection centers in cane-growing regions served by rail.

At present, 40 percent of the cane processed in our mills has been previously processed by a collection center. During the 1977-1978 cane harvest, over 2.343 billion arrobas of cane were processed by these cleaning stations. These data indicate the extent of their role in our harvests.

Present Distribution
of Collection Centers

Province	Collection Centers to Operate 1979-1980 Harvest
Pinar del Rio	8
Matanzas	39
Havana	60
Villa Clara	48
Cienfuegos	36
Sancti Spiritus	33
Ciego de Avila	92
Camaguey	80
Las Tunas	53
Holguin	34
Granma	9
Santiago de Cuba	16
Guantanamo	3
Total	511

Cane Processed by
Collection Centers

(In Millions of Arrobas)

Harvest	Cane Processed	% of Total Milled
1973-74	1434.0	32.9
1974-75	1511.9	33.8
1975-76	1591.0	34.8
1976-77	1888.4	38.2
1977-78	2343.9	40.1

Six men per shift work at each collection center. During a shift they can process 700 tons (60,000 arrobas) of cane. Nationally, a total of 4,812 people work at these installations.

It should be pointed out that by making possible the consolidation of loading points and a reduced need for loading equipment, the collection centers have, since their inception, allowed the more efficient allocation of over 2,000 workers, who have moved on to other important tasks.

During the next 5 years, the MINAZ intends to establish from 100 to 120 new collection centers because of the advantages these units bring to the carrying out of the sugarcane harvest.

Although its structure and operating principles are still those designed by Henderson, the equipment has undergone some changes and technical improvements aimed at greater efficiency. They include changes in the hoisting system, the position of the blades, and in the blowers.

As for emulation, the collection centers have been a part of it since 1972, and the criteria assessed are fulfillment of processing tasks, loading of railroad cars, and fulfillment of the requirements concerning time lost. At present, the necessary steps are being taken for their incorporation into the "millionaire" movement.

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FOUR NEW SUGAR MILLS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Havana ATAC in Spanish Sep-Dec 79 pp 62-72

[Article by Roberto Perez Vega, assistant director of IPROYAZ [Sugar Industry Planning Institute] and Raul Cortinas, assistant director of EMI [Industrial Installations Enterprise : "Design and Construction of the new Sugarmills in Cuba"]

[Text] Four new sugarmills with a nominal grinding capacity of 7,000 metric tons of sugarcane per day are now under construction in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Cienguegos, Camaguey and Granma. Those of Pinar del Rio and Camaguey Provinces should begin their first harvest in the coming season (1979-1980).

It is important and necessary to point out that these mills are designed with the concept of a sugarmill complex because they not only enfold the plans and constructions of agroindustrial installations but also the plans and construction of the new towns for the agricultural and industrial workers with the facilities of their social, commercial and welfare installations. At the same time, near each of these new installations a middle-level school is being built in which agricultural and industrial specialties will be studied. Each will have a capacity of 500 students.

Although each of these new sugarmill complexes has its own characteristics because of its location, agricultural zone, links with other sugarcane areas, roads and shipping ports, the general concept of the industrial plan is common to all.

Agricultural Plan (Pinar del Rio)

The agricultural area under consideration measures 1,346 caballerias net, which represent 935 caballerias of cane to be cut. They represent a milling potential of something more than 76 million arrobas of cane per harvest, with an average yield of 81,741 arrobas per caballeria in a harvest cycle of five cuttings in 7 years.

The area suitable for mechanization is 98 percent of the total.

The territory has a semimodern irrigation system consisting of a trunk canal running from the Bacunayagua to the San Cristobal Rivers; it also has a number of wells with pumping installations for the extraction of subterranean water, floodwater retaining pools and dams with a system of watergates on the San Cristobal, Santa Cruz and Taco-Taco Rivers.

The primary canals leading off from the trunk canal are built in parallel with a distance of one kilometer between canals and an approximate length of 50 kilometers; flow is 1.5 cubic meters per second.

There are also three dams which will provide the water needed to irrigate some 1,300 (1,272) caballerias (La Paila, Manuelita and San Julian).

Sugarcane supply to the sugarmill from the seven sugarcane districts is organized so that five of them will provide sugarcane via railroads while two of the districts will provide direct hauling by dumptrucks to the tipple.

The new mill will have a road network of 257 kilometers of roads of which 57 kilometers will be main asphalted roads, 48 kilometers will be improved roads and 156 kilometers will be secondary roads.

The railway network will have an overall length of 52 kilometers of standard 56.5 inch (1.44 meters) gage, of which 39.5 meters are new railway, including the 10 kilometers of railway in the mill yard and 12.5 kilometers of rebuilt railway.

Completely electrically operated sugarcane collection centers are scheduled to be installed in each of the five sugarcane districts using railroads.

The entire railway network, as well as the capitals of each of the sugarcane districts, will have a telephone communications net linking them with the mill.

This entire agricultural installation will be supported by a network of machine shops (4), storage facilities for fertilizers, pesticides and so forth, and social-administrative facilities (offices, dining rooms and housing).

Industrial Plan

The block of buildings for the industrial process consists of seven main steel-frame buildings in line for the unloading and preparation of the sugarcane, the grinding plant, the steam generating plant and the bagasse storage building. At a 90-degree angle to this block of buildings, and beginning with the grinding plant, there is a second block in which are found the sugarcane juice purification plant and the plants for the preparation of the lime, soda and acid mixture. Next is the main

building for evaporation, crystallization and centrifugation. Parallel to this building is another, which is completely independent, where the electric power generating equipment and the station for pumping water for injection into the condensers are installed.

All these buildings are linked by various access means, allowing complete communications, with architectural design suited to technological requirements but providing an overall solution for the whole.

Auxiliary and service installations for the industry consist of the following:

Locomotive and Car Shop

It is located in a 18 by 42 meter steel-frame building, which has a six-meter wide corridor along its entire length in which are the various technical laboratory instruments for checking diesel and air systems, the technical offices and bathrooms. There is a completely electric 10-metric ton traveling crane located in the main building. There are also two 56.5-inch gage tracks with pits and the machine tools required.

For servicing this area, there is a system for receiving, handling and storing light fuel to be used in diesel-electric locomotives. It can store a 25-day supply and has railway and truck access.

Petroleum Receiving System

It is located conveniently for receiving petroleum from railway tank cars. It has an unloading reservoir and a 1,000-metric ton storage tank. It has a completely electric pumping system for receiving and transferring petroleum. The plans for the electrical installation of the area include the safety measures and conditions it requires.

Storage System for Final Molasses

This has a 5,000-metric ton storage tank with a pheumacator [as published] measuring system, ladders, ventilation and inspection systems. The area has a system for delivery of the product with access by trucks or by railway tank cars. The area is protected by a containment wall as a safety measure. The pumping units for transferring molasses are located in a small reinforced concrete structure.

Material Storage

A 15 by 54-meter steel-frame structure has been built with the necessary shelving for storage of the various materials and parts. There is also an open-air area for the storage of materials which can be stored outside.

The material storage area is completed with a storage building for flammable products, greases and lubricants, with a completely mechanized system for the latter two products.

This storage building is built on the same plans as the materials storage building. These areas, as can be seen, are arranged in such a manner that they allow access to them directly from the main installations of the plant.

Machine and Electrical Shops

These are installed in a metal-frame building measuring 18 by 60 meters, with a corridor measuring 6 meters wide and 36 meters long along its side in which are located the technical offices, tool cribs, toilets, and so forth.

The main building is served by a completely electric 10-metric ton traveling crane.

The machine shop has a large number of machine tools such as lathes, drill presses, planers , cutters, milling machines and so forth, which provide the capability of being able to build the most sophisticated spare parts. Moreover, there is a boiler repair and metal working area, as well as machinery such as mechanical vises, metal brakes and others.

The shop for repairing electrical equipment has drying ovens, drills, test benches and so forth.

Social-Administrative Building

This is a building of prefabricated concrete consisting of two sections linked by a passageway on the 0-0 level and access to the production and tipple areas at the +1.50 meter level.

In the first section is the service area, which consists of one floor with an area of some 500 square meters in which are included the kitchen, dining room, pay wickets and dispensary.

In the second section, which consists of three levels, are the administration, laboratory, computer center, technical offices and the telecommunications area. The instrument shop is located at the end of the area also.

Ventilation for these areas is provided by air conditioning units.

Access from the +3.50 meter level is provided through a passageway to the main production building so as to be able to go directly from the control room to the production areas.

Water Cooling System

There are two water coolers. The first measures 38 by 144 meters and consists of spraying towers with a cooling capacity of 30,000 GPM for the condensation of the juice steam from the evaporators and vacuum pans. The condensers are located at such a height that they allow the rejection of water to the cooler to be done by gravity, using pumping units only to propel water to the condensers.

The second unit, built on the same plans as the first, measures 20 by 75 meters, with its pan divided into three sections for the cooling of the circulating water in the turbo-generators, grinding plant equipment and the circulating water in the crystallizers. In these three cases the injection water as well as the discharge water is circulated by electrically operated pumping units.

Bulk Sugar Storage

This consists of a sheet steel building which forms a rectangle measuring 46 by 180 meters without any interior pillars. Up to a height of three meters the walls are made of prefabricated concrete supported by steel pillars. Its storage capacity is 45,000 metric tons of sugar. The storage facility is fed from the sugar scales in the boiler building by means of a rubber conveyor belt with a capacity of 50 metric tons per hour. This conveyor belt unloads on to another of similar capacity which feeds a tripper for the distribution of sugar inside the warehouse. The latter is located in the center of the building at a height of about 10 meters.

The extraction of sugar is done by means of two conveyor belts with individual capacities of 120 metric tons per hour, which feed two tanks on trailer trucks with a capacity of 40 metric tons each. The feeding of sugar to the extraction conveyor belts is accomplished by means of movable conveyor belts and self-propelled loading equipment.

The entire installation is operated from a motor control center with remote and local controls, which allows the integral operation of the entire system.

The installation also has a scale for weighing trailer trucks, which has a capacity of up to 150 metric tons. This allows control of the amount of sugar extracted.

The entire installation is linked to the bulk sugar terminal recently built at the port of Mariel.

Artificial lighting is obtained from mercury vapor lamps, which are explosion proof, and daylight is made use of by means of suitably placed translucent panels.

Receiving the Cane

The characteristics and location of the sugarcane area establish that the supply of sugarcane hauled by railway will be 62 percent and the supply of sugar hauled directly to tipples at 38 percent, it being foreseen that the latter will make up to 50 percent of the daily grinding.

The railway yard has 10 kilometers of railroad all together. The incoming load section has four lanes with a capacity for 12 percent [as published] loaded cars (1,800 metric tons). The empty car section consists of lanes which allow the parking of 96 empty cars.

The railway service facilities are expected to provide service to the petroleum receiving station, the grinding plant building, the machine shop, the final molasses and diesel fuel stations and of course, access to the locomotive shops.

For the operations of the railway yard, as well as for the rest of the railroad, a suitably located control building is being built. It will be equipped with the communications equipment needed for its operations.

All the infrastructure of the railway consists of reinforced concrete ties made by the organization itself.

To control the weighing of sugarcane cars there is a scale with a capacity of up to 150 metric tons on the tracks entering the tipple, the latter having a capacity for 12 cars. The movement of the cars onto the tipple is done by a double drum winch with a traction capacity of some five metric tons and a lineal speed of up to 200 meters per minute.

The design configuration of the yard allows the operation of trains with a maximum of 30 units.

The supply of cane by trucks with hydraulic dump bodies is done directly to the feed belt. There is also a scale for weighing these trucks.

External Networks

All the installation has a number of asphalted roads which adequately connect all the industrial, shop and auxiliary areas. There is also an external lighting system for the entire installation using outdoor mercury vapor lamps with a 220 volt system. There is also a suitably located network of pressurized water for fire fighting.

There is also a system of canals for the disposal of industrial effluents and sewage. These canals run to an oxidation pond, where after treatment, the wastes are used in the agricultural irrigation system.

Water Supply and Treatment

The supply of water to the industry comes from subterranean strata. Their capacity has been estimated at 3,600 gallons per minute and they are practically located within the industrial area.

For the reception and storage of water it has been decided to install a station consisting of a storage tank with a 1,000-metric ton capacity and a pumping station for transferring water. In this station are located the pumping units for the pressurized water network for fire fighting. It has been determined that one of these pumping units will be run by an internal combustion engine.

Drinking water is distributed by gravity to the various consumers from an elevated, mushroom type tank made of reinforced concrete and with a capacity of 200 cubic meters.

A plan for the chemical treatment of water has been built for supplying the make-up water for the steam plant. It uses the cold soda-lime or ionic exchange process and has a capacity of 80 cubic meters per hour. There are three storage tanks for the storage of the different types of water in this area, each of them with a 1,000 metric ton storage capacity. The area has the necessary facilities for the storage and disposal of chemical products as well as a small laboratory for the analysis and monitoring of the plant's operation.

The controls of all the units are centrally located in a motor control center.

The Industry

The plant was designed for a grinding rate of 7,000 metric tons of cane per day with an average content of 14 percent polarization and fiber of up to 16 percent. Imbibition will be accomplished hot at a 200 percent rate on the fiber content.

The sugarmill complex is prepared for the production of two types of sugar:

A. Export quality crude sugar with controlled polarization of between 97.5 and 98.5 degrees of polarization.

B. High polarization sugar for supplying refineries with a minimum polarization of 99 degrees.

The operational characteristics of the plan are given by the following parameters:

Reduced extraction by the grinding plant: 96 percent.
Maximum moisture of the bagasse: Maximum of 50 percent.
Losses of final molasses, percentage of cane: 1.05 (average).
Losses in juice, percentage of cane: .07 (average).
Undetermined losses in cane: .11 (maximum).

Daily production of the plant is as follows:

Sugar production: from 880 to 980 metric tons daily.
Final molasses: 245 to 300 metric tons daily.
Bagasse: 2,000 to 2,150 metric tons daily.
Scum: 280 to 350 metric tons daily.

It is important to point out that the energy produced by the plant in operation will allow the supplying of some 2,000 Kw to the national power network during the harvest period in a continuous form, using surplus bagasse as fuel, after all the requirements of the plant are covered. The sugarmill complex has been designed to operate at 100 percent of its installed capacity during harvest seasons of up to 150 days as a maximum, it being considered that there will be lost time of seven percent maximum because of stoppages and interruptions of an industrial nature.

The plan for capacities, with their variants in balances of materials and energy, has been computed by the model GEMACS 3-1 developed by our organization, using "Fortran VV-H" language and run on an Iris-50 machine of the Ministry of the Sugar Industry.

Other models of this machine are being used, as well as others of the CID 201B type of Cuban design and production for the computation and design of the pipelines and steel structures.

Movement and Preparation of Sugarcane

The conveyor belts are arranged in lines, the first one measuring 26 meters in length for receiving the cane transported by trucks. The second one, which measures 75 meters in length, unloads the cane from the railroad cars. There are two tilting platforms installed for lateral unloading with a capacity of 60 metric tons. They have a maximum tilt of 30 degrees. These platforms are operated by a hydraulic system.

These two conveyor belts are made of metal slats propelled by variable speed electric geared motors. They feed the feeding conveyor, which is propelled by a hydraulic motor with a broad range of speeds, allowing the proper supply to reach the grinding plant.

The equipment for the preparation of sugarcane consists of a double set of rotary blades with saw-toothed cutters, driven by 400 KW electric motors which operate at 6.3 kilovolts.

Preceding the sets of blades is a sugarcane leveler (gallego) and a mechanism for breaking up clumps. The latter is located at the discharge point of the second sugarcane conveyor belt. Both pieces of equipment are driven by electric motors. For cleaning the pits beneath the tipple there are two conveyor belts made of slats which discharge into two silos whose content is carried away by dump trucks.

All the operation and the controls of the area, not including the control of the lifting conveyor belt, are located in a central control room from which the operation of the entire area is possible.

The area is protected by a 16 by 96-meter metal frame structure, open on the sides, in which is installed a 10 metric ton capacity traveling crane at the +7 meter level. It is also nationally produced.

Grinding Plant

The entire installation is located in a building of attractive design, built of preshaped steel sheets. It covers an area of 27 by 84 meters and is supported by 14.8 meter columns. It has a traveling crane installed, which has two lifting grabs, each with a 20 metric ton capacity.

Preceding the building, on the framework of the shredder, is installed a static electromagnet of 12,000 watts capacity for the removal of metal objects before they can enter the grinding plant.

The plant consists of a shredder with three rollers 43 inches by 85 inches and six grinders with rollers of 42 by 84 inches. The shredder and grinding rollers are of steel construction and all their elements are calculated to operate with pressures of up to 800 metric tons. A differential grooving is used in the rollers of the grinders. A third roller has been installed in the shredder and a fourth roller in each grinder, both of new design and already tested. This will allow a maximum feeding.

The transportation of bagasse between units is accomplished by means of two inclined conveyors made of metal slats with an endless stainless steel chain driven by independent electric motors.

The motor drive of the shredder and the mills is independent for each unit. Each one consists of an electric motor, a high-speed gear box and a set of low-speed spur gears. The gear shafts are mounted in ball-bearings. All drive motors operate at 6.3 KV and are of the completely sealed type with a forced air cooling system. There are 500 KV of power available for the shredder and 630 KW for each of the grinders. A variation of speed of up to 20 percent is allowed. The lubrication system is of the centralized type for the low speed gear train, as well as for the shredder and grinders. It has a capacity of 144 cubic meters per minute and is completely automated.

The maceration system used is that of the compound type and the juice from the shredder and the first two grinders is sent to the factory. There are two static-type bagasse particle sieves. These are cleaned by scrapers consisting of brushes. The bagasse particles are fed once more into the first and third grinders. Both sieves and endless belts are driven electrically.

The diluted juice is sent to the factory by two pumping units with a capacity of 1,800 GPM and the juice resulting from maceration is distributed by two 850 GPM pumping units. Both pumps are of the centrifugal type.

For the cleaning of the system there is a system of preparation and dosages of bactericides.

The entire operation of the plant is handled from a new design control room which is located in such a way that the entire progress of the operation can be observed from there. This room is air conditioned. Independently, there are local controls for each group when operating conditions so require it.

The electric supply substation, where the power transformers and distribution panels are located, is located in a building attached to the main building, which has access to the plant operation areas. In this same building are the facilities for operation and maintenance personnel.

There are valves for regulating and measuring the flow of inbibition water and a belt scale for the continuous weighing of bagasse at the output of the tandem.

In the same area, a parallel lathe will be installed to be used mainly for the machining of the pivots and drums of the grinders. With the exception of the electric motors, speed reducers, reduction gears, and the shredder and grinder teeth, the rest of the equipment will be manufactured in the country.

Generation of Steam and Bagasse Building

The plant consists of four boilers with a generation of 45 to 56 metric tons of steam per hour. It operates either with bagasse or oil at a pressure of 28 kilograms per square meter and an output steam temperature of between 390 and 400 degrees centrigrade. The efficiency of these units oscillates between 82 and 88 percent, depending on the type of fuel being used.

There is a station for the thermal treatment of water and a pumping station consisting of two units driven by electric motors, which operate at 6.3 KV, and one which is driven by a steam turbine.

The installation also has a station for feeding and heating the high and low pressure petroleum, with two supply tanks of 50 cubic meters capacity each.

The operation system of the installation is pneumatic and it is equipped with a system of air compressors, filters, compressed air tanks and coolers.

The operation using bagasse and that using oil is controlled from a control room in which are located all the controls and monitors of the operation of the plant. This room is air conditioned.

Combustion gases are vented by means of a reinforced concrete chimney measuring 73 meters in height.

The extraction of ashes is accomplished by a segmented conveyor belt, the ashes being automatically taken from the boilers to a hopper with a capacity of 40 cubic meters from which the ashes are removed by dump trucks.

Power for the area is taken from a 2.0 MVA substation located in a reinforced concrete building. The high and low voltage distribution panels are also located there.

The entire installation of the steam plant is spread out in such a way that it allows optimum operation and a quick access to all areas. The installation is protected by a steel-frame building, which is independent from the rest of the installations. It measures approximately 25 by 49 meters and the boiler columns are used to support the framework of the building.

The bagasse distribution and storage system is designed in such a way that it can be retrieved for burning from the storage building mechanically.

The output conveyor of the tandem and the one which feeds the battery of boilers are of the rake type with individual capacities of up to 100 metric tons per hour. The surplus bagasse is transported to the distribution conveyor of the bagasse building by a rubber belt designed to transport 80 metric tons per hour. This in turn delivers to another mobile rubber belt of a similar capacity inside the building; the latter is the one which distributes the bagasse.

To extract bagasse from the building, there is a conveyor of the rake type with barbs, which has a mechanism for transverse and horizontal movement. This allows feeding the bagasse to another conveyor of the rake type (80 metric tons per hour) installed below the 0.0 level, which returns the bagasse once more to the conveyor distributing bagasse to the boilers.

All the installation is located inside a steel-framed building measuring 18 by 42 meters. Attached to the frame of the building is an operation passageway at the +1.0 level, from which the operation of the entire building is effected by a mobile remote control.

Production Area

Equipment for the sugar production process is distributed in two main areas. Distribution of equipment in these two areas is in keeping with concepts held on the most rational possible use of the area and the advantages which it offers for installation, subsequent operation and maintenance.

In the first building, which measures 19 by 42 meters with three main operational levels, there is the equipment for the lime milk, clarifiers, and the equipment for the extraction of juice. Following this installation is the second building, which measures 34.5 by 66 meters with seven operating levels. Here is located the rest of the sugar producing equipment.

On the first floor of the purification building is located the lime milk equipment consisting of concentrated and diluted lime tanks plus the pumping units. Following this equipment, there is the storage area for the sacks of hydrated lime.

On this same level are installed the filter cake mixing tanks with their pumping units and the pumps for the liquefaction of the clarifiers.

At a level of approximately +10.0 meters are installed the rotary vacuum juice filters with 57 square meters of filtering surface each, the operation level of the clarifiers; the clarified juice sieves with a filter surface of 13 square meters, the open bottom hoppers for final bagasse with a 25 cubic meter capacity, and the mixer for filter cake and final bagasse.

There is a system for the preparation of a coagulant with a capacity of one cubic meter for whenever it is necessary to apply it to the syrup.

The continuous clarifiers of Cuban design have an individual capacity of 275 cubic meters.

The cake from the filters is collected by a rubber conveyor belt with a capacity of 25 metric tons per hour. At the end of the belt is a scale which continuously weighs the filter cake. It was designed and built in the country. From here the filter cake is sent to a storage hopper from where it will be taken to the fields and used as fertilizer.

Next to this plant is the equipment for chemical purification using acid and potash.

On the first level of the boiler house are located the cane juice and syrup pumping units; vacuum pumps, compressor stations, offices and the electric substations which provide service to this entire area, and a plant which reduces steam from 28 to 1.8 kg per square meter with a capacity of 45 metric tons per hour.

At the +3.50 level, suitably distributed, are the batteries of commercial and drying centrifuges, the latter of a continuous type. Next to the batteries, and on the same level, there is the monitoring and control room for the area of the centrifuges. It is air conditioned. Commercial sugar is transported by a belt conveyor to the sugar scales which have a capacity of 75 metric tons per hour.

At the +7.62-meter level are the alkalized juice heaters (three units of 115 square meters of heating surface each), the clarified juice heaters (four units of 103 square meters of heating surface each, the crystalizers of the cooked mass eight units of 29 metric tons per hour), and the automatic scales with a 365-metric ton per hour capacity and an accurance of .1 percent. Following, on the next level, are the 70 cubic meter pans and some auxiliary equipment such as sweet water pumping units and the storage tank for lubrication syrup. Following this level, at +14.32 meters, toward the end of the building, there is the improved grain and seed storage with a 1,440 cubic foot (41 cubic meters) capacity and electrical operation. On the penultimate level of operations, at 18.58 meters, there are installed the juice evaporation and concentration equipment as well as the auxiliary equipment which permits the optimum operation of the plant.

The evaporation system consists of two preevaporators of something more than 1,000 square meters of heated surface, which operate with pressures of 1.8 kilogram per cubic meter and provide steam and juice for the operation of the vacuum pans and the juice heaters (secondary) at a pressure of .7 kilograms per square meter and two quadruple effect evaporators approximately 3,600 square meters of surface. The first pans operate at the same exhaust and extraction pressure as the second vessels. (The steam for the clarified juice heaters is taken from the general exhaust line of 1.8 kg per cubic meter). Eight vacuum pans of 50 cubic meters with a heating surface of 376 square meters have been installed. Five units are used for the commercial masses and three for those of drier sugars.

In this same level there is the magma storage vessel, the flash tank for the clarifiers, syrup dissolvers and other auxiliary equipment. In the levels immediately above there are storage tanks for syrups, syrup mixtures and water.

Barometric condensers are located at the +28 meter level. They are supported exteriorly by the building and in front by the equipment they serve.

At the 18.58 meter operational level is located the control and operations room for the entire factory. It has a high degree of automation. In it there are the necessary devices for monitoring the levels of juice by means of lighted indicators, dials, and flow gages for the entire clarification area.

A plan for the automation of the evaporator area has been made, in addition to systems for measuring juice and steam by means of a system for signalling high and low levels, open and closed positions of the main valves, as well as alarms for high and low densities of thickened syrups, vacuums, pressure and water supply.

There is a complete measuring, regulation and remote control system for the pans in the crystallization area, with distinction of the crystallization pans, those for commercial sugar and drier sugars, crystallizers, evaporators, cooked mass mixers, syrup diluters and preparation of the seed magma.

The entire automation system is designed as the minimum system capable of accomplishing all production work by means of computers.

Application of Computation to the Control of the Process

As a result of development of software applied by the MINAZ [Ministry of the Sugar Industry] and hardware by INSAC (National Automation System Institute), creation of an automated monitoring system of the production activity in the factory is insured. This will allow the use of the Cuban machine CID-201-B of 32 K and a special equipment which guarantees entry into the ECO system (Operations Monitoring Equipment), which allows monitoring the process of production in its continuous portion, that is, from the extraction station to that of evaporation. This in-line system guarantees the adoption of decisions in the productive process with the proper monitoring of the basic indicators of this activity. The P.P.A., (Packages of Application Program) of this objective are a beginning point for subsequent development, which is that relative to the integral writing of the program for Automated Production Systems for the Integral Technological Process for the Sugar Industry (SAD-PT).

Application of Computation to Other Activities

Using the same (CID-201-B) equipment, the increase and use of economic management programs (quotas, wages, paid time off, and so forth), as well as other activities, which although they are not considered as management are no less important (control of basic spare parts, status of sugar production estimates in terms of the amount of cane and so forth), becomes feasible.

All the P.P.A., those having to do with SAD-PT, as well as those related to SAD, are in a double phase. The first is that of exploitation and the second is that of development. They will be intensified in these new industrial installations and will be developed until they reach the objective of the preparation of a complete SAD, including activities related with the monitoring of the process.

Electric Plant and Pumping Station

This is located in a steel-framed building measuring 18 by 54 meters, which runs parallel to the boiler house building. The machinery room, which houses three turbogenerators of 4.0 MW each and generating at 6.3 KV, is located at the 3.50-meter level.

All distribution is accomplished at this voltage. There are nine substations for servicing the factory.

For transferring the load to the national electric system, there is a substation of 5.0 MVA which steps up voltage from 6.3 to 34.5 KV.

On the same plant operational level there is the control room from which the operation of the plant and the flow of current is monitored.

All the electrical controls of the consumers are grouped in centers of motor controls, power and lighting panels, all suitably located in each of the areas.

In the area of this building are located the condenser injection pumping units with individual capacities of 10,000 GPM.

The total area of the plant is served by an electric 10-metric-ton traveling crane.

There is an auxiliary lighting system using batteries for this area.

8908
CSO: 3010

CIENFUEGOS FERTILIZER PLANT DEVELOPMENT NOTED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 29 Aug 80 pp 32-35

[Article by Raul Palazuelos]

[Excerpt] Our readers are undoubtedly familiar with a great many myths. I also know a few which are probably not unknown to them.

One is about King Mausolus, whose tomb gave mausoleums their name. This is a historical myth from ancient times.

Another myth, but from modern history this time, has to do with the "infallible" superiority of the technology of the developed capitalist countries. Like all myths, this one is deceptive because exaggerating is the best way to propagate a myth. Along with technological sophistication goes the myth of the "American way of life," two sides of an equally fake coin.

We Cubans have resounding proof of this in the Cienfuegos nitrogenous fertilizer plant. There an English firm tried to erect a "mausoleum" of technological diversionism.

How did that happen? Telling the tale does not take long, nor is it difficult.

In order to back agricultural development plans, the Cuban Government made an agreement with a British engineering firm for the purchase of a chemical fertilizer plant that was to be the latest thing. The technology had been developed by the Belgians and it was to be reproduced by the British company.

Construction began on the industry in 1968. Five years later, the startup period began, but from the very first, problems were sensed. These problems took shape in an alarming fashion and finally led to a crisis. The plant produced little compared with the project's stated capacities. Finally, there was an outright technological collapse and work had to be shut down.

What were the problems? In short, they included: 1) the small water treatment capacity; 2) insufficient instrumentation air capacity, due to an

inaccurate calculation of the plant's demand for pressurized air, making it necessary to purchase a new air compressor; 3) poor quality of materials and construction of the steam exchangers colled by sea water; 4) deficiencies in the turbine of the ammonia synthesis gas compressor (whose return the English hastily accepted); and 5) inefficiency of the lining of the urea synthesis column, making it practically unusable.

As if this were not enough, the steam system for the plant's technological departments was not stable since the plant was constantly affected by energy shortages. At no time did it have the necessary margin of electrical power.

To cite figures, nearly 1,000 reports of design and supply deficiencies were submitted to the English firm by the Cuban investors during construction and assembly of the plant, and nearly 100,000 pounds Sterling were paid by Cuba to the British for labor that was to have been done.

In 1978, the plant entered the first phase of reconstruction and rehabilitation, following long months of inactivity. Who bore the main burden for this task? Specialists from the Soviet Union.

Ready to work alongside Cuban workers, just as they had on dozens of other projects and tasks, the Soviets gave their solidary support to the Cienfuegos fertilizer plant beginning in 1978. That year, the plant resumed production. In 1979, the initial goal was 100,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer. The plan was then doubled and exceeded thanks to the rehabilitation of the plant by the joint efforts of Cubans and Soviets: The year 1979 concluded with 201,666 tons of ammonium nitrate, after the production of 88,483 tons of ammonia and 153,745 tons of nitric acid.

Economic indexes for that year were truly encouraging:

Value of gross production	$19,309,300
Value in fertilizer	$17,141,700
Value in polyethylene bags (10.3 million bags)	$ 1,307,400
Cost per weight of production	$ .85*
Average workers	1,343
Average wage	$ 183
Productivity per worker	$ 14,378
Profit balance	$ 592,700
Profitability	3.8%

* (Plan - 1.33)

The enterprise is capable of producing 840 tons of ammonium nitrate daily of a quality in keeping with international standards, thanks to the far-reaching rehabilitation of the plant by Cuban and Soviet workers. As shown above, it made it possible to double the number of tons produced last year. One demythifying element is obvious: The suppliers of capitalist technology

were unable to make a plant designed and built by them operate efficiently or operate at all. And yet, despite the capitalist efforts to build a veritable mausoleum to technological diversionism at Cienfuegos, the internationalist support and cooperation of the socialist camp, expressed once more in the joint work of Soviets and Cubans, put an end to those plans and the plant went into operation.

But the aftereffects of the so-called "technical irresponsibility" of the British have still not vanished completely. The urea plant faced serious difficulties with the CO_2 compressor, which prevented it from going beyond 60-percent capacity. The cause? As in other parts of the world, deficiencies and inadequacies in design, the quality of materials and the very manufacturing.

At the present time, parts of the lining of the urea synthesis column are being made in the Soviet Union and it is hoped that they will be in Cuba before the end of the year. In the meantime, the country has to continue to import some urea to complete plant demand, which gradually helps raise the use of rehabilitated capacities and efficiency.

By way of example, we would point out that the 1980 production plan provides for raising plant operation to over 80 percent of the current capacity. Such a percentage implies a great effort by all plant elements, both Soviet specialists helping with the rehabilitation alongside Cuban personnel, as well as fertilizer production workers, who have set a goal of 150,000 tons of fertilizer produced by 25 August. Starting on that date, the plan followed would be one drafted by Soviet experts and would include installation of the internal lining of the urea column, maintenance and adjustment of other productive sectors, and so on.

Obviously, the monument to socialist internationalism of which the second secretary of the party, Gen Raul Castro, spoke on a visit to the Cienfuegos plant several years ago is taking on its full moral, historic and economic dimensions. Without any doubt, it will also involve a serious commitment and a challenge to other organizations in the country closely related to the fertilizer industry.

11,464
CSO: 3010

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR ON BORDER INCIDENT

PA201544 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1405 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Article distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, chief of the Honduran armed forces and provisional president of Honduras, has ordered a thorough investigation of the confrontation between Somozist counterrevolutionaries and Sandinist army troops at the Honduran-Nicaraguan border over the weekend.

Jose Leon Talavera, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, yesterday reported that General Paz Garcia ordered this investigation as well as the search for the group of former Somozist guardsmen who entered Nicaragua and subsequently returned to Honduras. The ambassador said the action occurred near Mata de Platano Hill in the jurisdiction of [name indistinct] (?near) Las Manos, Honduras, 30 km (?northeast) of Ocotal, Nicaragua. Talavera said that Saturday's confrontation is the most serious one that has occurred with counterrevolutionaries because between 50 and 80 Somozists clashed with 15 Sandinist army members, 2 of whom were killed and 2 of whom were wounded. He added that the counterrevolutionaries were armed with several war weapons and shotguns and that they were able to seize 18 rifles from the Nicaraguan soldiers.

The ambassador said that for the past few days he had been charging that camps of former guardsmen existed in the border region and that this charge has now been proven.

The diplomat said that the authorities of the Honduran army got in touch with their Nicaraguan counterparts the same day that the confrontation occurred. He said a commitment has been established to intensely patrol the area where the clash occurred until the groups of Somozists have been eliminated. The Nicaraguans in the area will also be transferred to other parts of the country. The ambassador said that joint operations between the armies of the two countries have yet to be carried out but that this will have to be done to exchange information and coordinate a policy to combat the counterrevolutionaries.

Talavera also said that the counterrevolutionary groups operating in Honduras have connections with other groups in Miami and Guatemala and that they are supported by reactionary sectors of Central America. He indicated that Honduras will play an important role in the control of these kinds of groups which seek to disrupt the relations between the Nicaraguan and Honduran people. He added that Nicaragua has confidence in the great cooperation of General Paz Garcia since the elimination of these groups will take some time.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

JLP CANDIDATE WOUNDED--Kingston, Jamaica, 12 Sep (EFE)--A member of the opposition Jamaica Labor Party [JLP] died and another one was injured during an attack on Deputy Ruddy Lawson, a member of the ruling party, police reported here today. According to the official report released today, eight men fired at Deputy Lawson's office in Old Harbour, about 80 km from the Jamaican capital, Thursday. The attackers fled in a car, but were chased by members of the Peoples National Party, of which Prime Minister Michael Manley is a member. The attackers, nevertheless, managed to kill one man and injure another, who turned out to be Everald Warmington, a candidate for deputy for the opposition JLP. Police have identified the dead man merely as "Laidlaw," allegedly a JLP member. Warmington is the second JLP candidate wounded so far this year since the beginning of the unprecedented pre-electoral violence, amid which Jamaica will hold its elections shortly. On 7 August, Glen Webley, a former army captain, and a JLP candidate for Kingston's western zone, was fired upon and wounded in another attack. More than 300 people have been either killed or wounded in Jamaica, where the legislative assembly recently approved a law aimed at curbing violence, despite the politicians' protests that police abuse their power. [Text] [PA122211 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2012 GMT 12 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

'FSLN' WITHDRAWS BILL AFFECTING EXILES' PROPERTY

PA202320 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has recommended that the governing junta withdraw from the State Council a draft bill authorizing the expropriation of the property of Nicaraguans requesting asylum abroad, taking into account the fact that they are enemies of our country and our revolution. State Council President Bayardo Arce had this to say on the matter:

[Begin Arce recording] The FSLN national leadership in its weekly session discussed the draft bill and, after a careful analysis of its contents and motivations, recognized the intention of the governing junta to defend the sacred interests of our people and workers, in which the FSLN fully supports the junta.

Why do I say this? Because I have learned that one of the counterrevolutionary centers against our process is located in the United States, mainly in Miami. There, several elements with businesses in Nicaragua are channeling the profits made by our workers' sweat and hard work to the United States to finance counterrevolutionary activities from there, and in other cases, are merely taking their profits to live there in comfort. All this produces a decapitalization process most harmful to our economy.

Concerned over this situation, the governing junta tried to find a solution to the problem in some legal mechanism to counter such maneuvers, because the revolution, already institutionalized, is now trying to act within the law in all aspects. In other words, it has tried to find a formula to offset such unfair activity, which was causing the flight of the product of our workers' hard efforts through decapitalization mechanisms, most probably to finance counterrevolutionary activities.

In its search for a solution to such harmful activity, the junta found a mechanism which, after a careful analysis by the Sandinist front, was considered not to be the most appropriate because it could violate some principles that are part of the Sandinist ideals. Therefore, in view of that possibility, to maintain the unity and harmony of the Nicaraguan people, to prevent the reactionary sectors from looking for any little defect to create

confusion to the detriment of the revolutionary process and to keep them from using this as another instrument for their designs, the FSLN national leadership has decided to recommend that the governing junta withdraw the draft bill from the State Council and look for other mechanisms to defend the interests of our people in the face of the maneuvers of those elements applying for asylum in the United States. [End recording]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

CP MEMBER SEEKS ASYLUM--Father and son asked for asylum this morning at the Peruvian Embassy here. They were identified as Jesus Maria Almeida, member of the Venezuelan Communist Party, and former inmate of the San Carlos prison. He was also formerly employed by the Owens-Illinois Company. His son is a 16-year-old Jesus Alberto Almeida Ruiz. Jesus Maria Almeida worked for Owens-Illinois when William Frank Niehous was kidnapped. At that time Almeida was accused of stealing blueprints from the company's engineering department in Los Guayos near Valencia. This makes six persons who have asked for political asylum. The report has not been admitted or denied by Peruvian authorities. An official at the embassy said she was not authorized to comment on the issue. [Text] [PA161246 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 15 Sep 80]

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END

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TERRITORY DISPUTED BY EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS SCENE OF HEAVY FIGHTING

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Aug 80 p 48

[Text] According to reports, the "Los Dolores" plantation, which is legitimately and historically on Honduran soil, but which El Salvador claims as its soil, has become a battleground.

Tegucigalpa--The disputed pockets of land between Honduras and El Salvador have become the scenes of bloody battles between the Salvadoran armed forces and the clandestine groups operating in the neighboring country, according to information received yesterday in the republic's capital.

According to the reports, the "Los Dolores" plantation, which is legitimately and historically Honduran territory, but which El Salvador claims as its soil, has become a veritable battlefield.

It has even been said that the Salvadoran armed forces have made incursions in that area and have launched strong attacks in areas which are assumed to be occupied by clandestine Salvadoran groups.

Persons residing in or near that area who have traveled to Tegucigalpa have reported that the echo of rifle fire and ofother types of heavy weapons is heard ever day and at any hour in that region, a situation that keeps them quite worried and therefore causes them alarm.

Some of the inhabitants of the Dolores area have found it necessary to flee to the interior of the national territory because of the danger that the conflicting groups might confuse them for their opponents.

At night--it was learned--one can hear the sound of airplane engines. The planes presumably drop weapons and supply other types of war materiel to the clandestine groups.

The inhabitants of the area report that about one week ago some 450 Salvadorans, most of them children, were fleeing toward Honduras, when there was an unexpected encounter between national guardsmen and a

leftist group, which forced them to remain in their own country, without any possibility of seeking protection on Honduran soil.

It was learned that the Honduran army "has not conducted any type of surveillance in those disputed areas for a long time, in accordance with an agreement previously reached with the Salvadorans. It is maintaining a serene attitude to prevent misinterpretations which later are sensationalized by groups that want to bring about unrest among the Honduran people," according to a report from one of the persons furnishing the unvarnished details that we are providing to our readers today.

9661
CSO: 3010

HONDURAN TRAVELERS TO EL SALVADOR HARASSED AT BORDER AREA

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Jul 80 p 48

[Text] Tegucigalpa--Two Hondurans are believed to have perished last 14 July at the El Roy border area on the El Salvador side at the hands of national guardsmen from that country.

At the same time it was learned that several fellow countrymen who have traveled for various reasons to the neighboring country have also been the object of all sorts of abuses, outrages and wrongful searches by the Salvadoran National Guard.

This was reported fearfully by some persons from the western part of the country who arrived in Tegucigalpa yesterday.

They indicated that it is an open secret in Nueva Ocotepeque that last 14 July (date of the Salvadoran aggression against Honduras), two fellow countrymen were allegedly killed by Salvadoran national guardsmen. It is not known how they died, why, what their names were, nor what part of the country they came from.

Some Hondurans who recently traveled to El Salvador through the El Poy border area say that heavily armed Salvadoran soldiers commit all kinds of outrages against our fellow countrymen who enter or leave that country.

They are accused of being "collaborators of the Salvadoran leftists," and of being "couriers" and are vilified with other absurd accusations.

Hondurans have traveled to El Salvador to visit relatives or friends residing in that country. These visits are due to the conditions under which these people have been living for many months as a result of the bloody encounters between the extremists and the army.

As soon as Hondurans arrive at El Poy, on the Salvadoran side, they are ordered to raise their hands and are searched down to their socks. In some cases personal belongings are taken from them.

OAS observers stationed in the area are fully aware of these outrages, but up to now they have done absolutely nothing to bring them to a halt.

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CSO: 3010

PAZ GARCIA SENDS MESSAGE TO NICARAGUA ON REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARY

Tegucigalpa EL CRONISTA in Spanish 22 Jul 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] The following is a text of the message sent by the president of the Military Government Junta, Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, to the National Reconstruction Government Junta of the Republic of Nicaragua on the occasion of the celebration of the first anniversary of the revolution. The note was delivered personally by the high-level delegation sent by our government, headed by Brig Gen Mario Enrique Chinchilla Carcamo.

"Military Government Junta. Republic of Honduras, 18 July. Your Excellencies: The Military Government Junta over which I am honored to preside has received with utmost pleasure the invitation that you so kindly extended through a distinguished delegation from your government, to attend the ceremonies to commemorate the first anniversary of the revolution of your fraternal country. We sincerely regret that reasons of state prevent us from personally attending, as was our wish, but bearing in mind the historical importance of the event you are celebrating and the fraternal ties that unite our peoples and governments we have vouchsafed to be represented by a delegation of the highest level, headed by the chief of staff of the armed forces, brig Gen Mario Enrique Chinchilla Carcamo. We entreat you to accept the best wishes formulated by the government and people of Honduras, that your joyous celebration may serve to reaffirm your determination for freedom, independence and democracy for the noble, fraternal and self-sacrificing people of Nicaragua. We reiterate to Your Excellencies the assurance of our highest and most distinguished consideration at the same time that we express to you our most sincere personal esteem. Very cordially, Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, President. Your Excellencies, members of the National Reconstruction Government Junta of the Republic of Nicaragua. Your Office."

9661
CSO: 3010

EXECUTIVE BRANCH APPROVES NEW BROADCASTING LAW

PY192215 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0945 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Sep (TELAM)--The new broadcasting law was approved and put into effect yesterday by the National Executive Branch. It sets down the rules which must be followed by official and private radio and television stations for their operation.

The new law establishes that most of the broadcasting stations now operated by the state will be transferred to the private sector. The state will only retain a television channel and a radio station in this capital and a radio station in each province, in addition to the national radio.

The law contains dispositions aimed at insuring that the services to be offered are in keeping with the needs of national security, the cultural level of the population, the protection of minors, the preservation of christian morality and the strengthening of national unity, and that those services should be a contribution to the common good and promote the strengthening of faith in the future of the nation, democratic coexistence, the freedom of man, respect for the institutions and laws of the republic, the integrity of the family and international friendship and cooperation.

The most important dispositions of the new law are:

Broadcasting services will be subject to the jurisdiction of the national government.

The assignment of frequencies and the guidance, promotion and control of broadcasting services belong exclusively to the authority of the national executive branch.

Broadcasting services are declared to be of public interest.

Broadcasting services will be operated by individuals or legally established organizations which hold broadcasting licenses granted in accordance with the rules and procedures of this law by the national government, the provincial governments, or by municipalities in particular cases.

The operators of broadcasting services must insure the regularity of broadcasts and the implementation of programing schedules.

The national government will promote and provide broadcasting services when they are not provided by the private sector in developing areas, especially in the border areas, with the objective of insuring maximum coverage of Argentine territory.

The provincial government and municipalities, in exceptional cases and with the authorization of the national executive branch, can provide one broadcasting service in the AM frequencies and one in the FM frequencies. Authorization will be granted only if the service is not offered by the private sector.

The content of the broadcasts will be aimed at meeting the following objectives: To contribute to the well-being of the individual by improving his way of life and his personal development or by contributing to the development of his community, to contribute to national unity and to strengthening faith and hopes in the destiny of the fatherland, to enrich culture and contribute to the education of the people, to contribute to the exercise of man's natural rights to communicate in compliance with democratic coexistence, to promote the responsible participation of all inhabitants, particularly Argentines, in achieving national goals, and to contribute to the development of international friendship and cooperation.

All broadcasts will be in Spanish. Those broadcast in other languages, with the prior authorization of the Federal Broadcasting Committee, will be either simultaneously or consecutively translated with the following exceptions: The lyrics of songs, foreign language teaching programs, Argentine International Broadcast Programs (RAE), and programs for foreign nationality groups and those using Aboriginal languages.

Foreign language films or television series will be dubbed in Spanish, preferably by Argentine professionals.

Broadcasts should disturb in no way whatsoever the privacy of persons or jeopordize their good name. All broadcasts that undermine health or the psychological stability of listeners or their moral integrity will be prohibited.

Programs qualified by the pertinent authorities as restricted for minors under 18 years of age shall not be broadcast at any time. During hours herein established as hours for a children's audience broadcasts must be for audiences of all ages.

The only restriction on freedom of information will be limited to those reestablished by the constitution and those established herein. Information must be true, objective and timely. All information must be rendered in such a way as to avoid causing public alarm or commotion. Information must

not undermine national security or imply any praise of illegal activities or approve of violence in any form. News related to squalid, repulsive, horrifying deeds or events must be treated with restraint and propriety, and within the limits of strict information.

The official broadcasting station will be unable to issue political party messages.

The results of listening audience polls shall not be broadcast. The telephone must not be used for the promotion of radio programs as part of their regular programs.

The Official Government Broadcasting Service (SOR) [Servicio Oficial de Radiodifusion] will be used by a basic network made up of a maximum of: The federal capital; by the radio and television stations in each of the provinces and in the Tierra del Fuego Territory, in the Antarctic and the Islands of the South Atlantic; by a broadcasting station in such localities in the interior as shall be determined by the executive branch; by the relay stations of television stations in the federal capital whenever the national security situation so demands and only in those places where there is no activity by the private sector or there is low demographic density or little commercial interest.

The SOR will be a dependent of the communications secretariat, which is to be in charge of its organization, [words indistinct] and operation of the broadcasting stations.

The president's public information secretariat will guide and supervise those programs that are to be prepared by the communications secretariat to be aired by the SOR. The Federal Broadcasting Committee will be in charge of controlling this operation.

The licenses are untransferable and will be granted to individuals or to a commercial society legally established in the country. Both the individual or the members of the society, at the moment of presenting their application for the public bidding, must meet the following requirements and conditions: Be an Argentine citizen, either native or naturalized, in both cases with more than 10 years residence in the country and be of age; have high moral and cultural standards, and possess assets in accordance with the investment to be made and be able to demonstrate the origin of the funds, and not to be the owner of or a partner in other radio broadcasting societies; have no legal or economic ties with foreign journalistic enterprises, nor with national journalistic companies; not be a judge, legislator, public official, military officer or security personnel on active duty.

The societies must meet the following specific rules: The social objective will be exclusively to render and exploit the radio broadcasting services, and they cannot be branch offices or subsidiaries, nor can they be controlled or guided by foreign individuals or corporations; and the partners must be individuals and they cannot exceed 20 in number.

The Federal Broadcasting Committee [COMFER] will be an autarchic organization which will be under the supervision of the national executive branch. The board of directors will be made up of a president and six members designated by the national executive branch by suggestion of the organizations they represent; their term of office will be of 3 years and they will be able to be appointed for subsequent similar periods. The members of the board will represent the following organizations: The commanders in chief of the army, the navy and the air force, the Public Information Secretariat, the State Communications Secretariat and the Association of Licencees, one representing the television station licencees and one representing the radio stations. A commission made up of representatives of all the ministries of the national government and of the state intelligence secretariat will act as an advisory body.

The importation of television series, films or recorded programs whose sound system will be dubbed into Spanish in this country by Argentine professionals will be exempted from the payment of the import duties.

Within 180 days of the promulgation of this law the national executive branch will designate the members of the COMFER board. The COMFER interventor will exercise the powers which this law assigns to the president and to the board until the latter is completely established.

Within a period of 36 months, beginning with the date of the approval of the national broadcasting plan by means of the regime established by Article 39 of this law, the radio broadcasting services now rendered through the stations which are owned by the state or are administrated by it and which are not incorporated into the SOR and are not owned by provincial or municipal states, will be offered to private individuals.

The national executive branch will regulate this law within 150 days from the day of its promulgation.

Within 180 days of the promulgation of this law, the national executive branch will approve the national radio broadcasting plan, a plan which will be submitted by the Federal Radio Broadcasting Committee with the participation of the communications secretariat and the presidential public information secretariat.

Within 210 days of the promulgation of this law, the national executive branch will approve the statute and the functional organic structure of the Federal Radio Broadcasting Committee.

Argentina Televisora Color LS 82 Channel 7 S.A. will maintain its current legal statute as of the promulgation of this law, but will join the SOR and will be able to broadcast commercials in accordance with his law.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

NINE MIR MEMBERS ARRESTED--Antofagasta, Chile, 24 Sep (LATIN)--The police have reported that nine members of an outlawed movement of the revolutionary left (MIR) commando have been arrested in possession of explosives, Marxist propaganda and medical equipment for a clandestine clinic. The Carabineros (militarized police) precinct of Antofagasta, located 1,367 km north of Santiago, reported that the majority of the members of the leftist cell, which includes a woman, are university students. According to the police, the group was responsible for placing explosives in power plants, thus creating balckouts in several sectors of Antofagasta. [Text] [PY251732 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2111 GMT 24 Sep 80]

CNI TO CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS--Santiago, Chile, 23 Sep (AFP)--It has been reported here that the National Information Center (CNI), top security organization of the Chilean military government, will control as of today the activities of the associations of parents and students, and the teachers' meetings. A communique released by Gen Carlos Morales Retamal, chief of the state of emergency zone, has abolished a previous ruling which provided for the defense [tuicion] of these activities by the military institutes command. This entity has delegates in schools where they must learn about and control the meetings and activities of those organizations. The military resolution states that the CNI--an organization which substitutes for the dissolved DINA (National Intelligence Department)--aims at gathering and processing at the national level all information coming from the various fields of action which the government may require for the preparation of policies, plans and programs. [Text] [PY241330 Paris AFP in Spanish 0113 GMT 24 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

SUSPECTS ROUNDED UP--Bogota--Approximately 150 persons have been arrested in the jurisdiction of Tocaima Municipality, Cundinamarca Department, during a military search for the leaders of the self-styled 19 April movement [M-19], who tried to hold a summit meeting in Melgar over the weekend. This was reported by Government Minister German Zea Hernandez, who added that government efforts to neutralize the activities of subversive groups seeking to disrupt public order will continue indefinitely. [Text] [PA241850 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80]

MILITARY CONTROL BOGOTA STREETS--Bogota, 24 Sep (EFE)--Military troops were deployed this morning along the main streets and avenues of the Colombian capital in view of the announcement that high school teachers would stage meetings, reliable military sources have announced. A spokesman for the Brigade of Military Institutes (BIM) told EFE by telephone that the military operation is intended to maintain order in Bogota in view of the possible teacher demonstrations. Military vigilance was intensified in the crowded commercial sectors of El Centro and Chapinero, the main ones in the city, where pedestrians and suspicious vehicles were searched. [Excerpt] [PA250056 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2233 GMT 24 Sep 80]

GUERRILLA GROUP STEALS PESOS--Bogota, 23 Sep (EFE)--An alleged urban guerrilla commando group raided an Antioquia commercial bank branch in northern Bogota Tuesday and stole 20,000 pesos a police spokesman told EFE. The group of guerrillas--four men and one woman--broke into the bank branch wielding machineguns and pistols and forced the employees to lie on the floor in order to loot the cash boxes and the safe. A bank employee said the attackers put the money in two sacks and fled in a station wagon which the police have not been able to find. The guerrillas told the bank clients that they belonged to a cell of the Army of National Liberation (ELN). The money they got from the attack, they said, was to be used to pay for the defense of their companions who have been subject to a verbal court-martial, which, incidentally, was declared invalid today by the military judiciary system. [Text] [PA241419 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0134 GMT 24 Sep 80]

ARMY RAIDS HOMES--Mosquera, Colombia--The army today raided several residences in Mosquera, near Bogota. Mystery still surrounds this action. The only

thing known in this regard in Bogota is that a tailor, who has been identified as 62-year-old Domingo Garcia, was captured by the troops and presumably taken to the Military Institutes Brigade. Other reports indicate that in other actions another five or six persons were arrested. Initial reports said it was an operation against drug traffickers but later it appeared that these were raids on homes belonging to 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrillas. It was said that the tailor is reportedly a member of that terrorist organization. The army is carrying out large operations in towns of Cundinamarca in search for the M-19 high command that fled when the military almost captured its members as they were holding a summit meeting in Tocaima. [Text] [PA250424 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

LABOR LEADER DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT OVER HAVANA RADIO

PA240022 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Interview with Mario Granados, Costa Rican labor leader, by Nestor Nunez, station reporter, in Havana, no date given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Which are the main problems affecting Costa Rican workers?

[Answer] The problems of Costa Rican workers are similar to those affecting other Latin American workers: Poor working conditions, low wages, high living cost, inflation and unemployment. All this means malnutrition for children, poor living conditions for mothers and tremendous sacrifices on the part of the workers' families.

[Question] Which is the attitude of the Costa Rican workers regarding the Salvadoran people struggle?

[Answer] By tradition, the Costa Rican people have been always opposed to military dictatorships and in favor of the Central American peoples struggle. However, the Costa Rican Government, which claims to be Social Christian, is neither social nor Christian, because it has the same political pattern as that of the fascist Salvadoran Christian Democratic military regime. That is why, we see the Costa Rican Government supporting the Salvadoran junta. Our labor organizations are constantly denouncing the crimes and abuses committed by the Salvadoran junta against the Salvadoran workers.

[Question] What does it mean to you as a Costa Rican labor leader to be in Cuba to attend the sixth course of the Lazaro Pena Labor Cadres School?

[Answer] For us to be able to attend this labor course is really a great opportunity. Latin American revolutionaries feel great admiration for the Cuban revolution and people. We are aware of the internationalist nature of the Cuban revolution. The truth is that we are very happy to be here attending the labor courses. We knew we were going to be received

very well. Our labor organizations have been always in favor of the Cuban people. When Carazo, imperialism and the Cuban scum mounted that anti-Cuban campaign, our labor organizations staged several demonstrations of solidarity with the Cuban people and denounced the provocations of U.S. imperialism against the Cuban people. The bourgeoisie and imperialism launched an anti-Cuban campaign which the Cuban scum caused to collapse through a number of misdemeanors. For example: They tried to hijack a Lacsa aircraft to take them to Miami. The Costa Rican police had to intervene to restore order. They were also involved in a number of crimes and illegal activities. Despite the great amount of anti-Cuban propaganda, the Costa Rican people soon realized the truth behind the Cuban refugees case.

CSO: 3010

U.S. MUST SEEK TRUE SOURCE OF ANTI-AMERICANISM

PA211621 San Salvador VOZ DE LA VERDAD in Spanish 0230 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Station commentary: "We Are Going to Give the U.S. Ambassador Some Advice"]

[Text] Instead of the hardly diplomatic statements we read in the 16 September dailies, the ambassador of the big embassy should analyze the reason why many Salvadorans--of the many that do not want to emigrate to this country--are increasingly against them [anti-ellos].

In the past, this country has not distinguished itself for being against the North Americans. They did not plant their boot here, as they did in Nicaragua or the Dominican Republic, although they were prepared for it in 1932. Here, they did not interfere, either physically or indirectly, to establish or remove governments as they did in Guatemala, Chile and other countries of the world. In El Salvador, they do not own great tracts of land; we do not have a united fruit [company] and we do not have large mineral deposits or oil wells; they did not have either a canal or military bases. Their presence in El Salvador was less apparent, prepotent and offensive than in other countries of the area and the continent. And we Salvadorans were not particularly against them. This, of course, did not mean they were no present in our lives. They were and they still are, through their great enterprises, their alliances, but above all, through an army molded in their image and likeness, cradled by them, armed by them, trained by them and, in a word, manipulated by them.

But this presence, intolerable as it should be to the patriot who analyzes things well, did not cause the naive masses of the people to have an intense feeling of rejection toward them as, for example, in Nicaragua, Panama, Cuba, Mexico and so on and so forth.

Allow us, then, a piece of advice.

The attack on the big embassy should make its occupants think. They should ask themselves: Why have those popular organizations fired on

them? They should ask themselves: What have they done in the past few years to make some of the people who did not hate them then to hate them now; for some of the people who respected them then to despise them to make some now; who looked upon them as friends and now consider them their hated enemies.

Of course, they will say that international communism has engineered a campaign, that subversion--that Cuba--that politicians on the left [sentence incomplete]

This is not enough to explain the way some of the Salvadoran people today feel toward all of them. In the big embassy, they have to admit that they are meddling in the lives of the Salvadorans and in the affairs of the sovereign, although small, republic of El Salvador in a way that is not right; that they show no respect for the self-determination of this suffering and castigated nation; that they want to manipulate the destinies of 5 million Salvadorans in accordance with the preconceived ideas of people who do not even understand us or love us.

As proof they do not understand the Salvadoran people, you have Ambassador White's statements to the press.

CSO: 3010

DISTORTED NEWS FROM MARXIST MEDIA DENOUNCED

PA250007 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] At this moment, when the democracies of the free world are engaged in a definitive ideological war to consolidate the right to liberty and peaceful coexistence, news media from countries oppressed by Marxist totalitarianism, where no one can manifest dissent, are trying to distort the true political situation in the countries they are attacking materially and through their propaganda.

Radio Noticias Del Continente, which operates from San Jose, Costa Rica, Radio Havana, Cuba, Radio Moscow and other radio stations that serve the expansionist imperialism of the Soviet Union are trying to twist the messages in the homilies of the apostolic administrator of El Salvador, Monsignor Rivera, to make our illustrious prelate appear to hold positions and views that do not correspond to the true Salvadoran situation.

All totalitarian regimes act alike and in a synchronized manner in their campaigns to discredit democratic regimes. In this case, as in all cases related to the Marxist penetration campaign, the attitude of the news media that obeys the commands of international communism represents an updating of the dogma of the propaganda ministers of the third reich who used to shout: Lie, lie, repeat your lie tirelessly and they will end up believing you.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

PRISONERS ASK FOR SOLIDARITY--Through this station, the political prisoners who have been on a hunger strike since 15 September have issued an urgent appeal to the conscience of our people and of all the world's peoples and governments to follow the development of their strike. They also asked for solidarity with their hunger strike. They said that the justice minister and the government junta will be responsible for any action or repressive measures that might be taken against the physical or moral integrity of those participating in the hunger strike. The political prisoners are being held in the prisons in Santa Tecla, Santa Ana, San Francisco Gotera, Quezaltepeque and San Vincente. [Text] [PA191602 San Salvador VOZ DE LA VERDAD in Spanish 1836 GMT 18 Sep 80]

INDIVIDUALS BLOCK COASTAL HIGHWAY--Unidentified individuals used Guatemalan trucks to block the coastal highway over the weekend. The individuals intercepted the trucks at kilometer 45 just before reaching Zacatecoluca and then punctured their tires, thus causing a big traffic jam. In view of this action, the Central American truckers are considering the possibility of opening an alternate route through Honduras without having to use the Pan-American highway in El Salvador. Salvadoran merchants say that those responsible for Saturday's action want to paralyze the transportation of merchandise to El Salvador. [Text] [PA230429 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1821 GMT 22 Sep 80]

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES ANNOUNCED--Labor Minister Julio Alfredo Samayoa has reported that over half a million people will be engaged in harvest work this year on lands intervened by the agrarian reform process and on privately-held lands. Samayoa said the area under cultivation in the nationalized farms totals 29,846 manzanas, most of which are planted with cotton and the rest with basic food crops. Private lands under cultivation total 57,000 manzanas. The official said these figures are an indication of the number of jobs that will be available to thousands of rural inhabitants, including minors and women. [Excerpt] [PA242216 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 22 Sep 80 p 8

KILLING OF TOP LEFTISTS--San Salvador--The mysterious death of Salvadoran guerrilla leader Ernesto Jovel has led the Salvadoran leftwing to charge in San Salvador that the government is setting the stage for a mass

extermination of leftist militants. Jovel, top leader of the clandestine Armed Forces of National Resistance, died late last week in circumstances which have not yet been fully explained [esclarecidas] by the leagues [as heard]. [Text] [PA252014 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 80]

VIERA RECOVERING--San Salvador--Salvadoran peasant leader Jose Rodolfo Viera, who was wounded at noon today is no longer in danger, reliable sources have reported. Viera's vehicle was intercepted and machinegunned by individuals riding in two other vehicles, in front of the offices of the Salvadoran Communal Union (UCS) in Santa Tecla, 12 km west of San Salvador. Viera is secretary general of the UCS, the country's most powerful peasant organization. It has more than 250,000 members. [Excerpt] [PA242135 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

PAZ GARCIA ADDRESSES NEW CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Tegucigalpa EL CRONISTA in Spanish 21 Jul 80 pp 1, 5

[Speech by Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia at the ceremony to install the Constitutent Assembly on 20 July 1980]

[Text] Honorable president and other members of the Directorate of the National Constituent Assembly; members of the Superior Council of the Armed Forces; members of the honorable Supreme Court of Justice; members of the government cabinet and representatives of decentralized agencies of the State; your excellencies and honorable members of the diplomatic corps and of foreign missions in our country; illustrious and most reverend Monseignor Hector Enrique Santos; distinguished special guests and honorable representatives of the people:

I extend to you a respectful and cordial greeting in the name of the government and of the Armed Forces of Honduras on this historical date on which you initiate our dedicated labor, in compliance with the popular mandate which was conferred upon you and in conformity with what was prescribed in the Law for Elections and Political Organizations.

From the time that the Armed Forces assumed the grave historical responsibility of conducting the national destiny we imposed upon ourselves the determination to interpret the just aspirations of the people and to forge for the nation a climate of broad public freedom and of unrestricted guarantees for the exercise of public and private activities by the citizenry; to maintain political stability based upon a permanent dialogue with all sectors of society; and to see to it that internal peace and the problems concerning the country's development should constitute the basic objectives of our endeavors. At the same time we have adopted the decision to promote indispensable changes in the economic, social and administrative structures of the State, in order to make more fair the relationships between the former and the people and to place the nation in a position to face the serious problems deriving from underdevelopment, as well as to guide it toward modernization and fulfillment of its republican life. For this it was necessary to create institutions, organizations and laws that would bring about profound positive changes and, in the cases where

the public good warranted it, the modification of existing structures and systems.

It is fitting that the government of the Armed Forces should have the satisfaction of having been responsible for conquering the economic sovereignty of the State by rescuing its principal natural and inherited resources and canceling the old system of concessions, which for many decades burdened the republic's economy as well as its dignity. In achieving these objectives, we were insuring for the people the attainment of greater benefits derived from their natural resources and the exploitation of services previously belonging for the most part to foreign companies.

Deserving of special attention by the government of the Armed Forces are the basic aspects of the modernization of the country's economy and the priority emphasis which must be given to satisfying the population's basic needs, such as education, public health, employment, housing and communications. With respect to the first of these, it pleases us to have built, among other important infrastructure works, the largest highway network in the country's history and to have proceeded with the transformation, creation and modernization of ports and airports on both maritime coasts and in various places on land. With regard to the second, we have endeavored to listen to public appeals in search of a higher standard of living for all inhabitants, with special concern for the classes at the lower end of the economic spectrum, making use for this of the resources themselves and of financial and technical assistance, as well as of fraternal cooperation from friendly countries and international organizations. It is understandable that in the search for a better standard of living for our people we have come face to face with the natural limitations of our resources and with the serious and difficult problems brought upon us by the uncontrollable blows of nature and the continuous blows produced by the energy crises and their consequences: the tremendous inflation, destabilization and speculation, both externally and internally.

A product of this economic phenomenon has been the constant social unrest, manifested in different ways, but which we have tried to attenuate with no weapons other than tolerance, and understanding of the problems, dialogues negotiations, and whatever peaceful and civilized resources we have been able to find, believing that no price is too high when that is involved is maintaining social peace and answering the plea for public confidence and tranquility.

Thus it is that at no time during the Armed Forces regime has there been any need to declare a state of siege or to take any other extreme measures; quite to the contrary, the citizens' freedom has been safeguarded, as has the unrestricted respect for human rights.

With legitimate satisfaction we can proclaim that we have provided an environment with full exercise of citizens' guarantees, which our fundamental laws vouchsafe. Thus it is that the right to petition without restrictions of any type, the right to organize for legitimate and self-management

purposes, and organized labor's right to collective bargaining already form part of popular gains of an irreversible nature. The people's right to express their thoughts and to state their opinions, by means of a free press, is a conquest by the people that the government has respected and enhanced, even while recognizing the dangers inherent in the abuse of any unrestricted freedom. It is likewise worthwhile to stree government's faithful compliance with the constitutional rules that guarantee freedom of worship, a freedom for which we personally fee the greatest respect and which we fully uphold. Freedom of conscience and the religious institutions which guide the faith and spiritual beliefs of the people have enjoyed and continue to enjoy our highest esteem and reverence.

Honorable constituent deputies:

We feel proud to present to you a country that is in order, enjoying a peace that has not been imposed and is extolled by its citizens and by foreigners; a country with a diversified, solid and ever expanding economy; a country pleased to maintain cordial international relations based upon a consistent policy of mutual respect and nonintervention. We present to you a republic with frontiers, thanks to the faithful constitutional compliance by our Armed Forces to safeguard territorial integrity and respect for its sovereignty.

Honorable deputies:

The Honduran people hope and the Armed Forces are confident that by honoring your patriotism and making use of the loftiest attributes of wisdom, prudence and reason, and enlightened by God's supreme power, you shall faithfully fulfill the mandate bestowed upon you of drafting a constitution for the republic that safeguards the political, social and economic gains achieved by the people and which guarantees the process of development for which we all strive and which leads the nation to truly democratic goals, within a climate of peace and freedom.

Thank you very much.

9661
CSO: 3010

'LA PRENSA' COVERAGE OF SOMOZA'S DEATH CRITICIZED

PA181443 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The newspaper LA PRENSA today described the execution of the tyrant as an assassination. It also said that the patriots who imparted justice are terrorists. This is an outrage. We have seen the special editions of LA PRENSA and EL NUEVO DIARIO and today's edition of BARRICADA, official organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. After glancing through the three newspapers published in Nicaragua, today more than ever we are able to make basic and essential comparisons for our people.

The three papers gave full coverage to the execution of Anastasio Somoza Debayle. However, we find the cold blood of those who now run LA PRENSA unreal, absurd and incomprehensible. It seems they do not have blood in their veins and much less do some of its directors have the same blood of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, martyr of Nicaraguan freedoms.

While the Nicaraguan people clearly described the action as an execution or simply the death of the former genocidal dictator in Paraguay, LA PRENSA published the reports of the transnational news agencies which termed the action as an assassination committed by terrorists.

One only has to read and hear the many statements that we received at Radio Sandino today to know that the Nicaraguan people view Somoza's death as an execution and not an assassination. Those who, without being reactionaries, believed in LA PRENSA because of its tradition clearly know now that those who term the execution of such a criminal an assassination can never speak for the Nicaraguan people.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

SANDINIST FORCES DESTROY COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY BANDS--State security forces, the army and the Sandinist peoples militias have wiped out two counterrevolutionary bands operating in Nueva Segovia and Jinotega departments. Killed in the operation in Nueva Segovia, were Pedro Joaquin Gonzalez, a counterrevolutionary leader known as Dimas; his aide known as Tinoco, and other band members. On 23 July the band killed four people in (Quilali). In Jinotega, the Sandinist forces broke up a counterrevolutionary band and arrested leader Felix Pedro Gomez Chavarria, known as (Tocoyo), who was responsible for attacking peasants and state farms in the area. [Excerpt] [PA231927 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Sep 80]

TWO BUSINESSES TAKEN OVER--Two commando units, Farabundo Marti and Victorious September, composed of mass organization members, this morning took over the Nora Moviehouse and El Pirata Restaurant in Corinto, accusing the owners, Ricardo Saenz and his son Edmundo, of having close links with Somozism. The units, composed of the 19 July Youth, Workers' Literacy Militias [Milicias Obreras Alfabetizadoras--MOAS] and various other mass organizations, contend that they have documents proving the owners' relationship with the toppled regime. In turn the owners claim that they were never linked to the dictatorship. The documents have already been forwarded to the Peoples Industrial Corporation [Text] [PA200327 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

COMMENTATOR TIES LOCAL PDC TO SALVADORAN, OTHER PARTIES

PA232304 Panama City Circuito RPC in Spanish 2130 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Report from the Revolutionary Democratic Party's "On the Road to Victory" program]

[Excerpt] [Unidentified speaker] I was listening to this station on my way here and I noticed that there were approximately seven political messages aired before this program by the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and I have heard that after this program they plan to air seven more. Therefore, I have reached the conclusion that if they have that many advertisements on this station they must be getting a lot of petroleum [revenue] from Venezuela and money from the FRG in order to have this transnational [referring to the PDC] operate in Panama.

I suppose that they are airing these ads before and after our program intentionally. We must be very pleased with this because it means they are concerned over what we say in this program which is always objective and honest.

Well, it seems to me that they are getting too much money from Venezuela, the FRG and the United States. The PDC is a transnational party. This is a proven fact. A short while ago, I was reading some reports from Mexico and other places which formally and categorically denounce this transnational.

The PDC is now trying to sink its claws into Panama. I hope this will never happen because the PDC influence in El Salvador has resulted in a blood bath. This blood bath will continue because the PDC junta members are clinging to power and are demonstrating their inability to implement democracy. Here in Panama, the PDC members speak of a true democracy and I ask: What kind of democracy has the PDC established in El Salvador?

However, we must add something else at this point. We cannot say that the PDC in El Salvador is one thing and that in Panama is another. We cannot separate the Salvadoran PDC from the Panamanian one because--and Leroy [referring to other program commentator] has stated this--local PDC leaders gave quite a welcome to the Salvadoran mayor who is an accomplice in and who supports everything happening in that country.

Therefore, the PDC of Panama is getting a lot of money to extend the PDC's claws into Panama. For this reason, it has enough funds to air seven advertisements one right after the other, before and after this program.

CSO: 3010

'COMANDANTE CHINO' ESCAPES TO PANAMANIAN EMBASSY

Escape From Military Hospital

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 10 Sep 80 Sec D p 18

[Text] Yesterday, a former guerrilla leader made a sensational escape from the Armed Forces Central Hospital, located at the end of Jose Angel Lamas Avenue, between the Artigas urban development and the El Guarataro district.

After 1600 hours, reliable police, military and state security agency sources confirmed the guerrilla fighter's escape. They revealed that it had taken place a few minutes after he had been transferred, under heavy military guard, from the La Pica National Jail in the state of Monagas to the Military Hospital.

It was reported that the escapee was Carlos Baez, alias "Comandante Chino," who had been incarcerated in the La Pica National Jail at the order of the military courts, charged with committing crimes punishable by the Code of Military Justice.

The former guerrilla leader was moved to Caracas for medical treatment in the Armed Forces Central Hospital. Baez took advantage of the carelessness of those reponsible for guarding him to escape from the building.

Carlos Baez was wearing dark brown pants and a plaid sport shirt, and his hair was long, when he escaped.

According to the first investigations of the case, when the former guerrilla leader reached Jose Angel Lamas Avenue, he boarded a bus filled with passengers. The bus took the route toward Petare, and was intercepted by military and police forces at Libertador Avenue. However, they did not find the fugitive among the passengers.

Immediately after the escape was discovered, an extensive police and military operation began, particularly in the Artigas, San Martin, El Guarataro and El Paraiso areas.

As of 1900 hours in the evening, there were no clues leading to the fugitive.

National Guards Arrested

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 11 Sep 80 Sec D p 24

[Text] Yesterday, state security agencies reported that the military convict who escaped from the Armed Forces Central Hospital, Carlos Perez, alias "Comandante Chino," belonged to the so-called Antonio Jose de Sucre Guerrilla Front, and to the Red Flag group.

Carlos Perez, aged 33, was also tried by the common courts, when arrested on several occasions by the Judicial Police in probes of robberies and drug trafficking, and the law on vagrants and hoodlums was applied to him as well.

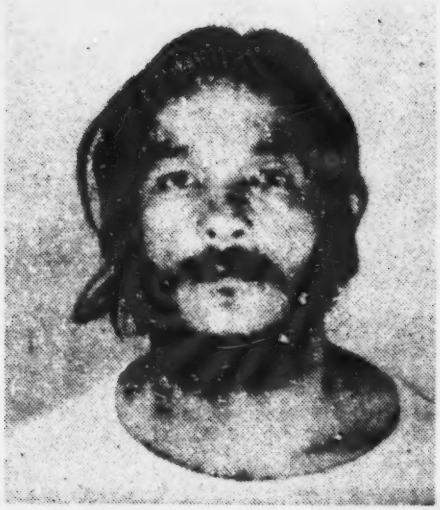
The former guerrilla was confined in the La Pica National Jail, in the state of Monagas, at the order of a military court in the eastern part of the country. When a National Guard contingent transferred him in a vehicle to the Armed Forces Central Hospital, last Tuesday afternoon, the convict escaped from inside the treatment center building.

The search for the fugitive continued yesterday throughout the metropolitan area. Participating therein were forces from the National Guard, and security agents from the DISIP [Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services] and DIM [Military Intelligence Directorate].

The former guerrilla escaped wearing dark brown pants and a plaid sport shirt. Perez has long hair, a thick mustache and a beard.

According to his criminal record, in 1973 he participated in the eastern area guerrilla movement as one of the commanders of the Antonio Jose de Sucre Front and in the Red Banner group. In 1973, he was captured in the Sabana Grande area, as an alleged participant in a guerrilla ambush in the state of Monagas, where several members of the National Guard were killed. During 1962 and 1973, he was arrested several times by the PTJ [Judicial Technical Police] for robbery and drug trafficking. The law on vagrants and hoodlums was applied to him. He was under the orders of the first military court of the first instance in the eastern part of the country.

It was learned yesterday that the national guards who were responsible for moving the former guerrilla fighter to the Armed Forces Central Hospital have been arrested and subjected to questioning by the military authorities.



Carlos Perez, alias "Comandante Chino"

Asylum in Panamanian Embassy

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 12 Sep 80 Sec D p 24

[Text] Carlos Perez Baez, known as "Comandante Chino," who has sought asylum in the Panamanian Embassy since Tuesday, had spent 6 months in the San Martin Military Hospital receiving treatment for old, serious ailments.

The former guerrilla arrived at the diplomatic headquarters of the Republic of Panama at 1830 hours, where the door was opened by one of the two persons still there: the son of Ambassador Pedro Pereira, who was accompanied by his mother and ready to return home.

This is the second instance of asylum in 1 week. On Wednesday, 3 September, Margarita Oviedo Urrutia, her young son Carlos Oviedo Urrutia and Julio Cesar Guzman, both adults having been charged by the government with being guerrillas belonging to the Red Flag group, sought asylum in the Mexican Embassy. These three individuals quickly received asylum status and, within 3 days, left the country with safe-conducts provided by the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry.

The ambassador of the Republic of Panama, Dr Pedro Pereira, explained that Perez Baez sought asylum and protection because he considered himself the victim of political persecution, being currently brought to trial for military rebellion.

At dawn, the Panamanian Embassy was guarded by Metropolitan and DISIP police, summoned by the embassy to give proper protection to the diplomatic headquarters.

The Metropolitan Police officer was on guard at the small entrance to the embassy, preventing access to the diplomatic headquarters with his arm. Before allowing us to pass, he warned that we could not talk to the individual given asylum, but only to the ambassador.

"Comandante Chino" could be seen on the left side of the entrance to the residence, through a blue railing. He was seated on an easy chair. His face showed signs of fatigue, and he seemed to be ill. He hobbled over to the railing, wearing one shoe and no socks. The other bare foot was inflamed. We exchanged a few words while the police officer led us inside the entrance.

We Are Studying the Case

Ambassador Pedro Pereira recounted what had happened after the fugitive entered the diplomatic headquarters.

"When the boy heard the knocking, he opened the door without asking who it was and what they wanted. The man explained to my wife that he was a victim of political persecution who needed protection. The police were called to protect the embassy, and we contacted the Panamanian and Venezuelan Foreign Ministries."

Ambassador Pereira said that the man described some of his life underground and in the guerrilla struggle, noting that he had been held since 1975 without any decision made on his status. "He claimed to have been moved to the Military Hospital on 22 March. From that date until the present, he received medical treatment because of ailments in some parts of his body.

"He said that he belonged to the Revolutionary Armed Forces, specializing in agitation and propaganda," the ambassador remarked, and "he disclosed that he had been captured in 1975 in the state of Monagas. Since then, the military courts kept a file on him, and he was not benefited by the decree on pacification, which is why he intended to escape for a long time."

Ambassador Pereira said that the deputy foreign minister, Oswaldo Paez Pumar, is studying the case, so as later to issue a report, and that the Panamanian Foreign Ministry already has part of the information. More data is expected to be procured, so that a subsequent decision may be made on the asylum.

"Will they give him diplomatic asylum?"

"At present, he has preventive diplomatic protection."

"If he were to be granted asylum, when would he leave?"

"That problem must be resolved very soon. I think that tomorrow, at the earliest, we shall have a decision. If so, perhaps this weekend, or possibly

Sunday or Monday. Depending on what my country decides, we would wait for the safe-conducts issued by the Venezuelan Government."

The Letter From 'Comandante Chino'

Ambassador Pedro Pereira kindly allowed us to photograph Perez Baez. "But only photos, nothing else! You cannot talk to the person seeking asylum, because that is in violation of the conventions on asylum."

They brought a stool so that Ramon Garcia could take the picture. The former guerrilla limped over to the blue railing, and gave the reporter a letter in which he recounts some of his experiences in the guerrilla struggle and in prison.

"I was in the Military Hospital since 22 March, being treated for some 'ailments.' I took advantage of the carelessness of the guards who were watching me to escape. I had been planning this for a long time. I had a clear idea of how I could do it, and I even knew the location of several embassies, in case of emergency, as it so happened."

Elsewhere in his account, "Comandante Chino" said that he reached the embassy during the afternoon, and was well treated by the ambassador and other employees. He also described how native and international groups of artists had requested his release.

"I am known in artistic circles as a poet and dramatist, and I have produced a great many pictorial and literary works. I have collaborated on famous magazines, such as ZONA FRANCA, IMAGEN and CASA DE LAS AMERICAS, and I belong to the cultural group known as Kereper and the puppet performing group known as 'The Laughing Bee.'

"I spent 42 months confined in La Pica, in the eastern region, charged with military rebellion, and I was never considered to be covered by the decree on pacification, which concerned people who had been armed. For that reason, I decided to escape."

There was no more time to talk or remain near the former guerrilla, Carlos Perez Baez. The police and embassy officials were watching the movements of "Comandante Chino" and of the reporters as well.

Ambassador Pedro Pereira Arosemena remarked that, during the 5 months that he has headed the Panamaniana deiplomatic headquarters, this makes two cases of asylum that he has encountered: "The first one involved the eight Haitians, in May, and now there is this one."

Venezuelan Safe-Conduct Possible

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 12 Sep 80 Sec D p 24

[Text] The acting foreign minister, Dr Oswaldo Paez Pumar, stated that if the government of Panama declares the individual who sought refuge in that country's embassy in Caracas last Wednesday a political refugee, Venezuela will take steps to grant him the pertinent safe-conduct.

Answering questions from newsmen, Paez Pumar announced that, yesterday morning, he had received a phone call from the Panamanian ambassador notifying him that, on Wednesday night, Carlos Baez had appeared at the chancery of the embassy and had sought diplomatic protection.

He also said that the ambassador had told him that he would send the ministry the pertinent note, without proceeding to pass judgment on the case, because they wanted to analyze the situation carefully.

Paez Pumar commented that he had confirmed to the Panamanian ambassador Venezuela's traditional position, "to the effect that we respect the right of the country granting asylum to make the judgment."

He said that, if Panama decides to declare this person a political refugee, the Venezuelan Government would take steps to grant the necessary safe-conduct.

Dr Paez Pumar stressed that, in fact, he could not be declared a political refugee. He claimed that there are no victims of political persecution in Venezuela. Moreover, according to reports received from other government agencies, the petitioner is an individual who has been implicated in criminal activities on several occasions. "He has a sizable dossier."

When asked whether these recent cases of asylum would bring about a reinforcement of the measures for guarding the embassies, the acting foreign minister said that there was no reason for this, and hence the normal surveillance would simply be maintained.

He emphasized: "What is clear is that these individuals are not victims of political persecution." And he added:

"So we hope that, in this matter, the status of asylum will not be something taken rather lightly."

He noted: "We have respected and we shall continue to respect the judgment that the various countries may make concerning asylum, but there are obvious instances, such as this one, wherein, at best, a country will decide not to declare this person a political refugee."

Refugees in Our Embassies in Several Countries

In response to questions, he confirmed the fact that the status of those seeking asylum in our embassy in Havana is still unresolved, and we are waiting for the Cuban Government to grant them the pertinent safe-conducts. There are 19 refugees in both the headquarters of the mission and the offices of our Foreign Ministry in the Cuban capital.

In Bolivia, there are about 50 persons who have sought asylum, also awaiting the safe-conducts from the military junta.

The refugees who were at the embassy in Guatemala have now left. There are none at the Venezuelan Embassy in Chile.

2909
CSO: 3010

POSSIBLE GUERRILLAS ARRESTED, ARMS CONFISCATED

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 5 Sep 80 Sec D p 23

[Text] Maracaibo, 4 Sep--At dawn yesterday, officials from the Police Intelligence Directorate raided the premises on La Limpia Avenue, where they made four arrests and seized military uniforms, ammunition and implements for making Molotov bombs and other explosives.

The building subjected to the domicile search is No 35-76, located on La Limpia Avenue near the so-called "Molina curve." Inside, Kalmin Rafael Anselmi Castellanos, with CIV [Venezuelan Identity Card] 9114555; Jose Antonio Valera Martinez, with CIV 5945455; Eduardo Antonio Parada Mora, with CIV 560343; and Jesus Castillo Castillo, of Colombian nationality, were captured.

The four men in custody who, according to the authorities, are implicated in subversive activities, were turned over to the jurisdiction of the First Infantry Division, together with the confiscated materials.

Yesterday, the investigation was joined by the Military Intelligence Directorate, an agency which will attempt to probe more deeply in the activities carried out by the individuals who are now under arrest.

It was learned that the investigations include those of the many holdups of banks and business establishments in the area thus far this year.

However, there is no confirmation that the four suspects are really guerrillas, although the entities which captured them claim that they have all the characteristics for being guerrillas.

According to the official report, the following material was discovered in the operation conducted at residence No 35-76 on La Limpia Avenue:

Three green shirts and three pairs of olive drab pants; a military belt; three red berets; one police truncheon; two placards of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left; two pairs of scissors; three rubber containers; two sewing machines; two bankbooks; one knapsack; documents; 10 cylindrical connections for making nipples; several rounds of ammunition for an FAL-type

rifle, and three 38-caliber revolvers. Also confiscated were the remains of plants which the police presume to be marihuana, in addition to a supply of AHR pills of unknown origin.

They also succeeded in confiscating three roles of film which were exposed and processed, 482 bolivares and $3.00 in bills.

The DISIP [Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services] put those who were arrested at the disposal of the First Infantry Division in mid-morning, and they were sent from the garrison to the Military Intelligence Directorate, where they are currently being subjected to questioning.

2909
CSO: 3010

CATTLEMEN'S FEDERATION PROTESTS GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 6 Sep 80 Sec D p 7

[Text] Zaraza, 5 Sep--The president of the National Cattlemen's Federation, Rafael Marcial Garmendia, gave notice here that "if the atmosphere of insecurity being experienced by the owners of farms in the Monagas, Anzoategui and El Guarico areas persists, there will be guerrilla fighters in the countryside instead of agricultural and livestock producers."

At an assembly called by the Zaraza District Agricultural-Livestock Association to cite the urgent need for a technical-financial assistance and a roadway plan, to guarantee the collection of the large corn harvest expected this year in the Unare Watershed, the president of the Cattlemen's Federation made these statements, and demanded forceful government measures "against the frequent acts of extortion and banditry victimizing the working people in the rural sections of the east and El Guarico."

In statements made to EL NACIONAL, he added: "There are specific complaints, and there is also fear of complaining, but the Venezuelan Cattlemen's Federation is assuming that responsibility. We have requested a hearing, that has not yet been granted, from the minister of interior, to submit to him a document bearing the names of the cattlemen who have been subjected to extortion and who have been forced to keep away from their productive activity out of fear of reprisals from armed bandits. We maintain that, if this atmosphere of unrest and fear persists, what there will be in the countryside will be guerrillas instead of cattlemen. This is having a very negative effect on the indexes of productivity, and it could worsen still more the status of an importing country which we are suffering from, still having to depend on foreign countries for 60 percent of the food products consumed by the Venezuelan population."

Zaraza Has Record Corn and Sorghum Figures

In Zaraza, the president of the Agricultural-Livestock Association, Jose Manuel Panzarelli, and the head of the Chamber of Commerce, Rafael Ayala, in a document sent to Rafael Marcial Garmendia and to the vice president

of FEDECAMARAS [Association of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry], Carlos Sequera Yepez, state that there is an increasing danger that a record production of over 70 million kilograms of corn and sorghum may be partially lost, owing to "the bad condition of the rural roads throughout the entire Unare Watershed." They demand "immediate intervention by the government sector, so that this situation may be resolved promptly."

Panzarelli added: "If this does not happen, obviously the effort of many of the farmers of the Unare Watershed may be completely thwarted, with losses that we do not hesitate to describe as devastating."

The document also cites such critical aspects as the lack of timely technical and credit assistance, poor quality and no control of the price of input, stoppage of the rural electrification and irrigation plants, etc.

Panzarelli remarked: "Our area, and especially this town in which we live, Zaraza, continues to exist without any attention from the government."

Abuses on the Part of Oil Contractors Charged

Another serious charge made to the heads of the Cattlemen's Federation and of FEDECAMARAS relates to the oil contractors and those from Caroni Electrification (EDELCA), who "invade our farms without permission, cause destruction and deny any possibility of compensation."

The document declares: "The multinationals behaved in a more responsible and humane manner."

Rafael Marcial Garmendia said: "It may be asserted here and now that the great damage caused by oil as an instrument distorting the Venezuelan rural economy has been compounded by these abuses disclosed to us today in Zaraza, which the owners of farms and farmers in the entire eastern region are experiencing as well. We have already expressed our views to Venezuelan Petroleum but, without explanation, a meeting that we were going to hold with board members and legal advisers of the operating companies has not yet been called. This problem, and the harassment from the unlawful individuals in the so-called 'Bermuda Triangle,' as the territory of this state and Anzoategui and Monagas is now known (to depict the dangerous nature of the situation), will be reported again to the national government within the next few days."

Garmendia and Sequera Yepez stated that what has been explained by the agricultural-livestock sector of Zaraza will be considered next week by the Cattlemen's Federation and FEDECAMARAS, by a special committee, for the purpose of demanding immediate solutions from the executive branch, through the cabinet offices and autonomous agency which have direct jurisdiction in such matters.

2909
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

SAFE-CONDUCTS TO EXILES--Caracas, 18 Sep (EFE)--Venezuela will grant safe-conducts to the two persons who requested asylum in the Peruvian Embassy in Caracas last Monday. Venezuelan Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar, after reiterating in statements made here that "in Venezuela no one is politically persecuted," announced that Jesus Maria Almeida and his son will receive safe-conducts to travel to Peru. Paez Pumar insisted that the two refugees in the Peruvian Embassy asked for asylum in a bid for publicity, but since the Peruvian Government had granted them asylum, Venezuela will grant them the respective safe-conducts. [Excerpt] [PA191741 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0450 GMT 19 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010 END

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8 October 1980

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2198

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NEWSPAPER OWNERS DECRY LACK OF PRESS FREEDOM

PY302115 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2320 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Article by an NA correspondent]

[Text] Concordia, 26 Sep (NA)--The 18th annual assembly of the Argentine Newspaper Owners Association (ADEPA) that was held in Concordia stated today that "it cannot be said that there is freedom of the press in Argentina." But it admitted that "there is more respect on the part of the authorities regarding ideology."

On its next to the last day of negotiations held at the San Carlos Hotel in Concordia, the assembly unanimously approved the report on the development of the press in Argentina during September 1979-September 1980 and particularly what has taken place since April after the meeting that the ADEPA directors held in Buenos Aires.

The report was read by Carlos Ovidio Lagos, president of ADEPA, president of the press commission, and director of the newspaper LA CAPITAL of Rosario.

The assembly also approved two complementary declarations: in one of them it refutes and rejects the program sponsored by the UNESCO which aims to regulate the activities of the media throughout the world. In the other it demands that the executive branch to "immediately" lift the intervention that was ordered 3 years ago on the newspaper LA OPINION in Trenque Lauquen. In addition it stated that the government measures are a virtual confiscation.

The text of the declaration issued by ADEPA states:

1. Although it is true that since the time of the last assembly--particularly since the 52d meeting of ADEPA directors held in Buenos Aires--there have been some deeds that have undermined the freedom of the press, it is undoubtedly true that in the ideological area there has been more respect on the part of the authorities.

2. In the national economic sector there is an insistance to continue with an illegal attitude that led to the renegotiation of a corrupt contract that is completely null, such as the contract with the Papal Prensa Inc. This contract established a 45 percent tax on paper imports, which is

something that a country that respects freedom of the press cannot accept. The Argentine constitution, article No 2 states: "The congress will not issue laws that will restrict the freedom of the press laws or that will establish federal laws that will affect them..."Moreover, the Buenos Aires state reform commission has specifically explained the meaning of the constitutional article by stating that "restrictions and taxes that hinder their existence cannot be imposed upon newspapers."

Both the 45 percent tax, which is completely unconstitutional and which threatens the existence of many newspapers and weeklies throughout the nation, and the government decision that deprives newspapers of the possibility of competing on equal terms with the owners of Papel Prensa Inc., undoubtedly affect the freedom of the press that is consecrated in our constitution.

3. The so-called security law No 20840, article No 2 clause A; article No 3 clause 8; and article No 222 of the penal code undermine the freedom of the press. We, therefore reassert that these laws must be repealed and replaced by proper laws that comply with the constitution and the principles of authentic democracy.

News, whenever it is reported with responsibility, objectivity, and in a truthful manner can never be confused with subversion or with the practice of terrorism.

4. In conclusion, it cannot be said that there is freedom of the press in Argentina.

CSO: 3010

'NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION' TERMED END TO STATE OF REVOLUTION

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Guillermo Gonzalez Duran: "National Reconstruction or Permanent Revolution?"]

[Text] Intoxicated by the constant preaching of communism and terrorist practices over many years, finding itself at the brink of grave collapse and definite chaos, Bolivia, due to providential design and civic reaction on the part of the Armed Forces, has decided to return to the ways of order, work, peace, and dignity, with the current administration being referred to as a government of "national reconstruction" with a definitely patriotic meaning.

As has been established quite clearly, there was no revolutionary change on 17 July since the president at that time, Mrs Lidia Gueiler, felt too weak to resist the anarchist avalanche which was flooding the country, handing the country over to the oppression of left-wing extremism, and, as we know, "resigned" from the illegal office which she held and turned the government over to the military commanders so that they may save the country. And that is what this is all about: the country's salvation!

However, in spite of the fact that the measures taken so far by the supreme goverment tend to assure tranquility and public confidence, aimed at pacifying the nation and bringing about brotherly understanding among all Bolivians in a real nationalist union, which is what we want, we must pay attention to something we have all heard repeatedly in public declarations and that is that there continues to be talk of the military "revolution" of 17 July, as if it were an undertaking of violence (something which is not true), an undetaking which must be carried forward, something which, as we see it, is in absolute contradiction to what we must have now that the serious danger of wiping out the nation has been eliminated, so that we can move on to a policy of "national reconstruction."

In earlier articles we said that the doctrinal theory of communist origin regarding the "permanent revolution"--which people have been talking about constantly in Bolivia since 1952--tends to wipe out all religious principles,

the family, private property, and the state, in order to impose the dictatorship of the proletariat. We said that this revolution, deliberately aimed at weakening society and spreading anarchy everywhere, can be compared to the fever associated with a sickness. Who could think that, if a person is to recover his or her health, it would be necessary for that person "permanently" to live with a high temperature of 40 degrees [Centigrade]? If that seems illogical, would it make any sense to talk of a permanent revolution?

Comparing the case of government reform (an issue on which we must move with great care and which cannot be radical for reasons which we need not analyze at this point) to the construction of a new building on the same terrain on which the old one is located will show us that it is necessary first of all to remove the old building, using its materials as much as possible, and that it makes sense to do this, rather than blowing it up; after we have begun the new construction project (assuming that the earlier work has been dynamited), will it be necessary, to raze the walls, to set off more dynamite in order to finish each row of bricks? Does that make any sense? And if not, is it perhaps more rational to accept the thinking of the theoreticians of the "permanent revolution?"

In spite of the fact that Bolivia's history, unlike any other in the world, offers us more than a hundred revolts over its 155 years of republican life, we continue to talk of the "necessity" of advancing the revolution. Which revolution? And who are the people who, while calling for pacification, order, and "national reconstruction," keep talking about revolution? Perhaps they do so out of good faith, out of habit, and without thinking of the effects of their words? Could it be that there is no strong red infiltration of the government, an infiltration which, operating skillfully, seeks to maintain a climate of national tension? We know that the task of "national reconstruction" is a difficult undertaking and this is why we believe that we must be alert on this point. Are we not by any chance providing incentives, by constantly preaching revolution, for the various forms of extremism to continue with their acts of terrorism which cause disturbances and social disorder--a situation which any aware citizen along with the government seeks to have terminated?

In more than one article we mentioned the famous saying by Goethe and we feel that we must repeat it now and that it must be properly taken into consideration: "Progress comes through evolution and order, never through revolution and upheaval."

If the real civic attitude is not aroused and if the marxist games are not terminated once and for all, games which are imitated even in our language, continuing marxist propaganda, always encouraged from abroad, sustaining the campaign of conspiracy against Bolivia, then, in the not too distant future, we will have to lament the consequences which, when it comes to Bolivia's national pacification and security, we must prevent through calm measures, including the dissemination of official information and guidance for the citizens.

We need much more in the way of the philosophy of civic motivation as a part of the integral philosophy of nationalism with which we will deal in several articles. We need this spiritual food which, in elevating our dignity and in making us proud of our nation, strengthens us and enables us, on the basis of work, honesty, and brotherly love, to build a really great and prosperous fatherland in which there will be no ambivalent, dangerous, and negative games. Let everybody know what role he is to play: white or black.

5058 CSO: 3010

MAGAZINE DRAWS PARALLEL BETWEEN MEZA, PINOCHET REGIMES

Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 30 July 80 pp 33-34

[Text] "This is a national reconstruction government and I am like General Pinochet: I shall remain in power for 20 years so as to give the new generations a country free of the Marxist cancer."

Walking along the streets of La Paz last Thursday, surrounded by security agents, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, president of Bolivia since the military coup of 17 July, smiled as he uttered those words, words which are extraordinarily optimistic in any country particularly in his where six presidents have followed each other in the past 2 years since General Hugo Banzer left office. Greeted by showers of shredded paper thrown by followers, the general gesticulated and spoke to newsmen: "I want General Pinochet to know that I consider him a friend with whom I would like to talk."

Dark, chunky and 50 years-of-age, Garcia Meza, chief of the Bolivian hard-line ranks, had more than enough reasons to be happy: that afternoon infantry soldiers supported by tanks were silencing the last centers of resistance to the coup in the tin mine region in the southeast part of the country. The movement, which Garcia Meza led, also bloody and inhuman, although to a lesser degree than that of Pinochet in Chile in 1973, was consolidated. A new order was installed in the country. Bolivia, after a brief period of redemocratization, once more joined the list of dictatorships in the southern cone at the side of Argentina, Paraguay, Chile and Uruguay.

Without Shoes

Similarities with Chile--a country with which ironically Bolivia does not have diplomatic relations because of border problems--were not limited only to the visceral anticommunism flaunted by the new president. Despite indications pointing to an Argentine influence in the coup on 17 July, as it was whispered in official corridors in Washington, part of his technique appeared in fact to be inspired by the Chilean military. Political prisoners--nearly 700 of them by the end of last week--for

example, were mainly sent to a soccer stadium near La Paz, similar to the use made by the Chilean military of the Santiago National Stadium.

In addition to the rhetoric of Pinochet, repeated word for word by Garcia Meza, the Bolivian coup also imitated Chilean rapidity and efficiency, consolidating the new government in only one week at at cost of hundreds of lives. Opposition by the Siglo XX miners of Catavi, the largest tin mines in the country, lasted very little. Initiated on the same day as the coup, that resistance gained impetus last week, spreading to various cities in the interior of the country where miners and peasants blocked roads and faced the soldiers and tanks with sticks, stones and shotguns.

However, the movement ceased completely on Thursday after Juan Lechin Oquendo, president of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), who was arrested during the first hour of the coup, was forced to appear on television at the side of Minister of Interior Luis Arce Gomez and urge the workers to halt their general strike "to prevent further bloodshed." Lechin, affably called "don Juanito" on television, was given up for dead by his son, who at the time of the coup was in Paris. In a touch of grisly humor, the military men who arrested him asked him jokingly whether he wanted "his cadaver" shipped to Paris. Even here, Bolivia, in tragic irony, evoked the memory of the Chile of 1973 when the former army commander under the government of Salvador Allende, Gen Carlos Pratt, was also forced to appear before the TV cameras to recommend that the population not resist.

Enriched Lexicon

In certain aspects, however, Bolivians used procedures entirely their own. While he was held at the Miraflores Barracks in La Paz, VEJA special correspondent Alessandro Porro confirmed that the accusations made by the archdiocese of the capital, that the military was using ambulances of Bolivian Social Welfare in the repression of the opponents to the coup, were true. He counted 37 ambulances arriving or departing from the general headquarters, or parked there, and always carrying armed soldiers dressed in civilian clothing, something which is against the most elementary principles of armed conflict.

Whether it had Argentine or Chilean inspiration, the fact is that the movement by General Garcia Meza last week had not yet managed to give a satisfactory explanation as to what the military means to do with the country in the end. After already enriching the coupist lexicon by saying that he was closing down Congress because he considered its operation "unconstitutional," the new president poured out over the amazed Bolivians an extravagant, wordy government plan baptized as "original democracy" from which emerged incomprehensible concepts such as that of "military socialism."

By the end of last week no country had as yet recognized the new Bolivian Government. On the contrary, demonstrations of rejection of the coup took place abroad, led by the United States, which decided to apply its harshest sanction other than that of completely severing diplomatic relations. Speaking on American television, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie personally announced a volley of reprisals against Bolivia: diplomatic personnel--120 persons counting the ambassador--will be "substantially reduced," the eight members of the military mission withdrawn and the 10 Bolivian military personnel who are studying in the United States or in Panama will be returned home. Moreover, Muskie announced the "suspension of any and all economic and military aid to Bolivia." Muskie later told VEJA correspondent in Washington Roberto Garcia: "The U.S. objective is to isolate Bolivia diplomatically in the expectation that the military will return power to civilians."

Argentine Accent

The value of such reprisals in the world of today is, as is known, largely symbolic. In view are the largely negative results of all the boycotts, embargoes and political censures of recent years. Bolivia should not be frightened either by the decision of the traditionally decorative OAS, which Friday in a decision unprecedented in its history censured the coup by a vote of 16 to only three. Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Guatemala helped the new regime by abstaining. Only Chile, Paraguay, and Bolivia itself, voted in favor of Bolivia. Argentina, even though it did not vote in this bloc, was considered as a country openly in favor of the new order. American "Bolivian expert" Herbert Klein, University of Colombia history professor, for example, has that opinion. Speaking in New York to Selma Santa Cruz of VEJA, Klein was trenchant: "It is obvious that the Argentines are involved in some way; not in the preparation or help in the coupt but as an element with whom the masterminds of the coup identify and to whom they are certainly going to appeal in case they need help in the future. It is also obvious that the Bolivian military are not pro-Brazilians."

First Steps

Also with respect to possible Argentina involvement, the country which most expressed itself in that respect was the United States again. The Washington Government maintained contacts with Buenos Aires all last week, not only to seek information on the possible role of the Argentine government or paramilitary groups in the coup, but also to discourage any specific helpful gesture in favor of the regime installed in Bolivia.

At the end of the week, the domestic situation in Bolivia returned little by little to normalcy--with radio and television censored, unions shut down, political parties banned and foreign embassies crowded with politicians and newsmen. The "original democracy" of Garcia Meza was taking its first steps. It was believed unlikely, however, that it would manage to survive the promised 20 years in power. The record for staying in Palacio Quemado is held by Hugo Banzer with 7 years. There are no special reasons to suppose that Meza will not in time have to face the presidential ambitions of his colleagues.

8908
CSO: 3001

MAGAZINE LINKS COCAINE TRAFFICKERS WITH JUNTA

Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 13 Aug 80 p 36

[Text] At first the accusation that Gen Luis Garcia Meza, president of Bolivia since the military coup of last 17 July, was involved in narcotics traffic seemed somewhat exaggerated. After all, the accusation originated with Hernan Siles Suazo, the winner of the presidential elections of last June and, therefore, the politician most directly affected by the coup--naturally other than those killed or those who are in prison. A torrent of accusations of the same type, meanwhile, would come to show that Siles Suazo, since last week the leader of a picturesque "Clandestine Bolivian Government," may not be far from the truth.

The stories telling of the coup-drug connection in La Paz have increased to such a point that today in Bolivia there are those who call the "Putsch" by Garcia Meza a "cocaine coup." According to many, not only are the majority of the military involved in narcotics traffic but the coup itself was brought about to protect the interests of the powerful network of cocaine traffickers in Bolivia. In other words, the coup was carried out less to prevent the Bolivian Left from seizing power--as Garcia Meza bawled out on the day of his inauguration in the standard pretext about "international communist"--than to prevent Siles Suazo, once in power, from upsetting the applecart of the profitable operation of the traffickers, who in recent years have made of Bolivia one of the largest cocaine factories in the world.

The Role of Bolivia

The illegal trade in cocaine yields no less than $500 million per year to a few Bolivians; more than tin, the main export product of the country and of which Bolivia is the second-ranking producer in the world. Operations are based primarily in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, the headquarters of the military and civilian groups which supported the Garcia Meza coup. The largest part of information on this business is found recorded in the Department of State in Washington, where in recent years a significant study of the role of Bolivia in the international cocaine

connection has been made. It is a role which has only grown. The Department of State discovered, for example, that the Bolivian connection became the main supplier for American addicts: from 40 to 60 percent of the nearly 30 tons of the drug which entered the United States last year came from Bolivia.

Moreover, since the July coup, American officials have been noting that a larger and larger number of Bolivians involved in cocaine traffic are today in important positions in the new government. The most mentioned name on that list is that of Col Luis Arce Gomez, minister of interior of the new government and former chief of the powerful Army Intelligence Service up to the time of the July military coup. Arce, during the time he headed that service, made efforts to torpedo the government antidrug machinery. Moreover, he had in recent years changed from a simple stooge of the traffickers to a chief of one of the many gangs of traffickers in action in the country himself. Arce, of course, is particularly sensitive when there is talk of cocaine. Last week he ordered the jailing of American correspondent Mary Helen Spooner of the FINANCIAL TIMES. The reason: she had written an article about the involvement of Arce in the traffic.

In Customs

The second person placed on the list of those involved is the new minister of education--ironically an air force colonel named Ariel Coca--involved in a shipment of 100 kilos of cocaine seized last year in Panama. And there are still other cases such as that of Col Otto Lopez, army commander in the Tarija Region, who is considered the main saboteur of previous government efforts to contain drug traffic in the area.

That is not all. There are also indications that known smugglers and traffickers are participating in operations of kidnaping political figures of the left or even members of the interim government of Lidia Gueiler, who was deposed by Garcia Meza. There is another case, for example, that of Fernando Monroy, known gangster of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. Monroy was seen in action in the attack on Palacio Quemado, the home of the Bolivian presidency, when paramilitary commandos arrested President Gueiler and a handful of ministers.

Another revealing sign of the coup-cocaine connection detected in Washington was the extreme rapidity with which traffickers or their stooges went to occupy key positions in those government sectors precisely responsible for controlling drug traffic. Jose Abraham Baptista, for example, a Santa Cruz trafficker, is considered one of the main financial backers of the Garcia Meza coup. He obtained what is probably the first prize in this race for decisive posts. No less than two relatives of his were appointed to positions of authority in Bolivian customs.

8908
CSO: 5300

PROJECTED INCREASE IN GAS RESERVES VIEWED WITH OPTIMISM

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The progress of initial work on the undertaking of quantitatively determining the nation's natural gas reserves is entirely satisfactory and is being accomplished according to the time schedule established in advance. This was announced yesterday by Col Oscar Villa Urioste, general manager, Bolivian Government Petroleum Deposits.

The undertaking, whose results are considered to be a priority matter in planning the activities of YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] for the next 5-year term and the definition of the nation's future energy policy, will be completed by the end of 1981, as he said in his interview with PRESENCIA.

He explained that a recent meeting of YPFB managers and technical officials assigned priority to this project which is getting financing from the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, and the government petroleum agency itself. Each of the international financial institutions will contribute $16 billion; YPFB will provide the rest which comes to approximately $8 million.

Villa expressed his optimism regarding the possibility that the project might yield positive results, confirming the preliminary prospecting done earlier. These studies have set the country's gas reserves at approximately 5.7 billion cubic feet, a volume which, in the opinion of national authorities, is sufficient to cover future demand on the domestic market, with a large surplus that could be exported to the Republic of Brazil.

The YPFB manager said that, if these forecasts come true, the export of gas to Brazil could begin between 1986 and 1987. Before that, it will be necessary to complete negotiations with Brazil and build the gas pipeline.

Recently, the president himself, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, came out in favor of finalizing the sale of gas to Brazil as soon as possible. This statement produced an official comment in Brazil, repeating the opinion to the effect that future exports depend on the results of the undertaking to determine the quantity of gas reserves.

The end of the quantitative determination project is completely assured because agreements have been signed with the loan institutions and because the first loan disbursements have already been made. Regarding this matter, Villa said that no difficulties arose and no future obstacles are anticipated.

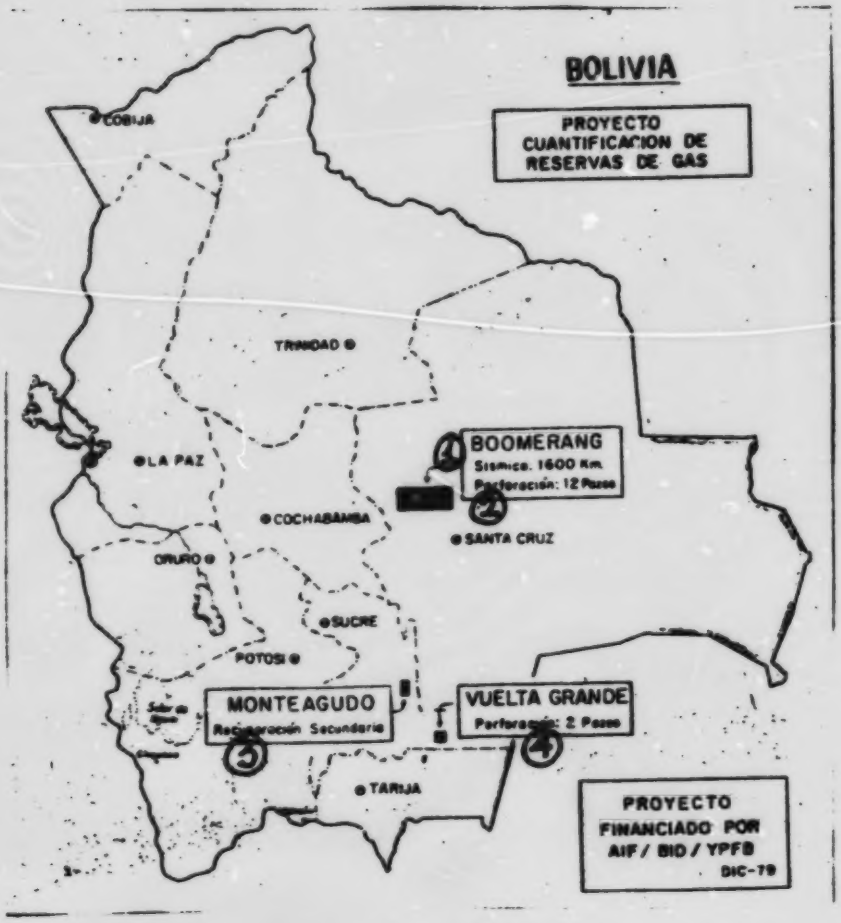
Project implementation has already gone beyond the preliminary administrative phase. Initial field work was started a few days ago.

The project consists in the seismic prospecting of 1,600 linear kilometers in the region of Boomerang, in the northern part of the Department of Santa Cruz. The seismic prospecting lines will be plotted in the zones of Santa Rosa, Yapacani, Palometas, and Enconada.

Plans also call for the drilling of 12 wells in that region and two wells in Vuelta Grande, in the southern part of the Department of Chuquisaca.

A secondary petroleum recovery plant will be set up, with the same financing, as a parallel project component, in the town of Monteagudo, in Chuquisaca.

The preliminary agreements worked out with Brazil provide that Bolivia will sell Brazil approximately 400 million cubic feet of gas per day, that is to say, almost double what is currently being exported to the Republic of Argentina.



Gas Reserves. The map, prepared by technical agencies of the YPFB, shows places where field work is being done as part of the natural gas reserve quantity determination project. The project will be completed at the end of 1981, according to the official timetable.
Bolivia--gas reserve quantity determination project--financed by AIF, IDB, and YPFB, December 1979. Key: 1--seismic; 2--drilling: 12 wells; 3--secondary recovery; 4--drilling: two wells.

5058
CSO: 3010

NEW TRACTOR FACTORY OPENS IN SANTA CRUZ

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The Prointercont industrial consortium has established an articulated tractor factory in Santa Cruz, for the domestic market and for export, as was announced yesterday at a press conference.

Moises Ponce de Leon, vice president of the National Automotive Commission, My, introduced the representatives of the above-mentioned industrial consortium who allocated $3 million for the tractor production plant's establishment.

Ponce de Leon praised the entrepreneurial vision of the industrial group and pointed out that tractor production will be based on domestic technology, with the advice of foreign experts.

Tractor production will involve sales under the brand name ARBOTZ, with four models for agricultural work, highways, forestry, and land clearing.

Dr Oscar Ramirez, a representative of Prointercont, explained that the production of tractors here at home does not imply the payment of technology transfer nor for patents, because "a domestic technology has been developed through the use of material produced in the country."

He said that a tractor produced at Santa Cruz consists of 35 percent domestically produced parts. Only the moving train, the gearbox, the axles, and the tires will be imported because they are presently not being produced domestically.

He indicated that the tractors are equipped with four-wheel drive but there are models which have eight wheels. The engine power will range between 120 and 360 horsepower and prices will vary between $30,000 and $40,000, each.

Ramirez said that the tractor presents the special feature of being "articulated," that is to say, it can bend around the center and it can therefore operate without any problems in areas where there are no roads.

The first models of these tractors were sold in Alto Beni, Santa Cruz, and Beni, where they are being used without any trouble and with free technical assistance provided by the factory. The plant has an annual production capacity of 350 tractors.

The tractor plant employes more than 50 persons, including skilled technicians, workers, and specialized foreign personnel.

Opening and Investments

The representative from the Prointercont consortium said that the industrial plant will be officially opened tomorrow, Saturday, during a ceremony to be attended by the president of the republic, Gen Luis Garcia Meza and Industry and Commerce Minister Col Mario Guzman Moreno.

On that occasion, consortium president Tomas Tuman will reveal details on the prospects of this plant in Santa Cruz, especially regarding the development of agriculture.

5058
CSO: 3010

GOVERNMENT MODIFYING SHIPBUILDING POLICY

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Aug 80 p 27

[Text] Brasilia--The import cargo surtax intended for the rehabilitation of the merchant marine will be increased from 10 to 30 percent, and 77 percent of the receipts will go into the Merchant Marine Fund (FMM) to finance shipbuilding and the remainder will go to the shipowners. In addition, the contingency fund premium granted to the shipyards to cover the difference between the domestic cost of the ship and the world price will be abolished.

Those are the main modifications in the new Brazilian shipbuilding policy that will be in effect for future ship contracts, according to the provisions of the decree-law signed yesterday by President Joao Figueiredo. The new measures were announced in Planalto Palace by Transportation Minister Eliseu Resende to representatives of shipbuilding unions and shipowners.

At the present time, 65 percent of the Cargo Surtax for the Rehabilitation of the Merchant Marine (AFRMM) goes to the FMM and 35 percent goes to the shipowners. According to the minister, the modifications in the percentages of division of receipts generated by the surtax were adopted so that the additional surtax generated by imports will all be channeled into the FMM without detriment to the amount of subsidies currently granted to the shipowner, who will receive the same gross sum as from the previous system.

With regard to elimination of the merchant marine premium, Eliseu Resende asserted that the measure does not change the situation of the shipyards. He explained that the difference between the domestic cost of the ship and the world price, paid by the federal government today out of contingency funds, will be paid by the ship builder, according to the following system: 10 percent during construction with its own revenues and 20 percent later with AFRMM funds generated by the chartered ship that replaces the one ordered during the construction of the new ship, and the first contributions generated by that ship. Previously, the shipowner only paid 10 percent of the domestic building cost during the construction phase and could use the AFRMM for this.

Special Cases

However, in the case of special ships (container ships, petrochemical ships and "roll-on/roll-off" ships, the new policy maintains the contingency fund

premium. Similarly, a premium is provided in case the revenue generated by the AFRMM is not enough for expenses. According to Eliseu Resende, the purpose of this provision is simply to provide a guarantee for possible cases, especially in the construction of ships for coastwise and river navigation, to which the AFRMM increase would not apply, being maintained at the 20 percent level.

According to the new policy, the cargo transported in small ships (of up to 500 tons) operated separately or grouped into convoys, will be exempt from the freight surtax; the transportation of newsprint and paper for the publication of books and printing of periodicals will also be exempt provided that there is no similar national product.

The percentage of the AFRMM generated by coastwise and river shipping, when intended for the state shipowner, will remain at 35 percent but when intended for the private shipowner, will increase to 50 percent. Resende declared that the government, thereby, seeks to encourage that type of transportation, particularly in moving general cargo and coal.

Imports Increase

The remaining 70 percent of the domestic cost of shipbuilding, which is equivalent to the world price of the ship will be financed by the National Merchant Superintendency (SUNAMAM), using the FMM. Previously, this financing was made in 15 years. With the new policy, the National Monetary Council will have the responsibility of issuing regulations for the financing.

With the increase of the AFRMM, the minister admitted that there will be an increase in the prices of imported products, especially oil, which figures most prominently in the schedule of Brazilian imports and will increase in price by 0.6 percent. Resende announced also that the increase of the AFRMM and of the FMM's share in its revenue will provide funds in the order of 10 billion cruzeiros per year for SUNAMAM.

8711
CSO: 3001

GUERREIRO SPEAKS ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN EVENTS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Saraiva Guerreiro, in a talk to students of the Superior War School in Rio, commented that "the establishment of pluralism and democracy" in Brazil "strengthens international trust and credibility of the country."

After saying that areas of international tension have increased recently, Guerreiro blamed that process on the behavior of states which "most shape the international situation, inhibited as they are by laws limiting their power or by immediate and sectoral interests."

Listing the recently developed trouble areas, the minister mentioned the "invasion of Afghanistan, with a violation of the principle of nonintervention, clearly condemned by the UN General Assembly," an episode which raised the "temperature of the East-West confrontation, an impasse which persists today."

The internal disputes of the Atlantic Alliance, the renovation of disputes on armaments, "particularly nuclear" and the creation of "new and fearful levels in the balance of terror in Europe," were another two episodes listed by Saraiva Guerreiro. He also listed the "difficulties of the political transformation in the Caribbean and Central America and the difficulties faced in the democratization of countries of South America" in addition to the "persistence of the impasse in the North-South dialog."

Basis for Analysis

Guerreiro emphasized that he listed all those events so as to take them as the "basis for a structure of international coexistence" and in it place the position of the Brazilian foreign policy. "In the first place, coexistence is based, or should be based, within a framework of rules which minimally guarantee the security and integrity of each state, the main pillar being that of nonintervention."

In his opinion, within the reality of the system of power and the need to reformulate international coexistence, "It would be a bad response to believe that the more power one has the more one can shape the international system." The country would be gaining the status of a power and would begin to act as such. That response is bad because it is based on three false premises. In the first place, reform of the system by means of power would not be a true reform but it would be a new level with new actors among whom we would be included; we would be chosen. That is not what we want."

The increase in tensions in the Middle East was attributed by Guerreiro on the frustration of the peace sponsored by the United States between Egypt and Israel. "Broader alternatives for peace in the region with the actual participation of interested parties are relegated to a dangerous second plane," he commented. The conflicts in Southeast Asia were also mentioned by the minister "a situation which remains without any prospect of solution."

The peaceful transition of Zimbabwe by means of a process of negotiations "does not resolve the problems of southern Africa, according to Guerreiro because that solution "is not automatically transferred to Namibia nor much less to South Africa, the only country in the world in which a policy of racial discrimination remains institutionalized."

Another point mentioned was the "upswing in terrorism in Europe, while the death of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, in the opinion of the minister "Leaves a void and a question in East Europe and it could aggravate the Nonalined Countries Movement."

He continued: "In the second place, we are not thinking of copying or repeating the path of present-day powers, which would be against Brazilian foreign policy and against the logic of the contemporary international system itself. To live or attempt to live as a power means the adoption of hegemonic behaviors and the use of methods we condemn. In the third place, we did not receive, nor do we pretend to have, any imperial mandate or mantle; Brazil did not replace anyone on the international level. Brazil practices its own policy."

He then pointed out that it would be "similarly useless to imagine, disregarding reality, that Brazil has ceased to be a developing country or one which is about to become one. There was and there has been progress thanks to our own efforts, however, we continue to face regional and social inequalities in our country. Brazil should not allow itself to be deceived by titles such as "a country in advanced development," whose objective is simply that of separating us from the other countries of the south and thus deny us the benefits of international cooperation."

"Create Filters"

Emphasizing the Brazilian status as a country "affected in various degrees by the international system," Guerreiro recalled the structural problem represented by dependence on petroleum, technology and capital imports and said: "Our concern is to create filters so that the influences received will be those we want to receive as a nation. The expansion of Brazilian international presence is made necessary for its own national development but it shall not be expanded in terms of power. Our foreign presence must be strictly compatible with the policy we adopt. If we do not believe in solutions of power, we should not use them and we should condemn them."

He also commented on the limitations of Brazilian possibilities in modifying the historical roots of the present system, but explained: "That circumstance should not frighten us or lead us to shutting ourselves in or an isolationism. On the contrary, our international position invites intensive participation, without preconditions, in the business of the world. Because we depend on the system, we must live in it fully in all its dimensions with universality and dignity, as was well-stated by President Joao Figueiredo.

"Looking at the overall events of these past 12 months," Saraiva Guerreiro pointed out, "would show that Latin America was the priority area for Brazilian diplomatic activity. The most important facet of our rapprochement is our identity as a South American country. An effort in the direction of unity has already begun. The trips by President Figueiredo are part of the search for, and the finding of new paths. His visits to Venezuela, Paraguay and Argentina; the visits by the presidents of Peru, Mexico and Argentina, are events which coherently make up the framework of our relationships."

"Proposal of Equality"

With respect to Africa, another priority area for Brazilian foreign policy, the minister revealed: "On my trip to Africa, we were understood to be bearers of a proposal of equality and solidarity and that we did not want anything except the establishment of those countries and their prosperity; we were seen as someone who understands the drama of the anticolonialist struggle, as someone who rejects the transformation of African countries into an area of dispute among the powers."

He declared: "Relationships with the United States are developing frankly, equally and without inhibitions between parties. Relations with developed western countries, with whom we share basic values, have taken place on a bilateral plane and with the most perfect cordiality. In January President Figueiredo will visit France, continuing our broad contacts with Europeans. Dialog with Japan is increasing and we

receive high-level visits from China. We have maintained normal relationships with European socialists and the Soviet Union, primarily based on trade exchanges.

"I believe that our activities will incorporate the best of our diplomatic tradition and will be the best bridge between the services of Itamaraty and the plans for economic development and the implantation of a full democracy. Our inclination is toward full coexistence and contribution so that such coexistence may be structured in such a way that tensions will lessen and the extreme disparities of wealth among nations will decrease," concluded the minister of foreign affairs.

8908
CSO: 3001

GENERALS SPEAK ON RADICALS, DEMOCRACY, ARMED FORCES UNITY

Bandeira Scores Radical Activities

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Speaking at the beginning of "National Week" in Porto Alegre, the commanding general of the Third Army, Antonio Bandeira, said: "The people must trust more and more in the willingness and the determination of His Excellency the President of the Republic, Gen Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo to make of the country a true democracy at a time when unsatisfied radical minorities are seeking, through sordid processes, to compromise the advanced phase of a democratic opening, embarking on a crusade and creating innocent victims."

Gen Antonio Bandeira added: "In this hour of remembrance in which we civically revere the events and men who made Brazil independent, we also think of the way of reinvigorating our faith in the future of this young nation, which grows stronger day by day, so that we may not waste the sacrifice of our forefathers or lose respect for our tradition of a free and sovereign people, who because of their nature chose a democratic system so as to develop and live in it."

In his speech the commander reminded us: "Years passed and our independence was consolidated. We were an empire until the proclamation of the republic; we abolished slavery and we participated prominently in two world wars. Throughout time, these historic facts have revealed the democratic inclination and love of freedom of the people of this land." He added: "It was the people who took to the streets in 1945 and 1946, first to demand from the government of the time to repell the Nazi aggression made against Brazil in our territory and, subsequently, asked the armed forces to take a position against the communist threat which hung over our heads."

The statement was made at zero hours yesterday at a ceremony attended by the governor of Rio Grande Do Sul, Amaral de Souza, and other authorities of the state. Yesterday morning, during a ceremony commemorating the 24th anniversary of the Third Army, Gen Antonio Bandeira issued the order of the day on the subject, saying: "Since the first days of its creation, and because of the courage of its formative units who came here to lay the foundations of the present reality, the Third Army understood and undertook, with blameless behavior, its sacred patriotic mission, integrating itself perfectly with the local population and determinedly maintaining the spirit of order and justice which made possible the productive and useful work of this region. This won for it the sympathy, recognition and admiration of those who here toil for the progress and happiness of the nation."

He added: With this hard, devoted and many times unrecognized work of the military, with difficulties faced and overcome, with a military spirit reigning among the officers and men, with the responsibility for the performance of duty and the camaraderie among the commanders and the commanded, the Third Army sought and consolidated an identity of objectives, which today becomes the highest moral standard of all its members and the operational efficiency of all its units for the benefit of a cohesive Brazilian Army of high moral and professional standards, always capable of accomplishing its honorable constitutional missions well even against the most insidious attempts at subversion which unceasingly attack the legitimate yearnings of the Brazilian nation."

Newsmen Challenged to Publish Photographs

General Bandeira also challenged newsman Helio Fernandez to publish any photographs he may have, showing tortures practiced by the military in Recife, in his newspaper.

In an interview with newsmen accredited to his office, the general said that previously (in its edition of 10 April this year) TRIBUNA DA IMPRESA had already published that on that day he would be in Brasilia delivering a report to the minister of the army requesting federal intervention in all Brazilian states, at a time when he was "in Sao Gabriel presiding over the ceremonies celebrating Engineer's Day, therefore, being completely unaware of such a report, which surely must have been born in his imagination.

"Now he comes here accusing me of the practice of torturing political prisoners in Recife, particularly former Deputy Gregorio Bezerra, saying he has frightening pictures of such procedures." He continued: "The accusation is a complete lie; this can be proved by reading the memoirs of the former deputy or even by his statement, because Gregorio Bezerra is alive and in the country." On the other hand, the general did

not wish to comment on the statement by Deputy Genival Tourinho that he is unwilling to relinquish his congressional immunity before the legal suit Bandeira has brought before judicial authorities that he prove the accusations that Bandeira participated in the so-called "Operation Crystal," responsible for the most recent attacks. Bandeir limited himself to saying: "I read the Saturday newspapers but I have nothing more to say because I have turned the case over to the legal authorities and only they have the right to decide."

General Denies Threat

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Aug 80 p 16

[Text] Gen Jose Luiz Coelho Neto, commanding the 4th Army Division with headquarters in Belo Horizonte, who was recently accused by Deputy Genival Tourinho of involvement in recent terrorist activities, said yesterday that "No one threatens the government of President Figueiredo," discarding the hypothesis that the recent attacks are an attempt to destabilize the present government and prevent redemocratization of the country.

In an interview with O ESTADO, General Coelho Neto explained that "no one threatens the Figueiredo government because it is on the right path, on the path of the Revolution, which is that of reestablishing democracy."

In that endeavor, he averred, "The president of the republic has the support of the armed forces: the Army, Navy, Air Force and the political forces."

The military chief lamented the events which took place in Rio yesterday. Asked about the charges repeated the day before yesterday by Deputy Genival Tourinho of the PDT [Democratic Workers Party] of Minas Gerais (who accused him of being behind terrorist actions together with 3rd Army Commander Antonio Bandeira de Mello and 2nd Army Commander Milton Tavares, he declared: "I do not know that citizen. I accept neither confrontation nor provocation and I will not speak on the subject because that is also another way of seeking to create a disturbance. At this time we need tranquility so that we may work."

Questioned as to the origins of the attacks, Coelho Neto said that he "frankly" had no information, saying that "to continue to belabor the point is counterproductive."

The 4th Army commander also refuted comments that the government was not able to find the guilty parties because it had run into obstacles placed before it by members of the government itself: "If there were such persons, the government has the means and the power to prevent being hindered by them; this is attributing superman powers to those persons and, therefore, I do not believe in that hypothesis."

In Sao Paulo, advisers to Gen Milton Tavares met with newsmen seeking out the 2d Army Commander to learn his opinions on the recent terrorist actions. They repeated a phrase used by the general himself Monday: "Who benefits from the crime? Certainly not the government or the Army."

According to colonels of the 2d Army Staff, the position of Milton Tavares is the same as the one stated on Soldiers Day when he granted an extensive interview, reaffirming: "Any act of terrorism, whether from the left or right, is vehemently censurable because it is the same thing."

General Guarantees Unity

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Transferring command of the 3rd Army Division yesterday in Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul, Gen Mario de Mello Mottos made a farewell speech of a political nature in which he guarantees that there is complete unity of the armed forces.

"At this time in history in which we live, in which the armed forces, and therefore our army, have the enormous responsibility of guaranteeing the social peace required for the effort being made by the government with the high objective of improving the democratic system; at this time in which some ill-intentioned people have the naivete to believe they are capable of dividing us so that they may achieve their sinister objectives; at this moment in which others, insensible and ambitious, feign naivete and pretend they do not see what really threatens the nation; at this moment it is necessary that it be said very clearly that nothing or no one will ever manage to undermine the solid pillars of our army and within it those of our division; at this moment I address one last message to the men who have their mind impervious to adverse, insidious propaganda; at this moment I address a final word to them: unity."

This was the fifth speech of a clearly political nature made by the 3rd Army general between Friday and yesterday. General Mello Mattos turned over command to Gen Josa Sebastiao Ramos de Castro in a ceremony attended by 3rd Army Commander Gen Antonio Bandeira and the 5th Comar [expansion unknown] Brig Gen Portilho Antony.

8908
CSO: 3001

PCB HEAD VIEWS LEGALIZATION, ARMED STRUGGLE, POLISH STRIKES

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Aug 80 p 5

[Interview with Giocondo Dias, secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB); in Rio, date not given]

[Text] Giocondo Dias, secretary general of the PCB, 67 years old, lives modestly in Botafogo. He has been an activist since his youth and is a tradesman. He was sarcastic about the current Polish situation, believing that the Brazilian press, radio and television should devote the same attention given to the strikes in Poland as they do to those by our workers. He denied that there was any similarity between the demonstrations in Poland and the revolts that occurred in Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

According to him, the possibility of armed struggle is never the choice of the working class; it is imposed by the ruling class. In all countries where it achieved power, the peaceful course was not possible because of the resistance of the ruling class. "It is the ruling class that always prefers violence."

[Question] Is the armed way one of the PCB possibilities to achieve power in Brazil?

[Answer] In the first place, it will not be the PCB that will achive power in Brazil but the working class. Naturally, if it achieves power via the peaceful road, it will be better for it and all the other classes. The possibility of the armed course is not chosen by the working class. It is imposed by the ruling class. Everything depends on the correlation of forces. Now, I have no doubt that the working class prefers a peaceful solution. If we consult any worker, he is not going to perfer that. Civil war and insurrection are imposed by the ruling class. The ruling class always prefers violence. Naturally, it creates such obstacles that in order to overcome them, the oppressed class sometimes has to use violence. But that does not mean that the workers are advocates of violence. On the contrary, they really want the peaceful road. And that is the position of the party.

[Question] Of all the current party programs, is there any that is closer to the PCB line?

[Answer] It is not a matter of affinity. I feel that all, because of votes or supporters, all the current parties feel the need to raise reformist banners. Nowadays, no opposition party can fail to talk about the immediate interests of the workers. They talk about subjects that only we talked about for many years. It is not a matter of affinity but of political necessity. They all have to talk about human rights, agrarian reform, the defense of national interests, and freedom; as is the case of the Constituent Assembly banner, which we raised in 1977.

[Question] In that connection, how do you view the Constituent Assembly? Would it resolve Brazil's problem?

[Answer] I do not know but it would undoubtedly be a beginning, with a Constituent Assembly elected by the people and with the participation of all the civic forces in the country. It would really be very good.

[Question] Better with Figueiredo or without him?

[Answer] I prefer to pose the question in other terms: the country needs a Constituent Assembly which must be freely the result of the will of all representative political forces. I am an advocate of a freely elected Constituent Assembly. It does not matter with whom. The government may even take the initiative before the movement matures and convene a Constituent Assembly,producing a constitution that instead of being an advance is a step backward. Furthermore, many newspapers distort my thinking when they say that I am in favor of a Constituent Assembly with Figueiredo. I am in favor of a Constituent Assembly, that's all.

[Question] If the PCB is legalized, what segment would leave the Workers Party (PT) to join the PCB? Would it be possible for the two parties to get along together?

[Answer] Simply the more enlightened segment would leave. As for getting along together, it would be normal. They are two different programs. The PT is not Marxist. Do not the Socialist and Communist parties exist in France? The PT's solution is social democracy; it does not seek to change society. But in any case, it is a party with union leaders.

[Question] How do you view the fact that the workers want to organize in their own party--in this case, the PT--independently of the other leftist organizations? Has the PCB ceased to be the party of the working class?

[Answer] First, the party as an organization has not yet succeeded in reaching the working class to the necessary degree. Second, the working class itself is still deluded, not to mention the fact that the worker prefers to participate in a legal organization rather than in an organization persecuted by the police.

[Question] Does not the recent internal struggle within the party hurt it and does it not affect its legalization?

[Answer] The internal struggle does not harm the party; on the contrary, it helps it because it arouses curiosity and study. What hurts the party is division, factionalism, liquidationism, the absence of principles. As for the differences; they are useful, very necessary. Furthermore, our statutes guarantee those differences as long as there is submission to the decisions of the majority.

[Question] How do you regard the emergence in Brazil in the sixties of movements to the left of the PCB, such as the National Liberation Alliance [or Action] (ALN), the Revolutionary Popular Vanguard (VPR), the Communist Party of Brazil (PC do B), and Marxist-Leninist Popular Action (APML)? The PCB assumed rightist positions after de-Stalinization.

[Answer] The emergence of those organizations is historically normal. In the last century, there were the socialists and the anarchists. Today, with the development of society, it is natural that certain radical sectors of the petit-bourgeoisie may not be satisfied with the organization the working class offers. At the same time, I believe that with the revelation of the Stalinist cult, many people became disillusioned; thus, the proliferation of many leftist groups. As for the position of the PCB, I do not believe it assumed a rightist position. And the ultraleftist groups, especially in their forms of struggle, did not reflect the yearnings of the working class but rather those of the middle class, the part that was disillusioned over the delay of the revolution, because we were even promising that that revolution was going to happen the next day, forgetting that the revolution process may be a long one. At the same time, the normal Brazilian tendency to copy foreign experiences, such as the Cuba one, was greatly intensified. They are the transplants, the mechanical analogies. Basically, those movements taught us what should not be done. Such as the one of 1935; it was premature. It showed that the barracks alone is not enough. It has to complement the mass movement.

The Strike in Poland Is Not Ideological

[Question] With regard to the strikes in Poland, without intervention by USSR: Does that mean a change of Soviet attitude after the experiences of Hungary and Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] From what I know, thus far there has not been any repression. Although it is an unusual fact in socialist countries, it is necessary to take into account that 80 percent of the Polish economy is still private besides the fact that Poland is practically Catholic. On the other hand, there must have been mistakes. With regard to the Soviet Union, I believe that it does not have anything to do with that. And what is happening has nothing to do with the revolutions against the regimes that occurred in Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The governments of those countries asked for help against movements that sought to overthrow the regime. In Poland, it is a matter of a strike. And I believe that the Polish Government is already negotiating. Thus far, the movement does not seem to me to be antisocialist. What I ask is that the mass media give the same prominence here in Brazil to the strikes of our workers, the same space.

[Question] How does the PCB view a revolution with a religious base, such as that of Iran?

[Answer] The fact is that the Iranian people liberated themselves from imperialist tyranny. What will come of that will depend on the organization. The shah was an instrument of the United States; Iran was always at the service of imperialism. You can say what you want about the ayatollahs, but the fact is that they are at the service of Iranian interests. They may make mistakes, but they are succeeding in getting things on the right track.

[Question] And the invasion of Afghanistan?

[Answer] I believe that for a long time the government of Afghanistan had been asking for the intervention of the Soviet Union to help it in relation to Great Britain and the United States. It was help to the people of that country.

[Question] And who asked for that help?

[Answer] The head of the government of that country.

[Question] But was he not deposed by the Russians?

[Answer] The Soviet Union intervened to help the Afghan people.

[Question] How do you interpret the fact that the communist parties have acheived power only through popular revolution (the case of 1917 and of the Chinese revolution) or by war (case of Eastern Europe) and never through elections? And when that occurred by elections, as in Chile, why are they unable to maintain power?

[Answer] First, the following: it was not achieved by peaceful means because it was not possible. The resistance of the ruling classes was of such an order that there was no other solution. I do not believe that in certain countries in Europe, the communist party achieved power because of the war; it was a consequence of the war. That was the case of Czechoslovakia. Everything occurred there in a peaceful manner, the result of a mass movement. This does not mean that there was no violence. The country went from a bourgeois democratic republic to a socialist people's republic through the imposition of the mass movement. Naturally, perhaps that would not have happened before the war. As for Chile, I do not believe that the party had achieved power there. It only participated in a share of power; it did not assume any power. There was no change at all in Chile; bureaucracy remained the same, the armed forces also. Executive power rested with the president of the republic. The party participated in the legislative branch but the majority of the congress was Christian Democratic.

[Question] How do you interpret the fact that dissident politicians in the Soviet Union are interned in psychiatric hospitals. Did the czarist police not do the same thing?

[Answer] I do not know if the czarist police did that. So, I cannot say if that occurs in the Soviet Union.

[Question] What about Solzhenitsyn's charges?

[Answer] He was a great personality in Russia and today everybody admits that he is quite reactionary. Nobody wants to have anything more to do with him, not even the reactionaries. On the other hand, there are dissidents everywhere and there are many people there with a capitalist mentality. Why deny that. As for the hospitals, granting that they do exist, I cannot make a categorical statement because I do not know Soviet society intimately. It is much better than getting rid of and murdering people. Sometimes, it is even a more humane treatment. At least, I do now know about anybody who has been murdered.

8711
CSO: 3001

DOMESTIC PUBLIC DEBT REACHED 599 BILLION CRUZEIROS IN JULY

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Aug 80 p 29

[Text] Brasilia--The Central Bank reported yesterday that the domestic public debt reached a balance of 599.73 billion cruzeiros by the end of July, an increase of 15 percent over the figure accumulated by December 1979. By raising the yield of National Treasury Notes (LTN), the Central Bank succeeded in reducing its portfolio of federal bonds to 84.21 billion cruzeiros in July, compared to 123.85 billion cruzeiros at the end of last year.

Last month, with the recovery of about $600 million from the exchange reserves, the Central Bank increased its efforts to sell National Treasury Readjustable Notes and Obligations (LTN and ORTN) in order to compensate for the renewed pressure of exchange accounts of 51.9 billion cruzeiros, in July alone, on the monetary base--the primary currency issue. For that reason, the net sales of the LTN and ORTN amounted to 31.6 billion cruzeiros for the first 7 months of the year.

The voluntary and compulsory deposits in foreign currency amounted to 448.09 billion cruzeiros at the end of July, compared to a balance of 351.73 billion cruzeiros. According to the Central Bank, expansion of deposits in foreign exchange caused a contracting impact of 117.2 billion on the monetary base from January to last July. The return of reimbursable deposits on foreign tourism, imports and fuel oil made before the "December package" totaling 49.96 billion cruzeiros for the first 7 months of the year exerted a direct expansionist pressure on the base. In July, the balance of reimbursable receipts dropped to 39.98 billion cruzeiros compared to 88.9 billion cruzeiros in December 1979.

For the first time, the Central Bank included the gold from Serra Pelada in its accounting. According to the Central Bank's accounting evaluation the Serra Pelada deposits, entered under the heading "gold bullion," have already produced 1.24 billion cruzeiros, as of last July, while the gold already incorporated into the exchange reserves totaled 57.05 billion cruzeiros.

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CSO: 3001

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION BUDGET TO DOUBLE IN 1981

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 22 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Education and Culture [MEC] general budget will be 100.7 billion cruzeiros in 1981, an increase of 102 percent over the amount approved for 1980 (42 billion cruzeiros). The request made by the MEC was for a total of 129 billion cruzeiros.

According to technicians of the Secretariat General of the Ministry [SEG/MEC], denial of the total amount of the request was explained as the suppression of money for personnel cut as a result of a decree which bans contracting of officials until December 1981, while part of the increases in money were for other expenses and costs, the ceiling of the MEC itself rising from 13 billion to 21 billion cruzeiros in the budget.

The amount of 100.7 billion cruzeiros, according to technicians of the SEG/MEC, refers to all the funds the MEC will have in 1981 originating from various sources, added to the appropriations made and operations of credit and resources of the National Treasury. However, this 102-percent increase with respect to 1980, is nothing more, in the opinion of SEG/MEC technicians, than a correction which is even below the inflationary rate admitted by the government. The area for which the most money is targeted in 1981 will, as always, be the area of higher education, keeping in mind that the MEC has direct responsibility over it since it maintains 41 federal educational institutions.

8908
CSO: 3001

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH CANADA DISCUSSED

PY022038 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro believes that Brazil and Canada have many common interests within the framework of bilateral relations. Canada is the seventh most important foreign investor in Brazil, and is a heavy supplier of raw materials, foods, machinery and equipment. Currently Brazil purchases approximately 1 million tons of Canadian wheat per year as well as other products such as airplane engines, sulfur, potassium, aluminium frames and several kinds of paper. Canada will soon cooperate in the field of energy, specifically in the utilization of coal. This latter issue has already resulted in the trip of the chairman of the Brazilian Iron and Steel Corporation (SIDERBRAS) Henrique Brandao Cavalcanti to Ottawa.

According to Saraiva Guerreiro, Canada and Brazil have held similar positions during the lengthy law of the sea negotiations. Despite its conciliatory attitude, Canada advocated control over mineral resources of the sea beds, especially against the organized exploitation of ore-rich nodules, so as not to destabilize the countries which mine for these minerals on the surface. For certain economies such as Canada's, minerals such as nickel, manganese, copper and cobalt are essential.

With regard to the North-South dialog (talks between underdeveloped and industrialized nations), Canada's position does not directly confront the developing nations. Like Australia, Canada exports foods and raw materials as well as iron ore; for this reason it does not assume a clear-cut position within the bloc of rich countries.

According to other itamaraty sources, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro's visit to Canada has great political significance because it is a preliminary contact for further negotiations. Just recently Canada expanded its diplomatic offensive toward Brazil and has invited Industries and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna and Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile to pay official visits.

The Canadian diplomats have revealed that there are plans to crown these contacts with President Joao Figueiredo's visit to Ottawa next year. This invitation will be made official during current talks with Saraiva Guerreiro.

By seeking contacts with Latin America in general and Brazil in particular, Canada is implementing a strategy whose goal is to gradually change the fact that its relations are centered on the United States. Approximately 70 percent of Canada's foreign trade is with the United States and before reaching the point of business saturation with Europe and Japan, Canada is looking for new options among those which its diplomats describe as "alternative partners."

During his stay in Canada, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will meet the foreign, agriculture, industries and commerce, and finance ministers as well as Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and representatives of the business sector.

CSO: 3001

USSR MAY TRANSFER COAL GASIFICATION TECHNOLOGY

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Aug 80 p 23

[Text] Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals revealed yesterday that the Soviet Union may transfer to Brazil the technology for gasification of coal at the mine, in announcing the forthcoming arrival of a mission of Soviet technicians for a series of talks on the process used in that country for about 40 years.

Minister Cals provided that information after participating in a roundtable on coal in the mineral technology center of the Mineral Resource Research Company (CPRM). Industrialist Antonio Ermirio de Moraes, who attended the meeting, said that he had read in a U.S. scientific publication that the USSR had abandoned the system of on-the-site coal gasification over 30 years ago but he was disputed by another businessman who said that 4 years ago in the Soviet Union he had confirmed the use of the system at four coal deposits.

According to the minister of mines and energy, the gasification of coal on the site of the mineral deposit may contribute enormously to reducing processing costs because it will eliminate the transportation of coal to the gasification plants. He asserted that the Soviet technicians will come to Brazil for a series of talks and discussions with private miners, explaining that there is no prior commitment for Brazil to accept the process that will be described.

Cals yesterday also signed contracts for the transfer of the CPRM-owned mines to the private sector. Two mines located in Rio Grande do Sul were transferred to a company to be formed by the National Cement Industry Union; Busato Construction received one mine in Rio Grande do Sul while the Prospera Company gained one mine in Santa Catarina.

8711
CSO: 3001

CNE TO STUDY PROGRAM FOR MIXING DIESEL, VEGETABLE OILS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Aug 80 p 45

[Text] Brasilia--At its plenary meeting on Tuesday, the National Energy Commission (CNE) will discuss, among other topics, the development of a program for mixing vegetable oil with diesel oil in a proportion of 30 percent as a means of contributing to the reduction of Brazilian dependence on oil.

The members of the CNE have already been analyzing a study by the Secretariat of Industrial Technology (STI) of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, containing alternatives for the mixture of vegetable oils with diesel. The STI study stems form the results of field and dynamometric tests carried out with motors, indicating that the consumption level, in cases of a mixture of up to 30 percent, varies between 5 and 28 percent depending on the type of vegetable oil used, and engine power decreases on the average only 15 percent.

For a mixture of up to 30 percent, there is no need for any change to the motors and, according to the STI, that makes it economically feasible. When used to run a diesel-cycle type motor, alcohol results in 60 to 70 percent higher consumption, even when using additives, which indicates that this type of fuel is not recommended for heavy motors, according to the STI.

The heating power of diesel is 10,200 kilocalories per kilogram; of alcohol, a little higher than 6,000 kilocalories, of "dende" palm oil, 9,104 kilocalories, and of peanut oil, 8,844 kilocalories. These figures reinforce the STI's position that the mixture with diesel oil must be made with vegetable oils.

The idea of establishing a program of vegetable oil for fuel purposes, beginning with a mixture with diesel oil, is due to the fact that at the present technological stage, Brazil does not yet have a solution that would justify the simple use of any pure vegetable oil, and their production is still insufficient. As in the case of alcohol, which was first mixed with gasoline until the development of engines that permitted the use of alcohol by itself, the diesel program would begin with mixtures in the proportion of 30 percent.

Among the mixture alternatives that the STI submitted to the National Energy Commission was one that envisages the substitution of 10 percent of the diesel oil used in the country by vegetable oils in mixture by 1985. It is estimated that by 1985, Brazil will be using about 25 billion liters of diesel, therefore, 2.5 billion liters of vegetable oils would be needed.

Unlike gasoline, the consumption of diesel oil is more concentrated in parts of the country where there is more transportation of goods. This being the case, the 30 percent mixture might not occur indiscriminately but merely in predetermined areas, thus reducing the costs of the mixture. By means of that STI alternative, mixing 30 percent of vegetable oils with diesel for consumption in places to be determined, it would be possible by 1985 to substitute the equivalent of 10 percent of the diesel oil used in the country.

The STI believes that despite its good farm yield and high heating power, "dende" palm oil must be considered in long-term planning because the palm tree takes 5 years to reach 70 percent of its maximum productivity and the country does not yet have sufficient seed for a large planting program.

The STI studies indicate that the most feasible short and medium-term alternatives are peanuts and soybean. Peanuts produce two crops per year; in addition, the planting technique is sufficiently well known and there is practically no influence from the world market, as is the case with soybeans.

8711
CSO: 3001

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION INCREASES SIGNIFICANTLY

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Sep 80 p 23

[Text] August national petroleum production totalled 6,296,000 barrels, an increase of 20 percent over the quantity extracted in August 1979, it was reported yesterday by PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation]. Average daily production reached 203,110 barrels in August, remaining constant throughout the entire month at a level of more than 200,000 barrels per day, which is the first time this has happened in the history of Brazilian petroleum.

PETROBRAS believes that from now on the trend of domestic petroleum production will be upward. Just the forecasts for the various deposits existing in the Campos Basin will increase production of the area by 90,000 barrels daily by 1982, which will be added to the quantity of 50,000 barrels which are being extracted daily from there.

To accelerate programs of exploration and production, PETROBRAS President Shigeaki Ueki will go to Paris next week where he will negotiate a loan of $150 million with the French Government. Ueki will precede the trip by Minister of Planning Delfim Netto, who will also engage in negotiations with the Giscard d'Estain government for project loans to Brazil.

Smaller Field

The size of the Campos Basin field, in which Rio de Janeiro Submarine Well 110 is located and which provided a flow of 4,000 barrels daily, is smaller than was thought initially by PETROBRAS technicians. Reports from the exploration area of the company say that the first extension well of the field, drilled nearly 1.5 kilometers from the discovery well, was a dry well without any of the conditions for producing petroleum on a commercial basis.

Nevertheless, PETROBRAS decided to drill another well near RJS-110 in the hopes that the new well will once more find the oil-bearing stratum. The region which is the object of interest is nearly 60 kilometers from the coast of Campos and is considered a priority by PETROBRAS. Technicians once more met the same difficulties found in prospecting in the Campos Basin: it is unlikely that the characteristics of a structure will be repeated nearby, which delays the work of outlining the area of discovered deposits.

The intensification of exploration on the continental shelf, despite the lack of success in many wells, results from the importance that the region assumed for increasing national petroleum production. According to figures released by PETROBRAS, production of the offshore fields in August reached 2,828,000 barrels, an increase of 54.8 percent over production in August a year ago. From January to August, Brazilian petroleum production totaled 46,807,000 barrels, an increase of 16 percent over the same period of 1979, when production reached 40,324,000 barrels.

8908
CSO: 3001

STRESS ON FUEL ALCOHOL PRODUCTION CONTINUES

Alcohol Control Justified

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Sep 80 p 23

[Text] In Sao Paulo yesterday, Minister of Industry and Commerce Camilo Penna justified official control on production, sales, prices and amounts of alcohol in mixture with gasoline, saying that the phase of partial transition from gasoline to alcohol is "an area of turbulence" which must be closely monitored. "We cannot allow gasoline refineries to remain idle nor allow the indiscriminate use of alcohol because we have to guarantee the supply of that fuel for vehicles produced to use it," he added.

He repeated that alcohol is not the final solution for the problem of petroleum and is aimed at meeting the increase in demand for fuel, reducing the vulnerability posed by dependence on foreign sources.

Concern

The charges of excessive water in fuel alcohol made by Minister Camilo Penna, worried the vehicle assembly organizations of the ABC [Industrial Sections of Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo do Campo and Sao Caetano do Sul], who recommend a closer monitoring, not only of the percentages of water, but also of the standardization and purity of the product so that the image of their vehicles, and particularly that of PROALCOOL [National Alcohol Program], will not be damaged.

Excessive water in hydrated alcohol causes malfunctions in engines, premature wear in the exhaust system, increased consumption, makes starting difficult and can even cause the breakdown of some components, according to the automobile plants.

The percentage of water allowed by the National Petroleum Council [CNP] for fuel alcohol is four percent, however, automobiles of the Ford line are adjusted to burn from zero to eight percent water.

General Motors has made some tests with alcohol distributed by ABC gasoline stations and those of Sao Paulo, with results that are not encouraging. "We did not find excessive water but impurities which clog the fuel filter, requiring a change every 2,000 or 3,000 kilometers," according to engineers of the Department of Motors. In Volkswagen engines the tolerance to water in the alcohol is a maximum of four percent, according to a limit established by the CNP. The standardization of fuels was always a concern of the automobile industry, said plant sources. There is also concern about the addition of hydrated alcohol to gasoline, which already has 20 percent anhydrous alcohol mixed by PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporations]. According to the automobile plants, that hydrated alcohol cannot be mixed with gasoline because it contains water which does not burn but corrodes components. The automobile plants explain that engines built to use hydrated alcohol have linings of plastic or tin in the fuel lines to protect them against corrosion, something which is not provided in gasoline engines.

In Jundai, technicians of the CNP confirmed that the Piracaia gasoline station was selling gasoline with more than 20 percent alcohol.

The president of the Petroleum Byproducts Distributor Retail Sales Union in the state of Sao Paulo, Paschoal Vinicio Catucci, said yesterday that he considered the statement by Camilo Penna as being very "unfortunate."

He said: "We distribute the alcohol just as we receive it," adding that the owners of gasoline stations do not commit this irregularity. "Even if there exists one case, the minister cannot generalize the problem to all."

Pachoal Cattuci added: "Many things happen by the time the alcohol reaches the station." According to him, it could be that the alcohol reaches the station with more than four percent water, the limit established by the CNP. He recalled that many plants are already old and obsolete and it could be there that the problem lies.

He also said that the owners of gasoline stations do not have any means for measuring the amount of water in the alcohol delivered to them by PETROBRAS.

Automobiles Converted to Alcohol

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 24 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] Minister Cesar Cals, following the policy of containing the use of petroleum byproducts adopted by President Figueiredo, ordered the replacement of 80 percent of gasoline-powered vehicles of the Ministry of Mines and Energy by Alcohol-powered automobiles. The measure is aimed

at achieving a saving of a million cruzeiros by the end of the year. Gasoline-powered vehicles have been being replaced since last January by alcohol-powered automobiles. This produced a savings of 25 percent. With the new restrictive measures, by December the Ministry will reach a 50-percent savings in the use of fuel in all the vehicles it uses.

PROALCOOL Approves Projects

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 24 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] By the end of last month the Bank of Brazil had already approved 158 industrial projects for the expansion or installation of distilleries in the country amounting to 25.8 billion cruzeiros in loans to be granted through the National Alcohol Program [PROALCOOL]. These distilleries will produce more than 18.4 million liters of alcohol per day.

Of this total, the Bank of Brazil Industrial Credit Directorate has already contracted the financing of 135 projects in the amount of 15.7 billion cruzeiros through PROALCOOL. The distillery projects already contracted alone will allow an increase of 15.7 million liters per day of alcohol as of the moment the units go into operation. Another 23 projects, dspite the fact that they have already been approved, still await the decision of the Industrial Credit Directorate for the financing contracts, which amount to 7.7 billion cruzeiros.

8908
CSO: 3001

BRIEFS

BOMB EXPLODES IN FORTALEZA--Fortaleza--The building of the students' central board has been hit by a bomb explosion. The attack took place at dawn and caused some damage to two automobiles parked in front of the building. Experts from the security secretariat and federal police agents collected fragments of the bomb. [Text] [PY012356 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 1 Oct 80]

CSO: 3001

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION TO RISE 6.3 PERCENT IN 1980

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Aug 80 pp A-1, C-12

[Text] A total of 316 companies, representing various sectors of production invested $203 million during the first half of this year.

Therefore, industrial production for 1980 will increase 6.3 percent, according to estimates by the research department of the Industrial Development Association.[SOFOFA]

The information was released yesterday during a press conference with SOFOFA president Hernan Daroch and the head of the research department, Miguel Bejide.

The general results of the Fifth Industrial Survey of the sector's condition in 1980 were released at that time.

The sample includes 316 small, medium and large companies which are representative of all production sectors.

The survey was done last April, with figures to March and projections from that point for the entire first half of the year. Moreover, they include the businessmen's expectations for all of this year.

Preliminary Results

Bejide reported that the initial results projected 10-percent growth for the year. However, last July the projection was revised using the real figures for the first half of the year, and the result was the 6.3 percent given.

Sales

Actual sales by the companies in the sample will increase 11.2 percent during 1980.

Stock

As to stock levels, the survey indicate that the companies averaged 39.4 days' reserves.

Investments

The 316 companies stated that they planned to invest $203 million during the first half of this year. Of that total, 20.3 percent was for replacements and 10.3 percent for capital assets.

Productivity

Production capacity of the companies surveyed will increase by 20.7 percent. In 1978, investments that were made permitted projection of a 15.8-percent increase in production capacity, while last year that amount was 19.3 percent.

Employment

Employment will rise slightly this year. Of the companies surveyed, 19.3 percent estimated that they would increase their hiring, 64.6 percent said that their levels of employment would remain constant, and 15.8 percent estimated that they would have to reduce employment.

Taxes

In addition, the survey estimates the effect that lowering the social security tax will have on hiring. If the tax were decreased by 10 percent, there would be a 9.4-percent increase in employment. If there were a 50-percent decrease, hiring would increase by 26.7 percent.

Negotiations

Daroch stressed the results of the collective bargaining process. Two hundred forty-four companies, or 77.2 percent, had negotiated. Only 22.8 percent had not.

With regard to readjustments, the average real percentage granted was 9.25 percent. Only 3.3 percent of the companies surveyed said that they had decreased the benefits. The final results, after negotiation, show that benefits equal 26.7 percent of wages. Before negotiation, they were only 23.8 percent.

Strikes

Of the companies who negotiated in May, only 6.1 percent suffered strikes, while 93.9 percent reached agreements. Only one used a lockout.

As of 1979, for every peso of current liabilities, the companies averaged 1.73 pesos of liquid assets.

Inflation and the Dollar

Among the subjects surveyed, the companies reported that they estimate annual inflation for 1980 will reach 30.1 percent.

Regarding the dollar, 5.4 percent of the companies said that it is overvalued, 39.6 percent said that it is undervalued, and 55 percent believe that it is correctly valued.

8587
CSO: 3010

COST OF LIVING UP 2.2 PERCENT IN AUGUST

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 3 Sep 80 pp A-1, A-20

[Text] The director of the National Institute of Statistics [INE] Sergio Chaparro, yesterday announced a 2.2-percent increase in the Consumer Price Index [CPI] for the month of August.

Chaparro stated during a press conference that the index for August is the lowest since 1971, when it was 1.1 percent.

The accumulated CPI for the rest of the year is 19.3 percent, a figure that is also the lowest in the past 9 years, when it was 12.7 percent in 1971.

According to the INE, the rise in the cumulative CPI allowing for the effects of the change in salaries and wages to be granted in October is 11.48 percent including April (2.5 percent), May (2.3 percent), June (1.9 percent), July (2.0 percent), and August (2.2 percent).

Incidence

The CPI for last August was 165.77 points (from a base of 100 in December 1978). The incidence of the various categories in the general index was approximately the following: food, 1.6 percent; housing, 0.1 percent; clothing, 0.1 percent; and other, 0.4 percent.

The main increases were in vegetables, meats, dairy products, bread, rent, maintenance and care of the home, clothing for men, women, children, and infants, tobacco, private transportation, and miscellaneous.

Increases and Decreases

Out of a total of 347 products on the CPI sample, 234 products rose in price in August, 42 dropped, and 71 remained the same.

The greatest increases in the food category were in: bread (2.9 percent), premium-quality rice (2.2 percent), pasta (2.5 percent), rump roast (5.2 percent), goose (5.7 percent), filet roast (7 percent), chop (4.6 percent),

ground lamb (16.4 percent), lamb cutlets (16.1 percent), pork cutlets (8.2 percent), pork ribs (5.7 percent), pork stew (8.8 percent), eel (5.1 percent), fish (5.3 percent), condensed milk (7.1 percent), eggs (8 percent), common-grade oil in bulk (10.2 percent), apples (27.1 percent), bananas (10.9 percent), lettuce (4.4 percent), potatoes (12.0 percent), bottled wine (7.5 percent), restaurant meals (5.3 percent), hot dogs (5.3 percent).

The articles that decreased the most in price were: pastry (-9.15 percent), whole dressed chicken (-3.6 percent), sausages (-5.4 percent), mortadella (-1.3 percent), canned sardines (-1.8 percent), lemons (-24.1 percent), carrots (-3.9 percent), tea bags (-0.8 percent), mineral water (-0.5 percent) pilsener beer (-1.1 percent)

Wholesale

Also in August, the wholesale price index [WPI] increased 2.1 percent over the previous month, to a level of 5,656.64 points, on a base of 100 in December 1974.

The index for national products in the WPI rose 1.8 percent, while that for imported products, fish and seafood, mineral products, and construction materials.

Among the imported products, the greatest increases were for those from the "vegetable kingdom" and synthetic products.

Chaparro said that the August WPI, like the CPI, was the lowest since 1971, when it was 1.2 percent.

The WPI reached 21.3 percent for the first 8 months of this year, comparable only to the same period in 1971, which was 11.5 percent.

Table

Year	August (%)	First 8 months (%)	12 months (%)
1970	2.5	29.5	32.0
1971	1.1	12.7	17.4
1972	22.7	63.5	77.2
1973	17.1	150.5	303.6
1974	10.9	203.7	637.2
1975	8.9	221.2	403.3
1976	5.5	118.9	200.3
1977	3.4	43.5	79.9
1978	2.8	20.9	37.7
1979	4.7	25.0	34.7
1980	2.2	19.3	32.7

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UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES DOWN, WAGES UP

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 3 Sep 80 p A-20

[Text] Unemployment in the Greater Santiago area dropped 25.7 percent in the past 4 years, comparing the adjusted averages for June through August of 1976 with those for the same period this year.

The information was released yesterday by the National Director for Statistics, Sergio Chaparro, who said that in absolute terms the number of unemployed fell by 56,200 persons, while the total population rose from 3,479,500 to 3,857,100.

Chaparro termed the change "very positive," indicating that the number of unemployed dropped from 218,600 in June through August of 1976, to 162,400 for the same period this year.

Employment

Employment registered a sharp increase of 20.2 percent during the same period. The total number employed in the June-August 1976 period was 944,600, while for the same period this year the figure reached 1,297,800, showing an increase of 353,200 jobs.

The increase in employment and decrease in unemployment took place despite an 11.6-percent increase in the work force between the two periods. While the entire work force for the June-August 1976 period was 1,163,200, it was 1,297,800 for the same period this year, an absolute increase of 134,000 persons entering the work force.

Percentage

In percentage terms for the June-August quarter of this year, adjusted unemployment was 12.5 percent. In the same period last year it was 12.7 percent, and in 1976 it was 18.8 percent. The 12.5 percent figure for this year breaks down to 10.1 percent out of work and 2.4 percent seeking work for the first time.

Regions

The National Director for Statistics then reported on the results of surveys on employment and unemployment in Regions II, VI, and VIII.

In Region II, unemployment decreased from 14.6 percent in November 1979 to 13.2 percent last May. A breakdown of the May figure shows 9.4 percent out of work and 3.8 percent seeking work for the first time.

Region VI

In Region VI, there were 23,620 unemployed in June of this year, or 13.6 percent of the work force. The October figure showed a total of 30,500 unemployed, which is 17.4 percent of the work force.

When last June's results are broken down, we see that of a total of 13.6 percent unemployed, 9.8 percent are out of work and 3.8 percent are seeking work for the first time.

Region VIII

Finally, in Region VIII all unemployment as of 30 May was 13.8 percent, of which 9.0 percent are out of work, and 4.8 percent are seeking work for the first time.

The Wage and Salary Index of the National Institute of Statistics showed an increase of 1.6 percent during this past June over the figure for May 1980.

The government statistical agency made the announcement yesterday, indicating that the difference from June of 1979 was 52.6 percent. After adjusting that figure with the CPI, we see a real increase of 10.5 percent for the wages included in the survey.

The salary indicator showed an increase from May to June of 0.6 percent, so that compared to June 1979, the gross increase (without adjusting) was 50.1 percent.

The wage indicator showed a larger increase--2.5 percent from May to June. The increase compared to June 1979 is 54.9 percent.

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CARIBBEAN, THAILAND, UNGA SITUATIONS DISCUSSED

CIA's Caribbean 'War'

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Aug 80 p 2

[Commentary by Carlos Mora Herman in "Conditions" column: "The CIA's Secret War in the Caribbean"]

[Text] The bomb which destroyed that automobile on a street in Georgetown, the capital of Guyana, on Friday, 13 June, was not one of those that can be crudely put together at home. It was a sophisticated bomb, designed by experts; a bomb of the type called "unipersonnel," which explodes upwards and more certainly ensures the destruction of the human target.

That bomb killed Dr Walter Rodney, a brilliant, progressive intellectual, the leader of the Guyanese opposition party, the Working People's Alliance (WPA).

Before that deed, an invasion of Surinam by mercenaries had been repulsed, and later two significant events occurred: the attempted dynamiting of Maurice Bishop in Saint George's, Grenada, and the attempted coup against Michael Manley in Kingston, Jamaica, the primary purpose of which was the physical elimination of the Jamaican Prime Minister.

Bishop saw in that chain of events in the Caribbean region the sinister workings of a plan conceived and carried out by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to thoroughly and violently eliminate progressive leaders in the area, the Caribbean's best men.

It is not easy for the American goverment to accept the desire for independence and sovereignty manifested by Michael Manley since he began governing Jamaica.

It is not easy for Washington to remain inactive in the face of the political actions taken and ideological statements issued by Maurice Bishop in Grenada.

Both Caribbean leaders, Manley and Bishop, expressed strong opinions and adopted resolute stances at the Sixth Summit Meeting of Nonalined Countries, which took place in Havana.

The destabilization campaign unleashed against Jamaica by the United States Government harmed the country and aggravated the economic crisis that American harrassment had caused.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF), a body dominated by the United States, tried to strangle the Jamaican economy by means of the granting of loans conditioned on complete political submission.

Michael Manley rejected the proposal and stated in New York City on 4 June that financial aid from some countries (the Netherlands, Sweden, Libya) enabled his country to retain a measure of dignity and independence of the IMF demands through the credits needed to deal with the Jamaican crisis.

During the next 5 years--according to Manley himself--the aluminum industry will grow 50 percent, and production will increase by 4 million tons a year.

Algeria, the Soviet Union, Venezuela, Mexico and Iraq will buy large amounts of aluminum.

Tourism is another of the country's major industries that is expected to grow during the coming years. During the period 1978-1979 it increased 43 percent.

Jamaica's economic problem is essentially structural.

That problem consists of changing from a dependent economy based on the importation of consumer goods and the exportation of raw materials to an independent economy by means of increased production, especially in agriculture.

The Americans belonging to the government team are concerned to the point of obsession about the interest Manley has repeatedly shown in Cuba's revolutionary process and about the close relations between the two Caribbean countries.

They also have this concern about Grenada and any other Caribbean country that shows a tendency toward an independent, anti-imperialist, anticolonialist policy.

At the press conference Manley held in New York in early June, they asked him whether he wasn't worried about the expansion of "communist totalitarianism" in the Caribbean.

Manley answered that the only sort of totalitarianism that worried him was that which can be seen in Chile today.

That is precisely the totalitarianism that the United States would like to install in Jamaica and throughout the Caribbean.

Some Latin-American journalists and politicians have said that the government in Washington is trying to repeat in the Caribbean what it achieved in the Southern Cone of South America during the 1970's. For that to happen, it was necessary to assassinate Salvador Allende, Prats, Juan Jose Torres, and, along with them, thousands of revolutionaries and progressive, democratic fighters.

As was charged before the United Nations on 25 June, the American government has launched an undeclared war against all the progressive movements in the Caribbean.

That conspiracy is in the hands of the CIA, which is reviving old habits after having been freed of some restraints imposed on it by the U.S. Congress.

It has been trying to carry out a plan that embraces actions ranging from invasions by mercenaries to the murder of the most highly respected anti-imperialist leaders in order to behead the region's revolutionary and progressive movements.

It is a history of intervention, aggression, blackmail and crime that is repeated, that has been repeated since the United States adopted a policy of world domination over 100 years ago.

Thailand's Kampuchea Stand Scored

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Aug 80 p 21

[Commentary by Miguel Rivero in "Viewpoints" column: "Pretext and Armaments"]

[Text] The regime in Thailand has been scarcely original in its formula for obtaining substantial arms aid from Washington: stir up a conflict in the region bordering the People's Republic of Kampuchea, with Peking's blessing.

Quickly, as if reciting a prepared lesson, all the Pentagon's and the White House's spokesmen held forth in unison about "Vietnamese aggression against Thailand."

Then President James Carter, like a good imitator of Superman, decided that he should send that Southeast Asian country a large shipment of 155 mm guns, M-48 tanks and a full, sophisticated arsenal. Without a doubt, it is a generous contribution by the Pentagon to still further inflammation of affairs in an explosive region, where Chinese agents are also actively at work providing training and arms and food to the remnants of Pol Pot's

army. As people will recall, he was ousted in January 1979, although before that he brought about nearly 3 million deaths in the former Cambodia.

Any sensible person might wonder what interest would prompt the Vietnamese, who at a considerable sacrifice are helping the people of Kampuchea to recover from the great hardship they suffered, to kindle a border conflict with Thailand.

What interest can the new officials in Phnom Penh have in encouraging or justifying these actions when they are immersed in the titanic job of organizing an entire country that had been practically defunct after the nearly 4 years of experimentation in the most refined techniques of torture and murder, under the sponsorship of the so-called Khmer Rouge?

Unquestionably, a situation of war and conflict with neighboring Thailand is useful to neither the Vietnamese nor the new government in Phnom Penh.

Only a few months ago, during my last visit to Phnom Penh, I spoke at length about these matters with President Heng Samrin and Vice President Pen Sovan. Both indicated that they favored peaceful resolution of all the problems with the Thai regime. However, thus far Bangkok has responded negatively to all proposals for negotiations with officials from People's Kampuchea.

In reality, if we analyze the motives for these provocations by the Thais more deeply, we can find three other powerful reasons:

One: The Bangkok regime has tried to use the Kampuchean refugees who settled in its country as "shock and infiltration troops" against Kampuchea.

It is no secret that Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan have established camps in Thailand. Journalists from Japan and other countries who have interviewed these leaders have even publically stated that the meetings took place in Thai territory.

First, the Thai officials forced the Kampucheans to move into the interior of the country. Then they offered facilities to the remnants of Pol Pot's forces for the recruiting and training of these people.

Now they are trying to have these "refugees," converted into an armed, trained fifth column, accepted again in Kampuchea.

Only a few weeks ago, in a rather cynical manner, a reporter for the American news agency AP reported from one of those camps that a follower of Pol Pot had said the following:

"The Khmer Rouge told us to come to Thailand to recover and regroup our forces. Now that this phase has ended, we think the time has come to return to Kampuchea."

Two: Both Washington and Beijing painstaking prepared this plan for execution during the period preceding the next meeting of the UN General Assembly, where the Pol Pot regime still illegally holds Kampuchea's seat by means of some legalistic hocus-pocus; for everyone knows that it controls not an inch of the territory of what was Cambodia.

The General Assembly will have to debate this issue at its next meeting at a time when even allies of the United States, such as Great Britain and Australia, have withdrawn recognition from so-called Democratic Kampuchea, which exists only in the feverish brains of Beijing's hierarchs.

The purpose of the border conflict is to make the "refugees" and the nonexistent Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime the most urgent issue.

Three: Another purpose of this provocation was to delay the process under way within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) after the patient, fruitful negotiations carried out by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

It is no secret that Malaysia and Indonesia, for example, tended to favor a peaceful negotiated solution to the so-called "Kampuchea problem," including recognition of an irreversible reality, the fact that a new government has been established in Phnom Penh with President Heng Samrin at its head.

The provocation of the border conflict naturally means interruption of this process.

This is the background of the provocation, of the pretext and the row stirred up by Americans, Thais and Chinese in a volatile, unstable region.

They are forgetting recent lessons. The Shah Reza Pahlavi and Anastasio Somoza also received numerous guns, tanks and planes . . . and we all know what happened to them.

Upcoming UNGA Session

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Aug 80 p 58

[Commentary by Jose Bodes Gomez in "Interchange" column: "Not Everything, but Not Nothing, Either"]

[Text] During this month and those ahead, the United Nations is going to be the setting for a series of negotiation sessions concerning the principal problems of international economic relations.

First, the General Assembly is going to hold a round of extraordinary sessions to review events since 1974, when under similar circumstances it

approved the declaration and the plan of action regarding the establishment of a new international economic order.

Then the 25th regular session of the General Assembly will witness discussion--in accordance with the agenda--of the new international development strategy for the 1980's.

On few occasions has there been such an opportunity as this for examination of the world's economic problems by such a large, representative group of major figures: top government officials, diplomats and experts from over 150 countries.

Whatever they may be, the results of these debates will undoubtedly have considerable importance in the years ahead. However, the possible effects are diametrically opposed.

If the agreements reached are effective and progressive, the path of international negotiations will be widened for future advances, and the present political atmosphere in the world will undergo a marked improvement, at a time when such a change is very necessary for consolidation of peace.

On the other hand, there is no concealing the fact that another failure will further aggravate tensions, and it will be very difficult, if not impossible, for the underdeveloped nations demanding a change to stand about quietly, hoping that their demands will be discussed again at another conference.

It is not a simple, clear-cut dilemma: all or nothing. It would be naive to think that the complete solution to problems as complex as those of underdevelopment can be found through a few weeks of debates, however illuminating they may be and however prominent the participants may be. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that for the colonialist and imperialist powers--as well as for the dominant classes in the dependent countries--to preserve the old order is to prolong the exercise of their privileges.

The experience of the past decade demonstrates, if that was necessary, that the path of negotiation has serious limitations. The chief of these rests in the weakness of the agreements obtained, for as a rule those expressing the greatest sense of justice have the support of a majority that still lacks the power to ensure that they are carried out in comparison with a minority that has the resources needed for that fulfillment.

The documents approved 6 years ago calling for the establishment of the new international economic order suffered from this lack of support from the moment they were voted on. A small group of delegations, made up of the developed capitalist countries, expressed many reservations at that time, and in some cases they even voted against some of the articles in those drafts.

The declared or covert opposition that appeared on that occasion has been seen again and again throughout these years during which the different international economic conferences have been taking place. The result has been that many of the measures proposed are in suspension and some others have undergone modifications that profoundly affect their original intent.

The balance of power cannot be changed simply through a decision by the majority of an international body, however representative and democratic it may be. As history shows, changes take place initially within nations, and their importance and large number alter the course of international politics.

Ascertaining that these 6 years have not witnessed a profound transformation of economic relations should not be grounds for discouragement or resignation. It is enough to recall that the UN General Assembly reached the point of discussing and approving a new order for those relations because of the efforts of the underdeveloped countries, especially the nonalined movement, with the support of the socialist governments. We should remember, too, that this unity and recognition of common interests has grown considerably in recent years.

Meanwhile, the capitalist system has become enmeshed in its worst crisis since World War II, but at the same time it has become more dangerous and complex. Along with inflation, unemployment and monetary instability, we see increased military spending and higher earnings by the multinational firms in activities as important as energy production.

The weight of the crisis is falling overwhelmingly on the weakest economies, and even the developed socialist countries are completely escaping its effects. This reality clearly indicates that the progressive forces should not only close ranks in the quest for changes but that at the same time they will have to find means of overcoming the stalement and clearing the way for the economic development of all peoples.

The nonalined movement, the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries, the Group of 77 and other bodies representing the underdeveloped world unquestionably have opportunities to expand their cooperation and, at the same time, to strengthen the bonds of friendship with the socialist community's Council on Economic Mutual Assistance.

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CSO: 3010

HUMAN RESOURCES VICE MINISTER DISCUSSES FMC

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 22 Aug 80 p 2

[Interview with Julio Cesar Valmaseda, Vice Minister for Human Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Cuban Women's Federation]

[Text] [Question] One of the tasks to which the federation has given great meaning is the incorporation of women into agriculture. What value is placed by your ministry on women's participation in this sector, which is of vital importance to the country's economy?

[Answer] Our ministry values very highly the role of women in the tasks of developing agriculture and the livestock industry in our country, in which, in the course of the past 20 years, they have come to occupy an outstanding and fundamental place as an important force in production. This is an expression of the high degree of political and revolutionary awareness of the Cuban woman, who considers active participation in the economic construction of socialism her chief social duty.

This evaluation is based on the immediate response to the call of the revolution, in the early days of the revolutionary victory, for the mass incorporation of women into agriculture and their decisive contribution to the development of the sugar harvest, the plans for sowing and harvesting coffee, tobacco, citrus and other fruits, foods and vegetables, the plans for poultry development and other branches of the livestock industry, where they have worked carefully and enthusiastically, joining in any necessary task, including the operation of agricultural machinery and the tasks of research and scientific and technical development.

[Question] The support of the FMC [Cuban Women's Federation] for the development of agriculture includes volunteer work in the various development plans. In what measure has this contributed to fulfilling your ministry's commitments and in what areas do you think women's participation has been of most importance?

[Answer] As we all know, agricultural and livestock production requires, at certain times of the year, a work effort greater than is customary to respond

to so-called "production peaks," and these needs are only met by the volunteer work carried out en masse by our people, mobilized through their mass organizations. The Cuban Women's Federation has played a significant role in this activity, contributing decisively to the fulfillment of the plans to bring the agricultural products to the people and for the sowing of various crops; to the preparation of hatcheries and even to the tasks of cleaning and beautifying the agricultural and livestock installations.

They can be called extraordinary for their magnitude and for the enthusiasm displayed by the members of the Federation, the days of volunteer work they have contributed in the harvest campaigns for foods, fruits, vegetables, coffee and tobacco; in the filling of sacks for the roosts in the hatcheries; in the sowing of sugarcane and in other tasks where the women's participation has been outstanding.

We deeply appreciate this magnificent work by the Cuban woman, which is a deciding factor in the fulfillment of our production plans and which has even greater meaning since the work is in agriculture, a work which demands outstanding physical effort and which the women develop voluntarily and firmly, occupying a vanguard position along with other workers in this vanguard activity: volunteer work.

[Question] The FMC organizes this volunteer force in contingents, detachments, brigades, etc. What do you think of these structures?

[Answer] The structures conceived by the FMC for carrying out volunteer work are efficiently suited to the forms of organization in agriculture, while at the same time permitting the feminine organization to exercise effective control over the mobilized force and allowing us to program, direct and execute, as a result, all the activities in which women participate.

[Question] How do you evaluate the work done by the Cuban Women's Federation in support of sugarcane agriculture, and in what measure does this sponsorship contribute to the various harvest objectives in the sugarcane emulation?

[Answer] The work of the FMC in developing the sugarcane emulation has become an important factor in fulfilling the objectives set by them, and the organization is not only noteworthy for its tasks of sponsorship of various activities, but also for its permanent incorporation into sugarcane agriculture, where 22,225 women are working.

An outstanding aspect is the result of the organization's sponsorship of the manual cutting brigades in the cane fields, which has contributed to increased production by the cutters and to greater efficiency in operating the mechanized equipment for the cultivation of sugarcane, as well as to the quality of the raw material which is delivered to the sugar mills.

Also very important has been the women's presence in the camps, doing unprecedented work for the brigades. We can also characterize as stimulating their presence during these contests among the workers, since they contribute

subjectively to the maintenance of discipline in this work, which demands a certain amount of strength and lasts for several months under difficult conditions. Under such conditions the workers require the sort of attention which, with singular self-denial and dedication, the women give to each of the activities developed by the FMC during the harvest and other campaigns in sugarcane production.

One cannot set aside, in the carrying out of the sugar emulation, the extraordinary political importance of having the women achieve productive success in the millionaire cane-cutting brigades [when a Cuban sugarcane cutter or brigade of cutters has cut 1 million arrobas, the cutter or the brigade is designated "millonario" or millionaire], where our extraordinary harvest heroines are outstanding. This is an irrefutable proof of the outstanding place the Cuban woman has achieved with her efforts in the plan for social equality.

[Question] To what extent are women represented in this sector, and how much participation do they have in leadership responsibilities within it?

[Answer] Women represent 15 percent of our labor force, including sugarcane agriculture; this indicates the thrust of the feminist movement in our sector.

At present there are 87,035 women in agricultural and livestock activity, and they are grouped by occupational category as follows:

Category	Number of Women	Percentage of Total Workers in Each Category
Workers	49,696	11
Technicians	5,063	13
Adminsitrative	21,261	69
Services	9,478	33
Managers	1,537	3
TOTAL	87,035	15

Within the sector, according to their employment in the basic branches of agricultural and livestock activity, they are grouped as follows:

Agricultural and Livestock Sector	Number of Women	Percentage of total workers in branch
Sugarcane	22,225	11
Non-sugarcane	19,563	16
Cattle-raising	28,565	15
Forestry	2,733	13

This demonstrates that 84 percent of the female work force employed in agriculture works in the main branches of agriculture and livestock production. As you can see, only 3 percent of our managerial posts are occupied by women,

which shows that they are participating in our complex task of administrative and technical leadership and indicates the possibility that this will continue to increase to more satisfactory levels.

[Question] Do you have any message for the Federation members on their 20th anniversary?

[Answer] The story of the activities of the militant Cuban Women's organization in these last 20 years of its existence shows a positive balance in the enormous task of agricultural and livestock development in our country and goes beyond our geographical limits with their presence in internationalist cooperation, which we give to brother peoples in the tasks of economic construction.

Today's Cuban women, from the rank and file of the FMC, has been able to hold on high the banners of struggle and victory raised by their predecessors in the glorious eras of our struggles for independence and revolution, of whom they are the faithful and valorous successors.

As the FMC celebrates the 20th anniversary of its founding, we extend to all its members our recognition of their extraordinary contribution to the fulfillment of our tasks, and our assurance that as before, we will continue to count on the years of effort which still remain before us, on the consolidation of work for economic development, on that unequalled force which they constitute and which will, in the joint effort with the rest of our workers, lead to the strengthening and advancement of agricultural and livestock production in our country until the satisfaction of our people's needs is gradually attained.

8735
CSO: 3010

DEVELOPMENT OF CAMAGUEY CANE ENTERPRISE DISCUSSED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 29 Aug 80 pp 16-22

[Article by Andres Rodriguez: "Portrait of the Agricultural Battle"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface; original paragraphing not followed]

[Text] Synopsis of the Agricultural "Battle"

1. Geographic location
2. Planned area
3. Receiving centers and their planned daily task
4. Level of mechanization
5. Planned delivery of cane to the mill in the coming 1981 harvest

1. The Batalla de las Guasimas cane enterprise is 22 kilometers south of the city of Vertientes in Camaguey Province and 52 kilometers from the city of Camaguey.

2. According to the plan, this enterprise covers about 274 square kilometers which equals the total territory of four small European states: San Marino, Vatican City and the principalities of Monaco and Liechtenstein.

3. It will have six preprocessing centers with 60,000 arrobas of cane to process daily. There will also be direct shipment of 240,000 arrobas a day --that is, 40 percent of the daily cane delivery--to the scales of the mill.

4. Land preparation is totally mechanized; mechanization also predominates in cultivation and fertilization. However, sowing is done almost totally by hand so a mobilized work force is needed. Mechanized harvesting should handle between 40 to 60 percent of the total cutting.

5. In the coming 1981 sugar harvest, plans are to deliver 36 million arrobas of cane to the mill at the rate of 400,000 per day.

Preface

During the past 2 years, we have watched the construction process of Batalla de las Guasimas, one of the four sugar enterprises that the revolution is building in the country after almost 50 years of silence in that field. Therefore, it is logical to turn our eyes now toward its supplier of raw material--that is, cane agriculture.

Therefore, we present below what could be called a portrait of the Batalla de las Guasimas cane enterprise.

It is a portrait with a corresponding set of evaluations which, obviously, are only opinions given with the constructive desire to inform and alert our readers without exaggerating.

The reader has, before his eyes, a portrait which includes the following aspects:

1. Composition of varieties and stocks; situation and control at enterprise and /district/ level. We emphasize the word "district" because it is at this agricultural level where the harvest is done and, consequently, where there should be appropriate composition of varieties and stocks.

2. Rain, soil and /drainage/. Drainage is emphasized because it is one of the main problems of the enterprise.

3. Roads. They are important to an enterprise that transports 40 percent of its cane directly to the mill scales.

4. Situation of the cane fields. This is what we saw, with our own eyes, during our tour.

5. The infrastructure. What is there and what is missing?

Now permit us to make a final statement.

The best encouragement that we could receive, as a just counterpart, would be the opinions of the laborers, technicians and leaders of the enterprise which is the subject of this portrait. Therefore, we publicly propose a needed and constructive exchange of opinions leading toward our common denominator: the advance of socialist construction to benefit the people.

We are persuaded that this exchange of opinions is an effective way of reaching that common denominator and, at the same time, materializing the indispensable journalistic inquiry into the actions of our enterprises.

Is the composition of varieties presented in the chart good or bad?

1) 1 - COMPOSICION DE VARIEDADES Y DE CEPAS

2) Fecha de cierre: diciembre 31 de 1979
3) Unidad de medida: %
4) Composición de variedades por distrito.

6) Variedades	5) DISTRITOS 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Barbados 4362	39	50	67	28	37	40	75	67	52
Jaronú 60-5	20	24	4	18	4	30	11	16	17
Cuba 8751	24	10	2	10	18	10	3	11	10
Mayarí 5514	16	11	6	45	27	2	7	9	13
Canal Point 5243	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	2	2
Puerto Rico 980	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	2	2
Barbados 42231	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mayarí 54129	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
Mayarí 5715	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
7) Otras	—	—	—	1	1	6	3	2	1

8) Fecha de cierre: marzo 31 de 1980.
9) Unidad de medida: caballerías
10) Composición de cepas por distrito.

12 Cepas	11) DISTRITOS 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
13 Quedadas	1,8	1,9	4,2	0,8	—	1,8	0,4	0,3	10,8
14 Frios	19,8	11,2	3,1	12,7	7,8	3,2	1,4	7,7	68,7
15 Retoños	42,0	73,8	63,8	40,3	46,5	57,0	72,0	64,1	480,4
16 Primaveras	31,2	13,8	3,4	18,1	22,9	19,4	15,5	7,8	132,1

Key:

1. Composition of varieties and stocks
2. Closing date: 31 Dec 1979
3. Measuring unit: %
4. Composition of varieties by district
5. Districts
6. Varieties
7. Others
8. Closing date: 31 Mar 1980
9. Measuring unit: caballerias
10. Composition of stocks per district
11. Districts
12. Stocks
13. Leftover
14. Winter sowing
15. Sprouts
16. Spring sowing

To answer this question, it would be appropriate, first, to insert excerpts from the agricultural report for 1978-79 written by the Batalla de las Guasimas cane enterprise itself.

It stated:

"This enterprise had two varieties as of 31 December 1977: Barbados 4362, 77.6 percent; and Jaronu 60-5, 18 percent. The rest were obsolete varieties like Barbados 42231 and Puerto Rico 980. Varieties like Cuba 8751 which has high sugar potential and is easy to adapt to almost 50 percent of our land were not known. A similar situation occurred with Mayari 5514 which, although there was almost a caballeria of it, had not been propagated by anyone. The new varieties were not known.

"An explanation was given for this situation: lack of transportation to go find it or plant it. The truth was different--lack of a policy on varieties."

Between 31 December 1977 and 31 December 1979, a better composition of varieties could be seen at Batalla de las Guasimas. The extreme dependence on Barbados 4362 was reduced and a magnificent variety--Cuba 8751--was introduced and spread to all the districts of the enterprise.

However, there is still an imbalance.

In the first place, it seems there is a healthy trend toward Mayari 5514 in spite of the fact that this is a variety with a very short harvest season. According to the experts, it can only be cut in the last 10 days of March and in the month of April. Nevertheless, it is the third variety in order of importance at the enterprise.

However, this Mayari 5514 has been propagated unevenly. For example, it occupies 45 percent of the cane area in District No. 4. Doesn't this appear to be an excessive area for a variety that can only be harvested at the end of the harvest period?

The dependence on Barbados 4362 is still significant in some districts. Of course, it is inferred that this situation is the result of the legacy expressed in the 1978-79 agricultural report.

However, there are contradictions which are hard to explain.

Let us look at a concrete example of this.

We recommend that the reader look at the chart on the composition of varieties by district, specifically at District No. 3.

Barbados 4362 has an overwhelming majority in it; it is a variety which is very susceptible to rust and, therefore, its agricultural yield is affected. Nevertheless, that district, according to the information, has

the highest agricultural yield in the enterprise with 56,500 arrobas per caballeria.

Is this due to the influence of a better composition of stocks?

Let us look at the chart on composition of stocks.

First, we see that this is an enterprise where short-cycle canes (sprouts and winter sowing) predominate. The first, as is known, is harvested at a maximum of 14 months of age while the second is cut later; that is, between 15 and 20 months. Of course, this assumes there are no dreaded delays which still occur in both cycles. It is as harmful to harvest spring plants and sprouts at 9, 10 and 11 months of age as it is to harvest leftover cane at 24 and 30 months. All are past their optimum stage.

District No. 3 with 87 percent of the sick Barbados 4362 has the highest agricultural yield of the enterprise. Does that district have a balanced composition of stocks that affects this?

That does not appear to be true if we look at the information on the chart on the composition of stocks per district. In District No. 3, as in the others, the predominating stock is sprouts. As was already stated, it depends heavily on a variety affected by rust.

There is another contradictory phenomenon.

Looking at the agricultural yield by variety in the enterprise, the four most important according to the area that they occupy are as follows:

Barbados 4362	54,200 arrobas per caballeria
Jaronu 60-5	53,200 arrobas per caballeria
Mayari 5514	61,900 arrobas per caballeria
Cuba 8751	51,900 arrobas per caballeria

Barbados 4362, affected by rust, has a higher agricultural yield than the magnificent Jaronu 60-5 and Cuba 8751.

2. Rain, Soil and Drainage

According to engineer Lugo, assistant production director at the enterprise, drainage is a major problem and he is right. It is good that he and other comrades show interest and concern about this.

Why is drainage so important?

According to 40 years of data, an average of 1,714 millimeters of rain, that welcome /heavenly irrigation/ as scientist Alvaro Reynoso called it, fall on the area of the Batalla de las Guasimas cane enterprise. This precipitation covers two periods: the dry season from November to April

with 288 millimeters; and the rainy season from May to October with 1,426 millimeters.

During the rainy season, the average frequency is 15 days with rain; that is, it rains every other day.

According to available information, Batalla de las Guasimas cane enterprise has the highest rain average in Camaguey Province.

This natural irrigation--always beneficial for an /irrigation crop/ like sugar cane--falls on soil that is generally distinguished for its high natural fertility and its slow natural permeability.

This last factor can be solved through drainage.

Let us look at that 1978-79 agricultural report again:

"One negative element in the productive potential of these soils is the poor internal drainage in the central and southwest zone of the enterprise. Combined with very poor work in superficial drainage, this causes great losses in sowing, low crop density in the areas, harvest problems, etc. Therefore, it is necessary to undertake serious drainage work which includes, among other measures, cleaning natural drains, constructing factories on block foundations and setting boundaries as well as building a network of interior drainage that permits evacuation of water within 48 hours since, during the spring, there are 15 days of rain each month."

The major importance of drainage in a place with the natural characteristics described above can be understood. Its solution can help increase cane production and agricultural yield without resorting to artificial irrigation systems and unnecessary growth in new areas.

3. Roads

They are important to an enterprise that transports 40 percent of its cane directly to the mill scales.

The plan includes construction of 264 kilometers of roads with the objective of guaranteeing the movement of cane to the receiving centers. It also includes three highways which will cross the enterprise from north to south and from east to west to facilitate communication between the population centers and to improve ties with the different parts of the enterprise itself.

That is the plan. What is the reality?

At the time of our tour, 40 kilometers of the planned roads had been constructed, according to reports. Being like doubting Thomas, we saw part of those roads with our own eyes; we not only saw them but we traveled on them.

The comrades at the enterprise showed keen interest in accelerating the construction rate of roads in the cane development areas as well as in the areas of direct shipment to the mill scales.

That interest is understandable. In the first place, the two largest districts of the enterprise are in the areas of direct shipment. Those areas should supply 240,000 arrobas of cane daily, 40 percent of the daily delivery, to the mill scales.

4. Situation of the Cane Fields

In the section on varieties and stocks, we emphasized the work done by the enterprise concerning varieties. A comparison of what it received 2 years ago and what it has now unquestionably reveals better work. This in itself is a demonstration of cane cultivation which is so necessary in efficiently administering any enterprise devoted to that crop.

Does the above mean that there is cane cultivation throughout? That statement would be such an exaggeration that even the most naive person would not believe it.

The comrades of the enterprise itself are aware that there are no grounds to say that.

The progress achieved in the policy on varieties requires the accompaniment of other equally important factors for true technical and economic effectiveness.

In spite of that progress, the agricultural yield of the enterprise is still significantly low (47,000 arrobas per caballeria). We must say, even though it sounds unpleasant, that no variety has the potential to take care of low crop density, overgrowth, lack of drainage or delays.

The first three factors, at least, are seen at the enterprise. We saw them with our own eyes at the fields we toured. We will not say anything about the last factor (delays in the cane harvest) because nothing should be said when there is not enough evidence.

We know the effect of the lack of drainage on the above so we understand the enterprise's insistence on its solution. However, the effect of the agrotechnical deficiencies should be presented also.

For example, we observed sowing by mobilized workers from the city of Camaguey.

Those workers, whose efforts and enthusiasm were unquestioned, occasionally used sprouted seeds. As is known, these seeds directly affect the sown field since they produce sprouts with poor germination.

That poor germination prevents the necessary density of stalks and, consequently, affects crop density during the years of life of that sown field. This also provokes other negative factors including overgrowth of the field and waste of cultivation. For example, when the bare fields are fertilized, the weed sprouts benefit as well as the cane sprouts.

Finally, attention should be called to the cost of each caballeria sown in the spring and winter campaigns of 1979.

In the spring campaign, 1,276 pesos were lost for each caballeria sown while that loss increased to 8,028 pesos in the winter campaign.

5. Infrastructure

What is there and what is missing?

Here there was no complaining tone. However, this does not prevent noting an obvious fact with no other desire than an objective notation in the book of constructive development. The Batalla de las Guasimas sugar enterprise (we are referring to the factory) has received better attention for the creation of its infrastructure and its security base than the supplier of raw material has.

The sugar enterprise is a great factory with modern technology and a complete system of control of the production process.

The supplier of raw material does not even have a plan for its cane fields per district.

However, the above cannot be viewed absolutely and finally. In spite of the difference noted, the cane enterprise has been able to obtain some elements for its security base. Today it has: a supply warehouse; fuel and lubricant base; and temporary offices with dining room and lodging.

A pesticides warehouse and buildings and dining rooms in the Concordia and La Aurora districts are now under construction.

However, much remains to be done.

It can be noted that there is no central machinery shop; nevertheless, no equipment (for example, its 200 rubber-tired tractors) has been left unrepaired.

The workers, as always, have responded in the midst of difficulties that also require an appropriate response.

They are confident that this response will come. This is certainly not the confidence of resignation. It suffices to look at concrete realities like the modern sugar enterprise or the new community that already has 400 housing units, a semiboarding primary school, a commercial center for 4,000 customers and a sugar agroindustrial polytechnical school for 550 students. Anyone can verify the concrete realities by traveling on the 22 kilometers of a concrete and asphalt reality--the highway from Vertientes to the door itself of Batalla de las Guasimas.

7717
CSO: 3010

PEASANT WOMEN'S TRAINING DISCUSSED BY ELENA GIL

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 2

[Interview with Elena Gil Izquierdo, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples, by Jesus Orta Ruiz; date and place not given]

[Text] Elena Gil Izquierdo, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples, is one of our long-time fighters for the emancipation of the proletariat and for women's rights. She began her political career in 1927, coincidental with the founding of the Cuban Communist Party. A worker and union leader in the Telephone Company, she participated in the leadership of two long strikes against the electric power complex in 1925 and 1934, respectively.

A contemporary of revolutionaries Maria Morales and Charito Guillaume, she formed a close friendship with them and under their influence embraced the scientific ideology of the working class. Registered with the police and blacklisted by employers, she suffered persecution, arrest and loss of her job. She distinguished herself in the struggle against fascism and in support of the Spanish Republic. As a member of the Popular Socialist Party, she served on the directorate of the Democratic Federation of Cuban Women, and in the struggle against the Batista tyranny was a leader of the United Women's Opposition.

When the revolution won its victory, she undertook to form the various feminist groups into a single bloc. The Cuban Women's Federation--the fruit of those efforts at unification--named her to direct the plans for the improvement of the position of women, a beautiful idea of Fidel's, which evolved into the Ana Betancourt Peasant Women's School, about which Elena tells us now as something well known and remembered with affectionate satisfaction.

[Question] Why was the Ana Betancourt Peasant Women's School established?

[Answer] The school was established in response to an imperative need of the times in which our country found itself with the victory of the revolution, since from the beginning--as Comrade Fidel said--it was necessary to include the most humble and until that time most marginated classes of the people in the revolutionary process. Of course, among those most backward classes were

the women who served as domestics and the peasant women. In order to develop the Ana Betancourt school, it was necessary to take some very important steps, because where were we to find the personnel who, with great firmness and dedication, would teach the girls who came from the rural areas? And so, on Fidel's initiative, the Conrado Benitez school was established for that purpose. There, the comrades who were selected from the contingents of volunteer teachers from the Sierra Maestra were trained, beginning in January, 1961, in a plan which always combined study with work. They were the teaching personnel for the schools for domestic servants and later on of the Ana Betancourt Peasant Women's School.

[Question] What role did the Cuban Women's Federation play in the training of the first students and in that teaching center?

[Answer] Fidel entrusted to the Cuban Women's Federation the task of incorporating into the revolutionary process the peasant women, who had been cruelly mistreated by the capitalist society, which only offered them discrimination and oppression, ignorance and poverty. In mentioning the role of the FMC it is not possible, in speaking of the peasant women, to forget the task carried out by one of its leaders, Comrade Celia Sanchez, whose understanding of the true economic and social situation of the peasant family aided so much in that task. The Federation participates, then, in very diverse ways to carry out the mission entrusted to it by the commander in chief. It welcomes the peasant women as members, supervises visits of the various contingents to Havana, visits the homes and education centers, personally visits with the mothers of the students and, in general, lends its firm and definitive support to all the work carried on in the school.

[Question] What were the living conditions of those girls in the rural areas?

[Answer] In recalling those times--long gone, thanks to the revolution--it is impossible for one who lived close to those sitautions to forget the state of poverty which ruled absolutely over the Cuban peasantry. Lives which were wasted in remote areas, in miserable shacks, without communications, doctors or schools. Bare feet, stomachs distended by parasites; malnutrition and obscurantism. Lives which were cut short, in many cases, when they had scarcely begun, sometimes by perfectly curable diseases. Intelligences frustrated, because how could one dream of studying when survival was a task for titans? The revolution extended its arms to the peasants with the signing of the Agrarian Reform Act. Those strong and robust arms, which fought for the humble, also embraced the peasant girls.

[Question] How many peasant women registered initially, and how has the registration grown?

[Answer] At the beginning of the course, most of the students were in the first and third grades, and only 7 percent were in grades four, five and six. The school began with a matriculation of 10,000 girls in 1961. The following year registration had grown to 14,000. During its existence the school has graduated nearly 150,000 peasant women. It is noteworthy that the

school, which at first had been for primary grade and almost illiterate students, did not take long to become a teacher training school and a secondary and high school. The qualitative achievements of the girls in their studies made that possible.

[Question] What work did the girls do after graduation?

[Answer] Testimonies received among the peasants show that the girls, who had left for school semi-illiterate or with low levels of primary learning, took an active part in life as self-denying workers in education, health, commerce, the textile industry, agriculture and a whole gamut of specialties and branches of our economy which, as our comrades say, seems like a dream. Many of those who graduated are working as leaders of political and mass organizations in their native areas and many also have finished university careers. In conclusion, what appeared to be a dream became a beautiful reality, thanks to the concern and the work of the revolution.

[Question] Can you cite one of those peasant women who, like many others, surely, might be a prototype of the Cuban woman?

[Answer] We could mention many of those girls, but we will cite, for example, Irma Igarza. She came down from the Sierra with a second grade education when she was 15 years of age. She was born in Cruces de los Banos, in Palma Soriano. In 1961 she came to the Hotel Nacional to study fitting and dressmaking. When she finished the course, within a year, she returned to her village. There she received the sewing machine Fidel had promised her. She taught 20 of her comrades. In 1963 she returned to Havana, where she took some accelerated courses in school. In 1965 she began to study for the teaching profession. Later she entered the Enrique Jose Varona Teaching Institute, where she studied to be a history teacher, graduating in 1971. At present Irma is a tenth grade teacher; she teaches the fundamentals of political knowledge, with very good results. In 1966 she became a member of the UJC [Union of Young Communists] and since 1975 she has been a Party member. I repeat, Irma's case is not an exception. We could cite thousnads of examples.

[Question] Twenty years after the founding of the FMC what are, in your opinion, the highest achievements of our women's organization?

[Answer] I believe that in these 20 years the highest achievement of our organization has been achieving woman's just place within society, through her incorporation into the labor force, the schools and the defense of the country, as the true comrade of man. Through her integration into the various tasks society has entrusted to her, in her struggle against prejudices inherited from the capitalist society, the Cuban woman has come to occupy a dignified and total place in the revolution. She is no longer the ignored, discriminated against and so often humiliated person of former, ominous years. She is today the militant, the internationalist, the worker and the exemplary mother who is following the course of the most worthy women in our history, such as Mariana Garjales, Ana Betancourt, Lidia Doce, Clodomira Ferrals and Celia Sanchez Manduley.

8735
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

CASTRO, GROMYKO OFFICIAL TALKS--Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC and president of the councils of state and ministers, held official talks with Andrey A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign Minister. These talks were held on 16 and 17 September as part of the official and friendly visit to Cuba by the Soviet Foreign Minister in response to an invitation by the PCC leadership and the Cuban Government. An analysis of the international situation as well as topics dealing with bilateral relations between Cuba and the USSR were discussed during the exchange held between the two leaders. The talks took place in a fraternal atmosphere and frank comraderie as corresponds the traditional Cuban-Soviet relations of friendship. Around noon on 17 September Commander in Chief Fidel Castro hosted a luncheon for Andrey A. Gromyko at the Palace of the Revolution. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 3010

MAURICE BISHOP'S SPEECH AT FSLN ANNIVERSARY SCORED

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Aug 80 p 7

[Commentary: "Bishop or Red Interventionism"]

[Text] On the occasion of the first anniversary of the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution, at a public ceremony in which, among others, the Cuban dictator Fidel Castro participated, Mr Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada (a position he attained by means of a coup d'etat) announced a Marxist revolution for Honduras.

It has been reported that the speech was given in English and that there was very little reporting on the texts of the speeches given there. The communications media of our country has only mentioned the disquieting and irresponsible statements of the second-rate tyrant in a fragmentary way.

Our editors have obtained the official version, which was translated by the Sandinist government, and they felt it was important to disseminate it, along with a brief comment. Here it is.

"Comrades: Five months ago, on Sandino Day, I had the opportunity and the privilege of speaking to the people of free Nicaragua, and in this very short time since then I can see very clearly that the people of Nicaragua are stronger than ever, more energetic than ever, more determined than ever, more productive than ever, and more combative than ever.

"This is a historic month for the peoples of Latin America because in the same way you are celebrating today your first anniversary, on Saturday of next week the people of free and revolutionary Cuba will celebrate the 27th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks. And who among us, comrades, has any doubt about the importance of the Moncada Movement and about how the Cuban revolution existed and won in 1959? We say that without the Cuban revolution there could not have been a revolution in Grenada nor a revolution in Nicaragua.

"Therefore, our task, the task of the free peoples of the hemisphere, must be carried out through our unity, through our solidarity and through our

cooperation, and it must be carried out by showing the way ahead. Our task is to continue to guarantee that by 1981 we will be able to speak not only of revolutionary Cuba, not only of revolutionary Nicaragua, but also of revolutionary El Salvador, of revolutionary Guatemala and of revolutionary Honduras.

"To you, the sons of Sandino, we of free Grenada say: Continue advancing, continue marching always toward greater triumphs, continue combatting imperialism, continue struggling, continue demonstrating with your unity and your victories what the true peoples, the revolutionary peoples of Latin America are capable of."/ [in boldface]

The quote, although lengthy, is nevertheless very useful. It contains almost all of the speech and only omits the demagogic greetings that are the custom in such cases.

The substance, obviously, is in the boldfaced paragraphs. There the Caribbean dictator says in a way that leaves no room for doubt that without the Cuban precedent neither the Grenadan nor the Nicaraguan regime would exist.

And then, with the greatest cynicism possible, he suggests that "our task" should be to offer "solidarity and cooperation" so that the present governments of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras may disappear and be substituted by revolutionary regimes that would obey Cuba and the Soviet Union.

It is not often that a chief of state is seen demanding so shamelessly and disrespectfully direct intervention in the internal affairs of other nations. Without any doubt, Mr Bishop does not recognize international law, or at least he completely rejects it.

Of course, one must ask: "How would the prime minister of Grenada and other Caribbean and Central American leftists react if an international conclave were organized tomorrow in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras or some other country and the need to put an end to the Marxist dictatorship in the region were proposed in order to replace them with free and democratic governments?

It is easy to imagine the howls of indignation, the charges before the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights, the complaints at the United Nations, the propaganda campaign orchestrated from Moscow against the "fascist and proimperialist regimes," etc., etc.

The extraordinary insolence, the rude arrogance and the insensitive prattle of the second-rate dictator of microscopic Grenada have done nothing more than ratify what we have said repeatedly: Both the doctrine of nonintervention and the affirmation of respect for pluralism

that the communists constantly boast about are nothing more than a disguise, a mask that they use when it suits their strategy and which they abandon as soon as it becomes an obstacle to their expansionist and totalitarian plans.

Fortunately for the cause of freedom, Honduras is in the midst of a true process of democratic opening and is going full speed ahead toward the reestablishment of the rule of law.

There is no appropriate climate for violence among us, and the people have shown by their votes that they repudiate extremism.

Therefore, in 1981 we will have a Honduras that is completely free, democratic, and progressive, like Costa Rica and the moderate western societies, even though we realize that economic progress will come little by little. The madness of Bishop and company must not take away our dream. But it should help us realize, in all its sinister dimension, the true substance of communism, which is neither a liberating ideology nor the gibberish that it may appear to be, but plainly and simply a bombastic fallacy behind which a voracious, aggressive and criminal imperialism hides.

9015
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

JAPAN DONATES SHIP--The contract for the donation of a ship for research and experimentation in connection with marine resources was signed today by representatives of the Japanese Government and engineer Guillermo Sevilla, vice minister of natural resources. The ship is estimated to be worth 204,700 lempiras. The ship, which will be used for studying marine resources in our country's coastal waters along the Atlantic is a gift from the Japanese Government through the Japanese Volunteer Mission for Overseas Cooperation [JVMOC] to the Ministry of Natural Resources. It will be used by the General Directorate of Renewable Natural Resources [GDRNR]. The studies will be carried out by Japanese scientists and their Honduran counterparts consisting of Honduran biologists and a Honduran crew which will be trained by the Japanese to run the ship in the future. The JVMOC will provide the GDRNR with monthly reports on the studies and research carried out and in addition will work in accordance with programs previously approved by that directorate. The gift contract was signed by Minoru Tagami, JVMOC representative, and by Menji Ishikawa, Japanese ambassador to Honduras, in addition to the vice minister of natural resources. [Text] [San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Jul 80 p 51] 9204

ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT WITH SWITZERLAND-- The development of towns bordering on El Salvador is beginning to go forward with a gift from the Government of Switzerland. I believe that what was lacking here was the hand of the central government in order to foster industrial programs in which a greater number of persons could be employed." This statement was made by Prof Efrain Gutierrez Garcia, mayor of the city of Nacaome, when he was interviewed a few days ago at the same time that a technical assistance and financial agreement for 20.8 million lempiras was signed in that southern city by the governments of Switzerland and Honduras. According to Gutierrez Garcia, the projects which are being carried out there are the following: construction of the municipal building at a cost of 200,000 lempiras, and of a municipal slaughterhouse for 80,000 lempiras. He added: "The cluster school project, which consists of building 44 schools and renovating another, is being carried out. These projects are taking place in the municipality of Nacaome. In addition five more

classrooms are being built and eight already existing classrooms are being renovated in different locations of the Department of Valle." Referring to the city's progress the Nacaome mayor stated: "A contract has already been signed with the Ministry of State for Communications, Public Works and Transport for the paving of two sections of the city streets: one connects with the Pan American Highway which leads toward El Salvador, and the second involves three blocks, already partially paved, from the public market to the main street which connects with the route to El Salvador." [Text] [Tegucigalpa EL CRONISTA in Spanish 13 Jul 80 pp 1, 19] 9204

CSO: 3010

PAPER, CASTRO AGREE: COUNTRY HAS OWN PATH

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 1 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Fidel and the New Revolution"]

[Text] Commander Fidel Castro has strongly emphasized what is new about the Nicaraguan Revolution--the fact that our revolution is a new experience in America--and his desire to learn and to be influenced by it.

Perhaps these statements, made successively on 26 July 1979, just 7 days after our victory; on 19 July 1980, at the celebration of our first anniversary of freedom; and 7 days later in Ciego de Avila, Cuba, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the attack on Moncada Barracks, do not convince the most skeptical and those who only want to hear the ill-intentioned, distorted statements the transnational news agencies make about our situation.

But we who are convinced that our revolution is unique in the world understand Commander Castro's sincerity and the fraternal respect with which he always refers to us, with which he visited us and celebrated with us the first anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist People's Revolution.

Those who only want to see us through the prism of American imperialism see nothing new here. But they do "see" what does not exist: "lack of freedom of the press"; Soviet bases everywhere (which appear and disappear with ghostly ease), in Puerto Cabezas, in Esteli, and those which have yet to appear and disappear in Managua, Leon, Juigalpa, etc.; the literacy campaign as a form of brainwashing; and, as if we didn't have enough problems and needs of our own, they "see" our interference in the internal affairs of other countries, such as El Salvador and Bolivia.

As these gentlemen see us, within a few weeks we will no longer be a small country devastated by an earthquake in 1972 and later by a war, and involved in a very difficult process of reconstruction. Instead, they will begin to talk of intervention by "Nicaraguan imperialism" in the internal affairs of all the countries of America which are oppressed by gorillas and where, as a result, liberation movements are beginning to emerge and become strong, and logically so.

Insofar as it concerns us, although all this is obviously false, it will clearly serve as an excuse to attack us, to hold up our loans from other countries and to create around us the despicable aura--as some are already trying to do--of a country which copies the most totalitarian of the "socialist" regimes that appear in the films of the huge American motion picture industry.

Fidel came, and he saw the originality of our revolutionary process--an originality which, like anything else orginal which wants to be permanent, must be based on the other experiences so that it does not fall into the same errors, and must renew itself constantly, with revolutionary humility, to correct those it does make.

He saw the integration into the process of bourgeois sectors, the existing pluralism in political parties, the mixed economic system and the definite participation of large Christian sectors in the revolution. And we call attention to everything Fidel saw because, although it may not seem true, there are many people here who do not want to see it, and there are others who do not want to understand that the foregoing in no way prevents ours from being a true popular revolution, in which the people have the weapons.

The visitor, then, gave us a good lesson in revolutionary objectivity, which it would be wise to learn. He did not come here as a teacher, but rather to learn and to be influenced, in the same measure that all of us must learn and be influenced by his sincerity and experience.

Finally, we must pay our respects to the Cuban people for having commemorated on 26 July--our 19 July--the 27th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks.

There used to be very little talk here of the Cuban 26 July holiday, and the same is true of all Latin America. We did not even celebrate our own 23 July, when Sergio, Jose, Mauricio and Erick were killed in 1959 in Leon.

But those earlier times, even though we did not talk about them very much because the dictator had a horror of such things, contributed to maintaining people's determination to fight and to the fact that hope was not destroyed.

Those past 26 July's have contributed in great measure to our present.

That historical event on the island could never be held back. It crossed all frontiers.

It remained within the students who year after year celebrated the great event, scorning the dictator's reprisals. And it was precisely thus that in some way it became part of our present. And it transcended all borders, even with losses as irreparable as that of Che Guevara in Bolivia: an irreparable loss, but an imperishable example.

Today, on 19 July--because it will always be 19 July in Nicaragua--we feel we owe much to 26 July: not only Cuba's present generous aid, despite the country's precarious condition, but also our hope and faith in Sandino and Marti.

Our 19 July, with its example, must begin to give back to all the oppressed countries in the world that wealth inherited from 26 July. We have a debt to Latin America which was born on that long-past 26 July and which now augments 19 July. Two revolutions. Two vocations to freedom realized. And all the future.

8735
CSO: 3010

FSLN PROPAGANDA, EDUCATION CHIEF DISCUSSES ELECTIONS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 31 Jul 80 p 3

[Interview with Julio Lopez, FSLN national secretary for propaganda and political education; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] What is the meaning of the 19 July victory within the framework of today's Nicaraguan democracy?

[Answer] Well, it is clear that while the minorities who are demanding elections today were only concerned with the ouster of Somoza and his clique from power, the people really did not fight for a change of men in power, but to destroy a system of ruling.

These are not mere words. A heroic struggle that has cost 50,000 lives in the last few years was carried out to destroy a way of exercising political power and the economic foundation of a social system. Somozism was also the history of capitalism and the bourgeois society; the goal was to destroy the Somoza government and to create new foundations for the organization of the society of the workers, the peasants, the middle classes and all the patriotic sectors. We have thus come out of the prehistory of oppressed peoples to forge a real history, where the form and content of power change completely, breaking with the traditional canons, and a power based on the interests of the oppressed majority is born.

[Question] But there are minority groups that insist elections must be held to have a "democracy"....

[Answer] That is a false and hypocritical argument. In other words, they are telling the people: "Forget that you have achieved the heroic and historic deed that is the revolution and let us rule the future of the country with traditional forms of power in a society where the exploitation of man by man prevails." That is the aim: to ask the people to regress to prehistory, to negate their own conquests, and to think in the traditional terms of domination and antidemocratic power which prevailed under the presidential system and the bourgeois parliamentarianism imposed by the bourgeois proimperialist rule, denaturalized by the

dictatorship. It is no coincidence that these sectors and politicians who were never able to see their ambitions crystallized, cut short first by the Somoza regime and then by the people's revolution, are asking the people to forget the revolution, to return to the traditional election of liberals and conservatives.

[Question] On the other hand, when there is a demand for elections as the only way to democracy, the insinuation is that the new Sandinist power is not democratic. What would you say to this reactionary statement?

[Answer] Of course, that is what they want to manipulate. But it is a simple ideological trick which appeals to the empty and false concept of bourgeois democracy. In any case, the problem is not to argue that there is no democracy without elections, but to ask oneself whether the nature of the new democratic, popular and anti-imperialist government denies or affirms the people's participation in the government. Because, in any case, it is not elections which determine whether a government is democratic or not, but rather the people's participation in the distribution of social wealth and in making the basic decisions in the administration of the state.

We state that in a categorical way a real and effective participation of the people in the exercise of power has been opened up with the revolution.

Let us give a few examples. What else could the People's Property Area mean but the growing participation and decisionmaking power of the people in the administration of production, which is the main source of wealth in any society. What does the Council of State mean by the direct representation of the people through the delegates of the popular sectors. What does the literacy campaign mean but the great decision of the people to end ignorance and open up possibilities for social and cultural development. And we could go on mentioning other instances of power such as the armed forces and the militias, the uprooting of Somozism, the agrarian reform, etc.

[Question] And in that context of a democratic government and the people's participation in its exercise, how should the announcement by the government junta and the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] that there will be elections in Nicaragua be interpreted?

[Answer] To be exact, we are building a society in which the people participate directly in making the basic decisions, but we are going even further. We are looking for a maximum of representativeness. That is why elections arising at the grassroots level will not decide whether there was a revolution or not, or determine who holds power in Nicaragua, that has already been established by history and the people are constantly ratifying it.

The elections in our country, at the different levels announced, will serve to confirm the authority of the people and the representativeness of

the government of the people. No longer will the individual, fragmented man line up to vote for one or another sector of the ruling class as in the past; instead, it will be the people organized in their unions, the EPS [Sandinist People's Army], the militias, the ATC [Agricultural Workers Association], in brief, a people with a strong political awareness of their own interests. In Nicaragua we will have elections with a new popular and democratic content and all the sectors that are identified with and participate in the revolution will be present.

[Question] Another point set forth by the reactionaries is that only elections will lend credibility and legitimacy to the new government. What is your opinion?

[Answer] It is normal for these sectors to think in terms of the government's legitimacy, since it is obvious that whoever did not particpate in the revolution cannot find any legitimacy in it. Their absence from the real revolutionary process and the fact that they excluded themselves from the struggle carried out by workers, peasants and other sectors in the barricades, the guerrilla columns, the political field, etc., leads them to see a lack of legitimacy. The people who fought en masse next to the FSLN do not need to legitimize their power. The minorities' claim is only a reflection of their powerlessness which results from the fact that they do not consider a revolution theirs because in practice they did not make the revolution.

[Question] Besides, they always fought for a reform bill as an alternative to the revolutionary overthrow of the dictatorship....

[Answer] Indeed, we would be talking of elections as demanded by these sectors had the bourgeois reform advocated by the FAO [Broad Opposition Front] in alliance with imperialism succeeded. But the reality is that the revolution succeeded and the old system collapsed.

In addition, it must be said that it is totally ridiculous to believe that in the middle of the revolutionary victory, we will turn back to the reactionary ways of exercising political power because an eye doctor or some reporters from a local newspaper say so. The people's victory cannot be questioned by the desires of some insignificant elements in the historic development of this country. We also believe that their arguments are in part an excuse not to embark with all the necessary energy and vigor on the tasks that the revolution has set forth for all the patriotic sectors of the country.

[Question] But what fundamental reason would explain the reluctance of some elements to accept the revolution as a historic event?

[Answer] Well, it is logical that some interests linked to the past, to the prehistory of the country, might survive thanks to the generosity of the revolution. They are having enormous difficulty accepting that today

power is on the side of the oppressed. On the one hand that is a natural phenomenon. But, often, it is also a deliberate attempt to confuse the people, to veil their heroic deed and the depth of their revolution. To do that, they resort to diversionary tactics.

Neither can we close our eyes to the real connection between counter-revolutionary acts and the fact that some sectors insist on questioning the legitimacy of the revolution. However, the revolution insists on its pluralist policy and calls for the integration of all sectors into the revolutionary process. We are convinced that some elements which hold these positions will do so until the end, but we are also convinced that many sectors will identify with those patriotic businessmen who have understood the nature of the historic changes in Nicaraguan society and will advance in a positive way alongside the people.

Here there will never be a regression to the form and content of power as exercised in the societies dominated by imperialism. The only thing left in revolutionary Nicaragua is to deepen the Sandinist people's control of power, a path which is open to all social sectors that want to become involved in national reconstruction.

9341
CSO: 3010

SOCIALISM, CUBAN SOCIETY, SANTAMARIA SUICIDE DISCUSSED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Aug 80 p 2

[Commentary by Carla Rodriguez: "Haydee Santamaria and Human Suffering"]

[Text] Editor's note: From the point of view of ideals and of revolutionary practice, Haydee Santamaria had it all. She was a guerrilla fighter and shared the hardships of oppression and the glory of victory. She saw her country liberated from tyranny and contributed as a political architect of the first order in building the socialist society of her country.

She was head of the Cuban intellectual and artistic mecca, the House of the Americas, was married to Minister of Education Armando Hart, and was an outstanding member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party. In her were embodied the circumstances which would most give meaning to the life and aspirations of a revolutionary. However, something was lacking for her. In the midst of it all, happiness eluded her persistently, and one day, Haydee Santamaria decided she could not go on living any longer.

Every suicide has its personal, intimate, deep reasons, but all have in common the loss of hope. We will never know what combination of circumstances led Haydee to see a closed horizon in her future; we will never know when and why the balance of her life began to indicate that the price of living was beginning to be higher than its return for her. Had solitude taken its toll? Did she miss the experience of loving and being loved? Had she placed all her hopes in something which failed her?

One thing is certain among all the doubts: Haydee did not find happiness where she hoped to find it.

Perhaps she was successful in bringing happiness to others, but she did not succeed in achieving it for herself. Her

tragedy forces us all to question ourselves seriously about the foundations of that deep yearning which no human being can renounce: happiness.

The following article by Carla Rodriguez is an attempt to plumb the circumstances surrounding this suicide and to offer some reflections. Certain characteristics peculiar to the Cuban revolution are emphasized. One should be warned, however, that the phenomenon is not exclusive to any one system or country. The highest suicide rates are recorded in Japan and Scandinavia, highly developed neocapitalist countries, each with different conditioning factors. In the midst of affluence or in the uproar of revolution, human beings may become desperate when they lack something.

"Communism is not the only system which permits freedom of creativity," said Haydee Santamaria before a Nicaraguan delegation on the occasion of a speech by Armando Hart, Cuban minister of culture.

"It would be unfortunate if our visitors should think we are saying that it is the exclusive attribute of the communist philosophy to respect freedom of creativity, develop human qualities and raise man to his highest expression. Long ago Jose Marti, our country's leader at the time of the revolution against Spanish domination, enunciated his principles on human freedom," concluded the poet, revolutionary and member of the Cuban Communist Party's Central Committee. Minister Hart thanked Haydee for her speech, seconding her statements.

The suicide of this Cuban woman, so closely allied to revolutionary freedom (in which she joined in the military activities) and to the building of socialism in Cuba (within the activities of art and ideology), is significant for those of us who are concerned with social transformation, whether it be through Marxist humanism, Christian values or other social "parameters." Being of the ruling group, the Cuban vanguard, she became overwhelmed by human suffering and decided to end her life, which had developed in an egalitarian society, seeking human happiness through social justice.

It is enough to remember that societies like the Cuban society have thought that abolishing private ownership of the means of production would achieve social justice, because collective or state ownership would permit giving "to each according to his work, from each according to his abilities." However, experience has demonstrated that the so-called Soviet socialist systems do not succeed in developing human potential, expanding man's freedom or strengthening humanism; rather they demand a daily draining to the very last drop of work in honor of production. Thus they create "heroes of labor," who, under the stimulus of competition (called "emulation" under socialism), become productive robots.

It is not, then the quality of the work, but its quantity, which determines social merit. Logically this is a source of human nonconformity, which ends by suffocating the person. The error lies in believing that the human society is composed of machines, and in forgetting that it is, rather, composed of sensitive human beings capable of doing any work, including that of machines. Also, man is not content with having his basic needs satisfied: once that level is achieved, he will seek another incentive, since his nature always demands higher things of him.

Although Haydee was not engaged in manufacturing or farm production, she found innumerable dissatisfactions in her field of endeavor. To set limits, patterns or channels for an intellectual's expression is equivalent to castration. If he is told what, how and why he must write, his dignity is destroyed. If he is told it is not proper to say this or that, because the people must not know, thus regulating historical, academic and ideological information--in short, all the cultural information to which every man has a right--this is something no intellectual can put up with. And Haydee Santamaria was a writer, free in spirit.

Analyzing the limitations of Cuba's social achievements in 20 years of revolutionary process must have caused a great deal of sadness to this sensitive woman who always fought in the front ranks for the social transformation of her country.

Those who enjoy freedom of spirit can understand Haydee's suffering, perhaps similar to that of Karl Marx's two daughters, both of whom committed suicide one after her visit to the Bolshevik Russia of Lenin and Stalin.

The search for a just society continues to be a challenge for men.

8735
CSO: 3010

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH TO CONGRESS ANALYZED

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] Prime Minister and Economics Minister Manuel Ulloa's speech hammered at some chilling statistics about Peru which are known to all, but it did not reveal any specific measures or concrete means to deal with the harsh reality of today's economy, stated Dr Andres Vernal Monar to LA PRENSA. Dr Vernal Monar is a professor of macroeconomics and economic development at the University of Lima, with postgraduate studies at the London School of Economics.

Vernal stated that the prime minister limited himself strictly to Article 224 of the Constitution, which states that the president of the Council of Ministers must address the joint session of Congress and the other ministers of the Cabinet in order to explain and debate the general government program and the principal economic and legislative measures that require action.

He added that now we should see in the coming months a broader vision of the situation, with more specific alternatives in various areas, such as the announced creation of 1 million jobs over the next 2 years, and the offer to make a quarterly adjustment of wages and salaries, which will take effect next January.

Other things which must be more clearly defined in the short term, according to Vernal, are the degree of participation by the government in economic activities, and the exchange and industrial policies of the government, mainly with respect to the maintenance or reduction of the Certex and the use of tariffs as an instrument of economic development; as well as the regulation of foreign investment as related to the Andean subregional plan; and the subsidy policy and the monetary program.

One Million Jobs

With regard to the huge job plan, Vernal recalled that of the 1 million jobs offered, 200,000 would be in highway projects, 400,000 in agriculture and livestock, 200,000 in trades and 200,000 in private sector industry and commerce.

"It is therefore surprising that the prime minister referred only to the creation of an Inter-Ministerial Commission that was supposed to draw up a preliminary report and present it to President Belaunde in the first days of September," he claimed.

"It is also unfortunate that Ulloa mentioned only the programs designed to create labor-intensive jobs to continue meeting the needs of the unemployed and underemployed population," he indicated.

Wages and Salaries

Later he expressed agreement with the announced quarterly wage adjustment, but said that Ulloa has taken great care not to use the term "indexing," which was being used in recent weeks.

He then said that one of the most negative legacies of the military regime was the regression of real wages during the seventies, which was intensified, as Ulloa pointed out, in 1977 and 1978 when the growth rate was -20.6 and -11.3, respectively.

Strong State

Concerning the degree of government participation in economic activity, he remarked that it appears that the prime minister favors a "strong" state in economic terms, and that his criticism of the former regime was directed not so much at the economic-related growth, but rather at the inefficiency, bureaucracy and corruption that prevailed in all spheres of public administration.

"It is a question, undeniably, of fully accepted economic regulations within the context of a mixed economy in which private enterprise prevails in the ownership of the means of production as well as the generation of the Gross National Product. That is no obstacle for the existence of a strong state that engages in economic promotion and supervision, with a certain amount of participation in a few business activities," he asserted.

He added that Professor Samuelson, in his post-Keynesianism, would clearly favor a general statement such as that made by the minister with regard to public enterprises and the economic participation of the state.

8926
CSO: 3010

BUDGET FIGURE SET AT 1.9 TRILLION SOLES

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 30 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The Draft Budget of the Public Sector for 1981, sent the day before yesterday to the National Congress by the Executive Branch, totaled 1.903 trillion soles (1,903,000,000,000), reported the chairman of the Bicameral Budget Committee, Senator Sandro Mariategui Chiappe, yesterday.

He stressed that the draft does not include a provision for new revenues (read: taxes), and stated that the budget exceeds this year's budget by 54.7 percent. The initial budget for this year, with the subsequent expansions, amounted to 1.2304 trillion soles (1,230,400,000,000).

However, the current budget is more than 100 percent greater than that of the previous year, 1979.

This is why the members of the Bicameral Committee feel that the 1981 budget draft is "austere and anti-inflationary."

The fundamental objective is to reduce the current rate of inflation from 67 percent to 40 percent, as announced by Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias in last Wednesday's address to Congress.

According to Article 197 of the Constitution, the draft budget must be approved by the Bicameral Committee, which consists of eight senators and eight deputies.

Approval will be subject to debate in the plenary sessions of Congress.

According to Article 198 of the Constitution, it must be passed no later than 15 December. If not, it will automatically be promulgated by the Executive Branch and will come into effect 1 January 1981.

This system will eliminate once and for all any possibility of twelfth-hour delays in the budget, as has happened before.

The Bicameral Committee, having been officially established yesterday, agreed to name three subcommittees, and to meet every Friday at 1000 hours.

3026
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CENTROMIN TO INVEST $1 BILLION IN COPPER, SILVER PROJECTS

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 6 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] Huancayo, 5 September--The Central Peruvian Mining Enterprise (CENTROMIN) will invest $1 billion over the next 3 to 5 years in the expansion and modernization of plants for mining and metallurgical development. This should place Peru among the world's principal producers of copper and silver.

This statement was made today by Guillermo Flores Pinedo, executive president of the Central Peruvian Mining Enterprise, in a press conference held in Huaychulo, Concepcion, where high-ranking executives are having a working meeting.

Flores Pinedo explained that the investment was financed almost totally with the enterprise's own resources and those of the World Bank, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and consortia of U.S. banks.

He also mentioned that the Cobriza expansion program includes the construction of a new plant with an investment of $240 million, and that similar plants are going up in Cerro de Pasco and Casapalca.

Another CENTROMIN project is the expansion of mining-metallurgy plants in Tintaya (Cusco), Monterrosas (Ica), and the stepping up of gold exploitation in Madre de Dios and coal development in Hatunhuasi (Huanuco).

"Similarly, the metallurgy and foundry plants of La Oroya will be completely modernized, implementing a vast program of mining development with a view to making this country a great mineral producer, since we have limited potential in agriculture," he stated.

Finally, he indicated that in Cobriza at present 10,000 metric tons of copper are produced each day, and in 3 years production will grow to 60,000 tons. Plant production of 25 million ounces is scheduled to increase to 35 million ounces per year in 3 years.

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COPPER MINE TO YIELD $1 BILLION PROFIT ANNUALLY

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 8 Sep 80 p 12

[Text] Arequipa, 7 September--When the Cerro Verde production unit is in full swing at the end of this century, it will generate approximately $1 billion for the country each year in the export category.

A study made by Luis Cohello Gamarra, presented to the "Arequipa Ano 2000" [Arequipa in the Year 2000] Forum, reveals that through copper exports alone, the production during the second stage of Cerro Verde will yield foreign reserves amounting to $800 million, "assuming conservative market prices." Molibdenum exports resulting as a by-product of copper exploitation will yield $175 million for the country.

The study points out that in addition, there will be revenues received from export taxes and taxes on mining company profits.

Referring to the importance of the Cerro Verde project for national and regional development, Cohello Gamarra indicates that in the initial phase of that project, Cerro Verde will employ about 2,800 workers, on whom 10,000 people will depend directly for support.

He adds that during the three construction phases of the second stage, an average of 2,500 workers will be employed for periods of approximately 3 years each.

With regard to the inputs required by Cerro Verde during its maximum development stage, Cohello points out the need for Arequipa industry to be in a position to provide all supplies needed in order to generate new sources of employment for local residents.

In addition, he says it is necessary to promote the development of the copper manufacturing industry in the region in order to increase the aggregate value of exports. Stimulus should also be provided for any industrial or mining project that uses sulfuric acid, which will be obtained in large quantities and at low prices from the treatment plant to be built at the port of Matarani.

Cohello's study explains that in the final phase of the Cerro Verde project, an annual average of 145,000 metric tons of fine copper will be produced in the form of cathodes, while 3,200 tons of molibdenum will be turned out. The treatment of the sulfurous gases resulting from refining will produce 600,000 metric tons of sulfuric acid.

Second Stage

The second stage of the Cerro Verde project includes the exploitation of a reserve of approximately 1.2 billion tons of copper sulfide contained in the mines known as Cerro Verde and Santa Rosa.

According to the results of prospecting in both mines, there are 812 million tons of copper with a 0.65 percent content, while another 385 million tons of copper have an average content of 0.57 percent.

The second stage of Cerro Verde will take place in three phases, and the daily total of tons treated will increase from 20,000 to 80,000 during that period. The third phase should end in approximately 1996.

The Cerro Verde and Santa Rosa deposits are among the largest in the world, and are located 24 kilometers south of the city of Arequipa.

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CSO: 3010

PETROPERU SUSTAINS MAJOR DEFICIT

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] The minister of energy and mines reported yesterday that the State Petroleum Agency (PETROPERU) is the public enterprise with the highest deficit to date in his sector, resulting from the former policy of fuel subsidies.

Kuczynski made this statement to the press after speaking for 3 hours before the Senate Committees on Energy and Mines regarding his sector's general policy.

The minister cited the Peruvian State Electric Power Enterprise (ELECTROPERU) as another public enterprise that is in the red. The deficit will be made up by raising rates.

Oil: Reserves for 10 or 12 Years

He pointed out that national petroleum reserves will cover our needs for the next 10 to 12 years, based on current calculations.

"The problem is that taking petroleum out of the ground is like pumping water out of a well: little by little the level goes down, and then there is low production. By 1983, the country will have to import oil, unless we undertake the necessary drilling to develop new oilfields."

The minister explained that this task will require several years' work, and that each exploratory well costs about $10 million.

"We think we will have to accelerate that program in order to head off this situation," he stressed, before pointing out that he has proposed three stages for that purpose.

First, there must be secondary recovery of the Talara wells; next there must be more exploration in the region near the oil pipeline; and finally, the region of Madre de Dios must be involved in the search for new sources.

Electric Energy: Concern

With reference to energy, he mentioned that he had noted a "serious concern" in the Senate, particularly regarding the supply of the interior of the country.

He said that in his speech before the Senate committees he had stressed "the urgent need for a National Electrification Plan," which has been given due priority in his ministry.

"In my formal remarks to the Senators I emphasized that in order to achieve this goal, the state enterprises must have adequate resources; otherwise, they will suffer from a shortage of funds. This would lead to delays in important projects that we all expect this administration to carry out."

He said he thinks there is no threat of energy rationing in this country. His office is studying the situation in Lima, and he stated that "there may be a technical solution, through the installation of a power plant that could be fueled by coal once it begins operations."

Coal: Supplement for Oil

Kuczynski said that national coal could become an important resource.

He indicated that the product coming from the north (especially Alto Chicama) could supply that kind of plant in the future for the generation of electric energy.

With regard to the capital city, he indicated that such a plant, supplied by coal, could have a capacity of between 100 and 200 megawatts, according to current studies. This would meet between 10 and 20 percent of Lima's present needs.

Gold: New Resource

Concerning the prospects for gold, particularly in the jungle, the minister stated that the same policy is being followed, but it should be carried out "within an orderly plan."

He mentioned that there are now some problems with the exploitation of mining claims, and that there are also problems regarding support for small miners in the region of the department of Madre de Dios.

Mining: $2.6 Billion in Foreign Reserves

Kuczynski predicted that mining exports, including petroleum, should yield $2.6 billion in foreign reserves this year.

Finally, he pointed out that he had told the committees of the need to clear up some aspects of the General Mining Act, the work of the Peruvian State Mineral Marketing Company, and the taxation of mining reinvestment, which "in this case is quite low," he indicated.

8926
CSO: 3010

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PY271946 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Uruguay sees true and deep-rooted respect for human rights as a significant step toward the implementation of a new international law. This statement was made by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle Martinez during his speech to the UN General Assembly which is taking place in New York.

The Uruguayan foreign minister added that: If we want human rights to stop being a merely rhetorical principle and become an effective and valid factor for international coexistence, they must not be used as an instrument for political struggle between states and groups of people of different social and economic beliefs.

He said: As long as we continue to witness the paradoxical and strange spectacle of nations and groups which are in fact the enemies of freedom, trying to appoint themselves as judges of other states and social groups which have had to defend themselves from criminal and underhanded subversive attacks many times instrumented by those very countries, it will be very difficult to enforce the law and to maintain the unwavering validity of human rights.

With regard to the Middle East, the Uruguayan foreign minister explained that in line with the traditional principles of our country's foreign policy, we openly support the rights of the Palestinian people to settle their own land and become a free and independent country ruled by its own sovereign will.

Speaking about the recent extraordinary UN General Assembly, Folle Martinez indicated that unfortunately this meeting will be remembered by history as another failure in the long and diffidult course which the developing countries have set for the attainment of a new international economic order.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING FIGURES--Montevideo, 23 Sep (LATIN)--According to a report issued by the General Statistics and Census Bureau, the cost of living in Uruguay during the first 8 months of 1980 increased by 31.47 percent, as compared to 50.10 percent during the same period in 1979. The report adds that inflation during August reached 2.58 percent, as compared to 9.58 percent during August of 1979. [PY240201 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1747 GMT 23 Sep 80 PY]

SALARY INCREASE--Montevideo, 23 Sep (AFP)--The Uruguayan Government today authorized a 12 percent salary increase for both the public and private sectors as of 1 October 1980. This is the third salary increase authorized during the present year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2137 GMT 23 Sep 80 PY]

CSO: 3010

CENTRAL BANK REPORTS 1979 LOSSES BY STATE COMPANIES

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 17 Sep 80 Sec 1 p 18

[Text] The increment in the gross national product during 1979, at constant bolivar prices, with 1968 as a base, amounted to 77.726 billion bolivares, representing a slight increase, estimated at 0.7 percent, in comparison with the previous year; whereas, at current prices, the 1979 GNP totaled 210.217 billion bolivares, the equivalent of a 23 percent increase over the level reached the year before.

The foregoing figures are contained in the 1979 economic report submitted yesterday by the Central Bank of Venezuela and stressing, among other things, a sizable deficit in the current activity of the state companies, which showed losses of about 219 million bolivares, in marked contrast to the surplus accrued by those same companies in 1978, amounting to 1.543 billion bolivares.

It cites the growth of the Venezuelan GNP on the domestic market, registering only 0.4 percent in comparison with the previous year, a rate which increased the trend toward a slowdown in the aggregate growth rate the year before.

This lesser growth applied to both the branches of industry producing goods and those for services (1.0 and 0.1 percent, respectively), as compared with the increments shown in 1978 (6.7 and 3.3 percent).

While the predominantly exporting activities showed a growth of 6.1 percent for the oil industry and 10.4 percent for the iron industry, these figures were in contrast to the reductions which occurred in 1978 (2.2 and 1.2 percent, respectively).

For the reasons given, there was a slight increase in the share of the mainly exporting activities in the total GNP, amounting to 9.8 percent, which exceeded the percentage for the preceding year (9.3 percent); whereas that of internal activities declined from 88.5 percent in 1978 to 88.2 percent in 1979.

The report discloses that the reasons accounting for these slight shifts are, on the one hand, the favorable conditions shown by the international oil market, which had repercussions on the sizable increase in exports of Venezuelan crude.

On the other hand, the obvious slowdown noted in internal aggregate demand caused less incentive for growth in the productive sectors which supply the domestic market, reflected in some instances in a reduction in their absolute levels.

In examining the behavior of the leading productive sectors of the economy, the Central Bank emphasized that, among the activities which produce mainly for export, the macroeconomic aggregates of the oil industry during 1979 reveal expanded results in the GNP at 1978 prices.

The oil industry registered a GNP of 7.260 billion bolivares, a sum 6.1 percent higher than that for 1978, reflecting a rise in production volumes.

Other Sectors

Insofar as the iron and steel industry is concerned, the Central Bank's report indicates that the signs of improvement noted in this sector worldwide in 1979 allowed for a recovery in the real GNP of the national iron industry, after 4 consecutive years of declines in its level, and went so far as to show a growth of 10.4 percent in 1979.

In the agricultural sector, the GNP at 1968 prices totaled 4.854 billion bolivares, reflecting a 3.7 percent rise over 1978.

In the manufacturing industry, there was, indeed, a decline in the GNP, which stood at 11.804 billion bolivares, reflecting a growth rate of 3.8 percent, lower than the 4.9 percent registered in 1978.

In the construction sector, there was a drop of 9.8 percent at 1968 prices, caused, among other factors, by the lesser demand for construction on the part of the central government, and the slowdown noted in the rate of expansion of construction sponsored by the state companies.

As for the tertiary sector (trade and services), the report states that it is virtually similar to the real size attained in 1978. However, it explains that a marked decline was noted because of the slight internal demand in the trading sector, which experienced a decline in its real GNP estimated at 6.6 percent, and the transportation sector, with a drop calculated at 4.2 percent.

Investment and Prices

Insofar as the country's fixed gross investment is concerned, it stood at 67.600 billion bolivares in 1979, representing a 4.7 percent reduction in

comparison with the previous year (17.4 percent) and with the average for the period 1975-78 (32.5 percent).

The Central Bank explains this behavior by the slump shown in imported capital goods (16.3 percent) last year, as well as by the considerable decline in those of native origin (2.4 percent in 1979, as compared with 22.4 percent in 1978). The combination of these results contributed to an increase in internal participation from 63.7 percent in 1978 to 68.2 percent in the year under analysis.

In the area of prices, last year they increased significantly.

The implicit deflator in GNP prices of internal activities increased by 13.4 percent, as compared with 11.8 percent the year before.

The same behavior was noted in the cost of living index for the metropolitan area of Caracas, which rose by 12.3 percent, a rate higher than that recorded the previous year (7.2 percent); and the wholesale price index, the increase in which (9.2 percent) exceeded the 1978 rate (7.4 percent).

In the interior section of the country, the cost of living was reflected most sharply in Valencia (13.1 percent), Maracaibo (12.1 percent), Barquisimeto (10 percent), Valera (9.9 percent) and the Puerto La Cruz-Barcelona area (9.4 percent). In other areas, San Cristobal, Barinas, Merida and Ciudad Guayana, a slowdown was noted in the rate of expansion of inflation.

Subsequently, in connection with the central government's budgetary management, the BCV [Central Bank of Venezuela] report indicates that it showed a deficit of 838 million bolivares, equivalent to the difference between the total revenue (48.405 billion bolivares) and the total expenditures (49.243 billion bolivares).

The BCV points out that the current transactions of the state companies during 1979, excluding those producing oil and iron, reflect losses of about 219 million bolivares, before income tax payments; a figure which contrasts significantly with the surplus accrued in 1978 (1.543 billion bolivares).

The aforementioned deficit was essentially a result of the one shown by the group of companies which had losses during the year amounting to 5.737 billion bolivares, a sum exceeding the profits accrued by the companies with surpluses (5.518 billion bolivares). The Central Bank of Venezuela and the Venezuelan Investment Fund contributed 81.4 percent of all those earnings.

The balance of the national public debt contracted on the basis of the organic law which governs it, excluding the so-called floating one, stood at 54.533 billion bolivares at the end of 1979, a sum 5.434 billion bolivares more than that registered in 1978.

The New Interest Rate System Is Beneficial

In a separate comment, the report of the Central Bank of Venezuela cites the importance assumed by the upward trend in interest rates.

It notes that the flow of internal funds, together with the upward trend in interest rates, were the most important factors causing the progress of the financial institutions during 1979. An increase of 18.6 percent was shown in the total assets of those institutions, a rate slightly higher than that attained the year before (16.9 percent), which was basically affected by the increment registered at the end of the year in the international reserves belonging to the Central Bank of Venezuela.

In the case of the other financial institutions, there was a decline in the growth rate.

The Commerce Bank showed an increase 3.1 percent lower than that registered during the period 1975-78 (27.1 percent), which was due to the reduced collection of funds through demand deposits.

The Mortgage Bank registered an expansion in its investments of funds amounting to 11.5 percent, a figure far lower than that for the preceding year (16.6 percent), a slowdown relating chiefly to the area of mortgage loans.

The Central Bank's report observes that the new interest rate system established by this bank of issue has had very significant effects on the development of the financial institutions. As a result of these measures, certain instruments (time deposits, unsecured bonds and savings certificates) were preferred by the investing sectors owing to their more appealing income return, and to the fact that the difference that formerly existed in comparison with the rates in effect on the external market was reduced. This dynamic factor brought beneficial effects in the case of the institutions which were faced with breakdowns in obtaining funds through traditional facilities, such as the Mortgage Bank and the credit institutions, through the sale of mortgage bank bonds and finance company bonds, respectively, making it possible to satisfy the demand for credit.

2909
CSO: 3010

SLOWDOWN OF SIDOR PROJECTS TAKES TOLL IN GUAYANA

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 16, 17 Sep 80

[Article by special correspondent Hugo Lopez]

[16 Sep 80, p D-1]

[Text] The iron zone is experiencing its most difficult period since the founding of Puerto Ordaz on 2 July 1961. The standstill and the abandonment of a series of projects for the Orinoco Iron and Steelworks (SIDOR), and the decline in production rates in the leading company, are causing a situation which is disturbing all sectors.

Scores of firms providing goods and services which were created around SIDOR to back up the activities of the powerful state company are facing serious economic problems, and the closing of some of them has caused discouragement among the population, because a phenomenon virtually unknown in the area, namely, unemployment, is appearing.

The shrinkage in the economy, which many describe as a "dangerous recession," is beginning to be reflected in the sector of unskilled workers, the labor previously absorbed by the firms supplying goods and services to meet the requirements of powerful SIDOR, the importance of which in the area may be gaged by citing only one figure: 800 million bolivares per year, an average exceeding 66 million per month, which is the total amount of payroll in wages and salaries paid to its 17,500 workers.

Concurrently, the labor which for years has sought placement in the business firms revolving around SIDOR is beginning to show up.

On the avenues in Ciudad Guayana, one now observes groups of laborers engaged in gardening, pruning and tending the newly growing trees....again there are volunteers for the police force, and for work as firemen and collectors, and even personnel for checking the light and water meters to determine the amount that the users must pay, an amount that they formerly paid on the basis of the companies' calculations.

The inhuman appearance of Ciudad Guayana (every possible convenience was provided for the machinery, overlooking the individual who is the driving force for development) is changing. According to heads of the various activities in the complex, this is a reflection of the policy of cooling the economy, which has put the economy of this area in a kind of freezer.

The "Boom" in Ciudad Guayana

Starting in 1973, as a result of the work on the enlargement of the Guri Dam and SIDOR's Plan IV, the activities of the private economy experienced a period of considerable expansion, owing to the impetus of the sudden development of Guayana.

Small and medium-sized business firms embarked upon a phase of expansion with the new goals for iron and steel, and industrial development. The old companies became enlarged, and new ones were created with an accumulated capital of about 300 million bolivares.

Now, with the conclusion of SIDOR's Plan IV, the virtual standstill of the Guri Dam, on which the rate of construction has not kept the pace that had been anticipated, and the postponement of other sections of Plan IV, such as the seamless tube plant, requiring an investment in excess of 1 billion bolivares, the picture is different.

Francisco Natera, a well-known businessman from the area, current representative of the commercial sector on the FEDECAMARAS [Association of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry] board of directors, and former head of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Caroni District, discussed with EL NACIONAL's special correspondent the present status and prospects of Guayana.

"The shutdown of a group of small and medium-sized industries in Ciudad Guayana and of others, such as the National Tractor Factory (FANATRACTO) in Ciudad Bolivar, is creating a desperate situation for the Bolivar business owners."

He said that the group of business firms created in view of the prospects for an economic "boom" are now discouraged, with installed capacity, with investments made and without a chance of meeting their commitments, because they are not receiving any work from the state companies.

"A capital depletion has occurred in the small and medium-sized businesses, and the closing of bank credit has contributed to it, although the private entities have a liquidity in excess of 100 billion bolivares.

"The commercial banks in Guayana are confining themselves to giving credit to traditional customers and to those with sufficient backing. The merchant or manufacturer who requires financing for working capital does not obtain it. There is a standstill in this respect as well."

The Closing of Business Firms

The most serious effect of the situation that the area is experiencing has been on the sector of small and medium-sized industry, especially in the metal-working field. It is estimated that about 60 percent of those which were in that sector associated with construction have given up production.

"Many of the companies which manufactured frames, doors, windows and metal structures for construction have disappeared. Their former owners are being engaged as master welders, erectors and installers, because they had to close their industries.

"The large firms which have closed down in the area include the Guayana iron industry, whose equipment will be sold to another country.

"Other firms are surviving as a result of an effort being made by the Venezuelan Corporation of Guayana, in Interalumina, representing an investment of about 1.1 billion bolivares. It is the only one that is supporting the medium-sized metalworking firms."

The Stalled Projects

The updating of a series of projects which have been stalled or postponed is a means of reactivating the Guayana economy. They include the SIDOR seamless tube plant, part of Plan IV, whose product has a guaranteed market in the development of the Orinoco petroliferous strip.

The demand for seamless tubing in the new oil-producing areas will be approximately 300,000 tons per year. In its old plant, SIDOR could produce about 100,000 tons, indicating that there will be a need to import 200,000 tons per year, with a flight of hard currency amounting to 1 billion bolivares.

Francisco Natera remarked: "Gen Rafael Alfonzo Ravard, president of Venezuelan Petroleum, assured us that if two plants are built in Guayana to manufacture tubing, the oil industry will absorb the entire production. This is why we cannot understand why construction on the plant has been halted. It will cost much more money within a few years, owing to the international inflation."

The development of bauxite on Los Pijiguaos hill is another project that is stalled. In this connection, the Venezuelan Investment Fund is of the opinion that it is more economical to import the mineral (a raw material for the Interalumina factory) than to extract it in Guayana.

Unemployment

"It has increased considerably. In the construction industry, we had to act through third parties in order to obtain a worker. Nowadays, when one

visits the project, there are between 20 and 30 persons on the site seeking employment.

"This situation has also been reflected in the Chamber of Construction of the Caroni District. Its finances have declined because of the fact that the 120 business firms registered have been reduced to half that number. The majority of building firms have left the area or have gone bankrupt."

Housing

Insofar as housing is concerned, the status of Ciudad Guayana appears somewhat contradictory. The economic "boom" fostered migration and immigration, giving rise to a group of slums on the outskirts, with shacks built with zinc roofs and walls, which seem to multiply the normal high temperature in the area.

In contrast to that situation, there are many apartment buildings for which there is no market. The initial rents of from 12,000 to 15,000 bolivares remind us of Caracas during the 1960's, but there are very few buyers. There are approximately 3,200 empty apartments.

Natera commented: "There is a need for housing, but no ability to pay."

Moreover, one notes many buildings under construction which is virtually at a standstill. Very few workers are engaged in continuing the project, in view of the concerned apprehension of the promoters.

"The lack of financing from the savings and loan entities and the mortgage banks is also playing a major role in this. The terms of up to 20 years and the countless requisites that the buyer must meet are diverting the interest toward the renting of housing."

Inefficiency or Lack of Confidence?

In response to a question, Francisco Natera claimed that the general situation exhibited by the Guayana business firms is not a result of the inefficiency of their managers, but rather of a lack of confidence

"All these things are causing a withdrawal by investors, which is halting development, because no one can plan investments with the 'perhaps' used by the public sector as a definition."

"What do the business owners propose?"

"That the government determine the situation, that it tell us what is going to become of SIDOR, whose status is distressing. It lacks the funds for its normal operations, and they will not give it money because of a lack of a determination of policy and contradictions in the economic office, which will not approve the loans required by the firm."

"If this situation is not corrected, what will the immediate future of the area be?"

"We do not see any prospects. The private firms are failing, and those of the state are losing their capital. The government must seek a market for SIDOR's products, so that its production will not be cut for lack of customers. But, most of all, the public sector needs to accept dialog with the private economy; because the general situation that is apparent is helping to create complete confusion.

"The public services, the high rate of inflation and the hesitancy of business owners to invest are creating a feeling of frustration, which should be avoided, because the future of Guayana is involved in this...."

[17 Sep 80, p D-3]

[Text] Ciudad Guayana, 16 Sep --Unemployment resulting from the difficult situation facing both the private business firms and the state's basic industries is assuming desperate features for the labor union leadership, which is the focal point of pressure every day from the workers seeking jobs.

The core of the problem lies in the Caroni District, site of the plants of the major state iron and steel complex. Over 50 firms have closed thus far this year, while SIDOR, ALCASA [Caroni Aluminum Company], VENALUM [Aluminum Company of Venezuela] and VENBOZEL, as well as the small and medium-sized industries operating around them, are unable to absorb labor.

It may be claimed that employment is at a standstill, with the exacerbating factor that the firms are retiring workers and not replacing them, owing to the stagnation of the economy in the state of Bolivar resulting from the crisis that has been cropping out in the Orinoco Iron and Steelworks (SIDOR).

The Situation Is Desperate

The secretary-treasurer of the Bolivar State Workers Federation (FETRABOLIVAR), Jose I. Guilarte, received us at the headquarters of the labor federation which has over 90,000 members, in the capital of this federal entity.

Guilarte said that there must be greater concern on the part of the state to avoid the failure of the small and medium-sized companies, so that the employment levels may thereby be maintained.

He remarked: "The National Tractor Factory was closed, and there were only two workers left, doing maintenance work on the equipment. There are rumors

that Mack will follow the same course of action, because the government has not made any clearcut determination regarding the automotive industry and because of the lack of a market for its products. These companies cannot keep the personnel and they will fail."

"What has the percentage of increase in the unemployment rate been?"

"We are taking a census, but it can be said that the figure is rather high. SIDOR has been gradually retiring workers, employed as shift foremen with long experience, many of whom have been working for 15 years. This is quite unfortunate, because such experience is necessary in an industry as important as iron and steel."

He also mentioned the layoff of 60 workers at ALCASA, several of whom were union leaders; but he noted that FETRABOLIVAR, together with the ALCASA union and FETRAMETAL [Metal Workers Federation], are seeking the means for rehiring that personnel. The company's board of directors has already reconsidered 10 cases.

"What is the cause for the area's economic problem, the closing of companies?"

"Unquestionably the lack of incentives from the national executive branch in the financial area. Some firms which were created 4 or 5 years ago have found themselves abandoned, and this is forcing them into bankruptcy."

FETRABOLIVAR is taking a census of all the firms which have gone out of business. To date, the figure exceeds 50.

"If the national executive branch is concerned about maintaining the area's business firms, many could be saved; but with things going as slowly as they have been, we do not see a solution to the problem, and the situation is becoming worse each day."

Jose I. Guilarte makes an off the cuff remark: "If the situation remains this way, the day will not be far off when business owners and workers unite to demand a just solution."

He said: "The business owners have the ability to run the industries, and hence we do not agree with the claim that has been made of their being inefficient. They are individuals trained to run their companies, but what has been missing is the state's playing a part and determining clearcut policies on development; because the stocks are declining, and there are no possibilities in view for the building of new industries."

Guilarte admitted being a member of Democratic Action, a party which dominates the FETRABOLIVAR executive committee, with 14 of its 23 secretaries. The entity is headed by Angel Zerpa Mirabal. The other political parties with representation are COPEI [Social Christian Party], with five secretaries, and MAS [Movement for Socialism], MEP [People's Electoral Movement], PCV [Communist Party of Venezuela] and Morena, with one apiece.

The Failure of the Economic Policy Can Be Bet Upon

Upon returning to Ciudad Guayana, we interviewed the board members of the Single Union of Iron and Steel Industry Workers (SUTISS).

They are all young, having risen to the union leadership through their membership or support for Cause R, GAR [Revolutionary Action Groups], the Socialist League, the Committee of Popular Struggles, the Independent Workers Movement, MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left]-Americo and Democratic Action. The MAS was ousted in the last elections, together with COPEI.

Eleuterio Benitez, secretary general of SUTISS, dealt with the special correspondent. He remarked that the situation being experienced by the iron zone is due "to the government's economic policy, which has been reflected throughout the entire country, with particular emphasis on Guayana, which is the area with the highest rate of inflation and unemployment, with a policy of layoffs in all the private firms and in the state companies."

He added: "We are experiencing a rather critical situation with respect to unemployment, which has forced many unions to resort to protection methods, such as immobility, and to mass action, so as to curb this policy of layoffs and fight for the constitutional right to work, which is currently being threatened."

Benitez said that there are other problems which they would attempt to solve in the new collective contract with SIDOR. The one now in effect will expire on 7 December.

The first demand will be the 40-hour work week (it is currently 48). Another important demand is the wage increase, with the aspiration of 40 bolivares per day for laboring personnel, which would bring the total to 92 bolivares per day.

Conflict in SIDOR

The leader added: "This new contract is very important to the union, because it is surrounded by a serious economic and labor situation. The union leadership is maintaining a strong position to obtain demands in whatever way necessary, including conflict."

This would be the first time since 1971 that there has been the possibility of a conflict in SIDOR, "owing to the deterioration in working conditions and demands that have been refused for a long time; but the movement has acquired insight and organization, and it will fight."

Before discussing the unemployment in the area, Benitez noted that, "If the company has problems, the only ones to blame are those heading it. The working class does not acknowledge any responsibility."

He claimed that there were 30,000 unemployed in Guayana, essentially because of the decline in the construction industry and the layoffs at ALCASA, HARBOR and SIDOR.

"Can the closing of business firms be linked with the implementation of the Law on Wage and Salary Increases?"

The secretary general of SUTISS admitted that the wage hike might have had some effect, but attributed the essence of the problem to the government's economic policy, aimed at streamlining the economy. "Within a few years, this government will be unable to show positive results from the economic system that it has applied, which has caused upsets of all kinds: the closing of business firms, unemployment and an entire series of social evils, because it has insisted on a policy that has failed in other countries with more centralized economies."

Eleuterio Benitez commented: "The failure of this economic policy can be bet upon, with a great chance of winning."

Right To Work.

"On which sectors has the economic stagnation had the greatest repercussions?"

"The construction sector, which is a highly volatile industry that has been seriously affected by a policy such as the current one; but metalworking companies, like FANATRACTO have closed also. If it is opened, it would be at the government's decision, but it is closed."

"Why is there no employment?"

"Because of the effects of the economic policy itself. The state is obliged to guarantee the right to work, and it is not guaranteeing it. On the one hand, it is forcing people into unemployment and, on the other, it is not offering them the right stipulated in the National Constitution, a human right, if you will."

"Has the rotation of personnel been curtailed?"

"It has declined, owing to the same economic situation. People think and know that there are no jobs, and they are more cautious about work. That 'boom' in Guayana, in which people left one company and joined another, because of the great demand, has changed completely."

An Emergency Plan

"What would you propose to correct the upsets that exist?"

The answer was preceded by the political factor. "There has been a careless leadership of the country and of industries. We had a government which

started a series of industrial plans that gave employment to a large number of workers, including artificial jobs, as in the case of services; but another government has come and attempted to rationalize that situation. We blame all this weakness on the management of policy, which is to a large extent responsible for the disasters; but any set of measures would have to depend on government decisions, on which the labor sector has no influence."

Benitez claimed that "everything is in a state of crisis" in Guayana: the public services and medical services, and now unemployment.

"There is only one hospital in Ciudad Guayana, but they do not operate on anyone, because all the operating rooms are at a standstill, owing to the lack of air conditioning."

We interrupted: "We are waiting for the answer to the question."

"It would appear that what the country needs is an emergency plan which would enable it to deal with this entire problem, with in depth solutions in all areas; but there is no evidence of them anywhere. We hope that the government will be able to change this situation, although it is rather unlikely, because it is not even stealing ideas. If it cannot think, it should adopt the ideas of others. Intelligent people do that to simplify their work."

"In view of SIDOR's influence in the community, there is the view that if there is pressure for excessive wage hikes, new inflationary repercussions would appear in the area...."

"Our requests are sensible. We are seeking an increase of 40 bolivares per day for all of the plant's workers; because, according to the Central Bank, the inflation rate in the area is the highest in the country. We believe that this increase represents a legitimate aspiration of the workers, whose present average income is 52 bolivares."

He pointed out that more money in the worker's hands does not guarantee him greater purchasing power.

"In any event, it would serve to mitigate the crisis that exists in purchasing products consumed daily."

During the interview, we were joined by other leaders: Santos Mendez, secretary of organization, and Gabriel Moreno, secretary of labor and claims, listened carefully to the comments of the leader Eleuterio Benitez, a worker who came to SIDOR 8 years ago and who has now been converted into the top-ranking defender of his union comrades....

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END

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No. 2199

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BRIEFS

ARGENTINE'S DISAPPEARANCE FROM BRAZIL--Porto Alegre, 30 Sep (AFP)--Lawyer Omar Ferri charged today that Argentine priest Jorge Oscar Adur, who disappeared here last July, was eliminated by security forces on his own country. Ferri, who was designated by the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) of the opposition to investigate the disappearance of the Argentine priest, stressed that all the information he has collected indicates that Jorge Oscar Adur was eliminated by Argentine forces. He added that he could not obtain more information which could indicate whether the 48-year-old priest was kidnapped and taken to Argentina or went there of his own will. According to information published by the Brazilian press, Adur had been a member of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), an extreme leftist organization, since 1978, when he was in exile in France. After spending some time in Cuernavaca, Mexico, Adur went to Porto Alegre last July under the name of Pedro Ramon Altamirano and then to Argentina. [Text] [PY010126 Paris AFP in Spanish 1754 GMT 30 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

POLITICAL LEADER PROMOTES CENTRIST PARTY MOVEMENT

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 21 Aug 80 p 10

[Interview with Jose Eduardo de Cara, secretary general of the Progressive Democratic Party (PDP); date and place not given]

[Text] Jose Eduardo de Cara, secretary general of the Progressive Democratic Party, and one of the eight politicians who in recent days shared a meal at the Hotel Claridge with Maj Gen Albano Eduardo Harguindeguy, minister of interior, and presidential adviser Francisco Noyano, explained his intention of promoting "the construction of a truly progressive and alternative force for the country."

[Question] Whom does the Progressive Democratic Party represent? Is it a party of a provincial nature or is it national in scope?

[Answer] The PDP is a party with a national calling of a liberal and progressive nature, which aspires to represent a broad sector of the Argentine citizenry, with the intention of building a modern country in order, justice, and with freedom for all.

[Question] Don't you believe that the ideas the progressive democrats support exist on the basis of the memory of Lisandro de la Torre?

[Answer] Logically, the ideas of the founder of the party, along with a group of notables, have had a profound effect on party life. But the PDP has tried always to incorporate in its ideology and its thinking all of the trends in the contemporary world.

[Question] For a considerable time now, the PDP has maintained contact with the Social Democratic Party and the Christian Democratic Union for the purpose of promoting a common idea.

What common ground has been found and what has the purpose of these talks been?

[Answer] The talks with the Social Democratic Party began in 1975, in an attempt to achieve the integration of a large national political movement which would make possible the establishment of a modern and efficient democracy in the republic, along with recovery from chaos and an end to subversion. Our party proposed the establishment of a great democratic alternative which at that time did not exist.

[Question] Now that more than 4 months have passed since the beginning of the political dialog, what has been achieved?

[Answer] I believe that there has been a positive achievement in the so-called political dialog to the extent that all the political parties interviewed by the minister of interior were able to express their thinking clearly and consistently.

[Question] Does the PDP continue to support the idea, as evidenced in its participation in the dialog, of a popular consultation through a referendum to mobilize the country? And on the basis of what themes would this be done?

[Answer] When we had our interview with the minister of interior, the idea of a referendum was suggested in order to effect a sort of mobilization of the citizenry in connection with specific problems, pertaining in all cases to the municipal realm. This was the plan, so that the referendum would be a kind of exercise in citizens' participation in the concrete problems of cities or towns.

[Question] On the basis of the dinner with Mr Harguindeguy, can it be said that the necessary arrangements have now been made for the formation of a centrist front or group?

[Answer] The talk with Minister Harguindeguy was a form of broadening the political dialog. The minister had engaged in dialog with various sectors in Argentine political life, but representatives of the various political trends corresponding to the moderate parties in the country had never sat down at the table together. I think this was a talk to bring the various sectors closer together, and in the future it will be valuable in an effort to establish contacts and links making possible the construction of a truly progressive and alternative force in the country.

[Question] What do you believe the form of this democratic center should be--a group or a party?

[Answer] I think that the idea of achieving integration of a new political force is not contrary to the preexistence of earlier political groups. Political groups are not born or created by decrees. They are the products of time and correspond to a great historical tradition. In the case of the Social Democratic Party, the National Party and the Progressive Democratic Party, one cannot talk solely of effecting a federation of parties of this nature. We have a long historical tradition, with more than 60 years in

the service of the country, and there is within the party the idea of retaining individuality. But without threatening that, we believe that we can contribute with our efforts to the formation of a great civic movement representing the neglected aspirations of vast sectors in the country and serving as a democratic alternative for the next constitutional government.

[Question] Then the possible form of this centrist party would be an alliance for electoral purposes?

[Answer] It is not an electoral alliance, but the beginning of the formation of a great civic movement which, in the form of an alliance, seeks to serve as a tool for the government or the opposition, as the case may be, but always in the service of the republic and of a permanent nature.

[Question] For what reason does this type of alliance in an attempt to form a centrist front generally emerge from a de facto government?

[Answer] Not only on the basis of a de facto government. In 1914 the PDP engaged in an alliance, and we were not a part of a de facto regime. What happens is that often the same trend of thought among the citizens is represented by various political parties. We must not forget the federal nature of the country. Currently, there are several parties of a provincial nature which do not have adequate national representation, and there are even national parties which do not have representation in all the districts. Thus, with the federal aspect in mind, an effort is made to create a political movement which will link the activities of the national parties with those in the interior.

[Question] Can this alliance offer an electoral alternative to the two parties with a traditional majority, specifically the Peronists and the radicals?

[Answer] We believe it can, and we think that it will be an alternative for the Argentine people, who have always had to express themselves through options of a negative nature, whereas this time they can vote affirmatively.

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MOLFINO CASE STRAINS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SPAIN

Damaging Press Reports

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 10

[Article by J. Iglesias Rouco: "Death of Man Presumed 'Missing' in Madrid and Government Daily Attack on Argentine Government"]

[Text] Madrid--The so-called "Molfino case," involving an Argentine citizen whose body was found on 21 July in a downtown Madrid apartment, has kept Spanish public opinion in uncertainty for some days and has become a new factor in the political and diplomatic tension between Spain and Argentina. It was precisely one of the daily newspapers controlled by the government of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez which led a propaganda campaign, harsher still than that of the Argentine exiles and the local left wing, against the government in Buenos Aires, which it accuses of having murdered Mrs Noemi Gianetti de Molfino here.

This affair, already rather involved because of the circumstances and the propaganda since the finding of the body, became more complicated last week after the arrival in Spain of Mrs Alejandra Molfino, daughter of the above-mentioned woman and an exile in Paris. Alejandra, who came to Madrid with her brother Gustavo (also an exile) to identify their mother's body, told DIARIO 16 on 20 August that the body found in Madrid was not that of Mrs Molfino. However, a few hours later, Alejandra Molfino herself partially amended her statement and said simply that she was unable to identify the body from the photographs the police had provided.

At the request of the Molfino children and their lawyer, socialist leader Pablo Castellano, the judge ordered the body exhumed, and this was done at noon on Monday, the 25th. Alejandra then stated that it was in fact the body of her mother, basing her identification on a malformation of one foot.

DIARIO 16 Campaign

The scandal promoted in Spanish political circles--above all by DIARIO 16 --about this case, and the very serious accusations made not only against

Buenos Aires but the Spanish police as well have led the authorities to undertake an investigation of the reasons for the death of Mrs Molfino, despite the fact that the Madrid police had already said, after the required autopsy, that "no indication whatsoever of violence" was revealed. It is then a question which will continue to develop, probably in ill-defined fashion, subject to all kinds of propaganda activities on the part of the sectors involved. As is known, Mrs Molfino was engaged--although apparently she was not one of the so-called May Square mothers--in work on behalf of the Argentine citizens presumed "missing" and in prison, with international institutions and political groups, as well as various activities denouncing the Argentine military authorities.

For the time being, the only firm information comes from the above-mentioned statement by the police headquarters in Madrid, dated 8 August, which in addition to noting the lack of any evidence of violence to the body, and in view of the "contradictory reports" which "have been appearing in the media," specifies the following:

"1. Said Argentine citizen arrived in Madrid-Barajas on 18 July on a flight coming from Brazil. She traveled alone on false identity documents. She was met by her compatriots, who accompanied her to the apartment on Tutor Street, which they had rented some days earlier.

"The body was found on 21 July. Two other Argentine citizens occupied the apartment with the deceased until the 19th, on which day, at 2100 hours, they were last seen."

The Argentine ambassador to Spain, Mr Washington Ferreira, for his part, announced when the body was identified that this was evidence of the maneuvers of Argentine subversive organizations abroad, since Mrs Molfino had until then been among the "missing."

Since then, DIARIO 16 and some socialist and communist periodicals have increased, if possible, the "contradictory versions" to which the police referred, and DIARIO 16, after using openly slanderous charges in the headlines for one of its editions--"Argentine Embassy Den of Assassins"--carried various editorials, some of them focused directly on the person of Ambassador Washington Perreira, whom this daily termed "Washington, the Evil." Naturally, the newspaper assumed the truth of the report of the Argentine exiles to the effect that Mrs Molfino was kidnaped in the company of three other persons in Peru by Argentine secret agents, and later taken to Madrid and assassinated. On this point, it totally ignored the police statement according to which Mrs Molfino arrived in Spain alone. No other daily newspaper, even those with open leftist sympathies, went as far.

Government Participation

This "definitive" position on the part of DIARIO 16 with regard to a case still under court investigation, and without a doubt very far from having

been clarified, is of double interest because the Spanish state, or government, or members of it, are important stockholders in the newspaper's publishing enterprise, and a state secretary, Mr Josep Melia, who is precisely the official spokesman for the cabinet and a personal friend of Suarez, is the individual who plays the greatest role in the publication of DIARIO 16 and in the establishment of its political and editorial policy. In the final analysis, if DIARIO 16 accuses the Argentine representatives of being "assassins," it is in good measure the government which is making the accusation.

This circumstance, apart from the others involved in the matter, represents a real attack on the already deteriorating relations between Spain and Argentina. Highly reliable sources have told us, moreover, about some of the reasons which may have led Mr Melia to his current attack on the Videla government. Apparently, a relative of the secretary of state, a former member of the so-called People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), is in prison in Argentina charged with subversive activity.

The charges made in connection with the Molfino case were supplemented--again by DIARIO 16, which reprinted a report from the periodical STERN--by other reports of presumed "weapons traffic" from Germany to the Argentine armed forces, "for which Spain is providing 'cover,'" according to DIARIO 16. The newspaper mentions the Asturian port of Gijon and a weapons factory in Oviedo as the location of the shipment and assembly of anti-aircraft guns "under the supervision of Argentine military personnel."

Never, even when Peron's second wife heaped coarse epithets on the Spanish ambassador in Buenos Aires, Mr Areilza, 30 years ago, who was moreover a great sympathizer with the Justicialist cause in those days, have diplomatic links between the two nations seemed as precarious as they do today.

Embassy Protests Implications

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by J. Iglesias Rouco: "Argentine Ambassador to Spain To Report to Government on Molfino Case"]

[Text] Madrid, 28 Aug -- The Argentine ambassador to Spain will travel to Buenos Aires shortly "to report" to General Videla's government on what in diplomatic language is usually called "subjects of mutual interest." These "subjects" will probably focus on the so-called Molfino case, thanks to which the ambassador personally and the government in Buenos Aires have been the target of very serious charges made here by Argentine exiles and some Spanish political publications.

Although the Argentine embassy has made no statement about this trip, it has been learned that Ambassador Jorge Washington Ferreira will travel to Buenos Aires during the first week of September after receiving a request

for "information" in this connection from the Argentine Foreign Ministry. Some diplomatic circles do not exclude the possibility that the Argentine authorities have decided to "indicate" their displeasure with the attacks made against the embassy and the military government in Buenos Aires by DIARIO 16.

Verbal Protest

At the beginning of this month, the Argentine embassy presented a verbal protest to the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the above-mentioned attacks, some of which, it said, were openly slanderous both to the ambassador personally and to the government of his country. From what we have learned, the ministry responded that although it naturally does not share the opinions voiced by the exiles and DIARIO 16 at all, neither can it take action against those responsible because of the freedom of the press and expression which currently exist in Spain.

In this connection, the Foreign Ministry is said to have noted that the only legal recourse available to the embassy is to be found in the so-called right of reply, for which Spanish press legislation provides, and a court suit against the authors of the charges. Apparently, the Argentine diplomatic authorities have not pursued either of these forms of recourse.

Nor has the embassy taken any action on what Spanish police experts regard as a flagrant omission by the local authorities. When the death of Mrs Noemi Esther Gianetti de Molfino was discovered on 21 July in Madrid, the Argentine consulate was given no official information about the case, as is required under such circumstances.

It was not until later, when the investigation had already begun, as had the flood of accusations from Argentine refugees, that the Spanish authorities asked for the cooperation of Interpol and the Argentine police in identifying the body. A former Spanish diplomat, uninvolved in this matter, termed this attitude one of "prejudice" on the part of the Spanish authorities.

Police Find Trail

The daily newspaper YA, the unofficial voice of the Spanish Church, has just published two extensive reports on the Molfino case. It was stated in the first that the whole affair was "a set-up by the opposition to Videla," while the second said that "the police found evidence of two Montoneros near the body." These two points were confirmed to this reporter yesterday by highly reliable police sources.

According to YA, this evidence--fingerprints--matched the prints of two men sent by Interpol in Buenos Aires. "They proved to belong," the newspaper said, "to Argentine citizens Julio Cesar Ramirez and Luis Esteban Almiron,

both members of the Peronist Montonero Movement. If this is true," YA added, "it would be absurd to think that Mrs Molfino was assassinated, as is now claimed by the Argentine Human Rights Commission" (and the children of Mrs Molfino, Alejandra and Gustavo).

This and other newspapers have also reported that some shoes, a towel and a cosmetic product, all purchased in Argentina, were found near Mrs Molfino's body, "which might indicate," they said, "that Noemi entered the country illegally on 23 April of this year, as the Peruvian authorities maintain."

Mrs Molfino's children said recently that the final destination of their mother's last trip was not Madrid, but Rome, as is shown by the ticket issued in her name by the Brazilian airline, Varig. However, the Madrid weekly EL CASO, which specializes in police matters, stated in its last issue that "it has been clearly demonstrated that the ticket only covered the trip between Sao Paulo and Madrid."

Propaganda Campaign

The daily newspaper YA, liberal in orientation, concluded its last report as follows: "All of this presumed plot built around the Molfino case seems to be a part of a campaign directed against the military regime of Argentine dictator Jorge Videla, and the matter could only be entirely clarified if the arrest of one of the Montoneros who was with the victim in the last hours of her life took place, which could happen shortly."

Little more is known, except that the judicial police experts have now made more than 30 analyses of the body and that one of the charges made by the Argentine Human Rights Commission in Madrid, to the effect that it is suspicious that a Buenos Aires daily could publish a report of the death of Mrs Molfino on 24 July, a matter of hours after the crime was revealed, seems to be baseless because of the fact that the Spanish daily PUEBLO had already carried reports of the crime on the 22nd and 23rd, one of them in considerable detail.

After the body was found, groups of refugees also asserted confidently that Mrs Molfino had been kidnaped in Lima along with her son Gustavo. Gustavo Molfino later appeared in Madrid to identify the remains.

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FURTHER PRESS COMMENTARY ON MILITARY DRUG CONNECTION

Officials Linked to Drugs

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 16

[Article by Gregorio Selser: "At The Request of the Military Regime A Miami Judge Frees Drug Trafficker"]

[Text] On the eve of the beginning of hearings by a U.S. Senate subcommittee called by Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat from Arizona, for the investigation of public threats made by Col Luis Arce Gomez, Bolivian minister of interior,on a greater "flow" of narcotics traffic toward the United States, new revelations are shaking the present calm climate of Washington.

The main point now is the surprising release of Alfredo ("Cutuchi") Gutierrez ordered by the courts of Miami. He is a 44-year-old Bolivian, owner of a cattle ranch and an air taxi company of the department of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in eastern Bolivia.

As we reported in a recent story, Gutierrez and his friend Jose Roberto Gasser Terrassas were arrested in May 1980 in Miami by federal agents of the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), the agency for the suppression of drug traffic, when they were attempting to "pass" 854 pounds of pure cocaine (some 390 kg), considered the largest quantity of smuggled drugs intercepted at one time up to that time by the authorities.

Two Entrepeneurs, Captains of Industry

"Cutuchi" Gutierrez is the son of Dario Gutierrez, powerful sugar manufacturer in Santa Cruz and at the same time owner of the rightwing newspaper EL MUNDO, and a prominent figure in the terrorist organization Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB).

Jose Roberto Gasser Terrassas, "businessman" of 37 years-of-age, is the son of "Old Man Gasser," who began his career as a smuggler of anything from Paraguay and wound up as a powerful figure in the sugar manufacturing branch. The son opened the "branch agency" of narcotics traffic at the same time that he worked as president of the Santa Cruz Chamber of Commerce and Industry, president of the Bolivian Private Industry Federation, a member of the board of directors of EL MUNDO and also a prominent figure in the FSB and presumably its largest financial supporter.

Both captains of industry accomplished the feat of the record single shipment of cocaine (854 pounds), although they could not conclude the operation with complete success. The judge who heard the case set bond of one million dollars—yes, dollars--which Gasser Terrassas paid without blinking, after which he left the United States. Less lucky than he, Gutierrez was bound under a bond of three million dollars, which because it was not paid,caused him to be held in a Dade County jail.

The Garcia Meza Dictatorship Blesses Gutierrez

The scandal today consists of the revelation that on 30 June--the coup of the Cocadollars took place on 17 July--a Florida state court reduced the three-million-dollar bond to just one million, which Gutierrez paid immediately and in turn left for Bolivia. Questioned by the press, the members of the aforementioned court argued that the reduction was based on the fact that the criminal resorted to legal rules which allow the prolonging of an investigation for gathering more proof against the accused. Since Miami newsmen are very alert because several weeks ago it was revealed that some judges were being bribed by the world drug traffic Maffia, they nosed about in the records until they discovered that Gutierrez while in prison presented a statement sworn before the court, whose text, signed by high-level Bolivian officials, among them the present minister of interior, Col Luis Arce Gomez, told of the lack of a prior criminal record by Gutierrez, attesting to his "good character and nature."

The fact that there is no prior criminal record is nothing more than proof of how tainted Bolivian justice is because Gutierrez, as well as Gasser Terrassas, are very well known in their country as important figures in drug smuggling. The court set the trial date for next October on which date it is taken for granted that neither criminal will show his face in the United States. The lawyer for both of them in Miami, Jeffrey Weiner, up to now has shown great skill in avoiding reporters who want to ask questions about his clients.

The Bank of America Also

The surprising thing about this puzzle, which has moved from Miami to Washington, is the appearance of Carlos Aguirre, Bank of America agent

in Bolivia. Drug traffic also appears to be mixed up in here, based on an incident which took place in 1975 in which two Bolivians were arrested in Montreal, Canada, for illegal traffic in cocaine. At that time Gen Hugo Banzer was the president. One of those arrested in Canada, named Canedo, worked as Banzer's private secretary; the other was Edwin Tapia Frontanilla, as of that moment nicknamed "cocainilla."

The arrest of both drug traffickers provided a new ingredient to the suspicions harbored by the Canadian police: that the Bolivian consul general in Montreal, "Chito" Valle Urena, Banzer's son-in-law, was mixed up in the "connection." His strong defense of Canedo and Tapia Frontanilla automatically changed the suspicion to almost a proof. Since he could not be arrested because of his official position, the police simply linked his name to the others and let La Paz know about it. His family thus affected (another member, nephew Guillermo "Willy" Banzer Abastoflor, was to be arrested for drug trafficking in the United States), the dictator asked Carlos Aguirre, official of the Bank of America, to "investigate" the charges. Aguirre went to Canada and on his return reported that "Chito" Valle Urena was innocent of "guilt and charges." At any rate, he was quietly removed as consul and transferred to another place. It was only then that Banzer invited the Bolivian Journalists Association so that it could make its own investigation.

The trade union organization declined such an honor, suggesting that it had doubts about the "proofs" provided by Aguirre. The latter was recompensed with a trial position in the Supreme Court of Justice, which as a general rule is attained only after a distinguished career as a lawyer of advanced age or as a legal expert. When Banzer fell, Aguirre was removed from the Supreme Court and returned to his work in the Bank of America.

Concentric Circles

The fact is that at this time the Bank of America is the visible head of the banking-financial group from which the regime of Luis Garcia Meza is negotiating a postponement of the nearly $160 million interest payment on Bolivia's debt. That group of creditors includes Citibank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Libra Bank and the Bank of Nova Scotia, both of the latter of Canada.

The Bank of America is not only assigned the work of piloting the operation of postponement but also the "restructuring" of the foreign debt, which is estimated at some $3.6 billion dollars and which this year alone amounted to $626 million. By pure coincidence it turns out that the son-in-law of Carlos Aguirre, Jorge Surco, has been appointed Bolivian charge d'affaires in the United States. Surco has been given the task of the profuse distribution in the news media of Washington, New York and

other cities, of a document titled "The Government of Bolivia is Facing an Insidious Campaign," whose text is aimed at distorting the charges made against several of the military men now holding key posts in the government and who are implicated in, and closely connected to, the traffic in cocaine.

Finances, drug traffic, ultraright militarism, professional anti-communism and smuggling roll and unroll in concentric circles, forming a tight mesh, never as thick as it is now. As THE NEW YORK TIMES said: For the first time in the world the drug traffic Maffia has taken over a government.

Colonels Arce and Salomon

The most conspicuous figure in drug traffic and smuggling continues to be Minister of Interior Col Luis Arce Gomez, who was also the mastermind behind the thwarted military coup of November 1979 and that of last 17 July. It was he who publicly threatened the United States with "flooding it with cocaine" if it halted its economic aid.

Arce, together with retired Col Noberto "Bubi" Salomon, are owners of an airtaxi company and a flying school named "Oasis of the Air." In Banzer's time, Salomon was commander of the Air Fighter Group and later minister of urban affairs. In February 1980 an aircraft of his company crashed shortly after takeoff. When the authorities investigated, they discovered that the wrecked aircraft contained 310 kilos of cocaine paste. It was only on the next day after the crash, when the news about the drug was already public. Salomon appeared charging that the wrecked airplane had been stolen, a story which of course no one believed.

This incident caused him to be appointed military attache of the embassy in Venezuela. On 2 June, another airplane of Oasis of the Air, rashly leased by the UDP [People's Democratic Union] and on which presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo was to travel, crashed shortly after takeoff and the crew and passengers were killed with the exception of Jaime Paz Zamora, candidate for vice president of the UDP. Obviously there was sabotage, although Salomon and Arce initiated a claim against the insurance company for "the accident."

Offer of $70 million For "Initial Costs"

In its 15 August edition the LATIN AMERICA WEEKLY REPORT (London, WR-80-32, "Bolivia: Garcia Meza Seeks a Mainline Solution," p 10) provides this news:

"Some of the closest supporters and advisers of the new Bolivian government appear to be thinking seriously of legalizing the growing of coca, as a source of income to replace the most traditional foreign aid programs, if they are canceled. Foreign correspondents were consulted on the subject two weeks ago in La Paz. Last week, Minister of Interior Col Luis Arce, who it is supposed has more than a passing interest on the subject, said to the correspondent of the Spanish news agency EFE that if the United States halts its aid, including the program for controlling drug traffic, it will have to bear the consequences." The correspondence reproduced the arguments for the legalization of cocaine in terms superior to those used normally for the legalization of cannabis.

"The mental stability of Colonel Arce has also been placed in doubt in U.S. diplomatic circles. But no one has seriously questioned the support of the all-powerful drug Maffia to the Garcia Meza coup. A NEW YORK TIMES correspondent said to LATIN AMERICA WEEKLY REPORT that he has evidence that a group of the drug traffic Maffia of Santa Cruz went to La Paz the first week after the coup to offer the new government more than $70 million as an immediate financial support to cover the payment of the amortization of the debt due immediately. The implication of those interests in the new regime undoubtedly has strengthened opposition to it by foreign governments.

"Other observers have described the supporters of the present regime as "political lumpen," and undoubtedly the lack of support of any significant political force is noticeable. With Garcia Meza are working members of the FSB, which was virtually ignored as a political force in the last elections (where it obtained fewer than 20,000 votes). His government also includes members of the dissident faction of the MNR [National Revolutionary Movement] headed by Guillermo Bedregal, who was also involved in the Natusch coup last November."

There is an overabundance of reports on the "Bolivian narcotics connection" in Washington. It was for some reason that officials of the DEA responsible for drug traffic control worked in Bolivia from some years back up to now. There is an overflow of information on that connection in INTERPOL and about the second international business in importance in that country: smuggling. The federal police of Argentina, Peru and Brazil also have extensive dossiers on the subject, although they remain silent for explicable reasons of the political times. However, it will be enough for the United States and Interpol to publish what they know for the entire Garcia Meza and Arce Gomez team to be vomited from power by the clean elements of the Bolivian Army, which although in the minority, do exist.

Brazilian Magazine Comments

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 27 Aug 80 p 12

[Article by Gregorio Selser: "The Brazilian Magazine VEJA Also Links the Coup With Drug Traffic"]

[Text] In its edition of last 30 July, the Brazilian weekly VEJA of Sao Paulo published a story on pages 33-34 titled "A Subsidiary of the Coup," in which it referred to a tragic-comic story.

A few days after the Coup of the Cocadollars--17 July--a group of Bolivians, who supported the putsch by Luis Garcia Meza and Luis Arce Gomez invaded Brazilian territory on the border with Bolivia, occupying the consulate of that country in Corumba, state of Mato Grosso do Sul and expelling its chief, Julio Davila Valdivia. This at least was the report that reached Capt Sergio Lara, chief of Military Police in Corumba, who decided to intervene at the head of 30 soldiers, since the Brazilian government had not recognized the rebellious regime and for that reason maintained relations with the government of Lidia Gueiler.

As was reported in his story by correspondent Luis Claudio Cunha, what actually happened was that the consul was repeatedly threatened by customs agent Tito Salinas, office boy Herman Saucedo, assistant Carlos Gimenez and customs guard Guido Pinto--the latter "arrested by the Brazilian police 3 years before for trafficking in cocaine"--and they occupied the consulate and did not allow its chief to enter. The story adds other interesting facts:

The Cocaine That Passes Through Corumba

The recognition by Brazil of the drug-junta had already been decided but "public revelation should wait until after the visit to Brazil by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo" and after that official was out of the country. In the OAS, Mexico was among the countries which censured the coup and Brazil among those who defended it. Official recognition while President Lopez Portillo was in the country would have been an undiplomatic move.

The rebellious attitude of Salinas was due to the fact that he owed the consul some 150,000 cruzeiros, which Valdivia was asking for, and to the fact that he "was disgusted with the work discipline and demands imposed by Valdivia from the time he was appointed consul." But the most interesting part of the story in VEJA was the final paragraph: "In Corumba, despite its modest size--two rooms for which it pays a monthly rent of 7,000 cruzeiros--the Bolivian consulate handles 80 percent of Brazilian trade going to Bolivia. Nearly 10,000 of the 70,000 inhabitants of the city are Bolivian and at least a third of them live

there illegally. The border bureaucracy, according to estimates of Brazilian officials, yields more than 50 million cruzeiros daily. But the vital center of interest in that area circulates outside the legal transactions: it is the business in cocaine. The Brazilian Federal Police estimate that 1.5 tons of cocaine pass through there annually and that seizures do not even exceed 10 percent of that ton and a half."

VEJA Figures

The same conservative weekly, VEJA, once more dealt with the subject of drugs in an editorial published 13 August (page 36) with the following titles and subtitles: "Bolivia, A Strong Smell of Powder." "Cocaine Traffickers Were Behind the Coup By General Garcia Meza."

The text of the entire page says the following: "The stories telling of the coup-drug connection in La Paz have increased to such a point that today in Bolivia there are those who call the "Putsch" by Garcia Meza a "cocaine coup." According to many, not only are the majority of the military involved in narcotics traffic but the coup itself was brought about to protect the interests of the powerful network of cocaine traffickers in Bolivia. In other words, the coup was carried out less to prevent the Bolivian left from seizing power--as Garcia Meza bawled out on the day of his inauguration, in the standard pretext of "international communism"--than to prevent Siles Zuazo, once in power, from upsetting the applecart of the profitable operation of the traffickers, who in recent years have made of Bolivia one of the largest cocaine factories in the world.

The Role of Bolivia

"The illegal trade in cocaine yields no less than $500 million per year to a few Bolivians; more than tin, the main export product of the country and of which Bolivia is the second-ranking producer in the world. Operations are based primarily in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, headquarters of the military and civilian groups which supported the Garcia Meza coup. The largest part of the information on this business is found recorded in the Department of State in Washington, where in recent years a significant study on the role of Bolivia in the international cocaine connection has been made. It is a role which has only grown. The Department of State discovered, for example, that the Bolivian connection became the main supplier for American addicts: from 40 to 60 percent of the nearly 30 tons of the drug which entered the United States last year came from Bolivia.

Moreover, since the July coup, American officials have been noting that a larger and larger number of Bolivians involved in cocaine traffic are today in important positions in the new government. The most mentioned name on that list is that of Col Luis Arce Gomez, minister

of interior of the new government and former chief of the powerful Army Intelligence Service up to the time of the July military coup. Arce, during the time he headed that service, made efforts to torpedo the government antidrug machinery. Moreover, he had in recent years changed from a simple stooge of the traffickers to a chief of one of the many gangs of traffickers in action in the country himself. Arce, of course, is particularly sensitive when there is talk of cocaine. Last week he ordered the jailing of American correspondent Mary Helen Spooner of the FINANCIAL TIMES. The reason: She had written an article about the involvement of Arce in the traffic.

In Customs

The second person placed on the list of those involved is the new minister of education--ironically an air force colonel named Ariel Coca--involved in a shipment of 100 kilos of cocaine seized last year in Panama. And there are still other cases such as that of Col Otto Lopez, army commander in the Tarija Region, who is considered the main saboteur of previous government efforts to contain drug traffic in the area.

"That is not all. There are also indications that known smugglers and traffickers are participating in operations of kidnaping political figures of the left or even members of the interim government of Lidia Gueiler deposed by Garcia Meza. There is another case, that of Fernando Monroy ("El Mosca"), known gangster of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Monroy was seen in action in the attack on Palacio Quemado, the home of the Bolivian presidency, when paramilitary commandos arrested President Gueiler and a handful of ministers.

"Another revealing sign of the coup-cocaine connection detected in Washington was the extreme rapidity with which traffickers or their stooges went to occupy key positions in those government sectors precisely responsible for controlling drug traffic. Jose Abraham Baptista, for example, a Santa Cruz trafficker, is considered one of the main financial backers of the Garcia Meza coup. He obtained what is probably the first prize in this race for decisive posts. No less than two of his relatives were appointed to positions of authority in Bolivian customs."

Smuggling Also

The VEJA story we have repeated has no political motives. In Brazil, as in the United States, drugs are a national scourge. On 28 June in JORNAL DO BRASIL (page 11) Professor Arthur Pereira de Castilho Neto, attorney general for the republic and member of the National Health Council Technical Chamber on Narcotics and Drugs, published a pondered analysis with the title of "Drugs, a National Epidemic," in which he revealed that the habit has now been detected as beginning in children

nine years of age, indiscriminately addicted to marihuana, cocaine and tranquilizers, and he demanded "a global action to fight the epidemic in which the government, private entities and the social community should participate."

An integral part of this scourge is smuggling. The drug trafficker is indissolubly linked to smuggling, he is one of its branches. The Brazilians know perfectly well that no fewer than a dozen airplanes leave their territory for Santa Cruz de la Sierra every week, carrying substantial shipments of ether and acetone, two products needed for changing the coca leaves into cocaine paste, in addition to electrical appliances and food or manufactured goods, whose price is much lower than it is in Bolivia. The colonel with the predestined last name, Ariel Coca, was chief of the Department of Control of Narcotics and Dangerous Substances during the time of Banzer. He was also commandant of the German Busch Aviation School in Santa Cruz. As such he had the perfect front for the smuggling of whiskey, electrical appliances, food, and above all, light weapons from Paraguay, the latter were particularly used to pay off the bands of narcotics traffickers and the gunmen of the FSB for their work of support to the illegal traffic and even more for their work labeled as "paramilitary" which Luis Arce Gomez unleashed from November 1979 on. That he was appointed minister of education appears to be a joke, although the joke that is going the rounds is that they appointed him because they once saw him with a book in his hand and he even wears glasses, which gives him the appearance of an intellectual.

Another prominent case is that of Rudy Landivar, who Garcia Meza has just promoted to major, although he never went to any military school. Immediately after the coup an attempt was made to reward him for his services in Santa Cruz by appointing him director of customs in the department. He feigned refusal, choosing instead to be chief of the organization responsible for reviving the so-called Military-Peasant Pact. Landivar continues to be one of the mainsprings of the traffic in narcotics.

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ODUBER EXPRESSES OPTIMISM FOR DEMOCRACY IN REGION

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 14 Sep 80 p D-26

[Interview with former Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber, date and place not given]

[Text] "All peoples who are fighting for their freedom in Latin America, in the political sphere as well as the economic and social spheres, have the unqualified support of the Socialist International," said former Costa Rican president and Social Democratic leader Daniel Oduber. He is also attending the deliberations of the Latin American Committee of 15 in Caracas.

When asked about the position taken by the Christian Democratic government of Costa Rica with regard to the participation of Christian Democrats in the Salvadoran junta, Daniel Oduber said:

"As former president and a member of the opposition, I cannot analyze what my government is doing while outside of Costa Rica. The Costa Rican Government," he said, however, "has had a clear policy, no matter what party is in power, of supporting the Central American liberation struggles. But in this case it feels a bit restrained by the individual relationship with the Christian Democrats who are participating in the El Salvador Government. For that reason it has taken a more moderate position, I would say, than the one it took concerning Nicaragua."

[Question] Do you feel that there is a movement away from democracy in Latin America?

[Answer] I don't think so. When you weigh everything, you see that democracy was consolidated in the Dominican Republic, in Ecuador, in Peru, and in Nicaragua. In general terms, democracy has gained ground in the countries that already had a democratic tradition. We have had a setback in Bolivia, which is critical.

A journalist asked if the Bolivian coup was not an indication of the "gorilla" advance in Latin America.

[Answer] Well, it is an indication of the gorilla advance, but we have had several examples of the democratic advance, so we are in the battle. The border between those two currents of thought is in the south, in Bolivia.

[Question] So the situation is a draw?

[Answer] No, it is not a draw because as I said we are winning. If we kept score as they do in soccer, we would be ahead 5 to 1 for democracy.

When asked again about the Bolivian coup he said that it is always the case that "you win some and you lose some, but the important thing is the final war, and I think we are headed toward a positive final war."

[Question] The situation in Peru is not very clear, as we see it.

[Answer] It is very difficult to venture an opinion, it has been such a short time. . . But as I was reading, I think here in Caracas, when there are dictatorships no one jokes around; everyone remains silent. As soon as there is a democracy, all the problems come to light and people feel free to protest and to make serious proposals by workers groups, students and others. That is normal; that is part of democracy. The test lies in one's ability to manage the crisis.

When asked if Marxist revolutionary forces are considered an ally in this struggle for democracy, Oduber answered that "in certain cases, yes." "We do not have the same ideology or the same proposals," he added. "We are opposed to all kinds of dictatorship. We are not scared by the purely political ideas and theories of Marxism. We have been much influenced by Marxist ideas in the past. But we are against any kind of dictatorship. We do not believe that the solution, whether it be Marxist, democratic or socialist, lies in dictatorship."

[Question] Do you believe that democracy is prevailing over dictatorship in Central America?

[Answer] You Venezuelans have seen it firsthand. Building a democracy takes time. I think that Nicaragua has done very well to start with the principle of education, and in order to educate everyone, first they had to teach them to read. Democracy is unique to educated countries, countries that are aware of their political position, of their vote, of their participation. And it is not easy to build a democracy. I am happy that you have done so in such a short time.

[Question] Why was there active and militant solidarity on the part of democratic countries in the case of Nicaragua, but not that of El Salvador?

[Answer] That's true. There was total solidarity with Nicaragua. In the case of El Salvador and Guatemala we are more cautious, I think because at this time short-term political interests are still coming into play, concerning which groups will or will not make the revolution, which groups will

or will not come into power. That is causing a great deal of damage to the Central American movement in general.

[Question] Then what attitude should democrats have?

[Answer] First, to achieve liberty, the political definition for the strengthening of human rights, to end repression, exile and assassinations; and once liberty has been achieved along with the democratic form of politics, then everyone should join the party of his choice and fight for its ideas. But first and foremost, they must unite to achieve that liberty.

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CSO: 3010

STRIKE VIEWED AS PRODUCT OF SOVIET CONSPIRACY

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 11

[Commentary by Presbyter Rosendo Salas Valenciano: "Communism, the Government and the Strike"]

[Text] At this late date (and I begin ex abrupto), Carazo's government does not wish to admit that Russia is behind the strike. During his campaign, the president promised to expel the Russians. However, he is taking no action. Perhaps we can guess why. However, he could wash his hands of the matter by holding a plebiscite and testing the people's wishes with respect to the country's humiliation. In this regard, Carazo cannot speak of national dignity while this scourge is here because Russia represents the den of iniquities, the site of grief, the absence of God; it is the country which invented treason by betraying Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and Afghanistan.

I could not offer enough epithets which would paint a living picture of the European nation in which there are no strikes because they are not permitted and trade unions are established as a show of freedom. A short time ago, a Russian scholar said that the fact that /the Russian people are preparing for a mass uprising/ [in boldface] is being kept secret. The Virgin Mary has already stolen a march on them because she permitted a Pope to come from behind that wall of shame, and in Moscow almost everyone has religious objects in his home. I say this based on the testimony of a Costa Rican cleric who visited that country and was greeted by a Russian lieutenant who asked permission to kiss the image of Christ which the priest was carrying. As he kissed the image he said: "You are fortunate to have this image." This aside serves to show that it is one thing to talk about Russia (which even militarily is ashamed of not being able to stop the valiant Afghan rebellion) and another thing to take a position which calls things by their proper names.

Russia is slyly mocking our laws and the passive attitude of the president, and right under his nose it is doing what it wants to do without his being aware.

Last time, under the Oduber administration, it was said that the Barrio Escalante fortress, which is occupied by Russia, housed 200 men, including

diplomatic personnel, drivers, technicians, lapdogs and everything but the kitchen sink. Now not even the government knows anything. Calderon Fournier himself cannot say anything definite and his management of this matter was weak and naive. The government has handled the strike with kid gloves, not knowing that such was not the attitude adopted by our exemplary presidents of 40 years ago.

The government speaks but knows that it is weak because the people are no longer following it. It is one thing to talk about having kicked out the National Liberation Party with its stories, intrigues and the fact that it brought Marxism into that embassy, and another thing to have the firm attitude of a president who does his duty with a strong hand, all the more so because of the losses from the public treasury, the weakening of discipline, the bad example for students, and finally, the disorder and bloodshed.

The strike is calling the government into question because it has taken a toll in lost time and because it has relaxed discipline and lowered morale. The communists behind the scenes are laughing and are even saying: "We are already in power with this man who is governing."

The strike is showing the workers that they are the plaything of comrades in the pay of Russia and that their hunger and misfortunes are at the whim of the strike leaders, who are making those who do not have 2 cents to rub together the butt of their scheming.

The workers' attitude, at least the attitude of those who are Costa Ricans, should be serious and firm vis-a-vis those who want to play games with their fate, to cause their children to go hungry and to profane the sacred feelings of those who wish to be good Costa Ricans and love their God.

I feel that another strike would have difficulty taking hold because it would bring about a reaction on the part of those who are honorable and do not want to fall prey to officials paid by Russia who conceal themselves and dance for money. The daily life and behavior of those Russophile leaders are known: they are men who do not work, who have come to San Jose to get their orders. They are men whose faces reflect nervousness and men who conceal themselves and make fun of religious matters; that is the mask being worn by those leaders who live without working, change their views like the weather and take refuge in freedom, Russian style, to amass money at the expense of others. At the hour of reckoning they disappear like the mist without facing up to those who are honest.

Let us point them out with our finger because they are the same ones who are betraying and abandoning their homes; they are bad parents, the subject of their neighbors' derision and the dregs of society.

The government, with the gimmicks it is using, gives them a climate in which to operate, while disorder, weapons and rowdiness bring smiles to the faces of those who think that by means of smiles alone they are going to settle the problems of the fatherland.

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CSO: 3010

NATIONAL LIBERATION OFFICIAL DISCUSSES STATUS OF PARTY

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 10 Sep 80 p 9

[Interview with Edgar Arroyo Cordero, member of the Political Directorate of the National Liberation Party [PLN], by Wilmer Murillo in the column "Political Wednesdays in the Republic"; date and place not given].

[Text] Until a short time ago the subject of the radicalization of certain forces of considerable importance in the National Liberation Party (PLN) had aroused controversy among those who, rightly or wrongly, continue to mistrust them and doubt their intentions, and those who believe they advocate a renewal of the democratic struggles of the Liberation Party and embody the desire to rescue certain sectors from the totalitarian left in this country. While trying to avoid any kind of controversy, our interviewee this week, Edgar Arroyo Cordero, feels he sees a confusion in the minds of those who have labeled the Liberationists radicals. In his opinion the Liberationists are fighting for the social democratic ideals of social justice and economic justice. An attorney, the father of four children (Edgar Alberto, Alonso Jose, Maricela and Rolando) and married to Mayra Quesada Solis, Edgar Arroyo has held almost all known political offices: alderman (1966-70) in Alajuela, deputy (1970-74), minister of the interior (1974-76). As a legislator he served as vice president of the Congress as well as chief and assistant chief of his faction. He also chaired the budget committee. As minister, he temporarily filled the posts at the Ministries of Planning, Finance, Presidency and Foreign Relations. Now he is a deputy and president of the Judicial Affairs Commission, and is a member of the Political Directorate of the National Liberation Party. Here are the highlights of our interview with Edgar Arroyo Cordero:

[Question] Do you believe that changes are taking place within the PLN that could give rise to concern? That radicals are taking on strength in the party?

[Answer] What is happening within the party framework is that some members are forgetting their social democratic principles. Those who are fighting tooth and nail to raise the banners of social democratic demands are confused

by those who do not know the goals of their own political activities. The members that come to mind first are Marcelo Prieto and Rolando Araya. I can attest to their profound conviction and adherence to the principles of social democracy and to their struggle to rescue certain sectors from the totalitarian left. In some ways, their struggle may eventually dovetail with the struggles of the Communist Party. But we must not regard the struggle for wage increases and for better living conditions as the differences between the Communists and the Social Democrats. The basic difference lies in the "religion" which we of the PLN profess, based on the principles of democracy and the defense of liberty.

[Question] Many people believe the control of the PLN is now in the hands of provincial deputies, community leaders, and that the traditional leadership has been displaced. How would you describe the situation?

[Answer] What has come about is a more equitable balance in terms of those who hold the decisionmaking power. During the first stage there was a strong political boss structure. Orlich, Figueres, and Oduber had a strong pull with intellectual and management groups. In recent years the newly emerging figures truly represent districts and sectors of the population. It is not that we have produced, as they say, a kind of "districtization" of power, but the pull of all those sectors has been balanced out. There is, of course, the risk that those local sectors will become the majority.

[Question] Do you think the leadership of Figueres and Oduber is still a solid, palpable political fact?

[Answer] Yes. It is one thing to be a leader and another to be at the head of a party's machinery. Therein lies the difference. I was privileged to witness the end of the Figueres era (1966-70). The Liberationist machinery began to shift to Oduber's hands (1970-77), and now of course we are in the Monge era. He undoubtedly controls the party structures. As of 1982, his era will surely begin to decline, and another will come along. Even so, Figueres, Oduber and Monge will continue to be undeniable leaders and figures in the PLN.

[Question] You supported the primary candidacy of Dr Castillo in the internal struggle of the PLN. Are you a Castillist or a Mongist during this new stage of the party's struggle?

[Answer] I am basically a Liberationist, and I agree with the Social Democratic platform. One of those principles is the ability to disagree. It was within that context that I supported Dr Castillo. Now I have no problem supporting Monge. Background, service to the party, and intellectual, moral and political education are the conditions that a party should look for in a candidate. Not only do I believe that Monge meets these conditions, but I feel a great personal affection for him.

[Question] Do you think Castillo won the right to be the next Liberation candidate?

[Answer] He has the same right to be a candidate as any other Liberationist who meets the conditions I just mentioned. He and many others in the PLN have that right. Castillo did not earn it just for challenging Monge for that place in the last party convention.

[Question] Dr Alfonso Carro maintains that the PLN has an outdated organization, that it is not ready to transform the country or to come to grips with the changes that it has helped produce. What do you think about this?

[Answer] He is probably right in some aspects. In the PLN we are making a great modernization effort. Perhaps the changes have not come about fast enough, but as a result of its new statutes the PLN has entered a stage characterized by rapid modernization.

There is a manifest desire at all levels not only to achieve this objective, but also to bring about the free and democratic development of the country.

[Question] Do these changes guarantee that the PLN will advance toward the elections with a reasonable margin of security for victory?

[Answer] I believe so. The internal reorganization is taking place with more stress on the local sectors. The rejuvenation of ideas and programs will permit us to face the challenge of the times. To seek new ways to strengthen democracy and give greater economic and social weight is the great task of the coming years.

[Question] Do you think the climate of jealousy resulting from the installation of a new party leadership has subsided?

[Answer] Definitely. There will be no shortage of problems, but I do not see any differences that could prevent the PLN from arriving at the next elections with monopolitical unity. That is something which is merely an illusion for anti-Liberationist groups.

[Question] It is said that all political action implies a power struggle. Will this mean the replacement of some people in the PLN?

[Answer] It could be, but it does not surprise or worry me. The problem is not who has power, but how loyal he is to the PLN and to its basic principles.

[Question] You have been pointed to as a harsh critic of the government. But do you know what model of development we will follow under a democratic system if Liberation wins in 1982?

[Answer] We disagree on the term "harsh." I have pointed out some basic problems. I think we all agree that they are: illegal decrees, lack of bank credit, the rising cost of living, unsafe streets, disrespectful and disloyal relations with the Assembly, rising spending, liberation of prices, arms trafficking, imprudent foreign relations in Central America and the East, a lack of assistance and bank credit, and ethical and moral problems.

Very little credit can be given to Rodrigo Carazo, except that he gets up early in the morning and cuts a good figure for the photographers. What is the model that should be followed in the next few years? I am faithful to the party's decisions because they are born of debate and analysis. Thus, Monge has made very clear what are his fundamental commitments: 1) a commitment to production; 2) struggle against extreme poverty; 3) a commitment to reestablish ethical and moral values in the exercise of public office; and 4) continued adherence to the democratic system. I would say that this model, along with adequate control of public spending, incentives for business and producers in Costa Rica through government and banking measures, will allow us to begin the reconstruction of the country in 1982.

[Question] You claim that Carazo is practicing a kind of tropical-style political caesarism, a kind of catch-all autocratism. Would you agree with Dr Alfonso Carro that the style was initiated by Figueres, expanded by Oduber and now strengthened by this administration as a style of government?

[Answer] I read Don Alfonso Carro, and I disagree. It is one thing for Figueres to have been a little autocratic personally, but another thing to have been autocratic in government. Figueres and Oduber showed respect for the law and for their colleagues. I think there is a misconception here. I do not agree with my dear former professor of the theory of the state.

[Question] There has been talk in the PLN of seeking a great multi-party and multi-class pact to carry out the structural reforms the country needs. What have the deputies done to smoothe the way for this pact?

[Answer] We have to sign a social pact, a sort of social contract as envisioned by Jacques Rousseau. We have to sit down with businessmen, professionals, politicians, workers and government officials to analyze and discuss what we want for Costa Rica. Some have taken immovable positions which will be of no help under any circumstances to achieve this end. If some continue to battle, and others play up differences, there is no way to have a true national dialog. With regard to what our parliamentary faction has done, I would like to remind you of the letter Luis Alberto Monge sent to the president on 10 July. He said that the first requirement for progressing toward the solution of problems is deep respect and loyal cooperation which, without prejudice to the independence of the branches of government, should exist between the Legislative Assembly and the Executive Branch. Monge pointed out that these relations have been deteriorating critically in the institutional system. The climate is not conducive to calm, constructive dialog. In addition, government by decree has come into vogue, which has not only hindered parliamentary action and created an atmosphere of insecurity, but has also violated the rule of law. I ask you, what can be done in such a situation?

[Question] So the point is, you have said let's have a multiparty, multiclass pact, but no one has done anything to reach that goal?

[Answer] Of course we still can't devote the best of our human resources and thought to that goal. We are in a stage of restructuring of the issues of the next campaign. Once we finish that, the party organizations will devote their efforts to the search for that great consensus that is indispensable for the progress of the nation.

[Question] Who do you feel is the most dangerous adversary of the PLN for 1982?

[Answer] It's all the same to me. If we undertake an adequate internal reorganization and clearly define our platform for the electorate, there will be no dangerous enemy. Furthermore, all the primary candidates are either Unity deputies or former ministers of Carazo, supporters and tools of his disastrous administration.

[Question] Is your party interested in having an ideological and permanent party at the forefront? Would you personally support electoral reforms that permitted that?

[Answer] We have said so many times. We want campaigns with serious issues, as they have in countries with a long democratic tradition. We don't want what always happens, that is, when mudslinging comes before serious issues. But with regard to the Electoral Code, there is a problem of timeliness. There is an internal struggle going on in which there is no clear idea of the issue among the deputies of the government party. We cannot support something on which the interested parties have not been able to agree. That would mean intervention in the internal affairs of Unity Party.

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CSO: 3010

BRITISH MINISTER RIDLEY'S STATEMENTS SCORED

Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 14 Aug 80 pp 3, 6

[Text] At his press conference last night Her Britannic Majesty's minister of state, Nicholas Ridley, reflected an attitude or even an intent designed to diminish the importance of--and almost to call nonexistent--a factor which is very real in the case of Belize, a factor to which, in addition, several critics in Guatemala and many others in America have granted the greatest importance.

The factor concerns the threat to those democracies whose systems are based on man's freedom and to the security of the continent posed by the possibility that Belize might become one more possible prize in Soviet world expansion.

Minister Ridley, answering questions put to him on the subject by several newsmen who clearly reflected the anxiety and concern that exist in this respect, said that it cannot be predicted what countries will be infiltrated or penetrated in the future by communist influence, nor what communist countries will be penetrated by liberal forces.

The British minister's reply, for many of those attending the press conferences, seemed to be far removed from the current world situation of conflict and evasive of the struggle which is taking place between the two great world powers to win over strategic points on the globe.

It is clear that we are not in a situation of equilibrium, of a peaceful game of possible influences and infiltrations.

We are facing a rapid, real and clear Soviet expansionist offensive, and all indications are that this has been successful, that there are many African countries which have been won over by Soviet influence and that a net is being drawn around Europe. There are also indications that this expansion is advancing apace in America and that it is precisely in the central part of the continent where this advancement is taking place.

Small countries which have recently become independent from Great Britain have in a short time seen the fall of the constitutions, governments and liberal systems inherited from Great Britain, and extreme leftist groups have succeeded in taking power.

Popular revolutions have emerged to turn the respective countries toward the orbit of the USSR.

When a newsman at the press conference pointed out to him the danger of Cuba's being a base for Soviet influence in the region, especially in Belize, Minister Ridley told the newsman who asked the question that he would do better to inquire about the penetration of liberal forces into Cuba and about how long communist systems would last in countries such as the latter.

To some of those present it appeared that the minister had forgotten for the moment that the Cuban Government does not exactly depend on the consent of the people, nor is an election going to defeat it. The Castro Government is based on force and on Soviet support, and neither of those two factors questions how many Cubans on the island support it. Cuba acts as a base for Soviet expansion.

To belittle the importance and reality of possible Cuban action in serving as an arm for Soviet penetration into Belize gives the impression of failing to connect such a position with the fact that Cuba is the very country the USSR is using for its wars of penetration and domination in Africa, and that it is Cuban armies which have, with weapons in hand, been confronting and sometimes even defeating democratic forces in Africa in order to impose regimes affiliated with the USSR.

Cuba is a country under arms. Certainly at this time it has idle troops which are trained in combat, have been under fire in the African wars and are not exactly in the process of being demobilized.

It cannot be denied that Cuba's sights are trained on Belize, ready to take advantage of the smallest opportunity to step in. As proof of this we have Fidel Castro's statements concerning Belize and the support he says he would give, especially against what he calls possible aggression by Guatemala.

An independent, undefended Belize, almost adrift, could at any moment serve as a pretext for a planned Soviet expansionist coup through Cuba, alleging Guatemalan plans for aggression. Such a step would be, almost indubitably, a preliminary to any global confrontation, or it would be part of a strategy to gain more support in the world in the service of the Soviets. It would be said that it is being done in defense of the people of Belize and at the request of the Belize Government.

Within the play of the great world powers, and for the future of the liberal democracies, those which are inspired by the existence of human freedoms--of which group Great Britain is a part--the need to avoid, in this regard, a

hasty solution which would leave Belize as a prize, a land where the USSR can take another step in its advancement, cannot be ignored. This involves the security of the free world and of the Belizean people themselves, for whom Great Britain is concerned, according to the minister. The Belizean people cannot be left to the danger of becoming victims of a communist dictatorship, of being converted into cannon fodder for the wars of the USSR.

Minister Ridley said that Great Britain's plan is for the peoples of the Caribbean and Central America to have their own governments.

This proposal would be frustrated, for example, for a people in the position of being a prize coveted by Soviet expansion.

It is a factor which, if Minister Ridley thinks about it, must be considered very seriously by the British Government, as it is by the democratic sectors of America.

Or is it that the British Government is weighing this danger, but in view of its own direct relations with the USSR. which are delicate in themselves, is simply failing publicly to accept this fact?

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FOREIGN MINISTER ADVOCATES NONINTERFERENCE IN REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 29 Aug 80 p 4

[Interview with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, date and place not given]

[Text] The Guatemalan minister of foreign relations, Rafael Castillo Valdez, claimed that his motto is "not to get involved in what is none of my business," when asked if he had considered Bolivia's institutional situation in the talks he held with his Argentine colleague, Retired Brig Gen Carlos Washington Pastor.

He also stressed that his government, headed by Gen Fernando Lucas Romeo Garcia, is "democratic," and attributed international criticism to "ignorance" and "bad faith."

Castillo Valdez, who today will finish up a 5-day official visit to Argentina, talked with CLARIN at the downtown hotel where he is staying.

The following are the highlights of the dialogue:

[Question] In your talks with Foreign Minister Pastor, did you discuss the situation in Central America, especially that of Nicaragua and El Salvador? If so, did you reach any understandings?

[Answer] Among all the points of agreement between Argentine and Guatemalan foreign policies, our unrestricted respect for established and recognized international principles such as nonintervention is at the forefront. With regard to Central America, since Guatemala is part of that region it was logical that we exchanged ideas and analyzed situations. In the specific case of my country, it is a nation that has been affected by events unleashed by the two great powers. We regret that this big conflagration has so seriously affected developing countries such as ours. Our position regarding the Central American isthmus in general is one of working intensively so that we can continue developing our potential in cooperation and collaboration.

[Question] What your answer did not make entirely clear is whether the Central American situation was really the subject of discussion.

[Answer] We undoubtedly agreed with Foreign Minister Pastor in our consideration of the region of Central America, and our opinion that the majority of all the problems that plague that area have been inspired or provoked externally.

[Question] The Guatemalan Government, more than any other in the region, has been a target of criticism for its alleged antidemocratic characteristics. To some extent that criticism is similar to what has been said about the Argentine Government. Did you touch on that subject?

[Answer] We feel that most of the criticism of Guatemala has been and is rooted in ignorance of our situation. Mention is made of the deteriorated image of certain countries, and Guatemala is probably included in that. My government's position is that we are much more concerned for the development of our nation than for developing or changing our image. We are not worried when people talk imprudently and foolishly, with obvious bad faith. We believe that it is more important to invest all the funds we can in projects for primary schools or a small hospital. Guatemala will not spend a cent on its image.

[Question] Is it possible that your country will move toward more democratic forms?

[Answer] I think that question could imply some ignorance of the situation in Guatemala. Since 1821 my country has had all kinds of governments in terms of form and duration. Some governments lasted 12, 14 or 20 years; some lasted a lifetime; some did not last 24 hours. Now, for the first time in Guatemalan history, we have had four successive constitutional terms. We are not in a hurry, therefore, to move on to another form of government. What we do need to do is continue a unique process which we think should include "free enterprise" in the economy (although we do not call it capitalism because we will never be capitalists), and what we call "Guatemalan-style democracy" in politics.

[Question] In your talks with Foreign Minister Pastor did you discuss Bolivia?

[Answer] I would like to tell you a personal anecdote. On the door of my room I have a prayer which I read every day before going out. It has helped me a lot in my private and political life. The prayer says, "Dear God, help me not to get involved in what is none of my business. . ." Guatemala never suspended relations with Bolivia.

[Question] Should I take that prayer--in the specific case of Bolivia--as an answer?

[Answer] Well, yes. To elaborate a bit more, we believe that if Bolivia or the Bolivians have some problem, it should be our Bolivian brothers who solve it. If Argentina has some problem, our Argentine brothers should solve it. If we Guatemalans have a problem, I think we have the sacred right as human beings to solve our problems ourselves.

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CSO: 3010

PEOPLE WARNED OF 'IMPERIALIST' PLOTS AGAINST REVOLUTION

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Oswaldo Zuniga]

[Text] The manipulations of the most reactionary sectors of imperialism in the internal affairs of Nicaragua have been manifested in recent weeks in many varied and dangerous ways.

These forces opposing peace and democracy are constantly conspiring against the Nicaraguan Revolution. They draw up more and more visible aggressive plans, and try to provoke our people.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency recently printed up multicolored maps of Nicaragua with details of the oil pipeline between Puerto Sandino and Managua, and of the industries of Managua, Leon, Chinandega, Granada and Matagalpa.

We know from experience what the CIA's functions are, and what precedents they have.

The Republican candidate for the presidency of the United States, Ronald Reagan, said recently that if elected president he would cut off "aid" to Nicaragua, and furthermore that armed intervention in Central America was a possibility.

A few days ago, the reactionaries of the American Congress blocked once again the loan of $75 million to Nicaragua, based on "arguments" and lies supplied by the CIA.

We know that the regimes of Guatemala and El Salvador have ties with these reactionaries.

In Guatemala, for example, several Nicaraguans have disappeared, simply for being Nicaraguan.

In Guatemala, as well, more than 2,000 former Somoza National Guardsmen are getting ready to invade Nicaragua with the help of Guatemalan and Honduran troops, according to statements by Elias Barahona, a former press official of the Guatemalan regime and a member of the People's Guerrilla Army (EGP).

We should make it clear that a bloody battle for democracy and the self-determination of peoples is being waged in Central America, and imperialists have responded to it with a regional strategy. That is why it is so important to have solidarity between our people and our Central American brothers, specifically, the degree of consolidation achieved by the Sandinist Revolution.

A conquest unique in the history of the entire continent was achieved in Nicaragua, and history has assigned us the task of maintaining that victory so that we can strengthen the struggle of other nations.

That is why, despite the imperialist provocations, our main task will always be to strengthen national anti-imperialist unity and the instruments for the defense of the Revolution. Those who conspire against national unity, whether they be businessmen or ultraleftists, are playing into the hands of the imperialists and weakening the process. For that reason, the Revolution will always vigorously oppose them.

But we must not underestimate the imperialist manipulations mentioned above, and therefore we must strengthen the armed defenses of the people along with national unity, in addition to the Popular Militias and the political and economic organizational bases of the Revolution.

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CSO: 3010

PAPER DEFENDS BELIZE CLAIM TO INDEPENDENCE

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 18 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Belize in Nicaragua"]

[Text] The presence of the prime minister of Belize at an official Nicaraguan celebration is an unheard of happening in the history of Central America, and is of great historical and political significance, but it has not been given the attention it deserves.

Mr Price was invited to the celebration of the first anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist People's Revolution in another demonstration of the positive internationalism of our foreign policy. Implicit therein was recognition of the desire for independence of his people, who also have aspirations to being considered a fraternal member of the Central American regional community.

That is the way we interpret it by reason of geographic reality and of the desire which has already been expressed in the past by the people of Belize.

It is a fact that Belize sought the solidarity of the other countries on the isthmus in support of its desires for independence, without encountering anything other than the opposite kind of solidarity upheld by Central American governments alined with the Guatemalan dictatorships, with the exception of Costa Rica.

Today, a free and sovereign Nicaragua, in the exercise of the moral leadership conferred upon it by the prestige of its revolution, is receiving a large youth delegation from Belize in another demonstration of its unified struggle with a people who are fighting for their freedom. The delegation is here on the occasion of the celebrations in honor of the eradication of illiteracy from our country.

Belize, of course, continues to be bound to the colonial trunk of the decadent British empire. However, its condition is like that of a person who is resigned to holding on to a red-hot nail for fear of falling into the live coals of the Guatemalan hell, while awaiting historical conditions which will make possible the materialization of its aspirations to freedom.

Guatemala claims rights to the territory of Belize; however, the idea never entered the minds of its dictator to have a fraternal rapprochement with its small neighbor nor did they take any step which led to the identification of both peoples in the political and cultural sectors. Thus, Belize has been acquiring its own personality and has been strengthening its desire for independence. And the latter consideration should be placed above any alleged right to domination which has now been effaced by time as a consequence of the new historical realities of mankind.

Belize, then, wishes to be free and sovereign and, consequently, to be an additional member of the Central American community, with rights equal to those of its other members. And that desire should be respected.

Let these words be a fraternal greeting to the students from Belize, who are brothers and sisters in the desire for integration, brothers and sisters in the universal aspiration of peoples to freedom.

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CSO: 3010

DESERTER CRITICIZES FSLN, WARNS LEADERS

Caracas BOHEMIA in Spanish 15 Sep 80 pp 46, 47

[Article by Humberto J. Hernandez]

[Text] "Venezuela is a country of liberties. We can express our feelings and determine our own way of life." This eloquent affirmation was made recently be President Luis Herrera Campins at the rostrum of an international forum. In fact, our lifestyle would not accomodate any other system, especially considering that for more than two decades of democracy we have gotten it firmly into our minds that ideological pluralism is based on our singular capacity for tolerance and dynamic coexistence. And incidentally, we Venezuelans are most consistent with our national character when we are defending the right of others to freely express their thoughts, even if we don't agree with them.

BOHEMIA, of course, as a spokesman for public opinion, is not immune to this democratic practice of expressing the truths that each person perceives, as long as it is done with the framework of strict, lofty principles of respect for human dignity. That is why today we are printing the "truth of a dissident of the Nicaraguan revolution." We respect his truth, although we do not agree with it completely. We are doing this because Venezuela is a country of liberties, because to express our feelings and beliefs is our customary way of life.

A Deserter's Reasoning

The dissident was aloof when he arrived. He responded monosyllabically in an attempt to penetrate the labyrinth of words and ideas that were struggling to come out, more through his eyes than through his mouth. As he spoke, the heat of his words thawed the air. One condition was that photographs not be taken of him. Not because he was afraid, he cautioned, because a man such as he who lived day and night with death for 6 years could not feel fear. He had felt death physically in his bones, and managed to escape death once, but that thwarted rendezvous crippled him forever.

"Please do not take pictures of me. I cannot reveal my name, either. It's not that I'm a coward, but I fear for the lives of my children and my relatives

who remained in Nicaragua. My life does not matter, because it has already been pledged to the cause of Nicaragua's liberation."

[Question] So Nicaragua is not free?

[Answer] It may sound paradoxical to you and others, but the truth is that my country is not free.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because the way things stand in Nicaragua, the dictatorship only changed names. Before it was Somoza, now it will be Tomas Borge.

[Question] You give the impression that you believe Nicaragua would be better off with Somoza than with the revolution that overthrew him. Is that so?

[Answer] I am a democrat. The revolution was made by those of us who put our lives on the line in combat. The armed struggle to liberate Nicaragua left this eternal mark on me. But we fought for total liberation, not to throw off one yoke and put on another. People should know that without the popular insurrection, the Sandinist Front never would have meant a thing in Nicaragua; it never would have overthrown Somoza. That is why the people have the right to hold free elections and choose the government they want, not to have a communist dictatorship imposed on them, as is being formed now.

The trauma of war left a visible mark on him both physically and psychologically.

"I don't care about life. Yesterday I was on the point of committing suicide. But not out of cowardice. Impotence threatens me, and it wounds more deeply than the bullet that penetrated my chest here. I am assaulted by many projectiles when I go to my children and they ask me, 'Papa, what shall we eat today?'"

His tragedy lies not only in having to abandon his country, but in the fact that he has no work or means of support here.

[Question] But it seems strange, almost inconceivable, that a combattant such as yourself has abandoned the revolution after the triumph. Why did you desert?

[Answer] I already told you. I am a democrat, but also a Catholic (from one pocket he took a small Bible, worn with time and apparently constant use). In the Sandinist Front I belonged to the Central American Union. I fought for the liberation of my country, not for the installation of a communist regime.

[Question] When did you realize that the revolution had a communist orientation?

[Answer] When 45 days after the triumph private banking was nationalized and bills of 1,000 and 500 cordobas were eliminated. At first I thought the measure would deal a heavy blow to the Somozists, but I realized that they had had time to convert their money into dollars. The ones who suffered the disastrous consequences were the ones who stayed in Nicaragua and had nothing to do with the Somoza forces. My eyes were also opened when I saw the education being given the children. They were taught that Tomas Borge was the national idol, and they were inculcated with an idolatry for the red and black flag in order to replace our national flag. It is true that that combination of colors represented an ideal for us, but never with the intention of replacing the love and respect for the flag and the national anthem in the hearts of Nicaraguans as symbols of our nationality, superior ideals of the homeland. Borges tried to change them, as if these symbols were not our national heritage but the heritage of Somoza.

Napoleon Duarte to Be Assassinated

He stresses that this is part of the reasoning behind his dissidence. From the beginning he had reservations, but he always held out a hope that they would disappear once the triumph of the revolution was finalized. Such was not the case, however. At one point his doubts were confirmed. For example, he knew and claims now that the Costa Rican Government of Rodrigo Carazo Odio ceded a strip 5 kilometers wide to the Sandinist Front along the Nicaraguan border so that those forces could operate there. For that reason most Sandinist military schools operated in Costa Rican territory, in the La Cruz region as well as that of San Carlos. He was not there because he did not belong to the Sandinist Front, but to the Carlos Fonseca Amador Northern Front.

"That is," he concluded, "we were mere babes in the woods."

[Question] Who commanded that Front?

[Answer] There were two commanders. One was "Ruben" (Fabian Ruiz), who is now leading the operation in El Salvador; the other was Lenin Serna. Both are assigned to International Operations. It is really they who attract the most people, because they are experts in proselytizing among the peasant masses. They also have more military experience than anyone, because they are professional guerrillas. "Ruben" was trained in Arab nations, and Lenin in Russia and Cuba.

"It is certain," he indicated, "that Fabian Ruiz and Lenin Serna are in command of the two open fronts that will invade El Salvador. One front is supplied from the Golfo Fonseca by barges which bring arms and supplies under the guise of fishing expeditions; they go up the Zirama River from Playitas Beach, very close to Puerto La Union, 75 kilometers away along the coast. This front is led by Ruiz. The other front operates through Honduras and is commanded by Lenin Serna. Its objective is to attack El Salvador from the east. If you analyze carefully the situation in that country, you will see that the armed conflicts always happen in the north, for the purpose of

distracting the Salvadoran Armed Forces so that the guerrilla contingents can operate freely in transporting arms, medicines and provisions, which are stored at drop-off points located in Salvadoran territory.

The weapons and ammunition are taken to the Golfo Fonseca in trucks (moving vans) with false bottoms and partitions. He explains that the rifles used in El Salvador are from Venezuela, but are not sent from here now. They are part of an arms shipment the Nicaraguan guerrillas received when they were fighting Somoza.

"I participated," he points out, "when we went to transport those weapons from the air base at Carrizales to the La Cruz fortress in Costa Rican territory along the Nicaraguan border."

He explains that the guerrilla groups of El Salvador this September will launch an offensive in order to take cities, especially in the north. There the groups FAL [Liberation Armed Forces] and LP-28 will be fighting, supported by the International Column which operates out of Nicaragua, in order to allow the Salvadoran army operatives to concentrate themselves and to free the southern region so as to speed up the shipment of arms.

"I would like to publicly announce, through this magazine BOHEMIA, that the next victim to be immolated, who will become the Pedro Joaquin Chamorro of El Salvador, will be the Christian Democratic leader Napoleon Duarte. Just as the Sandinist Front confronted interests within the government of the dictator Somoza and a group of his ministers who wanted to win points with him by ordering the death of Chamorro, in the same manner they will proceed to have Duarte liquidated, and to use his name as a catchword to incite the masses."

He said many more things, for example, that Eden Pastora, the famous Commander Zero who on 22 August 1978 took the National Palace of Managua and retained more than 1,500 people as hostages, will end up being eliminated by Tomas Borge. The other statements were recorded, but do not appear here for lack of space.

8926
CSO: 3010

DEAN OF NEW FACULTY DISCUSSES UNAN'S REVOLUTIONARY ROLE

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 6 Sep 80 p 4

[Interview with Silvia Villagra Gutierrez, dean of the School of Education Sciences of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua (UNAN); date and place not given]

[Text] The present dean, Silvia Villagra Gutierrez, regards the establishment of the new School of Education Sciences (formerly it was a School of Humanities) as a revolutionary answer to our people's old education problem.

In Silvia's opinion, it must be realized, first of all, why and for what purpose a revolution is made, before understanding fully the solutions given to the training of teachers in the university.

This is especially to the point with the new orientation of higher education toward the academic year, regarded by many as the revolutionary innovation of 1980 in the university.

An innovation precisely because it has been decided to abandon the credit system to return to the complete year of studies innovated pedagogically, oriented toward the revolution and more in accordance with the graduation of professional people at the rate required by our society for its development.

Nevertheless, the curriculum change has been carried out on scientific methodological principles and a transition pensum has already been prepared for students under the old plan, so that they may graduate without difficulties.

"With regard to the School of Education Sciences, we intend to increase registration of students to 2,000 this year and, starting next year, to 1,000 a year. We have

500 scholarships ready and we are going to increase them progressively every academic year," Silvia Villagra stated in an interview conducted by EL NUEVO DIARIO. We are publishing her concepts below, because we believe that they are very interesting to the people of Nicaragua and especially to the several thousand professors and students returning to the university after carrying out heroically the hard tasks of the great national literacy crusade.

[Question] To what extent has the university responded to the present revolutionary situation?

[Answer] In the first place, the complete incorporation of the university in the present revolutionary process finds expression in the thousands of young students participating in the national literacy crusade, the number of teachers and workers participating in the militia exercises and in all the tasks being performed by means of which we want to eradicate the old emphasis and methods of university education, but, above all, in my opinion, it finds expression in the importance being given to training specialists in agricultural-livestock careers, health careers and teacher training. These are the three priority items at this time and they are logically the solution to grave problems of our society.

But I might especially talk to you about the sphere of teacher training, because that is the task assigned to me.

[Question] Of course! How is the matter viewed in your sphere?

[Answer] In my opinion, the most important item finds expression in the establishment of the School [of Education Sciences], because it is a revolutionary answer to our society's problem.

Everyone knows that only 68 percent of the elementary-school-age population is enrolled in elementary schools and that the figure has never exceeded 30 percent on the secondary school level. Very well, the revolution must solve this problem. That explains the efforts made by the Ministry of Education and the intentions to expand and improve the training of elementary school teachers. It is up to the UNAN [National Autonomous University of Nicaragua] to meet the need for more and better teachers for intermediate education and the new School [of Education Sciences] is being established for this purpose.

[Question] What are the objectives of the new School?

[Answer] We -- and when I say we I am referring to the entire teaching collective of the center, consisting of professors, students, workers and administrative personnel -- we have proposed to train teachers for intermediate education with a solid scientific-education training and a high degree of political and social awareness, to help in qualifying administrative personnel in the whole national education system, to lay the

groundwork for scientific research, to support the Ministry of Education in its policy of professional refresher taining and to cultivate, promote and disseminate research in education and solutions to our teaching problems.

Of course, thorough, hard work of curriculum change has been necessary for that purpose.

[Question] Of what do those changes consist?

[Answer] During the whole period in which most of our students have been engaged in literacy work, curriculum change committees were set up. The old pensums were changed into new study plans, in accordance with the university development plan for this year. The credit system was replaced by a linear system in which the courses for the student to take are determined. In this way the grave problem of university planning was solved, because, under the former system, the university never was able to plan what graduates and what enrollment it would have each year. Thus, we can now tell the country how many specialists we are going graduate each year, in addition to having gained much with regard to the possibilities for a complete education of young persons, because they all must follow what has been programed. A change was also made in programs. They were updated in content. Emphasis was modernized and a bibliographical plan was drawn up that is to meet the needs of the students. We are accomplishing all this on the basis of the profile of the graduate, for which education administrators, professors, students and graduates were consulted on what our graduate should be like.

Thus, we believe that we are ready to receive the thousands of secondary school graduates who are all these young persons who have devoted themselves to literacy work, and for whom it was necessary to work seriously, because we believe that with what we had before we could not receive them. The shock that this large mass of conscientious young persons would receive would have been very great. Of course, this reform is not over. There are only the basic changes that will make it possible to carry out, in the 5-year period from 1980 to 1985, a reform so that our education will be in keeping with the present times. The curriculum change has been accomplished on scientific methodological principles.

This is the beginning of the work! It is not free from difficulties. For example, we had to discuss with teachers in the preschool specialty the fact that training of these technicians should be turned over to the normal schools, inasmuch as at that level we would not meet the needs in that sphere for many years. But the teachers collective, who are very capable comrades and fond of their career, agreed, although it meant that they were affected to some extent. They understood the solution proposed to them, but they understood it because the understood the revolution, because, in order to understand the solutions that have been provided concerning teacher training, the why and for what purpose a revolution is made must be understood first. When that is understood, it is easy to understand why mathematics has to be modernized, why physics has to change its emphasis, why teacher training has to be revolutionized, and so on.

[Question] And with all these changes, what will happen to the old students?

[Answer] Most of our students are engaged in literacy work. When they return, they will be offered a special liquidation pensum, designed especially for the different variants that each one may present, for the purpose of having them graduate as soon as possible, without difficulties and in an updated manner.

[Question] Will it be advantageous, then?

[Answer] We hope so. Right now, each case will be handled individually and all the help within our reach will be provided to the student, but he must realize that he cannot continue to study in the arbitrary way in which he had been studying, but rather in an organized, supervised manner. We cannot tell the country that so-and-so needs 7 years to graduate and that someone else needs 10 years. What we shall do is tell the student what he has passed, what it recognized as having taken because of his participation in the crusade and the minimum and maximum time that he has to pass what remains, including tutoring for a course, if necessary.

[Question] You propose to train more and better teachers, but how will you solve the needs for your own School?

[Answer] I can tell you, in this connection, that we have a small group of specialists on our various subjects, but they are technicians who like the work that they are doing and they are ready to work as hard as necessary. This same activity that we are concluding, which was a curriculum change, required many of them to sacrifice their nights and their weekends, but they did it gladly. This is the basic force that we have, but we know that it is insufficient and, therefore, we are developing the student assistant movement consisting in the selection of the best students in the higher years to work as teachers in the first years. This is a revolutionary solution to a problem. What else would be advisable? For us to say, for example: we cannot train more than 100 teachers a year, because we do not have qualified human resources. This would be a nonrevolutionary answer to the question. Solutions must be sought, but thinking always about the newest, the most revolutionary solutions.

[Question] Will teachers have an opportunity to improve?

[Answer] Of course. Right now, we are putting in final shape a teaching course for higher education. We have scheduled other postgraduate courses, and we are working on a plan for a degree in education for those student assistants and graduates who want to work for the master's degree in this field. But now we are working on the project.

[Question] What enrollment do you expect to have this year?

[Answer] We expect to have 3,000 in the transtion plans and we intend to increase registration of new students to 2,359 and, starting next year, 1,000 a year. Logically, these figures include the regional centers of Esteli and Puerto Cabezas, where we shall open up several of our specialties.

[Question] In general, what aids will the students have?

[Answer] We are working in that direction. We want to raise the indices of school retention and promotion. Our efficiency in the last few years has never been greater than 10 percent. That is to say that of every 100 who entered only 10 graduated. This must change. The country needs university graduates and our School and higher education in general are taking steps to accomplish that. We can tell you, for example, that education advancement for teachers will be a help in this connection, as will be the textbooks that we have to give the sutdents, organizational measures and material resources in connection with this problem.

There are 500 scholarships that we shall award this year between the regional centers of Esteli, Puerto Cabezas and Managua. We intend to increase them every academic year.

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PETROLEUM INDUSTRY TO HIRE MORE PROFESSIONALS

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 9 Sep 80 p C-2

[Article by Eduardo Isea Borjas]

[Text] Punto Fijo, 8 Sep--PDVSA [Venezuelan Petroleum Inc] will hire around 3,000 professionals with university degrees over the next 5 years, according to a study on the evolution of the work force in that sector published by the INAPET [Petroleum and Petrochemical Training Institute] in a booklet titled "Human Resource Requirements in the Petroleum Sector." This study, compiled by PDVSA and its subsidiaries, was presented at a round table on the "Development of Human Resources" in the oil sector, held in Caraballeda in December 1979 under the sponsorship of PDVSA and the Ministry of Energy and Mines. The study indicates that of the 3,174 new university graduate professionals to be hired by the oil industry during the period 1980-1984, 70 percent (2,233) will be engineering and allied specialty graduates, and 30 percent (941) university graduates in other fields. The analysis finds that the total number of employees in the industry as a whole will be 43,000 in 1984, representing an increase of 11,000 workers as compared with 1979. It explains that the new personnel will be needed to develop the industry's expansion programs in the areas of exploration, production, changes in refining patterns, and domestic and international marketing. It will also be necessary to train replacements for personnel that resigns, retires or passes away. This figure of 43,000 workers, the study adds, represents 94 percent of the total number of workers in the industry in 1957 (45,600), the year in which the industry had the largest number of workers. In addition to the composition of the 1980-1984 work force, this monograph by PDVSA and its subsidiaries contains ample references to personnel planning in the industry, recruiting policy and methods, and experience and innovations in organizational development. PEQUIVEN [Petrochemical Company of Venezuela] and INTEVEP [Venezuelan Institute of Petroleum Technology] are also the objects of a similar study in this work, in which the personnel development plans and policies of those enterprises are backed by statistics. "Human Resource Requirements in the Petroleum Sector" is a new contribution to the study of factors related to the work force in our main industry, and is a source of information on the efforts being deployed to develop the human resources of our petroleum and petrochemical industries.

9399
CSO: 3010

PDVSA SEARCHES FOR LIGHT OIL IN ORINOCO REGION

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 9 Sep 80 Sec 2 p 1

[Article by C. R. Chavez]

[Text] For the first time in Venezuela, according to a press release yesterday by PDVSA [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc] indicating that a major effort has been planned to determine the probable extent and volume of hydrocarbons likely to be found in the country's oldest geological formations underlying the tar sands of the Orinoco Belt, systematic exploration, by way of surveys and drillings, will be carried out in the Paleozoic basin situated toward the western half of the Orinoco Tar Belt.

Only the Archeozoic rocks--PDVSA adds--situated south of the Orinoco, in the Guyana shield (Roraima and Imataca formations), and some igneous and metamorphic emplacements in the Venezuelan cordilleras that date back some 3 billion years and may be counted among the planet's oldest formations, exceed those of the Paleozoic in age.

"In the Paleozoic," according to the PDVSA release, "there are geological periods that began 600 million years ago and sediments that were deposited over a period of 350 million years but that could subsequently have partially disappeared as a result of tectonic movements and intensive erosion processes. It is known, however, that not all of the rocks corresponding to this long era are present in the Venezuelan subsurface, owing as much to prehistoric geographical reasons that impeded normal and continuous sedimentation in our ancestral territory, as to posterior events related to movements of the earth's crust and to diluvial erosive processes that transfigured or eliminated many of the Paleozoic strata.

"Then"--PDVSA's technical report continues--"the Mesozoic followed, the last stages of which are characterized by the Cretaceous limestones, which originated some 100 million years ago, accumulated over a period of 50 million years, were subsequently buried and are now found at a depth of some 5,000 meters below Lake Maracaibo, for example. These are the horizons being explored intensively today by PDVSA's subsidiaries in search of

new light and medium crude reserves. Rocks of the Cretaceous--but containing heavy and extraheavy crudes--are also found at lesser depths within the confines of the Orinoco Tar Belt."

This major objective of current explorational activities will be supplemented soon by a search for hydrocarbons in rocks older than the Cretaceous, but in regions of Venezuela where they are more easily reached by drilling rigs, like the states of Guarico and Apure.

Exploration of the Paleozoic in the planned and systematic manner that has been set up will be concentrated in the state of Guarico initially, on the basis that the formations there are the closest to the surface; that is, beginning at depths of 1,000 meters or more. The Paleozoic was explored somewhat haphazardly during the time of the concessionary companies, which stopped work whenever they considered they had reached sterile rock, the igneo-metamorphic substratum, or unviable shows of oil. During that time, the existence of Paleozoic rocks was discovered in the subsurface of Venezuela's Cordillera Oriental region, but the presence in them of hydrocarbons of sufficient commercial interest, or in sufficient quantities, to justify exploring at greater depths and higher costs was ruled out. Today, it is known that the Paleozoic contains appreciable quantities of hydrocarbons and especially gas, in the United States, in North Africa, Europe, Western Siberia and the Middle East.

At the 26th International Geological Congress held recently in Paris it was brought out that Paleozoic deposits contain close to 30 percent of the world gas reserves and 15 percent of the world oil reserves. The figures for the Mezozoic are 44 percent and 54 percent, and for the Tertiary 27 percent and 32 percent, respectively.

This information with all its corresponding didactic details was supplied by the coordinator for the Orinoco Tar Belt, Carlos Borregales, and confirmed by the coordinator for exploration, Wolfgang Alex Lorenz, both of PDVSA.

Borregales reported it in the course of a conference held in the auditorium of the Maturin College of Physicians during the 5th Petroleum Forum for Journalists, organized jointly by PDVSA and the Monagas section of the National Press Association.

During that conference, Borregales stated that the wells drilled to date in the Orinoco Belt, in the more recent sediments up to the Cretaceous, have yielded a production that ranges between 50 and 700 barrels of crude a day depending upon the characteristics of each deposit and by means of primary extraction methods, which has shown promisingly that oil can be produced by conventional methods and techniques in the Orinoco Belt.

The evaluation carried out to date in the Orinoco Belt has enabled PDVSA technicians to estimate the existence of around 1 trillion barrels or more of oil in post-Paleozoic sediments. Borregales says that up to about 5 percent of this volume could be extracted currently using primary methods. This recovery index could be increased to 8 percent using alternated steam injection, and to 15 percent using continuous steam injection or in situ combustion. Should compaction prove to be an effective production means, this recovery figure could reach 25 percent.

This means--says Borregales--that, taking an average based on all the foregoing production alternatives, all of which are perfectly feasible under current technology, our mean recovery figure can be put at around 15 percent, giving us a potential reserve of 150 billion barrels of oil, or eight times our currently-known Venezuelan proved reserves and slightly more than the proved reserves of the largest OPEC producer, which is Saudi Arabia.

To date, 240 wells have been drilled in the Orinoco Belt, 125 of which alone have been drilled since the nationalization of the industry with 92 percent success--only 10 of them having turned out unproductive--and all of which are in more recent formations than the Paleozoic. The evaluation of the Belt is scheduled to be completed in 1983, although that of the Paleozoic will take more time.

9399
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

NEW MENEVEN GAS PLANTS--With the construction of the El Toco and Sata Rosa II gas plants in the state of Anzoategui, MENEVEN will be able to produce 155 million cubic feet more of gas daily. The PETROVEN [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc.] subsidiary has revealed that the El Toco plant will be equipped with three reciprocating compressors, 2,600 horsepower each, whose total processing capacity will be 75 million cubic feet of gas daily. The Santa Rosa II plant will have three 4,500 horsepower compressors and will be able to handle a total of 80 million cubic feet of gas daily. Both plants are a part of the Aragua Norte project in its second phase, which also includes dehydration systems installed in the El Toco and Santa Rosa areas and the San Joaquin metering station. According to information supplied by MENEVEN, the El Toco gas plant will be operational by the second half of 1981, and the Santa Rosa II plant will go into operation in the first quarter of 1982. The 155 million additional cubic feet produced by these two plants will be turned over to CORPOVEN for industrial and household uses. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 5 Sep 80 Sec 1 p 13] 9399

NEW HEAVY OIL REFINERY--Maturin, 3 Sep--A heavy oil refinery will be installed in the Sotillo District circumscription in the state of Monagas, according to an announcement made by Dr Pablo Morillo Robles, governor of the state, who indicated that "it was definitively laid down during a meeting with the minister of mines that the plant will be installed on the outskirts of the Uverito plantations in the Sotillo District." He stated that he has also understood that the Maturin Industrial Zone (ZIMCA) gas pipeline will be completed.
[Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 4 Sep 80 Sec 2 p 28] 9399

PORT GUARAGUAO OIL SHIPMENTS--Lagunillas, 30 Aug (Special)--MENEVEN has shipped 70 million barrels of oil and refinery products through the port of Guaraguao, state of Anzoategui, so far this year to domestic and international markets. This figure was released by a spokesman for that enterprise, a subsidiary of PETROVEN [Venezuelan Petroleum, inc], who also indicated that it represented an average of 335,500 barrels a day through this port which is considered to be the most completely equipped in Latin

America, as well as being of fundamental importance to the national oil industry and vital to the exploitation of the Orinoco Tar Belt. The Guaraguao terminal--the spokesman said--has a maximum storage capacity of 4.5 million barrels of crude and 3.5 million barrels of refined products. Its six docks can accommodate the simultaneous loading of an equal number of tankers having a deadweight displacement of 45,000 to 110,000 tons and a draught of up to 55 feet. MENEVEN is currently enlarging dock number 4, to permit, when work is completed, a substantial savings in tanker loading time and a notable increase in its capacity for handling deep-draught vessels. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 31 Aug 80 p D-20] 9399

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Latin America Report

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14 October 1980

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No. 2200

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PRESENCE OF FRG'S SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY GROWING IN LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by Roberto Mardaraz: "The Social Democratic Party Seeks Consensus of the Strong Parties in Latin America"]

[Text] If we observe the establishment of the political forces in certain key areas of South America, we shall notice the proliferation of a phenomenon which, although not recent, is having a marked influence at present. We are referring to the extraordinary presence of European Social Democracy in the political spectra on this side of the continent.

In Venezuela, the Social Christians comprise the government, while the Democratic Socialists are the opposition, constituting a political entity which encompasses the country. For a few years at least, whatever be the changes which take place in the oil-producing nation, one of the two movements related to European Social Democracy will control the destiny of this territory, a genuine continental subpower.

In Brazil, the followers of Lionel Brizola's Labor Party have overt ties with the German Social Democratic labor confederation. This does not appear to preclude the possibility of Brazilian affiliation with the international entity that has its headquarters in the FRG, because there are friendly contacts with other party forces, ranging from the labor-oriented left wing to some moderate centrist sectors. For the present, we can be certain that the Social Democrats will be one of the protagonists in Brazil's future.

In Chile, the different options attempted by the government have not brought results among civilians that would lead to a natural succession to the military process. There is every indication that the latter will continue until its potential is exhausted. And, at present, the time may have come for the Social Christians, who have a competent spokesman in the Christian Democratic Party, to appear as the only possible alternative to the regime when the opening becomes an inevitable occurrence.

In Peru, the party currently in power is having a honeymoon with European Social Democracy, and its government is attempting to distinguish itself clearly from other types of power reflected in the area.

In Argentina, two forces that are fundamental from a quantitative standpoint (Peronism and Radicalism) have been unwilling to become affiliated with international entities, something that has left Social Democracy without powerful spokesmen. However, there is every indication that the future years of return to political activity and the resumption of the complete operation of institutions will witness intentions that are already under way: The European Social Democrats appear pleased to note the formation of one or two powerful national movements which would initiate for our country an international affiliation on the part of one or more political organizations.

This itinerary of the Social Democratic presence of South America does not end here, but with the references that have been made, one would have reason to admit that Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina, Peru and Chile, of themselves, may be a backbone for the subcontinent.

What is the significance of the advent of this new political phenomenon in a sector which (with but few exceptions) is familiar only with the international experience of the Marxist and leftist parties, or the outright influence of the powerful force of the imperialist countries?

First of all, it means that the ways of readjusting the international features of policy will be changing. In a part of the globe that has been strongly influenced by variants of the "big stick" and "good neighbor," the reality of the subtle balances sustaining the great Western power, the United States, does not allow it to decide at will on the destiny of nations, not even the smallest and weakest ones.

Moral Influence

With the policy of the club and the storming of the Marines bringing restoration abandoned because of the historical diminishment of the North American role, the United States has in recent years attempted to devise a moral influence, as in the widely publicized case of human rights. But this has not created a valid alternative that would be useful at the present time. The United States has not succeeded in adapting its imperialist influence to less crude and devastating types of relations than those of the past, but at the same time more effective ones than that attempted by President Carter.

Thus, between intervention and the club, and plaintive advice, there is an area of action which appears to tempt the international Social Democrats: democratic governments backed by strong parties or movements, and temporary coincidence with South American national interests, as opposed to the traditional North American exercise of spheres of influence.

The explanation for these facts is related to the overall progress that has taken place in the FRG, associated with these data and their corresponding inferences: a. economic expansion; b. exporting of its political methods; c. exporting of a new economic relationship with South America; d. creation of an alternative as independent as possible from the two superpowers, the U.S. and USSR.

The German economy is experiencing a flourishing period, particularly if we compare its status with the crisis besetting the majority of capitalist countries (see inset).

The projection of its economy into areas that have not been intensively exploited (such as South America) is merely a result of what has been noted.

The exporting of its political methods is related directly to the types of relationship between powers which must be created between Europe and South America, the possible effect on similar and friendly political forces and governments, and even the creation of a new socioeconomic dimension for each country in this part of the world, which would make possible the acceptance of its markets, and the assimilation of its technology, and would have areas in common for the understanding that flourishes in cultural proximity.

And, most particularly, it is related to its firm position in the center of Europe, retaining a high degree of maneuvering power in dealings with the United States and the Soviet Union, and devising a reasonably independent policy that does not depend on the interrelationship between the superpowers.

'The Interest of the Individual'

Six years ago, Raymond Aron commented in L'EXPRESS: "I really think that Europeans are as dissatisfied when there is a great deal of tension as they are when there is too much agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union. This is not so surprising: The secondary ally of a great power feels deprived of freedom of action and efficacy when the tension is such that it is forced to take refuge under the wing of its protector. But it also feels deprived of that freedom and efficacy when the tension disappears to the point where its protector can deal with the adversary without seeking the opinion of the secondary ally. I would call this a classic Machiavellian analysis."

This is the situation which Europe, through its visible mentor, the FRG, is trying to reverse. And it appears to be taking big steps in that direction, aided by the international situation, the oil crisis and the appearance of related phenomena such as China, Poland, the Third World, Cuba and certain Latin American countries, which have weakened the superpowers' operational opportunities.

To prove this, we have the recent example of the "Venice summit," which in the opinion of nearly all analysis seemed like "a mission to rescue Carter and the United States rather than a conversation by a superpower with its allies."

In conjunction with these global trends now confirmed by objective data, there has been added, for reasons which are different but similar with respect to instrument, Pope John Paul II, as a prestigious factor advocating the need for European openness toward Latin America.

Quite recently, upon receiving a delegation of 120 officials from the Organization of American States (OAS) and the European Economic Community (EEC), gathered in Rome to hold a series of meetings on European cooperation in Latin America, he spoke in favor of such cooperation, stressing the progress that it could mean for the backward sectors of the Latin American economies, a beneficial integration which would have as its focal point "the interest of the individual, and the criterion of the individual."

From now on, in order to understand the South American reality, we shall have to carefully monitor the movements of the Social Democrats on the continent. That presence, which is demanding an unprecedented role, may be the explanation for many of the changes aimed at a new type of political relationship, and an actual bipolarity in the orientation of Western affairs for this part of the world.

Brilliant Leaders and a Heavy Flow of Hard Currency Are Its Launching Pad

Any exporting of ideologies or political systems has as its counterpart a socioeconomic aspect which is tailored to fit the dimensions of the ideas.

But, in addition, any exporting of this type must be backed by an economic strength that will make it possible to devise a plan with concrete features, and that will change local situations, set up the propaganda apparatus and nurture the superstructure of the combined interests.

In the non-Marxist world, the FRG seems to have assumed a privileged status in that regard, with a launching platform that has an efficient political apparatus, brilliant leaders and a heavy flow of hard currency, to make the task possible.

The German stability seems indisputable: Despite the increased prices of crude, the FRG displays, like a "rara avis," a large surplus in its trading of goods, a remarkable situation if we note that other powers, such as the United States, Japan, France and Great Britain, show sizable deficits in the same respect.

Moreover, the size of the investment earmarked for hydrocarbons has not caused a major imbalance in the priorities for imports, in contrast to the forced readjustment that other powerful countries have had to make in the area of their purchases abroad, deleting many items on behalf of the increasingly larger space occupied by the amount of dollars allocated for oil.

The FRG's inflation rate is approximately half that of France, and a third that of Italy. While consumer prices have climbed nearly 15 percent in the United States, the Germans, still not satisfied with their results, can offer a more reassuring rate of increase: only 6 percent.

The efforts of the German Social Democrats to intensify their points of contact with South America are, generally speaking, comprised of the movement

that occurred in 1977, with the establishment of the so-called North-South Commission, a result of a study made by 19 prominent personages who worked for over 2 years preparing a document in which they suggested that the industrialized countries of the Northern Hemisphere change their treatment of the poor countries in the Southern Hemisphere completely.

What is also termed the "Brandt report" proposes, in 360 concise pages, a massive increase in the government assistance (1 percent of their gross national product) to the growing countries, an international agreement that would insure an energy supply, a program to supply food to the needy countries, the liberation of international trade and a kind of tax benefiting the Third World nations, which would be levied primarily on the sale of weaponry.

The Brandt Report

The director of this movement, leader of the German Social Democratic Party (SDP) which is currently in power, answers to the name of Ernst Karl Frahm, although he is known worldwide as Billy Brandt, a change required during the period in which he was a refugee in Norway, hunted by the Nazis because of his membership in the German Socialist Party. The German with the greatest political influence at present asserts the European identity over the interests of the superpowers, and takes note of the signs of relative independence on both sides of the line separating the West from the Marxist countries: "What must now be cited as fortunately real is the European Economic Community, and also the fact that, in 1980, for the first time since World War II, East and West European countries are showing a deep concern for preventing the continent from becoming a critical area. This applies to both Paris and Warsaw, to Bonn and East Berlin, and to Rome or Budapest."

The message in the Brandt report and the conclusions of the North-South Commission are the first substantial expressions of dissemination on which the German Social Democrats have been working in South America.

During May of this year, a meeting was held in Colombia to analyze the "Brandt report," evoking the presence of many prominent personages from Latin America and Europe. A few days ago, the event was repeated in Brazil, in the locality of Canela, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The purpose of these seminars is to achieve valuable contacts, to become fully familiar with the local situations, to make alliances and to examine the prospects mutually with Latin American friends.

Another incident, which has not been widely publicized up until now, indicates continuity in the offensive: In October, a delegation from the German Social Democratic Party will visit South America, and the agendas for the first point of contact, Brazil, are being prepared right now. Rapid correspondence, hard-working embassies, and mutual friends in party leadership or among the waiting public are devoting much of their time to an evaluation of the South American reality through Social Democratic affiliation.

2909
CSO: 3010

U.S. POSITION ON BOLIVIAN DRUG ISSUE CRITICIZED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Charges Without Official Corroboration"]

[Text] The attitude of the United States toward the de facto government installed in Bolivia has developed some twists which make the explanation of its original political motivation unsatisfactory.

It is very understandable that the Carter government, embarked upon an indiscriminate crusade for democracy, should nurture the hope of achieving a significant landmark in Bolivia in the reestablishment of institutions in South America. In reality, the Bolivian landmark should be chronologically the first, prior to those in Ecuador and Peru, but the vicissitudes in the process have postponed it since the frustrated elections in 1978. Not only did the elections go uncompleted by the successive convocations in 1979 and 1980, but there was not even any continuity of line in the development toward full institutional government, because the coups d'etat involving Pereda and Padilla, in 1978, and Natusch Busch in 1979, intervened, with advances and reverses along the path in each case.

Carter's intention did not falter in the face of the contrasts. He accepted Pereda when he indicated readiness to resume the electoral path, and Padilla, when a prompt program was imposed upon him. He was willing to wait for the intermediary solution of the Guevara Arze interim government. He was adamant about the inconsistency of Natusch and was willing to invest hope again in the outcome of Mrs Gueiler's second interim government.

As a result, it was not surprising that he adopted an extreme position in the Garcia Meza coup emergency, which served to end the process at a time inconvenient for Carter because of his own electoral campaign. Bolivia could not overnight become yet another defeat on his burdened shoulders.

However, it is necessary to attribute the unsuitability of Carter proselytizing campaign to the foolish importance some sectors in his administration have attributed to the heart of the Bolivian problem.

The reports about the drug traffic, situated on the vague line between the official and the unofficial, constitute a sector as confused as the problem itself, which has precedents inauspicious for its political projection, as has been seen in other cases.

Also a reasonable concern for safeguarding the policy of urging democracy and human rights requires a precise and careful orientation which cannot be supported by charges hurled without official corroboration, inspired by deliberately confused reporting in an effort to provoke other conflicts of an international nature outside Bolivia, instead of dealing with them by means of timely correction within the Carter government administration itself.

5157
CSO: 3010

UN DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ON PUERTO RICO RIDICULED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 27 Aug 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Political Shamelessness of the Dictatorships"]

[Text] Absurdity, from the logical point of view, and shamelessness, from the moral point of view, seem to have taken over in international bodies in recent years, without the reactions which would have been expected from the community of free nations. The resolutions being approved and the statements being formulated in these bodies are so openly in contradiction with common sense and realism on the part of the governments which sign them that only a profound and extensive ethical-political anesthesia can explain or allow them.

In recent days, the so-called "decolonization committee" of the United Nations has approved a resolution in which "the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence is confirmed." It "urges the government of the United States to take all the steps necessary for the full transfer of power to the people of Puerto Rico" and "condemns the persecution and repressive measures to which the organizations and individuals struggling for the self-determination and independence of Puerto Rico are being subjected."

Now then, all the individuals--and there are a very large number throughout the world--who have had an opportunity to visit Puerto Rico in the course of the past 30 years, at least, have seen for themselves--and there is no way of changing this reality--that on this island, those who want to set forth their ideas in opposition to the present political status of affiliation with the United States can freely do so. It is possible to purchase newspapers, magazines and books there advocating this position, and to hear on the radio and television ardent defenders of this "self-determination and independence" which the United Nations recommends. This has been true, in fact, for many decades. But the fact is also that other individuals, other political groups, other publications and other speakers on radio and television put forth different ideas, and it happens that throughout these many years, the popular elections--and no journalist or committee or individual whatsoever needs to ask permission of anyone in

order to observe and study them--have invariably yielded results favorable to the present status.

Moreover, Puerto Ricans of any age, sex or status can leave and return to the island in full freedom. Large numbers of them settle voluntarily in the United States, where, despite the numerous difficulties which the mass communications media make a point of publicizing widely, they prefer to live and remain. They can also return, temporarily or permanently, retain or sell what is theirs, maintain family ties--in a word, they are fully citizens of a country and they have voted--not once but many times--to reiterate that they do not want to lose that privilege. And who has put forth this recommendation? As was to be expected, one of the countries sponsoring the recommendation is Cuba, and the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Iran, among others, totaling 12, have voted for it enthusiastically. It is plainly unacceptable for these countries to propose and approve a statement in which they shamelessly demand, as we said in the beginning, precisely what they have brutally denied their own peoples for decades now.

While the Cubans run every possible risk in order to escape from their island, from which an absolute dictatorship prohibits their emigration, allowing this in some cases at a price of total and irreversible loss of their assets, their family relationships and ties; while Soviet citizens go into exile elsewhere in the world if only they have the opportunity; while the Berlin wall remains as a tremendous symbol of the drama of the peoples who have remained prisoners on the other side of the iron curtain; while in Iran there are again public floggings and stoning and hanging of men and women for shortcomings in their private moral character, these same nations "recommend" and "urge" other countries to give freedom, self-determination and independence to the inhabitants of an island who can leave and reenter their land, who can hear all ideological positions, who vote freely and in the final analysis choose to live where they want . . . and many of them choose precisely the United States.

It is not our intention to praise or condemn the present political status of Puerto Rico in this commentary. However, there is a need to point out the moral indignation caused by such recommendations, which the free peoples seem incapable of expressing in the international bodies.

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CSO: 3010

PRINCIPLE OF RECIPROCITY VIEWED AS KEY TO PARKINSON'S VISIT

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Argentine-British Trade"]

[Text] The intention of the present British Government to promote trade relations between that country and ours is visible. The visits paid last year and this by various missions specializing in economic matters is a concrete indication of this, underlined a few days ago by Secretary of State for Trade Cecil Parkinson of the United Kingdom.

Without a doubt, this decision plays a role in the outline of a British policy designed to recover and strengthen its export markets in Latin America. The fact that this problem is closely linked with the interference of European Economic Community criteria for the farm crop and livestock breeding production orbit should not be overlooked. These decisions affect Argentina and Latin America generally unfavorably, by limiting regional exports both to the United Kingdom and to other member nations of the community.

Where Argentine economic policy as it has been viewed since 24 March 1976 is concerned specifically, the visitor mentioned deemed it a very favorable factor for the increase of the volume of operations, their diversification and value. The statement defining international trade--not aid or credit--as "the greatest source of wealth and the most vigorous catalyst for economic development" agrees with what we have been setting forth as our views in these editorial columns.

Secretary Parkinson also spoke in Cordoba. What he said appeared to be an apology for his country, when he spoke of the neglect by the United Kingdom of its Latin American markets, Argentina among them, in the past 30 years. It is to be hoped that the announced visit next September by Great Britain's minister of agriculture, Peter Walker, will be reflected in a concrete upsurge in Argentine exports in this sector to the United Kingdom and the entire Community.

Mr Parkinson was categorical in his views about the erroneous agrarian policy of the EEC, which has had such disadvantageous effects on our shipments to Great Britain and the other European countries, and it would be wrong to sidestep it.

Without a doubt, it would be best if the reestablishment of links with the United Kingdom in the trade sector were not limited exclusively to the invisible exports of that nation or the purchases of British products made by Argentina. Instead, it is to be hoped that there will be more purchases and investments so that the advantages will be mutual, facilitating the creation by London of new jobs and new production sources served by technology which welcomes foreign contributions when they come in transfers consistent with the legitimate national interests.

The volume of trade between the United Kingdom and Argentina, according to the official figures of that nation, borne out by other approximate figures provided by the authorities in our country, came to 153,191,000 pounds for sales to Great Britain in 1978, with a drop in that volume to 145,064,000 in 1979. The reverse occurred with regard to Argentine purchases from the United Kingdom. The total was 113,826,000 pounds in 1978 and 128,278,000 in 1979. In any case, these figures, converted into dollars--the traditional currency for foreign trade calculations--need to be more than doubled. The balance then is favorable to Argentina by about 20 percent, a substantial margin for a relationship shown by all the evidence to be truly and firmly bilateral.

It is to be expected, as a result, that trade between the two countries will reach the levels consistent with a long, fertile and traditional friendship. This is the foreseeable result of the visits paid by the British missions which have been warmly welcomed by Argentines both in the public and private sector.

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CSO: 3010

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES SHOW 5.2 PERCENT INCREASE

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 15

[Text] In the first 7 months of this year, oil production was up 5.2 percent in comparison to the same period last year, natural gas injection at gas pipeline heads was up 9 percent, and electricity generated increased 11.4 percent. On the other hand, a 37.5-percent decline in coal extraction was seen in this period.

The volume of oil imports, for their part, were up 38.9 percent and required the expenditure of 91.7 percent more foreign exchange than in the comparable period in 1979.

Oil

Cumulative oil production for the first 7 months of this year came to 16.5 million cubic meters, while last month 2.3 million cubic meters were produced. The latter figure shows an increase of 4.2 percent over the figure for the same month last year.

Oil imports totaled a volume of 1.474 million cubic meters in the first 7 months of the year, requiring an expenditure of $303,339,000, or $145,135,700 more than in the same period in 1979.

Gas and Coal

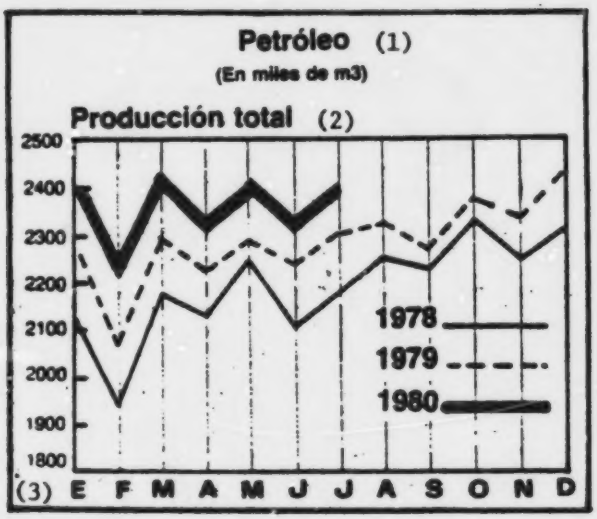
Natural gas injection at gas pipeline heads totaled 5,664,600,000 cubic meters during this period, while in July an 8.2-percent increase over the same month the preceding year was seen in injection. The total injected was 974.1 million cubic meters.

Production of commercial coal showed a decline of 156,800 tons from the figure for last year during this period. A total of 261,800 tons was produced. Production in July totaled 31,300 tons, showing a 55.5-percent drop in comparison to the same month the preceding year.

Electricity

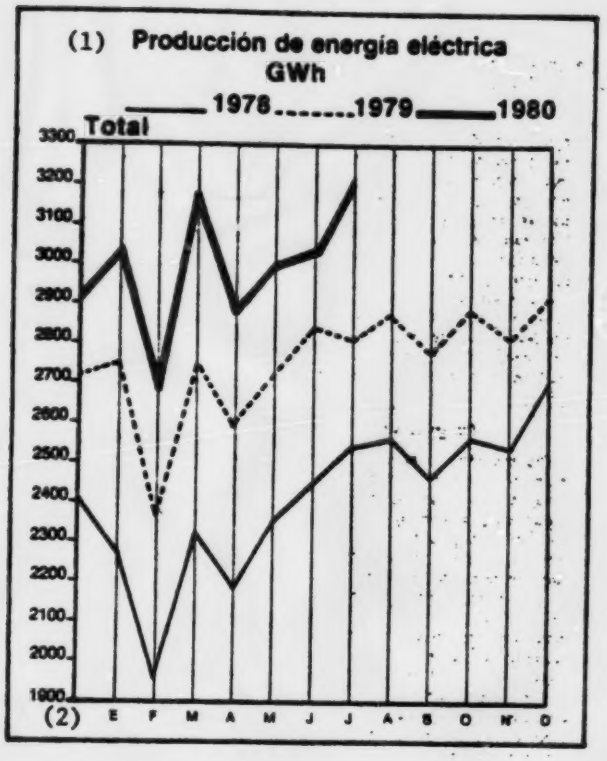
The electricity generated at public service power plants came to 20.9 million megawatt hours in the first 7 months of the year, while the figure for last month was 3.2 million megawatt hours, thus showing an increase of 13.6 percent over July of 1979.

The structure of electrical power generation was as follows: thermoelectric plants, 53.3 percent, hydroelectric plants, 41.7 percent, and nuclear plants, 5 percent.



Key:

1. Oil (in thousands of cubic meters)
2. Total production
3. January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December



Key:

1. Electrical energy production in gigawatt hours
2. January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

5157
CSO: 3010

MINISTER RELEASES DETAILS ON FORMOSA DAM

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] Formosa--In an interview granted to this reporter, Lt Col Juan Alberto Tisnes, minister of public works and services, provided details on the construction of the Laguna Yema dam, which will be the largest in area in the country. His undersecretary, Nestor G. Carranza, hydraulic projects director engineer Carlos Jose Lagranja, and applied hydraulics engineer Oscar Aldo Sikora, were also present.

This project will be completed in three stages, bids having already been awarded on the first, at a total cost of 110 billion pesos. The reservoir surface will total 14,500 hectares and depth will range between 0 and 7 meters. The batter at the bottom of the reservoir will be of earth, and will be 30 kilometers long and 5 meters high.

First Stage--Diversion Projects

These involve collecting, directing and controlling the waters of the Bermejo River to the left of it toward the Formosa area, by means of a reinforced concrete and hardwood preintake in the bank of the river, equipped with grilles to block the passage of tree trunks and branches and other objects floating on or carried along by the water.

A sedimentation canal will also be built, where the heavy particles of soil in suspension in the water will settle, along with a fixed intake of reinforced concrete, with manual and automatic gates which will close when the flow exceeds 15 cubic meters per second, such as to ensure the adequate and necessary volume for proper management of the water, and also a canal from the intake to the natural channel known as the Teuquito Creek, which will carry the water to the reservoir.

Second Stage--Reservoir Dam

The handling capacity of the Teuquito Creek will be corrected, cleaned and adapted, and water will be stored in the natural depression known as Laguna Yema. By blocking it frontally on the north and south, its storage

capacity as a natural reservoir will be increased, producing a lake with a volume of 256 cubic hectameters, a water surface of 14,500 hectares, and a depth varying between 0 and 7 meters.

This blockage, or embankments for containment, make up the dam or dike of loose earth material, which will be approximately 30 kilometers long and 5 meters high, with the corresponding drainage projects, an intake which will receive water through floodgates and a spillway with a tailrace to carry off the excess which for any reason cannot be stored by the dam, either due to heavy rainfall, flooding of the Bermejo River, faulty handling or defects in the intake gates.

It should be stressed that at the mouth of the dam intake installations, a hydroelectric generating turbine will be built, at a low water volume level, to produce approximately 200 kilowatts of energy, at maximal power, to provide elimination for the intakes, spillways, the face of the dam and roads.

All of the energy needed to supply the control houses, project inspection and administration will be produced by solar energy.

Third Stage--Canal and Aqueduct

Once the reservoir waters have been diverted, transported, stored and placed under control, water will be distributed to all of the settlements located along national road number 81, from Ingeniero Juarez to Pirane, over a distance of approximately 350 kilometers, as well as others located to the north and south of that road, as the need arises.

The channel leading the water from the Laguna Yema reservoir to Pirane will be an open one, excavated in natural terrain and with natural slopes, so that the flow throughout its length will rely on gravity, rather than any mechanical or electrical apparatus.

Its maximal capacity is estimated at 10 cubic meters of flow per second, and quotas will be allocated by water measurement and distribution facilities on the canal, in accordance with consumer use demand.

Since there is between Laguna Yema and Ingeniero Juarez an unfavorable incline 34 meters high, making it impossible to transport the water by gravity, plans call for a circular pressure aqueduct using an electro-mechanical pump, which will take the necessary flow from Laguna Yema to Ingeniero Juarez and the intermediate localities.

Basic Goal

With a negative hydric balance (more evaporation than precipitation) in the central and western parts of the province, a semiarid to arid climate prevails, with permeable and eroded soils, making it impossible to

reestablish the plant cover, and making the storage of rainwater in reservoirs or dams built on natural terrain difficult.

The high level of infiltration, added to the fact that there is little underground water, a high salt content, and a lack of permanent or intermittent channels to facilitate the diversion, storage and use of the water, make it necessary to turn to the rivers on the periphery of the province, in particular the Bermejo River, which runs along the boundary of Formosa with the Chaco.

The projects for the multiple use of the Teuco River and Laguna Yema will serve to provide the settlements located all along national road number 81 from Ingeniero Juarez to Pirane, and others to the north and south of it, with drinking water. The maximal consumption volume per inhabitant and per day have been calculated with a view to great comfort and health. Provisions allow for more than 50 years of consumption by animals, industries, small intensive irrigation facilities for early crops, recreation and tourism.

Along with this, the ecological impact this will have on the environment must be taken into account. The processes of soil and vegetation erosion will be reversed and the atmosphere in the central and western parts of the province will become more humid. This will result in the recovery of vast areas of fertile land and an abundance of water which will contribute to the development and strengthening of this province, embedded in the heart of the Plate River basin and regarded as a foodgrowing reserve for the year 2000.

Immediate Plans

In the course of this fiscal year, bids on the three stages for the multiple-use project for the Teuco River and Laguna Yema will be awarded, with the completion of the project scheduled for the end of 1982.

According to these plans, the province will have an adequate flow of water in terms of quantity, quality, space and time for its economic and social development beginning in 1983.

Key:

1. Diversion projects (first stage)
2. Reservoir projects (second stage)
3. Reservoir-Laguna Yema-Pirane canal (third stage)
4. Reservoir-Laguna Yema-Ingeniero Juarez aqueduct (third stage)
5. Salta Province
6. Aqueduct
7. Canal
8. Formosa Province
9. Tilcomayo River
10. Bermejo River
11. Paraguay River
12. Republic of Paraguay

5157
CSO: 3010

NEW THERMOELECTRIC PLANT TO BEGIN OPERATING IN 1983

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 25 Aug 80 p 13

[Text] Bahia Blanca--Employees of the Buenos Aires Power Administration (DEBA) set forth to municipal employees and representatives of active local bodies certain aspects of the construction of the Bahia Blanca thermoelectric plant, which will be built in the Engineer White port zone in the environs of this city, on an area of 57 hectares recovered from the sea. A survey was made at this site precisely to check on the development of the preliminary work being carried out.

The report was submitted by engineer Nesto Busso, manager of the new plant, and engineer Aldo Parenza, assistant manager and project inspector.

Intendant Victor Puente and representatives of a number of local community institutions toured the site.

The importance of the project was made evident in a demonstration provided by engineer Parenza using graphic materials.

The Bahia Blanca thermoelectric plant will begin operation in 1983, it was said.

It was explained on this occasion that in terms of electrical energy production, the plant will rank second nationally, with 4,200,000,000 kilowatt hours, after Salto Grande. Another fact indicative of the scope of the project is the fuel consumption, which is estimated at 1,778,600 tons of coal per year, or 253.8 tons per hour, to operate it. If fuel oil is used instead of coal, 10 railroad trains a day will be needed to supply it.

The boilers are 120 meters high and the chimney will be 150 meters high, although it has not yet been decided if it will be built of cement or steel.

The DEBA employees said that all possible steps had been taken to prevent environmental pollution.

Plans call for supplementary projects, moreover, with a wharf and a viaduct to accommodate incoming coal or fuel oil, and the expropriation of adjacent land which will be filled with coal ash.

It has been estimated that if this ash is used for fill, 10 hectares a year can be brought up to a level equal to that of the 57 hectares recovered from the sea.

A supplementary project which is already in full swing is the building of 50 housing units immediately adjacent to the port zone, which will be a part of an urban complex for the use of the technicians and personnel at the new plant.

Engineers Busso and Parenza also explained that in addition to the fill work done to date, what has been accomplished at the site where the plant will be built involves a workshop.

Plans call for beginning the pilings by the end of the month, and this work will last the balance of the year, with the cementing of the foundations and the installation of the boilers, as well as the construction of auxiliary buildings, starting in 1981.

A cement plant has been built, requiring the placement of 58 pilings, because of its size, to supply the cement. There is also a large shed recently built, where equipment destined for the plant, basically turbine parts manufactured in the Soviet Union, are being stored.

The DEBA authorities said that at the peak of activity, 1,500 persons will be employed in the installation of the Bahia Blanca thermoelectric plant.

The new plant, which will produce 620,000 kilowatts, will begin to generate energy in the first half of 1983.

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CSO: 3010

ZORREGUIETA: NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES TO BENEFIT FARMERS

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 10 Aug 80 p 13

[Text] At the official inauguration of the 30th International Livestock, Agricultural and Industrial Exposition on the premises of the Argentine Rural Society, Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock Jorge Zorreguieta reported on the situation in the farm sector and the beneficial effects which he believes the measures announced by the minister of economy will have. He urged "serious and responsible bodies" just as they "criticize what they disagree with not to forget to express their approval of that with which they do agree, not because ready applause is needed, but because the changes produced are great and must be maintained, and they are being attacked, taking advantage of certain situations, by those who are the true enemies of this process of reorganization and its philosophy."

This official said that the Argentine Rural Society, in its 114 years of existence, has organized 94 expositions--30 of them of an international nature--in which the government and agriculture have participated, and he stressed the importance of "maintaining traditions such as this one, above all in a young country such as ours, in a setting such as the Palermo Park, which enhances its brilliance by making it available to all sectors of the people."

Zorreguieta stressed the importance of Argentina as a world producer of foodstuffs, and recalled that at the beginning of this year the country demonstrated its freedom of decision in matters of great importance to the national interest, in a situation involving the marketing of grain. "This entailed a great responsibility on the part of all, the government and the governed," he added.

The head of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock stated that "we have signed agreements to sell grain to various countries, guaranteeing the placement of a total of 3.2 million tons of corn, 1 million tons of sorghum, 1.1 million tons of wheat, and 500,000 tons of soybeans, representing 32 percent of our exports for the year 1979, the highest in our history. In other words, we have a third of the exportable balance of the harvest sold before it is planted.

"Among these agreements is that we signed a month ago with the Soviet Union, covering a total of 4.5 million tons per year of corn, sorghum and soybeans, to be effective until 31 December 1985. This is the most important agreement signed by our country in its history as a grain exporter.

"We are in a position to announce that we are negotiating with the authorities in Mexico, with whom we are confident we will agree upon the sale of a substantial volume to be added to that already arranged."

Referring to "the beneficial effects to the economy as a whole, but for export production in particular" to be expected from the measures announced by Martinez de Hoz, Zorreguieta said that the value added tax (VAT), which the producer will not have to pay, will mean "the disappearance of a number of taxes imposed on exports and domestic sales of production, representing an improvement of about 10 percent in the real price for grains and oleaginous crops; the elimination of 7 percent of the taxes involved in livestock sales transactions, plus other taxes on livestock exports; and this will also mean a lower business cost with a substantial reduction in the social burdens which, naturally, are of greater importance for the crops which make more intensive use of manpower than for the pampas crops, but in any case representing a general benefit. This means less tax pressure on the farm sector and a change in the tax system which will improve the capacity of our production to compete abroad.

"The combined effect of the tax reductions being effected, along with the increase in the international prices and the agreements signed, will lead to a change in the profitability of crops for the coming harvest, net and gross, so that we are confident in a positive change in the expectations the farmers had only 30 days ago.

"The reductions in the import duties announced will also have an impact on farm costs, and, along with the implementation of other measures, they will have a favorable effect on the price of supplies."

This official stressed that, in the financial category--of great importance to farm production--"credit support from the Bank of the Argentine Nation and the Bank of the Province of Buenos Aires for seasonal production has been arranged," including production included in the "farm season in progress, to cover planting and total expenditures through and including the harvest, and giving the producers the option of taking this credit in foreign currency.

"This complex of measures," he stressed, "remains consistent with the main principle we have always defended, to the effect that if Argentine products are to compete on international markets, they must have international costs too."

Zorreguieta announced that major laws have been amended, and new criteria have been adopted to resolve basic questions in the farm sector. "The government has approved the changes in the grain law," he said, "allowing the construction and operation of elevator terminals by the private sector." He also mentioned the tax reduction law, designed to increase farm production on rural land with low productivity. The decree regulating it, he said, "we have already submitted, and it is most necessary for the marginal land in order to increase investments on the farm frontier."

He stressed that "the draft amendment to the rural leasing law has been submitted to the legislative advisory commission," and he termed it "an essential tool for farm development, which in the past allowed social mobility and advancement in the Argentine rural sector, but which in practice has been suppressed for more than three decades."

Later this official said that a plan for the agricultural development of Patagonia, with the full participation of the provinces and the producers in this region, has been completed, and will be submitted to the national executive branch in the next few days. He also said that within a week the mechanism for the first stage of the Plan for the Control and Eradication of Foot and Mouth Disease (PLACEFA), which will cover the entire national territory in successive stages, will be announced.

Zorreguieta said that the decree establishing the board of directors of the INTA [National Institute of Agricultural and Livestock Technology] has been sent to the executive branch. "The Secretariat of Agriculture is maintaining a continuing dialog with the producers and we have always listened to and understood demands," he added.

This official said that "we understand that the producers are concerned, because we too are concerned, about the current cost and price and farm profitability problems which have become especially difficult in the case of certain regional crops or production on which the international prices have recently dropped."

In conclusion, Zorreguieta said that the renewal of officials which will occur in March of 1981 will not interrupt the political continuity of the government, and he promised that "never again will the role of agriculture as the dynamizing factor in the economy be undervalued."

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CSO: 3010

METALLURGIC INDUSTRY REGISTERS SHARP DROP IN FARM EQUIPMENT

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 16

[Text] "The level of activity in the metallurgical industry at the end of the month of June was not uniform, that is to say rather substantial differences were seen among the various sectors comprising it. On one level we would place the group made up of those sectors showing a level of activity we would venture to term 'acceptable' in terms of the general economic context." These statements were made in a report drafted by the Association of Metallurgical Industrialists (ADIM) on the present situation in the metallurgical industry.

The ADIM analysis goes on to say: "In this first group, the volume of production and sales at the end of the month of June 1980 was similar to that reported a year previously, with approximtely 75 to 80 percent use of installed factory capacity being reported. The sectors surveyed which fall within this group were mainly the automotive industry, primary aluminum production (excluding exports) and galvanized plate manufacturing.

"The second group," the report went on, "could be characterized by describing its level of activity as relatively 'regular.' Here production and sales for the month of June were lower than those seen a year earlier by 10 to 20 percent, with between 65 and 75 percent of installed productive capacity in use. This group includes a number of sectors surveyed, including among others aluminum (excluding exports), lead, zinc, aluminum manufacturing, copper manufacturing, casting, freezers, washing machines, sewing machines, electric motors and tools.

"Finally, we have a third group made up of the sectors presenting a plainly 'poor' level of activity. The level of use of productive capacity averaged 50 percent up to last June."

The report goes on to say: "This group is made up mainly of various capital goods. In some cases the situation seen in 1980 was not substantially different from that reported in 1979 (for example tractors, internal combustion engines). In other cases, however, the 1980 situation showed a substantial reduction in comparison to 1979 (for example machine tools,

harvesters, farm implements, road machinery). We would say in conclusion that it is within this third group that the most negative indicators for the second half of the present year are to be seen."

Key:

1. Automotive sales at constant values (100 = September 1977)
2. January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

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CSO: 3010

ROMERO BARCELO SCORED FOR BACKING PUERTO RICAN STATEHOOD

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 21 Sep 80 p 11

[Article by Oscar Ferrer: "Romero Barcelo Wants To Be a Yankee"]

[Text] There are people who are so subservient, with such well-ingrained colonial mentalities and antipatriotic and antinational stands that they feel ashamed at having been born in their own countries. One of these individuals is Carlos Romero Barcelo, the governor of Puerto Rico, who is a native of the island because he couldn't help it and is proud to be a U.S. citizen. But he is not a U.S. citizen by birth, as he would have wanted it, but rather because the U.S. Congress imposed citizenship on the Puerto Ricans in 1917.

This made to order American, who occupies the post of governor of this colonized island for the benefit of the Yankee leaders, declares unashamedly, "We are proud to be U.S. citizens." When he talks in the first person plural, we must assume he's talking for himself, his family (his wife is a U.S. citizen by birth), and a group of ranting annexationists who were also born in the wrong country.

Romero Barcelo is so anti-Puerto Rican and suffers from such a big national inferiority complex that he once said, "Until Puerto Rico becomes a state of the Union, the island will not be able to promote better relations between the United States and Latin America; as a state we could, because they would see us as equals."

Thus, for the colonial governor of Puerto Rico, his island's mission is to facilitate improved relations between the U.S. and Latin America. He is trying to deny the fact that an independent Puerto Rico, capable of running its own internal and foreign affairs, and without the undesirable tutelage of Washington, would be the only way to rescue national identity and deal with the rest of the countries on the continent and in the world as equals. And that would be done in the interests of the Puerto Ricans, not in the interests of the Yankees.

Romero Barcelo repeats his annexationist offensive, this time in written form, in the most recent issue of the U.S. magazine FOREIGN AFFAIRS. In

it, admits that Puerto Rico is nothing more than a territory of the United States--read "colony"--and insists that the time has come for Puerto Rico to become the 51st state of the Union.

The article is a reply to an article in the previous issue written by Alfred Stepan, a Yale University professor, asserting that independence could be the most constructive solution for Puerto Rico. Romero Barcelo tries to demonstrate the supposed advantages of statehood for Puerto Rico and attempts to minimize the international support for the cause of Puerto Rican independence.

In this way the governor is trying to ignore, among other things, the resolutions in favor of self-determination and independence for Puerto Rico adopted every year for the last three years by the UN Committee on Decolonization. Romero Barcelo has tried unsuccessfully to deny that Committee the authority to analyze the Puerto Rican situation, as if the island were not really a colony of the United States.

In his FOREIGN AFFAIRS article, the governor, a member of the New Progressive Party (PNP), avoids the subject of annexation in order to lay the groundwork for the well-known goal of his administration, his Party and the White House: to hold a plebiscite on the status of Puerto Rico.

This plebiscite, the holding of which depends on the victory of the PNP in next November's elections, would take place one year later and would be manipulated by the colonial government in order to make the results look favorable to annexation. Immediately after, the PNP government would ask the U.S. Congress to admit Puerto Rico as state No 51.

Romero Barcelo would do anything to be a Yankee. He doesn't want to die as a naturalized U.S. citizen; he wants to live in a territory that is formally part of the U.S. And the only way to do that is to make Puerto Rico a state of the Union, in spite of the opposition to annexation voiced by the people of the island and the world.

The colonial governor of Puerto Rico continues to prove that he is not a man of this century, much less of the last few decades, which have been characterized by the inexorable advance of the decolonization process internationally. His position as an agent of colonialism and an enemy of independence for his native land would have made Romero Barcelo the perfect servant of Cecil Rhodes.

This man, who wants to be a Yankee despite the fact that he wasn't born in the United States, properly belongs to the period when colonialism was on the rise and not to the time when it is facing its decline and inevitable elimination.

Poor Romero Barcelo.

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

'PRELA' PHOTOGRAPHER--Comrade Cristobal Pascual Linares, a veteran photographer and untiring revolutionary fighter, died yesterday in Havana. Pascual was chief of the photography department of CUBA magazine. He was also a photographer for PRENSA LATINA and a party member. He was 62 years old. [FL221738 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 80]

URUGUAYAN CP CELEBRATION--The need for unity is above life itself and the forces fighting Uruguayan fascism are aware of this, said (Manuel Pineiro), member of the Central Committee and chief of its America department, at the main ceremony held to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Uruguay [PCU]. The ceremony was held at the Ministry of Communications theater and was presided by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Central Committee Secretariat; Nicolas Guillen, also a member of the Central Committee, and other leaders. In his speech, (Manuel Pineiro) noted how the blood of Uruguayan communists has flown alongside that of other leftist militants who have been the victims of fascist violence, the outcome of which has been that no amount of repression has been able to silence the combative presence of the communists, destroy their indestructible unity with the working class or break up the organizational structure of the PCU in or out of Uruguay. [Text] [FL221738 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 80]

MEXICAN GOVERNOR--Leandro Rovirosa Wade, governor of the Mexican state of Tabasco, has been visiting Cuba since 19 September. He was received yesterday at the Cuban-Mexican Society for Cultural Relations. Taking part in the fraternal meeting were Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the Central Committee; Ramon Castro, vice president of the Cuban-Mexican Society; and Alfonso Guillen Zelaya, vice president of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples. [FL221738 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 80]

ACTIVITIES OF MEXICAN GOVERNOR--A Mexican delegation headed by Leandro Rovirosa Wade, governor of the state of Tabasco, has visited the Valles de Picadura Livestock Breeding Farm. The delegation of the fraternal country, accompanied by Ramon Castro, national work hero and director of the farm, visited the Penas Del Leon community, the 14 June semiboarding school and

the livestock installations. Rovirosa Wade emphasized the successes of the revolution in livestock development and the social progress of the peasants. [PA232203 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 Sep 80]

PROVINCIAL PARTY SECRETARY--Party Central Committee member Luis Alfonso Zayas has been elected first secretary of the Provincial Party Committee in Las Tunas Province during today's second day of sessions of the committee's review meeting. The 73 active members and 8 alternate members of the provincial committee and the 56 delegates to the Second Party Congress were introduced during the session. [FL271432 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Sep 80]

CAMAGUEY PARTY MEETING--Party Politburo member Juan Almeida Bosque has made the closing remarks at the Provincial Party Review meeting in Camaguey. He stressed the need to reduce as soon as possible the negative aspects in livestock which are caused by many deficiences and objective problems. He also noted the advances made in education, public health and artistic activities and he urged furthering the best cultural manifestations of a massive nature. [FL271432 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Sep 80]

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS MEETING--A meeting has been held to examine fulfillment of the technical and economic plan for the first half of the year in transportation and communications. The meeting was chaired by Party Politburo member Guillermo Garcia, minister of transportation. Communications Minister Pedro Guelmes participated in the meeting. It was learned that the transportation ministry overfulfilled its plan over the first 6 months of the year by 14.2 percent in comparison with the same period last year. Maritime activity was classified as positive while industrial, construction and automotive activities were negative. The communications ministry also overfulfilled its plan by 15 percent over the same period last year. Its best branches were construction, installations and communications. [FL271432 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Sep 80]

CAMAGUEY PARTY LEADERSHIP--Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, the first Latin American cosmonaut, has been unanimously nominated for membership in the Party Central Committee at the Camaguey Provincial Party meeting held to evaluate, elect and/or reelect officers. Lazaro Vasquez Garcia and Luis Rodriguez Hernandez were ratified first and second secretaries of the party in Camaguey, respectively, at the meeting which was chaired by commander of the revolution Juan Almeida and Armando Hart Davalos, both members of the party politburo. [Excerpt] [FL271432 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1413 GMT 27 Sep 80]

DAY OF CULTURE--The Council of Ministers Executive Committee has issued Decree 74 by virtue of which 20 October becomes the day of Cuban culture. The decree states that this date was chosen in consideration of the fact that on 20 October 1868 independence troops under the command of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes liberated the city of Bayamo and the people sang our national anthem for the first time. [Excerpt] [FL012335 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1940 GMT 1 Oct 80]

MATANZAS SUGAR HARVEST MEETING--Party Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura has chaired a meeting held in Matanzas on preparations for the next sugar harvest, especially those concerning the organization of canecutting forces. The party leader referred to the need for mobilizing the number of canecutters necessary and that they carry out their responsibilities without interruption. It was announced at the meeting that Matanzas Province will have in the next harvest a daily grinding potential of 5.73 million arrobas of sugarcane. [FL190220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Sep 80]

HAVANA NEWSPAPER--The daily newspaper LA TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA will begin to circulate in early October. It is aimed at residents of Havana and Havana City Provinces who will be able to read about industrial, agricultural-livestock and services developments in the two provinces. They will also read about the professional and amateur arts and about educational and public health activities in addition, the newspaper will report on the most significant activities of revolutionary armed forces and interior ministry combatants, and on provincial and international sports events and carry news and commentaries on world events. [FL20004 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Sep 80]

ALMEIDA, HART AT MARRIAGE HALL--Commander of the revolution Juan Almeida and Armando Hart--both members of the Politburo--have visited the new marriage palace in Camaguey. Almeida and Hart toured the main halls where four weddings can be held simultaneously. They also visited the dressing rooms and the hairdresser's, tailor and gift shops. The palace also has several ballrooms and a travel office. [FL301707 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Sep 80]

STUDENT LEADER DEATH ANNIVERSARY--Party Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Armando Hart Davalos and other officials have presided over the national commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the assassination of student fighter Rafael Trejo Gonzalez. Raul Roa, member of the Party Central Committee, made the closing remarks at the ceremony held moments ago. Roa underscored the historic personality of Trejo who fought on the side of other valuable and extraordinary youths of the 1920's. The first speaker at the ceremony was (Guillermo Barrientos), one of Trejo's fellow students. He was followed by (Isidro Figueroa), prominent representative of the working class in those years who recalled the Cuban labor struggle. More than 6,000 Havana higher education students participated in the ceremony marking the 50th anniversary of Trejo's assassination. [FL010045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

BPR PUBLICATION COMMENTS ON 'YANKEE" ROLE

PA300127 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol 2, No 169, pp 1545, 1546

[Taken from COMBATE, a publication published in Sweden by the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc of El Salvador]

[Excerpts] The history of Yankee imperialism has been a history of direct machinations to keep the entire world subjected to the unjust capitalist system.

The arrogant Yankee has been characterized by his hatred of mankind and of progress. The trail of genocide, of entire countries razed by troops, of persons devastated and settlements decimated by his pitiless counterinsurgency tactics are on the black list that can be attributed to the number one enemy of humanity.

For some time, he has been preparing the political and military conditions that will serve to cushion such criminal aggression.

He has woven a complete international campaign to give vigor to his "anticommunist doctrine," emphasizing the need to "defend himself" from international communist subversion.

In El Salvador, he has increased shipments of modern weapons and highly sophisticated equipment for the counterinsurgency operations which every day represent more deaths and hardship for our people in the cities and the countryside. He is preparing to establish strategic bases in Zacatecoluca, Morazan and Sonsonate, in Plena Gente and Los Planes de Renderos and La Puerta del Diablo with gringo military advisers assigned to U.S. ammunition of the U.S. embassy. [Sentence as published]

In complicity with the recalcitrant rightwing of our country and Guatemala, the Yankees are organizing terrorist bands with Cuban counterrevolutionary mercenaries and former Somozist guards. In Escuintla department in Guatemala, they have established a training center on estates owned by Mario Sandoval Alarcon, a top leader of the National Liberation Movement (MLN).

They have large military contingents with modern military equipment under the direct command of the Pentagon. Their forces in the Caribbean are estimated to be 20,000 soldiers.

They use the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) to justify the most shameful repression of our people as being legitimate defense of the continent.

The Peoples Revolutionary Bloc reaffirms, with full revolutionary conviction, its firm determination to continue promoting, along with our people and the other revolutionary and democratic popular organizations, the struggle for liberation and for the establishment of a democratic, revolutionary, anti-oligarchic and anti-imperialist government that will initiate the construction of a more just and worthier society for all men.

CSO: 3010

ERNESTO JOVEL'S LAST INTERVIEW PUBLISHED

PA012306 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 pp 16, 17

[Text] The Salvadoran people are a noble people, part of the great family of Central American and Latin American peoples, who share a common origin and a liberation struggle identified with all the Latin American and Caribbean peoples.

Today, El Salvador is bleeding. Regardless of their political or ideological banners, its best children are falling in fields and cities. It would seem that there is no way to achieve a "cease-fire." The country becomes more hopelessly polarized every day.

What is to be done? How can one help?

The following is the last interview granted by Commander Ernesto Jovel. He was a Salvadoran youth, a Latin American youth, a youth of the world.

--Our military activities are being intensified to show the people the only alternative of struggle in this country, which at this point has led to military activities. Our purpose is to present the military alternative as a form of struggle for our people and to enter a phase of attrition and annihilation of the enemy forces in order to proceed to the phase of the overthrow of the Junta. We believe this can happen in the short term.

The Majano Case

--This situation is very typical of the characteristics and tradition of the country's armed forces. Within the armed forces there are sectors and groups that hold truly democratic positions but which do not have any chance of reemerging as a solution to the deep crisis currently affecting the system. It is a situation that has very little significance and importance for revolutionaries because at this point the democratic and progressive sectors within the army have been totally neutralized by the fascist forces within the army.

--We believe that within the framework of the enemy's plans to neutralize the revolutionary movement, Colonel Majano has no other alternative. He

may reemerge momentarily, very temporarily if he stages a coup, which is very difficult. This would immediately lead to a new phase of the crisis and to a further deterioration of this situation. It has been shown that the current crisis will not be resolved until we revolutionaries reach positions of power and participate in the governing process with our part of the power.

--There is no relationship with the progressive sectors within the army. There is political identity when the interests of both democrats and revolutionaries come together. All forces are participating in the struggle. But because of the military caste within the army there is no close relationship, there is nothing official. The groups within the army have their place and participate too, and we are sure that at the time of combat they will join the struggle.

--This is a view held by the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU). Generally speaking, there is unity in promoting short-term military activities. We are fully capable of promoting military activities. We have 200 commanders trained in combat with sophisticated military techniques. They head 400 companies which do exist and are well armed.

--We maintain that there are progressive and democratic sectors within the army. We do not see any prospect in connection with Colonel Majano. He has been a member of the Junta for quite some time and we do not believe he has any possibilities as such. Even if he resigned he would not elicit any favorable reaction from the revolutionary movement because his position is very ambiguous. He is a democrat, but even if he resigns, he cannot do anything for our people's struggle.

The United States

--The United States is willing to support the Junta because the Junta is its only way to control the current situation. We think that the United States controls the situation.

--It is hard to set dates on insurrection, but we can say that the beginning of the great insurrectional struggles, going from the simple to the complex stage began this year. This also depends on developments. To the extent people participate in the armed struggle, the struggle will be developed.

--Armed forces development. We believe that within the army there are both, fascist forces and democratic sectors advocating coups. At this point the fascists have no chance of consolidating a position within the government. First of all, because that is not the current U.S. policy.

Problem of Unity

--Rupture. We remain completely united and these are nothing but rumors. There are some problems with unity, but this is normal and natural in the

case of the unification of revolutionaries not only in our country but internationally. We continue to be part of the DRU and are all bent on becoming more united and on coordinating all mass and military actions required by the process. These are rumors spread by the enemy's forces. There may be some misunderstandings. We, the secretaries general--Salvador Cayetano Carpio of the Popular Liberation Forces; Joaquin Villalobos of the People's Revolutionary Army; Jorge Handal of the Communist Party of El Salvador and Ernesto Jovel of National Resistance--remain within the DRU and continue promoting unity.

--We have a fully charted war plan complete with the forces, weapons, strategy and tactics to begin implementing it. All actions are currently coordinated. Each organization is familiar with the plan and the actions it will carry out. The DRU has assigned tasks to various organizations.

--The government to be established by the Revolutionary Democratic Front, in which all democratic and revolutionary forces will participate, will be pluralistic.

--From the military point of view, much secrecy surrounds the seizure of power and it is hard to say. But others where the enemy's military strength has been analyzed, where the main garrisons are located. [sentence as published] A stocktaking of forces as a revolutionary movement with participation by the masses in armed, political and trade union activities and by the people in short-term situations as they arise and some combat situations through which the enemy is exhausted and disbanded [sentence as published] when the proper time comes, the enemy's main military garrisons will be besieged and wiped out.

--We see the struggle as something very dynamic and dialectic. Each organization can be given its share of military targets to be attacked.

--Thus far, we do not have the support the Sandinists had, but we are sure to get it because of the cooling of relations between El Salvador and other countries.

--Some governments are waiting to see what power option the revolutionary movement actually represents. This is a phase under preparation. Its logical consequence will be the support of democratic governments and a diplomatic offensive. We are waging a full-fledge diplomatic offensive to brief them on our plans. It means breaking down the scheme of imperialist domination. The United States has learned from the Nicaraguan experience and has skillfully plotted in Latin America, engaging in a campaign of rapprochement, offers and threats toward any democratic countries that may show solidarity toward our struggle. The absence of full and direct governmental support to our process hinges on this.

--The people must harvest the crops, appropriate them and consume them to build up their overall strength and vigor to go on with their struggle. They must not export the crops or turn them over to the capitalists.

--The nationwide strike was not entirely favorable to the campaign. We revolutionaries must be sufficiently realistic and optimistic. The strike was not altogether successful in this regard. We feel that our people must be prepared for the worst and for the harsh and bloody war we are going to wage. We do not want this war; it is something we have to do if we are to liberate our people.

--We will obtain our companeros' release. We are going to carry out all sorts of military and mass activities in solidarity with the most advanced sectors of the working class represented within the Union of Electrical Workers of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission.

--The state of national emergency produces a great psychological impact. However, because of their high degree of organization and orientation by vanguard organizations, our people will not be dominated and we will forge ahead. The enemy must repeal those decrees and end the military control over the unions; otherwise it will be provoking its own downfall.

--Majano: He enjoys the recognition we revolutionaries grant to democrats in general. We feel he is a progressive and democratic man who should participate in the process of liberation of our people.

CSO: 3010

CHURCH CONDEMNS BOMBING OF ITS RADIO STATION

PA010238 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 29 Sep 80 pp 6, 20

[Excerpts] The church is not against the government or its officials. It is opposed to all forms of injustice, as interpreted in the Medellin and Puebla Documents, Monsignor Arturo Rivera Y Damas, apostolic administrator of the San Salvador Archdiocese said while defining the attitude of the church and the destruction of the YSAX Voz de La Verdad broadcasting facilities.

The prelate emphasized that the Catholic Church does not hold political positions. "It is with the people and the truth," but had no faith in the investigation of the broadcasting facilities bombing.

The press conference held by Monsignor Rivera Y Damas was attended by Msgr Ricardo Urioste, General Vicar and Father Fabian Amaya Torres in charge of the church's communication media. The three churchmen condemned the attack against YSAX and said they have no faith in the investigations.

Monsignor Ricardo Urioste said in turn that when Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero was murdered an investigation was made, but nothing has been learned so far. We do not know who killed Monsignor Romero and much less do we expect to learn who bombed the radio station.

Monsignor Rivera said the church does not make charges against any sector, "because it is dangerous to comment," but it does not have much faith in the offered investigation.

Father Fabian Amaya Torres said that the YSAX radio station will continue working normally: "We shall not give up."

During the same news conference the clergymen condemned the fire of the Guatapa Convent and referred to other aspects of the wave of violence affecting the country. They also asked for a thorough investigation and public statement on the bombing attack.

In paragraph 2 of its communique released to the press the archbishopric says: "According to the details of this act and the presence of uninformed personnel, we have deduced that it involves some group, linked to the security corps, that acts with total impunity."

CSO: 3010

PAPER PRAISES FECAMCO FOR SUPPORTING FREE ENTERPRISE

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 7

[Editorial]

[Text] The principle of free enterprise--the principle that includes the freedom to operate a business, freedom of trade, and which excludes ruinous state intervention--is a pivot around which the present economic system of the western nations revolves.

This principle has been defended for some time by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador. This institution has been supporting free enterprise, during a time when there has been a certain amount of social, political, and economic agitation everywhere. This is a situation in which the principle of free enterprise is being brought into play, as well as other principles which are equally important within the general framework of a democracy.

There is still a great battle to be fought to prevent the breakdown of the principles, ideas, and opinions on which the activities of the Latin American peoples are based. And the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador has been a leader in this campaign.

This struggle has drawn regional recognition. In fact, in the meeting held in the city of Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, by the FECAMCO [Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the Central American Isthmus], the Nicaraguan delegation introduced a motion asking for collective recognition of the struggle for the principle of free enterprise being led by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador.

The Nicaraguan motion passed unanimously, thus showing that this is not a one-sided, isolated struggle, but rather it is the defense of a principle that is of interest to all the Central American nations, in particular, and to the other Latin American nations in general.

Allied with the campaign to defend this principle of free enterprise is the principle of economic freedom in its many and varied aspects. The recognition of the FECAMCO is an act of self-defense.

7679
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

NEW FOREIGN TRADE ASSOCIATION--Guatemala City, 26 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Latin American Association for the Promotion of Foreign Trade was created here today by decision of the majority of delegates attending the fifth meeting of Latin American Export Promotion Organizations which convened in the Guatemalan capital for 3 days. The chairman of the meeting stated that the association will promote the expansion of the foreign trade of Latin American countries as a body rather than that of individual countries. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2354 GMT 26 Sep 80]

CSO: 3010

EDITORIAL PROTESTS VERDICT AGAINST COUP PLOTTERS

Port-au-Prince LE PETIT SAMEDI SOIR in French 23-29 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] Haitian justice has finally decided to pronounce a verdict in the action brought against the four citizens accused of plotting the "overthrow" of Duvalier's government. Since the death penalty demanded by the public ministry on 28 July last, Haitian public opinion had waited impatiently for the verdict in this action, which had seemed for some as an important "first," after cutting short the terrible Duvalier years, and for others, a political identification card of the power of 71.

For the "first" of its kind, it is surely a real one. For much too long, the old Fort-Dimanche building was the only judge for those who contested, by word or act, Francois Duvalier's power. Closing the prison cells sounded like closing the lid of a coffin for the young people arrested at random for "subversive" reading, for the intellectuals who discussed Karl Marx, or caught fire with Fidel Castro's armed action, for thcse churchmen who dared to preach the rights of the individual (anarchist remarks at that time), for activists in whose possession the SD [security corps] found arms or homemade petards, for those who clearly said what they thought about the political and economic reality of the country. Their eyes bruised by the darkness, they waited for their last hour in this antechamber of death.

That was the time of invasions and instability. In front of Haiti there was Cuba, where a young university student, who became a guerrilla, overthrew dictator Fulgencio Batista. In the "room next door," the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch did not hide his animosity towards Papa Doc. A little further away in the United States of America, Democrat John F. Kennedy did not upset Francois Duvalier's life and death power for fear of stirring up a Cuban type revolution in Haiti.

Presidential acts of mercy or amnesty were practically non-existent. We had to wait until September 1977 to witness what was, in fact, a sensational event, which was presented by the official propaganda as a humanitarian and magnanimous act: worn-out bodies due to solitary confinement, almost forgotten faces, silhouettes which one believed dead rising from the damp semi-darkness of the cells: 108 political

prisoners were released. This sad-faced miserable procession which was coming out of the door of the national penitentiary heralded a new political course indicating "contradiction" inside the regime. If the "doves" had gained a token of sympathy from public opinion, the orthodox felt wronged in what they always felt was their power: intransigence. Intent on the past, the latter did not understand: neither Carter's human rights policy which they identified with interference in state affairs, nor the criticism of the PETIT SAMEDI SOIR which they were confusing with anti-Duvalierist opposition, nor the aspirations of a new political class which, in order to open up to worldwide economy and encourage foreign investment in Haiti, was not supposed to cut short on arbitration but at least to muffle brutalities and repression.

A period of alternation in democratic and repressive measures opened an era of ambiguous policies. They went from factual authorization of "black Friday" for all political parties, to tolerating criticism of the law in connection with the press. It is, therefore, in this political context that during the action against the four citizens accused of plotting against the government, for whom the death penalty had been demanded, that a lawyer for the defense exclaimed loudly in front of the judges: "this verdict will be the birth and death certificate of Haitian democracy."

Robert Jacques Thelusma, Gustave Colas, Emmanuel Noel, ULrick Desire, contrary to the request of the public ministry, were condemned to 9 years of solitary confinement. Is this the birth of Haitian democracy?

To answer "yes," would be to advance too quickly. To answer "no," would be just as if one hoped that the accused would be shot or hanged in a public square.

We will not answer "yes" in the PETIT SAMEDI SOIR as "progressive democracy" has,in fact, often been presented as "progressive reinforcement." So much so that the liberation forces are now asking themselves which are the "real" conquests? Lerouge was the only one in the court who raised the problem of the braceros (day laborers)... when in fact the democratic forces, stripped of any true impact beyond some communiques, had to institutionally support the delegate from the Cape. Legal, administrative and theological barriers prevent the democratic forces to call for a national consensus on a national question. This is not called democracy, but a state-controlled partisan monopoly.

We will not say "no" to the question. Extremism is not our strong point. There is a difference between the death penalty and 9 years' solitary confinement. However, that does not mean that we are minimizing the sentence, as we know that confinement conditions have not changed fundamentally. Torture, humiliation and depersonalization are often denounced. And the last report of the Inter-American Commission for the Rights of Man on confinement in Haiti is particularly disquieting. The percentage of prisoners who died of tuberculosis and diarrhea is most alarming. The

other day a foreign journalist asked me why, in the democratic process started in Haiti, the government had not planned to transform the noted Port-Dimanche prison into a school or social center.... I admit I did not know what to answer.

And then 9 years can be reduced according to the circumstances. However, this is what is troubling us as regards political prisoners in general. They are often hostages exchanged on the political market. Corvalan, Bukowsky went through that. Robert Matos was sold in Miami, through Castro's "good graces." Human rights do not recommend such practices.

The democratic verdict is scientific. It is based on the legal texts of civilized society. It cannot be subjective nor submissive to purely political requirements. It takes into account individual liberty against totalitarianism. Although Sacco and Vanzetti were anarchists they did not deserve the electric chair. Although they had planned (they had not reached the executive phase of their project as yet) to topple the Haitian Government, Gustave Colas, Emmanuel Noel, Jacques Thelusma, Ulrick Desire did not deserve either execution, the rope, the electric chair, or garroting, not even these 9 autumns of harsh solitary confinement.

7993
CSO: 3100

IMPORTANCE OF CONSTITUTION TO NATIONAL PROGRESS EMPHASIZED

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Aug 80 p 7

/Commentary: "Finally, a Constitution!"/

[Text] After many delays--some justified, and others quite ridiculous--the National Constituent Assembly has decided to turn wholeheartedly to its principal task: to discuss the constitutional bills presented by the political parties, so that the new fundamental charter of the nation may be drawn up as quickly as possible.

From the statements voiced by various deputies, and also from the commentaries made by political observers, we see that there exists, at least in principle, a firm political intent to draft and put into effect an advanced political document.

This is important, since the greater or lesser degree of progressivism of the new constitution will determine whether or not the country can advance with security by means of positive transformations.

But it is important, as various thinkers have repeated, to define the change that is being sought.

In a recent radio broadcast, a journalist from the electronic media expressed--and rightly so--his concern about the wave of rumors circulating, rumors that claimed that the Assembly was considering the nationalization of the banks and a state takeover of coffee exports in Honduras, as a start for the program of reforms.

This would apparently be a mechanical reproduction of the Salvadoran experiment, in which these same two steps were taken, as part of the changes brought about by the revolutionary junta.

If we have to begin a plan of transformations in our country, which no one denies, since the need for change is so evident, we have to start from our true situation; if not, we would be headed toward ruin.

Honduras has its own specific characteristics, and what is good for Nicaragua, Guatemala, or Cameroon may, quite frankly, be bad for our people.

In the specific case of the banks, it seems clear that some irregularities have been detected in financial circles, but they are not of such gravity that they call for a state take-over. Remember that, in Honduras, the Central Bank has fairly wide supervisory powers, and so any irregularities may easily be corrected without going to extremes.

In the case of coffee, it would be absurd to introduce a confiscatory step of the type used in El Salvador.

In the first place, while in El Salvador 14 families dominated the total coffee production, here it is owned by 50,000 households, the vast majority of whom own small and medium farms that have no relation at all with the huge fiefs of our neighboring country, which have now been expropriated by the agrarian reform.

Apart from that, there are mechanisms of social ownership and community export systems, such as the Honduran Federation of Coffee Cooperatives, Limited, while at the same time, traditional commercial exporters are operating all over the country, who compete by offering better prices to producers. All of this is radically different from what was happening in El Salvador, where the entire operation, in its three parts--agricultural, commercial, and financial--was controled by the powerful minority that for decades had been running the country with an iron fist.

Both examples are more than enough to remind us of something that we should all keep in mind: Honduras is a special case in Central America, and it is precisely because of its special nature that guerrilla movements and violence have not prospered here.

Now. Does all this mean that we should continue with things as they are?

Obviously, no. The need for free enterprise to continue to operate without asphyxiating obstacles does not necessarily mean that we have to ignore major social problems.

On a number of occasions LA PRENSA has told its readers that where political democracy has been combined with free enterprise, the resulting prosperity has been impressive.

Germany, Italy, France, and Japan were in ruins after World War II. Today they are part of the vanguard of the world of the future, with so much wealth that they now try to export in order to avoid problems of having surplus capital within the country.

But in all these countries, great efforts have been made to improve the condition of the people: How? Very simply: through the establishment of high taxes and the implementation of ambitious social security programs, using the resources collected through the high tax rate.

The tax system is a suitable mechanism for redistributing wealth, and if it is used sensibly, it enables productive businesses to continue to operate without problems and even to expand.

But on the contrary, a state takeover generates incompetence, bureaucracy, shortages, corruption, and in the end, poverty.

It isn't difficult to realize which course we should choose, if we want changes in a framework of freedom, peace, and prosperity. These are some of the issues that our Assembly members should keep in mind so that, in drafting the new constitution, they may create an instrument of justice and progress capable of promoting, without demagogy, the transformations that will lead us to wealth, the well-being of the majority of the people, the modernization of the nation, and a significant expansion of our autonomy, without eroding our freedoms, human rights, and the possibility of developing--without red tape--all the creative potential of the mind.

7679
CSO: 3010

BORGE SPEAKS AT FUNERAL OF ASSASSINATED OFFICIAL

PA011556 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The funeral of Companero Rodolfo Amador Gallegos, chief of state security operations in Matagalpa department, and his brother, Francisco, was held this afternoon in Matagalpa. As we have reported, they were both assassinated by Pedro Pablo and Paul Zeledon Rivera who are being actively sought.

Guerrilla Commander Javier Carrion, chief of the 4th military region, Companero (Ausberto) Paladino, on behalf of the mass organizations, and Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez spoke at an event after the funeral mass in the San Jose Church. The interior minister highlighted the revolutionary qualities of the murdered companeros and then referred to those who call for a demilitarization of the country as our process is being threatened and as crimes like the one against the Amador Gallegos brothers are being committed. Here is Commander Tomas Borge's statement:

[Begin Borge recording] They are cowards and criminals by definition and they are defying us. If they have achieved anything it is that we (?have lost) our patience with the enemies of our revolution and of our people. They have achieved this. And we not only want the criminals who killed the Amador brothers to know this. We are going to pursue them wherever they are and the full weight of revolutionary justice will implacably fall upon them. It is not only these two criminals. We are talking about those who are behind them, the enemies of the people, enemies who wear different faces. Sometimes they wear the faces of politicians. Sometimes they hide behind a newspaper or a radio station. More guilty than those who commit the crimes are the cowards who are behind them, promoting those crimes. We will be implacable with one as well as the other.

That is why a companero here referred to the articles in a Nicaraguan newspaper by an individual who expressed alarm and protested the fact that we have militias and armed men and protested the spirit of defense of the revolution and the fatherland. What would happen if we disarmed ourselves? What would happen to our brother militiamen? What would occur if we were so childish and idiotic as to believe in that peace which our enemies offer

us? Let us suppose that we threw the rifles that we won in combat into the sea. Then the guardsmen outside the country and the enemies inside the country and their godfathers, would destroy this revolution in 24 hours.

Real power decides the country's destiny and the real power is the organized people. It is the organized masses who are not organized in some haph zard way but who are the organized and armed masses. Our people will have to be armed. We have a country of armed men and women, of armed men, women, old people and children.

We must be very clear because there are some people who have [false] expectations, who have not even understood who has the power in this country. They have not realized that the armed workers and peasants have the power in this country.

We want them to know that this cannot continue. We want them to know that no one can afford the luxury of messing around [manosear] with the Sandinist revolutionaries and the Sandinist revolution no matter who he thinks he is, no matter how pretty his face is, no matter how perfumed his armpits are. We will never permit our revolution and our revolutionaries to be disrespected.

CSO: 3010

BUSINESSMEN AT LIMA MEETING CRITICIZE SANDINISTS

PA261806 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0224 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 24 Sep (EFE)--Nicaraguan businessmen voiced here today their opposition to a leftist dictatorship being installed in their country.

"We did not want the rightist tyranny and now that we have the experience, we will not permit pressures from a leftist tyranny," Jorge Salazar, representative of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, has stated.

In a news conference, Salazar said that the government's plan for 1980 is "very good," but "unfortunately it is not being fulfilled."

"For example, elections will not be called until 1984, but the people want to exercise this democratic right as soon as possible," he added.

Salazar noted that the Nicaraguan people are trying to achieve a democracy "to which they are entitled, after so many years of tyranny," but it appears that "the Sandinist government is overzealous and there is the risk that it could be transformed into a leftist dictatorship."

"We trust that businessmen of all democratic countries will support us so we can manage to rebuild our country's destroyed economy, which runs the risk of remaining as it is," Salazar stressed.

"The democratic elections held in Peru are a model which we would like to put in practice," he said.

Salazar headed the Nicaraguan delegation to the 16th Latin American Congress of Industrialists which ended today in Lima.

On Tuesday, the Nicaraguan businessmen at the congress charged that the Cubans control a large part of the business structure in the fields of transportation, communications, security, and police organizations of their country.

Ismael Garcia, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Nicaragua, noted that his country is not in a position to have a Marxist dictatorship, "which is envisaged in the political horizon" of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan businessmen also reported that the defeated Somozist regime left behind a $3 billion deficit in reserves and a $1.6 billion foreign debt.

CSO: 3010

FUNCTION OF PRESS IN REVOLUTIONARY SOCIETY DISCUSSED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Aug 80 pp 3, 14

/Article by Ignacio Briones Torres: "Journalism and Revolution"/

[Text] It should come as no surprise that only after 19 July were some issues, issues which have been debated throughout the world for a long time, discovered and discussed in our country. We have barely emerged from the shadows.

On the topic of journalism and its function in society, and the journalist and his duties toward the people, while there have been some beginnings of a debate--especially in the enlightening years of the final struggle against the dictatorship--the issue of what can and what should be said is an inexhaustible and never-ending topic, since the responsibility of the journalist can in no way be separated from the historic tasks that the Popular Sandinist Revolution has set concerning the achievement of our national enhancement, the rescue of our authentic national values, and the political, social, and economic development of our people.

The recent holding in Managua of the fifth meeting of the news agencies pool of the nonalined countries, along with the persistent and unflagging campaign to spread false information about our revolutionary system, make the debate now going on in Nicaragua a current issue. This debate deals with freedom of expression, the journalist's exercise of his profession, the ideological struggle, national sovereignty, the right to self-determination, and the undeniable need to smash forever the old concepts which have for so many years been used to change thousands of journalists all over the world into eunuchs, most of them imbued with the false objectivist and "impartial" philosophy of journalism.

In this regard, the expert, Hector Mujica, has written: "Deformed by the implacable exercise of their profession, journalists are accustomed to saying that their function is limited solely to informing. Let others express their opinion, say reporters. These 'others' are editorial writers, the writers of articles featured on the editorial page, and columnists paid to defend special interests." And most of these special interests, we add, never correspond to the interests of the immense majority of our peoples.

The U.S. school has managed to impose on many of our countries the false objectivisit philosophy, which many accept and respect without any judgment. The journalist's bondage to the rule of the "five Ws" (what, who, in what way, when, and where), by always ignoring the question "why," has led to the worst and crudest distortions of the facts, distortions which are printed in the daily press.

This school--or the application of its postulates--entails a deliberate distortion, a plan of cultural penetration and domination that has led to the alienation and weakening of journalism and of journalists.

Methods of deception have been raised to the category of a science by those who, in the imperialist nations, manipulate the great underdeveloped world to which we belong. The press is being "magazinized" with topics that are sometimes termed "human interest" stories, but which, in reality, are only superficial. This is how journalism is given a supposed "entertaining" nature whose purpose is to separate men from the heroic days which must still be completed if we want to achieve, or rather, to construct our own destiny.

All of the Nicaraguan press--except the workers, students, party, and revolutionary journals, which have always been in a minority--have traditionally been under the influence of North American journalism. That meant that the press has followed their guidelines and copied proimperialist formulas, which amounts to saying that they have placed themselves in the service of the interests of Washington, thus taking an obvious antinationalist and anti-internationalist position.

We find this to be true when we just review what we might call "the major Nicaraguan press" of recent decades, including the radio and television media. The difference can be seen today by just listening to the radio, watching television, or reading journals which serve the people, and comparing them with those which support the forces of counterrevolution.

The revolutionary journalists have worked to develop a new form of journalism, working at the side of the people, guiding, orienting, clarifying, educating, organizing; by its very nature, this is a break with the old traditions. The second type of journalists are clinging desperately to the old formulas, realizing that the great masses of the people--who have been deformed by these very journalists--are still bearing the burden of what was meant by freedom of the press.

The first category, the revolutionary journalists, are working to create the new society which we all want. The others are persisting in the defense of a system that is now falling into ruin all over the world, which in our country the Nicaraguan people--at the cost of their heroic blood--began to bury a year ago. The revolutionary journalists, working with the mass organizations, with our Vanguard, and with all progressive Nicaraguans, are creating the nation of the future for the new generations still to come. The others want, and are fighting stubbornly, so that these new generations will continue to be victimized by exploitation, ignorance, and dependence, as we were.

We should distinguish, then, between what the bourgeois classes mean by freedom, and what the true freedom of the majority of the people is. And we should also realize that the bourgeois concept of freedom of the press means, in essence, their freedom to tell their truth, which is equivalent to their right to defend the privileges they have always enjoyed at the cost of the exploitation of the people.

The meeting we mentioned earlier also discussed the term, the New International Information Order. Its objectives are explained by our comrade Juan Somavia on this page.

There can be no free journalism without a free nation, proclaimed our UPN [Union of Nicaraguan Journalists] and the unforgettable Union of Radio Journalists, during the crucial days of the anti-Somozist battle. Today, through the heroic action of our people led by the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], we have a free nation. More than ever before, we must create a free journalism. That means a popular, anti-imperialist, internationalist journalism. A journalism always at the side of our people; against the enemies of the people. To achieve this state of affairs, we must increase our knowledge of those issues, which have been, to a certain extent, ignored, those issues to which we referred at the beginning of this article. One of those issues we have just begun to cover here.

7679
CSO: 3010

COUNTRY SEEN SEARCHING FOR OWN SYSTEM

Amsterdam ELSEVIERS MAGAZINE in Dutch 23 Aug 80 pp 34-37

[Report by Sig. W. Wolf: "Uzis Passed Beyond the Steps of the Presidential Palace"]

> [Text] Suriname's President Chin A. Sen has experienced hard times. Intrigues from the left and right attempted to overthrow his government. The coup d'etat of 25 February did not seem to have penetrated enough into society. Therefore the Uzis passed beyond the steps of the presidential palace last week. A triumvirate now has nestled itself firmly at the top.

Somber expressions showed on the faces of members of Suriname's completely new National Military Council (NMR) when on 3 March, a week after the coup d'etat, they had had a first meeting with President Ferrier. The visit lasted barely an hour. It took 4 hours before Sergeant Bouterse, one of the leaders in the coup d'etat of 25 February, read a statement in the Independence Hotel about the presentation of the NMR in the presidential palace, with a lump in his throat. The president and the NMR had agreed that the army "would direct all its actions and activities within the constitution to the interest and well-being of the entire Surinam population." It was abundantly clear: the president ultimately would still have his say. The Uzis had knocked the Arron Government off its seat, but they had been silenced on the steps of the palace. As would appear later, that caused great exacerbation among the military.

After the rapid intervention of the government and army leadership, the new president, Dr Henk Chin A. Sen, stated with relief that the First Surinam Republic had died and that now the second one was being born. The funeral speech had been ready for a few weeks already. The last "monarch" of the First Republic, President Ferrier, had over-estimated himself and the democratic inclination of the army. Convinced of his carefully developed, almost untouchable authority, he had announced his intention of presenting the budget to the parliament that had been pushed aside, in a formal session on 1 September. That intention loomed like a

specter before Prime Minister Chin A Sen and Army Commander Daisy Bouterse. A president who acted as if nothing had happened prior to 25 February and who jauntily dallied before a festive hall with disputed members of parliament, was hard to swallow for the military. Prime Minister Chin A Sen obviously was of the opinion that President Ferrier went diametrically against all the agreements with this deed. During the next 2 years parliament would be ignored in order to enable the government and the army to drastically reform the political organization. Instead of political parties on a racial basis, there would be parties with an ideological character. In this manner the reformers wanted to get even with the decayed system which was Suriname's downfall.

The constitutional crisis which had been announced with Ferrier's audacious plans turned out to be an excellent opportunity for Prime Minister Chin A Sen and the army to get rid of radical obstacles in the revolutionary proceedings. In the past months it had been repeatedly obvious that President Ferrier wanted to utilize the personal powers offered to him by the constitution. Among these are the consulting of the Advisory Council in effecting laws, treaties and state decisions. This Advisory Council, made up of persons appointed by Arron, the prime minister who was removed from office on 25 February, didn't demonstrate any great hurry in supplying advice on the proposals made by the government. To the contrary; everything indicated that they, together with Ferrier, didn't mind supporting the old Arron stars and their adherents.

Thus the study of the special court to prosecute persons who had been guilty of serious forms of corruption had already lasted over 2 months without having made any progress. Meanwhile those persons were freed and some of them, such as former Minister Michael Brahim and Arron advisor Ewalt Karamat Ali, were able to escape. In a stealthy manner, political- and family-nepotism were brought back again. Ferrier let himself be more and more won over by the old order which is opposed to the ambitious reforms of Chin A Sen. The prime minister apparently watched this with misgiving. Chin A Sen had the military intervene primarily because he noticed that in his cabinet some ministers adopted the Ferrier-Arron line, which threatened his reform program.

He was afraid of losing credibility when it became clear that, in the hurry with which his cabinet had been put together, the fact that some of his ministers did not have clean hands had escaped attention. In addition, appointments in key positions in government posts and in semi-government agencies caused suspicion in the population. Thus a formerly dismissed director of Suriname's national airlines, Surinam Airways, was brought back in order to take charge of that airline company.

Trouble arose also within the National Military Council. At the end of May, however, peace had been concluded when the NMR and the army leadership announced unanimously that the country would be governed by the government and no one else. Within the NMR, however, relations between

leftist and rightist members were very troubled. The leftist members of the council -- Chairman Sital, Abrahams and Joeman -- let themselves be taken in tow by leaders of leftist groups. The conflict within the NMR surfaced when Chairman Sital and Council Member Joeman made a trip on their own accord to Nicaragua to celebrate the first anniversary of the overthrow of the Somoza Government. In Managua both NMR members embraced PLO Leader Arafat and Cuban President Castro. The latter even promised arms aid. After their return from Nicaragua, Sital and his followers were turned out of the NMR. It was disappointing to army leader Daisy Bouterse and Prime Minister Chin A Sen that Sital refused to let himself be promoted out and simply rejected a high post in the army. He refused to serve under his former friend and colleague Bouterse and gave preference to going his own way. This attitude is extremely dangerous for a military person who has acquired a taste for the revolution.

President Chin A Sen, continually plagued by conflicts with President Ferrier, the difficulties within his cabinet and the bickering within the NMR, was going under. He was faced with the choice of either giving up and leaving the fight for power up to the Ferrier-Arron block or the Sital group, or of staying on and blocking the way of the two groups craving power. Chin A Sen opted for staying on, because it was clear that otherwise Sital's leftist group would ultimately be the winner. This would be impossible also for Army Commander Daisy Bouterse to swallow. Thus he hurried to the presidential palace last week and forced Ferrier to resign.

The eliminating of the left and the right in Surinam fits very well into the tough policy which Chin A Sen had planned when he took up the post of prime minister in March. Also clearly recognizable in this policy is the hand of Dr Andre Haakmat. Chin A Sen brought the latter as his advisor and confidant to Paramaribo last March from Amsterdam, where he was an inspector of education. After last week's coup, he was appointed vice prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, justice, police and the army.

In 1963, together with Haakmat and Mr Eddy Bruma, Chin A Sen founded the Party of the Nationalist Republic, a primarily Creole party with a large following among the youth and intellectuals. In the course of time the political ideas diverged, but nationalism continued to stand as the common goal. Haakmat is an exceptional person. An erudite one seldom meets any longer. Moreover he is not only extremely intelligent, but also someone with great energy. He took his doctorate in economy and law. He also studied psychology, didactics, pedagogy and philosophy. He did all those studies in his free time, just as he had a practice as licensed psychotherapist in his free time. During the negotiations on the independence of Surinam in 1975 he designed an allocation regulation in which, amongst others, a plea was made for the stability of Dutch aid to Surinam. The Dutch delegation turned a deaf ear to that proposal. During the recent visit of Minister De Koning to Surinam, the stability turned out to be the breaking point in the debate between Surinam and the [Dutch] minister of development aid.

The triumvirate of Chin A Sen, Bouterse and Haakmat will settle the future developments in the country. One need not worry about the support of the population. The latter will accept everything for the moment being, as long as it does not mean restoration of the old system of nepotism and criminality or limitless power for the military.

Surinam and the Surinamers are by no means ready for any political system which would be absolute, totalitarian or even moderately totalitarian. In elections during past years the Surinamers have rejected by absolute majority every government which has its foundations in so-called Marxist-Leninist thinking or variations thereof, despite the devotion and honest conviction of primarily many young intellectuals who tried to market their philosophy, principles and views in the city and in the country. The new triumvirate is facing the almost impossible task of reining in the country administratively and economically because manpower is lacking, the battle against corruption is stagnating, and wage demands and prices are increasing greatly.

The toughest task however will be to reshape the parliamentary-democratic political system into an individual model with an individual trait, useful for individual Surinam needs in constitutional law and politics. The current model, of Western European origin and strongly influenced by Western Europeans, is sustained by monarchial, feudal and colonial philosophies from a distant past. With the sad result that only the repetitive coup d'etat, although without great massacres so far, offers any solace. But it does indeed increase fear and uncertainty in the population and it more and more erodes faith abroad.

8700
CSO: 3105

VENEZUELAN OIL MINISTER DISCUSSES OPEC MEETING

AU191043 Rome ANSA in English 0833 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Rome, 19 Sep (ANSA)--The Venezuelan minister of petroleum, Humberto Calderon Berti, named guarantees for crude supplies matched by guarantees for technical and technological assistance as the key for future comprehensive policy to govern relations between oil producers and consumer nations in a statement delivered last night in Rome.

Speaking to a group of cabinet ministers and figures from Italy's economic and banking circles, gathered for a conference sponsored by the Italo-Venezuelan Chamber of Commerce and the People's Bank of Novara, Calderon Berti cited his country's relations with Italy as an example of the direction producer-consumer dealings should take.

Calderon Berti mentioned the "complementary nature" of the two nations' offerings and said that Venezuela is seeking to develop new forms of agreement with Italy.

"We are laying the groundwork with the Italian Government," the oil minister disclosed, "for negotiations that can be termed revolutionary in the context of international relations because they are based on guarantees for oil supplies for Italy in exchange for technological assistance for Venezuela."

In general, according to the minister, the problem for the future will not be the price of oil but the supply. "The price of petroleum," he said, "does not represent its real value."

"We are not aiming at sharp increases in the price of petroleum," the minister explained, "but we do not want the real value of crude to decline. The relationship between economic growth and consumption is a factor which we feel should be incorporated into the price of crude," he added.

Moving on to the meeting in Vienna of the petroleum, finance and foreign minister from the organization of petroleum exporting countries, which he attended before his arrival in Rome, Calderon Berti affirmed that, "The meeting was a success. Contrary to what the Western press reported, it was not a failure."

The Venezuelan minister went on to explain,"OPEC is not a club of rich nations which sets the price of crude. The Vienna conference continued the search for new mechanisms on which to base pricing policy.

"The goal is to allow the producing countries to avoid seeing their earnings decline and to give the industrialized nations the chance to forecast the trend of crude prices," Calderon Berti said.

Looking to the future, the oil minister disclosed that the OPEC conference slated for Baghdad will formulate "new proposals for a system to determine oil prices based on three factors: indexing the price on the base of the rate of inflation the industrialized countries export to the OPEC members, linking prices to a basket of currencies and not exclusively to the dollar, and a quarterly updating of prices."

Back on the general issue of producer-consumer dealings, the Venezuelan cabinet minister said that the OPEC conference in Vienna managed to lay the groundwork for new relations between the industrialized and producer countries and warned, in this connection, that the consumers must learn to export the technology really needed by the developing countries and not merely those goods and services the rich nations want to market.

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GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT TO BE INVESTIGATED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 18 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Gladstone Thurston]

[Text] GOVERNMENT last night heeded Opposition pleas and appointed a committee to investigate the Bahamas' growing unemployment problem.

Requested by official opposition leader Norman Solomon, the committee is to place particular emphasis on finding practical ways to help the unemployed become productive and self-respecting citizens.

Appointed to that committee were Solomon (chairman), James Knowles (SDP, Clarence Town), J Henry Bostwick (FNDM, Montagu), Sinclair Outten (PLP, St Barnabas), Frank Edgecombe (PLP, Fox Hill), J Russell Ford (PLP, Mayaguana), David Knowles (PLP, Salem).

In his address on the topic, FNDM leader Mr Bostwick hit out at "the inertia, the lack of care and concern" demonstrated by Government. "We live these problems every day. We see desperation in the faces of the people; we see hunger; we see crime; the disease of unemployment is catastrophic."

Mr Bostwick said there are places where he hesitates to go for fear of giving the appearance that he is doing all right while there are others who are not doing well at all.

"I am literally scared because we have failed to pay attention to the wants and needs of the people of this nation," Mr Bostwick said.

The people of this country, he said, were indoctrinated into believing that they don't have to sweat and toil to make it.

And, in setting itself up as the big brother capable of handling everything for those who can't handle it for themselves, the Government has succeeded in planting the seed of Communism in this country, Mr Bostwick said.

"I know they have got to be scared with what they see on the horizon," Mr Bostwick said. "By their sins of omission they have created the monster which haunts them. I say to this Government that they have created the monster by failing to make adequate use of the inherent talents of the Bahamian people by providing them with the opportunity and will to be an independent people."

In reply, Deputy Prime Minister Arthur Hanna recalled that the Government some time ago said that its first priority is to tackle the unemployment problem in the country. Since that time, Mr Hanna said, great strides have been made.

The problem of unemployment, Mr Hanna said, has gripped the world over the last few years and the Bahamas has suffered as a result.

"We have our plans and we feel our plans will succeed in combating the unemployment problem," Mr Hanna said.

Sizable sums, he said, have been committed to alleviate poverty and suffering until the Government can come to grips with the unemployment problem.

Prime Minister Lynden Pindling, Mr Hanna said, was quite right in his assessment that the Government sought to provide full employment by this year.

"I don't think he is too far off," Mr Hanna said. "We are now on the brink of a break through on this massive human problem ... there is no higher priority than the problem of human suffering. That is why the Government has determined that hence and forever, no Bahamian shall ever starve and those of us who have and want more must wait that those of us who have none could get some.

"Today, I think it is true to say that if there is any Bahamian who is unemployed and can't eat, they have a right to the basic requirements of life and the whole system of government has been geared towards this end."

The Bahamas, he said, has weathered the problem of unemployment and inflation better than any other country in this part of the hemisphere.

"Last year I was able to say that our reserves reached an all time high," Mr Hanna said. "We have weathered the storm and our finances are sound."

He invited the Opposition forces to join with the Government in trying to solve the problem of unemployment. "We all have ideas how to do it," he said. "Why don't we all pool our ideas."

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BRIEFS

HAITIAN REFUGEES ARRESTED--Thirty-six Haitians were arrested from their small, unseaworthy boat which was apprehended north of Highbourne Cay, Exuma, by the Bahamas Defence Force Tuesday. The Haitians, several of whom are women, were brought to Nassau yesterday by the patrol craft HMBS Abaco, which was under the command of Senior Lieutenant Edwin Munroe. According to the Ministry of Defence "the boat was in an unseaworthy condition, with no water or food." The Haitians told authorities they were on their way to Nassau at the time of arrest. Up to press time it was unclear as to where they would be held prisoner. More than 90 Haitians only recently were deported after spending almost three months at the make-shift Athol Island prison. Reason: no room at Her Majesty's Prison, Fox Hill. [Text] [Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 25 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 3020

NEWLY ELECTED FIESP PRESIDENT SPEAKS OF REFORMS

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 20 Sep 80 pp 18-21

[Article by Salomao Schvartzman and Durval Ferreira: "Luis Eulalio Vidigal, Captain of Captains"]

[Text] The news spread like fire on a windy day: Luis Eulalio Bueno Vidigal Filho won in the two elections which made him the new president of the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries [FIESP], an election which focused the attention, not only of the press of the entire country on the new headquarters of the FIESP on Avenida Paulista in Sao Paulo, but also that of public opinion itself, which became engrossed with the challenge of the 41-year-old Luis Eulalio, who defeated the venerated and tireless Theobaldo de Nigris, sixth president of the organization, who had been in power for 14 years.

Perhaps because he was born a few months before the outbreak of World War II, Luis Eulalio was affected by the consequences of the conflict, and while still very young, heard the political discussions of his grandfather, Gastao Vidigal, thus beginning his apprenticeship and becoming a competitor in everything he undertook.

In one of the times that I met Luis Eulalio, when his name was already being mentioned as a candidate for the post, he was resigning from the presidency of the National Automotive Components Industry Union (SINDIPECAS], he looked me well in the eye and called me by name in Hebrew, something he always does when he sees me and he dropped the bomb: "You do not believe me either, right?"

I did not lie. I told him that I was a friend of Theobaldo, although not a voter, but that only he, Luis Eulalio, had the chance of making the elections have a surprising outcome. And it took place. Whoever watched the counting of the votes in the second balloting when the margin of victory of the young Eulalio was greater, can never forget the explosion of joy of his campaign comrades, a picture of which was carried by all the newspapers. The emotional impact was so great that President Joao Figueiredo, this week in Sao Paulo, commented on the historic

photograph to Luis Eulalio: "You know," said the president of the republic, "it looked as if you were celebrating a goal by Flamengo, making the fans in Maracana Stadium explode."

I went with reporter Durval Ferreira to Beira-Rio in Porto Felix, two hours from Sao Paulo, where Luis Eulalio was resting that Sunday after the stress of 2 years of hard campaigning. I found him weighing 10 kilos more, the result of the tensions of recent months. Surrounded by his wife Ligia his son Luis Eulalio Neto, 16 years-of-age, daughter Silvia, five, and the baby, Luis Fernando, only 2-years-of-age, the new leader of the powerful Sao Paulo industries knows that his task will not be limited to simply applauding the official actions of Brasilia. He will sit at the table of the National Monetary Council as a member who brings with him a political force he does not deny and which comes from being the president of the most powerful industrial organization of the country. "You know, Shloime, things are going to be very hard at the end of a very difficult year. I know I have the obligation to be the spokesman for a new spirit of the Sao Paulo industry, which does not fear tomorrow because it trusts in the president of the republic today. Moreover, I have the certainty that from now on I shall never be left out of the great national decisions." Salomao Schvartzman.

"Basically, my election has the significance of a complete change in the union election system and without any pretensions of any type I would even say that this will be so not only in Sao Paulo but in the entire country," begins Luis Eulalio Bueno Vidigal Filho. He speaks without hesitation, with the conviction of those who know that their words truly express what they think. He explains further: "In Sao Paulo, particularly, there was the myth that Nadir Figueiredo was unbeatable in an organization representative of the industrial businessmen such as the FIESP. Myths such as that existed and still exist in other states. We here in Sao Paulo decided to confront them. That is why I say that elections in Sao Paulo served for the entire country."

In Rio there was a renewal such as ours, with Atilio Joao Donato confronting a machine of the type that was installed among us. And he was inspired by our work, he tells me, renewing his personnel and averting a confrontation between the existing situation and the opposition, since the proponents of the former concluded by not even presenting a slate." Luis Eulalio then points out that the change which took place will certainly not mean only the changing of persons but a change in the system of work, a more up to date action. Obviously the work he will face in order to put his ideas into practice will demand a great effort, if we consider the gigantic size of the FIESP. As a higher echelon organization it enfolds 108 union organizations and it administers SESI [Industrial Social Service] and SENAI [National Industrial Apprenticeship Service], as well as the National Industry

Center, making up an administrative conglomerate with a budget of nearly 40 billion cruzeiros. Seeking a more precise way of measuring it, Luis Eulalio calls attention to the size of the budget which is greater than that of 17 Brazilian states. "What we actually intend to do is to reinvigorate those agencies and not just make them younger. But we shall do it with caution. I have some ideas for SENAI, for example, related to its professional training courses, which I shall impose, obviously after accurate studies, with the same thing happening with respect to SESI, which operates more in the welfare sector."

Now, appearing with a young and dynamic leadership which managed to obtain popular acceptance, it is natural to ask about the political future of this other Lula, the Lula of management. But he cuts the subject short, although he leaves room for possible future activities: "Although I will not say that I shall not drink of this water, I do not intend to have a political career. I would like for other young leaders to appear with the willingness to assume the positions and vacancies that await them. They will have all the support of our group, even for political posts. It would be a support based on prestige and to give strength to new leaderships." However, speaking of his administration to be sworn in soon, he says without hesitation: "At first I believe our relationship with the government is going to change," he says. Change, how? He speaks lengthily about details "I particularly want to participate before any event takes place. If I cannot participate, I would prefer to be quiet. I am not in the habit of crying over spilt milk. It is of no use to argue about something that has already taken place. I therefore advocate participation before any decision is made, since it is a function of the central government whether it is the executive or the legislative branch." Luis Eulalio goes even further in the intended relationship between the FEISP, the government and technocrats. He acknowledges that FISEP will have great political power henceforth; nonpartisan political power. And he intends to use that arsenal. How? He answers, always without hesitation: "The best word I can find is 'lobby.' I believe it is legitimate for us to use a lobby in the defense of business interests, particularly of small and medium businesses, the most unprotected. But that lobby will operate in the open and not in offices or behind the scenes. The FIESP also worked behind the scenes. We shall operate the lobby in the glare of spotlights, in the center of the stage. The public shall always know what we are doing and how we are doing it. We shall use all communications media and channels offered to us to strengthen industry. It shall be another change in the FIESP, depending on the power I have." After that statement, there followed the question as to how he views the problems of small and medium businesses. Emphasizing his words to give them more conviction, he said: "Their problems are subordinated to conditions of competition and bureaucratic obstacles to such a point that they suffer more from them than big business; this without taking high interest rates and difficulty in obtaining capital into account. And this is caused

by one conditioning characteristic: since the small businessman does practically everything in his company, he cannot give himself the luxury of having specialists to help him clear his area so that his game can be swifter."

Luis Eulalio is actually a youth who assumes leadership of FIESP with defined and very clear ideas on everything that directly or indirectly affects businessmen. With respect to salaries, he believes that there is no need for specific legislation for those who make salaries over 30 minimum wage levels. They would be ruled by the laws of the market. With respect to wage controls, he favors lessening the gap which separates the lowest and highest levels. He declares he has suggestions to make to the government in the areas of exports--he acquired much experience through activities in that field in trade missions abroad in the company of Presidents Geisel and Figueiredo--loans and even the reform of the CLT [Consolidated Labor Laws], where he believes the idea on representation in the system of elections for federations and confederations should be changed. "Elections should be direct in the unions and proportionate in federations and confederations. The number of employees in each area shall decide that representation. In sports, there are examples in which this is being done. The Tennis Confederation conditions the representation of its members according to the number of tennis courts in each state." With respect to the multinational companies, he believes that they only need specific legislation to rule their actions in the country. "There is unfavorable talk about the multinationals, but the truth is that they do what the law allows. Foreign capital is beneficial provided it is watched and priority is frankly and openly given to national capital." He believes in a future alliance among Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and China, joining Brazilian raw materials and development, Mexican petroleum and technology, Argentine engineering and food and the capacity for consumption of the Chinese.

Inevitably Luis Eulalio is led to speaking about Lula, the metal workers union chief and now political leader. "I always defined and practiced direct negotiations. The best way of solving problems is through dialog, the only way to find conciliation between naturally antagonistic positions. To negotiate does not mean surrender. Negotiations are accomplished, maintaining firm and even hard points of view and positions, without that meaning capitulation by one side or the other. An agreement means that both sides gave in. Any other way means an imposition.

"Within that framework I believe that Lula is a great union leader with an amazing capacity for organization. But he did not know how to negotiate and as a politician he will not be what he was as a union leader."

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VICE PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL SITUATION

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 20 Sep 80 pp 36-37

[Interview with Vice President Aureliano Chaves by Haroldo Hollanda of MANCHETE; place and date not given]

> [Text] The vice president of the republic, Aureliano Chaves, declared that the position of rejection of terrorism assumed by President Joao Figueiredo guarantees the process of democratization. He felt that the entire nation supports the position of the president. Aureliano Chaves believes that a dialog between the government and the opposition is not a weakness by the one proposing it but an objective for improving the democratic regime. He believes that the 1982 elections will test the present party framework.
>
> At the same time that he advocates pluralist representation, he condemns the legalization of the Communist Party as long as that party remains "dogmatically totalitarian." Aureliano Chaves does not see a solution for Brazil in a parliamentary system, although he acknowledges that it does well in many countries.

[Question] Are the recent terrorist attacks aimed at making democratization unfeasible?

[Answer] The terrorist attacks, besides their characteristic of brutality, claiming innocent victims, are aimed at destroying the structure of society, always attacking constituted authority in particular. They deserve the rejection of all and the firm determination of the authorities to suppress them. President Joao Figueiredo, at the same time that he vehemently condemns terrorist activities and orders measures to curb them, reaffirms his irrevocable determination to carry out his project of a political opening. We are seeing that the nation as a whole supports him.

[Question] How can interests be compatibilized and a government of national unity achieved?

[Answer] I made no proposal or suggestions with a view toward national unity. This is beyond my purview. I am not a political spokesman for the government. I only sought to comment on the praiseworthy action of President Joao Figueiredo, who stretched out his hand to all Brazilians. An extended hand is a gesture of conciliation. The symbolism of that gesture was not unaccompanied. He added several government actions, among them amnesty, showing in a very clear way the desire to avoid radical positions which do not help the process of improving our political institutions, and seeking a lasting democracy. Thus, what I tried to emphasize was that initiatives seeking conciliation should not be interpreted as weakness of the one proposing them nor capitulation by those accepting them, nor the abdication of positions by each of them. They should be viewed as an understanding that it is possible to find point of convergence in the greater interest of the country and the democratic system.

[Question] Do you believe the present party framework is liable to changes as of the 1982 elections?

[Answer] In a society such as the Brazilian, which is subject to many changes, it is very difficult to make assertions such as "This is final," and "This will not change." What is important is to consider the fact that Brazilian society is a plural society. As such its political representation has to be pluralistic. With respect to many parties, I believe that they should remain. Now, with respect to the various compositions of the Brazilian multiparty system, it is natural that there be changes even because it is at the polls that political affinities consolidate or break. The 1982 elections are the first electoral tests for the present multiparty system of Brazil. I do not believe that there is a willingness on the part of the Brazilian people or their representatives to return to the two-party system.

[Question] Do you believe that the legal functioning of the Communist Party should be allowed?

[Answer] When the Communist Party assumes power it is discriminatory. It does not allow the existence of any other political organization as a choice. As long as the Communist Party remains dogmatically totalitarian I do not believe that democratic societies should allow its free operation.

[Question] Do you favor the convocation of a constituent assembly?

[Answer] I have not yet been convinced that the convocation of a constituent assembly is the best path to political normalization. On the contrary, it could really be the suitable climate for arousing emotions. There is a clear, undeniable determination by the government to obtain democratic normalcy. This can be done without a constituent assembly which always brings with it the idea of a break between a certain constitutional structure that is dying and another which is being born. In our view this does not fit within the present Brazilian reality in which there is the willingness by a victorious revolution to adjust itself gradually to new times in perfect synchronization with its own democratic inspirations.

[Question] Could the seriousness of the economic crisis lead to a political regression?

[Answer] At this moment I do not see the right climate for that, although it is not my custom to be a soothsayer. I do believe that everyone, men of the government and of the opposition, the leaders who represent our society, should make an effort together aimed at using an open debate, which democratic life encourages for all, to seek proper solutions for our present difficulties, which although great are fleeting and can be surmounted. At this time we should all get rid of the dangerous idea that economic and social crises lead to standby governments.

[Question] Do you believe that Brazilian political development will allow our people to practice the parliamentary system?

[Answer] I have a great respect for the representative figures of parliamentarianism in Brazil since the time of their founders such as that of Gaspar Silveira Martins and Assis Brazil and up to the sane, respected and singular personality of Raul Pilla. I am not, however, convinced that in the present stage of Brazilian society the most suitable solution would be the implantation of the parliamentary system. I believe, however, that discussion on the subject is useful.

[Question] Do you believe that the mixed district vote could contribute to the improvement of our political customs?

[Answer] The adoption of the mixed district vote should be preceded by a broad and consistent debate. It is not an unquestioned matter. Therefore, anything that seeks a greater stability for the democratic life of the country should be examined carefully. As far as I am concerned, I have not yet taken a position with respect to the subject.

[Question] Should or should not a legislator have full legislative immunity guaranteed in the performance of his duties?

[Answer] Legislative inviolability is inherent in the exercise of the people's representation. What appears to be important is that this inviolability does not become immunity which makes the legislator immune while committing excesses during his term of office.

8908
CSO: 3001

POLLS SHOW PEOPLE SUPPORT FIGUEIREDO AGAINST TERRORISM

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 13 Sep 80 pp 11-13

[Article by Murilo Melo Filho: "What the People Think of Terrorist Attacks and the Political Opening"]

[Text] If the objective of the terrorist who placed bombs at the OAB [Brazilian Bar Association] and the Chamber of Councilmen was to destabilize the government, they obtained the exactly opposite result: they strengthened the position of President Figueiredo, around whom all the political forces of the country, including the opposition, have rallied, and there is the overwhelming support of public opinion, according to the results of a popular survey made last weekend by LPM-Burke at the request of MANCHETE and which in short was aimed at learning what the people were thinking of terrorist attacks and the political opening.

It is true that the survey was made under the emotional impact of the Uberlandia speech in which the president of the republic dramatically offered himself as the target of terrorist attacks, attacks which he called "criminal" and which in his opinion should avoid the sacrifice of innocent people.

The presidential speech led the principal opposition leaders to generalized applause. Senator Tancredo Neves, national president of the Popular Party went as far as to consider it the most important speech made up to now by President Figueiredo, who he believes deserves the solidarity of the entire nation at this time in which terrorism is the common enemy.

It was in that climate that 81 percent of the persons surveyed said that the president should continue with his hand outstretched within his policy of conciliation, while 19 percent said that he should withdraw his hand.

The ratio also indicates that the Brazilian people, conciliatory by nature, condemn radicalisms of any nature, preferring to support a policy of national unity. The opposition leaders themselves, after remaining in an inflexible position with respect to the conciliatory appeals by the president of the republic, now show themselves to be much more understanding in view of the serious situation being faced by the country. There have already been preliminary contacts during a dinner held by Senator Jose Sarney, which was attended by Senators Jarbas Passarinho, Luiz Vianna Filho and Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel on the government side, and by Senators Paulo Brossard and Tancredo Neves as representatives of the opposition.

Forty nine percent believed that the process of political opening is still insufficient, while 16 percent believed it to be too much and 35 percent believed it to be enough. This ratio shows that public opinion expects new official initiatives that will intensify the process of democratization.

In the previous question, 57 percent were in favor of that opening while 32 percent were not and 11 percent simply did not answer. After 16 years of standby governments, the process of democratization has simply become irreversible. Even after the terrorist attacks, repeated statements by the president of the republic and his leaders leave not the slightest doubt as to that determination of taking it to its final consequences.

Still within the framework of a political opening, 86 percent of those interviewed showed they were in favor of direct elections for governor, elections which the government intends to reinstitute in October 1982 through a constitutional amendment already sent to Congress, even at the risk of being defeated in important states such as Sao Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro, where the opposition shows itself to be strong and in the majority. Only 11 percent showed themselves to be against the direct process for electing governors and 3 percent did not answer.

Almost the same proportion (80 percent) favor direct elections for president of the republic, something the government wants done indirectly through the Electoral College, whose majority should obey its orders in selecting the successor to President Figueiredo in 1985.

That great majority shows that public opinion is anxious to return to the polls so that by means of direct vote they can freely elect their government leaders at the state and federal levels. In the states, Planalto Palace intends to heed that popular desire by returning the right to elect their governors directly to the people. However, on a national level, Planalto Palace is ready to maintain the indirect process, even if it is contrary to the opinion of the 80 percent surveyed.

In the economic area, 31 percent of those polled believe that the main cause of the rise in living costs is government incompetence, while 29 percent blamed the economic model, a total of 60 percent who blame the reasons for inflation on internal factors which depend on our will. Twenty-nine percent blamed that inflation on the external factor of increases in petroleum prices, which does not depend on our will, while only 7 percent said that it was caused by incompetence of businessmen and 4 percent did not answer.

In the chapter on terrorist attacks as such, there was a very clear doubt as to their origins. Questioned on whether the recent attacks were made by the right, the left or others, 23 percent blamed them on the right and 24 percent on the left, which in a way contradicts the general impression that the present Brazilian terror is of clearly rightist origins. Thirty-three percent blamed it on other sources, while 3 percent were unaware of the attacks and 17 percent did not answer.

The following question was whether the objective of those attacks was to put an end to the political opening or whether there was some other objective: 54 percent answered that the objective was to put an end to the opening, while 46 percent answered that the objective was another. Of that 46 percent, one-fourth--11.5 percent--answered that the goal was the overthrow of the present government.

Offering one more proof of confidence in official measures for finding those guilty of the attacks, 61 percent said that they sincerely believe in them and 39 percent said they do not believe in them.

Questioned on the reasons for those attacks, 48 percent answered that it is because there is a group dissatisfied with the policy of the government, while 30 percent blamed them on the existence of groups unsatisfied with the economic direction of the country. It is seen that a total rate of 78 percent are not satisfied with either government policy or economics since it was dissatisfaction against both which is blamed for the attacks. Twenty-two percent said that those responsible were simply criminals without any political purpose in their actions.

The Military Police are completely discredited in the eyes of public opinion as the force most indicated to suppress the attacks. Only 7 percent of those surveyed expressed opinions in their favor, while 19 percent indicated the Federal Police, already officially appointed by the government to investigate the attacks on the OAB and the Municipal Council. The great majority (42 percent) believed that the armed forces should be in charge of suppressing them--the army should be placed in the streets to fight them--while 21 percent said that repression should be carried out by all the police together and 11 percent sceptically indicated that none of them should be activated.

Forty-eight hours after the attacks of the OAB headquarters and the Chamber of Councilmen, the magazine MANCHETE contracted the LPM-Burke Surveys and Research Company to make a survey of public opinion on those acts of terrorism. Six hundred persons over 18 years-of-age of both sexes and of all social classes were polled in the Rio-Sao Paulo axis. They were polled during the past weekend. Armed with a questionnaire previously approved by our editorial staff, LPM researchers made the survey of popular opinion. The results follow:

1. Were the recent terrorist attacks made by the right, left or others?

Right: 23 percent
Left: 24 percent
Others: 33 percent
Unaware of the attacks: 3 percent
No answer: 17 percent

2. Is the objective of those attacks to put an end to the political opening or do they have another objective?

Aimed at political opening: 54 percent
Other objectives: 46 percent

3. Do you believe the government is sincerely interested in discovering those guilty for those attacks?

Yes: 61 percent
No : 39 percent

4. You believe that the reason for those attacks is because there is:

A group dissatisfied with the policy of the government: 48 percent
A group dissatisfied with the economy of the country: 30 percent
A group of criminals: 22 percent

5. In view of recent attacks, President Figueiredo declared he will maintain a policy of an extended hand for national conciliation. Do you believe that President Figueiredo should continue with his hand extended or should he desist from that conciliation policy?

He should continue with an extended hand: 81 percent
He should desist from a conciliation policy: 19 percent

6. Do you believe that the following should be activated to suppress terrorist attacks?

Military Police: 7 percent
Federal Police: 19 percent
Armed Forces: 42 percent
All police jointly: 21 percent
None of them: 11 percent

7. Do you favor the political opening as it is being carried out by the Figueiredo administration?

No: 32 percent
Yes: 57 percent
No answer: 11 percent

8. The political opening process of President Figueiredo is:

Sufficient: 35 percent
Too much: 16 percent
Not enough: 49 percent

9. The main cause for the rise in cost of living is:

Petroleum: 29 percent
Government incompetence: 31 percent
Businessmen's incompetence: 7 percent

10. Elections for governor should be:

Direct: 86 percent
Indirect: 11 percent
No answer: 3 percent

11. Elections for president of the republic should be:

Direct: 80 percent
Indirect: 18 percent
No answer: 2 percent

8908
CSO: 3001

POLL SHOWS SCEPTICISM ON PROMISED INFLATION DROP

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 20 Sep 80 pp 130-133

[Article by Murilo Melo Filho: "What The Brazilian Thinks of Inflation and Wages"]

[Text] The most surprising and impressive result of this public survey was the popular scepticism about government promises that inflation is going to decline by the end of this year. While those promises guarantee that rates will fall from the present 106 percent to about 80 percent by 31 December this year, 91 percent of the people questioned believe that is impossible and only eight percent believe it can happen. Also significant was the predominance of those who prefer a shock treatment instead of the gradual measures which up to now have been put into effect in the fight against the rising cost of living. Sixty-three percent said that stricter measures should be adopted and 32 percent believe that inflation should be fought little by little, as is being done up to now.

Six hundred thirteen persons over 18 years-of-age of both sexes were surveyed this weekend in the Rio-Sao Paulo axis by LPM-Burke Surveys and Research on the two main problems which today interest millions of Brazilians: inflation and wages. Their replies are as follows:

1. Do you believe that inflation is going to decline by the end of the year?

Believes: 8 percent
Do not believe: 91 percent
No answer: One percent

2. Do you believe that inflation should be fought with stricter methods or little by little as is being done?

Stricter methods: 63 percent
Little by little: 5 percent
No answer: 4 percent

3. Does the policy of semiyearly wage increases contribute to inflation?

Yes: 58 percent
No: 38 percent
No answer: 4 percent

4. Should the present wage policy of semiyearly increases be maintained or reformulated?

It should be maintained: 40 percent
It should be reformulated: 57 percent
No answer: 3 percent

5. Do you believe that the government should continue with its program of great projects such as that of the Itaipu Hydroelectric Project, for example, during this phase of the struggle against inflation, or should it desist temporarily from these great projects?

It should continue: 58 percent
It should desist: 37 percent
No answer: 5 percent

6. What is the main reason for the rise in price of products?

The price of petroleum: 30 percent
Actions by middlemen: 12 percent
Incompetence of government agencies: 28 percent
The multinational companies: 8 percent
Payment of the foreign debt: 17 percent
No answer: 5 percent

7. Do you believe that distribution of food should be controlled by the government to reduce the rise in prices?

Yes: 71 percent
No: 26 percent
No answer: 3 percent

8. What aspect of inflation affects you most?

Housing: 13 percent
Food: 43 percent
Transportation: 4 percent
Education and health: 13 percent
All aspects: 26 percent
None: 1 percent

9. What class suffers most from inflation?

Workers: 69 percent
Middle class: 21 percent
The rich: 0 percent
All classes: 9 percent
No answer: 1 percent

10. Do you believe that monetary correction should or should not end?

It should end: 40 percent
It should not end: 52 percent
No answer: 8 percent

11. Do you or do you not believe that the economic crisis may affect the political opening?

Yes: 60 percent
No: 31 percent
No answer: 9 percent

12. Are you against or for family planning?

In favor: 78 percent
Against: 19 percent
No answer: 3 percent

13. Do you believe that a reduction in the number of children born can contribute to improving the distribution of income?

Yes: 74 percent
No: 25 percent
No answer: 1 percent

The majority have an opinion contrary to that of the government in these two answers: first, expressing their disbelief in the presidential optimism with respect to a decline in the rates of inflation by the end of the year, and second, when they express themselves in favor of adopting a more strict action against inflation and not as is being done up to now with gradual measures. In a certain way, the two answers have consistency: precisely because actions are not adequate, public opinion disbelieves in a drop in inflation rates by the end of the year.

In the area of wages, 58 percent believe that the policy of semiyearly increases contributes to increasing inflation, while 38 percent believe that it does not. Consistently, 57 percent also believe that the policy should be reformulated, while 40 percent believe it should be

maintained. These replies were very important and timely because it is precisely at this time that Minister Murilo Macedo is concluding the studies with Minister Delfim Netto, which will be examined by President Figueiredo for the reformulation of the present wage policy.

Expressing an opinion on any policy of recession or deflation, 58 percent answered that the government should continue with its program of large projects such as the Itaipu hydroelectric project, while 37 percent said the government should stop them. With this answer, the majority of people surveyed supported the present government policy in favor of maintaining the present rate of projects.

The price of petroleum was indicated by 30 percent of those surveyed as the main cause of the present rise in the price of products, while 28 percent attributed it to incompetence of government agencies, 17 percent to commitments on the foreign debt, 12 percent to activities of middlemen and 8 percent to activities by multinational companies.

It is seen there that public opinion is divided almost equally on the origins of the present Brazilian inflation: half believe that it is due to external factors and the other half to domestic reasons.

Supporting greater government intervention in the sale of basic articles, 71 percent believe that distribution of food should be controlled by the government as a measure to reduce the rise in prices, while 26 percent believe that such distribution should not be controlled by the government.

Food appears next as the item most affected by inflation with 43 of the answers, while 13 percent said that it was housing and another 13 percent said it was education and health. Only 4 percent said it was transportation, but 26 percent said that all items were affected by the inflationary spiral.

Although the people surveyed belong indiscriminately to all social classes, the number who believe that workers were the class most affected by inflation (69 percent) predominated, against 21 percent who thought it was the middle class. No one said it was the rich and 9 percent believed that all classes suffer as a result of the rise in the cost of living.

By these answers, the majority of the persons surveyed meant to say that the wealthier class is practically not affected by inflation because it compensates for its effects with other advantages, while the workers suffer its effects more directly.

Favoring the maintenance of the present financial policy in the question having to do with monetary correction, 52 percent said that it should not be abolished against 40 percent who said it should be.

Sixty percent of the people surveyed were fearful that the present process of political opening could be affected by the economic crisis, while 31 percent believe that one thing has no effect on the other.

Another figure, which in a certain way is surprising, was the one having to do with the overwhelming favorable opinion on family planning (78 percent), while only 19 percent were against it. Next, also consistently, 74 percent said that fewer births can contribute to improving distribution of income, while 25 percent did not. Both answers should strengthen the position of the present government, which favors family planning.

8908
CSO: 3001

TAVARES TO REMAIN AS SECOND ARMY COMMANDER; INTERVIEW

'Liberalization Is Untouchable'

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Aug 80 p 15

[Text] While waiting for President Figueiredo at Congonhas Airport yesterday, Gen Milton Tavares, commander of the 2d Army, asserted that "liberalization is untouchable," and that he will not be leaving Sao Paulo. "The communists," said the general, "would like that, but I am not leaving."

Tavares made reference to liberalization in answer to a question about the criminal assaults that took place in Rio de Janeiro and the other reply was in regard to rumors that he would be leaving the 2d Army command.

In a meeting with the press, the general spoke about the source of the assaults: "As I have said, terrorism of the right is exactly the same as terrorism of the left. It is a bunch of lunatics that are incapable of associating with others democratically, because what was done was so stupid, so idiotic, that there is simply no explanation." Tavares asserted further that the assaults had the intention of creating a climate of agitation.

The 2d Army commander said he was not a "clairvoyant" when asked whether all the recent assaults--those in Rio de Janeiro and the series of assaults on newsstands--were related to each other. When one of the reporters persisted, Tavares replied: "I am not a clairvoyant; I am not going to answer you."

Shortly after these statements, President Figueiredo, accompanied by six cabinet ministers--including Justice Minister Abi-Ackel--landed in Sao Paulo 20 minutes ahead of schedule for a 4-hour visit to the city.

After being received by the governor of the state, by the 2d Army commander, other authorities and PDS [Social Democratic Party] deputies, Figueiredo went to the residence of Milton Tavares for "a personal visit of old friends," as explained later by Mass Media Minister Said Farhat.

From the home of Milton Tavares, the president went to the Santo Amaro Riding Club, but not all the cabinet ministers went with him.

Condemns 'Any Terrorist Act'

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Aug 80 p 6

[Interview with Gen Milton Tavares, commander of the 2d Army, in Sao Paulo on 25 August: "General: Brazilians Support Redemocratization"; names of correspondents not given]

> [Text] Sao Paulo--The commander of the 2d Army, Gen Milton Tavares de Souza, said yesterday he hopes "the dispairing, the Cassandras and those who predict calamity will not hinder Brazil in its permanent national objective of living democratically."
>
> "Let me repeat that President Figueiredo is determined about redemocratization, as he always was," added the general, "and that all Brazilians of good will stand with him."
>
> These statements were made in an interview after the ceremonies to observe Soldier's Day at general headquarters, interrupted for a few moments when Gen Milton Tavares de Souza collapsed as a result of sunstroke, as diagnosed by Adib Jatene, physician and state health secretary, who was present at the ceremony. In a short while, however, the 2d Army commander recovered and returned to preside over the ceremony.

The Interview

The interview with the 2d Army commander follows:

JOVEM PAN: General, you weren't feeling well during the ceremony. Are you better; are you feeling good?

[Tavares] Thank the Lord, yes. Something new happened to me today. After 46 years in the service, for the first time a mild case of sunstroke got the better of me. I had a slight sunstroke, but as I am of the Infantry and the infantryman must suffer, in a short time I was in good shape.

TV Bandeirantes: The Army minister's order of the day called for unity in the armed forces against the perennially dissatisfied. Who are they?

[Tavares] Mainly those who belong to the international communist movement, the demagogues, the self-seeking, the evil Brazilians.

TV Globo: General, the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] and many opposition deputies want a constituent assembly in Brazil. What does the Army think of this? Would it be a solution for the nation's problems?

[Tavares] That is a question of a political nature, which I should like you to excuse me from answering.

Radio Bandeirantes: General, what do you think of the Brasilia perquisites?

[Tavares] Look, "perquisite" has become a bad word. It has been used a lot to undermine authority. We of the Army can speak with authority and, if you wish, I can show you right now the receipts for everything I pay out of my own pocket. I pay for my house, food, everything. Telephone, light, water--everything you pay for. I pay for the house in which I live, even though it belongs to the Army.

O GLOBO: General, could you say something about the recent assaults, mainly on newsstands, that have not yet been solved?

[Tavares] I vehemently condemn any terrorist act. I think the world is in need of peace and harmony. Brazil's sons must be united. There is terrorism of the left and terrorism of the right. All of them are very reprehensible, because they are the same thing. All of them reveal the existence of a class of people not psychologically capable of living democratically.

FOLHA DE SAO PAULO: The attorney on the Dallari case is asking for release of the pictures of the DOI [Department of Domestic Operations]-CODI [Internal Defense Operations Center] agents. Do you intend to release such pictures?

[Tavares] I'm glad you brought up the Dallari case. I have neither the pleasure nor the displeasure--I don't know which one it would be--of knowing Mr Dallari personally. I recognize the name. When the assault occurred--and you gentlemen should be recording this--my reaction was that it was a regrettable and not very intelligent way of opposing someone. There is an investigation underway which has not ended but which will certainly reach some conclusion. So anything said now would be premature. But there is an interesting aspect to be observed in all this. First of all, from childhood, when we read Sherlock Holmes we learn to ask a question: "Whom does the crime benefit; who gets some advantage from the crime? Who is profiting from the crime? Clearly, gentlemen, it was not the government. It certainly was not the Army. It is the left that is benefiting from this crime. Why are the leftists concerned more about Dallari's arrest and less about the assault of which he was a victim? Could it not be that this is an act of disinformation? Is this reasoning warranted? I'm not saying this is the case; I'm only asking. I am not accusing the left of being the author of this assault; but I am accusing it of being the only beneficiary of the deed. They are already talking about Dalmo Dallari for senator. Couldn't this have been staged?

Regarding the request for pictures of the DOI agents, please refer to it simply as the DOI, because DOI-CODI is an absurdity. It is simply the DOI--Operations and Intelligence Detachment. Beyond being almost an anecdotal case, what kind of fool would give out the pictures of his agents for

all the world to see? They might just as well wear a lapel badge reading "secret agent." I am sure that if I sent over pictures of 20 Chinese, 4 would be "recognized." If I sent them the pictures of 20 persons they never saw, 4 would be "recognized," because the purpose is not to solve the Dallari case. The purpose is to attack the security agencies, since what is hindering the activity of the international communist movement in Brazil is the armed forces, particularly through their security agencies.

Radio Capital: General, much has been said recently about joint operations by the military forces of the Southern Cone against elements considered to be leftists. There is even evidence that Argentina participated in the latest coup in Bolivia.

[Tavares] You are making an assertion against which I have no contrary evidence. I have not thought about this. I have thought about neither the possibility nor the statement. The international communist movement, in its very name, is international and acts in alliance. Cuba sent troops to Africa; it sent troops and technical personnel to Nicaragua. Russia sends troops and technical personnel anywhere it wishes. Would it be terribly criminal if the other side behaved the same way? I have no knowledge of any treaty, in particular that Brazil has taken part in any joint action with another country, and I imagine I would know if it had. Maybe the left has a great fear of this happening. And when the left has a fear of something, it begins to publicize it as a consummated fact. The left fears a restriction [of freedom]. So it frightens everyone all the time with [talk about] restriction. A restriction that no one intends to impose in Brazil, because it doesn't enter anyone's mind, except for those lunatics of the right and those who want chaos and disorder.

O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO: What do you think of the QUATRO RODAS scandal?

[Tavares] I am not an economist. I have no real or positive facts at hand. I only wish to remind you that a rumor is one thing, the truth is another. Many things are presented as very serious fact when in reality they are not.

Radio Gazeta: General, do you think the recent assaults could be the development of a nazi movement south of the Equator?

[Tavares] See to what degree, to what power an idea is raised? This is an idea raised to the "nth" power! There is no such thing; nobody has thought of this and no one will. It is impossible to talk about nazism in today's world. Today's world, whether we like it or not, is taking the middle of the road between that greedy capitalism out there and the murderous communism of Stalin.

JOVEM PAN: General, you spoke about "lunatics of the right." Do you also think there should be an effective combat against each and every rightist movement?

[Tavares] Certainly. I believe only in freedom. I believe only in the free man. I believe only in the multiparty system and I think I interpret faithfully what the Army thinks.

DIARIO POPULAR: General, do you believe these assaults could have come from those lunatics of the right?

[Tavares] I will not answer yes or no because I do not have any facts. I never give a yes-or-no answer unless I have a factual basis for answering.

Radio Gazeta: General, a person was arrested during the ceremony today when the medals were being given out. Who is he?

[Tavares] He is an Air Force sergeant, discharged on grounds of insanity, who did not want one of the recipients, Prof Edevaldo Alves da Silva, to be awarded the medal. It isn't Maluf, as you were hoping it would be.

O GLOBO: General, how do you view the communist proposal for a constituent assembly presided over by Joao Figueiredo?

[Tavares] There is something hidden behind every proposal of the communists. What they really want is legalization of the Communist Party. This is the first step. Now, in regard to this legalization, although you have not asked for it, please let me tell you the story of the snake: There was once a very liberal, very democratic, very honest man--a very nice, innocent man who lived in a country where it was snowing. One day he was taking a walk and he came upon a frozen snake. Being very liberal, very democratic, he put the snake in his pocket. As soon as the snake thawed out and came back to life, he bit the man and killed him.

TV Bandeirantes: During the order of the day, the army minister spoke of adverse factors that are blocking the Army's way...

[Tavares] The major factor, if course, is the economic one. We are going through a serious economic and financial period. You all know that inflation is around 100 percent. This makes the Brazilian people discontented because, in practice, it is translated into the cost of living. And a discontented people is subject to dissension and exploitation by subversion and by any demagogue who wants to get elected. Nothing is done today in Brazil without having 1982 in mind. Everyone is out looking for votes. And, therefore, making the most spurious alliances and making big fools of themselves.

Radio Capital: General, you mentioned the economic aspect. I realize you aren't an economist, but do you think Brazil is a long way from having a more equitable income distribution?

[Tavares] My dear young lady, this is Brazil's great problem. When we are able to lower the rate of inflation, when we are able to improve the welfare of the Brazilian people, we will have solved our great problem. Everything

results from that. I don't know whether we have a long way to go or a short way, but with OPEC meeting every 3 months and raising oil prices, it would be hard to foresee where we are going. It is hard to plan. Maybe we have to hope that God really is a Brazilian and that the Amazon region will give us the oil we need.

O GLOBO: General, within this political, social and economic context of Brazil, how do you now view the road toward total and full democratization of our country?

[Tavares] I view it with the greatest happiness, hoping strongly that the despairing and those who predict trouble and those who bring trouble with them do not upset things, because Brazil has a permanent national objective, which is to live democratically. Let me repeat that President Figueiredo is firm in the purpose of redemocratization, as he always has been. And all Brazilians of good will are with him. All the media are broadcasting it about that Gen Antonio Bandeira, Gen Coelho Neto and I were the heads of an operation called "Crystal" which intended to overthrow the president and restrict democracy. This came from the mouth of a deputy named, if memory serves me, Genival Tourinho, whom I do not have the displeasure of knowing. I was a classmate of President Figueiredo. I have been a friend of his for over 50 years. I am here in a position of his absolute trust and to turn against him is the last thing I would do. And I know he would not turn against me. This has a purpose.

The international communist movement must give the people the idea that there is discontent within the armed forces; that there is division within the armed forces; and as General Bandeira, Gen Coelho Neto and I had the bad luck of having to cope with serious strikes, which made the error of slipping from the worker's right to strike to chaos and disorder--it cannot be predicted what would have happened if the ABC [refers to industrial sections of Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo do Campo and Sao Caetano do Sul] strike had been successful--as we had this misfortune, we are now cited as the ogres of the right. I was never a rightist. This medal here (pointing to his chest), the first class combat cross, was won on the field of battle in Italy in the struggle against fascism. This medal here is the medal of the blood of Brazil, for being wounded three times during the war. I could never be a fascist or even a rightist. Nor could General Bandeira or Gen Coelho Neto. So I want to vehemently repudiate this accusation. It is not in keeping with my personality, with my way of thinking and with my past, which is an open book to be examined by anyone anywhere, any time. Likewise, a bunch of lunatics of this so-called pygmy press is accusing us of being behind these newsstand fires. I think I've already said enough about that subject. I am a man who tries to be fair, to be Christian and to do his duty. No action should be taken against defenseless news vendors. If the newspaper is immoral, subversive, it is up to higher authority to prevent the paper or magazine from being printed, and never burn the newsstands of defenseless and poor men who live by the sweat of their brow.

I should like to say this to you and I ask you not to distort my words. I ask that you publish this. I do not have the pleasure of knowing either Genival Tourinho, Deputy Marcos Cunha, or Deputy Conceicao Tavares, who were the three authors of these offenses in the Chamber of Deputies. I consider this an offense against my past. I consider this an offense against my army; I consider this an offense against the Brazilian Army. Our patriotic past should be above such slander and false accusations.

The Ceremony

During the Soldier's Day ceremonies dedicated to the Duke of Caxias, Gen Milton Tavares de Souza awarded the Order of Military Merit, with the rank of grand officer, to Governor Paulo Maluf, Mayor Reinaldo de Barros and Gen Jorge Sa Freire Pinho of the 9th Military Region.

When he had finished awarding the insignia authorized by President Joao Figueiredo, 50 minutes after the ceremony began at 1005 hours, the 2d Army commander felt ill and fell over. Supported by Lt Col Armando Moreira, who was narrating the ceremony, and a security guard, General Tavares was placed on the ground about 40 meters from the place where he had lost consciousness. He was also attended by Health Secretary Adib Jatene, one of the guests. Massaged in the area of the heart (the general has already had 2 cardiovascular operations), he recovered in a few minutes. Getting to his feet, he said he insisted upon viewing the parade. Some officers of his general staff tried to dissuade him, but he told them firmly: "Do not argue with me. I want to view the parade." He then went to the reviewing stand and, standing beside Governor Paulo Maluf under a hot sun, he reviewed the parade of massed troops of the Guard Battalion and the Army Police.

The 2d Army commander also awarded prizes to the winners of the Army Week essay contest and the diploma of "Army collaborator emeritus" to 50 persons and entities, among them former Governor Lucas Nogueira Garcez, Delegate Romeu Tuma and physician Harry Shibata. Besides the reading of the order of the day by Army Minister Gen Walter Pires, the Army Hymn was sung, followed by tributes to the patron of the Army, the Duke of Caxias, with a 21-gun salute and a bugle call to the supreme commander.

After the ceremony, General Tavares, accompanied by the governor and other generals, went to his office. Although physician Adib Jatene had at first recommended hospitalization, explaining that the heart massage was only a preventive measure, the 2d Army commander immediately had a blood test.

At 1155 hours Governor Paulo Maluf left the office, followed later by some officers who praised Gen Milton Tavares. When the reporters who were waiting near the office were getting ready to leave the headquarters, they were called by a colonel who told them that General Tavares wanted to give them an interview, warning them, however, that each reporter should ask only one question so as not to tire him.

3834
CSO: 3001

NEW SAUDI ENVOY SAYS HE WILL NOT INTERFERE IN PLO RELATIONS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Aug 80 p 6

[Report on interview with Abdullah Hababi, Saudi Arabian ambassador to Brazil, in Brasilia: "Saudi Will Not Interfere for PLO"; date and name of interviewer not given]

[Text] Brasilia--The new ambassador of Saudi Arabia in Brasilia, Abdullah Hababi, appreciates Brazil's Middle East policy and guarantees he will not interfere in relations between the Brazilian government and the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization). The Saudi diplomat's attitude is in contrast to that of his predecessor who, together with the other Arab ambassadors accredited in Brasilia, made diplomatic representations to Itamaraty [Foreign Affairs Ministry] for Brazil to agree to installation of a PLO office. Hababi's statement was made in an exclusive interview with O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO.

The Saudi ambassador said: "Installation of the office is a concern of the PLO as well as of the Brazilian government, but it is the policy of Saudi Arabia to support good relations between the PLO and all friendly countries. I can say that the Saudi attitude is clear: what is good for the Palestinians is good for Saudi Arabia. Moreover, we believe Jerusalem is an Arab city that must be reintegrated with the Arabs. We comply with the resolutions made at the last Islamic conference for severing relations with any country that transfers its embassy to Jerusalem. Our position is clear."

Hababi applauds Brazilian diplomacy: "Thank God, there are no problems between our two countries. Brazil's positive political attitude regarding Middle East issues has created a fitting atmosphere for consolidation of existing relations. I will do my utmost to meet the expectations of both governments in improving economic, cultural and commercial relations between the two countries. From the economic point of view, I will try to obtain more progress in promoting trade between the two countries, taking into consideration all measures that could lead in that direction."

The diplomat denied, however, that the Saudi Arabian government intends to make financial transactions on the pattern of that arranged recently by

Kuwait, which bought stock in Volkswagen do Brasil: "Nothing of this sort is contemplated. The Saudi investment system is mainly concentrated in the hands of the private sector, which has great influence in making investments abroad as well as within the kingdom. Generally speaking, the door is open for Brazilians to come and solicit private Saudi capital to participate in its projects of interest and importance for the economies of the two countries. The door is also open for investment of Brazilian capital in Saudi Arabia.

Imports

The ambassador also sees other ways to broaden economic interchange: "Saudi Arabia has only one export item, which is petroleum. It is a natural resource, not a manufactured product. It happens that such a product is greatly sought after by all countries for use as energy. Brazil, on the other hand, is a country with a high degree of development, with great potential to become an industrial country, which explains Brazil's demand for petroleum to fuel its industry. As Saudi Arabia needs many goods, for production as well as for consumption, the entrepreneurs of the Saudi private sector are involved in importing such items from many countries, as the large Saudi market is naturally subject to price competition. In regard to Brazil, however, there is a strong effort to encourage Saudi businessmen to import merchandise suitable to the taste of the Saudi people that will contribute towards improvement of the Brazilian balance of payments."

Abdullah Hababi did not refer directly to President Jcao Figueiredo's statement that he will visit the Middle East, perhaps as early as next year: "What I know is that there is an invitation that was generously made by the Brazilian government to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn Abdul-Aziz, which is expected to be fulfilled in 1981.

"Another invitation, this one to the Saudi foreign affairs minister, His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al Faysal, was made without a fixed date. Hence, it is to be expected that fulfilling these invitations will lead to suggestion of additional visits on the part of Brazil to Saudi Arabia."

Petroleum

The ambassador reaffirms Saudi Arabia's moderate position on petroleum prices: "We feel petroleum is important to the welfare of the international community. Hence it is part of Saudi Arabian policy to contribute toward petroleum reaching consumers at a reasonably moderate price. Beyond this, we feel that the benefit of petroleum should not be restricted to our own generation alone, but must reach future generations and this could be accomplished by means of reduced production. At the same time, we encourage all efforts in the direction of solving the energy crisis through various substitutes. Unfortunately, what we are seeing now is the result of undervaluation of petroleum prices previous to 1973."

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COMMENTS AT INTER-AMERICAN SYMPOSIUM ON ENERGY; DOCUMENT

'Not Government's Problem Alone'

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Sep 80 p 22

[Excerpts] The president of the republic, Joao Figueiredo, said yesterday, in concluding the symposium on energy sponsored by the Forum of the Americas in Sao Paulo, that "the search for new sources of energy is not a problem for the government alone." For businessmen, he said, availability and price of energy limit the capacity of business to produce, sell, make a profit and expand. But, in one way or another, such limitations, according to Joao Figueiredo, "affect society as a whole, determine market prices, reduce the purchasing power of the public, hinder efforts to create resources and nullify government measures intended to distribute the wealth generated by the work of all."

Vigorously applauded by the 3,000 businessmen who participated in the Inter-American Symposium on Development of Alternative Energy Sources and the "Inter-American Congress for Free Enterprise in Mobilizing Alternative Energy Sources," the president of the republic made a brief analysis of the consequences of the increase in petroleum prices since 1973. "The Third World countries, heavily dependent upon foreign supplies of oil, suffered a de facto reduction in their capacity to provide their populations with satisfactory levels of well-being. The available options--reduction of other imports or forgoing programs essential to development--are equally undesirable or prejudicial and tend to engender situations of economic stagnation, unemployment or social retrogression. Or all of them together."

The speech by the president of the Forum of the Americas, Mario Garnero, surprised those present (according to comments after the session) by the reference he made to nuclear energy and particularly to the Brazilian nuclear agreement and program. Referring to the difference in economic development and political structure in the various American countries, he asserted that they "must not be conducive to the always dangerous temptation to intervene in the internal affairs of the countries of the region." Based upon this reasoning, Garnero brought up the subject of nuclear energy: "The freedom of each nation to decide its own destiny according to its aspirations and interests must be extended to the specific plane of energy, where

powerful interests are at stake. In the Brazilian case, for example, the problem of nuclear energy must be viewed without preconceptions or emotionalism, since this is an energy resource that will become necessary and which we cannot give up under any circumstances.

"I should like to believe," he went on to say, "that the great majority of the nation is convinced of this need, supports the Brazil-FRG nuclear agreement and is prepared to ratify the decisions intended to better adapt the agreement to our present economic conditions and to our present energy profile and what it can be expected to be in the future." Power-plant construction, according to Garnero, "could well follow a progressive scale, without programmatic inflexibility and in keeping with what is most appropriate for the nation in regard to the number of units, after the first four already contracted, so as to launch and consolidate a major technical and scientific effort for transfer and absorption of technology, simultaneously expanding participation by Brazilian industry in providing equipment and supplies.

"Significant sectors of the scientific community, of the business world and opinion-forming media endorse a positive position in this respect, joining those who support the decisions Your Excellency has been making," Mario Garnero concluded. (President Figueiredo, however, did not refer to the nuclear-energy question in his speech made later.) The "Charter of Sao Paulo"--a final declaration by the Forum of the Americas--was published yesterday and contains recommendations for American countries about how to proceed toward energy complementarity among nations, in search of medium-term autonomy.

Risks of Economic Stagnation

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Sep 80 p 22

["Full text" of speech by President Joao Figueiredo at Inter-American Symposium on Development of Alternative Energy Sources, sponsored by the Forum of the Americas, at Sao Paulo on 5 September]

[Text] The full text of President Figueiredo's speech follows:

Ladies and gentlemen:

Permit me, before concluding this meeting, to congratulate the Forum of the Americas and the Organization of American States for conducting the events that are drawing to a close today.

I congratulat the illustrious secretary general of the OAS, Ambassador Alejandro Orfilia, and the president of the Forum, Mr Mario Garnero. On its behalf, I express the appreciation of the federal government to each and every participant of the meetings, debates and conferences held here.

I consider the themes of "Inter-American Conference on Free Initiative in Mobilizing Alternative Energy Sources" and "Inter-American Symposium on Development of Alternative Energy Sources" especially suitable to our times. Businessmen of the continent have good reason to express in this way their direct interest in those problems. Beginning in 1973 Third World nations, heavily dependent upon foreign supplies of oil, suffered a de facto reduction in their capacity to provide their populations with satisfactory levels of well-being. The available options--reduction of other imports or forgoing programs essential to development--are likewise undesirable or prejudicial. And they tend to engender situations of economic stagnation, unemployment or social retrogression. Or all of them together.

In these cases, the less privileged families in importing nations suffer first, more deeply and for a longer time. Price increases in the most essential goods and services fall most heavily upon them. Through no fault of their own, they see the already substantial obstacles to their individual progress become aggravated. They see the improvement in the quality of life to which they are entitled fade further and further into the distance.

In any event, reality must be recognized for what it is. That is: the search for new energy sources is not a problem of the government alone. For businessmen, the availability and price of energy limit the capacity of businesses to produce, to sell, to make a profit and to expand.

In one way or another, such restrictions affect society as a whole. They determine market prices. They reduce the public's purchasing power. They hinder the nation's efforts to create resources. They nullify government measures intended to improve the distribution of wealth generated by the work of all.

It was against such conditions that Brazilians resolved to cope with the problem of developing alternative sources. We have some significant practical accomplishments to our credit.

The most visible results--but not the only ones--are in use of sugarcane alcohol as a fuel for automotive vehicles. Here, it is no longer a matter of interesting experiments worthy of curiosity.

Tens of thousands of alcohol-powered vehicles are driven in our cities and on our highways.

Almost 2,000 service stations sell alcohol regularly.

And everything indicates that by the end of the year we will be building 30,000 alcohol-powered vehicles a month.

It is comforting to note how government agencies and private businesses managed to encourage each other reciprocally. Far from rejecting each other or operating in separate compartments, they combined their initiatives and compounded their results.

Thus, within the scope of PROALCOOL [National Alcohol Program] the Ministry of Industry and Commerce approved 298 projects by July of this year. When they are completed our production capacity will reach 6.7 billion liters per crop year, or 2/3 of our goal for 1985. From that point on, we are forecasting 14 billion to 16 billion liters of alcohol per crop year as our objective for 1987.

But the energy problem cannot be solved by partial solutions. Government and business must face the issue in its threefold aspect: conservation; substitution of derivatives of imported petroleum by domestic sources; and, last but not least, significant increase of domestic petroleum production.

In this last aspect, PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] this year will for the first time surpass the mark of 1 million meters drilled. Fields already discovered should be producing in 1985 over two-thirds of the goal set for that year. Continuation of work by PETROBRAS and probable favorable results of exploration through risk contracts indicate the possibility of our obtaining the hoped-for production of 500,000 barrels a day by then.

Substitution of imported energy is being carried out in Brazil today through ambitious and multidisciplinary programs, as in the case of the cement and iron-and-steel industries, thanks to agreements signed with the government.

In the transport sector we are improving urban and metropolitan systems--or building new ones where necessary--to assure rapid and economical transit of large masses of people.

Coal production and its use in various forms will give this industry conditions of maturity and profitability compatible with its current importance in the national economy. As a result, rail transportation and coastal shipping should experience new levels of demand and efficiency.

At the same time, industrial technology for producing alcohol from cassava is already mastered and developed, having overcome the initial pitfalls and difficulties.

Forestation and reforestation projects are finding new opportunities and incentives in planting species suitable for making alcohol or charcoal.

In regard to diesel fuel, there are no longer any technical doubts about its substitution by vegetable oils. The Agriculture Ministry is in the process of defining and implementing a very daring program for production and processing of rapeseed, sunflowers, African oilpalm, coconut and various other sources of vegetable oil of which we have a natural abundance or soil suitable for cultivation.

The combined result of so many initiatives may be seen in the actual reduction of our crude-oil imports in comparison to the limit of 960,000 barrels a day set at the beginning of this year. In August that ceiling was lowered to 850,000 barrels a day. It now is already possible to think of another reduction, to 800,000 barrels a day.

It is facts such as these that encourage us to view the future with optimism and confidence.

Gentlemen: The brief report I have just made shows clearly the multiplier effect of replacing imported petroleum with domestic sources of energy.

From planting to manufacture of fuel, the biomasses form a perfect cycle. Perfect in regard to utilization of factors of production that we do not lack: sun and land. Perfect for utilization of labor and development of the worker. Perfect in generating income at the local level.

Perfect, moreover, in opening to private initiative the possibility of engaging fully in our nation's energy program. Perfect, I should further say, for the opportunity it gives small and medium-sized companies of access to the fascinating field of creating energy.

For its part, the federal government is responding to this challenge by allocating sufficient resources and assigning corresponding priorities.

Thus, while aggregate federal government expenditures will increase about 59 percent in 1981, expenditures for energy and mineral resources will increase 183 percent over the year 1980. Meanwhile, expenditures on agriculture, including those related to alternative energy sources, will increase 158 percent next year.

Having said this, it is with renewed pleasure that I come to share with you the technical and political discussion of the most urgent problem for us all: discovery and development of alternative energy sources. Our future depends upon that. Thank you very much.

Emphasis on Integrated Development

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Sep 80 p 22

["Full text" of "Declaration of Sao Paulo" distributed at the close of the Inter-American Symposium on Developing Alternative Energy Sources at Sao Paulo on 5 September]

> [Text] The following is the full text of the "Declaration of Sao Paulo" document, distributed at the end of the Inter-American Symposium on Development of Alternative Energy Sources:

Meeting in Sao Paulo, at the end of the studies made during the period of 2 through 5 September 1980, the members of the Reporting Commission of the Organization of American States and of the Forum of the Americas, reflecting points of view expressed and discussed by the participants of the Inter-American Symposium on Development of Alternative Energy Sources and of the Congress on "Free Initiative in Mobilizing Alternative Energy Sources,"

DECLARE:

1. Thorough study of any problem must be based upon a central concern for man. Hence, consideration of the fundamental presence of man is indispensable in the proposals for solving the energy crisis that today affects the continent and the world. And, given the preponderant role of man in overcoming energy difficulties, his development must be an indispensable factor in the rational utilization of alternative energy sources.

2. Substantial improvement of the living conditions of the populations of the Americas is the objective that gives the highest meaning to the effort for full utilization of the continent's energy potential. It is under this common inspiration that the peoples of the region and their governments must confront the challenge represented by development of technology suitable to utilization of its energy alternatives.

3. These meetings emphasized that national energy policies should pay particular attention to the impact on production of foodstuffs, employment and the environment. In brief, the emphasis is on integrated development.

4. Dialog and active cooperation between government and business can help each nation find the energy model appropriate to its resources and objectives.

5. In each country, private enterprise must evaluate and assume the risks of active participation in the effort for developing alternative energy sources. The degree of risk varies according to economic, political and social stability. Hence, the states, in return, must clearly define the scope of their own actions and the politico-economic rules by which the private sector is to carry out its task with maximum efficiency.

6. Development of industrial and agricultural production in the less-favored regions of each country must be a fundamental part of action in the energy field. Expansion of economic frontiers through conscious adoption of different technological alternatives and creation of more jobs must give priority to improving the quality of life in the most needy areas.

The demand for energy on a large scale and in concentrated form that industries and urban areas present and, on the other hand, the demand in small quantities and geographically dispersed form that agriculture and rural areas present leads us to reiterate the need to combine different energy solutions.

Governments and business today face the challenge of establishing a new social project whose economic profile is healthy and whose energy profile is sustainable.

7. Agricultural activity in Latin America and the Caribbean, especially in those countries with limited resources, faces the difficult dilemma of concentrating on production of energy or on production of food.

Development policies must harmonize production of food and of agroenergy, using ecological zoning and energy balance as initial programmatic elements.

In the current energy revolution can also be found the bases for agricultural and agrarian change needed so much by many American countries. These countries can and should concentrate on harmonized production with a twofold objective:

I. To increase the supply of food, for human energy;

II. To increase the supply of fuel from diversified sources, for combustible energy.

8. No program for production of foodstuffs or of energy will be viable without vigorous political decisions to support the various stages of its implementation. However, the energy policy models to be formulated by the American countries must consider the economic, agronomic, political and social characteristics of each one, without prejudice to frank international cooperation that would permit, once such policies are defined, creation of a hemispheric energy policy of benefit to all.

9. It is fitting to acknowledge the great pioneering contribution on a world level that alcohol is making toward overcoming the current energy situation. But current efforts for supplementing it with other sources must be continued, as recent history has taught us the dangers of energy models heavily concentrated on only one fuel.

10. Developing countries and especially Latin American countries need, above all, time and an appropriate supply of long-term funds for the proper financing of their deficits in current transactions and also to make the investments indispensable to reducing their energy dependence. It is urgent to find the mechanisms to generate such surpluses with a minimum of commotion in terms of continental inflation, without foreign deficits and other effects as undesirable as they are unbearable.

11. In the effort of American countries to diversify energy sources and reduce foreign dependence, comparison of various national experiences is highly remunerative to all. Example and demonstration will always lead to opportunities for the constant expansion of the range of alternatives on which each country can rely. The initial conditions of each country, due to the changes required in their productive structures, will surely be different one from the other. This fact, however, should induce American countries to value even more highly comparison of experience and international cooperation in developing their alternative energy sources.

12. Within the context of inter-American cooperation, consideration should be given to the eventual effects of environmental deterioration that can be solved only at the regional level. That concern must be present as an indispensable element in energy planning and preservation of the environment.

13. The studies made in this Symposium and in this Congress stress the universal desirability of maintaining:

a) Within the scope of the Organization of American States, a parliament open to permanent political and technical dialog as a catalyzing element of hemispheric effort and cooperation within the context of the North-South dialog through the active presence in the Organization of important exporting countries, now and potentially, as well as importing countries on a large and small scale;

b) The Forum of the Americas is also a parliament open to political, technical and entrepreneurial dialog of ready access to citizens of all countries of the continent;

c) The work of both organizations can result in establishment of the necessary consensus and construction of the proper policies in the vast field of alternative energy sources.

Political Side of Problem

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Sep 80 p 22

[Text] "Evaluation of the repercussions of the world energy crisis has a clear political connotation. And so does identification of its possible solutions," asserted Foreign Affairs Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro in his speech on "International Relations in Light of the World Energy Crisis" at the plenary session of the Forum of the Americas yesterday afternoon. According to Saraiva Guerreiro, "in the context of the crisis, the international position of all countries will be directly or indirectly affected. Some of them will certainly lose ground in the process of readjusting the international structure induced by the energy crisis.

"This should not be the case with Brazil," he said, a country that, according to him, "is essentially viable in terms of energy, despite all the difficulties confronted on a day-to-day basis." Saraiva Guerreiro warned that "it is important to prevent the moment of crisis being used by other (more developed) countries to create new and unjustifiable obstacles to our trade and development."

The minister referred specifically to "protectionism against Brazilian exports of manufactured goods and the difficulties inherent to recycling, through intermediation by third parties, funds generated by the petroleum-exporting countries." The outcome of this process, in his opinion, "depends upon strengthening relations of trust that we have been trying to develop with the producing countries."

Definition of the course that the international economic order will take, Saraiva Guerreiro believes, will depend heavily upon the ways in which the energy question is resolved. "It is necessary to avoid, for the energy

question," he said, "repetition of partial solutions of a discretionary and exclusionary nature, that contribute so much to the inefficient structure of international trade and international technology transfer."

Sizable Agricultural Expansion Required

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 p 22

[Text] Sao Paulo--Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile said yesterday that the goal of producing 10.7 billion liters of alcohol in 1985 will require great effort by Brazilian agriculture, as it will mean an increase in the area planted to sugar cane of 2 million hectares in a period of only 5 years.

Amaury Stabile participated yesterday in the Inter-American Symposium on Development of Alternative Energy Sources sponsored by the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Forum of the Americas. To give an idea of the size of such efforts, he asserted that the total area planted in the 1979-80 crop year was about 45 million hectares, of which 26 million were for production of foodstuffs. The sugarcane area was 2.6 million hectares.

According to the agriculture minister, expansion of the agricultural frontier in recent years has been about 4 percent annually, which represents an increase of 1.5 million hectares a year.

To plant 2 million more hectares to cane we need an increase of about 400,000 hectares annually, which corresponds to 30 percent of the average annual expansion of the agricultural frontier.

Speaking further about alcohol production, Amaury Stabile stressed the need to find substitutes for sugar cane as a form of production zoning and of providing regional solutions. In the case of cassava, the minister said, there are no industrial limitations on distilleries and 5 projects for producing from 60,000 to 120,000 liters a day will be installed within a period of 2 years. In regard to the agricultural aspect, productivity of cassava, which had been quite low, has now reached 25 tons per hectare and in some regions it has been as high as 50 tons per hectare.

In regard to sweet sorghum, Amaury Stabile stressed its importance in complementing sugar cane because it will mean that installed industrial capacity can be used during 2 more months of the year. For this purpose programs are being developed for selecting species, establishing nurseries and creating incentives.

More Challenges

Besides replacing gasoline with alternative energy sources, the agriculture minister cited the need of substitutes for diesel fuel and fuel oil, which will also require a sizable participation by agriculture. To replace diesel fuel by vegetable oils the objective is to produce 2.33 billion liters of

vegetable oil (based upon rapeseed and sunflower seed in the short run and African oilpalm and coconuts in the intermediate term) in 1985. This is equivalent to 10 percent of the demand forecast for that year, assuming a constant rate of growth in demand of about 7 percent a year.

The third challenge cited by the agriculture minister is substitution of fuel oil by charcoal and firewood, which will necessitate a policy of forestation for generating energy.

The goal established is to replace in 1985 the equivalent of 14 million tons of fuel oil, which is 53.7 percent of demand forecast for that year.

To meet this objective, according to the agriculture minister, it is intended to plant, beginning in 1981-82, 870,000 hectares which, with a growth rate of 10 percent in the following years, will require investments of about 25 billion cruzeiros by 1985.

Human Side of Crisis

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Sep 80 p 30

[Text] Alcohol, firewood, coal, biogas, biomass, ethanol, methanol were talked about obsessively as alternative sources to petroleum. But yesterday, temporarily digressing from its eminently technical tone, the Inter-American Symposium on Development of Alternative Energy Sources which is being held in Anhembi managed--without forgetting the theme of the conference--to offer an alternative for its participants and even to inject humor. At the morning plenary session the discussion was about education, human resources, public opinion, the university--in brief, about man and the energy crisis. And the audience could have a respite with something much less technical than on the first day.

Boanerges Ribeiro, president of the Mackenzie Institute, cited humorist Art Buchwald to recall that the energy crisis can be blamed on Harvard University: "If the Arab princes, sons of the sheikhs, had gone to study at universities such as Alabama, Oklahoma and Texas, they would now be organizing football teams rather than continuing to tighten the reins on everyone. Before Harvard educated the young princes of petroleum, their fathers were content with a 25 percent interest in production from their wells and were euphoric when given air-conditioned Cadillacs as presents. It was Harvard that introduced the world of business to these petroleum ministers who are demanding total control of the wells, tripled royalties, F-5 aircraft. I assure you it was not on the deserts of Arabia that they learned this."

Ribeiro said that the Western World must cope with the crisis at any price, to avoid having its production so reduced that it could "become immersed in massive unemployment." And he recalled that "many of our societies have not yet accumulated sufficient capital to establish and maintain any unemployment insurance for a long time," as occurs in the United States.

The question of the unemployment that could result from the crisis was strongly emphasized by Benno Sander, representative of the OAS at the conference. He cited Adam Curle, Harvard professor, to recall that "underdevelopment is weakness in adequate utilization of human resources and in the educational system, the principal means of preparing the people to undertake the task of national development."

In a general way, the conferees concluded that alternative energy sources should be presented as feasible and accessible solutions, without rejecting all the wealth already mobilized in industrial societies. And that alcohol, in the words of Wolfgang Sauer, president of Volkswagen do Brasil, has already reached its "point of no return."

'No Electric-Power Crisis'

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Sep 80 p 18

[Text] Sao Paulo--Industry and Commerce Minister Joao Camilo Penna asserted yesterday at the Inter-American Symposium on Development of Alternative Energy Sources sponsored by the Forum of the Americas that the government will not intervene in the cement crisis because "it is not reaching the proportions that are being reported." He charged that output is being stored for speculation on the black market, but acknowledged that there is a lag in the price of cement, the solution to which is being studied in conjunction with the Planning Ministry.

The industry and commerce minister said that the nuclear program will be installed in a gradual way compatible with the Brazilian energy situation in the hydroelectric sector, asserting that "there is not now, nor is there in sight, any structural crisis in electrical energy. We have hydroelectric sources with a capacity for 213 million kilowatts and at present we are using only 30 million.

"Brazil adopted the correct strategy of constructing the nearest sources for generating electrical energy, so that after we have to construct our hydroelectric plants at greater distances, it will be at constantly rising costs."

As a warning to industry, Camilo Penna added:

"Although there will not be a shortage of electrical energy, should the longer distances make costs increase much more rapidly, industry will have to be prepared to reduce its expenditures."

He also recalled that Brazil's entry into the nuclear era is intended to broaden the nation's knowledge in this field, but atomic energy will be essential when the nation's hydroelectric potential is exhausted.

"The nuclear program," he said, "is intended for technological training, for administrative and political experience with the subject. It is not a

major program. It is a minor program. So it should go into effect gradually and not rapidly, more for the purpose of technological training and politico-administrative experience."

Cement

In regard to cement, he asserted:

"For some time now we have been warning industry about the problem--shortage of the product in the market--but as the sector is entrusted to private enterprise, the government will not interfere. And the government will definitely not interfere because it would threaten the very existence of free enterprise. But the crisis is not reaching the proportions reported. It is in Rio Grande do Sul, but it is nonexistent in Minas Gerais. In other words, it is not nationwide. And, furthermore, there is plenty of cement available for speculation on the black market."

PETROBRAS Sticks to Petroleum

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 p 26

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--The main priorities of PETROBRAS are petroleum exploration and production, and for this reason the company's management does not intend to commit its resources to programs for alternative sources of energy production, the president of PETROBRAS, Shigeaki Ueki, said yesterday, also denying existence of studies for transforming it into an energy company.

Even so, Ueki admitted that if the government wishes to have PETROBRAS participate directly in the program for production from alternative sources such as alcohol and coal the company will be mobilized for that purpose, "since it has the experience, the organization, a competent technical staff and international prestige."

Ueki's statements refute the point of view expressed by Carlos Sant'Anna, the company's marketing director, who contends it is possible that PETROBRAS may participate as a minority stockholder in projects for producing alcohol and coal as substitutes for petroleum derivatives. But the PETROBRAS president did not care to dispute his marketing director directly, preferring to leave the door open for the company to engage in those sectors "should the government so desire."

Ueki's main argument in rejecting the possibility, for now at least, of transforming PETROBRAS into an energy company is the need to concentrate technical and material efforts on increasing domestic production of petroleum and accelerating the pace of exploration to discover new deposits capable of increasing the present volume of recoverable petroleum reserves, which is a little more than 1.2 billion barrels.

Besides these two priority areas, Ueki mentioned the need to expand the nation's fleet of oil tankers in order to reduce its dependence on chartering foreign ships to transport crude oil.

Ueki also noted that foreign petroleum conpanies such as Shell and Esso are investing in alternative energy sources in search of profits, but the same objective cannot be pursued by PETROBRAS, which also has other responsibilities.

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NATIONAL CLAIMS IN ANTARCTIC STILL UNDEFINED

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Aug 80 p 12

[Text] Brasilia--Five years after agreeing to the Treaty of Antarctica, Brazil has not yet decided what claims it will make on the so-called "white continent," which is considered one of the most important reserves of marine and mineral resources for the future of humanity.

On [words missing] the Brazilian government had sent a note to the U.S. Department of State officially agreeing to the Treaty of Antarctica signed in Washington on 1 December 1959 and in force since June 1961. After a 16-year delay, Brazil became the 19th country to adhere to this agreement, for which the United States is depositary.

One of the major points of the communique sent to the U.S. government asserts that "because Brazil has the longest coastline in the South Atlantic, a coastline that for the most part is readily accessible from the southern continent, it has direct and substantial interests in Antarctica."

Since then, however, our government has not issued additional documents to implement Brazil's claims to land in Antarctica; nor has Itamaraty [Foreign Affairs Ministry] sought to have studies conducted defining the "direct and substantial interests" mentioned in the Brazilian declaration.

Lack of Interest

While numerous countries have established military bases, scientific missions and weather stations and others have explored the riches of the South Pole extensively, Brazil seems to have forgotten the reasons for its interest in Antarctica.

There are even tourist services that include trips to the southern lands, but there are no reports that the Brazilian government has organized a single expedition to the lands at the extreme south of the planet. In its covenants, agreements and treaties with countries with which it has relations, Itamaraty has never shown any interest in being associated with other countries that traditionally carry on research in the region. When

asked about Brazil's aloofness toward the source of most of its weather patterns, Brazilian diplomats allege that there are much more urgent problems requiring Itamaraty's attention.

The scientific community is bolder, in supporting the "facing theory," according to which countries may make a cartographic projection of their territorial boundaries on Antarctica. In such a case, Brazil would be one of the principal beneficiaries, since it has the longest coastline in South America. This theory, however, is not accepted either by the Brazilian government or internationally.

Brazilian scientists--including specialist Rubens Villela--have called attention to the fact that destructive frosts and droughts in Brazil are intimately connected to polar changes in the Antarctic, a region contiguous to Brazilian territory from the meteorological point of view.

At least one Brazilian position is quite clear: Brazil never claimed any territorial portion of Antarctica, even though this was done by Argentina, Great Britain, Chile, France, New Zealand and Norway--countries that claim sovereignty over considerable portions of the continent. The United States and the Soviet Union have made no territorial claims but, next to Argentina, are the most active there.

Argentina has had military bases and facilities for the National Meteorological Service and the Post Office there since 1904. Several Argentine citizens have been born in Antarctica, which helps legitimatize the permanent occupation of such territories.

The United States, in turn, maintains four stations in Antarctica: two on the coast and two inland. About 120 Americans spend the southern winter in the region, although the number of U.S. scientific workers sometimes reaches over 1,000, as part of a research program costing $50 million. Antarctica has already been a strategic point for the United States. During World War II thousands of U.S. soldiers were sent there. The Soviets have not had the same interest, although they send scientific missions there every year.

Petroleum

Although there are prospects for developing the petroleum and natural gas of the Antarctic continent--as well as other mineral riches--the major economic utilization of the South Pole is represented by fishing for krill, a small shellfish similar to shrimp and as rich in protein as is beef. Krill is caught on a large scale by Japan, Poland and the Soviet Union. It is estimated that in 1978 alone 200,000 tons of krill were caught. Voices of ecology movements have already been raised against such "irrational" fishing, since krill also serves as food for whales, seals, fish and birds. Its disappearance would cause an ecological disaster of large proportions.

Over 00 mineral deposits have been reported in Antarctica, including tin, iron, cobalt, uranium, carbon, gold, vanadium, chrome and "plomo" [translation unknown], as well as hydrocarbons.

The possibility of extracting petroleum has aroused the interest of companies such as Gulf Oil, Atlantic, Esso and Shell. Prospects such as these lead Chile, for example, to claim a territory in Antarctica larger than the country itself. The southern continent has 14 million square kilometers, nearly twice the size of Brazil.

Meanwhile, the principal reason for Brazil's aloofness in regard to its "direct and substantial interests" in Antarctica has been the economic crisis that is affecting the whole world. In reality, any activities in regions of a hostile climate such as the glacial areas are very expensive and provide an uncertain return. Except, of course, for those countries that because of their own climatic conditions are already equipped for any kind of exploration in permanently frozen regions.

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LANGONI SAYS ESTABLISHED STRATEGY WILL NOT CHANGE

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 p 24

[Text] Brasilia--Central Bank President Carlos Geraldo Langoni said yesterday that at the end of this year Brazil will be full of speculative rumors capable of raising the quotation for the dollar to 70 cruzeiros in the over-the-counter market, compared to the official rate of 55.645 cruzeiros to buy and 55.845 to sell. In recalling that the speculations reflect the transitional period until evidence emerges that the rate of inflation is being reversed--"which cannot occur until next year"--Langoni stressed that "the basic fact is that the government is not changing established strategy on the basis of rumors."

Within gradualism in fighting inflation and adjusting the balance of payments, the Central Bank president noted that the government must maintain poise and firmness in this difficult period of waiting for clear results of the policy put into effect. As the effects of the gradualist strategy have not yet shown up in the figures for inflation and the trade balance, he admitted that the field of action for speculators remains ample.

Once again Langoni condemned resorting to expedient solutions and pointed out that in 1964 and 1965 the government resisted pressures arising during the months of lag between establishing instruments to correct the course of the economy and achievement of concrete results, despite all the annoyance.

"What is essential is confidence in the strategy," the Central Bank president insisted. He recalled that the government never expected short-term results and now acknowledges that "all the current effort will not take effect until 1981." Even if the rumors multiply, Langoni explained that the government can only maintain the basic strategy and hope that reversal of expectations will emerge naturally.

Gradualism

Based upon that principle, the Central Bank president asserted that the government has definitely rejected substantial changes in the strategy of pre-set foreign-exchange devaluation and monetary correction or in

administration of interest rates. Giving in to pressure for changes would, in Langoni's opinion, amount to accepting an inflation plateau of 100 percent.

According to him, the government cannot even think of condoning triple-digit inflation; nor can the economy itself, since accepting an excessively high rate carries the risk of generating "social and political instability sufficient to compromise the nation's redemocratization process."

Hence, the Central Bank president said, in view of "social restrictions," the only alternative for combating inflation and the deficit in foreign accounts is gradualism. "The strategy adopted is based upon the premise that results will come, but over a period compatible with the domestic and foreign situation. There is thus no point in requiring weekly or even daily results," Langoni commented.

If it were not for the government's extreme caution in avoiding aggravation of social problems, the government would not be choosing structural changes in the Brazilian economy, but would be imposing drastic measures such as recession and widespread import restrictions. But the concern for maintaining the rate of economic growth in order to respond to heavy pressure on employment and restrict inequality in personal and regional income led the government, as explained by Langoni, to make a choice for gradualism.

"The balance-of-payments problem is tied to the dependency on imported petroleum. However, the proposed solution is not to reduce petroleum imports but, rather, to create alternative energy sources. Restricting imports could eliminate the trade deficit, but there would be a reduction in economic activity and shortly thereafter the same problems would return. Hence the choice of gradualism compatible with the nation's social and political objectives," the Central Bank president emphasized.

Minidevaluations

Based upon the firm intention of monetary authorities not to change their strategy, Langoni dismissed any possibility of also speeding up the foreign-exchange minidevaluations as a way of reducing the trade-balance deficit. He explained that, within a certain margin of flexibility in established goals, the pre-set exchange correction has gone from 40 percent to "a little less than 50 percent" this year, which carries more favorable prospects for the exporting sector.

Even so, the Central Bank president acknowledged that exporters could have a reduction in their profit margins due to the lag between devaluation of the cruzeiro and inflation. But he remarked that businessmen should also have confidence in a reduced rate of inflation and thus believe that next year's exchange correction will be sufficient to cover possible differences in the current period.

The director of the foreign area of the Central Bank, Jose Carlos Madeira Serrano, added that minidevaluations of the cruzeiro are already programmed

based upon the new ceiling of a little less than 50 percent. According to Serrano, no one can say that the cruzeiro is overvalued. "The only indicator of overvaluation," he asserted, "would be a sharp drop in the level of exports. And exports are maintaining a very rapid growth rate."

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STUDENT SUPPORT FOR NETTO'S ECONOMIC POLICIES SEEN

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Sep 80 p 30

[Text] Greater participation by society in the government's economic decisions is the only solution for the current Brazilian crisis, according to 7 young people with an average age of 23 who are considered the best students in their specialties by the Gastao Vidigal Foundation for Economic Studies. Winners of the 1979 Gastao Vidigal Prize, the recent graduates are, in principle, all in agreement with the policy adopted by the government and especially with the orthodox economic theories of Planning Minister Delfim Netto.

Based upon the premise that the fight against inflation is being waged with the proper weapons--reduction of government expenditures and control of the money supply--and that the deficit in the balance of payments will be overcome through aid to exports and agriculture, the young people suggest minor adjustments in economic policy.

The general tendency is to include the Brazilian crisis in the broader context of the international capitalist system, as does Maria Cristina de Azevedo Costa of the USP [Sao Paulo University] School of Architecture and Urban Studies (FAU). But, for Paulo de Mesquita Neto of the USP Law School, this argument alone cannot account for the situation.

"Brazil's economic policy is being discussed by a restricted group of persons who now hold power," he asserts. And Maria Lucia Bressan Pinheiro, also an FAU graduate, adds that "the decisions pursue the interests of only one class." For that reason, Sergio Feliciano Crispin of the USP School of Economics and Administration believes "the mechanism of political liberalization is important to increase the participation of society in economic decisions."

Paulo de Mesquito Neto also points out that this partial view leads to measures of expediency that take into account "only technical elements derived from theory, without adapting them to reality." Hence, in his opinion, decisions are changed without allowing a safety margin for businessmen and workers.

Milan Wohland of the Sao Paulo School of Business Administration, Getulio Vargas Foundation, believes, in turn, that the economy must be managed on two levels: the short term, to cope with instability, and the medium and long term, to find national alternatives. And Paolo Alfredini of the USP Polytechnic School recalls that Brazil, just as the world economy, is going through a transitional phase, mainly in substituting energy sources, and that the projects in which the nation is engaged, because they require much investment, will be successful only in the long run.

Sergio Feliciano Crispim, on the other hand, shares Minister Delfim Netto's certainty that inflation will be reversed and also justifies government control of the economy, including prices, even if this should reduce investment and lead to unemployment. The great Brazilian problem, according to Crispim, is in the industrialization model it adopted without simultaneously promoting a "distribution of income among the states, which hinders development strategy and expansion of the market."

According to Jose Roberto de Almeida Amazonas of the Polytechnic School, these difficulties should be countered on two levels: domestic and foreign. To eliminate the balance-of-payments deficit he suggests more vigorous action abroad in order to change the nation's image, "as only in this way will we sell our goods abroad." He compares Brazil today to the 1929 crisis in the United States: "The American crisis was caused by a drop in production, because of excess savings. The Brazilian crisis today is in consumption."

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BRASPETRO INVESTMENTS TOTAL $400 MILLION IN 8 YEARS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Aug 80 p 27

[Text] Brasilia--PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] President Shigeaki Ueki announced yesterday that BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS International, Inc], since its creation in 1972, has invested the equivalent of $400 million abroad. Of that total, $180 million were invested in Iraq alone, where the state enterprise will save about $292 million in foreign exchange by the end of this year, just from the extra supply of 160,000 barrels daily stipulated in its contract. He also revealed that, thanks to the subsidiary's work in six countries, Brazil has been guaranteed a daily supply of 456,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

According to Ueki, who did not testify yesterday before the CPI [Congressional Investigating Committee] examining PETROBRAS, due to lack of a quorum, BRASPETRO never lost either petroleum or money in the first contract signed with Iraq for exploring the Majnoon field. Rather, investments made through last December were repaid with interest. Brazil has gained foreign exchange of $135 million, "which is the difference between the value of the crude oil we received as reimbursement ($315 million) and investments by PETROBRAS in Iraq ($180 million)."

Majnoon

As the state enterprise president explained, Iraqi authorities, in meeting with PETROBRAS officials, had expressed the intention of altering "some conditions" of the contract signed in 1972, "due to the significant changes that have occurred in the world petroleum market since 1973." Beginning with the visit of the Iraqi petroleum minister in December 1979--on his way to the OPEC meeting in Caracas--negotiations were held between the two countries resulting in adjustments "that were all of benefit to us." The petroleum of the Majnoon region, according to Shigeaki Ueki, never belonged to BRASPETRO, but rather to the Iraqi state enterprise, INOC [Iraqi National Oil Company].

In his opinion, besides the reimbursement for what was invested through 1979, BRASPETRO had another benefit from the new contract: an advance

supply of additional petroleum during the first quarter of this year of about 20,750,000 barrels at official prices. As this purchase was made at prices $8 below the market to which Brazil would have had to resort to replace stocks outside of official contracts, "BRASPETRO can be credited with saving about $166 million in foreign exchange." According to Ueki, another objective of the subsidiary's foreign operations was thus achieved: assurance of supply at market prices.

The additional supply of 160,000 barrels a day will be in effect for 13 years (Brazil normally buys 260,000 barrels from Iraq daily) and, according to the PETROBRAS president, it amounts to getting the supplies that would have been received according to the 1972 contract 3 years in advance, inasmuch as Majnoon production will not begin until the middle of 1983. According to Shigeaki Ueki, if we consider the fact that this petroleum has been sent to Brazil since January without payment of any additional premium --usually $5 a barrel--PETROBRAS activities in Iraq can also be credited with saving the $292 million in foreign exchange mentioned above. He recalled that 17 percent of world crude oil trade currently pays that additional amount.

The PETROBRAS president also disclosed to the press that another renegotiated clause stipulates that INOC will undertake all the investment needed to develop Majnoon. As he pointed out, responsibility for investing $1 billion, which had been Brazil's, thus falls upon the Iraqi petroleum sector, "without our failing to be remunerated for the capital invested in exploration." That amount, he calculates, is about what will be needed for more rapid development of the fields discovered offshore from Rio de Janeiro state, where "deepwater work will require investment of over $3 billion."

Other Services

As the PETROBRAS president also revealed, even after renogiation of the contract BRASPETRO will continue rendering services to INOC and other enterprises of the Iraqi Petroleum Ministry in compliance with a general contract for furnishing technical assistance signed when the new agreement was reached. Among such work, he mentioned technical assistance for geological, production, drilling and engineering services; for studies of the Nahr Umr oil field deposits and updating studies of the Majnoon field itself; for furnishing and operating--through BRASOIL, a BRASPETRO subsidiary--drilling services through two of its own rigs; and for preliminary studies for utilizing gas associated with the oil in the area.

Shigeaki Ueki also reported that furnishing and operating two well-completion rigs through BRASOIL; geological-geophysical regional study of Iraq, with the intention of ascertaining that nation's oil-producing potential; study and development of the Majnoon and Nahr Umr fields, together with the other fields of southern Iraq; study of basic engineering, now underway in Brazil; and preparation of documentation intended for public bidding on the works necessary for production, pumping, transporting and storing heavy oil yet to be produced in Majnoon are all "at the height of negotiation."

All this, in his opinion, "represents foreign exchange for Brazil," although he did not say how much. He announced that the most recent BRASPETRO estimate of Majnoon reserves is 7 billion barrels, while the estimate for Nahr Umr is 1.5 billion barrels.

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PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN 1980 TO INCREASE 17 PERCENT OVER 1979

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Aug 80 p 20

[Text] Domestic petroleum production this year should reach 73.5 million barrels, representing an increase of 17 percent over last year, when production was 62.2 million barrels. According to PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] Production Director Jose Marques Neto, the results obtained through July (40.5 million barrels) and entry into operation of new fields assure the accuracy of the forecast.

Jose Marques Neto said that PETROBRAS has been having some success in reevaluating old fields, mainly those of the Sergipe and Bahia onshore basins. By drilling at the edges of the already-known fields, specialists have discovered additional petroleum reserves. Similar results are also obtained by drilling more deeply in fields where reserves were showing significantly less production.

The production director recalled that the PETROBRAS strategy is to attack simultaneously various new areas, drilling exploratory wells. He believes the goal of 500,000 barrels a day by 1985 will be reached easily, provided the rate of success attained in recent years is maintained.

Among the pleasant surprises that have been occurring in production, PETROBRAS technicians cite the Bahia offshore Submarine-37 well near Espirito Santo. This well entered into production this week with a volume of 1,460 barrels a day. A permanent platform is being used and two more wells will be drilled, which will result in production rising to 2,520 barrels a day by the end of this year. Jose Marques Neto said the deposit is not very large but fully justifies the investment.

He later spoke about the Lagoa Parda region, an Espirito Santo onshore basin, where a new petroleum formation was discovered recently. Three derricks are working in the region. It is possible that the production of Bahia Submarine-37 may be joined to Espirito Santo wells through a single drainage system. These wells will be producing more than 10,000 barrels a day in the future.

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SERRA PELADA PRODUCES 1.1 TONS OF GOLD DURING AUGUST

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Sep 80 p 26

[Text] Brasilia--Government sources told O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO yesterday that during the month of August Serra Pelada production reached 1.1 tons of gold, with a daily average of 30 to 40 kilograms. They also predicted that by the end of this year about 7 tons of gold will be removed from that region alone. Three tons have been obtained since mining began. They revealed that about 10,000 persons have begun to work at the Goiaba mining settlement in the Serra das Andorinhas mountains near Belem, Para.

The same sources also reported that Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals yesterday sent the Mines and Energy Ministry bill creating a policy for exploration of precious metals and precious and semi-precious stones to the ministers who make up the Economic Development Council [CDE]. The matter was also one of the subjects discussed during the audience Cals had yesterday with President Figueiredo.

Euphoria

The same official sources in Brasilia said that entry of the Goiaba mine into production made Brazilian authorities "happy." The Serra das Andorinhas area is the center of the highest hopes that Brazil can quickly reach a level of gold production that--even if it doesn't come near that of South Africa or the Soviet Union, for example--can give the government some monetary gold reserves. One ounce now sells for $635 on the international market. From the Serra Pelada alone, which experts consider just "a trickle," the Central Bank has already collected 3 tons. The Mines and Energy Ministry, according to a document delivered to the CDE, reported that the Mineral Resources Prospecting Company [Minerobras] cites eight gold-producing regions in its survey: 1) the Minas Gerais Ferriferous Quadrilateral; 2) a strip of the Territory of Amapa contiguous to the Guianas; 3) the Gurupi-Maracacume region between Para and Maranhao; 4) the Tapajos River; 5) the eastern north-central region of Goias; 6) Upper Paraguay River and the Cuiaba River in Mato Grosso; 7) Serra da Jacobina and environs in Bahia; 8) the Diamantina plateau, also in Bahia.

The Mines and Energy Ministry intends that gold be developed in Brazil--according to the document--through interministerial action and does not contemplate establishing an "OUROBRAS" [Brazilian Gold Corporation].

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EMBRAER ANNOUNCES PURCHASES OF AIRCRAFT BY FRANCE

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Sep 80 p 28

[Text] EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] announced in Sao Jose dos Campos yesterday that the French regional airline company Brittay Air International signed a letter of intent in London yesterday for purchase of three Brasilia aircraft, the first prototype of which is to be flown in 1982, entering quantity production in 1984.

The Brasilia, which is being developed by EMBRAER, will have capacity for 30 passengers or 3 tons of freight, powered by 2 turbine engines of up to 1,500 horsepower each. The order from Brittay (which already flies Bandeirantes aircraft on its regional lines) is the 54th order EMBRAER has received for its future model. Besides several Brazilian regional airline companies, firms in the United States and Great Britain have ordered the Brasilia.

EMBRAER also announced yesterday that Brazil's participation in the international Fareborough Fair is being very well received, with great interest on the part of visitors (mainly military persons) in the T-27, military training aircraft whose first prototype was flown 19 August, the company's 11th anniversary.

Ministry Purchases 50 Xingu Aircraft

It was announced in Paris yesterday that the French Defense Ministry is finalizing purchase of 50 Xingu-EMB-121 training aircraft produced by EMBRAER. The contract, worth $80 million, is in the final phase of negotiation.

Official sources said the government preferred the Xingu to other models of U.S. manufacture and, in exchange, France expects to sell Brazil Mirage-50 combat aircraft, the European Airbus and possibly a license for manufacturing the French Puma helicopter here.

The Xingu was selected by the French in preference to the American-made C-90 King Air of Beechcraft and the Cessna-425 Corsair. After 1982 it will replace the DC-3 and Dessault-315 used for pilot training.

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NEW ALCOHOL PROGRAM DESIGNED EXCLUSIVELY FOR EXPORT

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Aug 80 p 29

[Text] Brasilia--The government is preparing a new alcohol program intended exclusively for export. A message to that effect was received 20 August by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals through a "ministerial memorandum" from Planning Minister Delfim Netto.

According to Delfim Netto's explanation, the new alcohol program will be accomplished with foreign capital and alcohol-producing complexes will be established in new agricultural regions so as not to interfere with the existing PROALCOOL [National Alcohol Program] and food production in traditional agricultural regions.

Interest

In his memorandum, the planning minister explained that there are many foreign groups interested in investing in Brazil's alcohol-producing sector but this capital should be accepted subject to certain controls and free of interference in the current PROALCOOL. Minister Delfim's memorandum to Minister Cesar Cals does not mention specific figures, goals or regions, but a Mines and Energy Ministry source said the region chosen for the export alcohol complexes will be the Central-West.

The planning minister argues that an alcohol program parallel to the existing one, exclusively for export, will not bring a saving in petroleum imports but will be a source of hard currency for the nation. He also says the program will be able to retain rural manpower, reducing rural-urban migration, assure growth of the distillery-equipment industry and create markets in foreign countries for alcohol-using vehicles made in Brazil.

Minister Delfim Netto explains that entry of foreign capital in the agricultural sector will not create national security problems, because not only entry of foreign capital in the form of investment but also use of such capital to buy land is already governed by laws to protect national interests. He also says that, although intended for export, the alcohol produced in this second program may, when the government sees fit, be

retained to meet domestic needs. The average price of hydrous ethyl alcohol on the international market is now about $60 a barrel of 159 liters (22 cruzeiros per liter).

IBRD Imposes Credit Condition

Brasilia and Sao Paulo--The Ministry of Industry and Commerce is negotiating with the IBRD (World Bank) and the IDB (Inter-American Development Bank) a public international bidding for supplying some of the equipment for PROALCOOL distilleries. This is the latest condition imposed by the World Bank to open a line of credit for PROALCOOL of $200 million--11 billion cruzeiros at present exchange rates--in 1981.

Cement makers will also meet today with the CDI (Industrial Development Council) to discuss purchase of equipment from Czechoslovakia, which in turn will receive iron ore from Brazil. The ABINEE [Brazilian Electro-Electronic Industry Association] and the ABDIB [Brazilian Association for the Development of Basic Industries] received from Minister Camilo Penna, through a telex sent last week, assurances that domestic industry will continue to be protected despite these imports. The minister said that domestic-source equipment in Brazilian projects will continue to be between 75 and 80 percent, even if purchase of hydroelectric equipment is agreed to with East European countries, as is still being negotiated.

Demonstration of Weakness

"Importation of equipment or parts for alcohol distilleries would be a demonstration of the government's weakness," asserted the executive vice president of Zanini, Luis Lacerda Biagi, in Sao Paulo yesterday in commenting on the IDB requirement for providing funds to the National Alcohol Program.

"For the equipment-producing sector, this import liberalization may even be considered an important event. Maybe from then on some value will begin to be given to what is made in Brazil in terms of technology and technical assistance by distillery manufacturers," asserted Mr Biagi, adding that he "could not say much," because he is "an interested party."

ABIMAQ (Brazilian Association of Machine Industries) President Einar Kok said that "IDB should already be familiar with our country's situation in producing equipment for manufacturing alcohol. We have technology and everything, all made here." The most recent legal importation of distillery equipment took place 30 years ago, recalled Luis Lacerda Biagi. Mr Kok added that "there is no need to accept the IDB terms."

An alcohol producer associated with COPERSUCAR [Sao Paulo Cooperative of Sugar and Alcohol Producers], Joao Guilherme Ometto, explained that "importation of equipment is entirely unnecessary. I am proof of that. What I need I buy in the domestic market. Not only from Zanini or from Dedini,

but from other manufacturers established here and already experienced," adding that "only in the case of large grinding equipment do we have only three manufacturers: Zanini, Dedini and Five Lille Northeast."

Crop Year 1981 Already Funded

Brasilia--Financing arrangements for the 1980-81 sugar and alcohol crop year were approved yesterday by the National Monetary Council [CMN] providing 32.8 billion cruzeiros for storage and 8.9 billion cruzeiros for buying for export. The percentage for warehouse receipts was raised from 24 percent to 36 percent.

In announcing the measure, Finance Minister Ernane Galveas said the Sugar and Alcohol Institute was authorized to raise the percentages of the first purchase for export from 50 percent to 60 percent in the Central-South and from 75 percent to 90 percent in the North-Northeast, should the necessary funds be available.

The CMN also authorized the Federal Savings Bank to raise from 30 to 50 ORTNs [Indexed National Treasury Bonds]--from 18,000 cruzeiros to 30,000 cruzeiros--the limit on loans to taxi-cab owners for converting motors from gasoline to alcohol. The reason is that in some cases conversion is costing more than 18,000 cruzeiros.

MIC Budget Is Defined

Brasilia--The Planning Ministry has decided upon the budget for the Ministry of Industry and Commerce [MIC] for 1981: PROALCOOL will receive between 55 billion and 60 billion cruzeiros--and not 50 billion as was announced by Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna himself--to establish its goal of 10.7 billion liters for the 1985 crop year. SIDERBRAS [Brazilian Iron and Steel Corporation] capital will be increased from 9 billion cruzeiros to 15 billion cruzeiros, an increase of 70 percent compared to this year, and the BNDE [National Economic Development Bank] will have to be reimbursed 30 billion cruzeiros by the federal Treasury for having made a loan with monetary correction pre-set at 20 percent.

Although there is no overall table of the appropriations for all the MIC agencies, funds will be sufficient to continue the iron-and-steel, energy, tourism, alkali, rubber and technology and industrial standardization programs. The inflation forecast for the next fiscal year, the amount of which was not revealed by Minister Camilo Penna, has already been computed.

Funds for the increase of SIDERBRAS capital will originate from tax revenues of the Treasury, without including the revenues of the government-operated mills themselves. Minister Camilo Penna, however, asserts that the less inflation there is, the more satisfactory the funds will be.

The appropriation for EMBRATUR [Brazilian Tourism Company] and for the National Alkali Company are not from the Treasury alone, but from a number

of other sources of funds and are greater than those of this year. Alcanorte will receive 760 million cruzeiros, which will enable it to continue its program in 1982. The National Alkali Company will have some budgetary adjustments to make.

Minister Camilo Penna is negotiating with Minister Delfim Netto about adopting new mechanisms for attracting funds so that the BNDE may continue operating satisfactorily. He would like the BNDE--following the example of what is now the case with the BNH [National Housing Bank]--to be one of the sectors exempted from adhering to the limitation on credit expansion.

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CEMENT FIRMS TO FORM 'POOL' FOR MINING COAL

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Aug 80 p 26

[Text] The National Cement Industry Association has begun to get in touch with the 15 factories in Brazil that produce clinker (basic raw material for making cement), with the objective of determining the stockholder participation of the company, the only one to be established for developing the Leao II and Ceival coal deposits in Rio Grande do Sul. This work will be finished in 90 days. According to the president of the association, Joao Santos, all companies in the sector, in principle, are to participate in the pool. The investment of each one will be proportional to production capacity and, consequently, to the sonsumption of fuel oil. Consumption of oil by the sector is now 2.5 million tons annually, which, according to the Coal Protocol, must be entirely substituted.

The feasibility study should be finished in 6 months, and development of the mines will take 5 years. The estimated production is 5 million tons per year, intended to supply the cement industry. Joao Santos said it is not yet possible to ascertain the amount of investment necessary.

The project's coordinator, Joao Carlos Linhares, will meet later this week with the president of the Brazilian Electric Power Enterprises Support Company (CAEEB), Ney Webster, to begin setting up the transportation system for distributing production. The businessman explained that, as the cement industry has no background in coal mining, project coordination will seek the needed engineering, transportation and processing assistance in the private sector and CAEEB. He explained that after the company is set up, the cement plants will be responsible only for mining and processing.

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NEW AGRICULTURAL FRONTIERS SAID TO ENSURE FOOD SUPPLY

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Sep 80 p 18

[Interview with Planning Minister Delfim Netto in Brasilia: "Delfim: New Agricultural Frontiers Assure Food Supply"; date and name of interviewer not given]

[Text] Brasilia--"When I say that a revolution is going on right before our eyes, that a new Brazil is emerging in the hinterland, it is not said just for effect. The Central West, the Extreme West and the Northwest of Brazil are exploding with activity."

That is the declaration of Planning Minister Delfim Netto, in whose view the new agricultural frontiers are beginning to substantiate the government's strategy: to rebuild reserve supplies of food--which have been nonexistent since 1979--and to increase the exportable surplus with the purpose of alleviating the foreign-trade deficit caused primarily by petroleum imports.

In an exclusive interview with O GLOBO, Minister Delfim Netto speaks enthusiastically about what is taking place in the nation's new agricultural areas:

[Question] How can the new frontiers help the government reduce the trade-balance deficit and the rate of inflation?

Delfim [Netto]: What is the significance of the opening of new agricultural frontiers in the fight against inflation and the balance-of-payments deficit? It is very simple:

In the first place, it means a greater output of foodstuffs; second, it reduces the risk of widespread crop failure because, to the extent that you are able to enlarge the agricultural area, you are reducing the overall effects of a drought, of local floods, of frost.

To the extent that this frontier is consolidated, the government must invest in storage facilities and local highways. This gives more stability to food production. With greater stability and increased production, you guarantee a supply of food sufficient for the domestic market, eliminating exaggerated price increases for this item, which has great weight in the calculation of inflation. Moreover, by continuing to give priority to agriculture we are going to generate surpluses, which are useful in two ways: to rebuild the government's reserve stocks, which have been zero since 1979; these stocks enable the government to manage things so as to prevent the most flagrant speculative maneuvers of profiteers. The second effect is the exportable surplus, and when you have that it relieves the foreign-trade deficit caused mainly by petroleum imports. Quite aside from the fact that you no longer have to spend dollars to import foodstuffs, in other than exceptional cases.

City people don't always realize exactly what this priority of the Figueiredo government represents; when I say that a revolution is going on right before our eyes, that a new Brazil is emerging in the hinterland, this is not said just for effect, a rhetorical figure of speech that sounds good. You must go there and see it. The Central West, the Extreme West, the Northwest of Brazil are exploding with activity--which confirms our belief in the enormous vitality of this nation. I have often said to journalists who didn't believe me: go there and see it with your own eyes. And those who go there return with a new vision of our nation. To give a few examples: Simply with the expansion that has occurred in the 1979-80 crop year, the CFP [Production Financing Commission]--the agency of the Agriculture Ministry responsible for guaranteeing purchases at the minimum price--has increased by 300 kilometers, on the average, the distance covered by its purchasing agents. And we haven't even built highways yet! Little villages in Mato Grosso (to the north) and Rondonia, that a few years ago had 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants, have grown to 30,000 and there are cases of even 90,000 inhabitants, requiring a superhuman effort by regional authorities to instill a little order in the Far West.

And this is why I repeat: go there and see it and then come and tell us whether or not there is a revolution going on...

[Question] What kind of assistance is the government providing for the Central-West region?

Delfim: The government is confident, basically, that development of these new regions will come about through the sum total of thousands of individual initiatives. These are people with a pioneering spirit, people who are no longer willing to work the worn-out soil in some regions of the South; people who have to work; essentially, people with enough initiative not to wait for sophisticated plans from the government.

The government is risking nothing. The government is far too slow-moving a creature to keep ahead of these people. What the government can and must do is, on the one hand, give incentives for planting by financing operating

costs; this we are doing in a generous way. Everything that must be planted will be financed. It is already being done, in fact. On the other hand, the government must guarantee purchase of all output should the market not extend to these regions or should it offer ridiculously low prices. In this case also the minimum prices set last year and this year are quite remunerative. Furthermore, we are providing agricultural insurance so that the farmer does not have to quit because of a poor crop. This is so he can stay and try again the next year.

For the central region of Brazil, especially Goias and Mato Grosso, we were able to arrange 10 billion cruzeiros this year to finance agricultural investments, which we were not able to do in the other regions. This is precisely to encourage the pioneers, those who are expanding their planted area. Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile, who is even more enthusiastic than I am, thought twice that much was needed. This year it wasn't enough. We'll see what happens next year.

As we have a shortage of funds and petroleum is no plaything, we decided to build local highways; we had to choose: no big projects, but rather a number of short stretches of road that help to ship out production more dependably. We are going to back the POLONOROESTE [Program for Development of the Northwest] and some other specific programs for this region to develop its agriculture. But our faith is really in the strength of the man who is going there alone; by the time we get there he has already worked out almost everything.

[Question] Is there any special strategy to attract entrepreneurs to the Central-West region?

Delfim: Look, any self-respecting entrepreneur doesn't have to wait for the government to offer incentives. I know some of them, even big businessmen, who on the weekend leave Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte, Curitiba and various other comforts to go out into the hinterland and undertake settlement projects. These are also pioneering initiatives and worthy of attention. But, if our most immediate necessity is food, to increase grain production, we really have to put our faith in the small entrepreneurs. The big businessman is very enthusiastic about cattle, which is a good business--and for the nation as well--but I should like to see them devote the same effort to farming. Because what must be understood is that the farmer is a very special person; one doesn't get that way overnight. In any event, I think it is very important for large-scale entrepreneurs to become interested in opening up the new areas, because the small and medium-sized entrepreneurs will follow them.

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BRIEFS

AUGUST INFLATION 6 PERCENT--Rio de Janeiro--Inflation in August of this year, as computed by the Getulio Vargas Foundation, was much less than in July but greater than that of August last year, so that the latest 12-month increase continues to rise. Unofficial reports indicate that in August prices rose between 6 and 7 percent, while in the same month last year inflation was 5.8 percent. In 1 year's time the increase has thus been about 108 percent. It is also confirmed that for the first time this year the cost of living in Rio de Janeiro rose more than did the General Price Index, as the former may have risen 7.5 percent in August. This reversal, if continued for a few months, would deflate the polemic that has been going on between government personnel and certain academic circles in regard to criteria used by the Getulio Vargas Foundation in computing the Wholesale Price Index and the General Price Index. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Sep 80 p 29] 8834

CSO: 3001

U.S. 'NEOCOLONIALIST' IDEOLOGICAL CRISIS IN LATIN AMERICA NOTED

Havana OCLAE in Spanish Jun 80 pp 18-26

[Text] What does the United States' neocolonialist ideology consist of? How is it currently manifested? What are the new tactics being employed by the American propaganda services? These and other questions will be examined in this article.

The overthrow in July 1979 of the dictatorship that had been established in Nicaragua with the aid of Yankee imperialism is one of the most important events in the political life of Latin America. It is another great victory for the continent's national democratic forces. A great contribution can be attributed to the vigorous worldwide campaign of solidarity with the Nicaraguans, which prevented open intervention on the part of the United States and its satellites to come to the aid of Somoza.

The success of the Nicaraguan revolution has influenced and will influence the whole progress of the anti-imperialist struggles of the peoples of Latin America and also of the entire world to liberate themselves. The downfall of the Somoza regime, supported to the very last by Washington, was not an isolated instance; it was a link in the chain of major failures in the United States' Latin-American policy. Before that, the policy directed toward isolating and blockading Cuba had failed. As a result of the peoples of Latin America's liberation movement, the White House found itself forced to sign new treaties regarding the Panama Canal. The attempts of the American special services, in conjunction with local reactionary elements, to "create unstable" situations in Guyana, Jamaica and other countries were thwarted.

The inability of the United States to resort to armed force today to crush the national liberation movements in the Western Hemisphere — in particular in Nicaragua — as it did in Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, confirms the thesis that "under /no/ [in italics] circumstances is it possible for the imperialist powers to in practice intervene."

The United States' inability to form a bloc of countries within the OAS that would obey it, for the purpose of lending the appearance of "collectivity" to actions engaged in to stifle the struggle for liberation in Nicaragua and other countries, is another link in the chain.

At present, the United States finds itself constantly forced to adapt to positions assumed by the majority of the Latin-American countries in order to avoid being totally isolated on the continent, a situation that bears witness to Washington's Latin-American policy crisis.

This crisis is above all related to the worsening of the general crisis capitalism is now going through and is typical of U.S. relations with the countries of Latin America, but also with other developing nations. The United States' neocolonialist policy has failed.

As a policy and practice of the imperialist countries, with their politico-military alliances and monopolistic capital's economic unions which determine the economic and socipolitical development dependent on these countries, this neocolonialism is aimed at preserving and extending exploitation of those developing nations dependent on it. This policy is carried out by means of a system of economic, political and military relations based on unequal rights as well as through massive ideological persuasion of the peoples of these countries.

The goal of ideologically subjecting the developing countries to imperialism, of preventing the propagation of the Marxist-Leninist ideology in them, of discrediting scientific and constructive socialism is, in our opinion, ideological neocolonialism.

This is achieved by means of ideological expansion, which includes blackmail in terms of the "communist threat," possession and control of the mass communications and propaganda media, ideological persuasion of specific social sectors, propagation of neocolonialist doctrines, theories and views, examples of reactionary bourgeois culture, bribery of top union leaders and the intellectual community, implementation of acts of ideological sabotage and "social espionage," utilization of welfare funds, the Peace Corps and other devices.

All this is particularly characteristic of the United States' ideological neocolonialism in Latin America, the objective of which is to ideologically guarantee achievement of the general programs of its neocolonialist areal policy: to maintain and consolidate the positions held by the transnational monopolies in the countries of the region in question; to preserve the capitalist regime there; to prevent the propagation of revolutionary, progressive and democratic ideas among the large segments of the Latin-American population; to implant anticommunist and reactionary states of mind and points of view; to propagate the American way of life; to prevent the achievement of progressive reforms that could contribute to consolidation of the sovereignty of the Latin-American countries and their economic and political

independence; to influence, in a way advantageous to the United States, those general and specific situations that represent dangers for American positions in given countries in the hemisphere and in the area as a whole.

However, the failure of the social reform policy, the inconsistency of bourgeois premises, of U.S. political and ideological doctrines and views, the increase in the area's relations with the socialist world have contributed to the fact that socialist ideas have been spreading more extensively in Latin America and the search for independent ways of achieving socio-economic and political developmena has been stepped up.

Under the circumstances, the Carter administration has attempted to introduce a new revision of the ways, means and methods employed in the ideological offensive against Latin America for the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of the ideological guarantee of the United States' economic strategy and foreign policy.

This revision is being effected within the framework of general "modernizztion" of the neocolonialist strategy, to be carried out by the forces of imperialism during the early 1980's.

The "modernization" of U.S. ideological expansion in Latin America is being carried out by the current administration while taking into account the ever greater importance of the region for the United States, as determined by a number of factors.

In the first place, Latin America is actively participating in the developing countries' struggle to establish a new international economic order (NOEI [New International Economic Order]). The position the Latin-American countries adopt on these issues in international assemblies to a large extent determines the general position adopted by the developing countries with regard to the industrialized capitalist countries.

As was pointed out in the U.S. Congress, "Latin America is not only the 'ideological leader' of the developing countries' movement to establish the NOEI; it is also the initiator of very important practical measures in that direction." It is common knowledge that important UN documents pertaining to the NOEI Action Program, Charter of [Member] States' Economic Rights and Obligations and Code of Behavior for Transnational Firms were approved through the initiative of the Latin-American countries. Hence the United States' desire to assure itself the support of this "ideological leader."

Secondly, during a severe energy crisis, the importance of the Latin-American countries grows, first of all that of Venezuela and Mexico as suppliers of energy resources (oil, gas) as well as of strategic materials for military production.

Thirdly, in addition to being an objective of ideological attack, the U.S. propaganda services see in Latin America a particular kind of practice

terrain on which they can polish and perfect the most up-to-date methods of ideological sabotage, methods for exerting psychological influence. American imperialism transfers these perfected and proven methods of ideological subjugation of the peoples of this continent to Asian and African countries.

Bourgeois American researchers prefer not to employ the term "ideological expansion." In their work in this field, the most frequently occuring expression is "cultural relations." For example, the American political scientist, J. Atkins, a professor at the U.S. Naval Academy, analyzes cultural relations among countries as "a means of contributing to the achievement of political goals." He notes that the Western countries, in particular the United States, disguise their "cultural expansion" in Latin America with various kinds of watchwords.

One of these would appear to have some sort of objective basis, the "convergence of the civilizations" of the United States and Latin America.

In the 1970's, we observed a new wave of American ideological offensive against the Latin-American continent, moving in the following directions:

Propaganda emanating from official reports from Washington on important international policy issues, praise of American ideas, views and doctrines regarding politics, the economy, culture and morality.

Establishment of control over the mass communications media: radio and television commercials, film distribution, the publication of books.

"Sociological propaganda," publicity on the "advantages" of the American way of life.

Campaign "in defense of human rights."

At present, the chief role in the U.S. ideological neocolonialist policy in Latin America is played by the International Relations Bureau (DRI), created by President Carter on 1 April 1978 in replacement of the USIA and the Department of State's Training and Cultural Affairs Bureau. With its headquarters in Washington, the DRI has 10 sections in the United States, 189 regional sections — "cultural centers" — and 8,900 officials. Its budget for the fiscal year of 1979 came to over $400 million and for 1980 it rose to $432.5 million.

The Carter administration has stepped up information and propaganda activity in Latin America: It has DRI posts and sections in 23 countries, 69 binational centers, 5 libraries and 10 centers for the distribution of propaganda literature. The DRI has been instructed to prepare in detail materials to be broadcast by Latin-American radio stations which emphasize the "defense of human rights" and the "advantages" of the American way of life as well as to produce documentary films for Latin Americans providing scientific

and educational information. At the same time, the administration emphasizes that the DRI is no longer to concern itself with activities of a secret and propagandistic nature, nor is it to manipulate information. But, as the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, for example, admits, actually very little has changed.

In light of what has been noted, the current administration is chiefly concentrating on television and radio broadcasts. In March 1977, President Carter sent Congress the "Report on Radio Broadcasting Abroad," in which he stressed the fact that this "is one of the key elements of American foreign policy." The Voice of America's volume of broadcasts for the countries of the area accounted for 7.4 percent of the total time allotted to foreign broadcasts in 1973 and 15.8 percent in 1975. On the occasion of the United States' 200th anniversary, the Voice of America significantly increased the number of its broadcasts to Latin America to 17 percent in 1978.

Then too, the major activity of the Peace Corps is to step up U.S. ideological penetration of Latin America. Created at the same time as the Alliance for Progress and for the purpose of increasing U.S. expansion in Asia, Africa and Latin America in the 1960's, the Peace Corps was deprived of any organizational independence and in 1971 included in the organization Action when the scandal broke and it was unmasked for its subversive activities in Latin America. When the present administration entered the White House, the Senate — after an interval of 6 years — again examined the state of affairs in the Peace Corps, the post of director (to which Carolyn Payton, who in the 1960's was special assistant to the director of the Peace Corps for the Latin-American area, was appointed) was reestablished and a new program was approved which stressed the active incorporation of the work being done by the Peace Corps into the international programs to provide aid to developing countries sponsored by the United Nations. The idea of "dissolving" this American organization, which intensely performed the function of transmitting American ideological influence to the "international community," was particularly useful since it coincided with the administration's vast measures designed to increase the effectiveness of foreign policy propaganda and to see to it that the American bourgeois ideology would penetrate even further into the consciousness of the peoples of the developing countries, especially in Latin America.

A certain reorientation of objectives in terms of ultimate influence was characteristic of American propaganda in Latin America in the 1970's. Propaganda was conveyed in a different way, with the media, ways and methods of implementing it in the countries of the area taking more and more "a specially designated audience" into account.

Soviet scholar Karen Khachaturov defines propaganda directed toward "a specially designated audience" as "selective application of the complex of media to ideologically and psychologically influence people, these media being oriented to achieve an optimal effect on given segments of the population in various countries, taking into account their social class, political

points of view and religious convictions, occupations, level of education, nationality and ethnic background, age and sex."

The American propaganda services' new tactic was particularly aimed at the working class of the Latin-American countries. To do this, the unions, which in Latin America constitute the largest mass worker organizations, were actively utilized. Yankee imperialism assigned the reactionary leadership of the AFL-CIO, whose arsenal includes a media system meticulously designed for subtle social demagogy, a special role. During the past few years, due to the growth of the national liberation movement on the continent, the AFL-CIO, the U.S. "Trojan horse" in the Latin-American unions, has done everything it can to change tactics, to adapt itself to the objective conditions of the anti-imperialist struggle, to seek out new ways of influencing people. In particular, it has begun to set up new study centers, subsidized by the monopolies, the CIA and the State Department, for the purpose of training union officials of Latin-American countries who will be called on to apply Yankee union policy in the worker movement of the area. The so-called American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) has been turned into the chief instrument for performing these tasks. About 1977, over 190,000 Latin Americans "passed" through this institute.

As always, the American propaganda services concentrate on Latin-American youth. Not only because it accounts for the majority of the population in Latin America. Latin-American youth's anti-imperialist position, clearly expressed, is not to the liking of the Washington ideological experts. To isolate the working class from the young fighters, to put a halt to their revolutionary impetus, to prevent unity in their anti-imperialist activities, to disorganize the youth movement from within, to divert their efforts to struggle through secondary reforms — university, organizational and others — to remove the youth of the nation from the influence of the progressive parties, social pessimism and all the defects of "civilized Western society" — these are the strategic objectives imperialism is pursuing. To do this, it is making use of its entire arsenal of ideological media.

The American propaganda services have exhibited their particular interest in Latin-American intellectuals. Thus, since 1974, they have begun to publish the review U.S. HORIZONS in 18 languages, including Spanish and Portuguese. In most Latin-American countries it is published with replaceable pages designed to reflect the "local character." For a more restricted audience of Latin-American readers, the review INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS, which analyzes a broad field of issues relating to current political events in Latin America, is published. Then too, the review PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM, in which with the inducement of pseudoscientific arguments Marxist-Leninist theory and practice in the socialist countries are falsified, is aimed more particularly at intellectuals. Propaganda for the American way of life occupies an important position in DRI propaganda for this audience.

The complex and contradictory processes that are evolving on the continent have not neglected the army in some Latin-American countries. The growth

of the anti-imperialist struggle has influenced army thinking. The gradual change in the social structure of the active military, the development of new kinds of weapons and the emergence of an intermediate class of intellectual military experts, the negative reaction to Pentagon attempts to subordinate them and impose police functions on them have contributed to the fact that patriotic orientations are on the rise in Latin-American armies. As an inseparable part of the sociopolitical system, the continent's armed forces are themselves experiencing the direct and ever-increasing effects of the structural crisis. Patriotic and democratic tendencies in Latin-American military circles have given rise to obvious concern in American ruling circles.

The American propaganda services have intensified their ideological treatment of the Latin-American military in the American study centers, particularly in Panama Canal Zone schools.

The Carter administration's "new" line in the spreading of neocolonialist ideas is basically the propagation of the hypocritical thesis of "defense of human rights," among others, in the countries of Latin America.

This is the attempt "to ideologically compensate" for the profound crisis the American bourgeois ideology is going through all over the world and in the Western Hemisphere in particular. Speaking at the "trilateral commission" conference on 25 October 1977, presidential aide for national security Z. Brzezinski said that the new administration's number-one task was to "overcome the spiritual crisis," which he described as "a historical crisis of confidence in one's own forces." Washington has launched a campaign in "defense of human rights," which, as Brzezinski emphasized, is largely due "to widespread diffusion over the surface of the earth of anti-Americanism," in order to stop this process, to heighten American actions, "to overcome the public's massive disillusionment and mistrust with regard to American foreign policy" and to demonstrate that "the Western democratic system affords people the best possibility to express themselves." According to Brzezinski, the campaign for the "defense of human rights" is also contributing to the "spiritual rebirth of the West."

In reality, human rights are violated in Latin America, dictatorial regimes carry out a policy of terror against progressive and democratic forces and brutally trample the rights and liberties of individuals underfoot.

Setting the attainment of "moral leadership" in the world as one of the United States' foreign policy tasks, Washington has censured the police repression perpetrated by reactionary and fascist Latin-American regimes. Actually, however, the United States has not absolutely refused to collaborate with frankly unpopular regimes and continues to support them.

Washington's attempt to impose "respect for human rights" as a condition for the granting of military aid to Latin-American countries has produced a negative reaction in the governments of some countries. Argentina, Uruguay, El Salvador, Guatemala and Brazil have rejected all U.S. military

aid. Furthermore, Brazil has canceled its agreements with the United States on military collaboration. Washington has found itself forced to revise its policy. For 1979, the U.S. Congress allotted $2,692.5 million "to guarantee security and for military aid." Most of it was distributed to Latin-American countries.

Arms manufactured in the United States are still entering Latin America. Officially, supplies of arms to the countries of the area have been considerably reduced. However, they enter indirectly, especially via Israel. Thus in 1977 $57 million worth of arms were sold to the Chilean junta and in 1978 arms totaling the same amount. In 1976 the volume of American loans to Pinochet came to $520 million, in 1977 $858 million and in 1978 $1 billion. As First National City Bank president W. Spencer cynically noted: "The human rights problem has nothing in common with the credit policy followed by international banking organizations."

At the same time it supplies arms, the United States takes steps to strengthen the machinery of repression in the Latin-American countries to more effectively crush the liberation movement. The Pentagon supports the police organizations in Latin America and in particular trains army officers from the Latin-American countries to perform police functions. In the 5 years from 1974 to 1978, 1,600 officers from Chile, Nicaragua, Brazil and Uruguay received such training. All in all, from 1946 to 1977 the United States trained about 100,000 policemen for the countries of the area.

The strengthening of the machinery of politico-military repression in the Latin-American countries has stirred up a reaction, armed paramilitary bands. Terrorist organizations like the "White Hand" in Guatemala, the Argentine Anticommunist Alliance and other have been literally hunting down progressive elements.

And Washington? In May 1979 the State Department proclaimed "the five main postulates to be used to demonstrate U.S. concern for human rights in its relations with other nations." In accordance with these postulates, "serious considerations bearing on national security" provide justification for "lending military aid to countries that are brutally contemptuous of human rights." This also refers to economic aid to governments friendly to the United States which "have a bad reputation as far as human right are concerned." In short, whether a dictator is good or bad, what counts is that Washington may need him.

We should note that, under the cover of the campaign for human rights, the monopolies are stepping up their expansion in Latin America.

The well-known Mexican analyst, M. Ojeda, points out that American ideological expansion is being called on to achieve the selfish goals of the policy Washington is pursuing in Latin America. The experience of the past shows that American leaders' actions, "from moral positions," very frequently turn themselves into intervention in one's internal affairs as far as Latin-American countries are concerned.

Thus, the United States is pursuing the same neocolonialist policy it always has in Latin America. As Prof R. Folk writes: "The policy continues to move in the same directions as before... The rhetoric has stumbled over practical obstacles and the promises of change in policy have been silently rejected."

American ideological neocolonialism in the 1970's collided with growing resistance in a large number of Latin-American countries.

Until 1973 the Popular Unity government in Chile limited the activity of the American mass communications media in that country.

In November 1970 the Venezuelan Senate debated as to how to restrict reactionary and imperialist manipulation of the mass communications media which "have launched an offensive against the younger generation of Venezuelans, are corrupting it and morally distorting it."

In January 1974 the Venezuelan Government passed a law prohibiting the investment of foreign capital in radio and television companies. American television and publishing companies were forced to sell their shares to Venezuelan citizens.

In February 1973 Panama passed a law nationalizing radio and television propaganda. This measure was primarily directed against American monopolies that were producing intensive propaganda for the Yankee way of life and attacking Panamanian national traditions. In April 1973 the Mexican Government issued a new regulation pertaining to the radio and television law limiting the number of foreign broadcasts, primarily American.

The Latin-American republics have adopted a number of joint measures to protect their national cultural heritages from the noxious influence of American "mass culture." Representatives of the countries of the area regularly hold meetings designed to work out a joint policy on these issues. In 1968 a conference of specialists on literature was held in Costa Rica, in 1970 a meeting of sculptors in Quito and of musicians in Caracas, in 1974 on the topic of "Latin America and Its Culture" in Mexico and in 1976 on stage shows and festivals in the Latin-American countries. In 1975 in San Jose (Costa Rica) the UNESCO conference on mass communications media was held, at which a resolution was adopted on the protection of the independence of information in these countries. At the initiative of UNESCO, in January 1978 an intergovernmental conference on cultural policy issues in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean Basin was held in Bogota (Colombia) with the participation of 150 delegates from 28 countries of the area, including 16 culture ministers.

The countries of the area participated in the UNESCO conference in Nairobi (Kenya) on information and cultural issues in the developing countries. Several Latin-American countries (Cuba, Mexico, Peru) participated in the first (January 1977) and second (April 1978) conferences held by the

Coordinating Committee for Information Agencies from the Nonalined Countries. As we know, the Western countries work against the idea that information services in developing countries should be independent and promise them to transmit "their experience" to them. In defiance of this position, at the second conference 45 developing Asian, African and Latin-American countries signed the agreement on interchange of information.

All these acts attest to the fact that the United States' attempts to recover positions it has lost in this area by means of an ideological offensive have been unsuccessful. The raising of the consciousness of the popular masses in the area and the intensification of the anti-imperialist struggle have made Yankee imperialist attempts to ideologically subjugate Latin America, to ideologically disarm the revolutionary forces of those Latin-American countries purusing a policy of ideological neocolonialism futile.

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RISQUET HONORS SAILORS, PORT WORKERS WITH FAR AWARD

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 6 Sep 80 p 2

[Speech by Central Committee Member Jorge Risquet]

[Text] Speech delivered by Jorge Risquet, member, Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Secretariat, during the ceremony awarding the "20th Anniversary of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces]" Commemorative Medal to the seamen and port workers who transported the internationalist troops; the ceremony took place yesterday, Thursday, 5 September 1980 [as published] in Cacahual, in the city of Havana.

Comrade Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia, Political Bureau member; comrades generals of divisions Senen Cases and Sixto Batista and brigade generals Ulises Rosales and Calixto Garcia, Central Committee members;

Dear comrade seamen and port workers:

We are gathered here today at this venerated site--the resting place of the remains of General Antonio.

I recall the first meetings, upon the arrival of each vessel of our Merchant Marine at Luanda, full of fighting men eager to go into action against the hated enemy who was trying to wrest from Angola its independence which it had won after centuries of tenacious resistence to the colonialist invader.

Neither the long crossing, nor the tough living conditions which the fighting men of an entire regiment experienced as they traveled crowded into a space where the analysts in the Pentagon had figured we could squeeze only one battalion, managed to dampen the enthusiasm of our men, their revolutionary ardor, their determination to express on the battlefield the internationalist feeling which filled their hearts as Cubans educated by Marti,

Maceo, and Gomez, by Julio Antonio Mella and Pablo de la Torriente Brau, by Che and Fidel.

The grandsons of Gen Atonio Maceo had come to the land that gave birth to the ancestors of Gen Antonio Maceo in order, together with the Angolan people, to fight the final battle for its independence!

This firm determination and the eagerness to go into battle filled not only those--mobilized workers or regular soldiers--who were organized in the military units but also you, the crew members of our ships and the port workers whose mission was no less indispensable, that is, to transport the internationalist troops and to unload logistic material.

There were quite a few cases when seamen and port workers tried to get assigned to some mission on the battle front. Those who managed to obtain this privilege rarely returned to the port at the end of their mission which was limited in terms of time and which had been assigned to them.

We found them in various parts of Angola, quite far from the Port of Luanda.

When we were getting ready to vote for our Socialist Constitution, in Cabinda, in a field polling place set up so that our troops might participate in the referendum which was taking place in Cuba, we ran into a stevedore who had somehow managed to leave the port and who had joined our infantry.

On the highway leading to Quibala we saw that our crew members, our merchant ship officers and captains knew how to be magnificent drivers of trailer-trucks loaded with the implements of war.

In San Antonio de Zaire, when the mercenaries were being wiped out by the impetuous advance of Angolans and Cubans, among the first to arrive on the banks of the Zaire River, raising the victorious banner of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] in the northwest corner of Angola, were seamen, old friends, veterans of the internationalist mission in the Congo in 1965.

The vast majority among you, who were forced to remain in the ports, quite reluctantly at that, working on ships or on the piers, strongly insisted on marching to the front line. It was not easy to convince you that your battle station was precisely there, on the ship and on the pier.

We realized that nobody wanted to resign himself to playing the role of constituting the rear guard of our FAR--although that role is as necessary and honorable as that of the fighting men--when the Cuban troops, together with the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], stopped the enemy's advance during those difficult days of November and December 1975; when, later on, during the victorious months of February and March 1976, we pushed the haughty South African hosts back, forcing them to the other bank of the Cunene, once and for all destroying the

myth of superiority and invincibility of the White racists and mercenaries in Africa.

Only after the defeat of the South African racists did we again see those seamen and port workers who had taken the opportunity to represent their comrades in the fighting lines; now they once again returned to their jobs as crew members or as part of the stevedore gangs.

We all recall those months close to the First Congress of our party, when Angola's independence was seriously threatened.

With emotion we all remember those months close to the First Congress of our party when Angola's independence was seriously threatened as a result of the invasion of the troops of the South African republic and the puppet bands in the service of the CIA, which, upon the request of the MPLA and the unforgettable leader of the Angolan people, Dr Agostinho Neto, Cuba organized a military assistance operation without precedent among the revolutionary countries located in such distant latitudes.

Just 2 years later, with similar sinister intentions, the imperialist adventure was repeated further to the north, in Revolutionary Ethiopia. On that occasion, together with other internationalist peoples, Cuba contributed its share of sacrifices and blood to prevent the chauvinist dreams of "Greater Somalia" from becoming reality, in other words, the annexation of a large part of Ethiopian territory and the strangulation of the revolutionary process launched by the long-suffering and valiant Abyssinian masses, aimed at winning liberty and social justice, wiping out centuries of poverty, hunger, and backwardness into which they had been plunged by the successive monarchic-feudal governments.

The events which reached their high point with those two great victories of the revolutionary movement--with full justification labelled the true African Bays of Pigs for imperialism--are known and we need not go into detail on them here.

However, short though this reference may be, we cannot help note that both events proved the universal validity of proletarian internationalism as a decisive factor in the current fight against imperialism and as an indispensable weapon of proven effectiveness in the hands of the revolutionary peoples so that they may preserve their gains against the armed aggressions of their enemies and so that they may promote collaboration and reciprocal aid in the most varied spheres of the construction of the new society.

The internationalist aid given to Angola and Ethiopia--through the eloquence of the hundreds of thousands of Cubans who volunteered--revealed the degree of awareness attained by the Cuban people from whose midst sprang its valiant and generous sons, ready to fight thousands of kilometers away from their own soil and offer their blood for the just cause of other peoples.

This also demonstrated the efficiency, energy, and initiative which the workers and the technical and management personnel of the various sectors of the economy are able to display, in order to provide backup support for the various logistic operations connected with any military operation of this kind, something which cannot be handled with the resources of the armed forces alone.

Our people loves and yearns for peace in order fully to devote itself to creative work but it knows how to arise as one man, to put on the soldier's garb, and to take up the gun when the fatherland summons it to battle in defense of its own independence or the liberty of other fighting peoples!

Dear Comrades:

We feel profound emotion and intense joy as we meet with you, the seamen and port workers, outstanding fighting men of a seasoned sector of our working class, on this solemn occasion, as the Council of State awards to you the 20th Anniversary of the FAR Commemorative Medal, in recognition of the valiant and self-sacrificing attitude displayed in the accomplishment of the assigned mission. You helped Cuba do its internationalist duty in Angola and Ethiopia at the critical moments when your brother peoples were attacked by forces in the service of imperialism and international reaction.

The award you are getting today therefore is the expression of the recognition and gratitude of the leadership of our fatherland and of our socialist state for the maritime and port workers for the valuable service rendered to the cause of internationalism.

Without the ingenious solutions worked out for numerous problems deriving from the preparation of the ships to carry the troops and the necessary equipment, as well as the rapid loading and unloading of all the equipment indispensable for combat operations by the internationalist units, it is very doubtful that the optimum results, with which we are so satisfied today, would have been achieved.

Overcoming the fatigue of long working days and displaying militant discipline, the maritime workers and dock workers involved in these military operations made it possible for this sector to function with the kind of precision and efficiency demanded in war. Because of that, our ships, crewed by men with hair on their chests, who calmly and with valor defied the risks of an uncertain crossing, sailed the oceans, arriving at their destination by the required deadline, without any indiscretion that might have enabled the enemy to detect our action in support of those brother countries.

Thus our ports and our merchant fleet--like the rest of the country--became the reliable rear guard of the Cuban internationalist fighters and their workers competed in terms of courage and determination with the men who on the various fighting fronts and in close cooperation with the attacked peoples inflicted the most crushing defeats upon the enemy.

It is highly encouraging that such a large number of maritime workers and dock workers earned this high award.

The award of the medal which you have just received is based not only on the understanding attitudes which the masses usually boast of at high points in the revolutionary fight but also on the equally outstanding conduct you displayed in the daily battle, the no less heroic struggle to achieve efficiency in your respective work sectors and thus to accomplish the goals which the party and the revolutionary government are establishing for each phase.

In accordance with these criteria, the medal you are getting today is even more significant since it represents not only recompense for the heroic and self-sacrificing effort which you made a certain historical moment but also --and this is even more difficult and more meritorious--recognition of the anonymous work done each day over several years of hard work throughout which you struggled without interruption in order to implement, in the ports and in our fleet, the guidelines and directives issued by our party so as to turn this sector into a bulwark of the country's economic growth.

It is highly encouraging that such a large number of maritime workers and dock workers earned this high award because this means that the country has a prestigious and seasoned vanguard among the workers of this sector, capable of influencing, through their example and their prestige, the rest of their comrades toward the solution of the problems and difficulties which we still face on this front of the economy and which are having repercussions on the rest of the country.

This event is taking place at a moment when our entire nation with growing interest and jubilant amazement follows the work achievements of the port workers.

Summoned to the production battle by their union, the union of Atacelio Iglesias, and by their Communist Party, the dock workers have done a tremendous job which was necessary, in the past three months handling 2.2 million metric tons of imported commodities which had to be unloaded from the ships and which then had to be loaded on land transportation equipment.

This formidable production record is the common work of the dock workers, the automotive and railroad freight transport workers as well as the workers in the warehouses connected with the domestic economy, that is to say, scores upon scores of thousands of proletarians who work in the chain running from the ports to the transportation industry and to the domestic economy, a chain through which flows the circulating torrent of raw materials, materials, equipment, complete plants, and popular consumption articles which the country acquires abroad.

By achieving this tremendous advance, the dock workers placed themselves at the head of the production effort of our working class, stimulated by the recent example of the massive worker and popular mobilization to clear the land, as well as to plant and harvest cane.

We are now witnessing a high point in the mobilization of the masses, a moment of major increase in the production effort, a moment where we strengthen labor discipline, a moment of increased labor productivity, of higher aggressiveness and of the revolutionary awareness of the people.

Free from a good portion of the pollution of the environment, we now breathe the clean and reviving air of our revolution.

We detect this environment of work and effort in our ports. The broad chests of the proletarians, on whom we today pin the 20th Anniversary of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Commemorative Medal, are full of the pure air of the revolution.

Yesterday, the missions assigned, full of risks, sacrifices, and hardships, were accomplished with firmness, without hesitation, in a manner befitting the sons of our valiant people and as demanded by the glorious traditions of our working class.

Today, with that same spirit and with the enthusiasm of the men of the Moncada [Barracks], of Granma, of the Rebel Army, of the Bay of Pigs and of the internationalist fighting men, we must face and win the battle of the economy which is the definitive battle for the country's development.

Allow me, comrades, to congratulate you in the name of the Party's Central Committee, the government, the FAR minister and the commander-in-chief for the services rendered to the fatherland which are symbolically summarized in the medal which you have been awarded and which hereafter you will be able to display on your chests with legitimate revolutionary pride.

We urge you to redouble your efforts in the important and responsible tasks in which you are involved now and those which you will have to face in the near future.

We are sure that the dock workers will maintain and increase their magnificent contribution to our economic development and we are sure that the seamen, the standard bearers of the revolution on the high seas of the world, will not fall behind.

Always wear the 20th Anniverary of the FAR Medal with honor!

Long live our glorious Revolutionary Armed Forces!

Long live our Communist Party!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live Fidel!

Fatherland or death--we shall win!

5058
CSO:3010

WORKERS PLEDGE EFFORTS TO HONOR SECOND PCC CONGRESS

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 15 Aug 80 pp 16-23

[Article by Gloria Marsan Sanchez: "41 Industrial Projects"]

> [Text] "There is not a single industry, no matter how large or complex, that we cannot build. I think that must be a cause for satisfaction for all our people, especially our construction workers." Fidel

Many new factories of different types and factory expansions have gone into operation throughout the country during this 5-year period: textile factories, powerplants, steel plants, yeast processing factories, fertilizer plants, etc.

Problems

Although the situation is improving now in response to Fidel's call, MICONS [Ministry of Construction] last year planned to finish 147 industrial projects but only finished 70. This affected the total plan which reached 280 million pesos. The cause for these problems was basically lack of supplies for complete factories and other nationally produced supplies.

Nevertheless, in addition to these factors, there are other known problems like shortage of manpower and low productivity, underutilization of equipment, organizational problems--especially in construction processes--and inadequate technical documentation by the investor organizations.

The priority of the industrial projects and the significant resources that the government allocates for the construction of these projects which are essential for national development must meet a good response in the organization and use of the work force, equipment and materials.

In response to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's speech last 1 May, the Cuban workers are converting revolutionary energy into productive strength.

The industrial projects construction workers remain in front, building projects that will guarantee fulfillment of the 5-year plan.

In assemblies held at each one of the 41 industrial projects, 30 of which should be finished or have new capacity in 1980, the workers made concrete commitments to fulfill or overfulfill the technical-economic plan and lower the absenteeism rate to less than 3.3 percent. In this way, they will meet the important goals they set throughout the country as a salute to the Second PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] Congress.

Investor: MICONS

Karl Marx Cement Plant

A cement plant is being constructed in the Guabairo zone of Cienfuegos Province with technology and advice from GDR technicians. Costing more than 150 million pesos, it will produce 1.65 million tons per year, twice the installed capacity in Cuba in 1958.

This work is being done by Brigade 5 of Industrial Projects Construction Enterprise [IPCE] No. 6 of Cienfuegos which includes 15 brigades of Young Soldiers Ready for Production. This labor force recently put the first line of that plant into operation and tests of the second line are already being done.

The 3,400 builders of the largest cement plant in the country redouble their efforts to finish the second and third lines of production as a salute to the Second Party Congress. It was planned that both would start tests between July and November of this year.

Rene Arcay Plant

Brigade 31 of the IPCE of Havana is building the new Rene Arcay Plant that will process 1.4 million tons of cement per year. This construction is basically an expansion of the oldest plant in the country, the adjacent Rene Arcay Plant which has an annual production of about 380,000 tons.

Although there will not be high exploitation of its production capacity in the initial months, this unit will mean a powerful contribution in the production of 3 million tons proposed by this branch nationally for the end of 1980. Therefore, its builders are trying to fulfill the goal of finishing it as a salute to the Second Party Congress.

Rock Crushers

Also in the construction materials sector, there is the El Cacao Rock-Crushing Plant located near the town of Santa Rita in Granma. The workers of IPCE No. 10 of this province propose to finish it as a salute to the Second Party Congress.

The workers of IPCE No. 4 are building the Alacranes plant in Matanzas Province. They propose to salute the Second Party Congress by creating new capacity before the end of 1980.

The total production of these plants which use Spanish technology will be 1.22 million cubic meters per year of crushed rock, processed sand, granite and aggregate when they reach full capacity. The automation in this industry demands a highly skilled labor force: electrical engineers, industrial mechanics, etc.

Feldspar Plant

The sodium feldspar plant in Holguin was begun in 1976 by the workers of Brigade 14-B of IPCE No. 9 who propose to finish it in September 1980 as a salute to the Second Party Congress.

The total value of this plant which uses Bulgarian technology will reach 2,561,000 pesos. When finished, it will employ 56 workers and 2 technicians who will guarantee the 20,000 tons of sodium feldspar that it will produce annually.

All the production will ba basic raw material for the glass packaging factory in Las Tunas and the sanitary fixtures factory in Holguin.

Investor: Ministry of Light Industry

Textile Factory in Santiago de Cuba

The workers of Brigade 32 of IPCE No. 11 of Santiago de Cuba who are building the textile complex in that province committed themselves in a production assembly to advance termination of this project by 6 months. They propose to finish it by 26 July 1983.

This commitment puts demands on all the productive forces of the labor group which, as a salute to the Second Party Congress, proposes to fulfill a plan of 12.1 million pesos. The total value of the project is more than 200 million pesos; at full capacity, it will produce 80 million square meters of fabric and will employ 7,000 workers.

This will be the largest textile complex in the country. It was planned by EPI Institute No. 3 of Leningrad and the project receives technical assistance from specialists of the Soviet Ministry of Light Industry.

Spinning Mill

A spinning mill is being built in the Wajay zone near Havana. It is planned by the Soviets who are providing technical advice through some 40 specialists. The investment in this modern plant totals more than 120 million pesos. Brigades 33 and 34 of IPCE No. 3 of Havana are building it.

When the plant reaches full capacity, it will produce 15,000 metric tons of yarn per year to supply the textile factories in the western part of the country. This can increase national production to 90 million square meters of fabric.

Completion of this project is planned for 1982; as a salute to the Second Party Congress, the builders propose to complete important project objectives. They have also committed themselves to finish the roofs by 1 October using special assembly equipment. This will make it possible to transfer that equipment, being used for the first time in Cuba, to the textile factory being constructed in Santiago de Cuba.

Bellotex

The workers of the Matanzas brigade of IPCE No. 4 are involved in building a textile factory in that province. They propose to complete it this year as a salute to the Second Party Congress.

This factory which uses Soviet technology will have a total capacity of 19 million cotton sacks. The cost of the plant is estimated at 18 million pesos. They are working hard in the production areas and others in order to meet the proposed goal.

Ariguanabo

Workers of Brigade 36 of IPCE No. 2 of Havana Province are working on the expansion and modernization of the Ariguanabo Textile Factory. They propose to work hard on this project as a salute to the Second Party Congress.

This investment based on Soviet technology will be worth about 52 million pesos. When its production becomes stable, it will expand the industry's annual raw textile capacity. The project timetable is now 22 percent complete.

Investor: Ministry of the Sugar Industry

Bagasse Boards

Next to the Primero de Enero Sugar Mill in Ciego de Avila Province, a factory of bagasse boards made of pressed cane is being built. The factory will cost more than 13 million pesos; total capacity will be 120 tons of boards from 19 to 25 millimeters thick per day. These can be used for finished panels covered with plastic, special paper, natural wood veneer or varnish.

When comrade Fidel Castro visited this project in April 1978, the project timetable showed completion by the end of 1979. At that time, fulfillment was considered possible. Subsequent problems delayed its completion.

The total production of this factory will be used for the construction of furniture and as raw materials for construction, replacing imported products. For this reason, the industrial projects builders of Integral Enterprise No. 1 of Ciego de Avila fight to overcome the delays and plan to finish it as a salute to the Second Party Congress.

Investor: Ministry of Public Health

Semisynthetic Antibiotics

Near the intersection of Via Monumental and Carretera Central, the workers of Brigade 3 of IPCE No. 3 of Havana are building a plant for the production of semisynthetic antibiotics. It is the first stage of a pharmaceutical complex which will include five other installations.

At a cost of more than 5 million pesos, this industry using modern Italian technology will produce 40 tons annually of different types of penicillin, basically to satisfy domestic demand. It will also help create exportable stock.

Due to problems with earth movement equipment, this project was begun late. There were also problems with the production of some atypical parts by the prefabrication plant. The builders are making extraordinary efforts to overcome the delay and finish in 1980 as planned, as a salute to the Second Party Congress.

Investor: Ministry of the Food Industry

Citrus Complex in Jaguey Grande

This project will have Polish and Spanish parts and, at full capacity, will be able to process 136 tons of citrus--grapefruit, oranges, mandarin oranges and lemons--per hour for juice, jam and essential oils. The total cost of the plant under construction is more than 4 million pesos.

The most important objective is the refrigeration plant since it will guarantee storage capacity; its machine room will also supply refrigeration to the evaporators in the production building. The workers of IPCE No. 4 of Matanzas are building it; they propose to salute the Second Party Congress by working to finish some of its capacity.

M. H. Toscano Meatpacking Plant

The M. H. Toscano Meatpacking Plant is also being constructed for the Ministry of the Food Industry, but this time by workers of IPCE No. 8 of Camaguey. It is an expansion with a technical-economic plan of about 800,000 pesos.

Its builders hope to finish it this year as a salute to the Second Party Congress but physical progress is very slow. This delay is not due to the

builders but to problems in the delivery of plans and other supplies from the investor.

Glucose Factory

The workers of IPCE No. 6 of Cienfuegos are building this factory using Swedish technology. Its total capacity will be 90 tons of gluten, edible starch, etc., every 24 hours. The factory will have three shifts and will generate employment for 143 workers and 16 technicians.

The total cost of the factory is about 16 million pesos. It has 32 construction objectives. Of these, 7 are finished, 22 are under construction and 3 remain to be started. The builders of the beautiful Ciudad del Mar work hard for its completion and tests since they propose to finish this project before the end of the year as a salute to the Second Party Congress.

Candy Factory

The candy factory in Pinar del Rio is being built by the workers of IPCE No. 1 of that province. Based on Spanish technology, this factory has an investment of more than 4 million pesos. When it is in full operation, it will be able to produce 16 tons of soft caramels every 16 hours. It will have a total of 134 workers--which includes 9 technicians--in two shifts.

The floors and walls of the production buildings are being laid now and the prefabricated sections of the energy plant are being assembled. The builders propose to finish it by the end of this year as a salute to the Second Party Congress.

Investor: Ministry of Communications

Semiconductors Plant

The total value of the semiconductors plant in Pinar del Rio is more than 17 million pesos. It uses Spanish technology but some of the plans are Cuban. At full capacity, it will produce some 37,000 transistors, integrated circuits, etc.

There are some problems with the transfer from Havana of the slabs and the supply of some plans. Nevertheless, as a salute to the Second Party Congress, the workers of IPCE No. 1 propose to make up for the time lost and be on schedule by the end of 1980 so that it can enter into production by 1983 as planned.

Investor: Ministry of Domestic Trade

Agricultural Meatpacking Plants

MICONS is building seven agricultural meatpacking plants for domestic trade. In five of them, the builders have made commitments to salute the Second

Party Congress. Those in Pinar del Rio, Havana (Habana del Este) and Matanzas propose to complete them this year while those in Camaguey and Havana (La Lisa) will only provide partial capacity. This last is based on Cuban technology and plans.

The meatpacking plants in Matanzas, Habana del Este, Pinar del Rio and Camaguey use Bulgarian technology. Each has a total storage capacity of 25,000 cubic meters, except the one in Pinar del Rio which will only have 12,500 cubic meters. An average of 180 industrial projects construction workers work on each one of these buildings. The value of each building is more than 6 million pesos. They will employ three shifts with an average of 127 workers for each plant.

Investor: Ministry of Agriculture

Citrus Packing

The industrial projects construction workers will build six citrus packing plants in the country before the end of next year; as a salute to the Second Party Congress, they propose to complete the Agramonte plant in Matanzas Province. The Havana and Contramaestre plants are now at the earth movement stage while the Jaguey Grande, Cienfuegos and Ciego de Avila plants are still in the planning stage.

The Agramonte packing plant is being assembled with national equipment although some components are imported. It has two lines of production capable of processing a total of 40 tons of citrus per hour. The double packing plants of Ceiba II in Havana and Contramaestre II in Santiago de Cuba will have similar technology and capacity.

Two packing plants with the same technology as above but with a single line of 20 tons per hour are being built in Cumanayagua, Cienfuegos Province, and Moron, Ciego de Avila Province. The Jaguey Grande packing plant uses Spanish technology and has a single line capable of processing 40 tons of citrus per hour. These five packing plants must provide the capacity for the 1981 citrus harvest. Cuban construction is used for all these projects. When they begin production, they will employ an average of 100 workers each, distributed in three shifts.

Feed Factory

As a salute to the Second Party Congress, the workers of IPCE No. 6 of Cienfuegos propose to accelerate construction of the feed factory in that province which will be part of the industrial complex in the port area.

Located next to the wheat mill which is already in production, the feed factory uses Spanish technology. It will have a total investment of 10 million pesos, of which 3.3 million correspond to foreign supplies. When it reaches total production, it will be able to process 50 tons of feed per hour.

Investor: Ministry of Basic Industries

Electrical Energy Development

The investment process in this sector remains uninterrupted. It must advance ahead of the rest of economic development. Therefore, other units will continue to be incorporated to existing units in the coming years. This includes a new powerplant northeast of Havana and the Cienfuegos nuclear powerplant which, at the end of the next 5-year period, should put two blocks into operation that will generate 440 megawatts each. Plans for these are being worked on now.

Maximo Gomez Powerplant

The total expansion of the Maximo Gomez Powerplant in Mariel will mean an increase in national generation capacity of about 75 percent more than in 1958. Soviet technology and advice are used for the units assembled there; the work is being done by Brigade 10 of IPCE No. 2 of Havana.

These projects began in 1963 with the first unit assembled in 1966. There are now four units of 50 megawatts each assembled and No. 8, now under construction, is in a critical situation concerning supplies. This makes its completion this year impossible.

10 de Octubre Powerplant

The 10 de Octubre Powerplant in Nuevitas, Camaguey, uses Czechoslovak technology and advice for industrial assembly is received from that fraternal country. The industrial expansion started in 1975 and industrial assembly in 1976.

One after another, the new units were synchronized. This year the builders, as always animated by an iron will to continue their progress, propose strong acceleration for the units now under construction as a salute to the Second Party Congress.

Antonio Maceo Powerplant

The Antonio Maceo Powerplant in Santiago de Cuba is being expanded by Brigade 30 of IPCE No. 11. Units 3 and 4 of 100 megawatts each are already finished.

The Santiago builders are now involved in work on Unit No. 5; the power will increase again with its synchronization. Using Soviet technology and advice, the workers propose to accelerate this project as a salute to the Second Party Congress.

Nickel Plant

The nickel plant under construction in Punta Gorda, 5 kilometers from Moa, also belongs to the Ministry of Basic Industries. This is a Soviet plan constructed with Soviet advice and technical aid. It includes the construction of several industrial projects.

The Punta Gorda installation has nine departments that include some 120 work objectives. One of those departments is in the port and answers to the petroleum and ammonia base. The remaining eight are located on the industrial platform. They are: ore preparation plant; reduction furnace; lixiviation; ore washing and recuperation; energy complex; finished product unit; social, administrative and auxiliary installations; and the mining compound.

The first line of production should be installed in the third quarter of 1983 and the rest in the fourth quarter of 1984. For this reason, its builders want to give special acceleration to the project as a salute to the Second Party Congress with the objective of fulfilling the outlined goals.

Mechanical Complex

The mechanical complex in the town of Moa will be the largest installation of its type in the country. Its objective will be the repair and maintenance of technological equipment, machines and transportation equipment, not only for the nickel plant but also the entire mining-metallurgical complex.

The complex will also have general repair shops, foundry mechanics and an acetylene producing station. Problems have arisen in the project, basically in the construction sequence because of untimely delivery of structures and other elements for assembly completion.

This industrial complex should be partially finished in 1981 and completed in the following year. The builders, as a salute to the Second Party Congress, will accelerate construction with the objective of making up for the delay in order to be able to finish it within the proposed timetable.

Glass Packaging Plant

The largest glass packaging plant in the country is being built in Las Tunas Province. Using Belgian technology, it will be completely automated and will produce 300 million glass containers per year in an assortment of more than 20 lines. This will satisfy the total demand of the development of the food industry as well as provide some lines for the pharmaceutical and perfume industries. Half of its production will use recycled glass.

It was visited by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in April 1978. He expressed the need to advance the timetable for completion from 1981 to 1980. He explained that the equipment was in Cuba and, given the importance of the project in the replacement of imports, this equipment must not remain idle for almost 3 years.

The builders recently confirmed in a general assembly that they will fulfill the commitment to the top leader of the revolution and finish this important project 1 year in advance as a salute to the Second Party Congress.

Lubricant Mixture Plant

The workers of IPCE No. 11 of Santiago de Cuba are building a modern lubricant mixture plant. This industry which is part of a chemical complex will help replace imports in this important sector.

The builders work enthusiastically and propose to finish the project as a salute to the Second Party Congress if there are no problems with resources that are expected to arrive on time.

Toilet Paper Factory

The workers of IPCE No. 4 of Matanzas are building a toilet paper factory in the town of Cardenas. The builders, as a salute to the Second Party Congress, are making extraordinary efforts to overcome the problems that the project has suffered. However, due to the lack of indispensable supplies for its completion, it cannot be finished this year.

Paper Complex

"This project cannot be delayed" is the motto of the builders of Sancti Spiritus, Villa Clara and Cienfuegos who are working on it. The commitment is that it will start production at the beginning of 1982 since the agreement with the French stipulates that the $86 million for importing its parts will be paid for with factory production.

The chemical complex will produce 60,000 tons of paper and 18,000 tons of bleached paper pulp per year. This will save the country 25 million pesos annually and will also create exportable stock for the freely convertible area.

The total cost of the project will be more than 130 million pesos. This includes the two factories in the complex: one will process the bagasse from the Uruguay sugar mill to obtain bagasse pulp, the raw material that the other will use to produce high-quality paper.

However, the labor force alone cannot win this race against time. It is necessary to overcome problems not connected with the workers like the delay in the delivery of plans and some parts and the arrival on time and in

the correct form of the French structures and equipment. If these aspects work out, we are sure that the builders, using different strategies for the spring which has already arrived, will make up for lost time in the schedule and fulfill their commitment as a salute to the Second Party Congress.

Acetylene Plant

An acetylene plant is being built by Brigade 19 of Miscellaneous Projects at kilometer 3.5 of the highway to Manicaragua in the town of Santa Clara. It belongs to the Enterprise for Construction and Maintenance of Basic Industries.

Using Cuban technology, this project has an estimated value of 1 million pesos. When it reaches full capacity, it will produce 322,560 cubic meters of acetylene per year. The builders, as a salute to the Second Party Congress, propose to accelerate some objectives in order to be able to finish it at the beginning of the next 5-year period.

Investor: Ministry of the Steelworking Industry

A Factory of Factories

The metallic structures factory that is being built in Las Tunas uses Soviet technology and will cost 15 million pesos. When it is operating at full capacity, it will produce 20,000 tons of structures annually for the construction of different types of factories.

According to the construction timetable, this project was to begin operations at the end of 1980. When Commander in Chief Fidel Castro visited it the first time, the builders agreed to advance its completion by 1 year. As proof of their great effort, after this commitment they won the Ho Chi Minh red banner, top award of the National Construction Workers Union, in the Special Industrial Projects Emulation.

When comrade Fidel Castro visited again in April 1978, he was surprised at the progress of the project since his first visit. Nevertheless, that rate could not be maintained; problems with the climate and supplies hindered it. However, the workers did not lose their enthusiasm in spite of this setback. At a recent assembly, they made a new commitment and propose to complete it in the third quarter of the present year as a salute to the Second Party Congress.

Gray Iron Foundry

The first gray iron and malleable cast iron foundry in Cuba is being constructed in the city of Guantanamo. It is the most important industrial project in the province. Using Polish technology, it is a classic plant for foundries of this type.

The construction and the assembly are under the workers of the Gray Iron and Malleable Cast Iron Brigade of the industrial projects office of Architectural Projects Construction Enterprise No. 23.

The total cost of the project is about 12 million pesos. It will produce machined elements, connections for aqueducts, sewer grates and other parts. These parts which Cuba consumes in great quantities are imported from markets in the dollar area. Thus, the foundry will mean a great savings in foreign currency and will guarantee the supply of parts. For this reason, the builders propose to finish it as a salute to the Second Party Congress.

Antillana de Acero

Thousands of men of the 1-H Brigade of the IPCE of Havana are working on the second stage of the expansion of the Jose Marti Steel Complex. They propose to finish it as a salute to the Second Party Congress.

This project basically includes the installation of a new laminator, an iron foundry, an oxygen plant, etc. Using Soviet technology, this investment totals more than 20 million pesos and its annual production will be 60,000 tons of different types of steel.

Agricultural Implements Factory

Brigades F-14, 14-A and 14-B of IPCE No. 9 of Holguin propose to finish the agricultural implements factory in that province as a salute to the Second Party Congress. It is valued at more than 23 million pesos.

Using Bulgarian technology, this modern factory will supply important agricultural implements for land preparation and cultivation as well as parts and accessories for the different equipment that it will produce: plows, harrows, sowers, fumigators, mowers, rakes, etc.

To Produce Sugar Complexes

When the workers of Brigade 19-A of IPCE No. 5 of Villa Clara finish expansion of the Fabric Aguilar Noriega Mechanical Production Enterprise, the country will have a steelworking complex capable of manufacturing almost all the equipment for the Cuban sugar industry.

This is one of the industrial plants that will be finished in the next 5-year period but its builders, aware of its importance for the development of the national economy and as a salute to the Second Party Congress, will try to accelerate work on the area where the /tandem/ [in boldface], one of the most important processes in the expansion, will be produced.

This complex which uses Soviet technology receives advice from about 15 Soviet specialists. It will cost 120 million pesos and can bring in more

than 60 million pesos per year. Completion is planned for the third quarter of 1984.

The goal of the workers is not easy to fulfill. There are serious problems like lack of supplies which has already produced a standstill in the assembly of some structures, plans that are received late and the unpredictable rains of our climate. However, they are used to winning as demonstrated by the construction of the Desembarco del Granma Textile Complex 1 year in advance. They are confident of meeting the goal they have set.

The Cuban builders work hard on all the projects in Cuba but the workers, technicians and professionals who work on the industrial projects redouble their efforts because they know the vital importance these have for the economic development of the country.

The revolutionary government invests hundreds of millions of pesos in the industrial projects. Many of them mean the elimination of imports, others decrease imports greatly and many even create exportable stocks. As a whole, they directly or indirectly produce goods for the people.

Thus, the industrial projects construction workers double their revolutionary energy facing each new aggression, converting it into productive strength. As a salute to the Second Party Congress, they have committed themselves to finish 23 projects, create new capacity in another 7 projects and strongly accelerate 11 others that will be finished in the next 5-year period. They are aware that each finished industrial project is a front-line trench against the aggressive blockade that Yankee imperialism has imposed on us.

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CSO: 3010

WAGE REFORM BEING IMPLEMENTED SLOWLY

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 19 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Renato Recio]

[Text] The process of introducing the general wage reform in major production sector working districts is progressing at a visibly slow pace and does not correspond to objective possibilities.

The above assertion by the Economics Department of the National CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] is the result of a comparison of high-level involvement relations and a revision of regulations which has been going on with the small number of workers who have benefited from the wage reform up to now, excluding from this comparison of activity in the fields of education, legislation and health.

With about 15,000 workers benefiting from the new wage scales, only Camaguey Province shows a satisfactory relationship between the number of workers involved and the volume of reform that has been introduced.

At the opposite end of the scale, we find the provinces of Holguin, Matanzas, Sancti Spiritus and Santiago de Cuba, which have not managed to apply even 1 percent of the reform relative to the number of workers involved.

Up to now, the total number of workers benefiting from the general wage reform throughout the country is approximately 55,000, while the total number involved is over 800,000, which indicates a ratio of 6 percent, really very low since the number involved may be considered to be the most important potential indicator.

According to what Lazaro Dominguez, the head of the CTC's Economics Department, told us, that labor organization has reiterated its concern and warns us against the tendency to present the provincial commissions with studies for introducing reform exclusively directed toward full enterprises, which has substantially limited its introduction in establishments that meet all the requirements and comprise large numbers of workers.

11,466
CSO: 3010

COUNTRY JOINS MULTIFERT MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISE

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 27 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Panama City (PL), 27 Aug—Panamanian Minister of Foreign Relations Carlos Ozores has received the documents confirming the corporate agreement for the constitution of MULTIFERT (Multinational Fertilizer Enterprise), which incorporates Cuba as a member of that multinational enterprise.

The ceremony was presided over by Minister of Foreign Relations Ozores and Cuban ambassador to Panama Miguel Brugueras, who deposited the documents at the Ministry of Foreign Relations in the name of his government.

Brugueras stressed the fact that, in delivering the documents confirming the constitution of MULTIFERT, Cuba has reiterated its conviction that it is engaging in an economic activity that could not successfully be achieved as an individual nation by any underdeveloped country and which involves a break with dependence on the big transnational companies.

Minister of Foreign Relations Ozores emphasized the fact that Cuba was one of the first countries to be incorporated into MULTIFERT and that its attitude and that of the country in which its headquarters is located, Panama, demonstrate that the will of these governments must prevail over the interests of foreign enterprises.

During the ceremony, held in the Ministry of Foreign Relations, the Cuban ambassador signed a 3-year renewal of the agreement, in the name of his government, which will make it possible to go on favoring the development of air transport between Cuba and Panama.

Also attending the ceremony were Agustin Chape, interim director of MULTIFERT, and Leonardo Kam, director of the Panamanian Ministry of Foreign Relations' international organizations, as well as other officials of that department, top civil aeronautics leaders and members of the Cuban diplomatic mission.

11,466
CSO: 3010

HAVANA CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISES FAIL TO FULFILL THEIR PLANS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Jose Gabriel Guma]

[Text] Five Havana Ministry of Construction enterprises have failed to carry out their construction plans and, furthermore, their average wage was more than what had been planned, reflecting a drop in this important index used to measure economic efficiency.

During the period under analysis, the Architectural Projects Construction Enterprises (ECOA) behaved in the following way: Number 26, 74 percent; Number 24, 82 percent; Number 27, 97 percent; and Number 9, 98 percent. Moreover, Equipment and Accessories Repair Enterprise (ERRA) Number 2 recorded a rate of productivity of 80 percent.

The above was made public at the Third Provincial Meeting of the MICONS [Ministry of Construction] Labor and Wage Organization, whose chief report was made by Manuel Cuesta, head of the Labor Organization of the national delegation of this organization in Havana.

In the document itself, it was noted that 1,266 gangs composed of 11,180 workers had been organized, representing 56 percent of the labor force directly involved in construction. On this point, the report indicated that the labor force is basically organized in gangs since only 357 workers are needed to set up a group in this way due to the fact that the irregular labor force amounts to 8,362 construction workers.

It was also disclosed that, by agreement, the wage scale allows for 867 gangs composed of 7,659 workers, representing 69 percent of those organized into gangs and 38 percent of the total labor force. In this effort, ECOA 6 and 7 have positively distinguished themselves, while the rest of the enterprises are considerably behind.

Mario R. Fumero of the administration of the MICONS Labor Organization gave a special talk at the plenary session, which was presided over by Jose A. Roque, secretary general of the Havana Construction Workers Union, and the closing words were delivered by Hector Jimenez, a member of the National Construction Workers Union Secretariat.

11,466
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

CIEGO DE AVILA CALCULATING CENTERS--On January 28, five calculating centers were opened in the province of Ciego de Avila. The centers are equipped with modern computer equipment and will help better economic controls in the area. The centers belong to various sectors: agriculture, the State Committee for Statistics, the Institute for Automated Systems and Computer Technology, the Ministry of Sugar and the Higher Agricultural Institute. The equipment includes CID-201-B minicomputers, designed and made in Cuba, tape printing and perforating equipment, and the punch cards for reading. These minicomputers can carry out 100 000 operations a second and have 32 000 positions memory. [Text] [Havana CUBA-ECONOMIC NEWS in English 1980 No 103 p 8]

TUNA CATCH FOR 1979--A total catch of 7 500 tons for the year 1979 meant that Cuba's tuna fleet had surpassed its plan by 14 percent. Over the twelve months of the year, fishermen of the fleet made 487 outstanding catches double the norm set per boat/day, and of those 110 were national records. Programmed to fish over a period of 100 days in all, the twenty boats of the fleet fished on 105 days, and were proclaimed Best Ocean Going Fleet in the "Al Rojo Vivo" emulation campaign sponsored by the National Trade Union of Merchant Marine, Ports and Fishing Workers. [Text] [Havana CUBA-ECONOMIC NEWS in English 1980 No 103 p 14]

NEW HAVANA FLOATING DOCK--A new Soviet floating dock belonging to the Maritime Repairs Enterprise (ETAMAR) went into operations as the Emiliano Diaz gas transporter of the Caribbean Shipping Line docked there. This was on January 7, when its full haulage capacity of 4 500 tons was being used. The dock is 100 meters long by 31 wide. Self-propelled, it has four generators, plus a kitchen, dining room, cabins and auxiliary equipment. The dock is to be used not only by Cuban boats but also by any foreign boats that require servicing in some form or other. [Text] [Havana CUBA-ECONOMIC NEWS in English No 103, 1980 p 14]

ISLE OF YOUTH INFANT MORTALITY RATE--Health workers on the Isle of Youth scored a notable success during the year 1979 by lowering the infant mortality rate to 14,8 per 1 000 live births by the end of the year. The figure is an specially significant one bearing in mind that the figure

for the previous year was 30,6 per 1 000 live births. It occasioned a letter of congratulations to the Health Office on the island from Armando Mestre, first Party secretary in that special municipality. In the letter, Mestre praised the effort on the part of health workers and the backing of the mass organizations and the Young Communist League. [Text] [Havana CUBA-ECONOMIC NEWS in English No 103, 1980 p 15]

CUBA'S PORTS HANDLE OVER 8 MILLION TONS--During the year 1979 Cuba's ports handled a total cargo of 8 299 400 tons of merchandise, but this meant that the plan for the year was only 93,6 percent met. That the plan was not met fully is due to several reasons: a drop in imports, boats planned for the period not arriving, international market problems and internal organizational problems of the general import and export cargo transportation system. With regard to demurrage payments, these dropped by some 91 000 pesos in absolute terms, but increased slightly in relative terms. [Text] [Havana CUBA ECONOMIC NEWS in English No 103, 1980 p 15]

COMPUTER SYSTEMS PASS TESTS--In December three computer systems were submitted by Cuba for the 9th international trials for the unified minicomputer system established by the International Computer Commission of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The three are: COBOL programming for FOBOS system (GES-300), the applied teaching system (SEBASIC) and the specialized decimal data processer CID-2201, which in international coding is now SM-0502. The first is a programming system for computer solutions to economic problems. The applied teaching system is for students to "dialogue" with the computer, with the aid of a display unit. The third system speeds up the process of calculation and affords greater precision in computers when working with decimal figures. The three systems presented in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, were put together by experts in the Main Institute for Digital Research (ICID), of the National Institute for Automated Systems and Computer Techniques. [Text] [Havana CUBA-ECONOMIC NEWS in English No 102, 1980 p 10]

CSO: 3020

DESPITE MURDER ATTEMPTS, DIJOUD SAYS SITUATION CALM

Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Sep 80 p 11

[Article: "Dijoud Says Situation in Guadeloupe Is Perfectly Calm"]

[Text] In an interview broadcast over radio station Europe 1 on Thursday 18 September, Paul Dijoud, secretary of state for overseas departments and territories, said the situation in Guadeloupe "is perfectly calm" despite the various acts of terrorism committed in the island since March. Dijoud explained: "There are in Guadeloupe, like everywhere else, small groups of terrorists. This is, unfortunately, one of the problems of our times, and the French Government is taking action to cope with this kind of flare-up which is still of limited scope. We have no tangible evidence of foreign interventions in our overseas departments, but we are convinced that these small isolated groups may have been formed or trained elsewhere and are acting in collusion with certain other parties."

As he announced several days ago, Dijoud will visit Martinique on Monday 22 September and Guadeloupe on Wednesday 24 September to review with local elected officials and business leaders what is being done to implement measures approved for the repair of damage caused by the recent hurricane Allen.

Lucien Bernier (left-of-center), president of the Guadeloupe general council, said he personally believed the acts of terrorism for which the Armed Liberation Group (GLA) claimed responsibility, "are isolated actions that can in no way alter the policy line followed by Guadeloupe which is part of a democratic system within which the people are regularly entitled to express themselves." On the other hand, the Guadeloupe Communist Party views these acts of terrorism as "provocations instigated by the French authorities for the purpose of justifying repressive measures."

8041
CSO: 3100

CRIMES ACT BRINGS SECURITY FORCES UNDER PRESSURE

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 12 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] KINGSTON, Jamaica, Thursday (CANA) —

Jamaica's Security Forces, battling to overcome increased violence this year, have become the latest political football in the run-up to general elections expected to be held here next month.

The controversy has its base in the Suppression of the Crimes Act used at the height of violence and to give the police and army special powers of search and arrest in anti-crime operations.

Parliament this week agreed to extend the life of the Act until monthend amidst verbal clashes involving the Government, Opposition and public over alleged partisanship in the performance of the forces.

The rumpus reached a head towards the end of last month when the ruling People's National Party (PNP), alleging harassment of its supporters, took to the streets shouting "we can't tek no more beatings from the security forces."

The march, which itself claimed one life, an Opposition supporter who was stabbed — came after a spate of violence that left more than 400 people dead this year.

PNP supporters have been peeved ever since Police Federation chairman, Inspector J.D. McBeth some months ago spoke out against alleged political interference in the force. He even called for the removal from office of National Security Minister, Dudley Thompson.

Then three soldiers were charged two months ago with complicity in an alleged plot to overthrow the Michael Manley regime.

Now the latest allegations against the security forces include that soldiers forced young men to kiss each other, and detainees to eat faeces.

Citing specific examples of alleged partisan behaviour, Finance Minister, Hugh Small spoke of the raiding of homes and offices of government MPs in what he referred to as the way one would rescue the American hostages in Teheran.

One MP, Carmen McGregor told Parliament that youths in her constituency were stripped to their underpants and forced to "stopp" walk for distances of up to four miles on hot concrete.

PNP officials have been careful to make it clear that they recognise the drop in the crime rate since the army and police took special measures to deal with the situation and that they are not against arrest when "there is a cause."

The party said that the PNP does not want to go into elections with the Suppression of Crime Act in place and preferred to see it withdrawn "to leave the way clear for four weeks of violence before the elections."

For its part, the Jamaica Defence Force says that only a small minority of men were abusing their powers under the Act.

Brigadier Robert Neish, defence force chief of staff said that anyone found guilty of malpractices would be firmly dealt with.

Mr Neish giving figures to show the success said that in stepped up anti-crime fight by the security forces said that in five weeks gun killings had been reduced from 43 a week to four per week.

The JDF chief stressed that it was necessary for his men to maintain the confidence and respect of the public and said that the military was determined to fight the crime wave and hopefully win the battle.

The intense debate here has brought comment from virtually all the major organisations in the country.

The Jamaica Manufacturers Association (JMA) said it favoured the extension of the Act until after general elections.

Said the JMA, "there can be no doubt that as election day draws nearer and the election campaign intensifies, the level of violence will escalate. It is therefore imperative that the powers now vested in the security forces under the Act remains in effect pending the outcome of the general elections."

The JMA view could probably be traced to the events preceding the last general elections in 1976 and the fact that when Mr. Manley announced that he will call an early poll this year in January that the shooting began forcing the declaration of a state of emergency.

The opposition Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) has attacked the PNP position and

call on "all patriotic Jamaicans" to help the security forces in "their heroic struggle which they are waging to stamp out violence and terrorism."

On the PNP demonstration, the JLP said such an Act at this time could only serve to hamper the work of army and police and destroy morale.

JLP chairman, Dr. Donald Irvine said, "to stage an illegal march in the streets can only lead to anarchy and breakdown of the rule of law. The JLP will not condone any action that is not conducive to law and order."

The Dental Association of Jamaica said that because of the crime situation it had already lost many members "who would like to practice in a safer environment."

In supporting an extension the association said "we would like to indicate that we cannot afford to employ security guards as they are given to ministers of government freely."

Opposing views came from the Press Association of Jamaica (PAJ) which at its annual general meeting passed a resolution urging government to recall into military barracks, members of the police force now deployed under the Act.

The PAJ said that the soldiers and police should only use what it called constitutional means to deal with the problem of crime.

The Jamaica Council of Human Rights went a step further, suggesting several ways in which government could monitor any abuses of democratic rights by citizens.

The council also recommended imprisonment of those found guilty of malpractices, that detainees should have a right to legal and medical aid, and citizens should have a right to be present when houses are searched and, when arrested, should be told of the reason for the arrest.

In last Tuesday's Parliamentary debate on the Act, both government and opposition MPs backed its retention, though opposition spokesman Hugh Shearer said the extension should have been for 90 days, to cover the election period.

Acting National Security Minister Carlyle Dunkley told Parliament that so far disciplinary proceedings were being brought against five soldiers identified as among those abusing their powers.

Dunkley, in defending the retention of the provisions of the Act, said there had been a marked decrease in terrorist activity since the act was enforced in July. Schools that had to be closed because of the violence were once again open because of the high visibility of the security forces.

Government, he said, would shortly be mounting a publicity campaign to make people aware of their rights under the law, as well as the authority vested in the security forces under this legislation.

Also under consideration is a special bureau, which would investigate citizens' complaints about security abuses and make recommendations to the appropriate action where necessary.

CSO: 3020

TEXT OF JLP'S FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT TO THE NATION

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 2 Sep 80 Supplement No 73, pp 2-24

[President Jose Lopez-Portillo's fourth annual report to the nation delivered to the Mexican Congress on 1 September 1980]

[Text] Honorable Congress of the Union:

This is the fourth time that I have come before this sovereign body to report on the state of the nation.

As I have done, I am presenting, in writing and in seven annexes, wide-ranging and detailed facts and figures, as well as program gains, for each sector, comparing them with government spending data for 1979.

Three new political parties, the Mexican Democratic, the Mexican Communist and the Socialist Workers parties, are now legally registered and are enriching the representation of our people here. Congratulations.

The instructive and important first session of the legislature is now history. We all participated and learned. In a world of disorder and regression, Mexico is succeeding in coordinating and complementing a thriving democratic reform. New voices, which previously lacked a nationwide forum, are now being heard. Initiatives, urgings, questionings, criticisms, demands, disagreements have found avenues for effective institutional action. Our society has strengthened its capacity for self-criticism and definition. An enriched pluralism fosters a responsible exercise of freedom.

Therefore, the amnesty laws are still being applied, in order to offer participatory options along the road of harmony.

In compliance with the law, municipal elections were held in eight states, as well as one special municipal election. Local congresses were chosen in five states, and governors in six.

The National Voter Registry has begun revising and updating the list of voters, the shortcomings of which have impeded citizen participation and contributed to invalidations and abstention.

A complementary measure is the scheduled issuance of a new voter credential with improved authenticity and control features.

Taking advantage of recent electoral experience and in order to further refine the instruments helping to make the political reform more effective, because it is conceived as an ongoing process, the Executive Branch will submit to this Honorable Congress a number of proposed reforms to the Constitution and the Federal Law on Political Organizations and Electoral Processes. The reform would be cut short if we did not expand the scope of democracy in our states, if each government and its people did not decide to banish feudalism and bossism, political intolerance and social disenfranchisement.

Last year, exercising their right of assembly, citizens staged more than 300 demonstrations in the Federal District to express their concerns, proposals and dissent. I would not be honest, however, if I failed to mention that such actions hamper the already inherently difficult routine of the residents of this city. I exhort all factions and all sectors to cooperate in finding alternative courses of action that can reconcile interests and preserve the rights of all, without detracting from the right of citizens to assemble peacefully for any legal purpose. Society will thank you.

Pursuant to the administrative reform, we decided to establish the agency that will implement the National Population Registry System, which will lead to the issuance of citizen identification cards.

As part of the political reform we incorporated the right to information in the Constitution.

Conceived as a social right, it is regarded as a complement to the individual guarantee of a free expression of ideas. This brought up the important issue of whether the Press Law, the Radio and Television Law and a number of others adequately regulate the content and form of this right.

At the open public hearings to find the best way to guarantee this right, there were those who maintained that the democratization of the mass media inevitably entails their nationalization, which they came out in favor of, while others argued that democratizing the media is an assault on freedom of the press.

The extremes and the intermediate positions have been established. I therefore consider it timely to pose a number of formal questions to this sovereign body.

Must we spell out what the right to information consists of? Does it consist of the right to receive it? To disseminate it? Both? And in any case, which person or persons are the holders of and who is bound by this right, and how can it be exercised and guaranteed?

If the holder of the right is society, through what bodies or means will it exercise it? If it is the individual, how will he make use of it?

Do legitimacy requirements have to be fulfilled in order to exercise it, whether by individual action or through agents? Does the right to receive and transmit information entail an obligation? Who is bound by the right to information? If there is an individual guarantee of free expression vis-a-vis state abuses, does the right to information bind exclusively the state or are others bound?

And assuming the state's obligation to inform, who ought to perform the task in order to legitimize the representation as the party under obligation?

Do those obliged to provide information have the right to choose when to provide it? Can some matters, documents or files be confidential or reserved? If so, for how long? And can they be consulted as historical documents?

Must those who exercise the right abide by a code of conduct regarding those who give or receive information?

We have already mentioned that in society the relationship between the state, those interested in information and the mass media could constitute anarchy in an interplay of freedoms devoid of responsibilities; the control of a totalitarian state that determines what is to be communicated, or a relationship in which freedoms are reconciled with responsibilities.

The first road leads to a dissolution of societies; the second is the road of dictatorships.

I am certain that I am expressing the political will of Mexicans when I assert that Mexico is neither dissolving nor becoming totalitarian, that its road is the road of freedom and democracy and that information is a means of nourishing and strengthening them. I am confident that this sovereign body will find answers to all of these questions.

With the confidence of the people and the participation of citizens, the administration of justice is a valid instrument for defending the fundamental rights that are the underpinning of human dignity.

The Public Ministry must not implacably pursue or systematically accuse. Therefore, it has ordered abandonment of legal action against peasant farmers who out of ignorance or poverty have committed crimes by planting or growing narcotics. I should also point out that none of them has committed a second offense.

The same attitude prompted an order for the release of more than 4,000 individuals, whose average age is 23, who were caught with small amounts of narcotics or mind-altering substances in their possession.

Complying with our pledge of a year ago, we reformed the law of responsibilities of officials and employees of the Federation, the Federal District and of high-level state officials.

Constitutional privilege is no longer a prerogative for impunity; it is a requirement for legal action. Previously scattered provisions were codified, and the section concerning the unexplainable enrichment of public officials and civil servants was preserved.

By guaranteeing domestic security and defending the nation's integrity, independence and sovereignty, the Mexican Armed Forces contribute as an institution to the attainment of planned development. They also perform social tasks on an ongoing basis. Civic campaigns, educational campaigns, the battle against natural disasters and againt drug trafficking, reforestation, the distribution of water, and every kind of support demanded of our soldiers and sailors have become habits that the people are thankful for.

The foreign defense of our country and the protection and preservation of our maritime resources have entailed dramatic but just action to command respect for a right and a principle of justice.

The distinguished services award was established last December as a well-deserved recognition for the Mexican Army.

Never before has the army administration been as efficient, imaginative and honest. It is an example to be followed.

I have had the pleasure of frequently conversing with representatives of our army and navy. I admire their preparedness and the way in which they utilize the opportunities and the modest resources that the people of Mexico provide them.

I would like to draw special attention to the role of the navy in the tuna incident.

In these times of treachery and defection, we are pleased and proud once more, as every year, to state that the nation trusts in, identifies with, admires and thanks its Armed Forces. Their perennial

devotion and loyalty as military men and their solidarity as Mexicans serving their homeland enable us to say with pride that they are the people's representatives in the Armed Services.

Tenth National Census

The 10th Census indicates that we Mexicans number almost 68 million, and it is we who are now coming to grips with the issues of our political coexistence: to preserve, perpetuate and improve ourselves.

There are fivefold as many of us as when we undertook the revolution. Since then and on account of the revolution, mortality rates have declined considerably, and our life expectancy has risen from 30 to more than 70 years. There are many more of us in the same territory.

Our population has increased so fast quantitatively and changed so much qualitatively over the five decades of our institutional experience as a developing society in a world of disorder, exploitation or indifference that we have accumulated a complex series of critical problems as never before in our history and unquestionably as we will never see again. We are riding the crest of the wave.

We ought to look into ourselves and realistically determine where we have excelled and where we have failed. We must understand ourselves to resolve our problems.

Until a few years ago we were growing at a rate of 3.6 percent, one of the highest in the world. This rate of population increase, which comes on top of our accumulated shortcomings, is too much of a challenge to economic and social development in any country. This year, thanks to family planning efforts, we have reduced this growth to less than 2.9 percent, thus approaching the goal of 2.5 percent that we set for 1982.

If excessive growth is a factor of social imbalance, the makeup of our population, stemming from its rapid growth rate, is another: 65 percent of our people are under age 24, and 43 percent are less than 14 years old. They include a high percentage of Mexicans who are, of course, unproductive, and combined with those who cannot, do not know how to or do not want to work, we arrive at a figure of more than 48 million. In other words, the total population of Mexico just 10 years ago is now being supported by 19 million people. Everyone, however, demands food and services.

Fifty years ago, one-third of the population lived in cities and two-thirds in the countryside. That proportion has now been reversed. This has meant a sudden and concentrated demand for urban jobs and services by tightly packed population groups that can readily organize into pressure groups. These are our urban poor, who have

come to the city in search of the good life and who are still living in precarious conditions that they deserve to overcome.

At the same time that we are seeing this urban concentration, we still have a widely scattered rural population--more than 95,000 towns have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants. This makes it difficult to provide basic services and burdensome to set up, operate and maintain installations.

This rural disenfranchisement creates problems of social injustice as well as differences in cultural patterns.

Other countries have had centuries to provide services at a pace in keeping with demand. Those of us living in Mexico today have had to create and serve in five decades five Mexicos of the year 1920.

Many of our large cities have had a million or more inhabitants since 1940 and all of them have since 1960. We must now also incorporate on a just basis our underprivileged rural zones, whose populations have also multiplied.

Do not regard these census figures as a tiresome catalog of contemporary sociology. I am pointing them out so that we can gage what our generation has had to and has to accomplish.

The pessimists, stubborn critics and irresponsible ideologues notwithstanding, we should be proud of the feat that we have accomplished: in 1960, which is as far from us as the year 2000, 17.4 million of our 35 million people knew how to read. Now, in 1980, 45 million of us 68 million Mexicans know how to read. In both cases children under age six are included among those who do not know how to read.

In 1960, 5.5 million people were registered in the entire National Educational System, 4.8 million in primary school. Now 21.7 million are registered, and 15 million in primary school alone.

In 1960, 11.3 million inhabitants had drinking water; now, in 1980, 44 million do.

In 1960 we had 2.3 million kilowatts of power; now we have 14 million.

In 1960, the various social security systems protected 4½ million beneficiaries; now, in 1980, 42.6 million are covered.

In 1960, health care and social security systems had 8,187 hospital beds; now there are more than 58,000.

In 1960, our highway network spanned 45,000 kilometers; now, in 1980, it extends for 212,000 kilometers.

There were 2 million hectares of land under irrigation in 1960; there are now 5 million.

In 1960, there were 11 million people with jobs; now there are 19 million. Few countries in the world could give a rundown like this. We are willing to strengthen our determination to continue with our efforts. But far from celebrating our half-filled glass, we must also acknowledge that the quality of life for many Mexicans is not at all satisfactory or even decent. Someone could no doubt give a rundown of our shortcomings, and he would also be correct.

No one has planned these inconsistencies. Perhaps many tolerate them, while others of us have been unable to correct them. But this is where we are now in our history; these are the actual conditions today, the conditions that we must continue to change.

We have never ignored the truth. I invite you to delve more deeply into it, not to overwhelm our understanding, scandalize our morals or inhibit our determination, but to adapt the efforts that we have to exert by law, because now injustice is illegal, not just something to be complained about. Let us turn complaints into steps towards improvement. Let us not point the fiery finger of condemnation to garner widespread prestige while refusing to lend our solidarity. Critical assessments, yes; but solutions and aid too.

By the year 2000, if we achieve the goal of just 104 million inhabitants and if we wish to accomplish the goals of the Comprehensive Plan, we will be forced to build at least another Mexico on top of the current one. That is the extent of our responsibility. Let us not bark at the caravan; let us join it.

There are only two options: either we continue to move forward with our democratic ambitions, which are to grow, to provide jobs, to moderate demographic growth, to generate and distribute wealth, to maintain political stability and, most of all, justice, freedom and security, or we will have a regime like the ones that still exist and are even spreading in our hemisphere, regimes that are high-handed and repressive, that provide for the welfare of the few, that favor the unjust, that offer the freedom of forcible slavery, that use power to suppress and that despicably, irresponsibly and inhumanly manipulate.

Our option is to persevere in the valiant transformation of our conditions. To this end, I proposed to the nation at the beginning of my administration a comprehensive effort that is now reflected in an overall development plan, whose objectives are:

To reaffirm and strengthen the independence of Mexico as a democratic, just and free nation politically, economically and culturally.

To provide our people jobs and a minimum of welfare, with priority on food, education, health care and housing needs.

To promote high, sustained and efficient economic growth.

To improve the distribution of income among individuals, the factors of production and geographic regions.

Based on the administrative reform, the Comprehensive Plan was the result of combining and coordinating the plans and programs of each sector, as shaped by the strategies stemming from the Mexican Food Supply System, the commodities system, the jobs program, the training program and the productivity program, programs that focus particular attention on our underprivileged zones and programs entailed in financial, fiscal and subsidies policies, so that once and for all we can established a sound relationship between prices, wages, profits and the Treasury.

Certain sectors are understandably stunned by so many programs and regard them as belated efforts.

A country must take a long-term view of itself. We have to rationalize and marshal our actions, go beyond improvisation. Therefore, we would rather face up to the criticism that we are too late than to take no action because of criticism. From the outset of my administration, starting with my inaugural speech, we began a consistent government program, with planning based on an administrative reform that would make it possible. We are on schedule, convinced that the rationalization of the country is now an irreversible trend. The plan was not the end of a process; it was the beginning of a series of commitments and tasks that had to be carried out.

Therefore, we drew up plans sector by sector, not as an intellectual exercise to ease consciences, to deceive fools or to give jobs to idle technicians, but to give rein to the nation's energies and to provide input and an approach for our decisions. We are certain that things get done in any case, but doing them poorly, helter-skelter, jeopardizes the country that we want to and can make better. Planning is necessary and feasible, and we are aware of this. I honestly believe that there is no other way. I am certain that it is irreversible, that this is the road to excellence in today's jungle of disorder.

The Economy

The current crisis is worldwide. Economic disorder, the energy problem, the lack of political will to reconcile relations between rich and poor nations, bipolar tensions, are the cause and effect of a widespread recession plus inflation. Few countries, including the industrialized nations, are expanding their economies at rates faster than their population increases. And they are all suffering from inflation, which, moreover, is transmitted from the strong to the weak.

In contrast, Mexico, due to a set of favorable circumstances, has not only overcome the recession, but it has grown as never before in its history. As the Comprehensive Plan called for, we achieved eight percent growth for the second year in a row. This is unprecedented. It has been the result of the country's vitality and the efforts of all. On the other hand, we must point out that inflation has outstripped our forecasts. We have to analyze these two phenomena, growth and inflation, to understand our current situation. We must not add unnecessary burdens; we must make constructive decisions. We must compare ourselves to assess ourselves.

Inflation is unquestionably our number one social problem in our stage of consolidation. We are growing rapidly and we are now suffering the problems of quick development. No longer do we have to face the problems of stagnation, much less those of decline.

Our recovery and inflation have coincided, but this does not mean that there is an exclusive cause and effect relationship. We should recall that during the previous decade the heaviest pressures on prices occurred precisely during the years that the economy grew the least.

Inflation has filtered through to us from around the world via imports and exports, international financing, higher interest rates, capital costs and flows and economic disorder. The United States has recorded rates of 18 percent; Great Britain, Italy and Spain 20 percent; Brazil, more than 70 percent, and Argentina, over 100 percent. Furthermore, many of them are in the midst of recessions. If we add that more than 80 percent of our foreign trade is with these countries, we will understand that we are unavoidably importing inflation and that it is a question of choosing between two evils. We want the lesser of the evils, in other words, enough of a difference between our inflation and outside inflation so that our exports will be promoted and our imports discouraged.

In addition, there are internal factors that enter the picture through supply and demand, and many of them are related to specific problems.

Prices have been pushed higher by irresponsible boosts that created inflationary expectations and spurred consumption; by bottlenecks; by

heavy public and private expenditures; by weather conditions that affected the supply of commodities; by lead times of investment projects; by changes in public sector prices and rates to rationalize subsidies; by additional input costs for production and financing capital; by the introduction of the VAT [value added tax], as well as by higher incomes stemming from more jobs and higher public and private consumption and investment expenditures.

Public expenditures are a basic factor in how the economy behaves and in explaining the two aforementioned phenomena. They stimulate and orient the country's economic and social growth, which is largely determined by their magnitude, makeup, financing and, mainly, allocation. If expenditures are oversized or poorly channeled, they also fuel inflation. Therefore, we have been careful in planning and implementing.

The expanded 1979 budget totaled 1.267 trillion pesos. The investment program amounted to 256 billion.

The main reasons for the budget expansion are explained in detail in the government balance sheet that was duly submitted to this sovereign body and that contains accurate information as well as, for the first time, program details.

In light of the positive and negative effects of accelerated growth, the public expenditures authorized by this sovereign body for 1980, totaling 1.6835 trillion pesos (33 percent higher than in 1979), are intended to avoid excessive pressure on the production apparatus and to have a diminished impact on prices and imports.

That is why we have boosted allocations for transportation, storage and ports, the agricultural and livestock sector and social welfare.

Investment outlays are the engine of growth. We have tailored them to our priorities, and they total 355 billion pesos, up 35.5 percent from the 1979 fiscal year.

Priority sectors are up 32 percent, while administrative sectors are down 6 percent, which reflects the efforts at streamlining current expenditures.

In 1980, investments in the countryside have been up almost 100 percent and are half as much as in industry. Just last year they represented one-fourth. This development, plus our support for commerce, which is up more than 200 percent, demonstrates our consistent response to the need to insure basic nutrition for our entire population.

We must realize that budgets cannot be rigid. They have to adapt to changing circumstances within certain parameters of control and balance.

So far this year, we have authorized 206 billion pesos in extra outlays, most of them earmarked for PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum] to defray the operating costs of the new oil rigs. This also reflects that higher taxes it has paid, due to higher export earnings.

Debt servicing is at the same absolute level as in 1979.

Other details are contained in the annexes.

Public expenditures are covered with Treasury funds, the money collected by public agencies from the prices and rates they charge, and credit. In the case of the government, this latter item is curtomarily given the frightful name of deficit, which smacks of embezzlement and bankruptcy. It is just credit. Pardon the naivete.

As far as we can tell, budget revenue will total 1.217 trillion pesos, up 40 percent from 1979, a rate of increase higher than that of expenditures. Hence, the budget deficit is becoming increasingly smaller. This year it will be just 182 billion pesos, just 13 percent of actual outlays. More than two-thirds of the deficit will be financed with internal credit, and the rest with foreign loans. Thus, 87 percent of this budget is being financed with our own reserves, which mitigates the trend toward a higher public debt. Let that be noted.

Administrative Reform and Programming

The Comprehensive Plan's financial policy is designed to reconcile available credit with financial and Treasury resources, to insure that we have the funds needed to finance our development goals.

Financial policy has been drafted to stimulate savings and to channel them into the priority production sectors of the economy, to which preferential interest rates have been assigned.

The unusual boom in economic activity and inflation itself have necessitated an expanded money supply. Nevertheless, its rate of growth (32.6 percent) shows clear signs of slowing down (down 15 percent from 1979), as the money supply is tailored to real resource needs.

Private and state-private banks boosted their intake of monetary and nonmonetary resources by more than 40.2 percent over the first 6 months of 1980.

In view of the instability of international money markets, we adopted a competitive policy of flexible interest rates to prevent the outflow of capital and to guarantee that savings are available for loans.

We gradually adjusted the level of legal reserve requirements until it reached 40.9 percent.

We are still issuing government bonds, petrobonds, Treasury bills and unsecured liabilities. Convertible liabilities, commercial paper and other longer-term instruments will soon appear.

The financing awarded by the banking system in 1979 showed an absolute increase of some 300 billion pesos, up 50 percent from 1978.

The Executive Branch has been reporting on a quarterly basis to the Honorable Congress of the Union on the amount and makeup of our external debt. Its net increase has been, on the average, about $3 billion over the last 3 years. As we enhance our capacity to pay, we are enhancing our bargaining power and, therefore, foreign debt terms. The debt of less than a year's term did not exceed five percent of the total; it accounted for four times as much in relative terms 5 years ago. As a proportion of the gross domestic product (GDP) it dropped from 2.94 to 2.3 (more than 20 percent. For 1980, more than 40 percent of the loans we took out carry terms exceeding 9 years.

As of 30 June, the nation's foreign indebtedness totaled $32 billion.

Our balance of payments status and the results of foreign loans have boosted the Bank of Mexico's gross international reserves, which as of 31 August stood at $6.2683 billion, $3.603 billion in primary reserves and $2.6653 billion in secondary reserves.

We have bolstered trust funds for promoting priority activities. By the end of 1980 they will be managing 90 billion pesos, which will be primarily channeled into production investments throughout the country.

We have established the National Fishing and Ports Bank and the Fund for the Development of Cooperatives. The Mexico Fund will soon begin operations; it will float shares overseas, bring additional funds into the country and invest in securities sold in the stock market to spur economic development.

Our new fiscal policy will be based on three fundamental reforms: tax reform, administrative reform and a reform in coordination with the states of the union.

The tax reforms have substantially modified the approach to direct taxes and to the income tax on physical persons, in order to boost receipts and expand the base, by introducing the notion of total

income and by assuming taxable income on the basis of the verifiable expenditures of taxpayers, without resorting to the facile expedient of increasing rates.

In order to stave off the harmful effects of the progressive tax structure, we completely exempted from the income tax the stratum immediately above the minimum wage (those earning between 52,000 and 64,000 pesos a year in round numbers); those earning 69,700 from 77 percent of it; those earning up to 93,000 from 56 percent; those earning double the minimum from 36 percent, and so forth up to a 4 percent cut for the highest earners. We helped the family budget through a tax cut of 10.65 billion pesos to offset the impact of inflation on lower-income earners.

From 1978 to 1979 tax receipts from business rose by 47.7 percent; from capital gains by 54.5 percent, and from wage earners by just 6.1 percent. This new structure contrasts with the trend in previous years. It is a fundamental part of the fiscal reform.

The implementation of the value added tax as of 1 January of this year has simplified collection and monitoring procedures and extended the tax on consumption. We have thus resolved the problems of double taxation and of dwindling revenue in states and municipalities.

I should point out that as a result of these reforms, from January to June of this year revenue sharing to the states increased by almost 60 percent over the same period last year. Only thus can we strengthen federalism.

The new tax has worked fine, in keeping with the forecasts for the transition period; initial snags have been overcome.

Indirect tax receipts from January to June were up 33.8 percent over the same period in 1979, basically as a result of the effectiveness of the VAT in combatting evasion.

As far as special taxes are concerned, specific levies were replaced by ad valorem taxes, and a new Mining Tax and Promotion Law and a new Customs Appraisal Law went into effect, which have quickly streamlined the entry of merchandise into the country and facilitated expeditious customhouse clearance.

This mechanism guarantees equity in appraisals, with benefits for both taxpayers and the Treasury. It makes tariffs the main protectionist tool and combats smuggling and tax evasion.

We can now speak of a fiscal reform that is fully under way, as reflected in the tax structure, the distribution of income, the rise in receipts, the financing of the Federal Public Sector and the bolstering of state and municipal finances.

Labor

The planned promotion of high-level and sustained economic growth is effective and justified to the extent that it generates jobs, the only way that the people can afford decent food, education, health care, housing and recreation.

It is difficult to cite illustrative statistics with regard to this important matter, because of the information that we have available and because of the persistence of underemployment. With this in mind, we can assert:

Between 1977 and 1979, 1.8 million jobs were created, almost 700,000 in 1979 alone.

Permanently insured workers in industry, an indirect indicator of employment, increased by 10.2 percent in 1979 and by 9.6 percent so far this year.

All of this means not only that we have halted the unemployment trend of the last few years but also that economic growth has reversed it, from 8 percent in 1977 to 5.8 percent in 1979, and for the first time on a steady basis the supply of jobs is outpacing the growth of the population. Daily experience at various points around the republic confirms this to us. Although we do not, of course, have full employment, I can categorically assert that we now have many more job sources than 5 years ago. We are successfully providing for the right to work.

I want to emphasize this to counter the stereotypical assertion made by those who invent catastrophes with imaginative or nonexistent statistics and who say that unemployment is on the rise.

Economic growth in a country like ours is tied to social development; the structures of social justice stemming from the right to work cannot become realities if there are no jobs. And there will be no jobs unless we grow. If there is growth, employment coincides with the institutional struggle for wages and benefits. To grow without distributing is to move backward. To distribute without growing means poverty. To grow and to distribute means progress.

On account of understandable ideological paradoxes or intellectual distortions, there are those who question and find fault with the economic growth we have achieved, as if it were a crime. Let us allow them to seethe in their affliction.

The National Employment Plan, which is now under way, seeks to provide jobs to more than 2.2 million persons between 1980 and 1982, an annual rate of increase of 4.2 percent to cut the jobless rate to 5.5 percent.

Under the plan, 185,000 specific programs were organized with a budget allocation of more than 1.3 billion pesos this year.

From January to June the wage bill recorded an enormous nominal rise of 39 percent, due to more jobs and higher wages, disregarding inflation. The average real rise in wages over these 6 months, even for unskilled workers, was between two and four percent. Even though the minimum wage, which is conceived as a floor, not a ceiling, has been declining in real terms, average income is above that level. We will adjust the minimum wage to make up for losses and insure buying power, in coordination with other steps that we are taking.

We often become frustrated because gains are deceptively made to look like losses and because we deny the results of our own efforts.

As of today, the Executive Branch has decided to raise the earnings of workers in the three branches of the union and in the Department of the Federal District, as well as the salaries of the members of the Armed Forces, by the following amounts:

A salary of 4,890 a month will rise to 7,000 (27 percent)
A salary of 7,001 a month will rise to 9,500 (25 percent)
Pay of 9,501 a month will rise to 15,000 (22 percent)
Pay of more than 15,001 a month will rise by 3,300.

Teaching personnel had their pay boosted on 16 August of this year, and thus their salaries should be put in line with the ranges and percentages cited above. Rural teachers in lesser developed zones, which will be defined later, are granted an additional 500 pesos a month as of today to what they have already been awarded, making 1,000 pesos.

I have also ordered the same increase in retirement pay and military, civilian and complimentary pensions charged to the Federal Treasury.

I previously ordered, retroactive to 1 August, an increase in the retirement pension of military veterans of the revolution so that they receive as much as active servicemen as of 31 July. I also ordered a one-time grant of 12,000 pesos to each veteran of the revolution recognized by the Secretariat of National Defense, as long as he does not receive any benefit charged to the ISSSTE [Institute of Social Security and Services for Government Workers] or to the Federal Treasury.

We must keep in mind that wages, benefits and what we might call government-provided fringe benefits are closely tied to the wealth that the country generates.

We have to acknowledge the limitations in our efficiency as a country, which harms us all and makes us uncompetitive. This is a severe limiting factor in fulfilling the imperative of the modern era, which we must enter if we wish to resolve our problems, our social problems in particular. On account of our development needs, we are forced to enter the international struggle, which is ruthless. We cannot continue to live in the greenhouse of an inefficient, complacent and lazy protectionism. It is expensive here at home and fruitless overseas.

We therefore assert that the productivity that we have to attain is in no sense a means of exploitation. It is not unjust unearned income; it is national efficiency, the capacity to secure more and better results, which benefit all and which translate into new and better job sources, a reduction of underemployment, higher wages and benefits for workers and their families, and savings for businessmen and consumers. We view increased productivity as a means of generating and better distributing national wealth and readying the country for the future, which will be quite different if we prepare ourselves for competition from what it would be if we as a nation remain inefficient.

Last 11 April we inaugurated the National Productivity Commission, which is made up of representatives of labor, business and the public sector.

To a large extent, producing more of what we need and doing it better and less expensively will be just wishful thinking unless we train our work force.

The Constitutional Amendment of 10 January 1978, which established the right of workers to receive training from their employers, and the Legislative Reform of 1 May 1978, which created the means to achieve this, have begun to bear fruit.

The exercise of the right to strike, which is scrupulously respected in Mexico, shows the efforts that workers and employers have made to reconcile their interests for the benefit of the nation. Over the period that this report is concerned with, less than 3 percent of the strikes that were called were staged: just 86 strikes out of 2,976 that were called. We must acknowledge, however, that one of the upshots of inflation in a free, unrepressive system like ours is the heightening of labor conflicts due to the shattered balance among the factors of production, conflicts that can also trigger struggles for prestige, position and power. Political interests might legitimately get mixed up in labor problems, but then political solutions would also be valid for labor matters. In any event, we must see to it that the workers are not harmed by strategies that have not been clear to or that have not been evaluated by the workers, because in the long run they will harm everyone and weaken the country. On the other hand,

we ought to give special consideration to the case of certain workers who have ties with public interests and even with political interests and who do not fit into the simplistic relationship between capital and labor as factors of production. I invite this Congress to maturely study this issue. Its pluralistic makeup guarantees a comprehensive and responsible analysis.

Commerce

Wages mean little if they are not in keeping with prices. This is one of the most severe problems that inflation causes. The unfettered interplay of factors tends to produce an endless inflationary spiral.

Hence, while efforts at productivity bear fruit, we must also pursue a price policy and take complementary steps to curb inflation, which is an evil in itself, and to prevent its impact from further impoverishing our neediest citizens. No country in any political camp has been able to fully resolve this problem. There are injustices in this regard in the capitalist world, and the socialist world has rationing, black markets and long lines; both have shortages.

I have on a previous occasion described the complexity of our system of prices, which has resulted from successive moves to control them and to stimulate output. We have official prices, guaranteed prices, controlled prices, cost-price prices, uncontrolled prices, compromise prices and subsidized prices.

We know now that a policy of inelastic prices discourages production and that a policy of unrestricted support for producers causes prices to soar.

This is a tradeoff that we have often tried to balance, always unsuccessfully.

The reason is that in society every person seeks to satisfy his interests, and these interests often collide or are contradictory. The difference between the rural and the urban economies is the most dramatic example, though not the only one, and I will refer to it to illustrate my point. What the peasant farmer regards as a fair price for his product (his wage, in other words) is too high for the city dweller.

Therefore, we have resorted to subsidies: the state utilizes public funds to reward or aid producers, or to keep prices low to benefit consumers, the feeling being that society as a whole ought to compensate for the imbalances at the two ends. The procedure works for a time, but sooner or later the subsidy becomes distorted.. Unproductive public outlays increase; the deficit swells, and thus

inflation is fueled as well. A confused and inefficient tangle is also created, because the subsidy never completely gets to the person who deserves or needs it; a large proportion of it also goes to those who do not need it, and what is worse, subsidies help to create a caste of very skillful parasites who take advantage of society's efforts to be just and grow rich through deals, exports, speculation and abuses. Sugar is a clear-cut example, or soft drinks, which cost 15 pesos a liter, c ared to 8 or 10 pesos for milk and 2.80 for gasoline.

Subsidies thus become a systematized deception that we have called dream world economics. Between 1970 and 1980 their average annual increase was 39 percent, rising from 16.1 billion pesos in the former year to 428.4 billion this year.

In 1980, transfers and subsidies awarded on the expenditures side represented 51.7 percent of the total amount. Transfers and subsidies channeled through prices and rates accounted for 41.2 percent, and income or financial transfers made up 7.1 percent.

Of the total, 306 billion (in other words, 71.5 percent) are not channeled into justifiable transfers for social security, socially necessary current subsidies, investments or liabilities payments. They therefore offer a wide range of possibilities for developing a strategy of action with sizable impact on the economy.

We are condemning the distortion of subsidies, not the subsidies themselves. When properly directed, they promote action or redistribute income.

Our intent is not so much to reduce them as it is to assure that they accomplish their individual goal and function. Since September 1979 we have made major changes in our subsidies policy, especially through higher prices and rates for oil and petrochemical products, sugar, electrical energy, railways, etc, which have brought in an additional 40 billion pesos in revenue. Nevertheless, in general subsidies still foster a deceptive, wasteful economy that has perverted the state's enormous sacrifices in its determination to be fair.

We cannot and must not continue to walk the treadmill. We have to strive to coordinate our pricing and subsidies policy with wage and fiscal policy. We must proceed resolutely, not abruptly, working with spreads and increments.

We authorized 35 billion in subsidies to preclude adverse effects on the basic basket of mass consumption items. Subsidies granted to industry through CONASUPO [Government Basic Commodities Corporation] alone totaled 12.317 pesos; particularly important were the 6.9

billion pesos awarded to the tortilla-corn, tortilla, balanced foodstuffs and poultry industries. Today, the Federal Government's industrial facilities produce 90,000 tons a month of subsidized mass consumption items.

We reviewed the prices of fertilizers, primary petrochemicals, iron and steel and sulfur produced by public enterprises and agencies, and we also took another look at ANDSA rates. Our decisions enhanced the operations of these government-controlled bodies.

We also had to authorize a number of increases, to prevent shortages owing to financial impracticalities and to guarantee supplies. I would emphasize that there is nothing more expensive than that which does not exist.

If there is no basic production or if it is insufficient, the country's very survival demands that the state directly or indirectly furnish it, regardless of the output and productivity efforts that are being undertaken.

Meanwhile, we have to act. We cannot leave domestic market supplies up to the discretion of personal interest at a time when primary and secondary production are not meeting demand and food requirements. We therefore determined and drew up a timetable for how many additional tons we would need to guarantee nationwide supplies. Imports totaled 8.7 million tons, and whenever possible they were secured through government-to-government transactions in audited public biddings.

Thus, in spite of all the 1979 farm cycle and transportation problems, we have succeeded in maintaining and boosting official buffer reserves (as of 30 August they totaled 3.267 million tons) and in supplying industry with tortilla-corn, corn meal and tortillas.

The government has sought, implemented and regulated work systems that combine and coordinate its responsibilities with the efforts of production sectors.

Last year we successfully organized partnerships in farm, industrial and commercial marketing. Thanks to the related systems and to the proper handling of official prices and supply policies, last year producers of basic grains and seeds received more than guaranteed prices for their work, between 10 and 20 percent higher in the cases of corn and sorghum, 33 percent higher for beans, and between 15 and 25 percent higher for oilseeds. The government provided special support services (containers, local transportation and husking) to the poorest ejido farmers and small plot owners.

We have set up a wholesaling system whose primary function is to supply small- and medium-size stores.

In addition, the retail marketing system has established three branches: the workers branch, the working class urban branch and the branch consisting of the COPLAMAR-CONASUPO program.

In order to insure food supplies to underprivileged groups, 200 regional COPLAMAR-CONASUPO warehouses have been built and will begin operating next month in impoverished areas. They will be run and supervised by the communities and will supply with their own means of transportation more than 6,000 community distribution centers, which will sell basic items at non-speculative prices to 14 million peasant farmers in our most isolated regions. This is part of a comprehensive effort towards social justice.

During the administrative period that I am covering in this address, FONACOT has awarded 312,247 loans totaling 3.909 billion pesos to workers to purchase consumer durables. Purchases through FONACOT saved member workers 2.15 billion pesos. Because of this scale we can organize rational production and provide for sufficient mass consumption of consumer durables.

For its part, CONAMPROS [Joint National Committee for the Protection of Wages] now has 42 centers selling basic items.

We will continually inspect and monitor industries and businesses that produce, distribute and market items subject to official control. We have taken action many times and we will take action as often as necessary. The 280,000 inspections, 111,000 notices, 2,000 businesses closed down and the 200 million pesos in fines collected from violators illustrate the government's determination to prevent undesirable commercial practices from harming society. But closing down businesses is not a pleasant task, and we do not like to put people in jail. Therefore, we resort not only to bans, conditions or democratically legal sanctions but to the legal category of associations [alianzas] as well. The results can be seen in the annexes.

Our country's foreign trade reflects the promising period that it is in. Our foreign trade deficit has declined considerably since 1979.

In spite of grain imports and sharp increases in industrial imports, a short-term phenomenon associated with the recovery and with the fact that a number of investment have not yet yielded results, our trade deficit from January to June of this year totaled $887 million, down 25 percent from the same period last year.

In a world experiencing its worst crisis of the post-war period, there is strong outside pressure on Mexico, because of its unique status as a large country undergoing rapid expansion, to import what others are unable to. This largely explains the slow growth of a number of our industrial exports. Dumping and unfair trade practices are the order of the day everywhere. The powerful are the first to break the ground rules of international trade, to not spell out codes of conduct or to alter them at their convenience. Because of this and in support of our industrial development policy, which demands consistency in our overseas dealings, we decided to postpone our prospective membership in GATT. We must not allow what we do in one facet of our development to become undone in another.

Agriculture

Last year was a bad year for agriculture, and it interrupted an unprecedented string of successes attained through the Alliance for Production.

Severe droughts, followed by early frosts, pitilessly battered the country's agricultural heartland. There was a great deal of spoilage because planting was heavy and large harvests were anticipated. The peasant farmers were the direct losers; so far they have run the risks of agriculture alone, except for the minor consolation of insurance. The country was, of course, able to afford the necessary imports and to prevent shortages. We bought everything at high prices overseas and sold it here at low prices. Everyone thought things were normal, though they might have complained that the corn was yellow or found fault with the transportation system. But all of this had an impact on the economy in various ways: the outflow of foreign exchange, the extent of subsidies, the congested transportation, the need to provide work to the hard-hit peasant farmers, who asked only for an opportunity to earn a wage and feed their families. All of this was reflected in our inflation rate, and it kept us far from our priority goal of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. Nevertheless, our farmers are once again working their fields, and as I will explain later, the state is beginning to share the risks with them.

We are not discouraged by the criticisms of those who, as if by magic, divorced the obvious weather conditions from their result: grain imports. Leaning against their fences and looking on, these people ultimately attributed the failure to the system and the peasant farmers. They forgot about the weather and are joyfully reaping their harvest. It was a good year for them.

Their view is improper, however, if we consider the following. In 1960, farmers produced 8.8 million tons of the 10 main crops, which at that time met the demand of the 36 million Mexicans inhabiting the republic and whose consumption was barely 233 kilograms per person. Those were the days when we could boast of being an exporting country.

Things are different now; there are 68 million Mexicans to feed. That is why we view with greater concern the problems now besetting us. In 1978, the last year with normal weather, our peasant farmers produced 21 million tons of various crops and made possible a consumption of 364 kilograms per person.

In other words, tilling practically the same surface area, our farmers performed the feat of boosting food supplies by 141 percent since 1960.

I do not deny that some Mexicans are undernourished. On the contrary, we objectively drew up and made public these statistics and we are pursuing the strategy of the Mexican food system to rectify this major injustice.

What we regard as improper are the low blows dealt from all sides to our farmers, who have had to put up with droughts, frosts, lack of understanding and slander.

This is not right. Feeding the people of Mexico is the responsibility of all, not just our rural growers. Let us take up our responsibilities, each and every one of us. Let us esteem the prestige of work, not the work of lowering prestige.

Despite the disasters, the sector's trade balance during this period showed a surplus of 18 billion pesos. Thus, it is not true that we exported oil to import grains. I emphasize that we must look at each individual account.

Rice, bean, corn, wheat, barley and sorghum production totaled 16 million tons, down 18 percent from 1978. We should also point out that crop area was up by almost a million hectares. We worked more and lost more.

In contrast, our oilseed (sesame seeds, safflower, cotton seeds and soybeans) harvest was the largest ever, hitting 2.09 million tons, up 34 percent from the year before.

The wheat harvest was up 414,000 tons from the previous year's output, with total production of 2.6 million tons. We extend our gratitude to the nation's wheat growers for the efforts that they exerted in this trying period.

Productivity contests prompted wheat yields far higher than domestic and world averages. A single ejido farmer in Guanajuato garnered a yield of 10,810 kilograms per hectare, and another ejido farmer in Sonora got 9,529 kilos. These are our ejido growers, and there can be more of them, the merciless criticism from our cities notwithstanding.

I reiterate that our concern with producing all of the food that our nation's people demand should not cause us to overlook export markets.

The items that we sell overseas come from just 351,000 hectares, including cotton, chickpea, fruit and vegetable growing areas. If, as some people are recommending, the state ordered this area earmarked for different crops, it would be sacrificing foreign exchange, cutting down on jobs and, most seriously, curbing freedom of action and the right to work. People are generally unfamiliar with this information. We would not be helping things much by earmarking these relatively few thousands of hectares for grain, but we would be doing a great deal of harm.

During this administration, in addition to gains in agricultural modernization and productivity, we have opened up 600,000 hectares for rainy season farming, an additional 504,000 hectares of irrigated land and 474,000 hectares of reclaimed land.

Over the next 2 years we will redouble our efforts on these lands to incorporate a total of 2.1 million hectares with rainy season infrastructure, 1.2 million hectares with irrigation infrastructure and 1.4 million hectares of reclaimed irrigated land. So far, work is 29, 42 and 34 percent completed, respectively.

These delays are due to the lack of specific projects, a shortage of resources and a lack of flexibility in spending funds. This year we have allocated unprecedented amounts of money, seeing to it that it is spend in timely and effective fashion.

Three major irrigation dams have been completed, as well as six for small water projects for rural development; another 51 are under construction. Water projects refurbishing programs continue to move ahead to boost the productivity of existing irrigation districts. It is these lands that they we will benefit the soonest from. The details of these projects and other activities that we have undertaken can be found in the annexes.

In the case of isolated zones, we ordered the 200 regional CONASUPO-COPLAMAR warehouses to incorporate all farm support activities; moreover, branches of the Banrural will be opened so that growers will not have to make unnecessary trips and to free them from usury and speculation.

There is an enormous disproportion between the lands earmarked for livestock and the lands that we use to grow food and produce raw materials. For each hectare devoted to farming, livestock breeding has 10; each head of cattle has 2.5 hectares, whereas less than a quarter of a hectare is farmed to feed each Mexican. The ratio is other countries is 3 or 4 hectares per inhabitant.

Therefore, it is essential to convert land devoted to inefficient extensive livestock raising to agricultural use whenever an advantage is to be gained. This was how the agricultural wealth of Tamaulipas and Sonora was born.

In keeping with the nationwide need to boost food production to meet the demands of a population that is growing by two million a year, my administration has expropriated land in a number of regions, mainly 505,000 hectares in San Fernando, Tamaulipas, which will be devoted to rainy season farming, and 313,000 hectares to set up irrigation districts, among which the Pujal-Coy Project stands out.

But we did not merely expropriate them. We provided infrastructure to make them farm lands and then parceled them out.

The government of the republic is not an uncompromising expropriator. Its aim is to guarantee security in land ownership but at the same time to see to it that the people's food needs are met, abiding by the law in all respects. We will do nothing illegal or above the law. But we will make use of the law to boost efficiency.

In our humid tropical region 6 projects are now under way that cover 50,000 hectares with an area of influence of 500,000. Cattle raising will be more intensive, and almost 50 percent of the land will be earmarked for grain growing.

There have been major gains from 1972 to 1979 in the consumption of livestock foods, especially pork, poultry and dairy products, which in general are beginning to change and enhance the Mexican diet.

We acknowledge, however, that we have not yet efficiently resolved the problem of meat supplies, especially with regard to entrenched middlemen who are experienced in speculative ploys.

Among other steps to resolve this, we are providing major credit support for ranchers so that instead of exporting calves they can fatten them here at home, avoid having to transport cattle on the hoof and distribute the graded meat.

The studies to determine summer-pasture coefficients, which will largely resolve the serious problems of inefficiency and insecurity in cattle breeding, have been concluded in 31 states and are now being implemented in almost 80 percent of them. We are thus freeing land for farming.

The growth in poultry and hog raising has prompted a higher demand for sorghum, which will total 6½ million tons this year, compared to just 50,000 tons 20 years ago. Sorghum is competing with and displacing

corn, thus making it less available as a food for the masses, while the sorghum, which is converted into animal protein, is consumed only by the upper-income classes. This is one of the unexpected demand developments that have thrown our agriculture out of balance. We are counteracting its effects.

The increase in our population calls for new approaches to our agricultural and livestock problems. It is an incontrovertible fact that if we continue to produce exclusively in accordance with individual interests, we will nullify the finest efforts of society as a whole and the best intentions of both producers and the authorities.

Hence, we will soon send the Congress of the Union an agricultural planning and promotion bill. It provides for the two most urgent steps that the country must take: programming output goals in accordance with national needs, and deciding how to best use our soil, water and producer organizations.

Rumormongers and the purveyors of disinformation are speculating about a bill that they are not familiar with. It will be sent in due time to this sovereign body. Then will be the time to speak up. Setting up straw men and then burning them is a curious exercise in self-satisfaction by iconoclasts.

We have completed work on a new forestry bill that will benefit those who are involved in the activity by more equitably distributing the profits that it yields. The statistics on logging production, reforestation and forest surveillance and protection can be seen in the annexes.

When our revolution was victorious, it called for the immediate distribution of land, either by giving it back to people who had been robbed of it or by assigning it to those who had none at the time, thus satisfying their thirst for justice. No wait was necessary, and it mattered little, with a sparse population and a traditional agriculture that lacked infrastructure or did not utilize what it had; neither was there assistance for production. Distribution was the revolution's first step. The old structure was thus shattered, and the new era was ushered in.

From 1915 to date, 97 million hectares have been parceled out among 25,700 ejidos, a process that has taken too long. Because of misrepresentations, border and succession conflicts, later claims, corruption and a shortage of resources to clear new land and create new population centers to colonize the farm frontier, land distribution is still a basic political activity that people expect of the revolution. On account of the legal uncertainties as to ownership, this delays our efforts at justice, which being constant and unending, do not stop at a distribution inescapably limited by actual available resources.

There are other fully revolutionary expectations that it is time to promote vigorously, such as production, productivity and peasant farmer income on the one hand and suitable, equitable distribution, marketing and consumption on the other. Only in this way can we reconcile the social interest of food self-sufficiency with the values of the Agrarian Reform.

In systematically programming our activities, it was essential for us to have accurate knowledge about our current actual agricultural conditions. I declare that it is in the public interest to draw up a national registry of ejido farmers, commune farmers, land claimants, small landowners, settlers, peasant farmers with unimpaired rights and owners of domestic plots who farm the land individually or in groups. During the period covered by this report, the first stage of this registry was begun in 14 states and in the Federal District, and 1.3 million agricultural workers were interviewed.

We are determined to complete the distribution stage so that that hope becomes a reality and an opportunity for socially useful and just work and so that the energies of demand are not exhausted in anticipation but are instead devoted fully to doing.

With this in mind, under the administrative reform and in keeping with program commitments, initial pending legal actions to take care of the agrarian backlog have concluded in 20 states and are moving forward on schedule in the remaining ones. First appeal backlogs have concluded in 15 states.

During the period that this report is concerned with, 1,146 miscellaneous decisions were handed down, involving 2.3 million hectares for the benefit of 74,677 peasant farmers.

Nevertheless, there is still a gap between decisions that have been published and decisions that have been carried out. The details can be consulted in the annexes.

The large landed estates that still exist through misrepresentation are poisoning and jeopardizing our agricultural climate. We reaffirm our renewed determination, which is backed by facts, to do away with them.

For example, we expropriated 32,500 hectares of the Cuchuta farm, which had been illegally subdivided, in the municipality of Fronteras, Sonora State, for the benefit of 500 ejido families. This was done at a daytime public ceremony, thus reflecting the trust that the district judge mentioned in this regard. We are thus resolving and we will resolve any apparent contradiction between our fundamental institutions, without destroying any of them.

As far as the settlements system is concerned, property rights over 2.1 million hectares have been legalized; 190,000 certificates have been issued to small landowners stipulating that their farm or livestock lands cannot be encumbered. As far as domestic plots are concerned, possession and usufruct have yet to be regulated on half of them.

I would suggest referring to the annexes for other documents certifying agrarian rights.

The Commission for Landownership Regularization has spelled out the legal procedures for improper homesteads over 794 hectares in urban areas.

In order to overcome the problems of economic scale inherent in small farm plots, we have pursued a strategy of organizing growers to secure inputs and services and to streamline marketing. During the period covered by this report, 1,821 joint organizations and 167 agricultural cooperatives have been set up. Technical assistance has been given to 2.3 million peasant farmers tilling almost 7 million hectares, and 390 ongoing training courses will begin tomorrow on Mexican rural television, the basic aim of which is to expand the production of essential foodstuffs.

Agrarian justice today means the comprehensive efficiency of society, efficiency from the grass roots up. Inefficiency and injustice have created the crucial problem of food shortages. Let us resolve without reservations, without pettiness to return to the countryside the elements that we have deprived it of. Today as never before, the legitimate interests of peasant farmers coincide with the essential interests of society and the nation.

The counterrevolutionaries can harbor all the illusions they like, but the lands are not going to return to either old or new estate owners. The unfair system of land concentration in a few hands, which the 1910 movement abolished with weapons, violence and bloodshed, will remain abolished forevermore.

The Agrarian Reform continues; it has currency and is not misguided; it is moving forward and, most important, we know where it is headed. I am accountable for the philosophy of the regime that I head. The Quijotes of straw ought not waste their time jousting with windmills. I have neither mouthpieces nor front men.

The pessimism of a few out-of-step individuals, shouting like trained dwarfs, must not cause us to undertake utopian or reactionary counter-reforms. Let us trust in our capabilities and foster fresh solutions based on democracy, social justice and freedom. Only a defeated people lose their ability to create and progress, and Mexico has not been defeated. Its greatest triumphs lie ahead of it.

Fishing

At the outset of this administration, fishing held out great promise. Now, Mexico is the world's fastest growing fishing nation. Averaging 25 percent growth from 1978 to date, we now catch more than a million tons a year.

We must continue to diversify and spur the development of fishing and fish farming in order to achieve the Mexican Food Supply System's output and consumption goals (9.1 kilograms of fish products per person). Fishing development is based essentially on the establishment of a fleet that can take advantage of the country's resources and on a suitable ports infrastructure, both of which are under way. The details can be found in the annexes.

In addition, the newly created National Fishing and Ports Bank is financing the public, social and private sectors, from the construction of ports to marketing, including fishing-related industries.

As far as fish farming development is concerned, the activities undertaken so far have been geared toward producing food and creating jobs, with particular importance attached to rural and Indian regions.

Efforts are being made to diversify export markets and replace imports, so as to maintain the sector's net contribution at 11 billion pesos, the level at which it has been over the last 3 years. We expect to accomplish this, despite the recent problems with tuna.

In order to achieve greater efficiency in fishing cooperatives, the first fishing cooperatives survey was taken, and it will furnish information on more than 600 of these cooperatives. An additional 300 cooperatives with a total of 26,000 members have been reorganized.

A 4 billion peso investment program has been worked out for the comprehensive development of fishing through the country's southeast region.

We are moving forward with intensive training and research efforts, which are indispensable for achieving our scheduled goals.

Under the provisions of agreements for fishing by Cuban and U.S. vessels in Mexican waters and in keeping with the growth of the Mexican Shrimp Fleet and the program to bring in new ships, our commitment to assign shrimp quotas to both countries ran out last 31 December.

As far as fishing by Mexican vessels in U.S. waters is concerned, I should underscore that 13 joint investment companies operating 23 ships were affected by the cutback in U.S. quotas and by the

curbs on their activities. Thirteen other companies employ 34 vessels to fish regularly in domestic waters. Together with tuna-related issues, these are matters to be negotiated with the United States. We hope that law, good sense and the reciprocal interests of neighbors prevail in the search for solutions.

Industry

Pursuant to our Industrial Plan we decided to go beyond the simple import substitution model that the country adopted as of 1940. Although it was understandable in its time, it cannot meet today's production and employment needs and Mexico's future requirements.

We have therefore focused our resources and capital goods on our most dynamic and productive activities, such as petroleum, steel, chemicals, petrochemicals, fertilizers and electricity. The petroleum, electricity and iron and steel units that we are now installing are among the largest in the world.

Only in this way will we be able to provide job security and the expectation of a higher living standard to the entire generation at the turn of the century.

It is not that we are exalting the present moment to make ourselves look important and to distract attention from current problems. It is to our advantage to properly channel activities and enhance them today, and it will be useful in the future. We cannot make mistakes today. We will not have another chance like this one.

Under the National Industrial Development Plan, industry recorded 9.9 percent growth in 1979, and this includes oil and the construction industry. We expect to surpass that rate in 1980.

The dimensions of our economy now enable us to intensify and expand the import substitution process and to penetrate outside markets. The condition is that we bring about, through determination and organization, greater efficiency, integration and new industrial processes, as well as take advantage of our relative advantages, raw materials, manpower and expanding markets.

Under the Industrial Plan a system of incentives is now fully in effect to develop selected areas and priority regions by channeling new companies, jobs and basic goods production there.

Parallel to this, we have reached production agreements with domestic industry in the branches of fuels, basic and secondary petrochemicals, inbond assembly, the terminal automotive and auto parts industry, cement, capital goods and mining-metalworking, all in the spirit of the

Alliance for Production and in order to meet the demand for strategic goods and services for industry.

The patterns of industrial production for the domestic market, which under the plan aim at satisfying previously unmet demands by the people, are tied to the Commodities Program and to the Mexican Food Supply System (SAM), as strategies involved in the battle against inflation.

Thus, the Industrial Promotion Commission worked out various development programs last year, including linens and small appliances, cement, farm tractors and the pharmaceutical industry, and others are in preparation. Work is also going on, in coordination with the Mexican Food Supply System, to promote the creation of agroindustries.

We cannot develop a capital goods industry or other metalworking industries without a sound iron and steel sector. Although through expansions and a better utilization of our industrial complex we have achieved spectacular gains in capacity use indices and in the coefficients of transforming iron into steel products, we require massive efforts and greater efficiency to meet demand, which will be almost three times greater in 1990 than now. Output for the first half of this year totaled 3.476 million tons, 55 percent of which came from the government-controlled sector, in spite of the repeated labor conflicts that it had, 30 percent from private firms and the rest from non-integrated companies. The second stage of SICARTSA, which is now under way, will cover 31 percent of domestic demand, mainly the construction and automotive industries.

Nevertheless, projected demand is so high that we would have to build a complex like SICARTSA every year to boost capacity to meet it. That is why we are seeking novel, efficient and independent methods of financing government-controlled industry. The choice is simple: either we produce, or we import and fail to grow.

The challenge over the next 10 years is to boost the operating capacity of the entire industry by 170 percent.

Before 1982 we will begin another major project.

As far as fertilizers aer concerned, demand has not increased as much as for electricity, petroleum and iron and steel.

The domestic market has so far been covered with sales of 2.7 million tons, an increase of 18 percent over the same period last year. We now import practically no fertilizers.

The challenge is formidable, however: to fertilize two-thirds of our corn and bean acreage and to have a surplus for export.

The cement industry has achieved an output of 5.2 million tons, which is 64 percent above its goal. In order to prevent speculation whenever possible, we also decided to boost the factory price so as to widen the profit margin and control the price to the public, which has been kept at about 3,000 pesos a ton, depending on the cities or regions involved. Based on this and the agreements we have signed, we hope to achieve self-sufficiency in cement and then decontrol the price to the public. Concealment and speculation maneuvers have reappeared in recent days; they are unjustified, and we will combat them vigorously. We have authorized imports as a complementary move.

The capital goods industry has not developed sufficiently to meet the demands of the expanding industrial sector, mainly the oil industry. The oil industry and our capital goods producers must coordinate their efforts.

About 17 billion pesos in investments have been channeled into the development of metal goods, metalworking and electrical machinery.

Their development is a priority in order to forge our own technology, reduce our foreign trade deficit and support our industry.

Government-controlled enterprises have been one of the underpinnings of the industrialization process by supporting, via prices and rates, the development of a wide range of production activities at the expense of their own profit margins, which has distorted their financial structure, thus delaying their expansion plans and robbing their managers of flexibility.

The net receipts (before taxes and financial outlays) of the main government-controlled industrial enterprises, excluding PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum], almost doubled from 1978 to 1979, rising from 13 billion to 23 billion pesos. If we include PEMEX, receipts tripled. These results were in spite of our policy of keeping prices low; in fact, they are 30 percent below what they would be if they had kept pace with the general inflationary trend of the last 10 years.

We want to make public enterprises more efficient and more independent and at the same time to guarentee more efficient control. The reconciliation of these aims should be an issue of the Administrative Reform, so as to prevent the feudalization of agencies or excessive bureaucracy at the federal level.

Public enterprise and private enterprise are not antithetical terms. One cannot replace the other; they are complementary and should be coordinated. This is the essence and reasoning of our mixed economy. Our large and small public enterprises have programs and budgets, which are guidelines to which they must adhere, showing flexibility

but discipline as well. Our private enterprises can coordinate activities within the Alliance for Production. Both of these forces are needed to coordinate comprehensive and sector programs and to guide them along a common road.

The electricity generating problems that arose 2 months ago are a manifestation of the crisis of growth that we are facing. They showed us the precarious balance at our installations, which are overburdened by mounting and unanticipated demand, in spite of the enormous efforts that we have put forth. We have installed an average of 11 percent extra generating capacity a year. We have had to double it every 6 years, but even in so doing we have been operating with narrower margins and with insufficient output to cope successfully with unexpected increases or emergency situations. In June, many minor and unlikely developments coincided. For example, because of errors in design we were unable to bring on line at full capacity equipment bought a number of years ago. Problems in providing preventive maintenance prompted accidents, and a prolonged dry season had a dramatic impact on the country's hydroelectric basins. One problem led to another, and all of them together triggered the crisis.

Cutbacks were completely abolished by mid-August, first those on industrial consumption and then those on household use.

We are taking steps to see to it, to the extent humanly and technically possible, that these power cuts do not recur.

In any event, we should give some thought to how very dependent on energy we are: when just one percent of kilowatt/hour needs over a 1-month period (eight percent) went unmet, the entire economy and all of us suffered.

This brings up a point that I would like to stress: How much does it cost us to do things, consequences and all, and how much does it cost us not to do them? This is one of the classic problems with curbing public expenditures, because important things are often urgent. To attend to them is inflationary, and not to is catastrophic. On occasions that is the choice: either inflation or catastrophe. The decision is not an easy one.

We are earmarking 50.6 billion pesos this year for our program of projects.

Over this period we have boosted operating capacity by 634,000 kilowatts: 300,000 at Chicoasen, 150,000 at the Guaymas steam-electric powerplant, 37,000 at the Punta Prieta steam-electric powerplant and the remainder at gas turbines, mainly in the northern part of the country.

Work is moving forward on the 1,308 megawatt Laguna Verde, Veracruz nuclear powerplant, which will give us access to nuclear technology.

At present, the National Electricity System has an operating capacity of 14 million kilowatts, distributed to 9.5 million customers in 22,000 population centers, thus meeting the needs of 73.3 percent of the country. We are also looking at a program to expand generating capacity by 700,000 kilowatts and insure that there are no more power cuts.

Our electricity sector has to cope with mounting demand, which is rising as rapidly as the industrial plan had anticipated, 14 percent a year, while at the same time making an extraordinary effort to diversify its energy sources. Geothermal energy, coal and nuclear power will gradually replace hydrocarbons, a nonrenewable resource that has more productive alternative uses.

Fuels

For many years to come, petroleum will be Mexico's and mankind's major source of energy, as well as a basic industrial input.

We have this petroleum. As of this date, our reserves are as follows:

Proven, 60.126 billion barrels
Probable, 38.042 billion barrels
Potential, 250 billion barrels

In December 1976 we were the world's 15th largest producer. Today we are in fifth place. With our previously proven petroleum reserves we were in 18th place; today we are number 6 and number 4 in the recovery of liquid gas hydrocarbons.

The efforts exerted by the oil industry will enable us to reach this year the production ceiling originally scheduled for 1982. At this date we are producing somewhat more than 2.3 million barrels a day.

The ceiling set on 18 March of this year is around 2.7 million barrels a day. We will reach this level next year..It should be regarded as a backing for both our domestic and our foreign economic policy. Here at home, as long as current conditions prevail, it will satisfy demand and any increases in it; it will give us financial self-determination and set the extent and the pace of the efforts that the economy's non-petroleum sectors have to exert. Overseas, it will enable us to meet our export commitments, which are tied in with our policy of cooperation, and it sets the limits to which we are willing to go if the conditions of the current international economic order

and its corresponding energy disorder continue to prevail. We are meeting our overseas commitments without engaging in speculation or distorting international prices.

Based on our reserves and the ratio of output to the country's development needs, we have a margin of safety of more than 60 years; the world average is around 30 years, and it is much narrower in the industrialized countries. We must maintain sufficient operating capacity to respond flexibly to any contingency.

Ixtoc I (which, curiously enough, means rock fire in Mayan) has been plugged and closed down.

A year ago, this serious accident was gnawing away at us and had us divided. We could not contain our emotions.

Today, it is just a memory that we can learn from, a source of satisfaction for those of us who tackled and resolved the problem, though perhaps a source of bewilderment and even bitterness for those who cleared away the black slick. But it made all of us aware that we were turning over a new page in our history: the grand opportunity of our potential, with all of its risks, call them accidents, spills or shortcomings of the will.

Other accidents have occurred and will occur in an industry like petroleum. We ought not to be frightened. They happen everywhere, to such an extent that a thriving international industry to deal with them has developed.

From the outside, with gestures and ambitions of Zarathustras and bereft of self-criticism, people began talking of the haughty profit-making motive, which has always been present in our relations with powerful nations, and at the Grand Commercial Congress of Philadelphia in 1900 the following cynical assertion was heard: "If the natives and their governments neglect to utilize their resources, they are useless servants, and therefore these resources ought to be taken away from these useless servants and handed over to those who know how to use them."

Mexico's petroleum is ours, for our development, ever since the nation salvaged it from the wasteful, profit-making control of the leaseholders.

Now that the problem has been overcome, I come before the nation to render my tribute of admiration and thanks to the workers and technicians who without yielding to adversity waged their battle and won it, the battle of our emergence and the battle of objectives. The bad times are forgotten. Let us guard against the ambition and envy of the Zarathustras. Mexico was victorious; we were all victorious.

Nevertheless, there are still some spiteful skeptics who refuse to acknowledge the all-important petroleum developments in our country today. These are the people who want to charge all of the import accounts to oil and, at the same time, exclude it from the export accounts, in other words, to deny us our great expectations. This is an odd complex.

We accidentally discovered fields with immense potential and unprecedented conditions and we have learned to control them. These are the fields that have enabled us to hit our oil output ceiling ahead of schedule. Two years ago Campeche Sound was just water; today, it is a dazzling spectacle of work and efficiency.

The multiplier effect on the nation's economy, stemming from the timely and unlimited supply of fuels, has been obvious, although it has had a serious impact by causing aggregate demand and consumption to rise beyond any statistical forecast. Gasoline consumption from 1977 to 1979 increased by 4, 9 and 15 percent, respectively, and it is also up 15 percent for the first half of 1980. We can clearly see the upward trend. The consumption of kerosine is also up 26 percent over the last 6 months. These rates of increase are higher than the traditional ones, which were around seven percent in the early 1970's. They have skyrocketed since 1979, particularly in the northern border area, where due to the low prices of domestic fuels, foreign users buy, export and store them. The consumption of Nova gasoline rose 30 percent; extra, 44 percent, and diesel, 13 percent. Not only are these increases out of proportion with traditional ones but they have shattered our consumption patterns as well. This forces us to think about carefully rationalizing fuel and using it more responsibly. Mexico today produces and consumes more gasoline than Italy, and we will soon equal France and England. We must give thought to how and for whom we are using it. We are being inefficient and wasteful and we must stop this.

As world prices have risen, our subsidies of gasoline and diesel consumption have increased greatly.

There is a stunning difference between what consumers pay for fuels here and what they pay elsewhere. This information is contained in the followup report.

I will cite just one example: natural gas is priced 10 times lower here in Mexico than what we sell it for overseas. Here we process it into fertilizers and nutrients for our fields; it is also used to produce steel and to create industries that in turn produce for other industries. Subsidies ought to be an incentive for competition, not an excuse for laziness.

Our ever-growing network of gas pipelines now covers half of the country, and because of it natural gas is now the nation's most utilized fuel, surpassing gasoline and fuel oil. We must consume still more of it, to rationalize the excessive use of liquified gas. The major pipeline that was built to link the southern network with the northern system (Cactus, Chiapas to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon) is now operating at capacity, and we are installing compressors on it to boost its utilization.

As petroleum substitutes enter the picture, we will earmark oil for nobler purposes, such as petrochemicals processing. At present, 10 percent of our output is used for this purpose.

Construction is winding down on the La Cangrejera petrochemicals complex, the largest, as a unit, that any country has ever built. The liquids reclaimer plant, which is also the largest in the world, is located at Cactus, in the state of Chiapas, and its gross output is comparable to Mexico's total oil production before the 1938 expropriation.

Petroleum is not the ultimate objective of this administration's efforts. It offers a historic opportunity for Mexico, the opportunity to abandon once and for all the status of a country that has had a colonial past.

Petroleum paves the way for genuine balanced development with financial self-sufficiency, but we must realize that it will not last forever. We find ourselves today at a propitious juncture that we must take advantage of.

In exercising its sovereignty, which is an absolute right that has no degrees (because a nation is or is not sovereign), a country must have conditions that lend solidity to that sovereignty vis-a-vis other peoples. In this regard, our oil represents security for Mexico because it contributes to our economic independence and to a more just world order.

Tourism

Despite overseas recession and inflation, the results during the period covered by this report are positive and encouraging. More tourists than ever have visited our country, 4.2 million. This is a four percent increase over the previous period.

Foreign exchange earnings from tourism totaled 39.1 billion pesos, which combined with earnings from the consumption of goods and services by border tourism (62 million crossings), gives a total of 121.9 billion pesos, up 31 percent from the previous period.

Early this year we enacted the new Federal Tourism Law, which sets forth the basic policy principles for rationalizing tourist activity, as well as the national plan for this sector.

In order to guarantee the necessary facilities, as prescribed in the goals of the National Tourism Plan, a total of 6 billion pesos in public and private investment was injected to develop the infrastructure to build, for the medium and long term, 61,700 tourist dwellings, which will of course also provide that many more jobs.

Over the period of this report, Mexicans took 40 million trips inside the country, spending a total of 50 billion pesos, which was a major contribution to the geographic and social redistribution of national income. Our labor unions and organizations did an outstanding job in developing the programs that enable the masses to also exercise their right to relax and to enjoy the benefits of our culture and history.

To this end, the Worker Tourism Trust (FIDETO) began its operations.

We have substantially intensified our efforts to train people for the tourist trade, which offers wideranging possibilities for employment.

Transportation and Communication

By virtue of effective cooperation among authorities, those providing services and users, coordination manifested in programs and commitments, motor vehicle transportation, railways and the ports system have joined efforts to meet the mounting demand prompted by our economic expansion. At the same time, we have had to import grains over a brief period of time, which congested the traditional system and pressured it to unprecedented extremes. Railway convoys and specialized fleets of motor vehicle transport were employed to cope with the problem.

During 1979, land cargo traffic increased 8.7 percent, reaching a total of 348 million tons. Eighty percent was carried on federal motor vehicle transportation, and 20 percent by railway, to which end we had to add 178 locomotives and 3,000 cars.

Cargo traffic will hit 380 million tons in 1980, an annual rise of 9 percent.

CONASUPO's imports alone entailed transporting 5,070,409 tons between January and June of this year, up 17 percent from 1979 and up 27 percent from 1978.

The transportation of fertilizers, steel and oil industry products, equipment and piping has been taken care of in accordance with its import and supply programs. Because of the temporary inadequacy of the railways, the heavy use of motor transport has understandably caused delays and at times higher costs, but we were able to resolve the basic problem of supplies during moments of distress.

The cooperation of the public and private sectors has enabled us to retain participatory work as a way of resolving our problems by ranking demands and giving priority to our most urgent needs, principally in the areas of foodstuffs, fertilizers, iron and steel and fuels.

In all, we have attained a level of services that has surpassed our forecasts. My thanks go to those who have made this possible. It has been a useful experience.

As far as railway infrastructure is concerned, I should underscore that the 200-kilometer stretch from Corondiro to Lazaro Cardenas has entered service to support the industrial pole at that port. Work is also moving forward on the double track to Queretaro and on smoothing out the curves and gradients to update our rail system. This is of fundamental importance so that our railways can meet the needs of accelerated development, which would otherwise be hamstrung. These and all other unfinished projects are being given priority attention.

We have continued our policy of developing the merchant marine and we have expanded our ports infrastructure with new docks, yards, warehouses, piers, dredging and port equipment.

The Intermodal Transisthmus Service, a decentralized agency, was set up and the first intermodal transportation enterprise was formed to support combined land-maritime transport. This will insure that we Mexicans can handle container transportation within our borders.

With regard to telecommunications, I would emphasize the startup of the Tulancingo II and II earth stations. The former enables our country to communicate via satellite with Europe, Africa and South America; it has 520 telephone channels and 4 channels of television signals. The latter transmits television signals via satellite from Mexico to the United States.

There are 446,000 more telephones in service in our cities, making a total of 4.8 million. We decided to bring in the new digital technology.

We have begun the rural telephone program, which sets priorities for bringing telephone service to 13,500 towns with between 500 and 2,500 inhabitants each over a period of 9 years. When it is completed, 85 percent of the people in this country will be linked via telephone.

Our experiences have been trying but useful. We have confirmed that the modern world depends on transportation. Those who argued at one point that ought to skimp on investments in this sector were wrong. We are paying dearly now for what was proposed as savings or as easing the pressures on public outlays. It must not happen again. Once more it is a choice between inflation and catastrophe.

Human Settlements

One of the demographic goals of the Comprehensive Plan, in addition to family planning, is to reverse the trend towards the concentration of population on the plateau and in our crowded cities, to move people towards industrial ports and, moreover, to distribute them in areas with the greatest potential. This is why we are offering incentives in this regard as part of the Industrialization Plan, while respecting the right of people to travel and settle where they wish.

Through agreements with the sovereign states that respect their freedom of action, we have gone to the municipal level to foster integrated and balanced urban development, taking into account land, housing, services, infrastructure, equipment and urban ecology needs.

Only by bringing plans down to these levels, by organizing production sectors and social groups and by promoting the development of medium-size cities along the gulf and border that can attract tourism, will we prevent our cities from growing abnormally large and sprawling.

Public works thus become a key element in regulating the population and extending the benefits of development.

In guiding and controlling these trends we have had to take care of emergency situations stemming from population pressures and the inertia of undesirable settlements, but our actions can be based only on anticipated developments.

In addition to altering the country's highway traffic and promoting the development of our main regions, the Link-up Systems Program has brought national economic development to border zones.

Through coordinated efforts by the state governments and the Federal Government, 23 new federal highways are being built and 27 were rebuilt or modernized.

As part of our strategy to take care of isolated communities, we decided, in a minimal effort at social justice, to establish road links with 90 percent of them 18 years ahead of schedule. The first 4,700 kilometers, benefiting 1,500 towns, will be completed this year. Abandonment, abuses, bossism, everything that an isolated, underprivileged status involves, will be eliminated through this effort at communication. This is something else that we owe to our underprivileged citizens.

With the same goal in mind, we have pledged to make extraordinary efforts to bring water and sewage systems to 15 million peasant farmers who lack them. This year, we will spend 3.697 billion pesos on 741 projects to provide these services to 2 million Mexicans, which is as many Mexicans as have received these services in these zones throughout our history. We will reach our goal in 1982. Water is nourishment and health, an elementary right that cannot be deferred any longer.

In cooperation with the state of Nuevo Leon, the Federal Government is exerting an unprecedented effort to resolve the tragic problem of the drinking water shortage in Monterrey.

In Mexico City we have expanded the secondary water system by 789.8 kilometers at a cost of 657 million pesos, which mainly benefited 1.334 million residents who are also underprivileged. The primary system was expanded by 17.2 kilometers at a cost of about 270.8 million pesos.

We are bringing in water from the far-off Cutzamala Basin, no longer just from nearby basins. Work is continuing on the deep drainage system.

We realize that existing problems are caused by the gigantic, overcrowded center that our capital has become and that only with the active, conscious, patient and coordinated participation of all will we be able to resolve them.

Hence, we are encouraging people to participate through neighborhood representatives. Grass roots representatives have been chosen and grouped together on the basis of the smallest urban and zone unit: the block. So far, 30,654 committees have been set up.

The Federal District's 18 million daily commutes are handled 19 percent by private transportation and 81 percent by the various modes of mass transport.

We must therefore urgently resolve our roadway problems in order to streamline transportation. There are currently 2.2 million vehicles

in the Federal District; and if the current motor vehicle growth rate, 10.2 percent a year, is maintained, there will 2.67 million by 1982.

In January of this year we began the second stage of the urban expressways, stretching 91.3 kilometers, at a cost of 624.3 million pesos. Also, the mass transportation system (the subway) was expanded to a current length of 53.8 kilometers, with 57 stations.

Various other major projects were also begun to streamline Mexico City traffic and make it safer. Among them I should stress the remodeling of the Peripheral Highway, which will consist of rebuilding 10 lanes over an 8.5 kilometer stretch and overhauling another 34 kilometers; in addition, the mercury lamp lighting system is being replaced with sodium vapor lamps, which save energy, last longer and provide five times more light.

We appreciate the understanding and patience of the residents of our city.

We have continued the forestation and reforestation program in the Valley of Mexico to counteract the deterioration of the environment.

Several urban renewal and housing improvement projects have been started up in the Federal District.

Efforts are continuing at codifying landownership. At the start of my term of office, almost half of the real estate in the Federal District was unregistered. We expect to have them all registered by 1982. The program is ahead of schedule. This was one of the most persistent demands during the campaign. Legal certainty will revitalize urban life.

Health Care and Social Security

With general health care conditions reflected in our population increases and in the pertinent indicators, we have endeavored to distribute health care services among underprivileged groups and we have succeeded in overcoming the inertia that created insecurity for these groups because we lacked the capacity or because they did not have access to the services that the country owes them simply because they are Mexicans.

This year 1,215 new IMSS [Mexican Social Security Institute]-COPLAMAR Rural Medical Units and 41 Rural Hospital Clinics have been built to provide health care services to 14 million peasant farmers in 20,000 towns who previously had no medical care.

Thus, 42 million Mexicans, well over half our population, are covered by the various social security and solidarity systems.

Almost half of our population consists of children under the age of 14. We are gathering data to come up with a profile of them and thus to focus the finest efforts of our health care institutions throughout the country.

The System for Complete Family Development (DIF) has adopted the model of minimal social welfare to also give priority attention to the children of our underprivileged citizens, by organizing communities so that they themselves can seek solutions to their problems.

This organization has been educating the people with regard to their dietary habits and has been giving them dietary supplements.

The school food program has expanded substantially, as 350,000 breakfasts are provided every day. The Mexican Food Supply System is backed up by more than 70 million LACTODIF rations and powdered milk rations for unweaned infants and pregnant mothers, rations that are distributed within the communities.

The merit of our development model and of DIF input has become known internationally as countries with social problems similar to ours have become interested in it and have asked for our cooperation and technical assistance.

One of the gains achieved as a result of the International Year of the Child has been the incorporation of children's rights into the constitution.

Health care education has been successfully intensified, especially in terms of the goals of the Mexican Food Supply System.

Since its outset, the Family Planning Program has encompassed almost 2.2 million women. The results were reflected in the census.

Preventive and curative medicine services continue to be developed and improved. Consult the annexes for the statistics in this regard and for the data on the construction of hospitals and medical units, ISSSTE housing and auxiliary services. The figures are impressive.

I will only point out here that 1 year after the National Immunization Card was introduced, the number of immunizations administered averages 2.2 per each card issued, in other words, 5 million immunizations.

To shore up, albeit to a very small extent, the eroding income of those who no longer participate directly in the job market, I will send this Honorable Congress a bill to reform the Social Security Law calling for a 37.5 percent increase in the minimum retirement pay. This measure, which will benefit all retired persons, entails an additional cost of almost 3 billion pesos.

Sixteen new rehabilitation and special education centers will be built in the states lacking these services to care for an estimated 4.8 million disabled persons (7.1 percent of the total population), who live mainly in the provinces.

Environmental pollution is a serious social problem. Its prevention and the preservation and enhancement of the environment are a task and a responsibility that all citizens (people and government) ought to share as a true expression of solidarity in facing our destiny with dignity and in handing over the Mexico of the future to our new generations.

Education, Science and Technology

Mexico will be whatever we Mexicans are capable of being and doing. Hence, education is an enormously important task.

It is with great satisfaction that I can report to the country that during the upcoming school year we will be able to assure complete primary school education for all Mexican children for the first time in our history, even underprivileged children, who are making use of schools in homes.

This breakthrough is the result of the ongoing educational efforts of the governments of the revolution, and not just in recent years. It was established as a goal 63 years ago, when just a handful of urban children had access to schools, and today we have attained it, in spite of the enormous population increase that the country has recorded in the meantime.

Primary school for all our children is the fruit of persistent, patriotic, loving work by hundreds of thousands of Mexican teachers who have served in the schools set up by the revolution. I render homage and extend recognition to those teachers for a job well done.

It is now up to heads of family to take advantage of this new situation to afford their children the chance to get an education.

We are aware of the economic difficulties of many Mexican families, whose children help out by working from a young age. We ought to remember, however, that parents have an obligation to send their

children to elementary school. Education means human accomplishment and a greater capacity for social and political participation. It is the finest inheritance that we can leave our children. By influencing our children to study, we are fulfilling our highest duties: as parents and as citizens.

Educational services have expanded extraordinarily. As of the upcoming school year, just about one of every three Mexicans will be attending school or enrolled in an open education course. This is a nation that is making a full-fledged educational effort. But we have to upgrade the quality of teaching and learning. We have to open up opportunities that are more in keeping with the needs of our production system at the intermediate and higher educational levels and we must give the 20 million of our fellow countrymen who have not completed primary school the same opportunity that our children now have.

Primary and secondary school books for adults are available at 7,000 CONASUPO stores throughout the country, which also now has the means to accredit the studies of individuals opting for the open systems. Self-education is an effort that our citizens have a duty to undertake.

Those attending schools should realize that while they are opening up new personal horizons, they are building a new Mexico that can make full use of its people.

The first demand that Mexican teachers posed to me during my campaign for president of the republic was the National Teacher Training University. This university is now the foundation on which we will mount our major efforts to enhance the quality of the education that we provide. Established with the utmost academic care to serve teachers, it accomodates more than 50,000 active instructors at 62 units throughout the republic through a system of outreach education. It will soon open its new headquarters in Mexico City, at which close to 3,000 teachers will enroll for their fourth semester of undergraduate study, as well as several hundred in postgraduate courses.

The most significant mission of university communities is to delve into our serious national problems and the shortcomings that have been with us throughout our development as a nation so that they can be grasped and resolved, and to insure a unity of information and a plurality of approaches. This should not be a fruitless confrontation with realities that cannot be changed, but rather a freely undertaken activity in keeping with the need to serve the people. Universities represent one of our best chances to transform the country.

Higher education centers have been free to select their roads and choose their objectives. Their autonomy has been respected, because it entails their highest responsibility. And to reaffirm this

autonomy, last October the Executive Branch sent this Honorable Congress a bill with additions to Article 3 of the Constitution, which was passed after wideranging debate.

Universities must be critical but not Manichean. The state and society need their understanding in a planning system that is convincing to all and that benefits society. It is essential to keep lines of communication open and to aspire to mutual trust.

In the years to come we must tailor the training of our professionals to regional and local needs, broaden and extend research and guarantee the rational use of resources allotted to higher education. It does no good to hold a degree and not be able to practice due to a lack of solid background knowledge and real-world skills.

Along with professionals, intermediate technicians are a pillar of a modern and efficient economy. Two years ago enrolment in technical courses of study stood at 35,000; today, it is more than 50,000.

This gives us an idea of the progress we have made in training manpower to support the development of industrial districts, our expanding oil industry and the Mexican Food Supply System.

Over the next 2 years we hope to train 600,000 peasant farmers so that their well-being and the country's food independence can be insured.

Through the National Council for Science and Technology we are fostering technological self-determination and through FONAPAS we have sponsored 8,000 events to advance culture, education and artistic creativity.

Education and training, the state's number one obligation, are thus becoming a guarantee of national development through the social justice that we are administering. This is a debt that we must pay off, while making use of the interest on it.

Foreign Relations

Mexico has diplomatic relations with 137 countries, having recently established ties with the Democratic Saharan Arab Republic.

We all live in a world threatened by grave forebodings that are becoming more complex every day. Two-thirds of mankind has been bypassed by progress, and in order to preserve the progress that they have achieved, the great powers are reviving the specter of a new cold war and are creating conflicts all over the planet. They are engaged in imaginary crusades, and their political logic has become a historical contradiction.

Mexico's independent voice has rung out in various settings and forums to underscore the need to dismantle the formidable war arsenals that the major powers have built up in different regions and to forge an order that is more just and more respectful of nations and their sovereignty.

This is our choice: either we transform international disorder through coordinated, consistent and just actions, or violence and poverty will lead us back to the dark ages.

On 27 September 1979 Mexico proposed that the United Nations draw up and implement a World Energy Plan to effectively help resolve the energy problems that most of the world's countries are facing and that are prompting increasing imbalances and difficulties in the global economy.

The Mexican proposal is based on the assumption that energy is the shared responsibility of the international community, to assure an orderly, steady, comprehensive and fair transition from one era of mankind to another, from one world energy structure to another: the present structure, based on the often excessive, wasteful and unbalanced use of rapidly depletable fossile fuels, oil in particular, and the future structure, based on the rational, orderly and increasing utilization of alternate, renewable sources of energy that all mankind can enjoy in a more just and more equitable international economic order. The proposal is regarded as part of the new international strategy that governs and channels worldwide negotiations and cooperative efforts in the fields of raw materials, energy, trade, development, currency and finance.

In addition, as a partial and temporary illustration of the World Energy Plan, Mexico and Venezuela have worked out a cooperation agreement with Central American and Caribbean countries whereby they are being guaranteed enough oil to meet their needs and are authorized to receive loans to cover 30 percent of the going market price. When appropriate, these loans would be placed into funds that could be utilized at just four percent interest and over long terms for development purposes. Energy projects would enjoy interest rates of just 2 percent and terms of up to 20 years.

Two developing countries are thus turning their words into actions. We are respecting the decisions that OPEC has made regarding a reassessment of raw materials and we are establishing a system to support developing countries that import oil.

We feel that this fitting effort should encourage other states to undertake similar ones, not just in the field of petroleum but in all of the fields of development, mutual respect and international social justice.

After 34 years Mexico was finally elected a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council in 1980. We have accepted, aware of the risks that membership entails. Gone are the days when isolationism was a valid means of defending oneself. Remaining in our shell did not protect us; it made us more vulnerable. Mexico has the standing to participate as an independent in all forums. Faithfully abiding by the principles of our foreign policy, we have taken part in examining the cases of Iran, Afghanistan, Palestine, Lebanon and Zimbabwe. And we reiterate our condemnation of the ignominious policy of racial discrimination in South Africa.

Mexico's foreign presence was bolstered by the 10 state visits and the 1 working visit that I made during the period covered by this report and by the five trips to Mexico that various foreign leaders made.

Almost 1 year after my meeting with the American president, the daily, complex and wideranging relations between Mexico and the United States have gained in clarity. These mutually useful, flexible and cordial relations are in keeping with our position as neighbors. There is nothing that we cannot resolve through mutual respect for ourselves and our rights and with a firm and independent political will. We want a dignified and upright place in the world, not a seat in an area of influence.

Seven U.S. tuna boats were recently seized by the Mexican Navy for violating our laws, and this prompted the U.S. Government to order tuna purchases from Mexico suspended.

We are confident that reason and law will prevail and we continue to seek a mechanism to guarantee the just rights of each country in the area (North, Central and South America) to these valuable resources that we must preserve. Disorder will lead to their extermination. In the face of threats, embargoes and abuses, Mexico will maintain its principles unchanged, because whereas tuna is a matter of economic interests to others, to Mexico it is also a problem of sovereignty. And neither now nor ever will we be willing to negotiate our sovereignty.

We are pleased that the Panama Canal treaties have gone into effect. By removing this enclave they have begun the process of giving Panama back its land under the best omens and in keeping with the desires of the Panamanian people themselves. When a nation is forced to share its territory, the exercise of its sovereignty becomes sheer fiction. We applaud the American executive's decision, which does honor to the nation's strength by respecting the rights of others.

In Nicaragua we witnessed the birth of a society that is determined to respect its plurality and that seeks to combine freedom and justice. Looking at the faceless crown gathered in Managua, I saw youths who became adults by flirting with death. With their sacrifices they remind us of our responsibility to future generations. We reaffirm our support for the creation of an inter-American agency to help rebuild Nicaragua, to which we have given, without strings attached, all possible support commensurate with our economic status.

We have aided, strengthened or spurred all efforts at Latin American integration and denounced episodes that have extended the black stain of repression, high-handedness and dictatorships. Without sensationalist haste we seek to be useful as we monitor the course of events.

At the Sixth Council of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) Mexico formulated major proposals to achieve quick results. We also took part in the revamping of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), which is now the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI).

We are confident that we can hammer out a common stance to facilitate solutions for the economic problems of our region.

We have worked out comprehensive bilateral economic cooperation arrangements with Japan, Spain, France, Sweden, Canada and Brazil that provide for an integrated and increasingly complex and diversified approach to our economic relations, including trade, finance and industrial and technological coordination.

This comprehensive, package approach goes beyond isolated trade relations and adds a new dimension to our bilateral economic ties. Petroleum and other resources, products and services will be exchanged for cooperation in Mexico's economic development.

Furthermore, as we saw with the FRG, we had essential common ground in all instances, especially regarding the need to come up with peaceful solutions to world conflicts.

In this same spirit I have just made a swing through Costa Rica, Panama, Brazil, Venezuela, Nicaragua and Cuba. We hammered out momentous agreements, and my conversations with the leaders of these countries transpired in an atmosphere of understanding that will unquestionably foster intensive and frequent consultation within our region. I feel that Mexico's independent stance could be a unifying element among Latin American nations, which, sad to say, have taken separate stands that seem increasingly incompatible.

Mexico has lent its support to the organization of a top-level meeting at which a limited number of representatives of developing and advanced countries would strive to overcome the main obstacles to international economic negotiations.

We are opening our doors to the world to understand it better and to understand ourselves better. We seek neither to subdue nor to teach anyone, nor do we surrender in the face of foreign powers and prestige. Mexico has its ideas and its honor; they enhance our desire to cooperate and the friendship that we receive.

Global society is the result of history, not reason. Countries are what they have been able to make of themselves, not what they would like to have been. It is a poor approach to judge Mexico's relations as a function of personal preferences or antipathies. The pluralism that we practice domestically is also our norm of conduct abroad. Fellow countrymen owe each other respect, even if we are not always in agreement, and this also applies to countries. This is the best guarantee of peace.

Honorable Congress of the Union:

It will soon be 4 years since I took up the nation's weightiest political responsibility. I am now beginning to feel the anguish of my longing to serve and to fear that I am not fulfilling the hope that I might have represented, in accordance with the time and the trust that were accorded me. I am aware that we judge ourselves by our intentions but that it is fair for others to judge us by our accomplishments. Time, which was the setting for our intentions, is now beginning to curtail our opportunities.

I am today reporting on the 4th of my 6-year presidential term, which from its outset was conceived as a planned sequence of three 2-year periods: recovery, consolidation and accelerated growth.

The most important thing initially was to salvage our production structure without classifying it. It was the only one we had. Our employment arrangements and social justice institutions were tied in with it.

The first 2-year period, the economic recovery, was satisfactorily accomplished, and we also achieved one of the two priorities of our original plan, energy development. This was possible because we all wanted it and we thus regained confidence in ourselves. If this had not come about, I do not even want to think about the deep hole we would be in. Just imagine if Mexico had to import oil. I would have to resort to apocalyptic terms to describe such a situation, which I do not care to do.

We thus emerged from extreme crisis, which I have previously defined as recession with inflation. The recession is over, and although inflation is still an erosive force, we no longer have the wage-price spiral. We are experiencing the problems of growth and global disorders.

I knew that it would be easier to restore the economy than to consolidate gains in it, and I said as much. It took only 2 years at 8 percent growth for us to outgrow everything and for the restraining and congestive consequences of the depression a few years ago to appear. Our most enterprising sectors and regions have been responsive to the new opportunities, but other sectors and regions have not yet managed to overcome their obstacles. We can see vitality, but not balance in our country today. There have been gains and there have been shortcomings; we have accomplished much but much still remains to be done.

Inflation has been the result, a complex combination of subjective and objective, internal and external factors that have already been explained all too much. The important thing today is to control it, not to keep on explaining it.

There is little we can do about its external causes, but we have done what we could, unlike everyone else, it is fair to say.

Mexico has proposed a new economic order and a world energy plan to combat the causes of inflation: disorder, recession, exploitation and abuse. We have also given our example, modest though it may be: the agreement with Venezuela to provide oil to Central America and the Caribbean.

It is the internal causes of inflation that we must attack with a determination to make decisions and to take action.

With 2 years left in my term of office, I would like to summarize for this sovereign body my convictions and my plan of action:

We are hastening the Comprehensive Plan to coordinate our political philosophy, the country model that we want and the objectives that we have set to this end.

We can do things well if we realize that our nation is the basis of our society and state and that its strength is the gage of our true solidarity. If we forget this elementary truth, nothing will work.

We are politically and legally united, because we are Mexicans and as Mexicans we will tackle contingencies together, but we will also enjoy the fruits of a safer and freer life as long as we are fair with and

among ourselves and with others. If our selfishness or group divisions are carried to extremes, we will be taking advantage of the system by exploiting and robbing from each other or we will be neglecting the needs of others and destroying the basis of Mexicanism and its values. Neither classes nor trade unions can replace it. Medieval times would ensue, everyone against everyone else, vassalage and fanaticism, terror and disorder.

The great worth of our system is the freedom it offers, with all of the risks that freedom implies. It allows individual initiative and individual rights, but if this initiative does not square with social needs, it leads to injustice and privileges. That is what has happened throughout our history, and it is made worse by inflation, which threatens our security. We must not forget that freedom, justice and security operate as one harmonious whole. If one is out of balance, the harmony is lost, and disharmony ensues.

We must not lose our freedom by putting up with the excesses of the wealthy or by opposing the grievances of the poor.

Political systems decline when they become incapable of resolving their internal contradictions. We have to reconcile freedom with necessity, power with duty. This is, of course, the state's duty as the helmsman of the economy and the great legal rectifier of distortions. But it is not always enough. We have therefore turned to an alliance with the sectors, which find fault with those who offer dictatorial solutions and do not approve of those who abuse freedom. We have chosen to persuade, to recommend and to point out the results of the dialog and of reason rather than to engage in coercion and scare tactics or to abolish freedoms, a road whose beginning we know but whose end we can never ascertain. We must proceed along paths of respect, seeking out not the guilty but the responsible. Free, not coerced; alliances, not mutual destruction.

We are constantly expanding the programs to benefit our under-privileged citizens through the COPLAMAR coordination system, which this year succeeded in channeling more than 22 billion pesos from various sectors towards the goals that I mentioned in the body of this report. There will be a substantial increase next year. This reflects our determination to achieve irreversible social justice, the ultimate goal of the revolution.

We will move forward with the political reform. Through effective and broader pluralism, we seek a more responsible exercise of freedom, the respectability of the state, not just the dignity of the individual.

The objective of the reforms is to make our elections more open and competitive. Unnecessary academic dissertations notwithstanding, there is no reason to confuse the internal process that each party observes to select its candidates with the election process provided for in our laws; nor should we absurdly assume that democracy is nothing more than elections. It is a whole lifestyle in itself.

We will not take a single step backwards in the agrarian reform. On the contrary, we will put forth all of our finest and most consistent efforts to spur it on.

It has shortcomings; let us correct them. It is overwhelmed by defects; let us get rid of them. Let us learn from experience so that we do not repeat our mistakes or perpetuate injustices. But let us not deny the roots and the motivation of our social movement. Let us not allow it to become a nightmare of bad consciences, caused by those who misrepresent their status and fear the law or by the skeptics who fail to analyze our history and our current conditions.

We reject the biased notion that agricultural efficiency requires that the demands for justice be repressed. Our agrarian reform is not beginning today. It is a lengthy process that begins with the parceling out of lands--an obligation of justice--and continues with the organization of production--a requirement of efficiency--without which justice slips from our grasp.

Through efficiency, the distribution of lands must become a distribution of jobs, productivity, output and income. Our agricultural system rejects opportunists and does not need timeservers. The ejido cannot die because the Mexican Revolution is alive, at work and renewed.

Conceived as an ongoing process, the administrative reform will continue to be an instrument for enhancing national development. We reject the artificial dichotomy between politicians and technicians. Substantive and subordinate elements are not mutually exclusive; they are complementary. Technique is the proper means of accomplishing things; politics, the science of values and decision-making, determines what things and when. Since Plato we have condemned technocrats, not because they are knowledgeable but because we cannot accept dictatorships of men, regardless of how wise they are. On the contrary, we want governments of laws, which constitute the setting for democracy. We will not fail to take advantage of people who know how to do things properly, as long as the things that they know how to do are in keeping with the political goals we wish to achieve.

The current situation forces us to take vigorous action towards very specific goals: asserting more strongly the right to a job, bolstering wages and producing more and better so that we do not

once again try to combat inflation by slowing down the economy and basic demand, which has been the nightmare of countries with low living standards and the cause of major social imbalances. I refuse to accept such prospects for Mexico. Let us show the world that there are other solutions. We will put them into practice.

Thus, within the structural goals of the Comprehensive Plan, we will tailor the fiscal reform and the people's democratic alliance for production to the strategies of the Mexican Food Supply System, the Basic Production Program and the Productivity and Training Program. We view them as strategies in that they will coordinate all of the necessary incentives, supports, agreements and other activities on the part of the public, private and social sectors to attain the objectives of each system or program within the plan.

The basic products plan has identified 91 items, food, clothing, school supplies, durable goods, etc that make up the basic items of mass consumption. They are financed, produced, distributed and marketed so that they are available and affordable, as I will spell out later on.

Because food items are so obviously important, we selected the ones that would make up a recommended basic diet. In this way, depending on regional, urban or rural conditions, we could make the SAM a comprehensive effort, from output tied to the earnings of better organized peasant farmers to the distribution and marketing of food items consumed by the masses. The state will share not only the risks of disasters but also the cost of production incentives if they do not yield results; it will guarantee peasant farmers their normal earnings in the event of failure and their profits if they are successful.

I do not have to repeat what our productivity and training programs are about. I would only stress the urgent need to create more and better distributed wealth, to enhance the country's competitiveness and, hence, to overcome the limiting factor of inadequate training.

Therefore, in order to curb inflation and alleviate its impact on the masses while continuing to pursue the accelerated growth of the past 2 years, the following series of decisions have been made, which coordinate the effects of public spending, subsidies and transfers, tax measures and credit as follows:

We will see to it that the size, orientation and pace of spending do not make the economy unproductive. We will prevent the money supply from exploding through legal reserve requirements and monetary measures.

Subsidies and transfers will be based on criteria of selectivity, effectiveness, efficiency, timeliness and terms and will be earmarked for new investments and programs in keeping with the Comprehensive Plan and especially the basic products and SAM strategy. Increasing amounts of credit will also be allocated for the same goal.

As a complementary step, we will boost the prices of articles and the rates of services that mostly our highest-income groups utilize. Although in the short run this could trigger price rises, its long-term effects are anti-inflationary, in particular because we will be able to put public finances on a sound footing.

I emphasize that we will proceed prudently, taking only the action that is feasible and attending mainly to the cases that are most at odds with the goals of this new policy.

As I explained in detail previously, we will institute a major income tax exemption for physical persons to protect the real income of low wage earners. This represents a tax cut this year of 10.65 billion pesos.

We will exempt from the VAT almost all of the 91 items on the list of basic goods and when this is not possible for technical reasons, we will issue tax promotion certificates to manufacturers. This will be a loss of 9 billion pesos to the Treasury. We will boost taxes on luxury items.

Similar measures will be encouraged in states and municipalities, and their costs will be offset by federal transfers under the Fiscal Coordination Law.

Some 175 billion pesos are being channeled through government banks and economic development funds to insure that our full operating capacity is earmarked for priority programs. Next year we will budget 225 billion.

As far as credit is concerned, aside from discouraging loans for luxury purchases, we will allocate them to further the aforementioned strategies.

With an 11 percent increase over the next 4 months, we will earmark 90 billion pesos this year for farm credit to aid 1.9 million growers. Next year we will provide 118 billion pesos to 2.4 million growers.

We will boost from 2 to 4 billion the loans that FOGAIN awards to 3,400 companies for the production of basic industrial items. Next year we are providing 5.5 billion to double our support for small- and medium-scale companies.

This year FONACOT will obtain 4.3 billion in additional funds, as well as 12.5 billion next year, to establish the catalog request program that through assured demand will help to plan production, cut costs and optimize operations. Blue-collar wages will thus be protected and boosted.

Through their respective funds, credit unions and cooperatives will receive 1.76 billion in extra money this year and 3 billion next year to update their methods of producing, distributing and marketing basic items. In addition, the debts that fishing cooperatives incurred for the purchase of boats will be renegotiated for 9-year terms at 12 percent interest. Interest for delayed payments and the effects of exchange rate adjustments will be canceled for them. We are looking forward to their contribution to the SAM and expect that they will fulfill their financial and social commitments.

The Fund for Commercial Development will be expanded by 2.25 billion this year and by 3.75 billion in 1981 to update the marketing of mass consumption items.

An 11 billion peso commodities support fund is being established within the system of obligatory investments for private and mixed banks.

Up to 5 billion pesos in fiscal promotion certificates will be issued to spur the construction of low-rent housing, which will also be financed with 38 billion to be earmarked next year for this purpose.

All of these measures, plus traditional and complementary steps, are the specific pledges that I am announcing to this sovereign body. But they will not be enough unless society develops a definite awareness of inflation and a determination to combat it.

In point of fact, much of inflation is subjective. It stems from expectations, which are psychological factors, and there are two basic ones: fear of insecurity and ambition.

When faced with insecurity, a person tries to obtain more today so that he enjoy security tomorrow. Ambition is related to this and makes its contribution too. People not only want to close the gap; they want to take advantage of the opportunity to boost profits. All you have to do is change the price tag.

These subjective factors can be overcome only by conviction, calmness and reflection. Only the mind can convince the mind.

Those who fuel inflation with their fear or ambition should remember that they cannot free themselves from fear and insecurity in an ailing society that they are making worse with their fears, which

trigger further fears. The ambitious ought to reflect that their temporary profits are the smoke of their own fire and that they will not be able to enjoy anything in an unbalanced society; on the contrary, they have everything to lose--everything, I stress--if its structure explodes or falls apart.

If we want to feel secure and enjoy our possessions, we are going to have to establish balance and calm. We are poisoning the atmosphere more and more, and we all have to breathe. Let us put forth an effort at mental health.

We are experiencing a strange paradox. It is universally admitted that the country's destiny is assured. Like few other countries, it has the resources, the vigor and the tradition to cope with the crisis. Our country is acknowledged to have mounting authority internationally, and its voice is increasingly listened to. Out standing is high and we are trusted.

It is here at home that we are absurdly clouding our prospects.

It would be a serious burden on Mexico's historical conscience if this generation, which has the duty-bound privilege of seizing this great opportunity, dissipated Mexico's potential through annihilating confrontation, disorder, inefficiency, mistrust, lack of understanding, selfishness or corruption. We have a country, we have standards established by the revolution, we have resources, we have the profile of a great nation. Let us have the grand determination.

We are going to marshal our desire to transform and expand the frontiers of what we can do for Mexico. Let us make today's expectations tomorrow's solutions.

Our national destiny is not conceivable without greatness, and greatness is not attainable without independence. To affirm it we must show ourselves and the world that we can respond to the challenge. We are the fruit of proud civilations and of Mexican martyrs and heroes who gave us a homeland, faith and a flag. We are the frontier between the world of poverty and the world of wealth and power and between the predominant cultures on this continent. We are a landmark and a watchtower. Let us be accomplishment and progress.

Mexico must realize that it is setting an example. It cannot now collapse into inefficiency by losing its bearings and trampling on its principles or by accepting subservience or even imitation. It would be betraying its reason for being and would even cause incalculable imbalances in international society. Mexico's battle for progress and independence is the battle that the developing world is waging. We cannot lose it. It would be proving the Zarathustras

right. Our friends in the world wish almost as much as we do that we can be efficient and hope that we can continue to be free.

Neither the winds of inflation nor the darkness of our internal demons will be able to defeat us. Let us all struggle against these phantoms.

Let us overcome them here and now, with our strength and determination, for ourselves and for our children.

Growth with justice, by Mexico, for Mexico.

Long live Mexico!

[Response by Deputy Cuautemoc de Anda Gutierrez to the Fourth Government Report]

Mr President of the Republic:

We have listened attentively to the report that you have just presented to this sovereign national body and that includes seven statistical annexes clearly reflecting the state of the public administration in our country.

In subsequent sessions, the houses of Congress and their specialized committees will meet to gain a more in-depth knowledge of the entire series of documents.

The founders of our republic decided on a division of branches, and the nation's political wisdom has been strengthening this system ever since.

Guadalupe Victoria said the following to Congress in 1824:

"Nations have learned from painful and ongoing experience that the concentration of powers in a single hand is little or not at all removed from high-handedness and that their freedoms will be precarious until institutions based on national sovereignty focus their attention, point out their limits and determine their respective nature."

In its lengthy struggle for democracy, the consolidation of independence, freedom, the refinement of republican institutions and the raising of the living standards of the working classes, which makes possible the fulfillment of social and political principles, our country has had to sustain tensions, cope with crises and overcome pressures and conflicts, the effects of which have made their mark on our society but have also enabled us to respect our essences and affirm our principles in freedom.

Freedom is the primary expression of justice. It includes the freedom to think, talk and write, the freedom of political action by opposition parties, which helps to vitalize democracy and refine the actions of the administration.

The political reform implemented by this administration has aimed at all this, an administration that from its outset has stressed our freedom of political action and strengthened the healthy division of powers that the republic's first leaders chose for us.

The series of actions that we call the political reform offers an answer to the minorities who are an important part of contemporary society and also provides for the possibility of social change guided by a solid majority within a state of law like ours.

We are aware that from its outset the current administration has implemented a series of projects and programs that together are known as the Comprehensive Development Plan, which sets specific goals and charts strategies commensurate with our revolutionary principles but which, above all, rationalizes and marshals the activities that are useful for society.

It is encouraging that the plan seeks to coordinate the efforts of all Mexicans and to bolster our independence as a democratic mission that is fair and free economically, politically and culturally, as well as to provide a minimum level of well-being for our people by giving priority to food, housing, education, health care and job needs and by promoting rapid and sustained economic growth with particular emphasis on the distribution of wealth among the country's citizens, factors of production and regions.

The document contains abundant information concerning the course that our country ought to follow until the close of this administration, but it also contains the groundwork for development over the decades to come, calling for economic growth of eight percent a year.

The world economic picture is worrisome. There is disorder and a lack of global solidarity. Many countries, even the powerful ones, are suffering from inflation and recession, and their growth rates have come to a standstill or are negative. It is thus important to underscore in the face of all this that thanks to the efforts of all Mexicans, Mexico has succeeded for the second straight year in growing at the extraordinary rate of eight percent a year.

I must point out that although economic growth is important, it is just a required, though not sufficient condition for achieving development, which we will attain only by reaching the above goals, in other words, when we manage to better distribute income among individuals, the factors of production and regions.

I welcome the plan, the publication of which was a brave move by the Executive Branch, because by making it public, it can be subjected to a wide range of analyses and criticism.

In addition, development plans ought to be legitimized and institutionalized so as to insure their implementation.

The troublesome situation in rural areas and the worsening living conditions of our peasant farmers have necessitated novel and discerning responses to resolve them.

To this end, thanks to redoubled efforts, we have a modern strategy consisting basically of the Mexican Food Supply System, whose goals include national food self-sufficiency, the enrichment of diets, more jobs and a minimum level of well-being for our rural dwellers.

This is an attempt to improve the lot of our peasant farmers, not out of kindness but a sense of justice.

In the midst of the international food crisis, we have now clearly grasped that rural poverty also means food shortages and high prices in our cities.

Moreover, the inequalities between city and countryside have split us into sectors at differing stages of development, which has made our march towards progress slow and laborious.

For all of these reasons, we understand the efforts that the government is making by sharing risks with growers, thus encouraging their trust and helping them to earn a profit.

The Mexican Food Supply System can be successful only if it is decisively backed by the two main forces involved: the government and the peasant farmers, and all within a framework of renewed respect and trust.

Discontent has become widespread in the countryside and in the underprivileged communities in poor nations, in some of which the army has been used as a repressive force. Here in our country, thanks to our democratic tradition, our political stability, our discipline and the sense of responsibility and patriotism of the Mexican Army, the Armed Forces devote themselves to nobler activities. We ought to publicly acknowledge the virtues of our sailors and soldiers. They have all earned our respect.

Subsidies are a tool of social justice to cushion the inequalities that exist in our system. They represent government action to benefit the masses directly or through the production of goods and services that are socially and nationally needed. When these objectives are

not fully achieved, they must be adjusted. Therefore, this Congress supports the Executive Branch's decision to conduct an in-depth reassessment of subsidy policy.

Particularly important are its determined efforts to develop our underprivileged communities through programs to supply drinking water, to build roads, to provide access to social security, to improve rural housing and to train people for jobs.

The social movement on which our political doctrine is based has represented grievances and just aspirations of children, families and communities, with priority given to the most deprived groups. Human solidarity, tenacity, selflessness and perseverance are the pillars of this effort.

Our gratitude goes to our women community action volunteers and to Mrs Carmen Romano de Lopez-Portillo for their noble efforts.

We hail the continued decrease in the unemployment rate, as 700,000 jobs were created last year, which means that for the first time the supply of jobs outstripped the increase in population. What is more, the 2.2 million new jobs that have been set as a goal for the remainder of this administration seem more feasible and attainable every day. Even though we are gratified by this laudable effort, we cannot ignore that millions of Mexicans are underemployed, earning income below the minimum wage. We must remember that six million of our fellow adult citizens are illiterate and therefore have very limited potential in the job market. It is basic common sense to urgently encourage them to better themselves.

The recently begun national productivity campaign, whose goal is not efficiency for efficiency's sake but to better distribute the wealth and to make better and lower cost goods, as you commented, can become a reality only if our labor force undergoes massive and ongoing training. Training is a challenge that we must all help to meet. Our workers and businessmen will be the main beneficiaries.

Furthermore, it is advisable that education programs be expanded and intensified, especially in the provinces.

The magnificent economic growth rate that we have been maintaining could slow down if we do not provide for better training. Let us all strive to do so.

With regard to your kind invitation to analyze the relationships of special jobs tied to higher public interests, this Congress, realizing the importance and currency of the issue, will undertake the pertinent studies.

We share your concern about the need to link education with the educational system. We hail the growing number of youngsters whose desire to serve is taking them to our most isolated regions. We appreciate what a major goal it is to train 600,000 peasant farmers for jobs. This training, together with the rise in the number of students in technical fields, will energetically enhance the quality of life in the provinces. I would like to emphasize here that we must spur technical education in our backward and isolated regions, in keeping with the principles of the founders of technical education, which are more valid than ever today.

One of the most significant doctrinal principles of the Mexican Revolution, education for all, is about to be fulfilled in the area of primary school education. It is a moving experience to realize that we are on the threshold of providing this education for all Mexican children.

One of the actions that set this administration apart last year was its unprecedented consultation of public opinion regarding Mexico's chance to join GATT. Many Mexicans expressed themselves through the mass media, and of course the Chamber of Deputies, through the various political parties that comprise it, also made known its various viewpoints.

Available statistics indicate that over the years the rich countries have benefited from this multilateral agreement. Moreover, its regulations threatened to curtail our sovereignty, especially with regard to the management of our oil. For these and other reasons, we were pleased by your decision not to join this organization for now. This demonstrated, furthermore, that when the Executive Branch asked Mexicans to voice their opinions, it had not yet made a decision, contrary to what some people had assumed. Independently of the technical arguments for or against GATT, this created responsiveness among important groups of Mexicans and gave a clear indication of our political health.

An up-to-date classification of nations would include rich countries with oil, rich countries without oil, underdeveloped countries with oil and underdeveloped countries without oil. There are a great many in this latter group and they are gradually realizing in desperation that their possibilities for development are vanishing, to the extent that a number of them will cease to be viable countries unless the system is revamped.

The rich countries, for their part, are to a greater or lesser extent also suffering from the effects of the crisis.

The World Energy Plan that you proposed to the UN General Assembly takes on importance in light of this panorama. This specific proposal charts a course towards a new international economic order.

Under this plan, Mexico and Venezuela, by guaranteeing oil supplies to Central American and Caribbean countries, have established a precedent of cooperation that also shows that principles and actions can be reconciled.

Your policy for managing our petroleum resources has benefited the nation.

First, by boosting our proven reserves, we began to move towards solvency. Then, this solvency has helped us to cope with the international crisis successfully though not without difficulties. We then had the good sense to utilize petroleum as a major tool in our development strategy.

Today we have been informed that our proven reserves have increased once again, by 10 billion barrels.

I would like to underscore the magnitude of this figure by noting that if we sold this amount at world prices, it would more than double our gross national product in 1980, more than double what all Mexicans produce this year in the form of goods and services. It is also equal to four times the government's current budgetary expenditures.

Our proven reserves have thus increased an impressive tenfold in just 4 years, from 6 to 60 billion barrels.

Lastly, just the 10 billion barrel increase announced today is three times larger than the total amount of oil extracted during the current 6-year presidential term.

Let us appreciate the significance of these accomplishments and let us hope that the generations to come realize the true dimension of these developments.

We support the foreign policy actions that your administration has taken because they vigorously uphold the views that Mexico has maintained in the international arena. Mexico has, in particular, acted with dignity and independence in its new and delicate position as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council.

We also would like to stress our eagerness to intensify relations with countries on different continents and with different systems; we respect their self-determination and ask to be treated likewise.

The declarations, agreements and visits have had an economic, political and cultural impact and have aimed at establishing common ground and practical, mutually beneficial solutions.

Special mention ought to be made of the brave and just defense of our natural resources, as in the recent tuna incident. In this you have the support of all Mexicans.

Our various expressions of solidarity with what is happening in Nicaragua and your visit to Cuba are convincing demonstrations of the fondness we Mexicans feel for these sister nations.

Mr President: Under the constitution, this Congress authorized your trips overseas pursuant to the independent policy you have adopted in a clear-cut exercise of our sovereignty. As representatives of the people, we reaffirm our support for you again today.

In conclusion, the developments described here today constitute another link in Mexico's history. The represent the sum total of the nation's longings, concerns, efforts and accomplishments.

We have learned of significant gains, that what has been done this year is important but also that we still have much to do. To this end, looking to the future, we have a history, a culture and a tradition; we have a united government; we have achieved and maintained political stability for decades; our record has earned us international respect commensurate with our capabilities; we have the natural and human resources that guarantee that our Mexico is a viable country, a country with a certain destiny.

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REPORT ON PRIME MINISTER ULLOA'S SPEECH TO CONGRESS

Economic Crisis

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Report on Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa's message to Congress, 27 August 1980]

[Text] "The Peru entrusted to us on 28 July 1980 is suffering from a serious moral social and economic crisis," said Prime Minister and Minister of Economy, Finance and Commerce Manuel Ulloa Elias in his diagnosis of the situation the country is in made just a few moments before starting on the report proper in his message to Congress.

As an example, he cited the revealing rise in the size of the country's foreign debt which, according to what he said, amounted to only $1.8 billion in 1968 and by the end of last year had risen to $9.361 billion, while the average rate of inflation over the past 2 years has been 70.2 percent.

Ulloa emphatically stated: "Peru has never been less independent. We are at the mercy of the good will of our foreign creditors, of foreign capital for the exploitation of our natural resources and big national economic groups have again been created."

He said that in 1980 we find a country which since 1968 has turned itself into one subject to the will of a dictatorship.

After pointing out that the state now controls 36 percent of the goods and services the country produces, as against 17.5 percent in 1968, he noted that, during the same period of time, the central government has increased the number of employees in its service from 165,000 to over 300,000.

He added that the regime that took over in 1968, without the legislative power that would have kept watch over its official acts, has massively intimidated our means of expression and made the judiciary subject to its will and discretion.

He said that this whole state of affairs was determined by a centralized government, insensible to the clamor of the provinces.

He said that the Peruvian businessman, small, median or big, was harshly persecuted and stripped, not only stripped of his property, but robbed of his initiative.

"As far as expropriations were concerned, the foreign capitalist, regardless of his importance, was treated according to rules of the game that were more favorable than those established for Peruvians," Ulloa noted.

The prime minister said that human capital was disregarded. He explained that caloric consumption, which amounted to 2,070 per person in 1968, has dropped to 1,590 and protein consumption from 62 to 50 grams a day.

Ulloa said that the consumption of milk, which with a normal diet averages 120 liters per person a year, had dropped to 30.4 liters in 1975.

As reasons behind this dramatic situation, he cited the drop in food production and inflation, the average rate of which has been 60 percent over the past 3 years, thus eroding the purchasing power of wages.

He also noted that the extent of the inflation had been deliberately concealed. The cost of living index was 19.8 percent, but the rate of inflation was artificially maintained. "Combined with the publicized rate of inflation and the effect of the impounding, the alternation would have meant an inflation rate of 37 percent, which is 17 percent more than the rate that was made public," Dr Manuel Ulloa categorically stated.

Ulloa also said that the educational system was "abused." He said that the government that has just come to an end built 2,208 schools, despite the fact that the student population had grown by 2 million students in 12 years time, while under Fernando Belaunde Terry the first constitutional government built 5,100 schools in 5 years.

He added that the society that went through this has been "ripped apart in terms of its physical bonds, the development of its customs, the lack of respect for the law and the general immorality that prevails throughout the whole."

He said that, of the country's 18 million inhabitants, only 5.5 percent can be classified as economically active population.

After pointing out that overt unemployment exceeds 7 percent and underemployment accounts for 52 percent, [he said that] the obviousness of the problem is demonstrated by the fact that a little more than 40 percent of the labor force is regularly employed and receives a wage equal to or higher than the minimum wage (22,020 soles a month up until the 31st of this month).

In 1968 the per capita income was $376 and in 1979 $788, while in Brazil, for example, during the same period of time, it rose from $356 to $1,723, and in Colombia from $303 to $890.

Between 1969 and 1980 the GDP grew at the rate of 3.8 percent a year. In Ecuador the annual growth rate was 7.7 percent, in Colombia 6.3 percent, in Brazil 8.7 percent and in Bolivia 5.2 percent.

In 1972 the public sector deficit came to 10.6 billion soles which, at today's value, would be equivalent to 123.6 billion. This deficit represented 3.6 percent of the GDP and, in the 2 years that followed, 4.8 and 7.6 percent.

He said that those responsible for the administration of the economy continued to generate fiscal deficits equivalent to 10 percent of the GDP in 1975, 1976 and 1977, increasing the debt to a magnitude equivalent to 85 percent of the GDP by the end of 1978.

He added that, once the possibility of continuing to incur foreign debts was exhausted, the crisis was exposed and the pressure to spend, which accelerated inflation, combined with an uncontrollable rise in costs, the product of the uncontrolled devaluation of our currency.

Government Plans

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias has announced to the country that in 1981 a growth rate of 6 percent of the GDP, an inflation rate of 40 percent and a balancing out of the balance of payments will be attained.

Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias has announced to the country that in 1981 a growth rate of 6 percent of the GDP, an inflation rate of 40 percent and a balancing out of the balance of payments will be attained.

After outlining the government's policy to Congress, he cited those macroeconomic goals it is hoped will be attained in the year to come.

Regarding national production, he said that farm production would amount to a gross product of 4.2 percent, a goal relatively easy to achieve, especially if the measures provided for in the Agrarian Promotion Law, which will be promulgated very soon, begin to have their effect.

After explaining the goals that have been set in different sectors, Ulloa said that "most indications relating to industrial activity permit us to expect that in 1981 we will be experiencing a third year of growth, after a serious recession recorded in 1977 and 1978."

He added that they feel that the rate of growth prior to the recession will be regained and that high rates of expansion in the field of nontraditional exports will be maintained.

Addressing himself to the financial program, the prime minister said that an inflation rate of 40 percent has been predicted for 1981, from December to December. This goal will be the result of a realistic program designed to contain the rise in prices.

While credit for the public sector will be maintained at levels compatible with inflation, credit for the private sector will be expanded by 48 percent, which is compatible with the predicted inflation rate and with the real increase in production.

Discussing the balance of payments, he said that they would strive to achieve a balance in 1981 if they succeeded in changing the volume of imports. Thus the international reserves accumulated by the end of 1980, amounting to $1.85 billion, would be sufficient for the balance of payments program planned for 1981.

He also reminded us that in 1979 a surplus of $1.579 billion in the balance of payments had been obtained and that in 1980 there would probably be a surplus of $1.3 billion.

He said that the government would look for favorable, low-interest loans with suitable terms and that in 1981 the appropriateness of restructuring the foreign debt would be studied with a view to reducing the cost of servicing it.

He announced the gradual reduction of subsidies, which in time will be temporary and discriminating, a broadening of the tax base and elimination of taxes that encumber the schedule.

He also reported on the measures that will be adopted to protect the workers in general against inflation. As of 1 January 1981, wages and salaries will be readjusted quarterly.

Elsewhere, he said that they will strive to reduce underemployment through the intensive utilization of manpower in an expansion and development of farm and road facilities.

Ulloa noted that "this great country, full of contradictions, poverty and greatness, is sick and has to be treated with filial devotion and love, but at the same time seriously and with the best professional competence we can find to rescue it from its affliction and misery."

And lastly, he commented that, while the image of national reality that has been presented fills us with consternation, we can also perceive an iron determination to repair what has to be repaired and to build a strong and vigorous nation.

Massive Employment Program

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias yesterday announced to the country that a rate of growth of 6 percent in the GDP would be attained in 1981. inflation would be reduced to 40 percent and the balance of payments would be equalized.

He also said that farm production would attain a gross product of 4.2 percent, while private sector credit would be expanded by 48 percent, compatible with the anticipated rate of inflation.

He added that the promotion of employment would be tackled in permanent fashion by the constitutional government, which would earnestly develop a vast plan for mass employment and later many high-density manpower projects.

Analyzing the country's problems by sector, he outlined a number of guidelines and concrete proposals of the government plan which is to be implemented.

In his extensive exposition, he reported on maintenance of the Labor Community, the revision of many things like the CERTEX [Export Certificates] and the taxation system, with simplification of taxes and a revision of rates, the educational reform and agrarian program budgets, the incentive to be applied to the country's regionalization, the construction of housing and health care.

He concerned himself with projects for the colonization and full exploitation of the potential of the forests, with irrigation and with the granting of priority to farm and livestock development.

He proposed the conversion of PETROPERU [State Petroleum Agency] into a private corporation and the elimination of MINPECO's [Peruvian State Mineral Marketing Company] trade monopoly on minerals, among other important decisions.

Regarding the municipal elections to be held during the third week in September, he remarked that this means "a guarantee for the democratic regime established on 28 July" and he hoped that it would be "a new demonstration of the country's civic feeling and civilized attitude."

When he broached the topic of labor, Ulloa highly praised the invaluable capital represented by Peruvian workers. "This is why we are engaged in improving real wages, working conditions and the distribution of income," he specified.

He added that this goal would be possible thanks to the realization that the country's economic opportunities and employers' willingness to achieve an ever more equitable distribution of the economic surplus must be available to the workers.

Discussing the Social Security Service, he told the nation that they would strive to extend coverage to the economically active segment of the population to the maximum extent possible.

Ulloa Elias also said that a system for the periodic adjustment of wages and salaries would be created as of next 1 January, with quarterly adjustment periods and within the framework of a permanent climate of peace in the world of labor.

At the same time, the Ministry of Labor has already undertaken the task of synthesizing legislation now in effect for the purpose of preparing a bill dealing with the bases for labor laws.

In the field of education, Ulloa said that the new Constitution reclaims 20 percent of the national budget for this sector.

He added that the results of the educational reform program would be evaluated "to determine in precise and expert fashion both its successes and its mistakes."

He said that, as far as housing is concerned, the government will seek to improve the standard of living of the Peruvian family. He added that construction would be reactivated due to the fact that there is a dramatic housing shortage of a million units, 40 percent of which are in Lima.

With regard to the agrarian sector, he said that, due to the crisis brought on by the drought, the food import program provides for 1.5 million tons of food worth $500 million for this year.

In the field of energy and mining, he said that there would be periodic readjustments in electricity rates and that, in the case of oil, the promotion of exploration programs, drilling and secondary recovery require immediate action since the new contracts cannot prove themselves to be effective in less than from 5 to 7 years.

He noted that gradual rises in the price of fuels to "realistic price" levels would also be necessary.

In the field of mining, he said that, as a means of providing maximal incentive, the 17.5-percent tax on domestic sales and mining established in 1967 would gradually be eliminated.

Elsewhere, he said that the constant promotion of traditional and nontraditional exports would be furthered. He also noted that the tariff system

would be revised, directing it toward the establishment of clearcut regulations for investment.

With regard to imports, he said that they do not amount to $3 billion. As to the foreign debt, he said that it would come to $1.362 billion this year. "It will devour 1 out of every 3 export dollars," he added.

He said that the income tax system would be revised and a bill would be presented before December, designed to correct the effects of inflation on the country's tax structure.

Education Budget

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa said last night that the new Constitution reclaims 20 percent of the national budget for the education sector, severely penalized during the former military regime.

He added that the results of the educational reform program would be evaluated "to determine in precise and expert fashion both its successes and its mistakes."

He announced that the new policy "would recognize and encourage the action of the teacher, the family and private initiative in the field of education."

He also said that new, general legislation on education would be passed with the aim of revitalizing the society.

He reminded us that education has been abused. While from 1968 to 1980 the student population grew by 2 million students, the government that ended its term in July built 2,208 schools. During the 5 years of constitutional government, between 1963 and 1968, 5,100 schools were built. This is why student density has grown from 134 to 208 pupils per school between 1968 and 1980. And the education law that was passed in 1972, for clearly political reasons, has merely served to gradually destroy our universities.

Also, from 1963 to 1968 the number of professors grew from 73,464 to 118,147. But, from 1968 to 1979 only 14,436 of them were incorporated into the teaching profession, resulting in the fact that the coefficient of pupils per teacher increased by 53 percent.

Ulloa, however, said that the figures cited do not reveal the dimensions of the drama of Peruvian teachers. Their income level remains extremely low.

"Under the political circumstances that prevailed until recently, they could only recover part of the dignity they had lost thanks to a politicization such that, while it permitted them to obtain a higher level of income, they had to pay the highest price for it that a professor can pay, namely the loss of their professional independence."

The education budget, which in 1966 was equivalent to 29 percent of the total, now amounts to only 11 percent.

Cooperatives

He was resolute on the cooperatives: "We propose to go on supporting the cooperative policy which is in agreement with the one developed by the constitutional government from 1963 to 1968." Among other measures, he announced the reestablishment of the National Institute of Cooperatives with broader functions and the particular promotion of the financial integration of the cooperative movement through the National Cooperatives Bank, which is to be created.

Real Wage Declines

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa notes that only 5.5 percent of the country's 18 million inhabitants can be classified as economically active population. Overt unemployment exceeds 7 percent but the worst of it is that underemployment affects over 52 percent of that population.

But the obviousness of the problem is demonstrated by the fact that only a little more than 40 percent of the labor force is regularly employed and receives a wage equal to or higher than the minimum wage.

This is why from 1973 to 1979 labor's share of national income declined, going from 51.3 percent in 1972 to 38.2 percent in 1979.

Real wage growth was negative in the 1970's but it reached dramatic lows between 1977 and 1978 when it was -20.6 and -11.3 respectively.

During the 1970's the cooperative system was disjointed and utilized as a political instrument by SINAMOS [National System for Support to Social Mobilization]. And when the movement was deactivated, they proceeded to divide it up, detracting from it the importance this associative form of ownership of the means of production should have had.

Ulloa said that it is a matter of public knowledge and obvious that the Social Security Service is going through a crisis, since not only does it protect merely a small segment of the working population, but what is more, it does not provide adequate benefits in terms of health as well as other risks.

He added that the skimpy figures figures we are plagued with every day reveal the fact that something very wrong was done as regards the creation and distribution of the wealth, as regards the policies that have been pursued and as regards the use that has been made of state funds.

So, how can we fail to recognize the fact that our society is an unjust one and that it is really sick? How can we fail to proclaim the need for revising the concepts that have served to orient government action for the past 12 years? How can we fail to call on all those who hold responsible positions, because the people have placed their hopes on us, to dedicate ourselves totally and exclusively to the immense task of repairing this society, of healing it and protecting it? How can we fail to call on all those Peruvian youths who have been living in a fog, in confusion to join us in this noble pledge of solidarity with the poor, the illiterate and the forsaken ones of our fatherland?

"Needless to say, religion, morality and virtue must constitute the frame of reference that inspires the behavior of Peruvians and of this society we are striving to restore and to make a more just and a more humane one," he added.

He said that, as far as the economy is concerned, there can be no doubt that the revolutionary process brought with it not only new ideas, but also different methods in the administration of affairs of state and in terms of the role which was assigned to private initiative in the development of the country.

Foodstuffs Import Allocation

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] Last night Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa told Congress that in the field of housing government policy would be oriented toward improving the Peruvian family's standard of living.

He said that toward this end they would try to make use of the people's ability to save, to consolidate the urban scope of the cities, to carry out pilot housing programs and to locate the most depressed segments of the population in housing suitable to their means.

He announced the reactivation of construction due to the fact that there is an impressive housing shortage, estimated at 1 million units, 40 percent of which is in Lima.

Elsewhere, he noted that in the field of health they hope to reduce the mortality rate resulting from disease, especially among children, to protect the binomial mother-child relationship and to reorganize hospitals.

Farming

The prime minister announced that top priority would be assigned to the recovery and development of farming. "In this case, we will strive to consolidate the agrarian reform program, restore the farmer's standard of

living and provide the incentives necessary to improve yields, increase production and exploit land on the coast, in the mountains and particularly in the forests with the aid of the special powers the Agrarian Promotion Law endows us with," he assured us.

Then he reported on the crisis brought on by the drought, because of which it is anticipated that 1.5 million tons of food worth about $500 million will be imported through the food import program.

He said that irrigation projects, in progress or under study, will cover 855,000 hectares in different parts of the country.

Forests

He said that the forest region contains 313,000 hectares suitable for the development of food and industrial crops, 135,000 hectares suitable for farm and livestock activities and 480,000 hectares for timber cutting.

Complete studies will be made for the appropriate utilization of the region and an overall plan for the development of the central forest region, which will involve various projects, will be drawn up.

Mining, Industry Promotion

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] Last night Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa said that the mining industry ought to play an important role in the promotion of exports, the creation of wealth and the employment of manpower, and that among other measures to be adopted would be elimination of the MINPECO trade monopoly, as provided in the Constitution. In this way, the flexibility of efficiency and economy will be restored to the mineral trade. However, the state will continue to be a big mining producer.

Mining taxes amounting to 17.5 percent on domestic sales and on exports, established in 1967 and which are not today justifiable, will be gradually eliminated, but appropriate substitutes will be sought.

Industry

Speaking on industry, Ulloa confirmed the fact that the Labor Community would be maintained as it exists now, with some improvements in the employee shareholding system.

He criticized industrial policy in the past for not having regarded industrialization as an economic process. The government will draft an industry law and perform the role of promoter without enjoying the privileges or monopolies pertaining thereto.

"Under the circumstances, private activity will have to depend on its initiative and creativity, directing itself toward the attainment of high levels of efficiency with due consideration for the public interest and under conditions of free competition," he said.

CERTEX

As to the CERTEX, he announced that it would be maintained, while at the same time eliminating corruption in the administration of this instrument and seeing to it that not only business firms benefit from it, but also the towns where the corresponding work centers are located.

Farther on, he lashed out against the tariff system, which has been turned into an element of useless economic policy, complicated and basically unfair, as he put it. Therefore, the tariff system would be revised, directing it toward the establishment of clearcut regulations for investment, consumers and honest competition.

Exports

Ulloa said that the constant promotion of traditional and nontraditional exports would be achieved by means of a realistic exchange rate that reflects the scarcity of foreign currency.

He described the current export picture as being a dangerous one because it has been enlarged with prices having little stability, such as those of oil exports which this year will amount to 25 million barrels and which tend to be rapidly absorbed by domestic consumption.

He added that there are prices that have suffered drastic declines, as is the case with cotton, sugar, iron, etc.

Imports

Regarding imports, he said that they do not come to $3 billion and, on the public foreign debt, he said that this year it would come to $1.362 billion. "It will devour 1 out of every 3 export dollars," the prime minister affirmed.

He criticized the system of incentives and controls of the past 10 years and announced that the government would devote a major effort to improving its administration and to simplifying its procedures, laying emphasis on the facilitation of export and import procedures and those applying to loans and taxes.

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Latin America Report

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No. 2202

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COLUMNIST FOCUSES ON MILITARY REGIME'S SEARCH FOR STABILITY

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Aug 80 p 9

[Article by Manfred Schonfeld]

[Text] The military government of General Garcia Meza in Bolivia is still a long way--perhaps even a very long way--from being stabilized. This concerns a characteristic which, if it is of any consolation to the new regime, appears to be inherent in most Bolivian governments throughout many decades, whether of those normally elected by the citizens or of those which came about through popular revolutions, coups d'etat or civilian-military movements.

The lack of sufficient stability to which we allude can be deduced, among other factors, from the fact that the problem presented by the confrontation of the new authorities with the Catholic Church, at its highest levels, continues to go unresolved. It arises, in addition, from the insecurity the government displays, to observant eyes, toward the information activities of journalists. When there is a need to refute energetically the story that there may be internal dissidence within the armed forces (and when we are looking at a country where such dissidence has clearly been manifesting itself for the last few years, through something more than mere ideological and personal differences, and rather through coups and countercoups or through open or latent armed confrontations), then it cannot maintain that pointing out the possibility that such long-standing dissension exists is only the product of journalistic fantasies, malevolent or sensationalist.

In Bolivia, the generals who--to give them some distinctive labels--are "rightists" have well-known family names, and the same is true of those who are "leftists." And in each case, they have sectors which support them. So, in a manner of speaking, it is a question of phantasmagoria.

Foreign Support

Let us start, then, with the premise that the Bolivian government is still relatively unstable (which, thanks to the explanation, does not discount the possibility that it may become stable: General Banzer also arrived in

power in 1971 under conditions of stability which were not precisely ideal, and he succeeded in creating those conditions gradually); when that premise is accepted, it is understandable that General Garcia Meza is trying to shore up his new regime with support from overseas.

The option which, in this respect, was announced yesterday, is clear: it supports the idea of withdrawing from the sphere of influence of the Andean Pact--to which Bolivia has belonged from its inception with the signing of the Cartagena Agreement in 1969--and of compensating for that possible withdrawal with a rapprochement with what has begun to be called, a bit nebulously still, the "Southern Cone" of the Latin American subcontinent.

According to the Bolivian chief of state's remarks yesterday, that incipient trend would correspond to basic ideas shared with other governments of the countries of the aforementioned "Southern Cone," for example, with Argentina's President Videla.

Garcia Meza attributes similar ideas to Videla, based apparently on the ideological affinity of the regimes in question and on the need to guarantee, by mutual agreement, their respective national security.

The countries which Bolivian information sources mention as belonging to that proposed community would be, in addition to Bolivia and our own country, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Chile, on the other hand--the first country which, after having been a founding member of the Andean Pact, withdrew from it because of economic considerations--was not mentioned.

The reason for that ommission is a bit obvious. There is an ancient and historical dispute between Bolivia and Chile, the solution to which will not be easy, and in addition--if Bolivia wants to make the scheme palatable to our country--it knows that at present and as long as we continue to have our eyes fixed on what is happening in the Vatican, one still cannot speak of any kind of common denominator between Argentina and its neighbor across the Andes.

Bolivian Complaint

Finally, Bolivia claims, insofar as its situation within the Andean Pact is concretely concerned, that its economic interests--in particular those concerned with its industrial development--were not taken into account sufficiently by the Cartagena Agreement bloc.

Spokesmen for this bloc--who reacted immediately to Garcia Meza's statements--to a certain extent confirmed involuntarily the truth of Bolivia's complaint: they served notice, clearly, that they very much regretted Bolivia's withdrawal from the group, but that Bolivia would not be missed all that much. And they are right: Bolivia was always the weakest link, the poor relation, so to speak, within the Andean Pact.

It has been that before, at least along with Ecuador; but since the latter, until recently no more than a banana republic, became a small, but not unappreciable petroleum-producing power Bolivia has fallen behind, in spite of the great potential of its natural resources.

Confusion of Several Ideas

With all this, there is in the Bolivian attitude--in that offensive of withdrawal from the "Andean countries" and of rapprochement with the "south"--an obvious confusion of ideas.

One is what the Andean Pact, as the bloc with few real pretensions to subregional economic integration, could have done or failed to do for Bolivia. Another is the political basis of the question, which looms sharply in the background of this suggestion.

At this time there is a clear dividing line in South America: on one side are the governments which, although they are stumbling and some of them are having to overcome a thousand and one difficulties, are maintaining their constitutional character and their status as having come to power through the majority vote of the citizens.

These governments are committed, generally, to the difficult task of keeping themselves in power; of making rule by a state of law valid, insofar as possible; of suppressing guerrilla and terrorist subversion--without exception--more or less successfully and, finally, of being always alert to the possibility that at any moment the undeniable presence of all those destabilizing factors combined will become the motive--or the pretext--for a military coup.

The countries in question are few, but all of them are part of the Andean Pact: Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela.

Military Regimes

On the other side are those which are under military regimes. Among all of these, however, there are notable differences of hue: the fact in itself that a military government exists is--without any intrinsic significance--insufficient to establish, without any further ado, a so-called "common denominator," and much less a supposed ideological affinity.

Because, while in Brazil the military experience resulted in the need to channel the country once more toward the growing vigor of civilian, political and legal forces, and in Uruguay a straggling process similar to Brazil's appears to be taking place gradually, Paraguay, on the other hand, is the personal fief of a practically lifetime autocrat; in Bolivia it is not yet known what direction the endemic instability of the altiplano will take and, insofar as our country is concerned, there is permanent talk of democracy, of representativity; there is emphasis on the constitution--with not very

clear allusions to reforms which, one may well imagine from their content, will only be minor ones--but at the same time there is continued play with the still indefinite concept of the "institutionalization" of the armed forces in some future administration which--according to the cream of the country's constitutional thinkers--is incompatible with that same constitution which it is claimed will be respected.

All of which constitutes such a heterogeneously formed mosaic that there is only one question: if President Garcia Meza thinks he will find support in a supposed community of ideas and ideals in the countries of the "Southern Cone" neighboring or close to his own, to which of those stages in the respective evolution of each military regime does this refer?

Economic Cooperation

The question of economic cooperation is very different, naturally. The Andean Pact cannot give Bolivia much, because the Andean Pact was--from the beginning and it continues to be, as LAFTA also was and, we very much fear, ALADI [Latin American Integration Association], so pompously created a short time ago, will be--one of those typically illborn creatures of the minds of international bureaucrats: an ambitious scheme, divorced not only from economic and social reality, but also geographically from the vast areas it pretends to include, and which in the best of cases serves to permit some of the more powerful members to expand at the expense of the other, weaker ones. General uniformity is already so far from reality that any attempt at integration is inevitably premature.

Bilateral cooperation, on the other hand, is perfectly possible; it has existed for some time and continues to bring mutual benefits. It can, however, have nothing to do with questions of the internal politics of the respective countries, as long as they do not attempt to "export" their internal problems or their "traveling ideologies" beyond their own borders.

One of the bases of the Andean Pact was, precisely, its apolitical character. When Chile withdrew from the bloc, it did not do so--under the Pinochet regime--because of the incompatibility of political ideologies, but rather because of economic policies. Chile was going its own way, opening itself broadly to foreign capital; the bloc was, basically, hostile or suspicious in view of the source of that capital (which nearly cost it the withdrawal of Venezuela, an Andean member which had joined late, although at the last moment the difference between the pact and Caracas was resolved, because it was less drastic than the one involving Santiago).

Politicization

We do not mean by this that the Andean Pact has not often--perhaps too often--run the risk of politicization, but only in recent times, as it did in the case of Nicaragua, which at the time was criticized from the editorial column of this newspaper.

But what the Bolivian Government--which as we indicated is in need of foreign support--is depending on, also, is politicization. A politicization which, to be consistent, must not exclude Chile, for example, but which, even though it might include Chile, would be light years away from having found a genuine ideological common denominator for the so-called "Southern Cone" of the continent.

8735
CSO: 3010

PAPER VIEWS POSSIBILITY OF SOUTHERN CONE PACT

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 29 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Change of Criterion of Policy"]

[Text] Without its yet being a question of a change in the political framework in which the South American countries used to be submerged, some elements of opinion are appearing which permit reference to the possibility of a novel recomposition of relations of this part of the continent with the developed powers. The appearance of that type of axis was foreseen, with certain reservations, by U.S. commentators writing for the press. They mentioned the formation of a power axis in the Southern Cone, which would be opposed to the policy the United States has been applying in its relation, which have not always been equitable, with the developing peoples.

The theoretical and phraseological tools with which that "power axis" was presented gyrated between the superficial and the alarming. They wanted to mix it with the human rights policy. They wanted to intertwine it, in addition, with vague speculations on U.S.-type democracy. They spoke of economic aid and technical assistance to underdeveloped countries, but without taking into account that that "aid" meant compensation for the terrible discrepancies in the terms of exchange. It is natural that formulation of the White House criterion should be influenced by superficialities or apparent reasons, particularly when it is not convenient that the real causes of deterioration in international relations be revealed in all their nakedness.

To understand one another frankly, we will state, once more, that we have supported at all costs the real validity of the political constitution of the state. When one examines its text, one is easily convinced that the fundamental rights of man and the citizen are included in the sections on rights and guarantees. It also contains a list of duties and obligations, so that man not only has rights, but also duties, which is quite proper for a just balance in the development of society. It is thus established that the dean of the national press struggled yesterday, is struggling today, and will continue to do so tomorrow for a true government of freedoms, guarantees and rights, including the right to life, work, education, health,

the adoption of any religious creed whatsoever or the right not to believe in anything, to travel, hold an opinion, speak out freely, etc.

We will lay aside speculations about such rights, which must be maintained and respected without exception, to return to the probable establishment of a power axis in the Southern Cone. If there has been thought of encouraging it, the real causes have been clear and are found in the discriminatory U.S. policy toward sovereign nations, which it wants to treat like dependent minor children, who must ask permission, for example, to seek their own self-determination. The United States--not its people--has taken, through its political leaders, all the steps necessary to lose its influence in Latin America, and in several cases, to lose completely the cooperation of nations which have by this time come under the Castro influence.

The newspaper L'EXPRESS of Paris has touched on this subject. It has said: "The scope of the rapprochement between Brazil and Argentina stands out in special relief under the present circumstances, due to the enormous impact on the continent of the coup d'etat in Bolivia on 17 July. With the installation of a military government in La Paz, a clear line of geopolitical division has been established in Latin America."

That paper's point of view is interesting when it says that "the division of Latin America into two antagonistic, geopolitical areas, if this theory happens to be correct, would create an authentically novel situation in the continent, which up to now had demonstrated a natural hostility to the formation of ideological blocs."

Such a bloc, if it should be formed, has its justification--which the Americans do not see--in its frontal and open opposition to the penetration of Marxist socialism.

If all this does not please the present rulers of the United States, it is not the countries which defend their sovereignty and their right to develop freely that must change their criterion and their policy.

8735
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GRAIN PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO REACH 50 MILLION TONS IN 1980

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 20 Sep 80 pp 4-13

[Article by Tarlis Batista: "Foreign Debt and National Economy"]

[Text] Brazil will this year produce about 50 million tons of cereals. This however is not the famous superharvest which the authorities have been hoping and which they had announced with so much euphoria. Unfortunately, certain unforeseeable factors, especially the tremendous and abrupt rise in agricultural pesticides [preservatives] and basic investments contributed to a decline in the anticipated harvest. But the harvest is considered to be "very good" and should slightly relieve the pressure from the national foreign debt which has been further aggravated by the imports of agricultural products, such as wheat or beans. Right now Brazil is the world's second-ranking cereal producer. There is every indication that the productivity index in this sector might go up substantially. Specialists say, for example, that planting cereal crops in the woodland savanna could be the solution to meeting Brazil's agricultural products requirement. Brazil could easily achieved self-sufficiency in this sector. According to farmers in Parana--especially the small growers--certain government measures, such as a realistic minimum price policy and financial incentives, helped in achieving the excellent harvest this year which is practically equal to the one in 1977. In addition to government measures, the weather was also stable during the past 2 years. Continuing along these same lines, the country's agriculture over the next several years will achieve the so fervently hoped-for superharvest.

"When God and the government help, the harvest is good," says Luis Boschirolli, chairman of the Cascavel Agricultural-Livestock Cooperative in Parana, which has already more than 4,500 partners. This saying was repeated among the farm workers in Palotina, Matelandia, Toledo, and Londrina, in Parana, and among the cowboys of Ijui, Cruz Alta, and Santo Angelo. "John guaranteed it," they said. This is the phase of optimism. And it could not be any different. Brazil will have to produce about 3 million tons of wheat grain in the wheat fields of Parana, Rio Grande do Sul, Mato Grosso, Sao Paulo, and Minas Gerais; this is equivalent to half of the nation's domestic consumption. This will represent a substantial reduction in the country's foreign debt because we would be reducing imports of wheat from Argentina, the United States, Canada, Germany, and other sources.

"Some basic factors contributed to this good harvest but it is not a super harvest, as they kept telling us," noted Reinhold Stephanes, Parana agriculture secretary. "One of the causes was the climate. We have not had any frost in Parana for the past 2 years. In addition to that, purchasing prices were excellent. Upon finding that there was need for giving agriculture priority in the award of loans, the federal government provided the funds necessary for the small farmer who accounts for 80 percent of the total in Parana, so that they would have the money necessary for planting." And Stephanes added that, when he harvested and sold his product, the farmer encountered excellent conditions on the market. All of these factors together helped provide an incentive for planting. Last year, every hectare planted in Parana yielded an output of 1,702 kilograms. The estimate for 1980-1981 is 2,231 kilograms per hectare planted. This will enable the state to share with a total of 1,759,000 tons of wheat grain, in other words, more than half of the nation's total output.

The tables in the Treviso Pizzeria in Cascavel are always crowded. The farmers from the nearby cities come there to the Coopavel to negotiate the sale of their harvest. They make the pizzeria their meeting place. This is therefore a perfectly valid guide as to the situation of the agricultural sector nationwide. Nobody can fail to recognize the importance of Parana, primarily the western part of the state, in the nation's agricultural output. When the pizzeria tables are empty, things go badly. When they are occupied, the situation is good. During the last weeks of August, similar to what happened in March and April, during the soybean harvest, the Treviso Pizzeria was jammed. The situation is no different in the cities of the Rio Grande do Sul, Sao Paulo, Minas, and Mato Grosso. Soybeans, wheat, or corn should top last year's records and should equal the figures of the 1977 harvest when Brazil produced 50 million tons of miscellaneous agricultural products.

"Are we in a position to achieve self-sufficiency in wheat?"

"We are inded," replied Luiz Boschirolli. "Our self-sufficiency in wheat will come when we move on to using parts of the woodland savanna. There the climate is more stable than in the regions of Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, the two major wheat-growing centers."

But wheat was not the only product to respond well to government incentives. Other crops reveal an excellent harvest index. As a matter of fact, Brazilian agricultural always reacts positively to the incentives it gets. We have good statistics this year likewise because, in 1971, the government extensively financed the purchase of machinery, fertilizer, and seed, in addition to instituting rice incentives. It is calculated that the current harvest should be 15.7 percent bigger than last year's harvest, according to the magazine CONJUNTURA ECONOMICA in its August issue. Soybeans showed and increase of 48.83 percent, wheat went up 8.9 percent--a rather reasonable rate which leaves the farmers happy.

Agricultural Output in Tons, 1979-1980

PRODUÇÃO AGRÍCOLA EM TONELADAS 1979/1980			
1 Produtos	1979	1980	10 Variações percentuais
Trigo 2	2.914.367	3.174.867	8,94
Tomate 3	1.499.556	1.601.211	6,78
Algodão 4	1.635.601	1.823.137	11,47
Arroz 5	7.589.282	9.854.039	29,84
Batata 6	2.144.483	1.948.292	9,15
Laranja 7	49.407.713	53.424.072	8,13
Mandioca 8	24.934.982	25.991.795	2,43
Milho 9	16.308.950	20.937.325	28,38

Key: 1--Products; 2--Wheat; 3--Tomatoes; 4--Cotton; 5--Rice; 6--Potatoes; 7--Oranges; 8--Cassava, 9--Corn; 10--Percentage variations.

Due to the impetus received from PROALCOOL [National Alcohol Program], sugar cane has begun to increase and the anticipated output for this year is 142,291,157 tons. This is a 2.12 percent increase over last year. During the next harvest, with the further expansion of PROALCOOL, the increase should be one of the highest since the government is trying to use alcohol in resolving Brazil's energy crisis. The high cost of fertilizer meant that agriculture did not record the indexes of a superharvest as has been hoped. There was an increase of 49 percent for potassium chloride. Simple calcium superphosphate went up 33 percent. Urea, produced by PETROFERTIL of Salvador rose by 28 percent. As for wheat, although things went very well throughout the year, the output increase fell short of expectations since there was a reduction in the planting area, primarily in Rio Grande do Sul, on the order of 27 percent, due to the setbacks 4 years ago. According to Agroanalysis, "in just three harvest, between 1962 and 1979, the average per-hectare yields exceeded 1,000 kilograms. This is a relatively low figure when compared to the productivity obtained in other countries." In Argentina, for example, the average is around 1,770 kilograms per hectare and per year. "But the ecology in Argentina is more favorable than in Brazil," said agronomist Carlos Flores, of Coopavel. Even so, one cannot fail to recognize and praise the attitude of the Brazilian farmer. He eagerly responded to the government and turned out a good harvest this year. Good, but insufficient, because we are still importing 3 million tons of wheat, almost 2 million tons of corn, and 50,000 tons of beans.

5058
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BRIEFS

SUICIDE OF NAZI WAR CRIMINAL--Sao Paulo, 3 Oct (AFP)--Nazi war criminal Gustav Franz Wagner committed suicide this afternoon at his residence in the town of Itabaia, 50 kilometers from Sao Paulo, it was officially reported here tonight. The police report gave no details of Wagner's suicide, saying only that the Nazi war criminal had killed himself. The former SS sergeant, who died at 69, was detained in May 1968 and released in May 1969 after the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court turned down extradition request made by the governments of Austria, the FRG, Israel and Poland. [Excerpt] [PY052305 Paris AFP in Spanish 0532 GMT 4 Oct 80]

CSO: 3010

POLITICAL PRISONERS' CONDITION IN SANTIAGO PRISON DISCUSSED

Santiago HOY in Spanish 10-16 Sep 80 p 19

/Article by Odette Magnet: "Uncertainty in Cell Block 5"/

/Text/ It was nearly 0700 hours when the political prisoners in Cell Block 5 at the Santiago Penitentiary were rudely awakened. In a matter of seconds the police had the inmates waiting in the hallways while they searched the cells.

The operation seemed routine. But on that day, Thursday, 28 August, the guards, under orders from warden Col Alberto Herrera, for the first time requisitioned all handicrafts made by the inmates. The items (bookmarks, ceramic doves, shoes, keyrings, burlap) have been valued at some 50,000 pesos. Up until now the inmates' relatives had sold the goods for a paultry, albeit, steady income of 400 pesos per week.

At present there are 64 political prisoners in the penitentiary. Fifty-seven of them are still involved in legal proceedings and the remaining seven have been "hopelessly sentenced" to 20 to 30 year prison terms. Most of them have been held for 4 or 5 years on charges of violating the Internal Security Law or the Arms Control Law.

Tense Relations--Because of the delays in bringing the cases to court, defense attorneys agree that the inmates morale is deteriorating gradually and they are suffering emotionally. At times feelings run high. The attorneys, however, agree on one thing: The government is in no hurry to settle these cases and the wait is long. At the same time, the attorneys add, treatment of the inmates has deteriorated. The searches, the attorneys say, are more frequent. Two or three times per week the guards carefully search the cells (they open the inmates food packages, rip open mattresses) looking for weapons and "subversive" materials. They remove everything ranging from Neruda's poetry to the blankets, recorders and stoves sent by the inmates' families and several national and international groups. Only long wave radios are permitted. Those prisoners who "misbehave" are punished by being held in solitary confinement for several days.

Alvaro Garcia Perez-Cotapos represents six of the political prisoners. Garcia, who has been working with them for nearly 3 years, has formed a clear impression of the group. He said:

"Generally speaking they are people who are 100 percent political. Almost all feel that they are providing testimony but not in the customary fashion. They are proud of being political prisoners because they do not feel at all like common criminals. Because they receive so little information they are inconsistent in their political analyses and their ideas are very radical."

Despite everything, this group, as compared to the rest of the prisoners, has certain privileges. In 1978 Minister of Justice Monica Madariaga agreed to a request made by the UN Ad Hoc Commission on Human Rights which visited Chile that political prisoners be kept separate from the other inmates, that they be provided with some kind of work and given separate food facilities. Since that time political prisoners take turns (the rotational system) preparing the food and they are permitted 1-hour visits three times a week. Family and friends are carefully searched as they enter and leave the penitentiary.

8599
CSO: 3010

CORVALAN PROTESTS ARREST OF PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST

Caracas TRIBUNA POPULAR in Spanish 12-18 Sep 80 p 10

/Text/ Moscow (TASS)--The arrest in Buenos Aires of Antonio Maidana on 27 August has caused deep consternation among the rank and file of anti-imperialist fighters in Latin America and the entire world, according to a statement released here by PCCh /Chilean Communist Party/ Secretary General Luis Corvalan. It is also dismaying and distressing that the whereabouts and fate of Maidana and his companion Emilio Roa, who was arrested with him, are unknown.

In the name of all Chilean communists we appeal to our comrades in Chile and in exile to add their voices and actions to the powerful movement that is being organized to secure the release and save the life of such a distinguished fighter.

Comrade Maidana, first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party, spent 19 years--one-third of his life--in the filthy dungeons run by Stroessner's tyrannical government. He was brutally mistreated. Throughout his long captivity, he was completely isolated from the world and had no knowledge of what took place outside the prison's walls. We met him again after his release from prison in 1977. His health was affected somewhat by his imprisonment, but his convictions and indomitable revolutionary spirit remained intact.

Antonio Maidana, the statement concludes, is one of the noblest and most enlightened fighters we have ever met. We ask that everything possible be done to release him from prison and to prevent the loss of such a valuable life.

8599
CSO: 3010

CUBAN-USSR MEDICAL, BIOLOGICAL SPACE EXPERIMENTS DESCRIBED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Jose A de la Osa: "Soviet-Cuban Research in Space"]

[Text] Responding to the primary objective of manned flights being made under the auspices of the Intercosmos Program, the execution of scientific experiments under the exceptional conditions space station Salyut 6 is capable of providing, our country's research institutes have worked for months on a number of experiments now being performed by Cuban and Soviet cosmonaughts in the space around earth.

To simulate conditions of nongravity or weightlessness on earth for long periods of time is, of course, impracticable. Permanent weightlessness on the orbital station is its most spectacular characteristic and tends to be the most interesting with respect to the experiments being carried out on board. Moreover, there exists the possibility of working under very high vacuum, low temperature conditions, which is a very useful advantage in some technological experiments, while the presence of a relatively high level of radiation may have an influence in some medical-biological experiments.

Since the end of 1977, the Cuban Academy of Sciences, working through its Intercosmos Committee, has been responsible for the preparation, supervision and coordination of the experiments program for the study of a number of anatomical, physiological and psychological changes under conditions of weightlessness, genetic changes of microorganisms, the performance of various experiments on the growth of organic and inorganic crystals and, taking advantage of the possibility of being able to observe the earth from a height of hundreds of kilometers, studies will be made of our natural sources by means of long-distance detection, using multispectral cameras for this purpose.

Seven agencies of the central government of our country, more than 50 research institutions and production enterprises and some 500 technicians and workers participated directly in the preparation of the experiments.

Cuban scientists, technicians and workers have designed a broad gamut of original experiments and made special devices to be used in space.

The construction of these devices, accomplished in a short time, had to meet requirements of exceptional severity and reliability of operation under conditions of heavy vibration, great acceleration and possible problems of excessive heat because of a lack of convection (current established between two points of a fluid mass when there is a difference in temperature between them) due to a lack of gravity. It also had to be guaranteed that the components would not release toxic gases when heated and the weight of the devices had to be reduced to the minimum in order to facilitate their transportation to the orbital station.

In all cases there was the fraternal help of Soviet specialists, whose great experience in work related to space became essential for the success of our comrades' work.

Cuban-Soviet experiments can be subdivided into four large categories: medical-biological such as Cortex, Support, Blood Circulation, Anthropometry, Vision, Hatuey, Multiplier, Balance, Immunity, and Stress; the physicotechnical, among which are Sugar, Zone, and Caribbean; the Psychometric such as Perception, Coordination, Questionnaire, and Rest, and experiments on exploration of the earth such as Tropic-III, Biosphere-C and Spectrum.

Basing ourselves on reports published by the Press Office of the Joint Soviet-Cuban Space Flight, we offer in summary a general view of the main experiments.

Medical-Biological Experiments

As we have seen, medical-biological experiments are quite numerous. Among them is Cortex, with which it is intended to accomplish an electrophysiological investigation of the functional state of the human brain during the flight. Its objective is to determine the changes in cerebral electrical activity of the cosmonaut during the performance of his mission so as to be able to judge the degree to which his behavioral capabilities are affected during the flight and his recovery after returning to earth. For this purpose, the Cubans and Soviets working together developed the Cortex device consisting of a helmet with electrodes and earphones, a light and sound stimulator, amplifiers of cerebral electrical activity and a tape recorder.

Support: By means of devices called "supinators" (supports) installed in a sort of sandal designed for use under conditions of no gravity and which the cosmonauts should use daily for about 4 hours, this experiment is aimed at faster recovery and readaptation to normal gravity and bipedal activities by the cosmonaut when he returns to earth.

Blood Circulation: Electrocardiac readings will be made before, during and after the flight, which will allow learning the cardiac bioelectric manifestations of the processes of adaptation of the cosmonauts. Measurements of the circulatory system of the crew will be made also so as to evaluate some characteristics of their behavior.

Anthropometry: This will analyze the process of physical behavior of the cosmonauts in their flight mission and the possible changes in muscular surfaces and skeletal structure. A special instrument has been designed and built by Cuban specialists for evaluations of adipose tissue and the stimulation of body fat. It is called "Special Calibrometer Cosmos 726."

Vision: This joint experiment consists of investigation of the functional state of the cosmonauts visual analyzer during the flight and it includes a clinical ophthalmological examination before and after the flight by means of the appliclation of a battery of tests used by the Soviets on all their cosmonauts, using equipment existing in the USSR and following the methods developed by Soviet specialists. Cuban specialists have added new parameters to these tests.

Hatuey: This refers to joint Cuban-Soviet research on cell division. The cell is the basic and functional unit of almost all living beings. For an organism to grow or multiply, fulfilling the necessary prerequisites which define it as a living being, it is necessary that its cells divide, creating a larger number of them. With space stations, there appears for the first time the possibility of checking the effects of gravity on each of these vital phenomenons.

Multiplier: This investigates the influence of weightlessness on the rate of growth of ferments.

Balance: For the first time, this joint Soviet-Cuban flight provides a situation in which a man born in the tropics takes part. It is expected that it could show certain peculiarities in metabolic behavior with respect to water and minerals. This experiment intends to show changes in the water-mineral balance of the Cuban cosmonaut, allowing comparisons to be made with that of the Soviet. Medical examinations of both cosmonauts will be made before and after the flight with respect to water intake, urine output and body weight. From blood drawn and urine emitted during those two periods, an analysis will be made, using the most accurate and reliable methods now in existence, of sodium, potassium, calcium, manganese, chlorides and creatine levels and that of other substances so as to learn the changes undergone in metabolism with respect to these substances during the space flight.

Immunity: Changes which may take place in some proteins and minerals directly related with the natural defenses of the body under the influence of space flight factors will be investigated. Concentration in the blood of immunoglobulins, antibodies and other proteins and minerals, which take part in defense reactions, will be studied before and after the flight and changes which may take place because of the effects of weightlessness and other changes which may take place because of the influence of space flight will be studied.

Stress: Despite the excellent physical and psychological preparation of the cosmonauts and the careful training to which they are subjected, it is possible that there may be individual variations in responding to "stress" (state of tension) due to genetic, constitutional, psychological and even climatological (country of origin of the cosmonaut) characteristics. This experiment, which is the continuation of others carried out in other joint flights, attempts to determine the changes produced in hormonal characteristics and the metabolism of carbohydrates and lipids of the Cuban cosmonaut during the periods before and after the space flight.

Physicotechnical Experiments

The experiment Azucar is of particular interests to the Cubans because it is related to our main industry. This experiment consists of the study of the growth of a single saccharose crystal (a grain of sugar formed of a single crystal) under conditions of weightlessness by means of photographic techniques. The results obtained will be useful in the fields of biomedicine and optics. The "crystallizer" equipment used (built in Cuba) consists of a chamber within which are four crystals immersed in different solutions. For 3 days these crystals will grow and at certain periods the cosmonaut will take photographs of their growth using a Praktica EE-2 camera for this purpose, a camera made in East Germany and which is on board Salyut-6.

Zone: It simultaneously studies the dissolution and crystalization of saccharose using a very new technique used for the first time in space. A drop (zone) of the solution placed in the center of the crystal spreads through it because of the action of a variable temperature.

Caribbean: Two objectives are basically pursued by this experiment: the study of the mechanisms of nucleation and growth of crystals of different insulating materials, semiconductors and metals and the technological possibility of obtaining single crystals with a greater degree of perfection and the investigation of the possibility that in some cases the processes are more cost effective than similar processes under earth conditions.

Psychometric Experiments

Functional changes which may take place during space flight from the visual, tactile and muscular sensitiveness point of view will be recorded by experiment Perception, with the aid of several instruments built in Cuba based on commercial models adapted to function under conditions of weightlessness.

Coordination: This studies the effects of weightlessness on the voluntary motor activity of the cosmonaut and to do so the psychomotor abilities of the cosmonaut will be measured on earth and during his stay in the space vehicle, the results obtained being compared at the end of the flight. A device called a "Coordinograph," designed and built in Cuba, will be used for this purpose.

By means of the manual coordinated action of two handles, the cosmonaut must move the point of a crayon which will draw a line between the double outline of a complicated geometric figure without making an error, that is, without deviating from the established path. All this must be accomplished in the shortest possible time.

Questionnaire: How does the cosmonaut assimilate these new living conditions? Up to what point may they have a positive or negative effect on his basic activity? These extremely important questions for evaluating the psychological functional state are difficult to answer because they concern the subjective sphere of man. Experiment Questionnaire, questions to be asked the cosmonaut at different points during the flight, will determine the effects of the various phases during his space voyage on the self evaluation of the cosmonaut about his psychic state, internal (personal experiences and desires) as well as external, and will show his behavior, the purpose being the possible improvement of on-board living conditions.

Rest: In the practice of flights with international crews, it is already traditional that the visiting cosmonauts take with them to the "Salyut-6" space station video cassettes with musical programs prepared jointly by psychologists and TV producers of the countries participating in the joint flight. Those programs are a surprise for the station crew, on one hand, and on the other, they serve as material for the accomplishment of experiment Rest, which will be evaluated by means of experiment Questionnaire.

Exploration of the Earth

Tropic III: A multispectral survey of selected zones of national territory and the insular shelf will be done with the use of a Zeiss MKF-6 camera made in the GDR and installed on board the space station. The purpose is to obtain information on the natural resources of the

country, atmospheric pollution and various subjects of interest to the national economy. Together with this survey, others will be made from aircraft and by direct measurements of the earth in selected areas.

Biosphere-C: This consists of making a study of a number of natural objects from the "Salyut-6" station by means of direct and instrument observations to be performed by the Cuban cosmonaut. Various tasks of scientific research are included in the experiment. When flying over areas of interest, the cosmonaut must fight fiercely against the cosmic speed of the vehicle so that he may execute the greatest number of the tasks scheduled. In this task the initiative and speed with which he can spot the objects to which he will devote his attention play an important role.

Spectrum: The processing of material obtained from this experiment, which bears the name of the spectrometer developed by Bulgarian and Soviet scientists, is aimed at resolving scientific tasks such as the preparation of methods for determining the physicochemical and biological characteristics of some natural and agricultural objects and masses of water of the ocean on the basis of spectral information, the study of the dynamics of physicochemical and biological properties of some natural and agricultural objects and masses of water of the ocean, among others.

8908
CSO: 3010

COSMONAUT BRAIN WAVE ACTIVITY EXPERIMENT REPORTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 22 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Fernando Davalos: "Cortex, a Cuban Biomedical Advance in Space"]

[Text] Conditions of orbital flight determine physiological and psychophysiological responses of adaptation by the human body. Weightlessness and isolation reduce the sensory information needed for the reaction of man to alerting stimuli. Moreover, there is a redistribution of the volume of blood which affects the brain and even each brain half, asymetrically. "What is the spontaneous function of the brain under these conditions and how does it react to sensory stimulation?

Experiment Cortex will accomplish the electrophysiological exploration of the human brain before, during and after the joint Soviet-Cuban flight and will contribute to giving a reply to these questions. The term "Cortex" is a Latin word which means "external layer" and it serves as a short description for this experiment which fixes its attention precisely on the cerebral layer, the so-called "grey matter."

Secrets Which Have Ceased to be Secrets

Very few people were up to date on what was going to be done when the worker submerged the strange object of plaster in the bucket of natural liquid latex in the Rene Bedia Morales Establishment 101 of the National Enterprise of Footwear Accessories. Now it can be said with pride: The first step was being taken in the fabrication of rubber helmets in which are placed the electrodes which record the brain activity of Romanenko and Tamayo pursuant to the program of Experiment Cortex!

With all certainty, the master leather workers of Havana did not know the destination of the very fine and strange cases of natural hides which were made a few months ago either. Their objective can now be made public: protect the personal devices--the latex helmets and other accessories--of Cortex!

It was not known with certainty why our jewelers of the Dos de Enero shop of the Lamps and Custom Jewelry Enterprise of Havana were ordered to make the very small and exceptional objects of the purest silver brought from the reserves of the Cuban State. Now there is no longer any reason for keeping it secret that those dimunitive devices were the electrodes for the Soviet-Cuban biomedical experiment!

For long months, since Intercosmos gave its approval to Cortex, silently and arduously, the careful work of scientists, technicians, workers and artisans of the various entities of the country has been going on. Now there is a Cuban cosmonaut in an earth orbit! Everything has ceased to be a secret.

How Can the Brain Microvoltage of the Cosmonauts Be Measured?

The human brain produces electricity as it functions but this power is of very low voltage (on the order of millionths of a volt) and is generated by an organ which is very well protected by its cranial container beneath membranes, bones, skin and hair. This microvoltage is the index which allows the evaluation of the neuropsychic functional state of the cosmonaut during orbital flight.

The Cortex experiment proposes to capture this spontaneous brain electrical activity in the absence of any stimuli, which is called an encephalogram (EE), and the electrical responses of the brain to brief stimuli, called "evoked potential" (PE).

In both hemispheres of the brain there will be successive recordings of a basic EEG with the cosmonauts at rest; an EEG during the execution of simple arithmetical calculations (mental counting); a basal visual PE with respect to light flashes, a visual PE while lighted stimuli are counted, the basal audio PE and the audio PE while counting sound stimuli (snaps).

These recordings are of common usage in neurological sciences but in previous manned space flights by Soviets or North Americans, only on occasions were electroencephalograms obtained, scientific interest being concentrated on the level of alertness and sleep. The Cortex biomedical experiment, which for the first time will determine the evoked potential in space flights, initiates a direction in scientific-technical work aimed at obtaining better and more complex indexes of the capacities for activity of the cosmonauts.

Undoubtedly this will be useful in determining the effects in this respect of environmental factors and the task assigned and in evaluating the effectiveness of training and prophylactic measures applied.

Soviet-Cuban Space Collaboration in Cortex

Cortex, the study of the functional state of the central nervous system of man during space flight, which is its official name, is a joint Soviet-Cuban experiment proposed and scientifically directed by the Cubans: The Department of Scientific-Medical-Military Research, which belongs to the medical services of our Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and to the Institute for Basic Technical Research (ININTEF) of the Academy of Sciences.

The Soviet agencies participating in Cortex are the Institute of Medical-Biological Problems of the Ministry of Public Health and the Institute for Biophysical Equipment (BIOFIZPRIBORG) of Leningrad.

The general management of the experiment is the responsibility of Doctor of Sciences Candidate Emilio Guma Diaz of the Department of Scientific-Medical-Military Research, with the help of a group of efficient Cuban and Soviet specialists and technicians who developed the research program and built the Cortex equipment installed in the "Salyut."

The Soviets (of BIOFIZPRIBORG) provided the system of amplifiers for the brain microvoltage, which includes the monitoring panel for the entire instrument system of the experiment and also the adapter tube for the light and sound stimulator (by means of which the cosmonauts will receive the light and sound stimuli).

The stimulator itself was created by a small taskforce in the ININTEF led by technician Fausto Rodriguez Sanchez, chief of its Electronic Circuit Laboratory and consisting of engineer Carlos Jimenez Padron and technician Mario Grijalba.

This compact device, in which was included the power supply for the magnetic recorder, produces the light flashes in a xenon gas lamp and the snaps in a transistorized circuit.

Cuban technicians also prepared the inclusion of the four-track magnetic recorder which will store the information obtained for its analysis by electronic computers once the cosmonauts have returned to earth.

Problems and More Problems, But All Resolved!

The development of equipment which would make the Cortex Program possible was not an easily resolved affair. The technological base of the biomedical experiment had to be reliable and sufficient, of possible and easy operation by the cosmonauts and, of course, it had to be as small as possible and highly resistant to the conditions of orbital flight.

To build the latex helmets, the characteristics of the cosmonaut who would use them were taken into account. Specialists from the Manuel Fajardo Superior Physical Education School made a plaster cast directly from the head of Cosmonaut Tamayo, over which his latex helmet for the insertion of electrodes was formed.

The use of an adjustable helmet guarantees the placement of the electrodes in the proper parts of the head in keeping with reference lines: from the middle of the forehead to the middle of the base of the skull and from ear to ear.

The manufacture of the latex helmets--it was necessary to make the sets for Romanenko and Tamayo and the backup space crew--included the drilling of holes for ventilation, the placement of reference marks for adjustment to the head, chin straps for fastening them on by means of textile closures [presumably Velcro], all this accomplished by technicians of the Department of Scientific-Medical-Military Research with high efficiency and creativity, on the basis of a basic idea.

The same magnificently finished case which contains the latex helmet, was a technical design perfected by Cuban leather workers. The latex helmets, electrodes, plastic syringes containing the conductive paste which insures good contact with hairy skin, the headphones, cables and other accessories are contained and very well fastened in this case, which in turn has textile closures (called "magic closure") which prevents it from "floating" because of weightlessness.

Any of these accessories must be prepared for space conditions and it supposes a serious scientific-technical effort.

The plastic syringe, for example, which contains the five cubic centimeters of conductive paste, is very well fastened in the case. But its plunger is in turn fastened to the piston by a small plastic cable and the safety which prevents the plunger from being accidentally pushed to squeeze out the paste is also fastened to the piston by a small cable. The orifice for the paste at the end of the piston has a cap and it is also tied to the body of the syringe. This prevents any of these elements from separating and "floating" around in the interior of the space vehicle during weightlessness.

Each detail of the elements which make up the Cortex technological system has been the result of fraternal development and Soviet-Cuban collaboration, of the efforts of scientists, technicians and workers of the two countries. Each accessory was tested on land to establish its suitability for space flight and all of them obtained--to the legitimate pride of the Cuban and Soviet people--technical approval.

The flight of the Cuban cosmonaut Tamayo and his space comrade Romanenko, gives credit to the very serious scientific work of Cuban biomedicine.

A Meeting With Cuban Master Jewelers Who Made the Electrodes For the Realization of Experiment Cortex

Domingo Caballero Arteaga and Raul Lopez Delgado are the two Cuban master jewelers who were mainly responsible for the fabrication of the silver electrodes used in the Cortex biomedical experiment. The two craftsmen work in the Dos de Energo shop of the Custom Jewelry and Lamp Enterprise of the Ministry of Light Industry at San Miguel and Amistad Streets in Havana.

The former has more than 40 years as a jeweler and the other, a little younger, has 31. The two have an enormous amount of experience in their trade.

Domingo and Raul--without knowing what it was about but feeling that it was something important for the revolution--began to work on the detailed plans of the electrodes with its specifications, measurements and so forth. They introduced some modifications so that they could be made faster. They made them on an assembly line basis and even made special tools so that the number required could be provided in the time stipulated.

They made a template, they made "rows" of special jewelry and other small accessories and they placed themselves at the head of a determined team of experienced jewelers of Havana, who worked many extra hours voluntarily, and a special shift on Saturday and Sunday. "We did not know what they were for, but I, in anything that is of benefit for my country, am always ready. And now that I know what I was working for, I feel very satisfied and happy."

This was said by Domingo when he learned where the tiny electrodes of the purest silver he helped make have gone.

"It took me by surprise. I thought that it was a piece for our pilots. I never would have imagined that it was for space work. I believe that if we had known that we may have even become nervous. Now I feel proud of having helped in that work," says master jeweler Raul Lopez when he was informed of the destination of his valuable effort.

The Leatherworkers Who Made the Cases For Experiment Cortex

"Just think, I feel very happy that our country has cosmonauts and, obviously happier yet because I helped a little bit in it. I believe this is a step forward only made possible thanks to the revolution and the help of the Soviet Union," says a Cuban leatherworker who has been 50 years at his craft, Rigoberto Primo Herrera, worker of the Specialty Shop of the Havana Leatherworking Enterprise of the Ministry of Light Industry located at Chaple and Palma Streets, Palatino.

"I suffered the contempt of management in the past and look at me now, working so that the cosmonauts can fly! I feel very highly regarded," says this veteran worker joyfully.

Pablo Homero Vega, smiling and happy, also took part in the work of making the cases for Cortex. "It fell on me to make the molds and the cases. They told me: 'It has to be light and the instruments have to be well fastened inside. It must be easy to open and close and easily handled. I made a sample for them and it was all right. Then the rest were made. I feel very proud and happy at having helped in that. It is a great thing that a Cuban goes into space," declares this skilled and veteran leatherworker.

Who Prepared the Latex For the Helmet With Electrodes of the Cortex Experiment?

Jose Gilberto Leal Ramos is a mixer of compounds in the Rene Bedia Morales establishment on Rancho Boyeros in Havana.

He usually works in the production of footwear accessories but on this occasion he was made responsible for mixing a tank of natural latex with other substances into which four large plaster forms were immersed.

The four "forms" were the molds which reproduce the anatomical configuration of the heads of the cosmonauts making the joint Soviet-Cuban flight (including the backup crew).

But this information was not known by Jose Gilberto. With discipline he prepared the operation carefully and carried it out successfully. From his work there emerged the latex helmets into which are fixed the electrodes which record the brain functions of the cosmonauts.

Now, however, Jose Gilberto knows everything and he feels satisfied. "I knew it was for something important. Officers of the Revolutionary

Armed Forces came and it was necessary to work quickly and carefully. I did not ask what it was for. I was asked to perform a task for the revolution and I complied as always. At no time did I suspect that it was for a space flight. It has been a tremendous surprise to me and I feel happy. This is something very important for our society and humanity."

8908
CSO: 3010

FIRST-YEAR RESULTS OF SIXTH NONALIGNED SUMMIT NOTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 3 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Today it has been 1 year since the opening in Havana of the Sixth Conference of Chiefs of State or Government of the Nonaligned Countries. On 3 September 1979, representatives of the countries making up that powerful movement met in our capital to hold a conference that, for more than one reason, will occupy a permanent niche in history. Never before had so many chiefs of state or heads of government gathered at the same place; on no other occasion had so many leaders from such a variety of countries met to discuss the most pressing issues confronting mankind. For almost a week, Havana lodged the most statesmen who had ever come together to discuss the modern world's chief problems thoroughly, candidly and in a responsible fashion.

The fact that they were able to do it, defying the pressure, intrigues and insidious machinations mounted by the imperialists and their henchmen, was in itself a major victory. For all our peoples' enemies shamelessly conspired against the Sixth Summit, against its taking place, against its being carried to a successful completion.

However, they failed resoundingly. On a day like today, Fidel Castro formally opened the conference with a speech that since then has remained a basic document of the movement, a blueprint and guide for future action. On that occasion, Fidel analyzed, with universally acknowledged profundity and clarity, the basic issues of international life, the problems of war and peace, of the difficult, resolute struggle undertaken by the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean to overcome underdevelopment, to defeat colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism and racism in all their forms and manifestations, to create a new economic order and a system of international cooperation that are genuine, eliminating injustice, inequality and oppression.

One year after the opening of that decisive meeting, the Movement of Nonaligned Countries is exerting increasing influence in world affairs, and it continues to be a powerful tool for the peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, against Zionism,

against exploitation and aggression, for peace, detente, disarmament, economic development and international cooperation.

During the past year, the movement has had to deal with the machinations of its enemies, who have tried unsuccessfully to turn it from its natural course and alienate it from its roots, which are nothing other than the age-old struggle of our peoples against colonial, imperialist domination.

Those efforts have also failed, as will all those intended to impede the inevitable course of history. Today, as yesterday, the nonaligned countries are renewing their adherence to the anti-imperialist, progressive principles from which they sprang. Today they are reaffirming their will to strengthen their unity and solidarity to fight for a better world. Today they are continuing to advance, guided by the words uttered by Fidel, speaking as chairman of the movement, on 3 September 1979: "Let us unite to demand our right to development, our right to life, our right to the future."

9085
CSO: 3010

FAR 20th ANNIVERSARY MEDAL AWARDED TO INTERNATIONALIST WORKERS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Dispatch by Fernando Davalos]

[Text] Yesterday nearly 400 merchant marine and port workers, crew members and technicians who contributed to the successful fulfillment of the internationalist missions of our Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] received the medal commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the FAR. The solemn ceremony took place at the Cacahual, beside the glorious remains of Lt Gen Antonio Maceo and his adjutant, Capt Panchito Gomez Toro.

"Like the rest of the country, our ports and our merchant fleet became the secure rear guard for the internationalist Cuban fighters, and their workers rivaled, in courage and determination, the men who, on the various battle fronts and in close cooperation with the peoples under attack, inflicted the most crushing defeat on the enemy," said Jorge Risquet, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party Central Committee, speaking at the ceremony.

He praised the self-denial, the efficiency, courage and strict discipline of our seamen, who contributed to the execution of the military operations in support of our brother peoples in Angola and Ethiopia, who had been viciously attacked.

Revolutionary Commander Guillermo Garcia, member of the Politburo and minister of transportation, and Div Gen Senen Casas, member of the Central Committee and first vice minister/chief of the general staff, were also present at the ceremony.

The sounding of "Assembly," the presentation of the colors, and a drumroll were followed by placement of a floral wreath against the mausoleum and then the playing of "Taps" on the bugle, all in honor of the heroes on behalf of the seamen and port workers decorated yesterday.

This was followed by the playing of the national anthem, and then Rear Adm Emigdio Baez Vigo read the Council of State's resolution granting the

medal commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the FAR to these valiant workers. After that, the medals were presented by Guillermo Garcia, Jorge Risquet, Div Gen Senen Casas, Div Gen Sixto Batista, chief of the Central Political Directorate of the FAR, and Brig Gen Ulises Rosales, chief of the Western Army, all of them members of the party Central Committee.

Then, speaking on behalf of the internationalist seamen, Jorge Iturriaga reiterated their oath to continue carrying out honorable internationalist missions, to face all the maritime and port tasks our economy may require, to continue being loyal followers of our people's traditions of struggle, and to heighten their combat preparedness. Jorge Risquet spoke after that.

Also present at the ceremony were Brig Gen Calixto Garcia, member of the party Central Committee and chief of its Military Department, Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyazov, chief of the Soviet military experts working in Cuba, Evaristo Baranda, secretary general of the National Union of Merchant Marine, Port and Fishery Workers, MITRANS [Ministry of Transportation] officials, FAR officers and other guests, including relatives of those honored with medals.

9085
CSO: 3010

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS COMPLETE PROJECTS IN GUINEA EARLY

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 22 Aug 80 pp 64-66

[Article by Gloria Marsan: "Cuban Builders in the People's Republic of Guinea Steal Time From the Calendar"]

[Text] Collaboration Begins

In the construction sector, Cuba began its cooperation with the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea in 1971, following a visit paid by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to that country. Among the government agreements was one calling for the dispatch of a Cuban mission to carry out preliminary studies with a view to the establishment of a poultry industry for this brotherly people.

When the study phase was ended, agreement was reached on the building of a poultry-breeding combine, which would be located in the environs of the city of Conakry, the capital, incorporating the whole range in this important production sector. The project was to be the Ratoma Farm, which from the construction point of view began Cuban-Guinean collaboration in the architectural field.

The Ratoma poultry-breeding establishment was conceived as a base for future development. It is a farm with a double purpose, to produce eggs and meat. It has an incubator which can hatch 35,000 eggs every normal 21-day cycle. To obtain a pure breed, plans call for sending eggs from Cuba to guarantee maximal productivity in eggs and meat.

As a part of the complex, a feed mill and mixer was built, with a production capacity more than satisfying the feed needs at the farm, on the basis of domestic raw materials--fish, corn and other grains.

The Kaporo Poultry Farm

In 1978, as called for in the agreement, the second phase of Guinean poultry development was begun with the construction, in the Kaporo zone, of a high-production farm, with 11 double-purpose sheds accommodating 16,500 young

chickens, 10,300 in the developing stage and 11,000 laying hens. In addition, a school with a capacity for 120 students, 80 of them boarders, was built to train technical cadres and skilled workers in this specialty.

The brigade in charge of construction in this new phase is made up of 27 workers, including carpenters, masons, welders, joiners, etc, in addition to administrative and service personnel, a chief technician, a topographer, and the brigade chief. To this group were added 35 Guineans from the militia force, who served as assistants while they were learning the various skills.

This brigade was congratulated on its excellent work and the overfulfillment, under extremely difficult conditions, of the plan for the delivery of this project, scheduled to take 22 months but completed in only 17. With their mission completed, the members of the brigade enjoyed a well-earned holiday on their return to Cuba. BOHEMIA interviewed some of the members to obtain a direct report on the work done.

Successful Internationalist Work

"Prior to the Kaporo experience," Comrade Hiram Aguila, chief of the Cuban farm brigade in Guinea, told us, "Cuban builders departing on internationalist missions made a commitment for a year. But the schedule for the Kaporo poultry farm was 22 months. This meant that the workers would return to Cuba at the end of 12 months, and a new brigade would be sent out to finish the project.

"After analyzing the situation with the UNECA [Union of Caribbean Construction Enterprises], the body which directs construction abroad, we were told of the new circumstance, when the brigade was already prepared to depart. We all stepped forth to pledge ourselves to complete the farm without taking a vacation, and to adjust the schedule so as to complete it in 18 months.

"On 24 January 1978, the work on the farm began, and we encountered serious problems in the supply of materials. In the month of April, the Cuban fleet succeeded in establishing a proper sequence for the transportation of materials, and the work stabilized. The personnel was divided into two voluntary work brigades, and at the end of the labor day, the designated group worked until 7 pm, including Sundays. And, as is natural, on the days when casting was being done, we all stayed until it was completed.

"It should be recognized," Hiram went on, "that it was not only all the Cubans in the brigade who collaborated on this project, but also others who were for one reason or another passing through there. For example, the crews of various ships did voluntary labor. Among these I recall the comrades from the Robalo and the Oceano Pacifico.

"It is important to note the decisive contribution made by the mass voluntary mobilizations of the Guinean people, carried out with great enthusiasm by the political and mass organizations, among them the Local Revolutionary Authorities (PRL).

"On a number of Sundays various diplomats from African countries came to work on the project, as well as Vietnamese and members of the Free German Youth Brigade from the GDR. Also the workers in the brigade currently building the Kissidougou highway made an outstanding contribution to the building of the poultry combine.

"And so it was with the cooperation of all that the great triumph was achieved. And on 14 June, in a ceremony to celebrate the birthday of Maceo and Che Guevara, this project vital to the future development of poultry breeding in Guinea was completed, after only 17 months," Hiram Aguilar concluded.

Three Times National Hero of Labor

Officially, Lazaro Sandoval is a clerk in a warehouse of the Hardware Items Supply Enterprise. But Lazaro is not a man to remain inactive long. He understands the usefulness of and need for his work, but he feels better when, in addition to this responsibility, he engages in greater physical activity.

For this reason Lazaro now has the Combatant for the Harvest certificate. He has participated in 13 sugarcane harvests and has been awarded the Jesus Menendez Order 3 times. In addition he was named a National Harvest Hero for cutting 175,000 arrobas of sugarcane in 1 contest. And also with machete in hand, he has 3 times won the title National Labor Hero, by cutting 200,000 arrobas.

"I believe that this is the greatest honor an ordinary man who behaves heroically can win. But the most moving thing for me was when I read a resolution published in the GACETA OFICIAL explaining that all the comrades who maintained a consistent attitude toward the building of a socialist society had been awarded the 20th Anniversary of the Attack on the Moncada Barracks Medal, and on the list of those receiving it was my name. Really I never thought I could merit such a high honor.

"One of my first jobs when I was young was in construction. And so, when an appeal for workers to go to the priority industrial projects was made in 1970, I returned to my old profession again. I was working on the construction of a container base at the Havana docks when an appeal was issued for volunteers for construction in Angola. I worked on the building of eight bridges there, and I was also named a vanguard worker.

"Back in Cuba, I returned to my job as clerk in a warehouse. But when the appeal for construction in Guinea came, I went back to my job as builder

again. We arrived in the second group, on 11 February last year, and then we began to work. Although I am a painter, one does everything in construction, and what I do I do well, because I put in the vital ingredient in my work, which is love, and even if you have never done something, if you do it with love it must come out right.

"I found very great satisfaction in the building of the Ratoma farm. It was when we were all together in the Cuban embassy residence that I learned I had been chosen a vanguard worker of the brigade for 1979. I am not very sure why, but that announcement was extraordinarily moving for me. I who always lose my voice when I must speak in public was inspired and spoke very well. Then a comrade said he was sure I had been practicing. This was not really true, but these words came from my heart, and I have never since been able to produce words as beautiful as those were."

A Socialist Triumph

Without a doubt this is a triumph of socialist labor. Only socialist, internationalist morality could unite the will of all the workers. For it is a question not only of extraordinary effort on the part of those who promised to carry out the construction of the poultry complex, but also the collaboration of those who, without a specific commitment to that project, felt responsibility and internationalist solidarity for a revolutionary project.

Now the brigade is back in Cuba. The members were congratulated by Comrade Levi Farah Balmaseda, the minister for construction abroad, and they confirmed again their determination to go where the revolution sends them. Without a doubt this is a new example and triumph of socialism.

Merited Recognition

Col Ricardo Gutierrez
Chief, Construction Contingent
Guinea Poultry Brigade
Embassy of Cuba, Conakry, Guinea

Comrade:

It is with deep satisfaction that we read your report announcing the completion of the poultry farm which our government has donated to this brotherly people. It is a source of pride to all of us to have an internationalist brigade such as yours, which was able, under difficult conditions, to overfulfill the plan for delivery of this project in advance, and on such a notable date as that of the birth of Maceo and Che Guevara. We want to congratulate you on the work done and our certainty that we can rely on you for any other work which the fatherland may require. I wish you success personally and on behalf of the construction sector.

Levi Farah Balmaseda, Minister for Construction Abroad

The 27 Brigade Members

Hiram Aguila, Juan de Dios, Juan de Mata, Eduardo Pileta, Barbara Mustelier, Alvaro Perez, Rigoberto Jova, Aldo Gonzalez, Nelson Ramirez, Jesus Acosta, Ruperto Vidal, Fernando Gonzalez, Ernesto Ledesma, Emilio Fournier, Alexis Hernandez, Jose Jimenez, Lazaro Sandoval, Domingo Ortega, Manuel Silva, Guillermo Martinez, Aidel Diaz, Jacinto Vega, Gonzalo Gonzalez, Claudio Cobas, Angel Perez, Santos Correas, Julio Letran.

5157
CSO: 3010

FAR EMULATION LAUNCHED AT GUANTANAMO GUARD SITE

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 2 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Agustin Perez Hechavarria: "Frontier Brigade Proclaimed Initial Unit in FAR Socialist Emulation"]

[Text] Guantanamo--The ceremony proclaiming the frontier brigade as the unit launching the socialist emulation in the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] in the 1980-81 training year began with a review of the troops.

Maj Gen Sixto Batista Santana, head of the political office of the FAR, and Alfonso Hodge, first secretary of the party for the province, both members of the Central Committee; Maj Gen Julio Casas Regueiro, commander of the Eastern Army and substitute member of the Central Committee; other FAR officers; and officials of the MININT [Ministry of the Interior] and the provincial party bureau; and representatives of the political and mass organizations were present at the solemn ceremony.

The pledge-emulation challenge to the other units of the Revolutionary Armed Forces was read by Col Orgelino Perez. The document calls for development of effective ideological work, increasing the combat readiness of the troops and implementing more profound psychological training, fulfillment of technical maintenance and repair plans and other aspects basic to the fulfillment of the missions assigned this historic unit.

The document further stressed the role played by the members of the frontier brigade in the anti-imperialist front lines of Cuba, just a few meters from the territory usurped by the naval base the United States government maintains in this province against the will of the people.

On behalf of the provincial party bureau, Arsenio Dopazo spoke, stressing the meaningful honor represented by the designation of the frontier brigade as the unit to launch the socialist emulation of the FAR in the year of the Second Party Congress, because of the self-sacrificing work of its members, and he appealed to the workers in the province to be exemplary in production as the soldiers of the brigade are in their work.

The concluding address was delivered by Brig Gen Jesus Bermudez, who stressed the extraordinary symbolism of the proclamation today of the frontier brigade as the launching unit of the socialist emulation of the FAR on the very spot where for almost 20 years its soldiers have heroically and calmly faced up to numerous provocations and acts of aggression.

He added that the fact that this unit was chosen among the many which would have liked to be is a result of the profound evaluation of the results achieved in the various sectors of its activities, which are firmly supported by a rich and solid combat tradition.

He stressed the fact that the movement of units initiating socialist emulation which developed some years ago within the FAR represents an effective tool for political-ideological work, contributes to the successful execution of the missions assigned and is a factor reflected in the constant increase in the combat and mobilization readiness of the troops and the increase in the defense potential of the fatherland.

In conclusion, he recalled the words spoken by Gen Raul Castro Ruz on his visit to this brigade on 1 February 1965: "If the Cuban socialist revolution is the vanguard in America, this military unit occupies the vanguard trench of socialism on this continent. This unit should be the most exemplary of all."

5157
CSO: 3010

MILITARY UNIT 2746 MEMBERS RECEIVE PARTY CARDS

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 24 Aug 80 p 55

[Article by J. C. G.: "Recognition of the Communists"]

[Text] Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, substituting for the minister of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], commander of the Revolutionary Navy (MGR), and a member of the Central Committee, presided at the solemn ceremony at which new Communist Party of Cuba cards were presented to the militants in Military Unit 2746.

The political gathering, held in the theater of that unit, was characterized by its patriotic-revolutionary content, and was an eloquent demonstration of the attitude of the MGR combatants toward each of the tasks the state assigns them.

After the playing of our national anthem, Guard Commander Raul Gonzalez Rigal read an order expressing the congratulations of Vice Admiral Santamaria to all the members of the unit for the effort and dedication they have shown in the fulfillment of the missions assigned.

Then a large group of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, seamen and civilian workers were presented with the cards accrediting them as party militants, while the invader's march provided a suitable background for the solemn ceremony.

After the presentation, a document drafted by the central political office of the FAR was read. It stated that the change in the cards and the use of the other party documents are of a basically political-organizational nature and will contribute to strengthening the internal life of the party.

This process has without a doubt served to encourage the individual analysis of shortcomings and difficulties, approached through healthy and constructive discussion, which has made possible closer links between the political bodies and the membership.

"Among the members receiving the new cards," the document said, "the most representative of the members of our military forces are to be found--soldiers in the rebel army and the clandestine forces, from the Bay of Pigs, the campaign against bandits, internationalist soldiers and others who have distinguished themselves by their vanguard position during the missions assigned to them, many of them also being founders of our party."

In the concluding address, the substitute for the minister of the FAR and commander of the MGR spoke of the significance to the communists in this unit of receiving their new cards, accrediting them as militants in the vanguard of our people, a status they have made evident with full intensity in the fulfillment of the missions assigned by the party, the commander in chief, and the minister of the FAR.

On behalf of all the combatants in the Revolutionary Navy, he congratulated them on the successful execution of their duty, and urged them to continue their training in order to face up with determination to their missions as a part of this people, which, the commander in chief said, "deserves victory."

5157
CSO: 3010

BASIC INDUSTRY MINISTRY SIX-MONTH REPORT

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 4 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Joaquin Oramas]

[Text] The Ministry of Basic Industry met its production plan with a performance rate of 97 percent. The value of all production was 581.7 million pesos and compared with the same period of last year, growth of 7 percent was reported.

The ministry announced that the branches which exceeded their respective plans during the period in question were electric power, with 3 percent, mining and nonferrous metallurgy, with 1 percent, and nonelectric machine building. These branches also produced more than during the first 6 months of last year.

Other branches with positive growth were chemical production, the paper and cellulose industry, the glass industry, ceramics, and construction and assembly.

It was also announced that 40 enterprises met their plans with performance rates of over 90 percent and of these, 32 achieved the maximum levels of the plan.

Lack of Demand for Electric Power

According to the Ministry of Basic Industry report, 4,288,863,200 kilowatt-hours of electric power were generated, which represents 96.5 percent of the goal set. This represents a growth of 8 percent over the same period last year. The failure to fulfill 3.5 percent of the goal set is due to the drop in demand.

Among the outstanding electrical power plants in the country are Diez de Octubre, in Nuevitas, which exceeded its goal by 22.9 percent, and Maximo Gomez, which bettered its plan by 7.2 percent.

However, the specific fuel consumption plan figure was not met. A total of 286.3 grams of oil was burned per kilowatt-hour generated compared with a

goal of 284 grams per kilowatt-hour. The increase in fuel consumption is due to poor performance of thermoelectric power plants basically caused by drops in demand at nearly all plants, deferred maintenance at units of the Havana Generating Enterprise, and to a lesser extent, to problems of transmitting power, which makes it necessary to use less efficient units.

The Carlos Manuel de Cespedes plant in Cienfuegos continues to be the most efficient in the country, with a specific consumption of 237.1 grams per kilowatt-hour, compared with the plan goal of 239. There was also a failure to meet the planned available power, which was nearly 8 percent under the plan. Nevertheless, the number of outages dropped to 42 days, 22 fewer than during the same period last year.

In addition, in the fuel branch, processing of crude oil achieved a rate of 99 percent, although there were increases in the production of liquid gas, kerosene and manufactured gas. The lubricant goal was not met because of a lack of raw materials.

Good Six Months for Mining

The production of nickel plus cobalt, an important export bringing in foreign exchange, exceeded the plan goal by 1 percent, while the Maintenance and Mining Services Enterprises exceeded its goal by 18 percent.

Copper production is also going well, meeting the plan with a rate of 114 percent in Matahambre and 100 percent in Mina Grande del Cobre. Production of carbonates, dolomite and magnesite exceeded plan goals, while bentonite achieved a performance of only 92 percent due to the failure to deliver.

Iron pyrite production is behind due to difficulties in the preparation of the Santa Lucia quarry. Problems which affected silica sand transport are being overcome. Phosphoric rock production met 89 percent of its goal.

The Ministry of Basic Industry also announced that the extraction of salt met only 67 percent of the figure set because of rainfall affecting the Matanzas and Villa Clara salt works. Salt has been greatly affected in the past 4 years by intensive rainfall in salt regions, causing stocks to drop to the lowest levels ever.

For this industry, a project has been worked out envisioning an expansion of extraction areas and modernization of processing plants.

In the industrial gas branch, only acetylene exceeded its goal. Oxygen and argon, caustic soda, liquid chlorine and hydrochloric acid production did not meet goals.

Growth in Mixed Fertilizers

During the first 6 months, growth of 14 percent was reported in the production of mixed fertilizers. All enterprises with the exception of Felton exceeded their delivery levels compared with last year.

However, production was affected at the nitrogenous fertilizer combines, with a drop of 17 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1979.

Production of herbicides jumped 47 percent compared with the previous year, as did insecticides. However, regarding the latter and rat poisons, production was affected by agriculture's reduced usage. There was an increase in the production of superphosphates during the 6-month period and the plan was exceeded by 40 percent.

There was a significant increase in tire recapping and the total number was 184,254. It must be stated, however, that only 80 percent of the plan goal was met in terms of units, while 94 percent of the value was achieved, because the planned number of caps was not received.

During this phase, tire production is far behind programmed goals despite a growth of 30 percent compared with the first half of last year. Difficulties stem from delays in the supply of raw material and the lack of personnel in the month of May.

The Ministry of Basic Industry report emphasizes the Humberto Lamothe Shoe Factory's performance, as well as that of the Havana Rayon Plant and the La Lisa glass combine. It also reports difficulties in the management of the paper and cardboard branch, which met plan goals with a rate of 93 percent due to the inadequate condition of basic technological equipment stemming from a shortage of spare parts at the Havana Paper Enterprise and to technical and operational problems at the Pulp and Cuban Technical enterprises. There were scarcities of some raw materials.

Finally, the report emphasizes that paint production exceeded plan goals by 19 percent. However, delays in shipments of basic raw materials caused most production to be postponed until the second half of the year. Nevertheless, the volume of paint production rose 6 percent when compared with the same period in 1979.

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CSO: 3010

PENA GOMEZ ON PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, ELECTIONS

Communism Not Appropriate

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 5 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Juan Baez]

[Text] Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez said yesterday to a group of businessmen from this country that the Dominican Republic is in no position right now to endure a communist regime in the style of Fidel Castro of Cuba.

This was reported by some businessmen who participated in a luncheon given yesterday noon by the National Council of Businessmen for the secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) at a restaurant in the capital.

"A Fidel-type socialist regime could never take over this country, because we are not prepared for it," one of the businessman quoted Pena Gomez as saying at the luncheon.

The PRD leader explained to the businessmen the details of the interview he had with the leader of the Cuban revolution when both of them visited Nicaragua last month on the occasion of the first anniversary of the revolution that overthrew the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza.

During that meeting, according to our source, Dr Pena Gomez asked that Fidel Castro release a grandson of the liberator Maximo Gomez, Andres Vargas Gomez, who has been held prisoner for several years there.

Castro responded that he could do nothing about it.

The luncheon began at about 1300 hours and lasted until nearly 1600 hours.

One of the businessmen who participated in the event said that Pena Gomez "is a man who can do a lot for the country. Many of us were wrong about him."

Another participant commented that he was reluctant to go to the luncheon, but after going he felt satisfied; he even asked the PRD leader to embrace him at the conclusion of the meeting.

With regard to the meeting between Pena Gomez and Fidel Castro, the businessman remarked that the leader of the Cuban revolution told Pena Gomez that support should be given to President Jimmy Carter in the U.S. elections next November. He did not go into detail.

Castro recently stated that a victory for Ronald Reagan, the Republican candidate, would represent a threat to the democratic nations of Latin America.

At the meeting between Pena Gomez and the businessmen, national politics and the economic situation of the country were not discussed.

Two basic points were brought up: the medical campaign in the south, sponsored by the PRD, to which the businessmen promised to give all their support, and a national literacy plan.

The businessmen promised to provide full economic and material support for the development of the latter plan.

"We told Dr Pena Gomez that we are willing to participate in a national literacy campaign sponsored by the PRD. We would provide economic support as well as training for teachers for the purpose of eradicating illiteracy in this country," commented the businessman who talked with journalists after the luncheon.

He said that at the luncheon there was a discussion of the advantage to be derived from that kind of meeting between businessmen and political leaders. He commented that this was the first time that such a get-together had been formally arranged. About 2 months ago another meeting of this kind was held, but in private.

The source indicated that all the businessmen left the luncheon satisfied yesterday. "We expressed our desire to meet again soon with other political leaders." However, no names were mentioned, nor did anyone specify parties, or dates when such meetings would take place.

Among those present were Antonio Najri; Mario Cabrera, president of the Industrial Association of the Dominican Republic; Belarminio Cortina, president of the Official Chamber of Agriculture and Industry of Santiago; and Roberto Bonetti, general administrator of the Dominican Industrial Society.

Others present were Lorenzo Garcia Troncoso, second vice president of the National Council of Businessmen; Heriberto Castro, vice president of that organization; Jose del Carmen Ariza; Ramon Vila Piola; Jose Vilarta; Andres Dauhajre, president of the Dominican Importers Association; and Antonio Najri, Jr.

Opposes Presidential Reelections

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 8 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, repeated last night his radical opposition to presidential reelections.

He said he trusts that in 1982 the Dominican Republic will have a new constitutional president.

Pena Gomez indicated that President Antonio Guzman will take a stand next year, and he asserted that reelection is a political defect here and in all of Latin America.

The political leader presented a general analysis of Latin American politics and the general elections that will take place next November in the United States.

He stated that if the Republican candidate Ronald Reagan wins the election, the reaction in Latin America "will be terrible," not because Reagan would encourage coups in the region, because he understands that in such cases the United States would lose its ideological battle with the Soviet Union.

Pena Gomez indicated that Reagan has a rightist and anticommunist image, and that a victory for him would have psychological effects on the right in the entire region, in the sense that it would feel stimulated.

He said that in such a situation of "general panic," there is no doubt that some people in this country would claim that in order not to lose the democratic advances that have been made under this administration, they would favor keeping Guzman in power.

He recalled that the United States has shifted to the right, and cited among the factors that have caused this shift the military imbalance between the Americans and the Soviets, and the holding of American hostages by the Iranian Government.

Pena Gomez appeared on the program "Cuarto Poder" [Fourth Power], hosted by journalist Miguel Hernandez on the government network.

The PRD secretary general repeated his stand against reelection, and asserted that the system that prevails in most of Latin America was inspired by the American system, "but it is a poor copy of the political system of the United States."

He said that the United States has separation of powers, but in America the power of the president outweighs the others.

For this reason, he stated, the only guarantee of a representative democratic system is to limit the time a chief of state can remain in office.

Not Candidate in 1982

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 8 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez stated once again last night that he will not be a candidate in the general elections of 1982, and asserted that only former President Joaquin Balaguer could face the party he leads in 1982.

He indicated that conditions are not yet ripe in this country for him to win the presidency.

He claimed to be a man without political ambitions, but explained that he did not reject any elective office through fear.

The secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) stated that his decision was not taken through fear of racists; he remarked that today there are more social and political prejudices here "than during other eras of Dominican history."

He recalled that two black people, Gregorio Luperon and Ulises Heureaux, attained the presidency of this country.

Pena Gomez has taken on the mission of leading the PRD, he said, "to its final destiny," without accelerating the pace so as to avoid falling.

He indicated that any acceptance by him of nomination to an elective office could create a division of groups, and that his mission was to unite the party.

Pena Gomez repeated that the PRD will not become divided after the national convention which elects the candidates for the 1982 elections. After that convention, according to him, the party will back the candidates selected, as it did in 1978.

Only the Reformist president, Dr Balaguer, could oppose the PRD in 1982, he claimed.

He remarked that the opposition should not be fooled in this respect, because "Balaguer has people all over the place." Pena Gomez stated, however, that the PRD has a great advantage over other groups, and it will win the next elections.

Pena Gomez appeared on the program "Cuarto Poder" [Fourth Power], hosted by journalist Miguel Hernandez on the government network.

He explained that the extreme leftists must be aware that here there will be no repeat of the Chinese or Cuban revolutions. When asked if it was true that he compared himself with the communist dictator of Cuba, Fidel Castro, he said: "Fidel is a giant; I am a pygmy."

At the beginning of the program, and in response to questions by Hernandez, the political leader mentioned the recent accusation by former President Balaguer that he was a "Trujillist."

He said that that was a spontaneous remark by Balaguer, and pointed out that even though he has always opposed the former president, the two have always respected each other.

Pena Gomez explained that it is possible that Balaguer was reacting this way to erroneous reports that he received about a recent event in Montecristi marking the opening of a PRD office.

He said that when construction began on that office, the then president of the PRD, Secundino Gil Morales, when breaking the ground, stated that he would like to give that honor (breaking the ground) to the Balaguer government.

Pena Gomez asserted that at the office opening ceremony, a PRD official of Montecristi quoted Gil Morales. Balaguer was informed that he (Pena Gomez) had said that the head of the former president should be crushed.

The PRD leader stated that during the tyranny of Rafael L. Trujillo, he made three or four speeches in favor of the regime, not just one, and that he had done so as an inexperienced youth. He claimed that he was also master of ceremonies at a Trujillo event in San Cristobal.

Pena Gomez indicated that one of his speeches, which was cited in Yaguate, during the Trujillo regime, was not made by force, as was alleged, but was made spontaneously.

However, he said he was an ardent anti-Trujillist, and that when he was a teacher in San Cristobal he launched an anti-Trujillo campaign among the teachers of that city.

He explained that when he worked at an educational institution for minors, he converted fellow teachers to anti-Trujillism, and did the same thing at Radiotelevision Dominicana when he was attending the Broadcasting School.

Later Pena Gomez recited three poems which he had written condemning the Trujillo dictatorship, and another one which he claimed proved his Christian devotion.

Pena Gomez also said that he has stood by his decision not to go any more to the National Palace for the rest of Antonio Guzman's presidential term, but he repeated that he would meet with the leader in his residence or that of Sans Souci.

He maintained that he understands the reasons why Guzman, after taking office on 16 August 1978, has not invited him to ride in his (Guzman's) limousine. He recalled that the campaign carried out by Dr Balaguer and the extreme

right before the elections, was designed to emphasize the fact that Guzman, if he won (and he did) would be Pena's tool. He also claimed that the Palace is not the best place to deal with PRD issues with the chief of state.

He does not agree with those who claim he is opposed to presidential reelections in this country but is reelected every 2 years as secretary general of the PRD.

He said it is true that he is elected secretary general every 2 years "by acclamation," but he indicated that that is a democratic gesture by the party he heads. He asserted that the most important job in the PRD is the presidency, and that he has never sought that office because it is he, Dr Pena Gomez, who makes the secretary general position so important.

Social Aspect

Pena Gomez stated that in Latin America, under the representative democracy system, economic, social and cultural rights are not observed; only political and civil rights are observed. He claimed that in the communist system it is just the opposite, because political and civil rights are infringed upon, while economic, social and cultural rights are enforced.

He claimed that large nations of Western Europe have attained the observance of all rights, citing Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, France and England.

He said that Soviet experts were able to see the inequalities between the Russians and the Swedes, in favor of the Swedes.

Then Pena Gomez asked what could be done to make democracy last.

He said human rights should be given their full weight, and the indispensable changes must be made in America.

He stated that in the Dominican Republic everyone should work for the people, in order to eradicate social inequality.

Pena Gomez then said that the PRD will begin this month a health crusade with 40 teams consisting of three doctors, a dentist, a nurse, a social worker and a laboratory technician.

He explained that on 13 and 14 October those teams will be in Bahoruco, Pedernales, Bahoruco [as published] and Independence, areas which were seriously affected by the passing of Hurricane Allen.

However, he defended the health policy of the Guzman Administration, especially that of the rural sector.

Pena Gomez also referred to the problem of illiteracy in the Dominican Republic, stating that more than 1 million Dominicans are unable even to write

their names. He indicated that the PRD will launch a literacy campaign, and that in each neighborhood where there is a party office, that office will become a school.

He invited former rectors of the universities, businessmen, professors and political activists to lend their assistance.

He said that he was ashamed to recall that only Trujillo (Rafael Leonidas), in 1952, had a literacy campaign. He indicated that he was also ashamed that a group of Dominicans had gone to Nicaragua to work with the literacy campaign there, when there are a million illiterates right here.

8926
CSO: 3010

BOMB EXPLOSIONS KILL EXPERT, DAMAGE AIRCRAFT, BOATS

PA171431 Paris AFP in English 1327 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, Sep 18 (AFP)--A bomb disposal expert died as he tried to defuse one of four bombs which damaged an airliner and two police boats in this French Caribbean territory.

No responsibility was claimed for the explosions. But it was thought they could have been by a group for the armed liberation of Guadeloupe, which has been increasing threats and attacks against personalities, the police and the armed forces.

The explosions all occurred about the same time early yesterday morning, local time. The police expert died as one bomb exploded on the wing of an Air France Boeing 727 airliner at the airport at the island capital of Pointe-a-Pitre.

Another bomb left on the other wing had already gone off, but total damage was slight. More serious damage was caused to the two launches in the marina at Bas du Fort.

(In Paris Secretary of State for Overseas Departments and Territories Paul Dijoud today described the situation in Guadeloupe as calm following the airport bomb incident.

(He recognised that Guadeloupe had, "as elsewhere," small terrorist groups. That was one of the "problems of our times," he said.

(There was no tangible proof of any outside intervention in French departments overseas, he added in a radio interview. France was convinced, however, that "these isolated elements" could have received training "elsewhere," he said.)

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

ADDITIONAL DEFENSE EXPENDITURES APPROVED--Georgetown, Guyana, Friday, (CANA) --The Guyana Parliament has approved $3.6 million (US$1.4 million) in additional expenditure for the defence force and the paramilitary national service. Of the amount, $800,000 (US$312,000) is going to the defence force under "other expenditure" head to supplement $20 million (US$7.8 million) approved for the same category in the 1979-1980 budget. The national service is getting $2.6 million (US$1 million) to maintain what government spokesmen said in parliament was the organisation's drive in quarrying and cotton production in Guyana's interior. The service caters for the military training of thousands of young Guyanese and also provides training and the development of skills in agriculture and technical fields. The new sum passed in parliament this week is also to supplement $15 million (US$5.8 million) granted in the 1979-80 budget. In all, the house passed a total of $15 million as supplementary provision on current and capital estimates for development work "and other projects" undertaken in 1979 and continuing this year. [Excerpts] [FL171300 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 13 Sep 80 p 3]

GUYANA RICE AID--Georgetown, Guayan, Sunday (CANA)--The Guyana Government yesterday announced it was sending 5,000 bags of high quality rice to aid two fellow member states of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) hit by Hurricane Allen last month. The Information Ministry said shipments of 2,500 bags each are being expedited by the Guyana rice board for Saint Lucia, and St Vincent, two islands in the Caribbean badly hit by Allen when it swept through the region. The rice is expected to be shipped from Georgetown on September 15. The ministry said the Guyana Health Ministry has already despatched five cartons of medicines to Saint Lucia to meet an acute shortage of drugs on the island. [FL111405 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 8 Sep 80 p 3 FL]

CSO: 3020

'OCLAE' SEES UPSURGE IN OPPOSITION TO DUVALIER

Havana OCLAE in Spanish Jun 80 pp 29-31

[Article by Carlos Font]

[Text] When on 9 November 1979 armed groups of the so-called "Volunteer National Security Forces," or the "Tontons Macoutes," interrupted the sessions of the International Human Rights Conference that was going on in a downtown location in Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, and several participants were beat up, the regime of Jean-Claude Duvalier was unmasked before public opinion, ending the "liberalizing" charade that for 22 years had covered up the bloody, terrorist, fanatic tyranny that had been begun by "Papa Doc" in October 1957, with the blessing of the United States Government.

Born of violence, the Duvalier dictatorship has stayed in power at the expense of the blood and pain of tens of thousands of Haitian patriots, the dissolution of all associations, political parties and unions, and the indiscriminate looting of the nation's wealth by the governing oligarchy and by imperialists.

Today's Haiti is characterized by the resurgence and swelling of the popular struggle, as evidenced by the increasing numbers of Haitians who cast off their fear of official terrorism. This new wave in the popular movement has broken down "Baby Doc's" escalated demagoguery. Under strong internal and external pressure, he has felt it necessary to publicly proclaim the abandonment of all "democratizing" rhetoric and the return to "Duvalier orthodoxy," urging his bands and followers to "prepare to defend power," which was inherited from his father as a lifetime legacy.

This announced return to the darkest days of Duvalierism (and during 22 years of tyranny there has never been a light at the end of the tunnel for the Haitian people) has come at a time when factory workers throughout the country are striking with increasing frequency, demanding better wages and other improvements; peasants are protesting evictions and other arbitrary actions in which they are the victims of the Tontons Macoutes; and the independent press is growing increasing loud in its denunciation of official outrages, in defense of the democratic rights that are denied the people of Haiti.

The favorable image of the Jean-Claude Duvalier regime which imperialist propaganda has spread to the four corners of the earth has fallen into frank disrepute. The statement made in the report on human rights in Haiti by the Yankee Department of State, dated December 1976-February 1978, to the effect that the Haitian regime had become "truly liberalized," has been discredited; it fools no one. The resurgence of the public parades of the Tontons Macoutes; blatant assassinations of opposition members in the middle of the street, as in the case of the young engineer Reynold Taylor; the disappearance of hundreds of political prisoners; the intimidation of poor neighborhoods by armed bands, with many dead and injured as a result; all this makes up the real picture which the imperialist misinformation media were trying to cover up in order to deceive the world as to the real situation of repression and crime in which the people of that Caribbean nation live.

In conjunction with the policy of annihilating all individual and collective forms of protest by the people, the regime of Jean-Claude Duvalier last September passed a law designed to silence the powerful independent press. Under this legislation, any journalist who "writes articles insulting to the lifetime president, his mother Simone Duvalier or other government officials" shall be punished with a prison term and the cancellation of his professional license.

This law is a flagrant violation of the freedom of expression, and a "legal" way of repressing the journalists who in recent years have risen up in defense of the people's rights in Haiti. They have publicly questioned the system of lifetime presidents, and have criticized the political and economic chaos in which the country has sunk.

With this censorship, carried out with the most brutal repression, Duvalierism has revealed its extreme political and economic weakness.

It is impossible to hide the real situation in Haiti. Subjected to the harshest neocolonialism and imperialism, Haiti is a haven for transnational companies, which are granted the most scandalous privileges by the dictatorship in order to sack indiscriminately the natural wealth of the country.

Foreign capital has penetrated into all areas of economic life. In agriculture, concessions are granted by the regime at the cost of expropriation and eviction of the peasants; more than a million of those peasants are now wandering about the fields in search of a means of survival. If in 1975 LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE reported that one of every ten people in Haiti suffers from chronic hunger, today's reality confirms the rise in that number.

According to the latest ECLA report, the growth rates of the total gross domestic product (GDP) were 5.3 percent, 1.3 percent and 3.6 percent for 1976, 1977 and 1978, respectively. During the same period agriculture grew at a rate of 3.2 percent, 0.4 percent and 1.0 percent, respectively. These figures give conclusive evidence of the lack of dynamism in the overall economy, and of the critical paralyzation of the agricultural sector.

This situation takes on tragic proportions if we bear in mind that nearly 75 percent of the Haitian population is rural. Thousands of peasants and farmworkers are forced to move to the cities, swelling the ranks of the unemployed; or they take on the dangerous adventure of emigration.

In the middle of 1978 thousands of peasants, most of them children and old people, died of starvation in the northwestern area of the country. This event confirmed to the world the endemic nature of hunger in Haiti.

With regard to industry, Haiti has been invaded by foreign investors in search of cheap manpower and antilabor legislation, in order to set up export-oriented businesses.

The dictatorship has offered these twentieth-century pirates exceptional advantages: a wage of $1.30 for 8 hours of work, the prohibition of any kind of strike or protest demonstration, tax exemptions and no exchange controls over the transfer of capital.

But these industries only employ about 30,000 workers, a tiny part of the labor force. Currently more than 65 percent of the labor force is unemployed, which tends to become worse as the population grows at a rate of 120,000 births a year.

Thanks to the ruling oligarchy and imperialism, Haiti boasts the highest malnutrition and infant mortality rates in the hemisphere, and illiteracy is a scourge that afflicts nearly 80 percent of its inhabitants. The government allots a total of $1.00 per capita for education in its budget.

American capital loans to the weak, corrupt Haitian economy, and investments by the transnationals, have served only to sink the country deeper into financial chaos. This is reflected in the foreign debt, which nearly doubled between 1975 and 1978, jumping from $133 million to $225 million. And financial obligations increased by 60 percent over the past 9 years.

While this discouraging situation places the vast majority of the Haitian population in the most cruel state of hunger and poverty, dictator Jean Claude Duvalier is spending huge fortunes on yachts, luxury cars, costly villas (such as the one he acquired in the Principality of Monaco from an Arab potentate for nearly $3 million), and builds up his various Swiss bank accounts.

Within this context, the popular opposition movement is developing and taking on strength, despite the repression and terror. The Haitian people, who celebrated the 176th anniversary of their independence on 1 January 1980 (an independence earned at the cost of the blood and heroism of its greatest sons), are once again taking up the banners of Toussaint Louverture, Dessalines and other forefathers. Their struggle will not cease until the head of the Duvalier tyranny lies at their feet.

8926
CSO: 3010

BORGE SPEAKS AT CEREMONY COMMEMORATING NANDAIME HEROES

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 16 Sep 80 p 2

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution and Interior Minister Tomas Borge at the opening of the Third Assembly of FSLN Cadres and Militants honoring the heroes of Nandaime, on 13 September 1980; place not specified]

[Text] At the opening of the Third Assembly of FSLN Cadres and Militants to commemorate the heroes of Nandaime last Saturday, 13 September, the initial remarks were delivered by Commander of the Revolution and Minister of Interior Tomas Borge. We are reprinting his historic address for study by the entire Sandinist membership, the members of the mass organizations and all our people.

Comrade members of the national leadership, comrade militants of the Sandinist Front:

Throughout all these years since the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in July 1961 many very valuable comrades, some of whom were extraordinary, died in the battle against the tyranny and on behalf of the independence of our nation. They died so that our people could be the masters of the water, land and air surrounding us, and of their own destiny.

Today, over a year since the revolutionary victory, our people have finally acquired the right to be the legitimate owners of their fatherland.

Since the people's seizure of power, certain fundamental gains have been consolidated, among which we wish to stress the following:

A Power Born of the People's Inner Being

We have liberated ourselves from foreign domination. The bonds, the chains which tied us to imperialism have been smashed into a thousand pieces. Despite the fact that the arrogant representatives of the United States have attempted to meddle in our internal affairs, using every means, and to create problems for the revolution, to destabilize our economy and, using the traditional policies, to intervene in our internal affairs in one way or another, the Sandinist revolution, with a lofty sense of national dignity,

and with a patriotic spirit, has put the colonial administrators in their place and, without bilious friction, but with steadfastness, has constantly reaffirmed the sovereignty and independence of the fatherland.

On 19 July a revolutionary power came into existence, born of the people's inner being and the struggle of the oppressed and the exploited,opposing the oppressors and the traitors. The power that was conquered was rooted in the hearts of the people, and has become stronger day by day, and even minute by minute, with a higher degree of administrative organization, and with technical development and a capacity for response by the instruments created by the revolution for its defense, with the increased participation of the workers in the programs for economic reactivation, with the quantitative development of the mass organizations, with the sound reputation of the Sandinist revolution on an international scale and with the winning of new and reliable friends who will accompany us to the end, and who are helping us to cope with the problems of the future and to lay the foundations for the paradise that we are going to build.

We have begun an era of economic changes which have and will continue to have particular significance for agrarian reform and for the elimination, within a short historical period, of unemployment, of the annoying inequalities between the rural and urban areas, of the backwardness and of the vestiges of dependence.

There has been an obvious rebirth and development of the national culture, expressed in art, the dance and literature, which has now extended to the masses. The National Literacy Campaign is only the starting point for a new culture. There are 650,000 children and adolescents enrolled in the schools, setting an unprecedented record for the concern that the revolution has aroused for the people's education.

A New Democracy

We have achieved a new democracy and a new liberty for the people. In the past, democracy was confined to the aggressive, immoral circles of power, and even the ostensible democracy was violated, debased and falsified by the electoral fraud, deception, corruption and lying. Hypocrisy ruled. Under the Somoza tyranny, the torture and massacres, the assassinations and violations, and the most dreadful crimes were converted into a system, a way of life and an attitude toward life. We have all experienced and suffered that martyrdom, and we shall never be able to forget the gloomy past, the grief, tears, pain and blood.

The revolution has given the people the democracy of the Sandinist Defense Committees, of the workers, peasants and students armed in the Sandinist Militias, of the tens of thousands of young people organized into the Sandinist Youth, of the workers in the labor unions, of the women in the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Women's Association and of the peasants organized into the Rural Workers Association, and even the democracy of the children, happily running around in the parks under a rain of smiles.

It offered true democracy, putting an end to demagogy and lies; the democracy of respect for the human being, without torture or abuse, even if those human beings were the murderers, torturers or counterrevolutionaries, and those who coldly planned the assassination of our leaders. It offered the liberty of telling the people the truth, and the liberty enabling the people to express themselves, so as to freely oppose the diversionary campaigns and the lies of the reactionary, proimperialist press.

All-Importance of Unity

An important gain which is, at the same time, a contribution from our revolution to the struggle of the peoples of Latin America and the world, has been the unity of the Nicaraguan revolutionaries, the exemplary unity of the Sandanists and the growing unity of the people in the mass organizations. The workers, peasants, students and large social sectors of the nation are united around the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Within the same context of unity, we must underscore the collective nature of the political leadership of our revolution. We have surmounted all the dangers involved in the cult of personality, combining the political, historical and moral authority of the revolutionary leaders with the homogeneous desire, in the fundamental, strategic decisions of the Sandinist revolution. We have preserved that collective desire, and we shall continue to preserve it, because we consider it an accomplishment and an example.

Who is the defender of these gains, and of the new democracy that has been conquered, the zealous guardian of the new culture, the irreplaceable custodian of the new phases of national development and dignity? The vanguard of the people, the revolutionary organization which had in its ranks Silvio Mayorga, German Pomares, Faustino Ruiz, Modesto Duarte, Jorge Navarro, Francisco Buitrago, Pablo Ubeda, Julio Buitrago, Selim Shible, Casimiro Sotelo, Leonel Rugama, Ricardo Morales, Oscar Turcios, Jonathan Gonzalez, Juan Jose Quezada, Carlos Aguero, Pedro Arauz, Eduardo Contreras, Roberto Huembes, Francisco Meza and Camilo Ortega.

It is the organization whose initial seed was bountiful in its fruits, with the blood of thousands of men and women who not only shouted "free fatherland or death," but who were consistent with that battle cry.

It is the revolutionary organization founded 19 years ago by Carlos Fonseca, the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Towards the Party of the Revolution

In the early years, during the war waged against the tyranny, the Sandinist Front gained great guerrilla experience, and major experience with insurrection. It had virtually no opportunity to set up an organization that would meet all the requirements for what a revolutionary party should be. After the victory, the vanguard devoted priority attention to organizing the state.

Now that the phase of setting up the revolutionary state has been completed in essence, the time has come to devote a large portion of our best efforts to the development of the party of the revolution. So, we propose to create an organized revolutionary party, guided by scientific principles, aware of its role as leader, possessor of a lofty morality, with a clearcut political strategy, and cognizant of the fact that it is not confined to striving for partial reforms, but rather is preparing to pool forces and energy to eliminate completely the exploitation and economic dependence, so as to take the revolutionary step towards a new society.

We propose to create a realistic, flexible party, with its feet planted firmly on the ground, but unfaltering in its principles, and capable of intelligent handling of the political areas, and the alliances on the national and international levels, but without ever losing sight of its historic goal.

We propose to create a party which will carry in its hands the principles of internationalism, of a sacred obligation toward the peoples who are struggling; a party capable of devoting itself to the efforts of mankind in its struggle for peace which, at the same time, is the guardian of our patriotic traditions, the standard bearer of patriotism, and the first to defend the sovereignty and dignity of the nation.

We Are Taking an Important Step Today

We are taking an important step today in the organization of that party; we shall take more important steps in the future. This is a change, and perhaps a leap. However, the changes that are going to take place constitute an intermediate phase, a kind of test in organizational development. We are not desperate to create a perfect organization, for we shall have time to improve our party work. We believe that what is essential is not merely to organize the party, but to organize it well.

And whom must we organize? Who should be the ones organized in the party of the revolution, in the Sandinist National Liberation Front? Without question, it must be the most self-effacing, steadfast children of Sandino, the most consistent and unselfish brothers of Carlos Fonseca.

What Must a Sandinist Be Like?

What qualities must the members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front have? The individual qualities must be in harmony with the qualities of the entity as a whole, just as the qualities of the entity as a whole must influence the qualities of the individual.

Those who consider work to be a reward, and not a punishment; those who are aware that discipline is an honor, and not a burden; those who fully comprehend that being a militant is not a privilege, but a responsibility; those

who practice simplicity, modesty and revolutionary humility, and who are converted, through an express desire, into an instrument for the interests of the workers and the people;

Those who, like Carlos Fonseca, Jorge Navarro and Camilo Ortega, restore the light of joy in the midst of battle, to foster the qualities of their combative brothers; those who could not conceive of pettiness, envy or selfishness, and who were apostles of unity, of personal integrity and of total forgetfulness of themselves;

Those who are always able to tell the truth, to criticize with a straightforward gaze, and to indicate to their brothers the flaws and mistakes, without fear of the consequences, with the firm intention of being constructive, and without the slightest hint of arrogance, conceit or malice;

Those who never forget the responsibility, obligation and right to remain closely associated with the masses, and with the desires and aspirations of the people, seeking out the workers just as fish seek water;

Those who do not become disheartened in the battle against their shortcomings and negative habits, against the persistent vestiges of selfishness, personal vanity and primitive appetites;

Those who are brotherly, and reach out their hands to help those who have made misteakes, and who would not even conceive of the possibility of destroying the ones who have made mistakes of one kind or another; and who notice more the efforts of today and the strength of the principles of today, than the weaknesses of yesterday; those who have a sufficiently great soul not to be judges, but rather critics, so as to give an opportunity to the ones who sincerely want to become reformed;

Those who are capable of suffering, of withstanding pain, and of defying the enemy, regardless of how very powerful it may be: These, precisely, are the true sons of Sandino, the true brothers of Carlos Fonseca, and the only ones worthy of militating in the ranks of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

It is an historic duty to create a strong party. The party will be strong insofar as it has a single desire and is capable of taking homogeneous action. This is possible only on the basis of organic unity, democracy and party discipline. A party which constantly seeks a way of increasing its influence among the masses, a party with creative, revolutionary initiative, which is constantly nurtured by the new conditions and all the possibilities associated with the reality to become developed, and a party which is intransigent toward all the pathological threats of opportunists.

A party capable of learning from its experience and its mistakes, gaining lessons from them. A party capable of creating a correct strategy and tactics, and of being a creator as part of its own creation. An expeditious, practical party which is, at the same time, aware that revolutionary theory

is the protein and the light for revolutionary practice; in other words, a party which is not a bookworm, but which does not underrate the synthesis of experience that is theory, and which is on guard against empiricism and mechanism.

The importance of theory is greater owing to the fact that our party organization has just seriously begun its formation, because we are coexisting in our country with other trends of thought which uphold the philosophy and the behavior of the exploiters.

An Internationalist Party

We must create an internationalist party which will have an appreciation for other experiences, but which will assume a critical attitude toward them, and test them itself, insofar as their efficacy and their adaptation to our concrete situation are concerned.

The task is obviously a difficult one. Our inadequate training in party work and the lack of skill in organizational effort are, in general, shared by all of us. We have often succumbed to a certain worship of spontaneity. We are faced with problems that other revolutions have not posed. Hence, the organic development is taking place in a revolutionary country with its own features, wherein the contradictions force us to grow, organically, more in depth than in breadth, but wherein the breadth has a certain value, which we are attempting to determine. This is because our position, marked by political pluralism, requires the attraction of sectors which could be lured by the reactionaries if they are not in some way integrated into a revolutionary system.

Moreover, we must battle against the vestiges of the past, against the expectations of certain sectors which have more than a mere suspicion that the Sandinist revolution is manna in the desert, and not effort, work and sacrifice in a country half trapped in bureaucracy and inexperience, to the point where we could claim that it is easier (because the dividing lines are clearer) to battle against the oppression of the exploiters than against the bureaucrats and empiricism.

But, despite all the difficulties that are confronting us, we shall develop our party. And, in the final analysis, what is the Sandinist National Liberation Front? It is the unity of the oppressed, the exploited, the revolutionaries, the workers and peasants, the anti-imperialists, the internationalists, and honest, innocent and simple men and women, those who were born standing upright and who will never be on their knees, and those who are willing to die for their fatherland, their people and their revolution.

Recollection of the Heroes

This event bears the name of the heroes of Nandaime. In September 1973, the exemplary teacher, Ricardo Morales, the student and fighter, Oscar Turcios, the internationalist, Juan Jose Quezada, and the laborer, Jonathan Gonzalez, died for this party, the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the fatherland.

Their generous blood made the victory possible, and made possible this meeting of outstanding cadres and militants who, spurred on by their memory, are today initiating a new organizational phase, and are persisting in the fulfillment of the dreams which completely filled the lives of those heroic brothers who, with a thousand merits, won the respect of history and of the future generations.

During this same month, there occurred the independence from Spanish colonialism, the National War of 1856, the insurrection of 1978 and the execution of the tyrant Anastasio Somoza Garcia by the patriot Rigoberto Lopez Perez.

September is a month filled with heroic dates, marking major chapters in our history.

With the spirit of the Indians who joined the battle against Spanish colonialism; with the spirit of the combatants of San Jacinto, Rivas and Granada who fought the Yankee freebooters; with the spirit of Ricardo Morales, Oscar Turcios, Jonathan Gonzalez and Juan Jose Quezada; with the spirit of Edgar Munguia, killed in the mountains on 13 September, we open this work session, which is another step toward the development of our party, the party of unassuming individuals, the party of honest individuals, the part of individuals looking toward the future, who are willing, as our martyrs were, to give up their lives and to work untiringly for their revolution and their people.

Long live the presence of the heroes of Nandaime!

Long live the immortal memory of Carlos Fonseca!

Long live the Sandinist popular revolution!

Long live the Sandinist National Liberation Front!

Free fatherland or death!

13 September 1980.

2909
CSO: 3010

CAUS FORMS NEW TRADE UNION FEDERATION, EXPLAINS OBJECTIVES

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] Sunday at 1000 hours the Managua Labor Federation (FSM) was formed. It is affiliated with the Center for Labor Action and Unity (CAUS).

Alan Zambrana of CAUS reported that the unions that make up the federation are:

Union of Textile Industry Workers (SITRATEL), Union of Meat Product Workers (SITRAPROC), Union of Electromechanical Industry and Related Workers (STIES), Union of Furniture Industry Workers (SITRAIM), Union of Plastic Industry Workers (STIP), Union of Commercial Enterprise Workers (SITRECO), Union of Industrial and Commercial Atmospheric Products Workers (SITRAPAICO), Union of Candle and Candlestick Workers (STICV), Union of Paints and Adhesives Industry Workers (SITRAIPA), Union of Mayco Workers (Javier Solis Rocha) and the Union of Managua Mechanical and Metallurgical Enterprise Workers (SITREM).

The name, Managua Labor Federation, means that the idea is to organize all the Managua unions affiliated with the CAUS, and other unions of the Department of Managua that wish to join.

The federation will be headquartered in Managua, and is receiving notifications at the headquarters of CAUS in the Costa Rica district on the corner south of the Colonial Theater, one block to the west and a half-block to the north.

Among the objectives of the new organization are: raise the ideological and political level of members by encouraging revolutionary study, work and discipline; work for harmonious labor-management relations within the context of respect and the recognition of the interests of workers as true protagonists of the process of production.

There will be a different social and economic policy in the state enterprises than in the private sector, given that the current state system is democratic and revolutionary, and the workers are playing a greater and greater role in the nation's economic life.

8926
CSO: 3010

STATE COUNCIL REJECTS PROPOSED LAW ON POLITICAL PARTIES

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 12

[Text] In a plenary session the Council of State voted down the law to regulate the political parties. The rejection came Wednesday, after the law was presented by Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen of the Democratic Conservative Party.

The parliamentary commission charged with looking into the law, made up of Father Alvaro Arguello, Dr Jaime Bengoechea and Dr Alvaro Jerez, made an unfavorable ruling.

However, in the second part of the ruling, the commission recommended that there be a consultation with the Government Junta on the need to regulate Articles 24 and 25 of the Statute of Rights and Guarantees, which mentions Nicaraguans' right to free association.

The ruling led to a prolonged discussion and a certain amount of confusion, because according to Commander Dora Maria Tellez it had many contradictions.

Commander Tellez supported the ruling's suggestion to consult with the junta on Articles 24 and 25, based on the idea that those articles provide sufficient guarantee for the organization of political parties without the need for a special law.

Enrique Sotelo Borgen, who proposed the Political Party Bill, said that he ignored the offenses and allusions that had been made about him, because he is simply "a forgiver of insults."

He explained that after the law prohibiting electoral activities, action has been taken against political activities in housing projects and various other places. He said many complaints had been received at the headquarters of his party (Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua).

These events have taken place, he said, after the rally in El Rama, after a meeting was held in Leon, and after another meeting in Santa Cruz, but perhaps the leaders of the Revolution are not aware of that.

However, this new law (on political parties) is designed to affirm, confirm and stimulate, if you will, the right of Nicaraguans to engage in such activities.

Sotelo Borgen also indicated that the law which he sponsored would also regulate the independent parties of the other Bloc of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, "which we agree with on several points. The law is not as bad as they paint it."

"The law," he stated, "simply regulates the activities which are carried out within normal party functions. These parties are represented here, and it is well known that we are free to speak out, although suddenly we are subjected to insults anddisrespectful language."

Commander Dora Maria Tellez indicated that the bill is inappropriate according to the Legal Counsel of the Council of State, because a political party law should fall within an electoral law, which should be passed on the initiative of the Government Junta in 1984.

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END

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Latin America Report

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20 October 1980

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2203

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ARGENTINE PAPER ON SOMOZA KILLING

'International Plot'

PY261927 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 8

[From the "NATIONAL POLITICS" column: "Death in Paraguay"]

[Text] Observers of military affairs have had reason during the past days to say that they are occupied with other matters that come within their sphere of action and which are equally as interesting as those of a strictly internal nature.

In the first place, there are more than enough reasons to follow from Argentina, in the most minute detail, the investigation that is being carried out in Paraguay into the assassination of former Nicaraguan Dictator Anastasio Somoza. There is no doubt that there has been an international plot sponsored by the Sandinistas, whose romantic halo of the 30's has already been smeared with blood, and who have had two contributions, so to speak, which have very deep Argentine roots: 1. the Montonero apparatus, which continues to exist abroad and which is characterized by its very close links with the most radical individuals of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Junta; 2. the contribution of isolated individuals who are leftovers from the ERP [People's Revolutionary Army], who take part in actions such as the one in Asuncion, and who are close to being mercenaries, with special capabilities due to their high degree of professionalism as terrorists.

In conclusion, the extraordinary use of terrorist and subversive violence in Argentine from the mid 60's onward has determined, one might say, that our country has been placed not only in the role of an exporter of the know-how [given in English] of sinister doings, but also of ways and methodologies for combating them.

A Slap For Stroessner

PY261929 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 8

[From the "NATIONAL POLITICS" column: "A Slap for Stroessner"]

[Text] The observations made in the previous article explain how an old militant of the eradicated ERP [People's Revolutionay Army] forces, such

as Hugo A. Yrurzun, killed some days ago in Paraguay, could participate in a terrorist operation in which the Montoneros probably acted as the organizer.

Lastly, a matter must be pointed out that without a doubt is delicate with regard to Somoza's assassination. No matter from what viewpoint that incident is studied, it will be agreed that among all those who are alive in this world after Somoza's departure to the world of the dead, President Stroessner is the main political victim in all of this.

The Asuncion crime has been such a strong slap in the face of the Paraguayan president that he will not be able to forget it quickly. And as if this were not enough, in Buenos Aires quite a few people are asking how the impressive operation that had to be mounted to get rid of Somoza could have been feasible, in truth, if there were no cracks, due to corruption or whatever, at any administrative level, so to speak, of the old Colorado regime of Paraguay.

CSO: 3010

POLITICAL, STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS SEEN IN CORPUS AGREEMENT

Ita-Cua Site Agreed Upon

Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 17 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] Yesterday, reciprocal notes were exchanged wherein Paraguay and our country agree in principle on the Ita-Cua site for the construction of the future Corpus hydroelectric complex on the Upper Parana. The diplomatic documents were signed simultaneously in Asuncion, Paraguay, and Buenos Aires, by the respective foreign ministers, Alberto Nogues and Carlos W. Pastor.

The decision confirms the recommendation favoring the Ita-Cua site made by the Argentine-Paraguayan Joint Commission on the Parana River which, through an international consulting entity that was especially contracted, studied the three geographical possibilities offered for the utilization of the Upper Parana included between Candelaria and Puerto Obligado. Ita-Cua, located 1,597 kilometers from the mouth of the Parana, is the one situated farthest south, of the three in question.

Consideration was also given to the possibility of placing the dam in Itacurubi, at kilometer 1641 of the river, and in Pindoi, farther north, at kilometer 1656, in the towns of Corpus (in the Argentine province of Misiones) and Puerto Obligado, on the adjoining Paraguayan shore.

The placement in Pindoi offered the relative advantage of less flooding of land in Misiones Province, and would have required a reservoir of lesser length. Nevertheless, the use of the river's hydroelectric potential would also have proven slighter.

Whereas if the complex were built in Pindoi, it could produce 3.7 million kilowatts, in Ita-Cua 4 million kilowatts would be attained. The studies of this option, considered optimal from the standpoint of output, called for the displacement of part of the town of Candelaria, and the relocation of National Route 12, which in their current location would be under the lake of the future reservoir. The other possibility, which was placement in Itacurubi, on an intermediate site, had to be rejected for technical reasons.

The Corpus design was made compatible with the similar Paraguayan-Brazilian one for Itaipu, through the tripartite agreement reached last year by Presidents Alfredo Stroessner, Jorge Videla and Joao Baptista Figueiredo. On that occasion, the problems involving the respective elevations were solved, making it possible for Itaipu, with a 220 meter elevation, to have a drop of 115 meters, and Corpus, an elevation of 105.

The exchange of reciprocal notes represents a decisive step forward in the progress of the project which must now, however, embark upon a phase of detailed technical planning and scheduling, which will require some time, before the engineering work can begin on the site. A few days ago, the Paraguayan minister of foreign relations, Dr Alberto Nogues, stated that it would be difficult to finish the work on preparing the final treaty on Corpus this year; and therefore, it would probably be signed in the middle of next year.

The site marked "A" indicates the future location of Corpus.

Technical Factors Affecting Decision

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 13

[Article by Mario de Quinteros: "The 105 Meter Elevation Left Just One Technical Option"]

[Text] Finally, as CONVICCION announced over 3 months ago, the Argentine and Paraguayan Governments accepted the proposal of the Parana River Joint Commission (COMIP) to build Corpus on the alternate site known as Ita-Cua, at kilometer 1597 of the Parana River, very close to the city of Posadas.

As a first consideration of the alternate site selected by COMIP and accepted by the governments of Gens Alfredo Stroessner and Jorge Rafael Videla, it should be noted that the binational entity studied the project from a strictly technical angle, without including political, geopolitical or strategic factors, an area which presumably must be dealt with by the members of the foreign ministries.

The Technical Selection

Actually, it was a long time ago that the three original choices being considered for Corpus (Ita-Cua, Pindoi and Itacurubi) were reduced to two; because both the sectors in favor of Ita-Cua and those advocating Pindoi admitted that Itacurubi was virtually impossible for reasons of geological safety.

The pro-Pindoi groups began their argument by stressing that, on that site (which is very near the locality of Corpus and within the canyons that comprise the section of the Parana with "geographical uniqueness"), the river is far narrower, and its natural walls are far higher; and therefore the construction of the reservoir would be considerably more economical, and the hectares in Misiones to be flooded would be greatly reduced in number.

The COMIP's view is exactly the opposite. On the one hand, it is of the opinion that this narrowness of the river would impede the work, owing to the irregularities of the watercourse. This is due to the fact that, in order to construct the foundation of the hydroelectric plant, the river must be diverted, something which is obviously more complicated in a "closed" area than in a semi-plain.

Furthermore, the time taken for the work will not be short, and hence one cannot overlook the possibility that, during the course of it, there might be major floods, which would delay and might even destroy the construction in Pindoi. Finally, all this would cause the presumed initial economy to become an eventual greater expense.

From a technical standpoint, COMIP adds to its arguments against Pindoi the fact that the geological conditions are not optimal, although this does not appear to be the main point in the discussion.

Different Determinants

Insofar as the number of hectares involved in the floods is concerned, the difference is quite considerable. In this regard, COMPI argued that the hectares to be flooded are not productive, since they consist of muddy lowland which is abandoned at present. Without assessing them from a geopolitical standpoint (that is not the job of COMIP), the fact is objectively real, because much of that land will be covered by the Yacyreta dam.

Proceeding one step further, the construction as planned by COMIP has no reason to flood the Jesuit ruins of San Ignacio, which have been claimed to be jeopardized on countless occasions.

The fact here is that the determinants which COMIP used, and the ones used by those advocating the alternate site of Pindoi are very different; because they result from different geopolitical assessments, and not from different technical assessments.

Whereas the official agency made its studies on the basis of the agreement with Brazil and Paraguay in October 1979, which set an elevation of 105 meters for Corpus, the other groups are still analyzing Corpus as a "useful" dam with an elevation of at least 110 meters.

If this had been the case (or if it is), then Pindoi would be the only possible alternative for saving Misiones from a vast flooding, which in that case would reach the Jesuit ruins. But, with the agreements with Brazil and Paraguay currently in effect (regardless of whether they are good or bad), technically, Ita-Cua is a logical alternative.

What should be analyzed now is whether, from a geopolitical standpoint, Corpus, at 105 meters, is a necessary and feasible project for Argentina, just because it has the ideal features for promoting the semicapacity operation of Itaipu.

Objections to Corpus Project

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 13

[Article by Martin Olivera: "A Political Decision With Strategic Implications"]

[Text] The selection of a definitive site for Corpus involves two significant factors of extensive scope: the political decision to build the dam, and the strategic decision to intensify a geopolitical concept of San Martin Palace, which is deeply rooted in an economic interpretation of the major hydroelectric projects.

The first thing to be explained is to what extent Argentina needs Corpus. Although it is true that any means of producing energy that is an alternative to oil is initially good, Corpus is not the only hydroelectric project in existence and, for various reasons, it is not the most appropriate one to head the list of priorities.

Among the major works projects planned in the Plate Basin, the Bermejo Integrated Project, the Middle Parana and the utilization of the Ibera estuaries possess, in themselves (and in that order) far more advantages for our country than Corpus and the Upper Uruguay projects, the latter of which have been incomprehensibly catapulted, when they only serve the geopolitical and energy interests of Brazil.

The Bermejo, Middle Parana and Ibera projects are totally Argentine, and would have a decisive effect on the progress of over a third of the national territory, while providing the country with a river navigation system. And, essentially, in order to construct these projects, it is not necessary to "make an agreement" with anyone, nor to be subjected to the vicissitudes of a bilateral relationship, as it would be in the case of Corpus, having Paraguay as an associate.

Argentina is already familiar with the problems of a bilateral project with a "difficult" associate, from Yacyreta, a project which had to be postponed and was even jeopardized by obstacles posed constantly by Asuncion. Not to mention the fact that the cost of the hydroelectric facility will be paid for in its entirety by our country.

We cannot even imagine what will happen with Corpus, which is not feasible for Paraguay to construct until Itaipu and Yacyreta are completed, because of an internal problem involving the employment of labor. The delays will be constant, and the project will produce more headaches than advantages.

The political decision to build Corpus at present does not appear to relate to the order of priorities required by Argentina, when there are entire regions waiting for the conditions associated with infrastructure in order to be able to attain progress. That will be achieved with Bermejo, Ibera and the Middle Parana, but not with Corpus.

The Strategic Course

From the strategic angle, Corpus, with the terms agreed upon in the tripartite accord of October 1979, is not only not a necessary project, but is, to some extent, useful to Brazil, because it would act as a compensator for Itaipu.

Why? First, because, when the Misiones territory is flooded (where the economic value of the land is less), there will be a dangerous isolation of the northern part of the province which, in turn, will be connected with Brazil and Paraguay through the Posadas-Encarnacion and Puerto Iguazu-Puerto Meyra bridges.

Second, because it will not eliminate the risk represented by Itaipu. The huge Brazilian-Paraguayan dam could entail incalculable geological consequences, and might even cause breaks in the retaining wall. If this were

ever to happen, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, the flooding that would occur in Argentine territory would be unprecedented. The only possibility of eliminating this danger is to construct Corpus at Pindoi, with an elevation of 115 meters. At Ita-Cua, with an elevation of 105, nothing is eliminated.

In this respect, the construction at Pindoi offers an additional possibility. Owing to its construction features, Itaipu, although it may initially operate with 18 turbines, could use as many as 30. Owing to the geographical features, Corpus could be built in Pindoi with a higher elevation, if necessary. In other words, this would be a reassurance of compliance with the spirit of the tripartite treaty, which was based on an equation.

According to that agreement (which was politically necessary to give another impetus to relations with Brazil), Corpus cannot be built with an elevation greater than 105 meters. But also, in accordance with that agreement, Corpus may not be built. And that seems to be the most correct option, because it would make it possible to improve the dialog with Brazil without sacrificing Misiones geopolitically. It is not ideal, but it is possible.

However, the government took the first actual step toward making Corpus a reality, a Corpus surrounded by many doubts. There is still time not to build the project with these features, at least in the near future; provided the mercantile-oriented criterion does not prevail again, having Corpus built only because it is profitable.

2909
CSO: 3010

CIE DIRECTOR CRITICIZES TIGHT STATE CONTROLS OVER UNIVERSITY

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 3 Sep 80 p 10

[Interview with Fernando Storni, the director of the Educational Research Center (CIE); date and place not given]

> [Text] "The state continues to exert heavy pressure on universities. We cannot say that nonstate universities are free because they are really totally controlled." These remarks were made by presbyter Fernando Storni, the director of the CIE, in an interview with CONVICCION through the SAP agency. The following is his harsh analysis of the current educational situation:

[Question] As the director of the CIE, what is your opinion of the current trends in education in Argentina?

[Answer] I think that the current educational situation should be viewed not as an isolated development but as the culmination of a process in which there has been a relationship between the democratization or broadening of education and a cutback in it due to economic factors. We have always had a serious and troublesome problem with school dropouts in Argentina. Today, 45 or 50 percent of our children still do not complete primary school, even though several efforts have been made in recent years to reduce this rate. This means that in spite of Law 1420, up to 80 percent of the Argentine people have not completed primary school in certain areas. Nonetheless, no in-depth investigation has been conducted into the reasons for this dropout rate. Some people say that the causes are socioeconomic, others that families are not too interested in having their kids attend school, and still others might say that the schools themselves cause dropouts by choosing who will and will not continue studying. Intermediate-level schools, which have never had an organizational law and have always been experimented with, have been subjected to a series of initiatives that are soon abandoned. There is currently a lot of effort going into technical schools, which are very important and ought to be supported even more.

State Control

Lastly, we have the universities, which are the most complicated issue largely because they have always been exclusively state-controlled. Today, after 25 years of nonstate universities, the state's pressure on universities is still very heavy. We cannot say that non-state universities are free because they are really totally controlled. There have been two trends: the democratization and open-door trend, as we saw during the last Peronist term, and then the trend in the other direction, during that same period but more so at present, when universities have become places for the few, with tight restrictions and little study devoted to the country's real needs.

[Question] Will the university fees achieve the purposes announced by the authorities, in other words, that these funds will be earmarked for scholarships and student loans, or will they go to finance the university system?

[Answer] As far as the general issue of university financing is concerned, the Argentine Government has never wanted universities to have their own financing. This has been a longstanding battle that the universities have fought ever since the Avellaneda Law. The fees are fair because the students who make it into university were not put there by the system; our educational system unquestionably prevents children of the working class and lower middle class from getting into universities. Therefore, it is only fair for those students who get in just because can afford it to help those who cannot afford it. On the other hand, there are a great many students who have to work, which means that studying is an effort for them. Hence, we have to get a clear-cut idea of the income categories of students and their families to determine whether the fee-paying system is going to be fair.

Justice and Discrimination

[Question] Wouldn't this lead to social discrimination?

[Answer] Universities do not cause social discrimination. Those who make it into university are already discriminated against, and if the fees are proper, the system will be fair, in the sense that each student's financial burden should be commensurate with what he can afford. The serious risk is to what extent the fee-paying system will make it more costly to determine the economic status of the student body and wind up excluding low-income students instead of benefiting the university.

[Question] Regarding the much-talked-about topic of sex education, do you think that it should come from the state or from the family?

[Answer] Just as children are not educated solely at home or in school, sex education should be imparted through family-school cooperation. The thing is that our educational tradition keeps school and family separate. Schools do not allow the family to enter the picture, and the children are dropped off at school and forgotten about. Each has a function. The family must provide an upbringing and love, while schools play a parallel, complementary role, but the two should not be kept separate. The fact is that families set up schools to round out their children's education.

8743
CSO: 3010

PROPOSED TUITION FEES TO BE DECIDED BY RECTORS

Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 22 Aug 80 p 23

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman--The Council of National University Rectors (CRUN) approved university tuition fees last night; slated to begin in 1981, the fees, which will have minimum and maximum levels, will vary depending on the university and major. This information was given to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS by an official spokesman at the close of the CRUN meeting.

This major decision, which was preceded by newspaper coverage throughout the nation, was made in the presence of the minister of culture and education, Juan Rafael Llerena Amadeo, who "will submit the university tuition bill to the Executive Branch shortly," it was asserted.

According to the information obtained, the tuition fees will be set by the Ministry of Education, but universities will be able to adjust them in accordance with the economic status of their regions.

The same spokesman asserted that "the tuition fees, to begin in 1981, will vary according to majors; they will aim at discouraging those with many students and at promoting others that the government is particularly interested in developing."

In closing the assembly, which began on Wednesday in this city, Minister Llerena Amadeo told the rectors that "the university tuition will guarantee equal opportunity" and that "these fees, which are envisioned in the current University Law, will be paid by those who can afford them, while those who cannot will not be subject to the fees and will, in addition, be given aid so that they can devote themselves exclusively to their studies."

Llerena Amadeo noted that the tuition issue was of deep concern to public opinion and he called attention to the benefits that it would bring, asserting that "there will no longer be expensive and less expensive majors."

Although the minister did not refer to the tuition ceilings and floors, the spokesman specified that "the ministry will propose them, but the rectors will have the authority to modify them in accordance with the situation in each region."

To illustrate the spirit of the new university fees, he said that "for example, if they decide that the annual fees for 1981 are 500,000 pesos, payable in 10 installments, the rector of each university will have to decide whether this should be increased or decreased."

Other issues that the rectors took up were the institutionalization of teaching posts and the training of young professors to replace department heads in due time.

The tuition issue, which was supposed to have been broached at Wednesday's evening session, was postponed to yesterday's last session, in anticipation of Llerena Amadeo's attendance. This did not sit well with the majority of the rectors, who hoped to be able to consider the matter without a time limit, a reliable source reported.

Prior to his arrival in Tucuman, Llerena told the press: "I am observing the guidelines set down by the junta and the president of the republic, pursuant to the March 1976 program foundations."

He also pointed out that he was appointed to serve along with President Videla and that "it stands to reason that when his term concludes, mine will too."

8743
CSO: 3010

CRUN DELEGATION TO JUNTA TO UNDERSCORE FINANCIAL CRISIS

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 3 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] According to a reliable source, the rectors of national universities are preparing to give a rundown of the economic situation faced by their institutions to the president of the republic and the members of the Government Junta.

They will reportedly express their concerns about budgeting by requesting a meeting with Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz "to ask that university budgets not be cut in 1981."

The chairman of the Council of National University Rectors (CRUN), Guillermo Gallo, and its deputy chairman, Humberto Ricomi, from La Plata and Rosario respectively, will reportedly be in charge of this matter.

The CRUN recently held a meeting in Tucuman, and one of the issues it discussed was the plight that the economic situation has created for universities. On top of this came an announcement by Minister Juan Rafael Llerena Amadeo.

The education and culture minister said that in 1981 the Economy Ministry would be cutting the national university budget by 2 percent for staff and by 6.5 percent for investments, it was learned at the meeting.

Some days later, Gallo revealed that the CRUN would ask for the repeal of this move, while other officials pointed out that the 1980 university budget was down 30 percent from 1979.

Budget

Other rectors did not hide their fears that now that students have been ordered to pay tuition, the Finance Secretariat might try to cut the 1981 budget even more than it has announced, the NA agency pointed out.

The decision made in Tucuman to institute tuition at national universities stipulated provisionally that the tuition money should not be used to shore up the budget.

8743

CSO: 3010

'OCLAE': NEW UNIVERSITY LAW INHIBITS STUDENT ACTIVITY

Havana OCLAE in Spanish Apr-May 80 pp 20-22

[Article by Edith Palma]

[Text] Before discussing the current situation of the university student movement in Argentina, we must bear in mind that that country's students have a record embodying the most beautiful ideals of the struggle for peace, well-being and social progress.

We need only recall the Manifesto of Cordoba, also called the Introductory Manifesto, which was the first university student program of struggle for true university autonomy, academic independence and close ties between the university and the people. The Cordoba University students wrote indelible pages in Argentine history that would later serve as a banner for Latin American students in their lengthy battle against reactionary and exploitative regimes.

Everyone knows that the Manifesto of Cordoba was one of the most advanced documents of its time in Latin America and that it had a significant impact on the development of the student masses. In light of this heroic and unforgettable development, university students today could not possibly accept the imposition of a new university law calmly.

A Law or a Series of Arbitrary Regulations?

The current situation in Argentina is critical for the sectors that are striving to regain their rights. All of the country's structures are undergoing a crisis, and the university, as one of them, is suffering the consequences of action by those who are taking advantage of the present historical and political juncture to bring about a "change" that will lead only to an inevitable university crisis.

The draft of the new university law that the government wants to impose seeks to separate the university from the goal of promoting science and technology for independent national development; its objective is to

train technocrats to help Argentina play the role that it has been assigned in the new international economic system drawn up by imperialism.

How can a law like this be instituted when the interested parties have not been consulted and when the causes of the university crisis have not been debated in-depth?

Without seeking solutions to the problems of universities, the government is now stubbornly engaged in imposing its policy, which is totally divorced from reality.

Arbitrary Features of the Bill

The comment is heard in universities today that they are not autonomous, not even academically.

There is good reason for student demonstrations because the bill calls for an "autonomy" whereby local or national authorities can intervene to maintain the "public order," while the National Executive Branch is in charge of defining and supervising university policy. What kind of autonomy is this when the university community is not entitled to elect its own personnel and issue its own laws and regulations, when it cannot establish its own bylaws without the intervention of the Executive Branch?

Universities are not autonomous, although there is much talk of "academic autonomy," because they cannot even determine their own entrance requirements, and the role of university faculty at assemblies is purely for show.

Autonomy is impossible in universities when their authorities are appointed by the Federal Government.

Other Aspects of the Law

The bills mentions the participation of the faculty in scientific, cultural, teaching activities, etc, but such participation is purely pro forma, and the students themselves are excluded from any sort of participation.

The Education Ministry had previously declared that "the students would devote themselves to their studies and ought to forget about the governance of the university." A role cannot be denied to those who have historically brought about countless gains for universities.

The bill also limits enrolment by requiring an entrance examination and charging a fee for undergraduate and postgraduate studies; the entrance exam conforms to standards set by the Education Ministry.

These two requirements directly reduce enrolment and are damaging to the national interest by compromising the training of the scientific and technical personnel needed for independent national development.

As far as freedoms are concerned, there is a total ban on activities involving political propaganda, indoctrination or agitation; the university president is not allowed to make the slightest political comment, and any professor can be fired if he is suspected of spreading political ideas.

The "temporary" provisions are permanent for all intents and purposes. How can a situation be temporary if the normalization period, which includes prescribed bylaws and teaching resources, lasts 2 years and if the boards of examiners and professors are appointed for 7-year periods by the government through the Education Ministry? The sole purpose of these restrictions is to make the university a mechanical toy that the government can manipulate at its whim.

Conclusions

The university bill will enable the Federal Government to intervene in all internal university affairs, its basic goal being to make universities antinational bodies. Another goal is to have universities perform highly elitist and restrictive functions by excluding the views of many civilian and military sectors that are included in the current university law, which was approved by most political parties during the last Congress.

Argentina must resolve its education problems and specifically those of its universities, but there is no way that a law like this can resolve such problems. This would require establishing formal discussions, initiating dialogs with the interested sectors and debating democratically and penetratingly each and every one of the elements that could affect the proper development of universities.

Enacting this law, which is completely at odds with a true university spirit, would undermine the tradition of democratic, progressive struggle that has always characterized university students. Universities need a just law that will help to profoundly transform the notion of education, in keeping with man's and society's current and future needs.

8743
CSO: 3010

ORLANDO MILLAS CALLS FOR UNITY AGAINST PINOCHET

Caracas TRIBUNA POPULAR in Spanish 19-25 Sep 80 p 15

[Article by Orlando Millas, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee of Chile]

[Text] The gangleader of the Chilean fascist junta, Pinochet, announced that he has decided to impose a new "constitution" on the country, denying the people all their rights and setting up himself personally as an autocrat with the most absolute power, for a practically unlimited time.

He entrusted the concoction of the document to some extreme rightist jurists, who had a grand time cooking up obscure formulas, institutions and mechanisms that would ensure the domination of imperialism and the oligarchy, and would prevent the people from having access to power. Next the matter was sent to another organization for its consideration. This body, called the Council of State (which supposedly represents the supreme legislative power of the nation) was not elected by anyone either; it was simply designated by him. The Council of State carefully reviewed the document article by article, with a super-reactionary point of view. Pinochet was still not satisfied, however, and ended up adding directly a series of temporary articles that turned out to be the meat of the document.

Absolutism

Pinochet's "constitution" grants absolute power to the president. It adds that there shall be a senate, a chamber of deputies, municipalities and other institutions, specifying that they will have no real authority or importance. The judges and justice courts shall be designated by the president.

According to the articles that Pinochet personally added to the basic draft constitution, over the next 6 months he will continue exercising all power. Later there will be a presidential term of 8 years, until 1989, during which time Augusto Pinochet will automatically be the president. The military junta, headed by Pinochet, is authorized to reelect him for another 8-year term, which will expire in 1997.

The president and the military junta are able to introduce new amendments to the "constitution," including the extension of their own terms.

In fact, this implies the nullification of all legal measures and the recognition that the direct source of law is now fascist arbitrariness and the desire to strengthen the fascist dictatorship in Chile, at the service of imperialism and the internal oligarchy.

Thus, on 11 September, the anniversary of the 1973 putsch, all residents of the country who were eligible to vote had to go to the polls and approve Pinochet's "constitution." The counting of the votes was done secretly by the junta itself, in order to ensure the desired results. . . .

CIA Tool

Everyone knows that Pinochet is a tool of the CIA and the Pentagon, of imperialist transnational corporations and the "pirate" clans of the internal financial oligarchy. His "constitution" was drawn up after consultations with Yankee officials and a meeting at the Army Camp Club in Penalolen, which was attended by the financial magnates of the Bank of Chile group, the main figures in the oligarchic groups of Cruzat-Larrain, Edwards, Yarur and Pico Canas, and other monopolist entrepreneurs. However, Pinochet went too far; the fraud was all too blatant. For that reason, the announcement of what the tyrant calls a "constitution" and what he terms a "plebiscite" has been met with the unanimous opposition of true Chileans, who are not supporters of fascism, as well as the various classes of society and the different ideological and political movements.

Those who had doubts and reservations before are now definitely convinced that there is no way out except for a struggle against the tyranny.

Workers Struggle

The Chilean working class is the backbone of the forces that oppose fascism. The fact that the workers have maintained their principles under the fire of fascist repression has been a fundamental factor in the regrouping of the people, and has opened up the prospect of resistance.

During the course of this year Chile has undergone a renewed wave of forceful measures and crimes perpetrated by Pinochet's henchmen. Selective detentions and raids on large sections of cities are complemented with massive search and seizure operations and summary arrests. Paramilitary fascist commandos have begun to operate along with the official organs of repression; the two compete in the commission of crimes.

Also coming out of Chile is news of new struggles, of increasing actions by the people against the dictatorship. The workers of Chile will not tolerate fascism; they are not resigned to it, but confront it actively, ready to overthrow it.

Throughout the period of government of the fascist junta, the Chilean Communist Party has struggled insistently to join together on a new basis all democratic forces that do not support fascism. There are increasingly strident calls to strengthen unity, made by growing numbers of Chileans. There is an ever stronger desire to unite and work together. In the unity of all anti-fascists lies the guarantee of the coming victory.

For that very reason, today it is more urgent and useful than ever to have solidarity throughout the world to support the people of Chile in their battle for freedom and true independence.

8926
CSO: 3010

DEMOCRATIC RENEWAL PRESIDENT DISCUSSES UNITY COALITION

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 3 Sep 80 p 9

[Interview with Democratic Renewal Party [PRD] President Roberto Tovar Faja, by Wilmer Murillo in the column "Political Wednesdays in the Republic"; date and place not given]

[Text] If one examines the coalition of Unity parties, one has a superficial impression of chaos. A closer study reveals that what seems to be generalized disorder is in truth the face of the movement.

An unavoidable equation is threatening Unity today. The expectations are greater than the possibilities. This is a group in a period of change and with expectations. It is in tension because as in many other human processes, the suddenly awakened hopes of men vastly exceed the available resources, involving in this case political debts, the regime and popularly elected posts.

The main problem lies in being able to move from a static balance to a dynamic one, from a submissive party to sufficiently energetic tensions, without precipitating division and crisis. This is the great issue.

There is need for consensus, agreement, much dialog. The subject of our interview this week, the president of the Democratic Renewal Party Roberto Tovar Faja, says that only a coalition can do away with hegemonic intentions. The following is the text of the interview:

[Question] Do you believe that Unity can overtake the energetic processes of change it is experiencing without plunging into division and crisis?

[Answer] Unity is trying to achieve a new understanding to clarify the form of electing the presidential candidate, the deputies, aldermen and other officials. Without a doubt this involves the distribution of power. In 1977, the coalition parties were entirely separate bodies in history and in many ways of viewing solutions. Despite everything, it is possible to reach agreement with a view to a higher interest--giving the country a strong and permanent bloc opposite the PLN [National Liberation Party]. I do not see, because now in 1980 we have a common experience, a common social Christian

ideology, and need to end certain phases of our political plans and launch others, why we cannot reach agreement on much more harmonious terms than in the past.

[Question] Do you believe that domination over the others in the coalition by a single party is acceptable and beneficial, or on the contrary is it a harmful factor threatening Unity with some type of division?

[Answer] If this were to happen we would be in the process of liquidating Unity. We are a coalition and from this point of view the four groups which comprise it are equally independent and autonomous. It would be illogical for one party to take command of the coalition.

[Question] Is there rivalry between the parties and leaders in the coalition? Do you believe that anyone seeks exclusive hegemony to the point of provoking resentment and frustration?

[Answer] Being in politics means struggling for power. We in the Unity are in politics and as a result the various groups making it up are seeking power. This is not the problem. A struggle for power as such, rather than as a means of finding a solution to national problems, would be the difficulty.

[Question] In the case of the PUP, to what point do you think it contributes to structuring the union and collaboration of the four coalition parties?

[Answer] The return of the PUP would put the coalition back in its original position. Doing this would mean introducing a pacifying element in the coalition, something which will be the more necessary to the extent that the struggles for power advance. Returning the national assembly of the PUP to its original leaders would be recognizing the importance it has, like the other Unity parties. There are some petty minds which might conclude that this would not be just since the number of members the PUP supposedly has is very small. We in the Democratic Renewal aware of the human virtues of the leaders of the PUP, and remembering the direction of Mr Carazo in the last elections, assign them importance despite the small number of members, for we believe that we can place full confidence in these leaders.

[Question] Do you believe that within the adjustment of the influence and power of the new political groups in the Unity and the reorganization of the PUP, an adequate balance of power can be achieved?

[Answer] The reorganization of the PUP cannot be viewed as a formula for increasing or decreasing the power of the Unity political group, or of the earlier or present leadership. It is a matter of ethics. Leaving the PUP as it is structured now might serve some people. Reorganizing its national assembly might serve others. Thus without ulterior political motives, the decision to reorganize the PUP should be dissociated from the struggles for

power, which everyone has a right to pursue, but in a totally different field, that of popular support, rather than as a juridical fiction.

I believe that the majority of the leaders of the PRD are more inclined to support Don Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto. But no decision at all on support of him by the party as such has been made. It is the unanimous view that it is not essential that the three candidates represent the various parties in the coalition. This means that a single party can support various trends.

[Question] Might the present Minister Mendez represent one PRD trend?

[Answer] It has been said that Minister Mendez Mata, when he leaves office and enters the political struggle, will also represent a PRD trend, although others say that he would more likely represent the trend headed by Calderon. It may be that there are leaders who would like to support him, just as there are Calderon supporters who favor Madrigal Nieto. I believe, although this is not a party decision, that the parties and institutions would do well to stand aside from formal support.

[Question] Would this struggle mean a division within the Democratic Renewal?

[Answer] An internal war might begin. For example. the political directorate of the Democratic Renewal as a whole supports Rodrigo Madrigal personally. And there are some members, although only a few, who want to support engineer Mendez. They are trying to organize in order to get us out and nominate persons supporting the candidacy of Mendez. They could create totally harmful enmities making unity and harmony very difficult. I am persuaded that political parties should reorganize themselves periodically. As an advocate of renovation, I support carrying out this process in the near future, but I deplore its being done as a result of presidential ambitions. All of us who are members of the political directorate must in due course submit our names to the party base, and they, free of any tendentious thinking, will have the last word.

[Question] Mario Leiva, a member of your party who signed a minority report on the draft convention, later joined the Calderon sector. Does this mean that the Democratic Renewal is also divided on this matter?

[Answer] We do not respond to the whip. And we place full confidence in the unsurpassable judgment of Don Ronald Odio and Don Mario Leiva to decide what is best for Unity. I understand that they presented a minority report alone, and then gave their support to another drafted by the PUP representative. I have also learned that Mr Leiva, in a spirit of conciliation, added his signature to the report of the majority in the belief that this would contribute to the needed harmony.

[Question] Do you support the proposal concerning the redistribution of the PUP made by Calderon Fournier?

[Answer] Calderon's proposal has the added disadvantage of causing greater fictitious division within the Unity. However, I am certain that he was motivated by the best intentions.

[Question] In negotiating changes in the electoral code with the PLN, the Calderon sector did not take the deputies in the rest of the coalition into account. Does this mean that there are Unity parties acting as independent and autonomous bodies?

[Answer] All of us who are Unity deputies signed a motion some months ago now with a view to changing the agenda and being able to discuss these reforms. We are all committed to struggle for the single party. What is unacceptable is for some groups in the Unity faction to be able to claim the right to negotiate an agreement on behalf of all. No pact between the Calderon sector and the PLN is being reached. I have only heard rumors and I hope they are not true.

[Question] Would you, or Unity, negotiate amendments to the electoral code on the basis of payment of the political debt in cash?

[Answer] The decision to pay is made by the banks depending on the resources they have available. There is nothing to negotiate. If what is involved is forcing the banks by means of a law to do what is impossible, I think that would be counterproductive. One cannot discuss the proposal on that basis. But I believe that the PLN could involve itself in other proposals of national interest for reaching agreement. Making agreements is normal in politics. What is unacceptable is immoral compromises or pacts.

[Question] Is it true that a new voting list, turned over to the Calderon republicans by Alvaro Cubillo, will serve as the basis for the convention as proposed by this party? And that others will have to work with old and second-hand lists, thus being at a disadvantage?

[Answer] I have received reports that this last list was drafted by the TSE [Supreme Electoral Court] in December of 1979. There were various copies of this list. None was taken by the parties with representation in the assembly. It is a fact that Alvaro Cubillo took a copy in recent days which is presumably that intended for the coalition. It is to be assumed that his party will have to make it available to all the members of the Unity. As to which will be used for the convention, this is something we will have to decide in the next few days.

[Question] What will happen if the political directorate of the Unity decides to accept the majority report?

[Answer] None of the reports is binding on the national political directorate, either from the juridical or practical points of view. Unfortunately, in the convention commission, there could not fail to be positions which could serve one faction or another. This was logical. And now that the political directorate, headed by two great arbiters of the Unity, Professor Trejos and Manuel Jimenez, knows them all, a consensus will be sought to allow the Unity convention to satisfy everyone.

[Question] To speak a moment of the government, would you say that its actions are working concretely toward social and economic ends of considerable and unchallengeable importance, or that this is not the case and that the situation in the country is therefore deteriorating?

[Answer] My response would be taken subjectively by the reader. Therefore I believe that the people are making this analysis and we will know their final decision in February of 1982. An analysis such as you would like is very difficult to set forth in a few words, but I know of many programs to the benefit of the majority of the Costa Rican people. If indeed they are now embroiled in an economic and fiscal situation which is not entirely the fault of the government, it will in the end be they who will be clear about the basic work of these 4 years. I venture to say that the decision of the people will be favorable.

5157
CSO: 3010

LEGISLATION PROPOSED FOR CONTROLS ON RECOPE

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 5 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Legislation designed to subject the Costa Rican Oil Refinery (RECOPE) to supervision by the controller's office and to create a suitable legal framework for effective control of the refinery has been proposed by Deputies Luis Monge and Rafael Barrientos Germe.

The two legislators are members of the special commission appointed by the congress to investigate the activities of the refinery. In addition to these two deputies, Hubert Rojas and Hector Carballo, of the Unity coalition, and United People Deputy Humberto Vargas Carbonell are members of the commission.

The last-mentioned could not participate in the commission sessions because of lengthy illness. And the two Unity representatives did not attend the majority of the commission's sessions.

In addition to nine recommendations to the plenary session of the legislature, Deputies Barrientos and Monge presented a draft law setting forth the following, among other principal points: the products of the refinery should be of top quality and sold at a price established on the basis of total cost plus profit, which should not exceed 2 percent of the total sales for the respective fiscal year, total cost being taken to mean the cost of the raw material plus the cost of processing it into a final product, or lacking that, the cost of the imported product, as well as the freight, administrative, distribution and sale costs at the final destination. The SNE [National Statistics Service] would establish these figures within a period of no more than 15 working days from the effective date of an increase for hydrocarbons.

The proposal adds that the RECOPE will be placed under the supervision of the controller's office and will function on strict austerity norms. It will be required to submit an accounting report of its operations within the first 60 days of each fiscal year. No loans, donations or subsidies will be allowed except those authorized by law, and if the directors of the refinery violate the law or the regulations governing it they will be penalized by a

fine of 10,000 to 100,000 colones, and will bear personal liability for loss and damage they cause the enterprise itself or consumers.

One of the recommendations would request the president to refrain from encouraging participation in the affairs of state by members of his family. Another asks the government to adopt a clearly defined energy policy. Yet another would establish a price system for fuels entirely separating expenditures from real production costs and RECOPE profits and extra prices due to taxes and subsidies.

They propose that the RECOPE establish a true austerity policy, that an increase in gasoline octane be reestablished and that it be determined through the controller's office if the executive presidents should return the daily fees paid them for failure to attend the sessions of the board of directors. The proposed legislation notes that attending the sessions is an obligation inherent in the posts of executive officers. And finally, a recommendation calls for more detailed studies by the plenary legislative body of a RECOPE request for 50 million colones in credit.

5157
CSO: 3010

AGRICULTURE MINISTER SPEAKS AT FAO CONFERENCE IN HAVANA

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Sep 80 p 47

[Speech by Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Octavio Orellana Solis at FAO conference in Havana, Cuba, on 1 September]

[Text] Mr President of the 16 th Regional FAO Conference for Latin America and Cuban Minister of Agriculture, Your Excellency Arnaldo Milian,

Mr Vice President of the Conference and Colombian Minister of Agriculture, Your Excellency Gustavo Dajer Chadid,

Mr Vice President of the Conference and Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Development of our sister republic of Nicaragua, Your Excellency Jaime Wheelock Roman,

Mr Vice President of the Conference and Guyanese Minister of State for Agriculture, Your Excellency Ralph van Sluytman,

Mr Vice President of the Conference and Argentine permanent Ambassador to the FAO, Your Excellency Carlos O. Keller Sarmiento,

Mr Director General of the FAO, Dr Edouard Saouma,

Distinguished delegations attending the 16th Regional FAO Conference for Latin America,

Distinguished delegation from the Republic of Cuba, the host country for this great conference,

Distinguished members of the financial and technical assistance delegations:

As representative of my country, El Salvador, it is an honor for us to attend this conference at which big farm and livestock issues of major interest for the economic development and well-being of our republics are to be discussed.

The content of the messages delivered by the president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers, Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, and the director general of the FAO, Mr Edouardo Saouma, was truly inspiring for our delegation.

The governing revolutionary junta of El Salvador supports the principle of international solidarity without any discrimination due to ideological leaning. Both at home and abroad it promotes /pluralism as one of the fundamental elements of the new society it is building./ [in boldface]

The nature of our countries' structural problems, so realistically expressed in the FAO director general's message, fully coincides with the model of historic development our country was patterned after in the past.

At present we are implementing measures based on a structural view of economic, social and political development.

The people and the government of El Salvador respectfully request this conference to allow us a few minutes time to tell you what we have been accomplishing:

2. [as published] Philosophical basis of New Strategy of Development

Committed to the creation of a new social order in El Salvador, the governing revolutionary junta considers the application of a new model of development imperative, one based on a profound transformation of our economic, social and political structures, a transformation inspired by a philosophy whose mainstay is the establishment of a just, participating, pluralist and democratic society.

The foundations of this kind of society are the people's participation in the process of making decisions affecting their own destiny and the form of ownership of capital goods, based on a multistructural system of private, corporate and state ownership.

In this new social order, five values will guide the dynamics of the building of our new society: dignity, peace, participation, solidarity and well-being.

2.1 Dignity

Human beings form the hub of economic, social and political development. They are the protagonists and the goal of development.

The promotion of the individual, of his dignity and his freedom, is essential to the concept of democracy.

2.2 Peace

Peace is a climate, a social situation, by virtue of which the individual and social spirit gains tranquillity, calm and liberty, which enable man

to fully achieve his capabilities and make optimal use of opportunities. The concept of peace is not visualized as being the opposite of war, rather of the general violence that was promoted by the special socioeconomic configuration that prevailed in El Salvador.

2.3 Participation

The participation of the individual in the daily functioning of the community is a result of the valuational and personalist concept of democracy, based on the very communal idea itself which seeks sociability deriving from the joint action of the people living in the community.

Participant democracy must institutionalize access to the decisionmaking power for each and every citizen and also the distribution among them of the rewards of social organization, be they material of moral, by means of equitable standards. The citizen must participate when he gives and when he receives.

Thus participant democracy is the property of a society that excludes and goes beyond those systems that establish political equality but in practice do not permit the people to exercise power. It also excludes and goes beyond the individualism of capitalist society which gives rise to deep-seated inequities and economic and social injustices.

The participant society is a process of development which is constantly evolving and undergoing change, one which needs the determined support of the people and the government to set it in motion and bring it to a favorable conclusion.

The economic power of the state is exercised through general participation of the workers and employers. The economy of the state must be integrated into the community and private economies, thus serving to expand them without absorbing them.

2.4 Solidarity

The new social order will be built on a basis of cooperation among all members of the society in order to jointly achieve the common welfare. Solidarity thus involves peace among all its members without racial, religious, class or regional discrimination. It obliges those who govern and those who are governed to contribute their efforts to the establishment of the new democratic society and to see to it that justice prevails in all aspects of life.

The integration of the nuclear family, in which man experiences his noblest feelings, will be promoted and also the basis of justice will be established so that man, now underprivileged, ceases to be so and has the opportunity to live in a state of equality.

2.5 Well-Being

The philosophical foundation pillars of the new model will be joined so that the common welfare can finally be achieved. In connection with this, three constitutive elements of the common welfare, narrowly linked to one another, stand out:

An atmosphere conducive to the free achievement of the individual.

The highest degree of material and spiritual satisfaction it is possible to achieve, given the existing resources at any given time.

The degree of personal perfection and development which people who live in this society can achieve through the use of these resources.

3. Model of Development

3.1. Historic Model

El Salvador's economic structure has been historically characterized by the domination within the economy of a farm export sector in which, while a certain amount of diversification has been introduced during the last few decades, since the close of the past century coffee has been and continues to be the chief product about which the accumulation of surpluses has revolved and on which, therefore, the development of the other sectors has depended. It has in a decisive way directly and indirectly influenced the volume of economic activity and employment in the structuring of the domestic production apparatus and even the institutional organization of the country.

Favorable ecological conditions for the growing of coffee have enlarged our economic space, allowing for the development of highly mechanized cultivation with very intensive use of labor, albeit highly seasonal, in contrast with a sector composed of small farmers who grow products basically intended for domestic consumption, using very primitive methods and, therefore, achieve only a low rate of productivity, constituting a group of subsistence farmers. In addition to this sector of small farmers, there is the great mass of landless workers which enables the coffee grower to have at his disposition abundant, cheap labor when he needs it.

The development of the farm export sector has been based on a high concentration of farm property and occupation of the best lands, forming a model in which economic results contrast with social and environmental results.

Coffee and traditional export crops in general require a large mobilization of labor during the harvest season and constitute the chief generator of employment in rural areas. The agrarian structure that has hitherto prevailed, inasmuch as farm export items are specialized in terms of one kind of cultivation, involves the need for a complementary agrarian economy

that makes it possible to fluidly mobilize the labor required during the harvest seasons and to employ this labor force in other kinds of activities during the rest of the year without its constituting a burden on the farm export plantation's budget. Within this system, the earning power of these crops, particularly coffee, permits payment of a higher wage than in the rest of the farm activities, thus providing a low or marginal income during the rest of the year for the bulk of the rural population within the framework of their subsistence economy. In terms of this model, it is undesirable to promote urbanization, rather to maintain a basically rural economy.

The complementary agrarian structure has been subsistence farming by small landowners in which ownership or leasing of tiny parcels has played a central role. This system can to a certain extent control the labor supply and keep it in rural areas while at the same time controlling the size of the production unit and, therefore, incomes and the inclination to take part in the harvesting. On the periphery, farmers without land constitute the pressure that helps to regulate the land market by establishing minimal subsistence production as a marginal option for themselves.

The operation of this model has brought the complementary economy marginal lands and allowed these farmers to naturally specialize in the production of food crops for their own subsistence and to supply the domestic market with their limited surpluses. That is, the cultivated land area was increased, although badly farmed, thus supporting the population that had to harvest the major crops. But, at the same time, this population's income has remained severely limited and the result has been scattered settlement on land that is hard to reach, thus limiting access to services and development potential itself, directly due to the lack of means of production and indirectly due to social limitation, low levels of education, malnutrition and low degrees of social and political integration.

Considering the nature of the crop, which does not require extensive capitalization in the form of fixed assets, the economic surplus generated in the production of coffee has brought the sector itself a relatively low return. Thus the surpluses obtained have been directed toward other sectors, particularly the financial and commercial sectors, in addition to that part of them deposited abroad, giving rise to a system integrated in terms of its needs: primary cultivation, foreign marketing and financing. This has been a system in which the different parts are interdependent, in which each link supports the others, a system that tends to channel its own resources and the rest of national savings for its own units, emphasizing the process of concentration and restricting opportunities for the rest of the economic system. This structure incorporates all the advantages and disadvantages of the monopolistic systems, in the final analysis blocking economic and social mobilization and making democratization of property difficult. However, it has generated managerial ability.

The existence of profitable economic units and concentration of their holdings, and therefore of income, on the one hand, and the mass of farmers whose subsistence incomes basically stem from the operation of small farms

and harvest wages, on the other, shape a dual farm sector that conditions all of the rest of the economic system. The first of these generates incomes that are high but have little impact on the domestic production apparatus, since these incomes are used to buy fixed income assets, for deposits abroad and for the consumption of luxury items which are by their very nature provided with goods and services that come from abroad. In contrast, with a production volume that scarcely exceeds the subsistence levels of the population dependent on it, the second creates a purchasing power that is insufficient to stimulate domestic demand and convey a dynamic character to the economy as a whole. This situation is reflected in an industrial sector in which the production of consumer goods, especially food items and textiles, utilizing very primitive technologies, has been predominant. Consequently, this industry, oriented toward the domestic market and with such low productivity, has also generated low returns, thus describing a circle defining a poverty economy.

During the past 2 decades, there has been some modernization of the economy, fundamentally based on a certain amount of diversification of farm production — the cultivation of cotton and sugar cane has been introduced — and on the launching of a process of substitution for imports on the extended market represented by the Central American Common Market. But, of great significance during the first few years, the dynamism that was in this way introduced, especially as a result of regional market incentives, rapidly and gradually [as published] lost impetus due to the lack of depth of the production processes that were introduced, the lack of specialization and reciprocity among the countries involved, saturation of the as yet limited regional markets and the end of the period of easy substitution for imports.

Thus this modernization process was insufficient to absorb the rapid growth of an impoverished rural population and succeed in constructing a dynamic, urban-based model.

In the end, we have a process rooted in the rural population wuich has structural defects that are transmitted to the rest of the system, with a farm export-financial sector and a great deal of power but which could not and would not set in motion a new phase and is in no position to revitalize a model that is not dynamic, nor to create the conditions necessary to correct its numerous shortcomings in the social sector. The agricultural model, in its traditional form, is worn out through having practically exhausted land resources and having demonstrated its inability to economically absorb the expansion of the rural labor force, in turn due to its inability to transfer farm-export sector surpluses to other sectors that could have provided the economy with new impetus.

In the historic model, the limited scope of the national market did not constitute an inducement to industry since this sector had, practically speaking, remained at the cottage industry level up until the first half of the present century.

On the other hand, the incipient modernization introduced by means of industrialization, the framework of the Central American Common Market, was also incapable of transforming the economy and of correcting the conspicuous economic and social inequities inherent in the form of development pursued up to now.

The two great resources available to the country are its people and its farm and livestock potential. To these we must add the product of material, human, technological and managerial cumulative efforts. A new model must, therefore, be set in motion, based on farming and stock raising, mobilizing human resources as the country's basic productive factor and as a relative advantage and developing its ability to accumulate wealth, providing the latter with a new direction.

Consequently, we must develop a new basis for the economy which can be none other than that of industry. To do this, we have to expand the domestic market, integrating into it the 3.5 million inhabitants now excluded from it. We must also urbanize a major portion of the population and simultaneously improve the standard of living and guarantee suitable accumulation of wealth.

3.2 New Model of Development

The need to modernize the country's economic structure with the aim of incorporating the people into an aggregate of productive activities that will turn them into producers and simultaneously equal sharers of the income and wealth generated in the process in such a way as to raise the standard of living of Salvadorans, chiefly from the poorest social strata, has led to the adoption of a new model of development.

The new economic structure is based on integration of the national economy, eliminating the great contrasts between the highly mechanized farm export economy and the poverty economy oriented toward the domestic market which have been typical of the historic model.

Convinced of the urgent necessity of a meeting of the minds with the people in the spirit of creating just living conditions for the population and scientifically tackling the historic challenge of the economic, social and political development of El Salvador, as of 15 October 1979 with its proclamation the Salvadoran Armed Forces profoundly modified the power structure in order to activate the new model and correct the consequences of the situation that had prevailed until then and which had led to intolerable social tensions.

To this effect, the proclamation proposed "to adopt measures that will lead to an equitable distribution of our national wealth, at the same time accelerating the growth of the GNP."

To achieve this objective, the essential elements of the new model are agrarian reform, nationalization of the financial system and nationalization of foreign trade involving traditional exports.

Radical modification of property relations and land use through agrarian reform will eliminate social conflicts stemming from powerful pressure by farmers concerning land. Consequently, social stability will increase and mechanisms will be created that will permit farmers to participate in the management of the new production process.

The democratization of farm ownership and the new forms of production have provided new sources of employment and income for farmers, permitting substantial improvement in their housing, health and food supply conditions.

Agrarian reform, on the other hand, will create the necessary conditions for reorienting and activating industrial growth. These conditions will assume the form of an expansion of the market. Redistribution of the profits generated by farm and livestock production activities among a significant number of farmers will trigger a reordering of the demand for consumer goods which will manifest itself as a sizable increase in the demand for domestically produced consumer goods.

The fundamental objectives of nationalization of foreign trade as regards traditional products are to increase export profits and to see to it that the surplus obtained from abroad is brought into the country. Through the centralized marketing of basic export items, the country will obtain additional profits from the better sales terms. On the other hand, this will guarantee that the result of the export balance attributable primarily to the farm sector will reenter the country and facilitate activation of the cumulative process.

Through nationalization of the financial system, the state is in a position to decisively influence rules for the allocation of credit, thus seeing to it that those sectors considered to be priority sectors obtain the financial resources necessary to carry on their operation. The cooperatives that come into being in the process of agrarian reform will thus be guaranteed access to credit. Also, the state will be in a position to be able to selectively orient resources through appropriate rules for the promotion of investments in such a way as to assure the nationalized bank's role as a mechanism for reallocation of funds in order to integrate the two so disparate production sectors found in the historic model.

Intensification of farm and livestock activity, both in the reformed sector and the unreformed small and median farmer sectors, will take the form of considerable diversification of production, mechanization in accordance with availability of national resources and better organization of enterprises. This intensification of farm and livestock activity will gradually lead to specialization in terms of relatively advantageous items and along with it the basis for a farm-product processing industry will be created,

one which will make it possible to competitively market processed products both on the domestic and foreign markets.

The new demand structure resulting from the redistribution of income in the rural sector and development of the farm industry will give rise to an evolution of the country's production structure in the direction of a greater relative importance of that industry's contribution to the GNP, a sector that will come to be the most dynamic factor in the growth process.

The industrial sector's greater relative growth will also lead to greater development of urban activities, as concerns the construction of housing, necessary facilities and equipment supply as well as the incentive it will provide for the service industries.

The national transformation provided for in the new model of development will, in terms of the change in the structuring of the rural and urban populations and subsequent growth of the cities, in the long run promote the accelerated growth of industrial activities, related to construction, such as the cement, iron and other building material industries.

An observable indirect effect of the agricultural transformation will be the development of branches of industry oriented toward the manufacture of certain capital goods for the farm industry, such as light equipment and tools and the production of certain products like fertilizers and pesticides.

So, we can see that the key element in the promotion of economic development during the first phases of the new model will continue to rest chiefly on the accumulation of wealth originating in the primary sector, but now reinforced by the close linking of the farm and livestock and industrial sectors stemming from, on the one hand, the stimuli provided by a demand for manufactured consumer goods due to the raising of farm workers' income level and, on the other, the processing of farm products, the development of the metal and mechanical industry, chiefly a supplier of equipment and tools for farm use, and the development of that branch of the chemical industry which supplies products for farm use.

The very nature of the first phase of industrial development will generate the conditions that will favor evolution of this activity in the direction of the shaping of an internally dynamic sector. That is, the enlargement and extension of the market, the development of labor skills, the development of new managerial abilities and the appearance of big foreign economies resulting from the formation of given industrial complexes will form the basis for a more advanced phase of industrialization, one which, along with the farm and livestock sector, will produce a radiation effect on the entire remainder of the economy. Autonomous industrial growth during this phase will depend on items produced by a more advanced technology, but which will be subject to the criterion of selectivity in order to develop industries that are capable of being linked with the past and the future and which are in a position to provide products that can successfully compete on

international markets, to do so making intensive use of those national resources which the country possesses in a relatively advantageous way. Because of the ability to compete on foreign markets which this modernized industry will have, the exporting of manufactured products will come to be one of the most dynamic elements in the economic growth of the country.

The development of the economy itself will continue to create conditions such that other sectors, distinct from the farm export sector, will gradually be incorporated into the category of surplus-generating sectors. To this effect, this dynamic and competitive industry must also be capable of creating surpluses that contribute to the financing of its accumulation of capital. At the same time, the greater ability to generate savings, throughout the entire economy, must be accompanied by development of the financial system such that it will be capable of massively acquiring savings from the public and directing them toward industries where they are needed.

The model senses the need for foreign investment in terms of the country's major interests, complementary to dynamic domestic factors. The incorporation of foreign investments will be promoted, especially in those sectors in which foreign capital is accompanied by a technological contribution, markets and managerial ability. They will be integrated into the domestic industrialization process and will in general complement the efforts of our national sectors. During the different phases of this process, in which the creation of employment will be one of the basic objectives, criteria for the selection of foreign investments will also be applied to activities whose chief contribution consists of the generation of employment.

In terms of geography, the initial expansion of demand produced by agrarian reform will make possible a better geographical distribution of income by stimulating local activities in addition to the importance of the redistribution of income per se in favor of reformed sector workers.

The process will simultaneously depend on the successful training of rural and urban manpower with the goal of increasing the productivity of this resource and, therefore, its ability to generate income in order to obtain a sustained improvement in the quality of life and equal opportunity for the entire population. The state will chiefly assume responsibility for this training function.

The state will play a very active role in the new model of development, especially during the early phases of the process. A fundamental concern will be improvement of the standard of living of the economically weakest sectors and development of human activities at a rate and in a way required by the new model. With this goal in mind, the chief actions in this domain will consist of extension of the coverage of regular education programs and extension of the appropriate programs to the nonformal sector, development of sensible nutrition programs and extension and improvement of the public health programs.

In the farm and livestock sector, the state is supporting the creation and strengthening of farmer enterprises and small and median farmers through more and better technical and financial assistance.

In the industrial sector, the creation of enterprises in accordance with the different phases of evolution of the industrial strategy already described will be promoted and the creation of industrial complexes that allow for suitable reciprocity among industries will be stimulated. The state will also assume responsibility for ordering the process of urbanization inherent in the features of the model.

The strengthening of the state's role of necessity forces it to strive for greater efficiency, which will involve cutting down operating costs in many cases and a tendency toward the self-financing of certain public services. However, the actions noted above will in any event lead to greater relative utilization of financial resources by the state than in the past. Hence the need for strengthening its financial capability through a restructuring of the tax system and sensible handling of the tariff system and the national and foreign debts when sources of taxes or other current income are insufficient.

The new model can thus sustain itself in a mixed economy in which the state actively participates and the role of private initiative is strengthened, developing the potential of each and every individual as an economic entity in terms of the relations defined in the model in which the elements of the common welfare and solidarity prevail to that end.

Municipal development will play a top role in the balanced development of the country's different regions and in the plan for participation which the model covers, which will mean a complete transformation of local governments in terms of their organizational, administrative, financial and technical aspects.

Basic Forms of Ownership

In a just, participating and democratic society, the system of ownership of the means of production is made appropriate to the social function they have to perform. To that end, the basic forms of ownership will be the following:

Farm and Livestock Sector

To guarantee direct participation of farmers, farm hands and small and median farmers in the process of reform and at the same time assure them a system of organization that will allow them more and better technical and financial assistance, greater productivity and bigger marketing profits, production units based on various basic forms of ownership will be organized: private ownership, joint ownership (state cooperatives composed of workers or employers and workers), community ownership and state ownership.

Industrial Sector

Private ownership, joint ownership (state-employer, state-worker and employer-worker), self-administered public ownership and state ownership are contemplated.

In joint-economy industries in which the state participates in ownership, the administration of enterprise operations will not necessarily be in the hands of the state, which will always reserve itself the right to determine the enterprise's more general policies.

The purpose of this is to avoid the emergence of a state that functions as absorber in the production sector.

Other Sectors

State and joint enterprises will predominate in the strategic services.

In the rest of the service sectors, private enterprises and cooperatives will basically predominate.

4. Our Appeal

We have no fear of free discussion of ideas and we favor a pluralist government. The public officials of my country are open to public criticism, ready to listen to sensible opinions and correct errors.

We also open the doors of our country and our hearts to all foreign citizens of good will who sincerely want to collaborate in the expansion of our country. We respect all ideologies and are always ready to engage in a dialogue, but we oppose those who want to resolve economic, political and social problems through terror and crime. We have faith in and respect for the will of the people as expressed in free elections. And, based on all these principles, which form an intimate part of the souls of all Salvadorans, we will briefly express a few opinions on international coexistence, which we firmly support, that is, the values that are valid for all developing nations which, like ourselves, aspire to a life with dignity within the concert of civilized nations.

In abolishing privileges of all sorts and in our haste to eliminate the monopolies, thus equitably distributing income among all majorities, we have emphasized the fact that we feel that all citizens have a right to get ahead. We extend this same idea to the international world; that is, the time has come for developing nations to join the great family of nations without discrimination as regards economic potential.

We applaud and admire in every respect those international organizations for whom distinguished experts from the different nations work with enthusiasm and energy on behalf of those countries with limited resources,

especially food. It is worth noting that these progressive multinational agencies must not be made to play in response to the motion of the decision-making baton of the big powers. Democracy is a powerful force for progress in every civilized country but at the international level it is a sine qua non for the creation of a world without borders or hatred.

Economic aid from the industrial nations for nations with few resources cannot be postponed and it is urgently necessary that it be offered without strings or hidden proposals for the expansion of one's power. Long ago, people were subjugated with no other explanation than that of brute force under a system of collective slavery. Later, the pretext of religion was used to persuade, with apparent motivations of salvation, tribes or gullible peoples and later still we spoke of the colonial period with the apparently noble excuse of bringing the advances made by civilization to large masses of uncivilized people. At the present time, we talk of "hegemony." But regardless of what euphemisms or descriptive terms have been used to conceal or disguise domination over the weak by the strong, El Salvador demands that the exploitation of man by man and of developing nations by industrial nations disappear, nationally and internationally.

When we speak of financing, we do not do so in the sense of a gift or a privilege, but as a form of cooperation, of world solidarity that will increase people's production and consumption capabilities, which are the most powerful weapons we have to avert crises and arrive at an era of peace, which all men of good will yearn for, under the protection of a system of international justice.

We stress the fact that all economic aid involves full recognition of the fact that energy resources and technological advances must be made to serve humanity. What financial contribution from nations with great economic potential is more important for developing nations than the payment of fair and profitable prices for their basic export items, in our case coffee, cotton and sugar cane? Artificial price fluctuations obtained through tariff barriers or speculation must be avoided, since any financial aid is canceled out when a poor nation's products are bought at depressed prices.

We maintain that an attitude of brotherhood and the sincere desire to achieve peace within an atmosphere of economic and social equity must prevail over the established interests that manipulate the international markets.

And in closing, I would, with all respect and in the name of the Republic of El Salvador, request this conference to promote a constant exchange of technological advances, especially as regards farm and livestock development and to make a joint statement to the effect that the astronomical sums wasted on the manufacture of weapons of destruction be channeled toward the eradication of hunger and ignorance, bringing knowledge to the most remote corners of our planet. Thus, future generations will be able to progress, free of oppression, misery, ignorance, racial, religious and ideological differences, and rise into the infinite sky of progress on the wings of thought and liberated labor.

Many thanks.

11,466
CSO: 3010

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER CLASHES WITH NICARAGUA

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Dangerous Skirmishes"]

[Text] The reports coming from the southern section of the country are not at all reassuring. They claim that, early in the week, in less than 48 hours, there were two clashes between Honduran Army troops and alleged members of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces, and five casualties were reported among contingents from the neighboring country.

The departments associated with the military institution in the capital of the republic had made no official report as of late yesterday afternoon, and a diplomatic source questioned by reporters (the ambassador from Nicaragua) claimed that he knew nothing about the incidents.

Meanwhile, the accounts from supposed witnesses who claimed to have observed the second skirmish (which took place on Tuesday, 9 September) did not give sufficient explanation of the incident, because they gave the impression that the (unidentified) men who were firing from Nicaraguan territory might not have been troops from the Sandinist Army, but rather cattle thieves who had already, on two occasions, committed holdups followed by the theft of cattle from the Las Hormigas ranch, the site of the gun battle.

The press reports also stated that the Nicaraguan Government has emphatically denied that its Armed Forces clashed with Honduran troops; something which has increased the confusion greatly.

Whatever may have occurred, there is one concrete fact: Armed men, apparently ready for anything, are attempting to create an area of tension between Honduras and Nicaragua; while, on the other hand, officials of the Managua regime are making frequent statements to the international press, in which severe hostility toward our country is expressed.

The matter would not be very significant if it were not for the fact that we are living in an era when international propaganda has become a weapon for psychological warfare.

Nicaragua, despite the strange incidents that have occurred on its territory recently, and despite the growing Cuban influence on its policy (which has just become evident once again in the OAS, when the Managua regime fought against an open discussion of the report on the status of human rights in Cuba), continues to have what in the jargon of the trade we call a "good press."

In other words, the Western news media are still assigning it a heroic role, one of the features of which consists of giving credit to everything said by its officials, and denying what is stated by those who feel harmed by its acts or declarations.

Honduras, on the other hand (as we observed in a recent editorial note), does not have a public image abroad that is in keeping with the atmosphere of peace, liberty and democratic openness that exists in our country.

And the result of all this is that the hostile publications, on the one hand, and the acts of provocation, on the other, are creating dangerous conditions which could prove to be the spark for a potential military and political crisis between the two nations.

Here, we deem it an obligation for the governments, through the respective foreign ministries, to exhaust all peaceful means for explaining what is happening.

If these are not members of the neighboring country's regular army, it would be well for us to know it, and especially for us to obtain guarantees from the Nicaraguan regime that those responsible for these acts of harassment will be stopped.

Concurrently, the Political Council and the authorities of the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (OAS) must be informed of the matter, so that the continental entity will be completely apprised of what is occurring, and not allowed to be manipulated, at the last minute, with a fictitious story given by our neighbors which, as occurred in 1969, could depict us as the "villains" of the film, while they attack and invade our country amid an orchestration of publicity financed by the superpower which wants to convert Central America into another Afghanistan.

The diplomacy of our times must be active, dynamic and marked by anticipation. We are living in an era beset with threats, violence and disregard for international law.

And since we are a peaceful people, we must approach the pertinent regional forums to bring up these matters while, on the other hand, we prepare ourselves for any contingency.

Such is the challenge entailed in the most recent events. And it is our duty as Hondurans to meet it with imagination, creativity and patriotism....
2909
CSO: 3010

LARGE COAL DEPOSITS DISCOVERED IN SENSENTI VALLEY

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The largest deposit of coal (lignite), with a potential of over 25 million tons has been discovered in the Sensenti Valley, in the San Antonio and San Francisco del Valle areas of Ocotepeque. It may possibly be used to build a thermal plant for electric power which would save Honduras several million lempiras.

The discovery of the coal mine deposit was scientifically proven at the conclusion of two campaigns for diamond drilling and detailed geological surveys costing 650,000 lempiras, a sum contributed by the National Investment Corporation (CONADI) for exploratory work in the aforementioned region.

The total reserves in the deposits are 24.6 million metric tons of lignite, with a calorific power very similar to that of European lignite, which is currently being used to generate electric power.

Reniery Elvir Aceituno, head of the coal project, who remained in that area for over a year, said that the value of the deposit, using the price of lignite in the United States as a base, would be 202 million lempiras.

He reported that the price of the fuel oil obtained by the country would be 633 million lempiras, which would result in savings to the country when it was processed for electric power, through the thermal plant that it is intended to build, which would meet the energy requirements of the departmental zone of Ocotepeque, while simultaneously incorporating a large number of individuals into the activities for employment in the exploitation phase.

On the basis of their degree of exploration, these reserves are divided into three categories (15.4 million tons as probable reserves, and 6 million tons of lignite rated as possible reserves).

Evaluation

Another phase involved in the project will be to evaluate the probable reserves on the basis of their commercial exploitation and utilization, and to investigate the methods of extraction, costs and capital reserves that are required.

CONADI has now received bids for services from several foreign consulting firms with experience in the mining and use of coal, which are ready to make an immediate preliminary feasibility study. The first part of it, involving geological research and mine planning, has an estimated cost of 300,000 lempiras, including the fees for the experts, fares, packing and shipment of samples, laboratory anaysis and all the expenses of logistic backup.

Utilization

It is thought that the coal deposit may be used to build a large thermal plant which could solve the electrification problems of the entire Western section of Honduras.

According to the manager of CONADI, Augusto Coello, explorer Elvir Aceituno and the manager of the entity's promotion department, Norman Garcia, on the basis of the preliminary calculations, the thermal plant would have a power of 40,000 kilowatts over a period of 27 years.

2909
CSO: 3010

DRAFT BILLS ON TRADE, MILITARY, HOUSING EXPLAINED

Trade Licenses, Military Offenses

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] The National Reconstruction Government Junta has prepared nine draft bills regulating various aspects of the nation's activity.

Trade License and Trade Permit

1. In its article, the law creating the Trade License specifies that a license is mandatory and that the state will regulate this activity through the Ministry of Domestic Trade. The duration of the trade license will depend on fulfillment of the obligations, with the establishment of government penalties that may amount to a definitive cancellation of the license.

2. The Trade Permit will be required to regulate trade activity in the Central American area. The Ministry of Foreign Trade will issue the permit to Nicaraguan natural or juristic persons and to Central Americans residing in Nicaragua. It will be renewable and nontransferable. It will be cancelled, if violations of that law are committed. Foreign Trade will issue regulations under that law and its application does not impair the provisions of the Law on Trade Licenses.

Expropriation Decree

3. Because it is regarded in the public interest, the road passing through the San Joaquin Ranch, formerly the La Ceiba Ranch, owned by Joaquin Rivas Jarquin, registry number 7455, volume 189, folio 238 and 289, entry 4 and 5 in the Property Book of the Public Registry of the Department of Carazo, is expropriated.

4. Article 22 of the Labor Code is amended. It should read as follows: "A collective agreement is an agreement made for the purpose of specifying general labor conditions in an enterprise or in a group of enterprises between an employer or group of employers and a labor union, federation or

confederation of labor unions and of workers. Negotiation and approval of a collective agreement require necessarily approval of the Ministry of Labor, in accordance with procedures specified by this ministry."

5. Expansion of the Immunity Law. This law will be expanded as follows in its article 1: "Judges of the Appellate Courts of the Republic and judges of the Higher Labor Court will also enjoy immunity."

Change in Replacement of Real Estate Registration

6. In its articles, it sets up simplified procedures for the replacement of real estate registration. The real estate registration certificate will cost 10 cordobas.

Temporary Law on Military Offenses

7. It consists of 15 chapters and 83 articles. It establishes the concept of military offense as follows: "Any act or omission covered and penalized by this law that is socially dangerous and directly affects military service will constitute a military offense.

"Nevertheless, [any act or omission] that lacks social danger because of the little importance of its consequences and because of the personal qualities of its perpetrator will not be regarded as a military offense, although it contains the rest of the factors constituting a military offense."

The following are subject to the Law on Military Offenses: members of the Sandinist People's Army and of the Ministry of Interior on active military duty, reservists performing military instruction duties or services of a military nature, other persons expressly determined by the law. The Nicaraguan Penal Code is applicable to military offenses and to persons when not in conflict with the present law.

The law regards the following as attenuating circumstances of a military offense: 1. Good military conduct prior to commission of the offense; 2. Execution of a heroic act before or after commission of the offense; 3. Having performed outstanding services to the country before or after commission of the offense; 4. Having demonstrated sincere repentance by means of the individual's own moral censure of his criminal behavior."

For purposes of military offense, the law regards the union of two or more persons as a "group." A military court may decrease the minimum limit of the penalty by half; it may not increase the maximum limit; it may order conditional remission of any penalty involving deprivation of freedom that has been imposed and it may be applied to fraud or culpable offenses.

Refusal expressly to obey a commanding officer or other superior, threatening him or defying him are regarded as insubordination in acts pertaining to the service or connected with military discipline. The offense of

disobedience consists of failure to carry out, modify or exceed a military order. A collective demand is an offense, "if four or more submit petitions, collective demands either verbally or in writing," even when one is merely present with the demand.

Organization of Military Judge Advocate General's Office; Temporary Military Penal Procedure

8. It is specified in this law that military trials will be conducted by the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Sandinist People's Army. It consists of 16 titles and 267 articles.

Law Regulating the Ship Registry System and Authority To Fly the Flag

9. It will govern the ship registration register until the act of supplying Nicaraguan ships, ships or seagoing devices of 1 or more gross register tons. The Directorate General of National Water Transportation will make the registration. Every ship must have the certificate of registration and navigation certificate or permit. It defines national ships and specifies that their registration will be indefinite.

Authority to fly the flag. The navigation certificate authorizes flying the Nicaraguan national flag.

The law establisnes penalties and rates. The highest for commercial or industrial fishing craft, amounts to 6,000 cordobas. For freighters, the highest amounts to 28,000 cordobas.

The provisions of this law are in accordance with domestic law and international law, which prescribe that ships shall sail with a nationality. It is up to each country to establish the requirements needed for granting the status of national.

From an economic point of view, the nationality of a ship represents a measurable benefit for the country granting it that status, insofar as the activity that it performs contributes to the country's economy, either by participating in the traffic generated by domestic and foreign trade, or by bringing into the country the profits from third flag traffic.

Included among the flag-flying privileges is participation in export and import cargo, because 95 percent of this cargo moves on water.

Law Regulating Housing

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] The Council of State will discuss shortly the proposed housing regulation law. There has been much speculation on this law, whose sole objective consists in benefiting the large majorities.

Object of the Law

The law would be for housing constructed by the state in the future. It has nothing to do with housing already constructed. That is to say that, if a person owns more than one house, he will continue to own the houses that he has. Nevertheless, purusant to the Tenancy Law, he is obliged to put it up for rent, at a rental rate within the specifications of that law.

The object of the housing regulation law has three large sectors: housing awarded by the state and built by the state with public financing; housing financed by the state by means of loans to individuals for building their housing; state-controlled housing developments.

In the first two cases, an owner acquiring his housing by one of those means can only sell it to the state, when he wants to sell it. Selling it or not is up to him, but when he sells it, only the state can be the buyer.

Housing is personal property and can be inherited, but, if the heirs want to sell it, they also have to sell it to the state. The purpose of this lies in not allowing an individual to profit personally from something that was paid for by all the people of Nicaragua. In this way, it is also sought to have housing not circulate on the free market like one more commodity. Once more, that does not affect housing already awarded at present, inhabited and being paid for or entirely paid for.

The price for the state will include the initial cost of the housing, plus improvements made by the owner, less a percentage for use depreciation. This percentage will be worked out by means of internationally accepted tables.

In the case of state-owned housing developments, the state will not be the only buyer. It will, however, be the preferential buyer. Rules for setting the price will be the same, but the house cannot be revalued as a result of improvements made by the state in the state-controlled housing development in which the house is located.

With this procedure, the state can acquire land for the purpose of stopping any waves of speculation that may occur.

Housing built by the revolutionary state cannot be awarded to a person who already has another dwelling. This is nothing new, because it was already contemplated, on paper, during the Somoza regime. But it was not carried out. Actually, some 20 or more houses came to be awarded to one single person. At present, we can be sure that this will not happen. What is sought, is for each Nicaraguan family to own its own dwelling and one dwelling for each family.

Housing built by the revolutionary government cannot be attached. In this way, the whole family will be protected.

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CSO: 3010

VARIOUS ASPECTS OF LITERACY CAMPAIGN MASS EMPHASIZED

FSLN Leaders Present

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 31 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The mass held to give thanks to the literacy campaign workers in Don Bosco yesterday constituted a beautiful ceremony of Christian-revolutionary faith. Christians and revolutionaries joined together in an act of peace and brotherhood, only possible in the new Nicaragua.

With the representatives of the clergy and Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo and crowds of Christians filling it, the courtyard of the church offered a happy picture for the victorious return of the young guerrilla fighters in the literacy campaign. Inevitably, the crowd included representatives of the national leadership of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], in the person of Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, and numerous reconstruction-government officials.

Msgr Obando y Bravo prayed for the happy return of the young people from the mountains. "The literacy teachers have won a battle, the battle against ignorance," he said.

He recognized the difficult work done to liberate the peasant comrades abandoned for centuries to ignorance. He said that the parents too have done everything possible to achieve the triumph of literacy in our fatherland.

After the homily, the bishop appealed for the embrace of peace among Christians. Commander Borge Martinez exchanged embraces with the representative of the Catholic Church and the faithful.

"We want a Church which stands with the poor!" This was the slogan under which hundreds of parishioners joined with the base Christian youth communities in a march with the literacy comrades throughout the streets in the neighborhood of the Don Bosco Church.

Shouting "To be Christian is to be revolutionary," "There is no contradiction between Christianity and revolution," and "We are with you," in

salute to the religious heroes who fell in the cause of liberation, the marchers proceeded along the main street of the 10 June Settlement.

Commander Borge Martinez marched with the literacy workers, parents and other Christians participating in the march for several blocks. The crowd began to shout "We want Tomas!" and "Let Tomas speak!"

Along one of the blocks in the 10 June Settlement, Commander Borge yielded to their appeal. "Are all of you Christians?" the commander asked.

"Yes," shouted the comrades in unison.

"And are you Sandinists?" the representative of the national leadership asked. "Yes," the crowd shouted again.

"This means then that the majority of Nicaraguans are Sandinist Christians," the commander emphasized, to the accompaniment of loud applause.

"You say here that we must struggle for a Church standing with the poor, for if it stands with the rich it cannot be the Church," the minister of interior went on to say.

"The Church must stand with the poor because Christ did. Among his disciples, he chose only one--Judas--who was not a proletarian, and you know what he did, betraying Christ and then hanging himself.

"Well, it is best that all those who betray Christianity do that--hang themselves," the commander said.

He said that there are those who have wanted to put Christianity on one side and Sandinism on the other, as if there were no priests supporting the revolution. He gave assurance that the revolution stands with the Church of the poor.

Warning to Youth

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Aug 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] During the mass of thanks to the brigade members held in Don Bosco on Saturday, Msgr Obando said the following:

"The triumphs of culture, which symbolize the triumph of light over the darkness of ignorance, are those which give civilized countries the greatest pride.

"Great are the battles won on the battle fronts, great is the prowess of the heroic military men and tireless politicians who within their specific fields are fighting to eliminate enslavement and social injustice. But

equally great are the battles you literacy workers have waged in the cities, the slums, the towns, the countryside, the mountains.

"Culture is the emancipating weapon par excellence, and history knows of no people who have won their full freedom and civic maturity in the midst of individual ignorance among its members.

"I am certain that you have encountered serious difficulties in carrying out your duties. But a difficulty is a guide. Great things happen when man faces the mountains. The most difficult things are the most beautiful. Mountains are there to be overcome."

The Ideal

"Energy focused on an ideal is more powerful than dynamite. Ideals and thoughts are fragments of our lives and to the extent that these ideals are high, life develops.

"Life is but the result of thought. All that we are is the product of what we have thought. Before undertaking an action, we have created it in our thinking. This is the reason for the supreme importance of meditation and contemplation.

"He who reflects 'prefabricates' his life, sows the seed of what he will one day be. Each of us is what he sows.

"Do you sow the wind? You will harvest the storm. Do you sow ideals? You will harvest a healthy personality. Do you sow thanks? You will harvest glory. Do you sow hatred? You will harvest destruction.

"To think is to live. There are men who do not think and barely live. And if they are not entirely dead, it is because they seek to live through the thinking of others.

"To think is to place oneself in tension before worthwhile things. The tension between what we have already achieved and what awaits us in the future is what moves the great machine of life and keeps it rolling. Every man has done some good or evil in his life, has had a strong idea forged in advance, but one forged by emotion and the ideal.

"The ideal gives evidence of thinking and emotion, the head and the heart. The first is the guide and the second the engine. Without the guide one does not see the road, without the engine one does not proceed along it.

"He who has high ideals never believes he has arrived. To believe one has achieved the goal is to renounce a higher goal and to stay where one is. To remain static is to die. Death is the last stop.

"He who wants to survive must always advance, making good use of the talents given him by his maker.

"He who is prepared to do all he can will be safe from the accusations of society and of Christ himself, who condemned the fig tree.

"Why did he condemn it? Not because it did any harm, but because it did no good--it did not yield fruit.

"Man is a living tree imbued with the vital fluid of sanctifying grace. If he only gives shade but no fruit, he will be condemned, and, like the fig tree, will wither.

"When the mother gives birth to her child she does not simply give but gives of herself, and is even ready to die in producing her fruit.

"Lakes receive and rivers give. Blessed are those who know that it is more beautiful to give than to receive.

"Great men are known by small things. For all grandeur is the result of cultivating the small. The sea is a sum of droplets and the mountains the sum of grains of sand.

"The impression some men in our day give is of being happy not because they have need for obstacles, but because they avoid any striving for perfection and any form of excellence.

"Many men and women on earth today are passive, incapable of reacting, frozen in inertia, so influenced by the environment in which they live that they do not succeed in breaking out of the circle of routine.

"Masses of young people are unfamiliar with initiative and personal defenses. They all think in the same fashion, make their decisions in the same way and act by the same procedures.

"Environmental ideas and habits are so powerful that they can maneuver man as they like, and man surrenders his truth and his freedom to become a guided missile.

"The healthiest philosophy begins with dignity and is opposed to standardization, against which a resolute struggle is necessary.

"Standardized man is like the plain, a line which merges with the horizon. Man who does not allow himself to be standardized is like the mountains, standing tall and alone."

Solidarity With Poor Urged

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 31 Aug 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] The solemn mass to give thanks for the victorious return of the literacy brigade members to Managua was held at 1600 hours yesterday in the Don Bosco Church, in accordance with a last-minute decision by the church curia, although it could not be held outdoors because of rain.

A large platform in the courtyard opposite the western side of the parish building was covered, and the large number of parishioners attending had to crowd into the church and the adjacent premises in order to be able to participate in the Holy Office.

Inconspicuous among those present we were able to identify Comdr Tomas Borge Martinez and Dr Arturo Cruz Porras, a member of the National Reconstruction Government Junta.

Christ Among the Workers and Peasants

The Christian Catholics of the parish of Sts Peter and Paul, to the southeast of Managua (Nicarao, 14 September and Venezuela, among others) marched to the mass in organized fashion, under a light rain, carrying placards and banners proclaiming, among other things, the resurrection of Christ among all the literate workers and peasants.

The archbishop of Managua, Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, officiated at the mass. His homily stressed that "the triumph of culture, which symbolizes the triumph of light over darkness, is the great pride of civilized nations."

He said to the brigade members: "I am sure that you have encountered serious difficulties in carrying out your duty, but the most difficult things are the most beautiful.

"You have given your best efforts in the crusade, and some even your blood and lives to help those who remained in ignorance.

"But he who has high ideals never believes he has reached the goal, but touches it and leaves it for a higher one."

The archbishop added that we are all the product of what we have thought, of what we have prefabricated in our thinking. But there are in our society many men who do not think, who live by what others have thought.

He went on to attack standardization, saying that "the standardized young people are unfamiliar with initiative and personal defense. Environmental ideas and styles are so powerful," he added, "that they maneuver the personality of man as they wish.

"The healthiest philosophy," the monseigneur said, "is that based on dignity and opposed to standardization. Man who does not allow himself to be standardized stands like the mountains, high and alone."

Brief Hubbub

Following the holy mass, a noisy but minor confrontation, soon ended, occurred in the courtyard. In the end the voice of the Christian Youth rank and file communities prevailed over the shouts of some small gorups seeking to defend their old privileges, wealth and exploitation, under the pretext of the liturgical purity of Christianity and the omnitemporal nature of Christ.

No Response

But no one took up their cry, and they would have gone unnoticed had it not been for a rather heavy, dark woman wearing slippers who stopped briefly in front of them and said to them:

"How is it possible that you have no sugar? And where then do you live? Look, I am very poor but I have enough sugar in my house because we have a cooperative in the neighborhood. We are well organized and there is enough for everyone. Why don't you organize and form a cooperative instead of standing here, where there is none, shouting that you want sugar?"

They Wanted Sugar

Two ladies of a certain age, well dressed and distinguished looking, noted that the shouting they favored had ceased and began themselves to shout: "We want sugar, we want sugar!"

Cooperatives Indeed!

The distinguished ladies had no answers for these arguments of popular simplicity, but they stood staring at the woman with an air of offended royalty, and one of them said contemptuously: "A cooperative, indeed! And since when have we needed to establish cooperatives in Nicaragua in order to eat?"

"The fact is that you have always eaten," the woman responded. "Now we are beginning to eat." And she went on her way.

Church of the Poor

The crowd, for its part, continued to shout slogans concerning the need for a Church standing with the people. As a result of the above, the young Christian brigade members issued a document for circulation to all Nicaraguan Christians of good will, in which they stated that "you have known and experienced in practice the reality of the workers and the peasants,

the heritage of centuries of exploitation. And this contact has helped you to understand the choice the Church makes for the poor, who are the majority among Nicaraguans.

"Would that our Church," they added, "that our bishops would learn to listen to us, to hear us. We are not speaking for ourselves, but for the workers and the peasants who are tired of shouting for years about their exploitation, and still they do not feel that the Church hears them."

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STUDENTS SALUTE COUNTRIES STRUGGLING AGAINST IMPERIALISM

Havana OCLAE in Spanish Apr-May 80 pp 17-19

[Article by Elixsandro Ballesteros: "The Progressive Students of the World Reaffirm Their Anti-Imperialist Solidarity"]

[Excerpts] Communique on Solidarity With Panama

The rally for solidarity with the people, youth and students of Panama, held on 2 October 1979 in Panama City, joyfully salutes the date celebrated by Panama marking the entry into the defunct and terminated "Canal Zone," and the beginning of the end for North American colonialism.

We 23 national and international organizations of the progressive student movement of the world have taken part in the 1 October ceremonies and, on the occasion of this rally, we reiterate our profound, constant solidarity with the just and heroic struggle of the Panamanian people.

Today, this struggle for national liberation has reached a crucial stage in its development. During the course of its 76 years of republican existence, Panama had to confront major obstacles, abuse and maneuvers from the North American imperialists, who never ceased their attempts to maintain their hegemonic preeminence in the region.

Hence, 1 October symbolizes the fruits reaped in each one of these heroic feats. However, on this date there begins the final countdown of the colonial presence on Panamanian soil. With the Torrijos-Carter treaties signed in 1977, the Panamanians achieved an important, decisive step in the course of their constant battle. Although they have not achieved all that is desired, this does constitute a major milestone beginning the total decolonization of the national territory.

On behalf of their loftiest and noblest aspirations, the Panamanian people will redouble their fight and vigilance to see to it that the terms of the treaty are fulfilled during the years remaining until the total recovery of the Canal.

The international solidarity has been a decisive contribution to the movements for national liberation of peoples. It has never ceased to be felt, and even during the most difficult periods experienced by the cause of all Panamanians, it was present to activate this productive struggle.

Nevertheless, the imperialists have proven through historical experience that they always make use of tricks and specious arguments to interfere with the agreements that have been concluded.

Thw world witnessed the ambushes that Washington attempted to set up against the leaders of the liberation process in Panama, as well as the maneuvers aimed at impeding the gains made by the Panamanian people in the new Canal treaties.

The international democratic and progressive youth and students movement will not allow the imperialists to make a mockery of the conquests which cost the Panamanian people blood, grief and mourning. Thus, we reiterate today our backing for and solidarity with the peoples who now, like those of Panama, are fighting to eradicate from their soil the colonial presence, including the military.

This meeting denounces the maintenance of imperialist military bases in Panama, Puerto Rico and Guantanamo, as well as the military pacts which represent a threat to the independence and liberation of peoples, not only in Latin America, but throughout the entire world.

We also salute the independence attained recently by nascent republics in the Caribbean.

At the same time, we express gratification at the success of the democratic, anti-imperialist battles against colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism and reactionaries taking place at present in Latin America, and Central America in particular.

We salute the revolutionary victory of the Nicaraguan people over Somozism, one of the most ruthless and genocidal dictatorships that ever existed on the American continent.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), vanguard of the people of Nicaragua, conquered the most powerful Central American army which, backed by the North American imperialists, could not withstand the bravery of a people determined to fight and free themselves from the bonds shackling them.

This document voices satisfaction at this victory and the one being upheld by the people of Panama which, as might be expected, are influencing the liberation struggles being waged by the peoples of the world to free themselves from the exploitation and repression to which they have been subjected by dictatorial regimes.

Similarly, it urges all the progressive and democratic forces in the world to keep the solidarity with the Panamanian people active, and to denounce and condemn the imperialist plans attempting to perpetuate their domination over the nation of the Isthmus, and the attempts to thwart the struggle for national liberation of that fraternal people.

Now, as in the past, the youth and students of the world will continue to bear witness to their solidary, combative support for Panama.

Long live the just cause of the Panamanian people!

2909
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DAILY FAVORS FREE FLOW OF OPINIONS

PY071827 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Oct 80 p 10

[Commentary by Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle: "The Antidemocratic Barbarism"]

[Text] "Very Private Line" of the newspaper "PATRIA" expects "the colleague newspaper ABC" not to publish "statements made by Laino, Madame Coca and Resk," in order to contribute to the establishment of a "climate of unity and general harmony." It referred to Domingo Laino, Mrs Carmen de Lara Castro and Alfonso Resk.

We do not believe that the "climate of unity and general harmony" will be achieved by silencing the thoughts, aspirations and desires of distinguished citizens. The imposition of silence on people whose ideas we do not share is a return to barbarism. What is the purpose of criticizing a newspaper for publishing statements made by those who do not share the view of the author of "Very Private Line"? A free man loves the freedom of others; he does not wish slavery for anyone. The good citizen wishes to have a country which lives in peace, but an authentic peace, not one imposed through gagging. The more we discuss ideas, the more we spread the thinking of distinguished people, the more we are working for the real peace of the republic. The imposition of silence on the adversary is not the way of civilized people.

The aim of "Very Private Line" is even more repulsive because a journalist suggested it. Someone who believes himself to be a journalist is committed only to the interests of the country. The country will gain little when a newspaper is criticized for opening its pages to all opinions.

What are the best attitudes to achieve the "climate of unity and general harmony"? Those attitudes which permit the exercise of the right to think, dissent and give opinions, or those which threaten, intimidate, silence and imprison those who think differently?

There will never be a "climate of unity and general harmony" with the suggestion made by "Very Private Line." To silence adversaries is the easiest way to kill peace. It is the shortest path to achieve generalized fear.

If someone has exercised his right to express his thoughts and has expressed concepts which we do not share, let us then refute him with the same weapons, but let us not commit the "antidemocratic barbarism" of asking for his imprisonment or his silence.

On the same page as "Very Private Line," the newspaper publishes an editorial which is entitled "The Antidemocratic Barbarism."

This title is very suitable for the suggestion made by the journalist who wants a newspaper without "statements made by Laino, Madame Coca and Resk."

CSO: 3010

LABOR LEADER DISCUSSES ECONOMY, CTV, AD RELATIONS

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 15 Sep 80 p C-1

[Interview with Jose Vargas, vice president of Democratic Action and president of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers, by Alfredo Pena; date and place not given]

[Text] Right now, the National Cost, Wage and Price Committee must be set up. The antimonopoly law must be promulgated and a strict law on supervision of profits.

Venezuelan economy has been handled with a series of foreign formulas. It is stupid and irresponsible to copy models and solutions applied to other situations.

Jaime Lusinchi is the consensus candidate.

There is no animosity whatsoever between Betancourt and Perez.

Some businessmen compute their recreation and that of their executives as production costs.

Worker comanagement is part of a longer range objective: democratic socialism.

AD [Democratic Action] members are still celebrating, because they have reached the age of 39 years. Their enthusiasm is so great that Jose Vargas, vice president of the party and president of CTV [Confederation of Venezuelan Workers], assures that there is no disagreement between Carlos Andres Perez and Romulo Betancourt. It is merely a question of style.

The social democrats appear to be ready for unity now. However, Vargas is concerned that the virus of presidential aspiration may spread toward every party and make a country with priority issues to solve lose its

perspectives. He is concerned that Democratic Action may become involved in a give-and-take for nomination of the 1983 candidate, instead of continuing to make doctrinary and political reflections and to devoting itself to the preparation of a new development model.

Jose Vargas is an old labor leader who displays optimism with regard to difficulties. He has provided considerable support, together with his Labor Union Bureau, in behalf of the internal unity of a party that has been faring so poorly recently.

Vargas is convinced that the solution to the present troubles is basic. We have to proceed toward a complete reform of the Venezuelan State. A new political, economic and social design that will make a more just life possible.

He is concerned about the excessive profits of the nation's businessmen, always ready to double their invested capital in only one year of work.

[Question] To what extent can Venezuela's economy support the demands of the worker movement?

[Answer] The demands of the worker movement are adjusted to the situations of the enterprises. There is exaggeration when it is said that we submit grievances beyond what is fair or normal. What actually happens when a contract is signed? At most, that contract incorporates only 20 percent of new conquests. What is actually approved is a contractual extension. But, because this word is not liked very much at the labor union level, employers allege that it costs them this or that amount, that is to say, they include all the clauses that have been in effect for a long time.

[Question] What indicators do you have for determining that the demands are consistent with the profits or the financial situation of the enterprise?

[Answer] The worker knows perfectly when an enterprise is in crisis, is booming or is in a state of normal production.

[Question] You do not believe it necessary to use more technical mechanisms for determining costs, prices and profits?

[Answer] That is very difficult. Businessmen maneuver to conceal their real profit margins. They often establish various enterprises (or conglomerates) in order to sell and buy raw material from and to themselves. In some places, they have four or five employees and in others 100 or more. They usually end up by showing losses in these last-mentioned places. In

other words, they "buy" raw material at high prices and the final product turns out to be "cheap." Here is a concrete example: multinational automobile companies sell the vehicle (as if it were complete) to its subsidiaries. Then, the branches established here add the aggregate value to it. That is to say that we users pay twice for it. As is known, the car comes incomplete and they double its value. The same is true of medicines. The world pharmaceutical industry is a real mafia. An accusation was made in the United States Senate that brought to light the mafia behavior that I have pointed out. This is also true of baby food. Gerber sells the pulp at a given price and here it is packaged so that the people may buy it at exorbitant prices.

[Question] What about the books of the enterprises?

[Answer] They do not let them be examined. They are afraid not only of a check on profit margins but also of tax violations that they commit frequently. Leoni granted the workers the right to examine them. Since then, there has been no conflict. They pay the two months earnings. We have insisted on checking real costs and earnings, because there are many anomalies in this connection. Businessmen include their vacations and their executives' vacations as production costs: air fares, yachts, dinners in top-rated restaurants and other pleasures. Worldwide, when a corporation obtains an annual profit margin of 10 or 12 percent, this is regarded as very positive. But here, Venezuelan capitalists are accustomed to doubling their investment in 1 or 2 years.

[Question] What mechanisms does CTV have in mind for straightening out somewhat this twisted capitalism that we have?

[Answer] That is the basic problem. We have suggested to the executive branch a cost, wage and price committee. Moreover, an antimonopoly law must be passed and another law that will make it possible to supervise profits.

[Question] Everyone's profit can be determined perfectly by means of the income tax.

[Answer] Yes, but capitalists evade it. The only ones who pay taxes here are the wage earners.

Market Economy

[Question] You have said that we cannot describe our country as an exponent of market economy. How, then, do we describe it?

[Answer] Venezuela's economy has been handled with a series of foreign formulas. Our economy resembles no other. In our case, the problems of inflation and unemployment must be viewed differently from the United States and Europe. The formula cannot be the one used in the Southern Cone, either. Apparently this is the one that the regime is now applying. Neither Chile

nor Argentina has an oil revenue. It is, at least, stupid to impose that model. There is no competition here. The trend is for prices to go up and not go down.

State Capitalism

[Question] What you are proposing is a new economic system, a complete reform of the state.

[Answer] Precisely. There is no other course. This is a very exceptional economy. Sixty percent is in the hands of the public sector. The other day, we talked with a FEDECAMARAS [Association of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry] spokesman, Salas Romer, who pointed out the following to us: "Be very careful about that matter of state capitalism. It is very dangerous. That is a Leninist idea." We answered him: "It is a reality that we have not invented."

[Question] I insist: What kind of economy do you propose? Socialism is governed by a state or collectivized economy. Capitalism, as is obvious, by a market economy. What are we then? What can that original course in economic matters be?

[Answer] We are faced with a new phenomenon. We are living in a hybrid economy. An economy that is neither specifically capitalist or socialist. In traditional capitalism, the state is a collector of taxes from individuals. In socialism, it owns all the means and sources of production. Neither one nor the other occurs here. But the truth is that, in one way or another, all the existing enterprises have been established with public funds. This is not the typical liberal state. And here lies also a basic question: Who carries off most of the revenue? A minority. At any rate, instead of financing an individual so that he may carry off the profits for himself, the state could rely on good managers who will guarantee production and the establishment of enterprises in which the enterprises will have a more just and human objective.

[Question] The alternative that the CTV is proposing in the face of that economic hybrid is still not clear to me.

[Answer] There is no other one different from the new model of development. In the present situation, we believe that -- at this time in history -- public and private capitalism can persist. But it is true that the whole economic and political structure has to change. The wealth promoted or produced by the state with its own money cannot continue to be channeled to a few persons. That is the main source of injustice at present. What is understood by running expenses is also questionable. Because the individual who produces must receive part of the national income by means of his wages and services. In short, we have reached the conclusion that the political, economic and social organization of this state is not good.

Comanagement

[Question] What is the real scope of worker comanagement that you are proposing?

[Answer] We are proposing comanagement for every area of the economy. Because, actually, there is no private sector here, as I have already stated. Every enterprise is run with capital from the state. But it happens -- in this unusual relationship -- that the public sector does not reap the profits but only the losses. We want to participate in managing, planning and organizing production. This would also make a fair distribution of profits possible. Thus there would be no way for the workers or the state to be swindled out of the real amount of the dividends. Obviously, we workers, who are members of the production councils, would not accept the recreation of the owners and of their executives as costs of production. Likewise, it is necessary to move toward different labor relations in state enterprises. We have nationalized the iron and the oil industry, but, in practice, the worker-employer relations have not been changed. It is the same tobacco with a different pipe.

Political Party Injection in Labor Unions

[Question] We think that an excessive political party injection has lessened labor union sovereignty and democracy in Venezuela. In short, how can composition of the CTV Executive Committee be decided by the top level of the party?

[Answer] The worker leadership -- and I feel proud of this -- makes its decisions almost always unanimously. That is to say, by full agreement. There is a class-oriented concept. The political party injection that you note is expressed primarily in issues of an electoral type and not in issues of a principle nature.

[Question] When the secretaries general of AD and COPEI (Social Christian Party] and the respective labor union heads make the final decision on the composition of the Executive Committee of the CTV, is not labor union democracy being harmed?

[Answer] I do not believe so. In Venezuela, as in few countries in the world, in order to be a labor union leader, it is necessary to go through every position, from the bottom up to the very top level.

[Question] Then, what did Alejandro Izaguirre, Jose Vargas, Manuel Penalver, Eduardo Fernandez, Dagoberto Gonzalez, Rafael Leon Leon discuss recently? You know very well that they discussed the composition of the Executive Committee of CTV among other things.

[Answer] A problem not connected with CTV is involved. The COPEI side is interpreting an episode in the worker movement in a pettifogging manner.

It is maintaining an absurd position. They are denying the right of the Farmworkers Federation to go to the Workers Congress. But that has already been resolved. The members of the Social Christian Party have a problem that is internal in nature. As a result of the national and municipal victories, they promised "to sweep out the AD members" from the CTV. Obviously, their calculations were wrong. We are now more influential than ever.

[Question] In short, what will the force relationship on the Executive Committee of the CTV be?

[Answer] There are 15 posts and democratic voting will come up with this: nine AD, three COPEI, two MEP [People's Electoral Movement] and one for the minorities.

[Question] Although COPEI is a rather weak force in CTV, it should be realized that it is the government party, that is to say that it is the force that came out most favored in the last national election. If the COPEI members should reach the conclusion that their presence in the top-level labor federation is not taken into account in its just proportions, would not an institutionally difficult situation be created for the organized labor union movement?

[Answer] I do not think so. COPEI's withdrawal from CTV would not have a great effect on the institutional structure of CTV. It would have an effect insofar as they are an important political force in the country. At any rate, that kind of decision would harm the government primarily and not the opposition. What happens is that the worldwide Social Christian movement has as its line the establishment of its own worker federations. These pressures are being felt here.

[Question] In conclusion, will the present force relationship and the principal leadership positions (AD presidency and COPEI secretariat general) be maintained?

[Answer] Yes. We are not interested in changing that relationship. Although we have been in the majority in every congress, we have always yielded that position. We are pluralists and we show this in our acts.

Thirty-ninth Anniversary of AD

[Question] Of his own free will, Betancourt has removed himself from active party work. While Carlos Andres Perez is emerging as the most active and influential leader in social democracy.

[Answer] Democratic Action remains the same. Betancourt is still the theoretician and the man with great political vision. He is a national and continental leader. He has full effectiveness. Carlos Andres, a very important political figure, is not rebelling against what Romulo represents. He, perhaps, is one of his most outstanding disciples. Moreover, Betancourt's talent has led to our becoming the only party that has

not depended on the wisdom of a leader to be able to subsist. The resistance movement demonstrated it. One leadership after another was arrested, tortured or driven into exile and the party continued to function.

[Question] You say that Democratic Action is still the same as always, but not the country. Venezuela has changed much.

[Answer] All of present-day Venezuela's changes have an AD imprint. Now, as is demanded by the present moment in history, we are seeking a political, economic and social relationship. Therefore, we are insisting on the new economic model and a reform of the state. Our basic point of view, the point of view of democratic socialism, continues to be stated.

[Question] What will the priorities of the electoral program that you will offer in 1983 probably be?

[Answer] Basically, the country's juridical and political change, the new economic design and a reform of the state.

Earthquake

[Question] Carlos Andres Perez produced an earthquake in Tachira: to be differentiated from the Christian democrat right and from the Marxist left. He alleged that the lack of a clear differentiation did much harm in the 1978 elections.

[Answer] Unfortunately we have never gone deeply into an analysis of why the elections were lost. And we did not do it because of the internal circumstances in which were were and that have now, fortunately, been overcome. I must point out, however, that the AD labor union movement did not suffer from that paralysis. But what really is concerning me is that haste to decide now on the presidential candidate. The virus started in COPEI, spread to MAS [Movement for Socialism] and threatens to spread more. That election prematurity will harm not only Democratic Action and the other parties, but also the country, which is more serious. The problem is not who will be president. The question lies in the kind of society in which we are going to live. This matter of untimely presidential aspirations may put obstacles in the way and blur the real prospects. I insist on the party's devoting its time to doctrinary reflection, instead of discussing whether it is Lusinchi, Canache, Morales Bello or Lepage. Let us set that small task aside and let us devote ourselves to drawing up the great guidelines of the future.

[Question] I insist: at what is that formula aiming? Neither leftist Marxism nor rightist Christian socialism?

[Answer] The Latin American situations, especially the ones in Central America, are making it necessary to take stands. In El Salvador, Christian socialism supports the military dictatorship. Castroism is encouraging guerrilla warfare. Social democracy is in the middle of the two, trying

to establish political, social and economic democracy. On our continent, democracy is in perpetual struggle against these two traps: dictatorship of the right or of the left.

[Question] Christian democracy cannot be regarded as a dictatorial threat...

[Answer] But it is conducting a very odd policy. It is not dictatorial but it is the right. I believe that Carlos Andres tried to rock the party by driving it toward the outside and by attempting to eliminate internal confrontations. Let us not forget that we were practically dead. Now we are reviving very vigorously.

[Question] All his life, Betancourt has been a great fighter, a daring man, a controversial figure. Why is he now staying so distant, as if the party's fate did not interest him as much as at other times?

[Answer] Betancourt knows what he is doing. He has much knowledge of history.

Romulo and Carlos Andres Perez

[Question] It is hard to believe that relations between the one you call the most outstanding disciple and the teacher have not deteriorated recently.

[Answer] I have no judgement data for determining this. Nevertheless, from the party's point of view, there is a common area to the effect that Democratic Action has not fulfilled its final objective. There are no basic reasons for the creation of splits in the party. Relations between men, between human beings, have their vicissitudes. We even fight with our wives over foolish things! We all agree that the party has to be adapted to the present times and we are working on that. Notice that the consensus point of view did not come from Betancourt. It originated in the Labor Union Bureau. Subsequently, it was echoed by Carlos Andres Perez and then by Romulo.

[Question] Then, there are no differences between Romulo and CAP [Carlos Andres Perez]?

[Answer] Essential, fundamental ones, no. They are different styles. Romulo prefers the rearguard, but he intervenes in the party's basic matters. Carlos Andres is a type who cannot stay still and no one is going to take that from him for many years.

[Question] Do you have evidence that they are cordial in their dealings with each other? Have you any information on whether they visit each other and discuss party matters?

[Answer] They both attended the latest labor union conventions.

[Question] That is formal. Does Romulo invite CAP to his house?

[Answer] I believe so. Carlos Andres goes to Romulo's house.

[Question] You talked with them recently and perceived that the relation between both is cordial and friendly.

[Answer] True! There never have been any differences between them concerning what must be done in this country.

[Question] Has political party pluralism in Democratic Action made it possible for a trend to emerge more similar to the style and emphasis of Carlos Andres Perez and another similar trend but toward Betancourt?

[Answer] No. Not even the lineups that emerged around candidates for the secretariat general. When they occur, they reflect local problems.

[Question] You say that there is consensus for the secretariat general. How do you explain the existence of three candidates?

[Answer] There is practically only one: Lusinchi. And this is logical. He has already had a campaign and for several reasons no one opposed him from the beginning. Actually, he is the consensus candidate.

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DEVELOPMENT MINISTER CRITICIZED AS FOE OF FREE ENTERPRISE

Caracas BOHEMIA in Spanish 22-28 Sep 80 pp 6-9

[Text] The peaceful residents of Puerto Cabello were awakened on Saturday 2 June 1962 in surprise and terror as a machinegun suddenly shattered the silence of that tranquil town. It was a truly rare event in a country that 4 years earlier had resumed a democratic process, and at that time was enjoying the benefits of a constitutional government headed by Romulo Betancourt. He had come to Miraflores with the majority of the Venezuelan electorate's votes.

The rumor of a coup spread like wildfire throughout the nation, and that event, fortunately aborted, would go down in the history of Venezuelan politics with the sadly famous name "El Portenazo." It was an insurrectional movement inspired by a group of military and civilian leftists, who seemed to have a solid backup in various garrisons throughout the country.

If the backing really existed, the only place where any planned action took place was at Puerto Cabello. The rebels took over the police station, the prefecture, the General Directorate of Police (DIGEPOL) and the Judicial Technical Police (PTJ), as well as the offices of the radio and telephone, electricity and radio broadcasting companies (the local station was Radio Puerto Cabello). The two civilian subversive leaders, Manuel Quijada and another man, went to the radio station to read the "minimum government program," which had nine points. They also distributed fliers around town containing the same information.

This coup attempt came after the abortive attempt by Carupano, and although Quijada's role in the other uprising has not been established, he was reportedly the brains behind the Puerto Cabello attempt. He was aided by another leader who was in charge of coordinating the movement with the Communist Party of Venezuela.

After the trial in the military courts, sentences of 16 years and 8 months in prison were given to the following civilians, whose participation in the coup attempt was clearly proven: Manuel Quijada Gonzalez (the current minister of development), Gaston Carballo, Oscar Carreno, Julio Domingo Blanco, Oscar Eduardo Sanchez, Servando Garces and Boris Dominguez.

In a letter dated 20 July 1962, Manuel Quijada wrote to the president and other members of the Supreme Court Martial, openly expressing his convictions, his full adherence to communism, and using terms such as "the glorious revolutionary action of Puerto Cabello," and "sooner or later, we will triumph," and other such things. He also defended the Cuban case: "On the other hand, with the exception of Cuba, which has taken the reins of its destiny, Latin America is a disgrace to the international community."

The document, which is too long to reproduce completely in this Political Report, is an exceptionally bold piece, especially when compared to the statements made by Quijada 16 years later (by then he was a minister) to the entire nation. However, a curious paragraph merits repetition here, 18 years after "El Portenazo": "Propaganda has tried to instill terror of our movement among industrialists and producers whose economic prosperity is also Venezuela's prosperity, because their wealth is derived from our soil; they invest their wealth in this country, and they consume it here as well. They should know that in underdeveloped countries, which are now on their way to industrialization, having won full independence, that class is not included in the revolution, because the success of economic development depends on these people and their prosperity."

Everyone knows what happened afterwards: Manuel Quijada Gonzalez was not only blessed with a presidential pardon so that he did not have to serve his term, but years later, he became minister of development of the present administration.

Guerrilla Minister

If the policy pursued by the ministry of development has been erratic, also erratic is the attitude of Manuel Quijada Gonzalez to the labor and production sectors. He has criticized people left and right, posing unnecessary challenges and opening up "fronts" to the government all over the place. He has even gone so far as to become the most controversial minister, earning the sobriquet "guerrilla minister" from those who oppose his actions. In this he has the advantage over even the controversial Leopoldo Diaz Bruzual, who appeared to accept defeat--maintaining a discreet silence--in view of Quijada's ability to fight with everyone. But is it true that he is wrong, that he is inefficient, and that he hasn't the foggiest notion of the country's economic situation? Or is he too clever and astute (a wolf dressed in sheep's clothing), now searching for a legal way to do what he failed to do before through insurrection? Is he taking advantage of the confidence the president has placed in him by naming him to such a crucial post, a post whose direct and strong ties to the economy have placed him in a position to be able to realize old dreams? The term "guerrilla minister" can certainly be interpreted in different ways.

Capitalism of the State

The words of Gumersindo Rodriguez could lead us to the most diverse conjectures if we apply them to the behavior of Manuel Quijada in the Ministry of

Development: "The capitalism of the state could become a danger if we do not manage it well, because there is a lot of capital and not very much state. In Venezuela, the way the country is developing, we run the risk of provoking the armed forces, which until now have kept their institutional position and have respected the constitution." In contrast to this, for definitive purposes, it would be appropriate to present here a theory of capitalist economics: "Capitalist economics is based on individual economic decisions, hence the name 'free enterprise system' or 'private enterprise,' within a context that permits individuals to join together freely to achieve the economic objective of reaching high levels of income and consumption in order to bring about a higher standard of living. For this purpose they are free to choose their own way of earning a living; to divide their income between saving and consuming; and to pursue personal goals, as long as they are compatible with the goals of society at large and do not infringe upon the freedom of others."

What does all this have to do with the actions and decisions of Minister Quijada? A lot, because each and every one of his measures in the ministry would seem to be designed to create confusion and a lack of confidence in the private sector. The deregulation of product prices, which had been subject to a policy of control for many years, led to the expected results: a drastic and violent rise in prices that appears to be unstoppable, coupled with the sad fact that the country had no idle production capacity, as many thought.

The decontrol of prices--a positive move in the long run--had an immediate impact on the explosive growth of inflation. As a consequence, some products were in short supply, there were massive imports, and buying power was undermined. The minister took this action even though he knew that a general wage increase, tied to the decontrol of prices, would present a complex picture for the Venezuelan businessman, because that price decontrol did not include the basic sectors that are still regulated, thus putting pressure on the producers and leaving them no alternative. The consequences: damage to the businessmen's reputations, and doubts about their efficiency, encouraged by the constant statements by Minister Quijada calling into question the management and administrative capacity of the private sector.

No one knows for sure what can happen, but the question posed by the eminent Carlos Acedo Mendoza practically contains the answer: "Can private enterprise remain free of suspicion in such a delicate situation?"

Terror and Confusion

If we look at the overall picture--it is not the purpose of this report to go into details that we are all familiar with--of what is happening in private enterprise, we can agree that Manuel Quijada Gonzalez has had tremendous success in what could be called the implementation of his personal policy from his ministerial office, if that has been his goal. The metalworking industry is in virtual danger of extinction. Small and medium industry,

particularly the trades, are suffering incalculable losses, with the disappearance (through bankruptcy) of thousands of small businesses whose owners have gone back to the labor market to find jobs, once again becoming salaried workers.

But if the situation is truly dramatic in small and medium industry, it is no less encouraging [as published] in the traditionally prosperous and profitable businesses. Cervecera Nacional, which reported 8 million bolivars in losses so far this year and had to close down two plants, is hardly an isolated case. The same thing is happening in other sectors, such as the specific case of the powerful and economically solid Mendoza Group, many of whose enterprises are undergoing severe financial difficulties. Meanwhile, other business groups of well-known solvency and productivity are making drastic personnel and cost adjustments.

What Does the Minister Say?

Minister Quijada laughs heartily every time he hears the news about the closing of businesses, justifying his attitude to public opinion by saying that in this country only the efficient businesses will survive. He has the same manner, the same personal style whenever he deals with the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers, the Association of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FEDECAMARAS), the Venezuelan Industrial Council, the Commerce and Services Council (CONSECOMERCIO), FEDEINDUSTRIAS, the National Association of Supermarkets and Related Businesses (ANSA), and everything that represents individual will in this country, the creative force and the principles of free enterprise.

And while the minister declares and attacks without letup, the ministry is going from bad to worse in its internal operations. Import licenses continue to be one of the most scandalous and lucrative rackets, benefiting a handful of people who inside and outside the ministry are milking the confusion, disorientation and of course the hassle for all they are worth. The situation is so desperate that someone put out a "Manual para el Aspirante a Industrial" [Manual for the Aspiring Industrialist] which tells of the thousand and one vicissitudes that face any honest person who to his great misfortune finds himself having to go to the Ministry of Development.

It is clear, however, that these things are not of much interest to the "guerrilla minister." His goals and perspectives, according to his adversaries, are oriented in another direction. One comes to the conclusion that this speculation could well be true, in light of his actions and their results (or consequences) in the Ministry of Development.

Guerrilla?

Economic experts agree that the performance of Manuel Quijada Gonzalez, the 60-year-old former revolutionary, doesn't survive a minimal objective scrutiny, subject to the rigorous demands of the praxis of democratic capitalism.

Everything he does has just the opposite orientation: to disrupt the economic structure, starting from a strategic premise which the COPEI experts who support him have called the "cooling" of the economy.

Be that as it may, in principle Quijada has committed the tactical error of adhering to the recommendations of the Merhave Report, which was probably very good for Israel but definitely of little or no value to Venezuela, whose atypical economy and socioeconomic realities make it an exceptional case.

The general picture now has many variations. In the first place, a general wage increase which exerted explosive pressure on the inflationary spiral, spurred on by a hurried decontrol of prices without any apparent technical implementation. There are two kinds of enterprises: the very deficient ones that produce enormous dividends; the very efficient ones which are hampered by price controls that are still in effect; and the apparently productive ones (because there are fictitious profits on their balance sheets which are nothing but "inflated" inventories resulting from inflation). There is also a gradual and increasing mistrust of investments, coupled with an accelerated demographic explosion. If we add to all this the violent expansion of the underprivileged population, which makes it virtually impossible to obtain an equitable distribution of wealth, we have no other alternative than to think of the fertile ground suggested by such a situation.

Furthermore, if we accept the idea that the closing of small and medium businesses leads to a displacement upwards, to the exclusive benefit of the large enterprises and oligopolies, we should also agree--although it seems contradictory--that the concentration of wealth in very small--privileged if you will--sectors, more openly facilitates any attempt at promoting statism. Because any government will find it easier to absorb a powerful enterprise, no matter what its magnitude, than 20,000 small enterprises.

Bear in mind that we are not talking about "nationalization," because at present the government, with the nationalization of the iron and petroleum industries, is itself the most powerful entrepreneur in the country. It controls 80 percent of Venezuela's fiscal income. Statism would mean giving the government control over basic enterprises. How could that be done?

Prospects

A well-known group that consults in matters of national development has issued a warning that cannot be more explicit about what we have tried to present in this report: "A minister of development who is unaware of economic realities, the problems of marketing and production, has used well-known weapons to launch a program of 'economic terror' aimed at discouraging production at all levels. If his goal is to nationalize and replace private enterprise with state enterprises, this would make sense. But when he simply proposes to discredit a system in the belief that he will thus build up his

popularity among the leftist groups, the situation is complicated because he is causing shortages, paralysis and ultimately the demise of industry."

For Manuel Quijada Gonzalez, however, all these realities, warnings, recommendations and even suggestions made to him by the private sector are not important in the least; nor is he concerned with the gloomy prospects for industrial activity. For him, everything that has been said recently about the closing of businesses is "mere speculation." As far as he is concerned, everything is running smoothly; rather than coming to a standstill, what we are doing is "consolidating the industrial plant."

The shortages of food products and other mass consumer goods, the unstoppable inflationary spiral on all levels, the disappearance of milk-producing livestock, the uncertainty in the automobile industry, the bankruptcies of businesses, and in general the drastic drop in Venezuelans' buying power, are really attributable to Manuel Quijada Gonzalez, the 1962 guerrilla, today's minister. They cannot be termed the planned results of him who yesterday was advocating a communist Venezuela, but it is clear that even discounting any intention on his part, the performance of the Ministry of Development, under his leadership, is evidently a disturbing element in the free enterprise system, in national development and in the institutional order of our republican life.

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GOVERNMENT INVESTS 25 BILLION BOLIVARS IN GUAYANA DEVELOPMENT

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 16 Sep 80 p D-7

[Excerpt] Puerto Ordaz, 15 Sep--More than 25 billion bolivars are being invested by the government of President Herrera Campins in the development of Guayana, according to Deputy Pedro Luis Borges, secretary general of the Social Christian Party (COPEI). The announcement was made by him at a press conference today in the iron-producing region.

The Social Christian leader indicated that he categorically "denied the repeated accusations by opposition groups trying to lead the community to believe that development in Guayana has come to a standstill."

With regard to the large investments planned by the government to conclude Sidor Plan IV and build an expansion of the plans and projects plant of Interalumina, during the final stage of the Guri dam, he stated that the completion of these projects would require more than 20 billion bolivars.

"The plans plant and the completion of Sidor Plan IV will require more than 2.535 billion bolivars in investments in order to finish the final stage of the Guri dam and build the Interalumina plant, another 19 billion bolivars are required," explained the COPEI deputy, recalling that these projects were left unfinished by the previous administration.

CVG Investments

Dr Pedro Luis Borges accorded special treatment to the 200 million-bolivar investment by the Venezuelan Corporation of Guayana (CVG) for the renovation of the barrios of San Felix. That population has been called "the Cinderella of the iron region."

Concerning the Electrical Administration and Development Corporation (CADAFE), he asserted that in this city "power outages are a thing of the past," and claimed that so far this year the electrical enterprise has undertaken more than 24 million bolivars in projects and plans to invest another 20 million between now and the end of the year. He also indicated that CADAFE is investing more than 30 million bolivars in the electrification of rural areas of

the milk program, which cover some 100 agricultural holdings. In his opinion, this program will be one of the most important accomplishments of the enterprise in the Guayana region.

With regard to IPOSTEL the COPEI official reported that before the end of the year this institute expects to build six modules in Ciudad Guayana. It has invested more than 3 million bolivars here to build four modules in different parts of the city.

Dr Pedro Luis Borges then mentioned 300 million bolivars in investments by the National Housing Institute (INAVI) to partially solve the housing problem. He also mentioned the 150 million-bolivar projects being carried out here by the National Telephone Company of Venezuela (CANTV) to build mobile telephone centers and to string new lines. He also spoke of 300 million bolivars in investments by the Aluminum Company of Venezuela (VENALUM) to build a primary education school going up to the ninth grade, a liceum, a daycare center, a sports center, a technical school, a health center with a 20-bed capacity, a preschool center and other projects of a social nature. He announced that the National Institute of Sanitation Workers (INOS) is spending 40 million bolivars to improve its service in Ciudad Guayana. The deputy also indicated that the Alta Chirica network repumping station will be ready by December, and mentioned that INOS is doubling the capacity of the Macagua intake shaft and building a supply pipeline 14 kilometers long to increase the pumping capacity to transport water to Upata.

"With this series of projects, we are showing that the development of Guayana has not become paralyzed, as the opposition leaders claim. We are fulfilling our commitment, and we ask the people not to let themselves be confused," said the COPEI deputy.

He also announced that more than 40 barrios of Ciudad Guyana in a short time will have their streets asphalted and the corresponding sewers installed.

He reported that there has been a strong impetus here for the education, health, sports and recreation, highway and housing construction sectors.

With regard to health programs, he said, the Uyapar hospital will be operating by the end of the year, and construction has finished on the oilworkers' health clinics and the UD-145 in San Felix, and the new headquarters of the Institute of Social Welfare and Aid of the Ministry of Education (IPASME). Bidding on the health clinic is underway, he reported, for the Vista al Sol barrio, and on the general hospital in Chirica, which will have 200 beds.

Concerning education, he indicated that eight educational centers are being built for primary instruction in the South Airport section, and two school groups for 640 students are being completed in Vista al Sol. Other projects are two primary school centers for 1,400 students in the Dalla Costa and Primero de Mayo barrios, and six liceums for 1,600 students, three in San Felix and three in Puerto Ordaz.

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No. 2204

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FORMER VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NICARAGUAN STATE COUNCIL

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Sep 80 p 4

["Excerpts" of speech by the former president of Venezuela, Dr Rafael Caldera, president of the World Interparliamentary Union, to the Council of State of the Republic of Nicaragua on 3 September 1980]

[Text] "I want to say that the World Interparliamentary Union welcomed with unanimous joy the news of the liberation of Nicaragua, and I must add further that for my country, Venezuela, this event has been adopted as its own, as a victory equal to the victory won by the Venezuelan people, when after many humiliating experiences for our democratic awareness, they were able to win their freedom and establish a regime based on pluralism, respect for human rights and the will of the people, as the decisive factor in its orientation."

The Legacy of Sandino

"I come here to hail the representatives of free Nicaragua, the representatives of Nicaragua who hold the figure of Augusto Cesar Sandino high as a symbol, the symbol of the struggle for independence and freedom. On reading Sandino's thought, one may differ with him in one or many respects, but it must be admitted that the basis of his concept was the impassioned struggle, the bold determination to do everything for the defense of one's fatherland, one's freedom, one's independence. In this thinking we find the central affirmation which says: 'Nicaragua must not be the property of the imperialists and traitors and therefore I will struggle so long as my heart beats,' or that other which says: 'It is preferable for us to die as rebels rather than to live as slaves.' And the fact of his sacrifice is the most palpable proof that these words were not empty, not a mere declamatory statement, not a demagogic assertion, but reflected the truth of a life."

Faith in the Future of Nicaragua

"I have talked at length with the president and the vice president of the Council of State, with the members of the government junta, and I have found a great depth of sincerity, a great desire for renewal, a great determination

to work, but above all, a conviction, a full awareness of the great commitment which you all, all of the leaders participating in the decisions guiding the life of this nation, have made to the people of Nicaragua. Because of the experience of my country, I am familiar with the dreams, the expectations which arise in the people of Nicaragua when after 40 years of dynastic government and history failing to respond to the true reality and substance of their real aspirations, they have decided that the time has come to correct popular injustices, to obtain attention to their vast needs, to see that the efforts of all work together to lead them toward advancement consistent with the dignity and the rights of the people of Nicaragua in the concert of nations."

The Peculiarities of Each Country

"All countries have their own way of life, their own peculiarities and idiosyncracies, and it is not possible to transfer the experience, the way of life, the systems used, from one to another. But similarities are found in all the countries of the world, and in particular those which are linked by a single origin, unity of culture or history, and I am perfectly well aware of the difficulties which will have to be faced as the Nicaraguan people demand, with justification, that the fall of the long dynastic dictatorship shall mean a real and effective approach to the solution of their great problems and the satisfaction of their vast needs."

Praise for National Unity

"This great example of national unity, which has in addition the responsible contribution from other sister nations, in an example which the Latin Americans should not forget, when it comes to rewinning the freedom which is as easily lost as it is difficult to re-establish, must have the contribution, the will, the support of many people representative of the whole of national life, of the compact will of a people. For otherwise, the efforts, however promising they may be, will be frustrated. The efforts, however generous and noble they may be, are condemned to come to nothing. And this is a great lesson Nicaragua has taught us, a great lesson which I hope will not be lost on our brothers to the south, in the countries which I think have been the most civilized in America and have been an example of institutional life and culture, but are today subject to regimes of force which violate all the principles, all the institutions, and attack all the basic values of human dignity and which think that they cannot be defeated, but will be when the day comes when the complex of civilian and military, workers and intellectuals, young and old, priests and peasants, those from all social sectors, businessmen and workers, contribute their share of what is needed not only to achieve a new institutional and democratic life, but to build the foundations of a new society on a solid and stable basis."

Confidence in Pluralism

"This struggle of yours commits you heavily, but I am certain that the leaders of the Nicaraguan people are equal to this commitment, that there

is a capacity and will to carry this process forward, that there is the intelligence and willingness to understand, to interpret, to incorporate the desires of this society, and that the feeling of unity which led you to bring down this tyranny will prevail in achieving development within a system of human dignity, freedom and justice. I am sure that this pluralism which led each of you to respect the way of life and identity of the others in joining your common aspirations in an effort of solidarity will continue to guide the difficult and delicate steps you must take for the strengthening of the regime, in the certainty that to the extent that you succeed in establishing for the Nicaraguan people a system of freedom and justice, based on human dignity, inspired by respect for ideological pluralism, active pluralism, with the necessary coordination of the efforts to serve the will of all, you will be making an invaluable contribution to the brotherly peoples, for you will be aiding them to strengthen their faith in the building of a better life."

Nicaraguan Democracy

"It is not for me to analyze the aspects which may lead to differences of opinion and views within Nicaraguan life. I believe that we all have the inescapable duty to be absolutely respectful of the sovereign right of each people to decide its fate. In Nicaraguan life, in the government leaders and the other political, economic and social sectors, I have encountered the concept that the Nicaraguan experience should not be oriented toward copying, translating or feverishly imitating the experience of any other people, that an effort is being made to seek your own path, your own formula within the great principles which inspire the aspirations of men toward freedom and justice. I know that when the word democracy is used it is done in full sincerity, not using the word as a pretext to be adapted to conventional situations or whimsical positions, but using certain words which represent high values of the human spirit in their full meaning, their full content, in all that they represent. And when there is talk of democracy it is because in truth a government of the people is wanted. It is because in truth the aspiration is to give the decisions about their basic affairs to the people, a will which naturally presumes an opportunity for the people to be fully informed about the various choices, a possibility guaranteed each individual to set forth his viewpoints and compare them with others within the requirements of the country, which are many, and the present circumstances of the country. One who observes these in good faith must come to the conclusion that it is not possible to ask that all problems be resolved immediately, and that all the new structures be built, much less that the old mechanisms which had some use in another era but which do not correspond to the present time be re-established."

The 1985 Elections

"For example I have heard opinions about the problem of the electoral consultation, always controversial when a revolutionary government of a new and social sort is involved. I understand clearly that in a country which

has spent more than 40 years under a dynastic dictatorship which has gone to the extremes to which the Somoza regime went, a country which has just experienced a difficult and costly revolutionary war, which has seen much blood shed, which has seen many emotions run out of control, cannot immediately demand that everything be as if there were full normalcy. I must say, without getting into a matter which is not my affair, and in which I have no right to interfere, as to when would be the best time or opportunity to proceed with elections, that the fact that a law has been promulgated setting a date for the holding of elections, establishing an earlier date so that the electoral process can be pursued within the norms which the exercise of democracy would dictate, is something of immense value, determining a path and a direction. I want to say that I have no reason to doubt the sincerity of the national reconstruction government when it indicated, not by a mere promise but by a legal text coming from its supreme junta, after consultation with this Council of State, that its intention, its will, is to hold an election process in the time it deems desirable and necessary, through which the Nicaraguan people will decide on the timeliness of voicing their views in sovereign fashion about the direction of their destiny."

The Role of the World Interparliamentary Union

"Within the World Interparliamentary Union, I am certain that the parliament you elect on the date which has been established will be welcomed with great joy and profound esteem, and meanwhile, we will seek ways in which this Council of State, if it so desires, can participate in some way, if only as an observer, in this closer relationship undertaken by all the parliaments of the world. There are 88 countries, 88 parliamentary groups, 88 very different parliaments represented in the World Parliamentary Union, ranging from parliaments which gave rise to the parliamentary life and system of Europe, such as those of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and the French Republic, or the Swiss parliament, to the parliaments very different in structure and basis of the socialist nations of Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, or the Asian countries, or the African countries, each of which has its special form. Within the union we all engage in dialog and not in order to exchange courtesies and amiable phrases, but to discuss the most serious problems, to compare theses with a profound polemic content, but always with the idea that dialog must be maintained, that it would be catastrophic for mankind if an armed conflict were to develop, putting an end to all hopes and all the illusions of humanity, that it would be absurd to abandon the struggle for peace, not simply as a lack of war, but as a situation allowing the harmonious coexistence of all, each nation with the right of sovereign decision for its own affairs and all committed to the general effort to create a better destiny for mankind. I bring you the affectionate and cordial greetings of the groups represented in the interparliamentary union. I bring you the greetings of the Latin American countries which have won and are defending their existence in freedom and democracy. In particular, I bring you greetings from my fatherland, Venezuela, which has such profound ties with your fatherland, Nicaragua."

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HISTORY OF STUDENT MOVEMENT, ACHIEVEMENTS RECOUNTED

Havana OCLAE in Spanish Apr-May 80 pp 4-9

[Text] The Bolivian university movement has a long history of struggle. Although it did not always obey the interests of the exploited and oppressed classes, it was constantly involved in national political life.

Strongly influenced by the Cordoba reformist movement, it managed to win university autonomy and to introduce many university reforms around 1930. Immersed in the dynamics of workers, peasants and the impoverished middle classes, it contributed to the consolidation of the 1952 "National Revolution." However, its marked revolutionary nature began and was maintained through Che Guevara's guerrillas in Bolivia, reaching its peak under the governments of Ovando and Torres when it became a staunch ally of the Bolivian working class united in the COB [Bolivian Labor Federation].

In this way, when the fascist coup of 21 August 1971 put Hugo Banzer and Paz Estensoro in power, Bolivian University became an important pole of resistance to the military coup. This led to its harsh repression from which it is recently beginning to recover.

To the university and its student movement, the year 1971 meant: the murder, imprisonment and exile of hundreds of university students and professors; the closing of academic activities for more than a year and several recesses in those 7 years; the violation of university autonomy, equal teacher-student cogovernment and all the conquests achieved in 50 years of struggle; the imposition of a university system copied from U.S. and Brazilian universities; armed intervention in student leadership by paramilitary groups; and, finally, the destruction and alienation of Bolivian University.

It is important to give a brief summary of the 7 years of intervention and isolation that Bolivian University suffered under Banzer's fascist dictatorship as well as the harm this caused to the nation and the Bolivian people.

The creation of CNES [National Council of Higher Education] under an unconstitutional Fundamental University Law was used by Banzer's dictatorship as an instrument for direct intervention in the universities.

This organization under the executive branch, by its nature and application, meant the abolition of autonomy, the equal cogovernment and all internal democracy in the universities.

In addition to converting the university into a means for economic enrichment of the political clique of the dictatorship, it transformed its structures with the intention of adapting them to the objectives of maintaining the dependent and backward structures of the Bolivian economy. This filled the requirements of support to the Bolivian bourgeoisie and U.S. imperialism.

Nevertheless, the inability of the dictatorship and its education mercenaries to consolidate its plan was once again demonstrated. The deficient and mediocre training of professionals, the high rate of student dropouts, the damage to studies caused by the continual closings and recesses and the extraordinary departure of university students and professionals to other countries were some of the factors that soon caused a strong adverse reaction to the dictatorship's university policy.

In spite of the harsh blows of repression, the university movement had a minimal organization and internal mobilization that not only served to resist and denounce Banzer's university policy but also to support the fight of the working class and the popular sectors in their most fervent demands and the defense of natural resources, the national economy and national sovereignty. It achieved some objectives which permitted it to progress.

1978, New Terrain for University Movement

Facing the growing swell of the struggles of the Latin American peoples, the Carter administration, through its hypocritical "human rights" policy, is trying to replace the dictatorial Latin American governments with other regimes that, in its concept, are models of "protected democracies" and controlled democracies. The need to politically avoid internal economic and social crisis, confidently facing an allegedly unstructured worker and popular movement based on apparent economic development obtained at the cost of a large and unseen foreign debt, is the primary condition for the democratic opening with the Banzer dictatorship's call for elections.

Nevertheless, the aim of imperialism and the dominating classes to institutionalize the dictatorship through this plan was thwarted by a massive hunger strike that won total and unlimited amnesty from the dictatorship as well as an intelligent and rapid response by the Bolivian left which, in spite of scandalous electoral fraud, defeated the official candidate, Banzer's former minister of interior.

Within the democratization process of the country, the university movement encourages the democratization of universities at all levels, the student

leadership as well as the academic and university authorities, by wide-ranging unity of students and professors.

The 20th National University Congress reestablished the CUB [Bolivian University Confederation], the top and only national leadership of the Bolivian university movement. This permitted it to unify and institutionalize its struggle and complete democratization of the student sector. It took 8 years to elect the new executive committee of the CUB.

This occurred with the universities. The 5th National Congress of Universities, held in December 1978, included all the universities in the country with equal delegations of democratically elected student leaders and university authorities. It established and elected the CEUB [Bolivian University Executive Committee] which expresses a national need, inspired by the political constitution of Bolivia, to integrate, coordinate and plan the activities of each one of the universities of the country based on autonomy and internal democracy.

Recovery of Autonomy, Equal Cogovernment

With the reactionary, antidemocratic and antiuniversity sectors ousted, the university immediately reestablished university autonomy and equal teacher-student cogovernment as they were understood before armed intervention in the universities--that is, as a democratic system independent from the government.

Within this context of university struggle and the present process of democratization of the country, the government of the armed forces promulgated a number of decrees which abandoned the CNES and recognized the CEUB with all its attributes acquired at the 5th National Congress of Universities. It returned economic autonomy to each one of the universities, the basis of all autonomy, and recognized the Bolivian constitution as pertains to the national universities.

The university movement and Bolivian University have recovered, in practice and legally, university autonomy and the resulting conquests. It is a matter now of endowing Bolivian University with a popular, democratic and anti-imperialist context.

Present and Future Tasks of Bolivian University

Based on the 5th National Congress of Universities, the objectives of Bolivian University should be as follows:

1. To contribute to the creation of a national awareness, based on the knowledge of the reality of the dependence, exploitation and oppression of the country, from the perspective of free national determination;

2. To promote scientific knowledge through the objective investigation of reality to achieve its transformation, assimilating, creating and developing advances in science and technology;

3. To identify, in its scientific and cultural work, with the interests of the popular sectors, joining them in their fight for liberation; and

4. To train professionals with a critical and creative awareness based on the needs of the sovereign development of the country.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to keep in mind the problems involved in carrying out these four tasks in a dependent and backward country like Bolivia which is immersed in the structures of international capitalism and has few human and technical resources.

To overcome these problems and conflicts inherent to university and national reality, a broad debate and investigation has begun inside Bolivian University to combine ideas and create a theoretical base that gives consistency to the project of a university based on national and social liberation. It will attempt to stipulate, at each moment, the real possibilities of the university to influence transformation of economic and social structures.

Concerning the immediate future, the university is trying to recover from the serious academic, economic and institutional crisis left by the fascist dictatorship. A number of measures are being taken like: restructuring the academic system; free access to the university, favoring the most oppressed social sectors; the implementation of an annual as opposed to a semester academic system; revision of study plans and programs based on the needs of national development; and implementation of university extension systems to permit teachers and students to join the popular movement as a group through their professional, academic and research activities.

The progress achieved until now--in less than a year--contributes to the creation of a new image of Bolivian University, interested in the major national problems and willing to offer solutions and alternatives, a university with national consensus, not vanguardism or academicism.

The consolidation of this national liberation project for Bolivian University will not be easy to achieve due to the problems of democratic and popular struggle in a country that is isolated in the U.S. "zone of influence." The progress or regression of the university in relation to its people and its country are closely related to the victories or defeats of the Bolivian worker and popular movement as well as the international repercussions of the capitalist conflicts and the fight for socialism in Latin America and the world.

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PROJECTED UNIVERSITY REFORMS REVIEWED

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Hugo Castrillo M.: "University Uncertainty"]

[Text] Once more the topic of the "trends or changes or reforms" in the development of the Bolivian educational system is in style.

The explanations and the bases presented to plan another new university lead to doubt concerning the near future.

It would seem that all these projections, explicitly or implicitly, are the result of the deductions from social factors by "empirical" academic researchers. They are supported by experience in education rather than a profound knowledge of the true "technology of education" or "educational administration" to solve the fundamental aspects of the educational situation.

The uncertainty becomes stronger as the universal cultural crisis intensifies.

From the arguments stated, it can be deduced that the change that the university system could experience would have to purge the impurities that have separated the university from its identification as an "advanced house of study," plural in orientation and content. In other words, it would have to consider the structure itself of the university and not the current politicized universities that have lost their academic function.

Bolivian University is now "mired" because all the investigations on advanced education lack a scientific focus in order to penetrate into the Bolivian university phenomenon.

We cannot remain indifferent to the decisions that can seriously and dramatically affect the destiny of our youth. We have the patriotic duty to present and direct a new social contract for the university based on rationality with the desired image that leads to promising results.

It is indispensable to analyze some deviations of recent reforms whose results have been more negative than positive.

The 1972 Reform. With 71 volumes of university reform, the terms for a radical university transformation died at birth from partisan political distribution from the top to the bottom levels. It was done like plucking the petals of a daisy: "one for you and one for me." That distribution of rectorates, vice rectorates, deaneries, offices and professorships has destroyed an educational system that could have had a better fate.

Through this political mechanism, the Bolivian University system was directed by untrained people with more partisan credits than academic ones. This was the most serious mistake in the reformist restructuring.

Everyone understands that the university is a potential threat to the political stability of a government through its social influence. This is the basic reason that the political parties have infiltrated the university. However, the real structural reform of this interference in reorganizing this top-level institution had nothing to do with the consolidation of parties. Under these conditions, the reform failed and the nepotistic political advisers made a mistake.

From the general balance of this reform, we would say that the university could never become a national enterprise. "University autonomy," the fighting banner of all student movements in university history, is applied differently, depending on the university regime which makes good or bad use of it.

Other criticizable aspects of this and previous reforms are the lack of coordination and compliance of the universities with the process and execution of the scope of the university system. The irrationality and useless repetition of courses and the creation of departments have led to separation among universities. Other problems include: resistance of the traditionalist and conservative faculty because of its backward nature unreceptive to any change; lack of past norms for the democratic functioning of university organizations; and unification of study plans and elaboration of a rational and coherent catalog with minimum programs.

In summary, the 1972 reform was not able to give radical solutions to its organic plan or to the fulfillment of the precepts of its fundamental law which were theoretically stated.

The CEUB [Bolivian University Executive Committee], the organization that replaces the CNES [National Council of Higher Education], has a high dose of autonomy in principle and in practice but it has done nothing but accommodate itself to the political situation with feigned "demands" and formation of a "Supreme University Council" and the organizational peculiarity of a "secretariat," typical of modern "scientists." With this type of behavior, it has lost all the attributes of the previous organization

and become an entity without authority to carry out the alleged "plan" to reform what was being reformed. The final result is a deformed CNES.

With the repeal of the Fundamental Law of 11 June 1972 and the dissolution of the CNES, its critics and detractors have had the opportunity to direct Bolivian University with a feigned "democratic appearance," presenting other bases and destroying everything good from the past.

Unfortunately, the successor organization has been nothing else than, in Bolivian jargon, "the same head with a different skirt." It has become a partisan political "trench" which is dangerous because of its ideological confusion.

It was a big mistake to have declared free admission and then sweep away all degrees from those who, as their just right, had declared a "hunger strike," demanding fulfillment of this demagogic resolution that, in the end, tried to hide in "preuniversity courses." These were onerous and harmful and would have frustrated and hurt the Bolivian youth even more than the "entrance examinations" established in every other country in the world.

The solution to student demographic growth at a rate of 20 percent has not yet been found.

The majority of the resources should have gone to the construction of classrooms, saving secondary expenses.

The "persecuted university" has not resolved substantial problems like its legal organization and structure, the academic period, the education programs in a general catalog that has not been finished in 8 years, improvement of short courses, the physical infrastructure and, primarily, the academic policy as the essential way to make up for the deficient training.

The course-classroom-student-teacher-administration relationship should have been balanced. This second summary is an obvious sign of the university confusion. The attempted "reform" did not even reach the heart of the university. The CEUB did not even achieve the status of a revolutionary instrument since it did not lay the foundation for a new educational structure for the functions of the university in the present period.

This brief analysis leads to one opinion. A basic transformation requires many years to carry out a true reform for our beloved university so that it is respected, venerated and involved in the destiny of our country.

Today Bolivian University can be seen in the "crystal ball." What will its future be with the 1980 plan?

There is a skeptical way to determine the features of its plan and its content.

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CSO: 3010

MISSION OF CHURCH IN POLITICAL, SOCIAL ASPECT DEFINED

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 3

[Editorial: "The Church and Society"]

[Text] The important topics expressed in the last pastoral letter of the Bolivian Episcopal Conference included the relations of the church--and of priests and the religious--with politics and society. This was clearly discussed in the document that we are commenting on. It was necessary to do this since its precise limits have not always been accepted.

In this case, as in others, the words do not usually have a single meaning. That happens, for example, with the word "democracy" and the word "politics."

There are those who maintain that religion and morality do not have anything to do with politics. This position is not new; some sophists believed this 25 centuries ago. Machiavelli, at least as he is usually interpreted, stated that morality has its rules and politics has its own. Politics--and the politician--should not concern itself with good or evil but with how to acquire power and keep it. In more recent times, liberalism, which was so successful a century ago, maintained that the church should limit its actions to "the sacristy."

Even what Pope John Paul II said in Puebla and repeated in his recent visit to Brazil has been cited to support this position: the religious should not meddle in politics. Neither the age-old Christian doctrine nor the pertinent clarifications made in Puebla and Brazil suffice to determine the true meaning of these words.

The Christian position, as expressed by the bishops of Bolivia, is clear: politics, like any other human activity, should not be considered separate from religion or morality. These two sources of rules of conduct are valid in every field: politics, economics, education, etc. Therefore, it is legitimate and proper to speak of Christian or non-Christian political regimes.

There are two essential areas, expressed by the bishops, where Christian interest focuses on political matters: human rights and the construction of a more just society. Both are as intrinsically religious and moral as political. The Christian who ignores them is adopting Pilate's attitude of washing his hands of a responsibility that is his.

Human rights, if analyzed with proper care, have a religious basis. They are derived from the fact that man, as the bishops emphasize, has been created by God and redeemed by Christ. Those conditions are the basis of human dignity and freedom. All morality, duties and rights stem from that. If this moral and religious basis is removed, everything tumbles down. It would be necessary to accept what one of Dostoevsky's characters said: "If there is no God, everything is permitted."

The church and the Christian have to concern themselves with society which exists to achieve the common good and has man as its center. It is idolatry, as the bishops stress, to consider the society or the state as absolute goods as if these could do whatever they wanted. Their action is limited by human rights and the common good.

The church and the Christian, therefore, not only have the right but the unavoidable duty to concern themselves with these principles, supreme guides for every social action.

Once the principles are established, there is a broad field for selecting means and establishing economic, financial and educational objectives although these cannot contradict the principles. In this second area, citizens can aline themselves to the best of their knowledge in exercise of their freedom. Now we are in the field of political activism, parties, the necessary pluralism and legitimate opposition which should not be impeded.

Certainly in practice, there can be areas where the limits are not mathematically defined and are subject to frequent discussion.

What the church has taught is that priests and religious should not enter into the field of active and partisan politics because this is not their mission as religious and priests. As citizens, they can choose options but this is the field of laymen, politicians, economists, etc.

It is necessary to recognize, because it is a fact, that the words of Pope John Paul II and the bishops have a basis. It is a fact that there have been priests and religious who have not known how to establish the clear distinctions in their behavior in order to avoid the danger of causing confusion. Their downfall--it is probably a downfall--into political activism has not been constructive and has brought harm to Christianity itself by causing division where they should not cause it.

A calm analysis will demonstrate that these have been exceptions which, perhaps for that reason, are particularly well known. It is incorrect to say that this has been the rule. What has happened is that political groups that have felt threatened by truly Christian sermons, facing the impossibility of responding to them, have preferred to argue that priests and religious have meddled in the forbidden field of political activism. In that way, Christians who have preached respect for human rights and social justice have been called pure politicians and have even been accused, generally without reason, of following anti-Christian doctrines.

There have been priests and religious who have fallen into confusion, but there have been many more people in the opposite camp who, in defense of particular interests of persons or groups, have fallen into greater confusion. This has already led to the rise of many new true martyrs of Christianity. This is a sad situation that has already occurred in several countries. Let us remember that in El Salvador it has even led to the murder of a bishop, known for his ideas in support of the people.

7717
CSO: 3010

NEW LABOR LAW TO SERVE AS INSTRUMENT IN LABOR RELATIONS

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 8 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] The General Labor Law has been cited as an indispensable requirement for the regulation and improvement of worker-management relations at the Bolivian Mining Corporation.

The document approved by the recent meeting of managers and technical experts of that enterprise in La Paz, contains a section that deals with social problems in the chapter entitled "Instrucciones" [Instructions].

The managers advocated the establishment of a constant dialog in order to find timely solutions to labor problems, while they proposed the reorganization of the social relations of the state mining enterprise.

They also approved an instruction to study a new wage system "that would avoid the proliferation of unproductive bonuses, replacing them with a wage that would be a factor of production and productivity."

The instructions approved in regard to social matters, which are part of a series of measures designed to allow the economic and financial recovery of the Bolivian Mining Corporation (COMIBOL), are the following:

--Renewal of the principle of authority at all levels, with a strictly corporate nature.

--Enforcement of the General Labor Law and the enterprise's internal regulations.

--Reorganization of the basic personnel squads in strict relation to the production and productivity of each enterprise, with a view to gradually eliminating superfluous personnel. From now on it shall be strictly forbidden to hire new personnel without the express authorization, in writing, of the Technical Administration. Such a request should be duly justified, and should only pertain to proven production tasks.

--Rationalization of manpower such that there is coordination between mine and surface personnel.

--Reestablishment of administrative channels with regard to movement of personnel, medical care, travel and travel pay, food allowances, commissions, vacations, education and others, with the definitive elimination of pernicious influences.

--Establishment of dialog and mutual respect between workers and management, as a means to provide timely solutions for labor problems in general and any problems that affect the enterprise.

--Careful review of the status of renters of tailing and trough equipment and others who, although their relationship with the enterprises is clearly defined, have become factors of pressure and disorder by taking on functions that do not correspond to them.

--Presentation of a rational plan for facilities to benefit workers, within the economic limits of each enterprise, and tied to production, especially with respect to housing at mining centers.

--Advance planning of food items and materials essential to production, in coordination with the Oruro and La Paz warehouses and the support administration, in order to avoid social conflicts and interruptions of production, and to exercise strict control over the use and consumption of these items.

8926
CSO: 3010

FEASIBILITY OF NATION BECOMING FOOD EXPORTER STUDIED

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Carlos Romero Alvarez Garcia]

[Text] A World Bank report, parts of which were publicized recently, portrays India as a country which has achieved self-sufficiency in the production of wheat and rice, and which is on the way to becoming an exporter of those grains. The Bank, the principal source of financing for the necessary agricultural programs, has indicated its optimism and satisfaction. However, at the same time it warns that even with these rural programs, hunger and poor nutrition have not disappeared from the Asian nation. On the contrary, they could become worse by the end of this century.

It is interesting to note that according to the statistics presented in the document, Indian consumption of grains for the 1978-79 period averaged 170 kilograms per capita; even so, there is still a poor national distribution of food, which means that there are vast sectors of the population that do not reach this level of consumption and show clear indications of poor nutrition.

Undoubtedly, the highly touted Green Revolution has attained a stupendous level of development in that densely populated nation (approximately 500 million inhabitants). In a few years it has managed to reduce imports that seriously drained its economy. What is remarkable, however, is that not only does it no longer have to buy food, but it can place large amounts of surplus food on the world market.

It is emphasized that India's production feat is not the result simply of having applied revolutionary technology in the fields, but of having convinced rural residents of the need to use fertilizers and irrigation (the latter having been provided through intelligent government-run programs). As the financial institution's report notes, the amount of land under cultivation has not drastically changed.

We should point out that what happened in India is the result of appropriate, timely and voluntary agricultural production policies. The same tools could

be used in this country. In our area there are many agencies and some people who are anxious to give high priority to agriculture. Bolivia needs to satisfy its food demands in order to begin improving the quality of its people's lives. In addition, it could simultaneously export farm products as a result of appropriate technological measures, and these products could be internationally competitive.

Along these lines, special attention should be given to the work of agronomer Eduardo Romecin, who for many years has dedicated his time and attention indefatigably to these matters of national interest. I recently had the opportunity to read several of his articles, which are stimulating reading for all those interested in agriculture and livestock, and also contain very interesting technical information. They are the result of his recent experiences in the United States, a nation which became a large producer of grains, fodder and raw materials for industry.

No one will deny that the distinguished scientist has a near obsession with converting Bolivia into a nation with acceptable levels of agricultural production. In our area there is no shortage of human resources, much less of land suitable for achieving these constructive goals. To be sure, we must overcome persistent indifference on the part of the people who are in charge of managing these affairs, and we will have to convince many programmers and planners that a country can develop economically and emerge from underdevelopment by means other than assembling machines. We would have to take advantage of the American experience: although that country has become the primary industrial center of the world, its agricultural exports constitute its most important commercial activity. It seems inevitable that to achieve a similar end (although in proportion with our physical situation), any national institution that has anything to do with this kind of program will have to leave the beaten track on which, unfortunately, the best intentions seem to have become bogged down.

Bolivia should draw inspiration from this example of hard work and tenacity (on a scale corresponding to its size) presented by the spiritual and complex Asian nation which has achieved its Green Revolution.

8926
CSO: 3010

PLANNING MINISTRY AIMS TO REVOLUTIONIZE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] The intensive promotion of the development of the primary sectors, with a view to turning the country into a large-scale food exporter, is the high-priority plan formulated by the Ministry of Planning and Coordination. The plan is called the National Strategy for Long-term Economic and Social Development.

The document states that "the world crisis of the future will involve raw materials and food," and asserts that Bolivia is a "geo-economically gifted and strategically located" country in terms of geopolitics. It adds that for these reasons, the country "is destined to play an important role in the context of the nations of the future, because it has comparative advantages over the other countries of the world."

It also claims that "everything depends on how we orient our economic and social development and whether or not we make maximum use of the nation's regional potentials."

The document studies the image and objective of the basic social and economic objectives, the strategic guidelines for development, and strategic priorities.

It points out that intensive promotion of development of the primary sectors will enable Bolivia to raise the standard of living of national residents and will help reduce internal social desintegration by eliminating poverty.

With reference to the strategic guidelines for development, it sets forth the following ideas: imperative planning for the public sector, social market economy for the private sector, concerted planning and incentives for cooperativism in the traditional agricultural sector, and tax exemptions for the trades sector and the cooperative sector.

Mention is made of strategic priorities such as traditional agriculture and the traditional and non-traditional export sectors, with preference given to mining.

It recommends that the industrial sector avoid the growth of artificial industrialization; on the contrary, it promotes the growth of small industry, crafts and the consumer goods industry.

With regard to medium- and large-scale industry, the document says it is necessary "to favor those which are directly involved in the development and rational use of natural resources."

If an industry is oriented toward the external market, it says, it should specialize in those areas in which the country has comparative advantages in order to avoid competition and direct dependence on technology and inputs.

Finally, it asserts that industry in general should create many jobs, and should not fear competition from foreign products.

8926
CSO: 3010

PROPOSED NEW INVESTMENT LAW GEARED TO BENEFIT FARM SECTOR

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] In order to rejuvenate the nation's economy and increase the production of goods and services, the National Investments Institute is working on redrafting the nation's Investment Law, giving preference to agroindustry and livestock.

It was also reported that the Investment Law, which has been in effect for 9 years, has fulfilled the objectives of its promotion system, as evidenced by the achievement of an investment totaling more than $682,728,408.

The new Investment Law will take into consideration the following objectives:

1. The Investment Law, during this stage of national reconstruction, should improve its promotional program in order to stimulate the economy much more and provide for better living standards and conditions among the population.

2. The economic activities within its purview should be reoriented, turning attention to agroindustry, agriculture and livestock so that these priority sectors will receive greater benefits and incentives under the promotional program, obviously without ignoring other productive sectors.

3. The benefits of the Investment Law should trickle down to all levels of the nation's population.

4. Ways should be found to provide incentives for existing industry in order to balance competitiveness with the new units of production that may benefit from the promotional program.

5. New and better incentives should be devised in order to attract more national and foreign investment, analyzing the country's real potential.

6. Capital goods imports should become better and more selective, and the importation of technology that is suitable for the country should be rationalized.

7. New concepts and procedures should be devised so as to streamline the bureaucracy.

8926
CSO: 3010

ROADWORKS TO BE COMPLETED WITH GERMAN AID

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 31 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Santa Cruz, 30 August--The National Highway Service and the German Technical Assistance Mission have indicated here that they are interested in stepping up work on building the San Ramon-San Javier-Concepcion highway. They also want to complete in a few more weeks the graveling of the second layer between Rio Grande and San Ramon.

The assistant regional director of the Highway Service, Julio Perez Chacon, indicated that German technical and economic assistance for these projects in the Nuflo de Chavez Province has evidently not been suspended, although he admitted that due to economic factors some projects were temporarily cut back.

Neighbors and civic leaders of Chiquitania had expressed their concern over a reported suspension of work on these projects. It was even said that the Germans threatened to withdraw technical aid if matching funds were not provided, in this case by the Highway Service.

Perez Chacon stated that as of Monday, 119 workers, with nearly 60 semi-heavy machines and earth-moving equipment, will give a new impetus to the road work. It was reported that three German highway construction experts are participating in these programs.

The Rio Grande-San Ramon section, 77 kilometers long, is at the stage in which the second layer of crushed gravel is being laid down, and the work is more than 70 percent completed. Seventy kilometers have already been graveled, and progress is being made at the rate of 200 meters a day.

According to the official spokesman of the Highway Service in Santa Cruz, the road between San Ramon and San Javier, 45 kilometers, has 20 kilometers graveled and 6 kilometers with prepared fill. This year, said Perez Chacon, the clearing and grading of the last 10 kilometers will be completed.

Between San Javier and Concepcion there are 70 kilometers. Along this stretch, there are several bridges that will have to be built jointly with the neighbors in both locations. Earlier, it was reported, this common effort was made

through Highway Loans, and the road was thus improved considerably in comparison with the state it was in before.

Passable

The assistant director claimed that the Highway Service as well as the German Technical Assistance Mission fully intend to maintain the San Ramon-San Javier-Concepcion road in passable conditions year round, especially during the rainy season. For this purpose, there will have to be coordination with neighbors.

8926
CSO: 3010

GUERREIRO SPEAKS ABOUT POLITICAL ASYLUM, BOLIVIANS

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Saraiva Guerreiro declared in an interview that descriminations of a political nature will not be made in the granting of asylum in Brazilian embassies. He added that Brazil will comply with international agreements on the subject but will not encourage requests for diplomatic asylum.

Guerreiro also emphasized that the concept among Latin American countries is that the possible granting of political asylum should not affect the normal relationships between governments since it does not mean the assumption of a political position. Therefore, he denied that having received Bolivian asylees the Brazilian Government is trying to show its disapproval for the military takeover in that country.

The Interview

[Question] Was the decision by the parents of Siles Suazo and also of other Bolivians to choose Brazil for asylum after the coup that overthrew the Lidia Gueiler Government a positive reaction to the institutional stability of the Figueiredo Government?

[Answer] I cannot interpret the motivation of each person requesting asylum. We comply with the Caracas Convention and the position of the Brazilian Government is justified according to the terms of that document, which we follow because we ratified it. The 1954 Convention prevails for diplomatic asylum, however, we also signed the Havana Convention which prevails between Brazil and those countries which did not sign the later one at Caracas.

[Question] Would the granting of asylum to a large number of Bolivian politicians who oppose the new government be a way of showing the world that Brazil had no part in the coup?

[Answer] We are not concerned with that aspect or with showing anything. We believe that it is objectively impossible to doubt the behavior of the Brazilian Government in that affair. Asylum was simply granted to some persons who sought it at the embassy under conditions which in the pondered evaluation of Ambassador Afonso Arinas, who consulted us first, asylum could be granted.

[Question] Could your statement that Brazil would accept the presence of Siles Suazo with pleasure not be interpreted as encouragement to politicians from other countries?

[Answer] We act only according to the rules. Any person who meets the qualifications stipulated in the convention shall have asylum. We would not discriminate for subjective reasons because we linked or did not like the person.

[Question] There was a time when Brazil did not grant political asylum. There was even an incident at the embassy in Chile at the time of the overthrow of Salvador Allende.

[Answer] There was no problem that I know of, nor do I believe that there is anything to that, particularly because of the fact that I knew Ambassador Camara Canto, a good man under any circumstances. He had a proper relationship with the Allende Government and saved many lives.

[Question] At any rate, Brazil is not a country with a tradition of granting diplomatic asylum.

[Answer] Well, we do not encourage it but we comply with the commitment we have with the four conventions. It is a Latin American tradition and basically an extension of inviolability. Local authorities in any country do not have the right to drag a person out of an embassy by force. However, neither do they have the responsibility for facilitating the departure of that person.

[Question] In terms of its image abroad, would it not be even positive for Brazil?

[Answer] The concept of diplomatic asylum among Latin American countries is that it is a legal institution whose application should not affect relationships among countries positively or negatively. That is the spirit.

8908
CSO: 3001

'CLASSIFIED' LECTURE BY GOLBERY DO COUTO E SILVA PUBLISHED

Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 pp 3-6

[Text] The War College (ESG) has just published classified outline T202-80, giving the text of the classified lecture delivered by Gen Golbery do Couto e Silva, chief of the military household of the presidency of the republic, to the students at that institution last 1 July. Since that time the lecture has been cloaked in a mantle of secrecy. The few copies distributed to the authorities had key words changed, so that the person responsible for any copy from which information was "leaked" could speedily be identified.

The lecture, entitled "The National Political Situation--The Executive Branch," runs to 17 pages and is divided into 5 parts. In it, General Golbery maintains the thesis that the political and administrative life of Brazil is made up of alternating periods of centralization and decentralization of authority. Along this line of reasoning, the centralization effected beginning in 1964 and above all 1968 was followed by a decentralizing trend, a more democratic approach. This more open approach, of which Golbery is one of the main ideologs, was based on a complex of conditions the most important of which, he said in his lecture, is the disappearance of the opposition front which existed for as long as AI-5 [Institutional Act No 5] was in effect. Golbery showed that the transition regime needed various opposition parties so that the government could negotiate sometimes with some and again with others.

This is the first known political text by Golbery since 1964, when he appeared on the Brazilian scene as the founder of the National Intelligence Service (SNI). It has the exquisite and detailed style of the general's books, the reading of which requires a certain measure of discipline and patience. The text often leans toward the sin of excessively long sentences or unfamiliar words or phrases, for example "paramount," "systemic complex," or "homeostatic types." Despite this style, the address, the main sections of which we carry below, is the clearest explanation of the motives, intentions and prospects for the more open Brazilian political approach set forth by the individual who contributed most directly toward planning it.

Centralization After 1964

The first part of the lecture is entitled "Systoles and Diastoles in the Life of Nations." In it the history of nations is compared to the two heart movements in which the muscles cause successive increases and decreases in pressure in blood circulation. Thus the Old Republic gave less power to the state and then, after 1930 and above all under the Vargas dictatorship, power was concentrated again, to be deconcentrated in 1945 and again concentrated beginning in 1964. Golbery's terminology might better be understood by saying authoritarian regime instead of centralization and a more open approach instead of decentralization.

"The 31 March revolution, without any intention of centralization or authoritarianism--as after all it did not expect to last beyond a short redemptive moment--was to be gradually forced to espouse them, to assert them and to reassert them, initially merely as temporary expedients essential to the maintenance of the recently established public order itself, to the reorganization of the highly inflated and weakened economy, and shortly afterward, to the irrational attacks by urban-rural terrorist movements without any commitment to the national reality. Slowly, these mere expedients were reinterpreted as elements essential to national reconstruction and, finally, to the creation of the great power emerging from our dreams."

The second part of Golbery's lecture describes, in simple outline, the problems created by the centralizing upsurge which began in 1964.

"Political and administrative centralization, openly and cumulatively escalating, would in the end concentrate the sum of public power in the federal union, and within that, the executive branch. Thus it could no longer be affected by small distant uprisings, many of which were simply ignored, while more serious or closer challenges would always merit agile and decisive repression.

"The paternalist state machine through which there was ever more frequent recourse for intervention in all circumstances and from the most remote corners could be seen to expand daily to meet these requirements (. . .). A powerful bureaucracy, almost never properly oriented or enlightened, was to expand, functioning in many cases in disguised rebellion or persistent passive resistance for its own exclusive profit.

"This regrettable reality was to take on serious dimensions above all with the proliferation of obviously fictitious foundations and, in the indirect administration, the development of new public or mixed economic enterprises, both federal and state, all provided with privileged bylaws and a large measure of autonomy, and not, moreover, entirely visible (. . .).

"There was an unconscious movement toward maximal centralization along with maximal inefficiency, in a concentration which could perhaps be compared in

the final analysis and ironically to the black holes* detected by modern astronomy, which exercise an immeasurable gravitational pull from which light cannot escape."

Ending Censorship

After setting forth the problems created by centralization, the chief of the civilian household of the presidency gave an explanation of the birth, development and articulation of the opposition front formed against the regime.

"The sector which was visibly most backward and where there soon developed reactions, some even ideologically inspired, against the easy target of increasing and unconcealed authoritarianism was the political sector, above all that part of it on the boundary with the mass media. Press censorship, extremely difficult, almost impossible to manage, which is at the same time required to be intelligent and efficient, was to attract the almost intolerable pressure of the most vehement attacks, mobilizing widespread sympathy and multiple support, some of it crushing and productive.

"It is not surprising, then, that the deliberate decentralizing effort of the government should take the form of a democratizing more open political approach, adopted precisely through the gradual relaxation of censorship control. Nor is it surprising either that this initial stage of the process should require a rather long period and vigilant and active leadership so that it would not escape all controls. And one had of course to expect the inevitable excesses, the setting of limits more or less identified with permissiveness. And on the other hand, it would, despite the inevitable lapses into coercive power, earn a sufficient degree of credibility as to the very intentions and then as to the future of the whole liberalizing process."

This process, however, was threatened, according to what the general said in his lecture, by pressures coming from the economy and by "growing tensions, above all in the explosive peripheries of the large population centers and the zones in the interior hardest hit by successive natural catastrophes."

"These pressures would all work intensively in the direction of greater centralization, because they would require greater rigidity in the whole social control system, and would point in alarm to the danger of disruption and breakdown in the social structure, subjected to intolerable tensions within the framework of the centralization-decentralization binomial.

"The cards had been dealt, however. Decentralization, through the liberalizing of press censorship, as a first step, and the open democratic

*A black hole is a star so compressed that it attracts the very light it would have emitted were it not compressed. Thus this is no exaggeration.

approach, is not yet completed today, but what will inevitably follow will be its establishment in decisive fashion in the political area (. . .)."

General Golbery then went on to describe the political move toward an open approach in detail.

"At the outset there was truly a doubly bipolar situation--government versus anti-revolution--vulnerable at all times to dangerous radicalization, always difficult to eliminate or neutralize. It is not that these polar extremes coexisted always in a single dilemma. The government would by definition be the revolution in power or the institutionalized and legal revolution. The opposition, with two fronts, would theoretically, whether right-wing, headed by those who claimed to be legitimate revolutionaries --the eternal "pure," the "hawks," the "Jacobins," the hard-line, or left-wing, cover a wide highly variegated band in which the subversives, the challengers, the dissatisfied and those yearning for the past would take their place. But, although ideologically or strategically opposed, these two groups frequently serve each other's purposes in practice, showing once again how very close the left wing and the right wing are to each other rather than to the center sector in this spectrum of political trends which is in no way rectilinear, but rather follows the pattern of an almost fixed state of affairs. There could be alliances, most often tactical and at the same time tacit, making it possible always to give differentiated treatment to this or that component. Treatment which in no way would always contribute to keeping them separate."

How can the struggle with these two sectors be waged? General Golbery turned here to military terminology to describe the government's action.

"Thus the obvious maneuver available to the government, in a strong central position between two groups of opponents--to keep them whenever possible separate, and alternating efforts to contain, if not to counterattack, between one and the other, thus guaranteeing for itself ever-greater maneuvering room, and thus greater freedom of action for the implementation of its own political goals, without disastrous or disturbing interference."

Disarming the Single Front

Golbery maintained that the future elimination of one of the two groups would lead to the development of a single opposition front, a possibility which would not suit the government.

"This would be the strategic problem with which the government found itself faced after the decisive episodes involving the resignation of General Frota, minister of army, the removal of Gen Hugo Abreu, chief of the military household of the presidency of the republic, and the vitiation of the opposition candidacy of Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro. Undeniable

success was reflected by the final, calm completion of the succession process. But it would raise a new question: how then to move ahead against a single opposition front?

"The strategy would suggest, as the very democratizing intent would moreover require, the prompt dismantling of the opposition system, encouraging the emergence of multiple and different fronts (. . .). The innate heterogeneity of the opposition would facilitate the achievement of this goal, which is not for all that any less essential either to the advance of the very cause democracy and liberalization so insistently urged by the best-organized sectors of the national elite, long imbued with individualistic and liberal ideals. In political terms, there would be available there the vigorous multi-party system thesis, finally established by the reforms late in 1979 (. . .).

"In any case, the abysm of cultural lag between the institutional advance toward democracy, which it is thought should be more progressive and liberal and participational, and the rigidity of the economic front, which for its part demands greater breadth and efficiency in government control, is widening.

"What then will we do?"

Our Sole Option

Before going on to the answers, Golbery noted the main difficulties which the open approach will encounter. One of them is the individualism of the politicians in the government and opposition parties. Another derives from the economic problems, which are in seeming contradiction to a process of redemocratization.

"Doubtless it seems a strange paradox to want to carry forward democratizing liberalization from the political viewpoint just now when the conditions prevailing in the economic sector are so negative as insistently to demand broader and more effective control, and thus a centrally coordinated discipline with profound effects on the governmental and social structure as a whole.

"In reality, we are left with no other choice. More favorable moments in the past were not seized, for reasons which we need not go into here. But in any case, this cannot justify delaying further this decentralization process, long since demanded now as necessary and urgent. Otherwise, pressures in the other direction, strong and almost intolerable today, would again accumulate speedily, putting the durability of the entire system in danger in this tremendous pressure-cooker into which, as has already been seen in times past, the national organism becomes after a decade and a half of increasing compression."

After analyzing the picture which made decentralization, or the more open approach, inevitable, the chief of the civilian household of the presidency set forth the strategy which the government will have to pursue between 1980 and 1985.

"With the polarity previously dominant destroyed by breaking up the opposition front, new prospects are now developing for the governmental strategy with a view to the further advancement of a more progressive and democratic style of life.

"Through multi-party dissociation what was sought was a better characterization and individualization of the political forces, through more homogeneous parties more authentically representative, offering them the hope of the just monopoly on political action shared among them and them alone, for which they are by right the sole specialized tools. Earlier, because of their lack of definition in a single extremely heterogeneous party and the precarious nature of uncertain isolated action, the opposition political forces were in the end submerged in broader conglomerates ranging from religious and semi-religious organizations involved in a confused pastoral practice limited in utopian fashion to the political realm, to literary cultural associations, trade unions and many other professional and even pseudo-philanthropic bodies, seemingly uncommitted. The true agents in the political field came to be these conglomerates to a greater extent than the single opposition party itself. And because of the traditional prestige and protection they could offer, the religious and semi-religious organizations were to assume an important, almost hegemonic, position among these conglomerates.

"The resurgence of party life, not only recognized as legitimate but protected and even honored by the government itself, will in the end, it appears likely, restore to the parties their original role as the main protagonists in the political field, such that the many non-political bodies which had strayed from their functional areas will return to the channels of their specific activities (. . .).

"Until then, however, the opposition political picture will continue to be a miscellaneous complex in which one can distinguish an ever more clearly defined and specialized multi-party front, apart from various auxiliary fronts which still remain active, with varying degrees of autonomy and involvement, in the religious sector, the trade union sector, the mass media agency field, intellectual circles, etc. The lesser radicalization and greater liberalization of the regime and tolerance by the government will contribute greatly to the emergence of strong trends toward splintering of the opposition front."

At the conclusion of his lecture, Minister Golbery do Couto e Silva set forth a number of suggestions which in his view would work toward re-education for democratic coexistence.

"On the military front an immediate end (should be) put to the undesirable statements which can be interpreted as an indication of the weakness of the government or division in the armed forces.

"Then, on the trade union front, it is necessary to liquidate a vigorous strike movement, which, preferring the revolutionary option of confrontation to the democratic choice of negotiation, has strayed into dispute of a political nature, discrediting the key leadership and also the heads of auxiliary bodies who, leaving their legitimate and legal fields of action, interfere unduly in these matters.

"Later, on the student front, bodies which are not legally representative, peculiar alliances of teachers and students and any challenging pressures with regard to the measures announced should be excluded or brought calmly to an end.

"Then, on the parliamentary front, aggressive and improper demonstrations should be halted, with recourse to the proper legal provisions.

"Finally, on the communications front, illegal actions by the media should be prosecuted with the means offered by the law."

Negotiation With the Parties

After these suggestions have been put into practice, Golbery believes that the country will be closer to a climate of relative calm.

"This calm is conducive to the advancement of the basic goal--institutionalization of a more perfect democratic system with an inherent capacity to perfect itself still further. Therefore an effort has been made to consolidate and if possible expand the forces of the regime itself, always keeping the opposition front splintered, which is now also being done by privileged concern for the claims of this or that party or group to the detriment of the other. And this will be ever more feasible, the more our sincere proposals to effect democratizing liberalization include many of the aspirations of other parties or groups which are closer to us and whose cooperation or support could be won through a skillful and enlightened maneuver of co-opting one or another."

5157
CSO: 3001

NAVAL DEFENSE OF CONTINENT VERY IMPORTANT SAYS ADMIRAL

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 7 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Minister of the Navy Maximiano da Fonseca declared that the coming visit by President Figueiredo to Chile in October will result in a number of understandings between the two countries, as happened with his visit to Argentina.

For the minister of the navy, the joining of the three forces of Brazil, Chile and Argentina for the defense of the American Continent in case of foreign aggression "is of the highest importance." He even cited the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1947, which states that an aggression against an American country is an attack against all American countries.

In the interview, Minister Maximiano da Fonseca condemned the South Atlantic Pact. According to him, there exists the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty and the "important thing is that the navies understand each other very well and perform joint exercises. An understanding of the language does not appear but it is very important."

On the help the navy is providing, primarily to the riverine population of the Amazon Region, the minister declared that the navy has been helping the population in that region for many years. He also said that the navy has the Amazon Fleet in Manaus. It consists of five ships built in Brazil exclusively for that region.

[Question] Minister are the navy units based in the most remote points of the country such as the Amazon Region helping in Census-80?

[Answer] Indeed, the entire navy is helping with Census-80. I was personally sought out by Dr. Jesse Montello and I said that the navy would do everything it could and would provide a maximum effort. I give you some examples: In Amazonas we are transporting cargo and census takers, we provide helicopters in areas of difficult access by

other means. In the Territory of Rondonia, we provide boats for the work of supervision through the Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul Port Captains Offices. We transport census takers on navigable rivers. In the other states, in addition to facilities for the census takers' work in military units, we provide the general support which was requested. The navy is ready to provide support.

[Question] With which other countries, in addition to Operation Unitas, does the Brazilian Navy participate in exercises?

[Answer] Operation Unitas, which is regular and takes place during the entire year, is a multilateral operation. Argentine, Uruguayan, and Venezuelan ships take part in various sectors.

[Question] Will it be possible to export the know-how acquired in building the "Niteroi" class frigate by the Brazilian Navy in the Rio de Janeiro Naval Shipyard to other countries?

[Answer] Undoubtedly it could be exported. Moreover, it is our interest that it come to pass because the shipyard is a very great source of employment and because of the fact that we are in difficulties because of a lack of orders and we want to remain busy and not lose money. That is possible and I can report that there is an understanding with a certain country for the building of frigates for them here in Brazil. I do not know what country because it is something very premature, very preliminary.

[Question] How is the navy participating in social programs such as medical assistance in the country, primarily for the riverine population of the Amazon Region?

[Answer] For many years, it can be said a century, the navy has been already providing that help to the people. At this time the navy is more concerned with the Amazon Region. It has the Amazon Fleet in Manaus, which consists of five ships built in Brazil, ships very suitable for that region. These, which regularly make trips to the interior of the Amazon River, have reached places never before reached by ships. For example, one recently arrived at Boa Vista. During the dry season, the marines dynamited rockets and they were able to pass and arrive at Boa Vista. This means that more and more the ships are penetrating, exploring, seeking to reach the most remote points in the Amazon Region. On those occasions they have doctors on board, not only naval doctors but also those of the State Department of Health, a large quantity of medicines, dentists and so forth. They provide a great help to all the people. This takes place not only in Manaus and in the Amazon Region Fleet. In Para, in Belem, we have the Northern Naval Group, which also has corvettes and ships we call the "Coastal Patrol," doing the same thing.

To complete the picture, the navy already has a plan ready and within a very short time we shall begin the construction of two small hospital ships, exclusively for providing that help. The present vessels are only patrol boats. They patrol, seek to investigate, and try to go up the rivers more and more, at the same time providing that medical and dental care to all those people. That is also done on the Paraguai River, Bahia, the riverine regions, and possibly when the marines are on maneuvers.

[Question] How many new naval units will still go into operation during the present government?

[Answer] Actually, very few will go into operation because a ship takes many years to build. We have a program of refitting and we are going to have to wait for the money to initiate that construction. During this government we have only small ships under construction. We have four buouy tenders, very important for supervising the marking of coastal channels and beacons, under construction and they should join the navy within 2 years. Therefore, during this period of government we would possibly only have to purchase small ships. For example, we are now buying two practically new tugs in Brazil from a company interested in selling them. The important thing is that the execution of our naval program be initiated by this government because then the other one will have the satisfaction of obtaining these ships. However, it is unlikely that we shall begin the construction of the ships of the program--those tugboats and buouy tenders are part of the program but we have not begun the construction of the larger ships. As I said, they depend on money. However, the important thing is that the construction of these ships, entirely planned and built in Brazil, be initiated.

8908
CSO: 3001

NAVAL UPDATING PLAN CALLS FOR NEW SUBMARINES, CORVETTES

Submarine Construction Planned

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Roberto Godoy: "Brazil is Building The First Submarine"]

[Text] The first submarine built in Brazil should be ready and added to the fleet in 1988. It will be a medium-sized, high-performance model, although of conventional not nuclear propulsion. However, before that, the navy is going to carry out "Project Corvette" with national technology, project aimed at providing the fighting fleet with an extremely advanced vessel for territorial sea patrol missions.

At the same time, and treated as "priority one" by Director General of Materiel Admiral Albano de Aratanha, the Ministry intends to build a new schoolship with the capacity for up to 200 midshipmen to replace the present schoolship, the "Custodio de Mello," which has been on active duty for 26 years.

This week, however, is still a holiday at the Rio de Janeiro Naval Shipyard where all those warships must necessarily be built. The ceremony in which the Frigate "Uniao" will join the fleet will be held on Friday. This is the last of the frigates purchased from England and the second one built in the installations of Ilha das Cobras. It is a very modern ship, of the same generation, for example, of its equivalents in operation in NATO forces. During the ceremony, the launching toasts of 1975 will be repeated so that "good winds may accompany it always." Later it will be on the sea, an impressive fighting machine capable of responding to commands in only 6 seconds.

The "Uniao" measures 129 meters, displaces 3,300 tons, and has four diesel motors and two gas turbines. Maximum speed is 30 knots. On the bridge is a CAAIS [Computer Assisted Action Information System] computer system which analyzes all information gathered by electronic sensing devices (radar, sonar, countermeasures and radio communications) or by visual observation, providing specific options for an attack, for example.

Under a specific program, the CAAIS can automatically activate the defense units. The weapons system consists of an MK-8 113mm cannon, two 40mm cannon, one Bofors A/S MK-44 mortar, "Exocet" surface-to-surface missiles (for operation under any atmospheric condition) with an average range of 37 kilometers, short-range Sea Cat surface to air missiles, Ikara antisubmarine missiles, which can even hit submerged targets, and a Lynx WG-13 helicopter armed with A/S MK-44 torpedoes.

Certain armored sections in the interior of the ship make up an atomic radiation proof chamber. All the knowledge acquired in the production of such a sophisticated frigate will be applied "in the proportion justified," in the construction of corvettes--from 12 to 18 ships--the beginning of which is scheduled for 1981.

The construction plans for the submarine will be in keeping with the same method of transfer of technology established with the British Vosper Throneycroft organization for the frigates, except that it will be broader: not a single ship will be assembled outside Brazil. Up to now three proposals from Shipyards in Italy, Germany and France have been presented to the Ministry.

Admiral Aratanha said: "At the end of 1979 we decided as our first step to promote a more profound joint analysis by our shipyard technicians and foreign companies of the Italian offer." The class specified is the "Sauro," 1,250 tons displacement with six heavy torpedo launching tubes.

Resources Availabe in 1981

An elongated bubble with a superstructure on top--the shape of the submarines, "the silent scourge" of World War I--did not change much since a Holland-A, 19-meters long, imported from the United States, was presented to Queen Victoria in England in 1899. A small woman, the queen descended by the main gangway, examined the first compartment and left. She considered the vessel "a suitable resource for a weaker naval power." It was the era when the British Empire covered an area of 40 million square kilometers, ruling 640 million inhabitants.

"Prejudice and stagnation were to cause London to lament that attitude a short time later," says an officer of the Brazilian Submarine Force, referring to the devastating effects the German U-boats had in the 1914-1918 world conflict. "As a simple matter of security and of preservation of the effective capacity for action of the Navy, decisions need to be made now while the equipment now in use is still up to date."

Actually, according to the official timetable, the first resources for fulfilling the preliminary phases should be released in 1981 so that for 2 years the personnel and installations of the Naval Shipyard may be prepared for the undertaking, which would begin the execution phase of the program in March 1983.

Cycle

"Taking into consideration a work cycle of 5 years for construction, ship 01 should join the fleet in 1988. At that time the "Humaita" of the "Oberon" class will be completing 15 years in service, an advanced age for a fighting ship at this time," said Admiral Aratanha.

The three "Oberon-class" submarines (in addition to the "Humaita, "Riachuelo" and "Toneleros") were purchased from the English Vickers Shipyard, and delivered for operation in 1973. They are the most modern of that type, the last ones before the nuclear models. "They could be the forerunners, however, since a regression is noted, even among the great powers, with respect to the use of nuclear energy as a standard," explains a specialist.

Each of them measures 90 meters in length, displacing 2,400 tons at 17.5 knots, submerged. It can remain underwater up to 6 weeks, renewing its air supply through a snorkel, a collector which eliminates toxic gases and produces oxygen--indeed, a miniaturized plant which is linked to a connecting tube between the cabin and the surface. Controlled by a computer, one man alone can carry out the operations of rising and diving. It has eight torpedo-launching tubes. Continuing negotiations with the "Trieste Club," the Italian consortium which manufactures the "Sauro," the next generation of Brazilian submarines--60 percent nationally manufactured--will be even more sophisticated technologically.

Weapons Systems

"After all, what is a submarine? It is a house full of hydraulic pumps. To dive, it opens the ballast tanks, which fill with water. To rise, it expels that water with the help of compressed air or through the mechanical evacuation of the tanks. The problem existing, therefore, is not there but in the configuration of the electronic resources and the weapons system," explains a naval engineer of the shipyard.

The "Sauro" has unusual technical specifications in that respect. Although it is of medium size, it has all the advances of the sector with capabilities for supplementing its basic armament, which consists of six torpedo tubes, mine-launching towers and missile-launching ramps, when it is on the surface, of considerable range. The crew consists of 45 men, maximum height of vessel is 12.38 meters; length, 63.85 meters; beam, 6.33 meters; draft 5.70 meters; displacement 1,250 tons (1630 tons submerged); submerged speed, 19 knots (11 knots on the surface, 12 knots

operating with snorkel). It is driven by three diesel generators and one electric motor.

In addition to the Italian version, the navy has proposals on the French "Agosta," the German "Iki," and the English "Export-2400," the latter signalled by the manufacturer as "the successor to the 'Oberon,' " although it is still in the development stage, which reduces it to the status of an unknown "perhaps greater than that of a possible exclusively national long-term program."

Fleet Not Adequate Say Specialists

The Brazilian ready fleet, which means the fleet available for an adequate mobilization for naval warfare, consists of 1 medium aircraft carrier, six frigates, 10 corvettes, 10 submarines, 11 patrol craft and 14 destroyers or torpedo boats.

It is not enough in the opinion of the London Institute For Strategic Studies, which goes beyond maintaining that in the balance of forces in the continent only the combination of tactical and stratetic factors (such as the well coordinated work performed by the Brazilian Air Force [FAB] and the Brazilian Navy [MB] confers superiority to the country, since only the frigates and the three "Oberon" submarines can be considered "advanced" equipment.

Indeed, the majority of the destroyers are beginning to attain the advanced age of 35 years; the aircraft carrier "Minas Gerais" needed 3 years of refitting to be modernized and to be able to approach the next decade as a real presence. The corvettes are approaching 25 years on active duty, with obvious signs of weariness, or worse, with "signs of obsolescence," in the opinion of Admiral Albano de Aratanha, for whom "the electronic, weapons and communications systems of a warship need to be updated every 10 years, even though the hull may last longer than that." Thus, when reworking the 1979 reequipment plan, Minister Maximiano da Fonseca approved the priority "Project Corvette."

It deals with light, speedy vessels which are being reconsidered throughout the world because of the tendency--with the exception of the fleets maintained by the principal powers--by nations to increase the number of ships but reducing the size of them. The Brazilian corvette will be entirely planned and built in the Isla das Cobras Shipyard "seeking the maximum use of local private enterprise resources," declares Admiral Aratanha.

To the same degree that frigates such as the "Uniao" have the fighting capability of a World War II cruiser, the patrol units under development, and which should be maintained until the year 2000, will have devices capable of giving them a very great firepower.

Technical Specifications

Technical specifications describe a vessel 85-meters long, 11.4-meters wide, a draft of 3.4 meters, displacement of 1,660 tons, radius of action of 4,000 nautical miles, flank speed of 25 knots, a crew of 112 men, and weapons which consists of a rapid-fire 76mm cannon, surface-to-surface missile launcher, torpedo-launching tubes and a helicopter equipped for antisubmarine activities.

The average cost of a vessel of this class on the international market is on the order of $70 to $80 million dollars, the cost varying in keeping with the options ordered for the engine and weapons systems.

The project is being headed by Adm Aluysio Ferreira dos Santos, director of Naval Engineering, who since 1977 began to create an internal structure of engineering planning and maintenance teams "to plan vessels with a high degree of nationally-built components, military operational efficiency and readiness." Government guidelines on all new classes of warships to be built or planned in the country are oriented toward "enhancing, in addition to building them ourselves, logistic support and proper usage of them to the maximum."

Now that group consists of 100 Brazilian specialists. At the same time, the Navy signed technical assistance contracts with the Sao Paulo Technological Research Institute [IPT] and with the Marinetechnik consulting firm of West Germany. The IPT has tanks for testing propulsion resistance and a cavitation tunnel, while Marinetechnik offers the "best conditions for the transfer of know-how in the form of data banks, computer programs for weapons or propulsion system projects."

Approval for "Project Corvette" was given in 1979, when feasibility studies led to the selection of the characteristics suited to our needs. The phase of conception and determination of the main items will be concluded by next December.

Degree of National Construction

In anticipating the selection of propulsion and weapons systems, the intention "is to provide the qualified manufacturer with a maximum of time to maximize the degree of national construction," explains Admiral Aluysio, a prerequisite for the entire process that will only allow participation by foreign organizations when they are in partnership with Brazilian companies or at that time are established in the country.

The preliminary overall plan will be completed in 1981 and contract drafts will be made with the assistance of technicians from selected shipyards, allowing them to have the earliest possible knowledge of all details.

Now, in cost percentage terms, the prospects for national manufacture of the various assemblies of a corvette are as follows:

Hull construction materials	100 percent
Propulsion system	80 percent
Power generation and distribution	90 percent
Communications and control	50 percent
Auxiliary systems	90 percent
Finishing materials	100 percent
Armament	10 percent
Construction labor force	100 percent

Some agreeable surprises, in the area of motors, for example, may occur. There are arguments at the shipyard advocating the exclusive traditional use of diesel-turbine arrangements. There are also advanced ideas advocating the exclusive use of turbogenerators, which would increase the efficiency of the vessels, greater productivity, although at the cost of a greater fuel consumption. This is relevant, because at this precise moment the Sao Jose Aerospace Technical Center is testing a turbine which burns pressurized alcohol--a solution to the negative aspect of greater fuel consumption.

"Everything is possible," says an adviser to Admiral Albano de Aratanha, "after all, we are going to use the structure of a frigate to make what shall be possibly the best equipped schoolship of the Third World, even the Second World, including in electronic simulation. The naval industry is the oldest of the country. In Bahia in 1714, we built a galleon, the "Padre Eterno," of 1,000 tons and 60 guns. A year after independence, the frigate "Campista" left the Naval Shipyard, constructed of lumber at first destined for the furniture of the Palace of Sao Cristovao. Build a corvette? That is easy..."

Brazil Could Export Ships

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese, 13 Sep 80

[Text] Minister of the Navy Maximiano da Fonseca yesterday admitted the possibility that Brazil could export warships on the basis of technology acquired in the construction of the frigate "Uniao," the last of a series of six purchased from England and the second built in the country. The new frigate joined the Brazilian fleet yesterday.

The minister's statement was made at the end of the ceremony in which the frigate joined the fleet, ceremony over which Naval Chief of Staff, Admiral of the Fleet Roberto Andersen Cavalcanti, presided. It was attended by the vice president of the republic, Aureliano Chaves. Maximiano da Fonseca believes that despite difficulties--the construction time of the "Uniao" was 2 years more than normal and the largest part of the equipment was imported--Brazil can obtain competitive prices for its ships on the international market.

The country participates modestly in the export of naval technology in the area of the war industry. A Rio shipyard, for example, has just delivered a lot of six patrol boats ordered by the Chilean Navy. From now on, "Project Corvette" will be put into practice. It is the next phase of reequipment of the Navy in which there shall be a greater participation by private enterprise.

In this fashion, the Ministry of the Navy intends to facilitate the sale of ships to interested countries. The Brazilian corvette, with respect to its displacement (1,660 tons), is the most advanced in the Southern Hemisphere.

Submarines

In his speech during the ceremony in which the "Uniao" joined the fleet, the director-general of materiel, Adm Jose Geraldo Albano de Aratanha, pointed out the work of the Naval Shipyard in its 200 years of existence, announcing the construction of submarines soon. The construction of frigates in its installations, according to him, "allows the placing of Brazil among the few powers of the world capable of beginning such an undertaking and the frigates built here leave nothing to be desired by comparison with others built abroad." The order of the day by Naval Chief of Staff Ad Roberto Andersen Cavalcanti was then read. In it he made a historical review of the five Brazilian naval ships also named "Uniao" in the past.

Characteristics

The frigate has a length of 129 meters, is propelled by diesel motors and gas turbines, has a displacement of 3,300 tons and a cruising range of more than 4,000 miles. Planned mainly for defense against submarines, construction of the frigate "Uniao" was begun on 11 June 1972 and was launched 14 March 1975.

Its armament consists of missiles, torpedos, rockets and cannon assisted by digital computers for tactical data processing, an atomic radiation decontamination chamber and an antisubmarine helicopter. Its construction in Brazilian shipyards, according to technicians of the sector, allowed the obtaining of technology and of management training in handling warships of large size despite the fact that the plans and a large part of the materials and equipment were imported.

Navy to Halt Imports

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Minister of the Navy Maximiano da Fonseca said yesterday in Sao Paulo that "no new ship will be purchased abroad because the decision has been made to purchase everything here." He said that 12 corvettes will be planned and built in the country in addition to three submarines "whose nationally-built components may reach 50 percent of its value." Maximiano added that "technically and professionally, the Brazilian Navy is very good but the only problem is the number of ships, which are insufficient for guarding the entire coast and the oil-bearing shelves:"

The minister said: "The entire problem is one of money. Brazil is one of the countries which spends the least on its armed forces." As proof of his statement, he said that "the budget for the city of Sao Paulo is double that of the Navy." This year the Brazilian Navy obtained 25 billion cruzeiros and in 1981 the budget should be 36 billion, explained Maximiano.

The greatest invasion by foreign vessels takes place at Amapa, because of the great quantities of shrimp existing on the coast of that region, said the minister "We had up to 300 ships from other countries fishing there." The origins of those ships is varied, he continued, naming the Caribbean, the United States and multinational fishing companies. "The difficulty in maintaining that surveillance is caused by the small number of ships we have," said the minister, saying that "the problem is very delicate and there have been several incidents at Amapa."

The remarks by the minister of the navy were made during a talk yesterday at the auditorium of the Federation of Commerce, where he spoke to nearly 50 businessmen on "Activities of the Navy in the National Context." At that time Maximiano da Fonseca declared that "ships will be powered by nuclear energy in the future." Warships are now powered by gas turbines.

Fleet Admiral Maximiano da Fonseca also announced that "women in the navy are already a reality. I signed the regulation today (yesterday) and within 2 months there will be a competition for the entrance of women." He pointed out the help provided by his service "to the riverine population of the Amazon Region and other isolated areas, bringing medical and dental care and legalizing documents." The minister also said that the Navy is not having any problem in recruiting officers; quite the contrary "Sometimes we even have 12,000 candidates for 200 vacancies." According to him "youngsters of the lower middle class are the ones who most seek careers in the Navy because it is an opportunity for an education. However, the ideal thing would be for us to have people from all social strata." The problem faced, he added, is that "there is a great number of those officers leaving the service after being trained."

Maximiano da Fonseca also said that the new law on the territorial sea will be "a better solution for Brazil," since "resources will be safeguarded by the creation of an exclusive economic zone of 188 miles and the important thing is sovereignty over our resources."

Aerial Defense

Nearly 50 aircraft of various squadrons of the Brazilian Air Defenses stationed in Fortaleza, Anapolis, Santa Cruz, Canoas and Santa Maria will participate during this week in training and competition for training tests in the various units in areas of Rio Grande do Sul. They began yesterday at the Canoas Airbase, the 45th Fighter Meeting and the Third Phase of the 10th Fighter Aircraft Tournament.

Participating are the Fortaleza Fighter Squadron (Xavantes AT-26), Anapolis Airbase aircraft (Mirage F-103), Santa Cruz Airbase (F-5), Santa Maria (Xavantes) and the Pampa Squadron from Canoas, where F-5 aircraft are also based.

The tournament is held every 2 years in Canoas but it is also held at other bases. Its objective is "the technical-professional refinement of combat equipment," as was explained by sources of the airbase, by means of aereal firing tests (which will take place at sea at places far from inhabited areas), ground firing (at an army training camp in Sao Jeronimo), strafing runs (machinegunning fixed targets) and low-level flights. Those meets, said the base sources also, will improve the level of efficiency of the fighter aircraft.

Navy Receives New Ship

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] The Rio de Janeiro Naval Shipyard will deliver the second of the two "Niteroi" class frigates ordered by the Brazilian Navy tomorrow. That frigate, which has the name of "Uniao," will join the fleet in a ceremony presided over by Naval Chief of Staff Adm Roberto Andersen Cavalcanti and which will also be attended by Vice President Aureliano Chaves, Minister of the Navy Maximiano da Fonseca and Minister of Industry and Commerce Camilo Penna.

Construction of the frigates began in June 1972, when the keels of the "Uniao" and "Independencia" were laid. The other frigate built by the Rio Shipyard joined the fleet in September last year.

One of the advantages of building the two frigates, according to technicians of the sector, was the chance to train personnel specialized in the various sectors of naval construction. There was, for example,

the need for special aluminum welders and equipment and this led to the Rio Shipyard becoming the national industry best equipped in material and men for the welding of aluminum.

The "Uniao" has been afloat since 2 June and passed its tests with what are considered very positive results, however, after it joins the fleet it will have to pass through a new period of tests before becoming a completely operational ship.

For the naval construction manager of the Rio de Janeiro Naval Shipyard, Commander Armando Senna Bittencourt, one of the advantages of building a warship in the country "is that the portion of the cost pertaining to labor becomes wages for national technicians. It is important to know that labor makes up approximately 40 percent of the total construction cost of a modern ship."

Characteristics

The ship that will join the fleet tomorrow is the sixth Brazilian Navy warship to receive the name of "Uniao." The ship was planned by the British company Vosper Thornicroft Ltd and has a length of 129.94 meters, a beam of 13.52 meters, a maximum draft of 5.5 meters and a hold depth of 9.08 meters.

Half loaded the "Uniao" displaces 3,300 tons and fully loaded displaces 3,900 tons. It uses an automated, combined diesel-gas turbine propulsion system: two Rolls Royce Olympus turbines and four MTU diesel motors make up its main power units.

Its weapons system consists of a Vickers MK-8, 4.5-inch cannon, two sets of Bofors L-70 40mm cannon, a dual Bofors 375mm antisubmarine rocket launcher, two triple torpedo launching units, two triple Seacat missile launchers, one Ikara antisubmarine missile launcher and one Lynx WG-13 helicopter.

The frigate is also equipped with surveillance equipment consisting of a Plessey AWS-2 aereal search radar complemented with an MK10 IFF, an HSA ZA 06 surface search and navigation radar, an Ikara guidance radar, an ED0610 Sonar and electronic countermeasures equipment.

The "Uniao" also has a system for processing and handling tactical data from radars and combat intelligence, using a Ferranti 1600B computer and six Decca display units. This allows a visual presentation of the entire existing tactical picture, also transferring information to the other two weapons systems, which also use Ferranti 1600B computers, controlling the equipment and resolving problems of aiming, including missile guidance.

The frigate "Uniao" will be commanded by Nelson Ceriani Braganca a native of Rio Grande do Sul and a 1955 midshipman. His first post was on the cruiser "Barroso" and he later commanded the Ocean-going dispatch boat "Bocaina" from May 1969 to August 1970. He has attended qualification courses and also served in several command units.

8908
CSO: 3001

OIL PROBLEM, EXPLORATION OF OTHER ENERGY SOURCES DISCUSSED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Sep 80 p 59

[Report on round-table discussion sponsored by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, with Minister of Industry and Commerce Joao Camilo Penna; Edward Frieman, a high official in the United States Department of Energy; Joao Alberto Meyer, of the FAPESP; and journalists Oliveiros S. Ferreira, Robert Appy, Alberto Tamer and Antonio Carlos Godoy, of O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO]

[Text] Country Seeks Coal Agreements

O ESTADO: Does collaboration on resolving the energy problem in the Americas really exist, in terms of physical energy exchange and distribution of labor in the search for alternative sources?

Penna: I have accompanied President Figueiredo on his trips throughout America, and I see, on the part of the presidents of the countries we have visited, a profound conviction of the need for greater unity in America, both political and economic. The word "integration" was used here, and in my view it is a strong term. Integration means a single command, a single, integrated process. Thus I would prefer unity or cooperation. I believe that integration is a final goal of a world community which is very difficult to achieve. It is utopian.

In Brazil, we have undertaken the great experience of Itaipu, along with Paraguay, and we have already signed a series of agreements with Argentina with a view to joint work to utilize our frontier rivers. Itaipu, it can be stated, is a victorious project, because its completion is now expected within 2 1/2 years. It represents a substantial and major victory in terms of united effort in the hydroelectric energy field in Latin America, as has existed between the United States and Canada.

Another field in which a united effort has already been launched is coal. We are in the final phase prior to the signing of a contract for the exclusive use of a large coal mine in the United States to supply the

SIDERBRAS [Brazilian Iron and Steel Corporation]. The contract was signed with the Celso Rocha group, which controls mines in the United States. We are also rather well along in negotiations for the exploitation of coal mines in Colombia, an enterprise in which Brazil and Spain are jointly associated. As to oil, it is truly the most burning issue, the newest and the best-advanced in terms of cooperation. The proximity of Venezuela and Mexico to Brazil is not in practice very important, because the cost of oil is established in international terms, without consideration of freight costs. There is an overall apportionment of freight. Thus the relatively short distance does not benefit us. However, there is a clear political readiness on the part of the governments of Mexico, Venezuela and Brazil to cooperate, which is gradually, but not slowly, leading these countries to increase the supply of oil to Brazil. The supplying of oil to Brazil by Venezuela involves not only a political decision of continental and Latin American importance, but has an economic meaning, because Venezuela has heavy oil and Brazil is one of the few clients for that oil. In October, a mission headed by my ministry will travel to Mexico to study broader cooperation between Mexico and Brazil in the energy field.

Frieman: There is an increasing understanding on the higher levels of my government of the global nature of the energy problem, and this leads us to great interdependence. We are all facing problems of the type the minister mentioned. The United States is allocating more than $90 billion a year to the oil producers, and the main concern of our energy policy is to reduce oil imports. Obviously, this is a common goal for the countries in the Western Hemisphere.

We have much to learn from the development of alcohol in Brazil. You have advanced in extremely forceful fashion. The alcohol program is functioning and its goals are ambitious. The United States has cooperated in the areas of research and development with other industrialized countries. But in truth, we should be cooperating with all of the countries in the Western Hemisphere, because the whole world has the same problem. Brazil is in a stage of industrialization different from that in the United States, but we have much to learn. It is obvious that the policy of our government is to seek cooperation. In fact, I have brought specific proposals on this trip of mine. It is also very clear, due to the differing natures of our countries in terms of natural resources, that we will have diverse problems in the future. Brazilian coal resources differ from ours. In some cases, we will advance in parallel fashion, and in others we will follow different directions. For example, in talking with PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] experts yesterday, I mentioned that we are engaged in research on heating with microwaves, in connection with schist exploitation. Perhaps something can be done in this direction, even though currently there is no major exploitation of schist in Brazil. However the resources are enormous. If we examine the whole spectrum of technology which can be developed, the potential for cooperation is enormous, and I believe we are just at the beginning.

Meyer: Cooperation in research leaves much to be desired. There are many sectors in which this cooperation could be more intensive. Even with the alcohol problem, cooperation in the field of research could be extremely important, because the United States has an extremely important program for gasohol. This program uses techniques and methods entirely different from ours. Thus the United States could learn from us, and we too have much to learn from them. But as far as I know, there are no very clear mechanisms through which this cooperation in the research field can really come about.

Another more long-term field is that of solar energy, which will not come under this government or the next, but will be established in 10 or 15 years or by the year 2000. Research in this field is essential. Finally, and perhaps here I am blundering, there is the nuclear sector. Nuclear energy too can, in the case of Brazil, be regarded as an alternative energy source. We have the agreement with Germany, and this is not the place to discuss the pros and cons of this agreement, but I mean that we have a very special nuclear position.

For example, we have relatively little uranium, but a great deal of thorium. Then there is a great deal of development remaining to be achieved in the research field in order to make our thorium viable and transform Brazil into a nuclear nation by the year 2000 or 2010, when it will be necessary to cooperate not only with Argentina, as already exists in a very incipient fashion, but also with other countries in America, which is highly desirable. We must work to ensure that the proper mechanisms are found to make this cooperation possible and viable.

O ESTADO: What would the path toward integration be? Through bilateral agreements or the international organizations?

Penna: On the basis of my experience in international contacts in government, and within a practical and more short-term view, it seems to me that bilateral agreements are speedier and more efficient than multilateral contracts and complex organizations. However, this does not mean that there should not be bodies for overall coordination. Just now precisely we are seeking to establish some bilateral agreements with Argentina, Mexico and the United States. Professor Frieman, who is involved in this, says that the results are more rapid since it involves countries at various different stages, with different economies and diverse cultural phases. But obviously, I think that the world trend today is toward the formation of continental or semi-continental blocs. The American nations need to be more united. I have no doubt that, whether it is for reasons of culture, proximity or the economy, or to reduce vulnerability, the Brazilian government is actively seeking to move closer to the rest of America. This is a clear decision of the Figueiredo government, and the president intends to pursue this with determination. This is one of his obsessions. I can bear witness to that.

Frieman: Where research is concerned, I agree with the minister. Bilateral agreements are quicker and more appropriate. For working on a bilateral basis, we will be in a position to understand Brazilian problems speedily, and vice versa. We can exchange information and obtain rapid results. But in the solution of the more immediate energy problems, bilateral agreements make much more sense. It is much easier to reach common viewpoints, to decide who does what, in terms of research, and to obtain results.

The United States Department of Energy is spending $6 or 7 billion on all energy research programs. The expenditures on solar energy research are the double of this. We define solar energy in rather broad fashion, to include hydroelectric energy, biomass, wind energy and other sources. It seems to us that this type of energy has the disadvantage of requiring high initial investments.

O ESTADO: Energy cooperation in South America has been difficult. And when the United States is involved, the problem becomes worse, because in terms of oil, there are Mexico and Venezuela, almost separating that country from the South American market. Did the 1979 crisis alter this picture, creating better conditions for agreement among the American nations?

Penna: I too have the same concern, and for this very reason. Before speaking of integration, we propose to be more modest. I will use the term cooperation, because we must take progressive steps. Moreover, we cannot, after a crisis, make extrapolations based on the past. In other words, projections based on trends observed in the past do not remain valid when a crisis or a change in the curve of development occurs.

From what I know of the world energy economy today, it seems to me that for the nations to seek to cooperate is a matter of necessity. It is almost a question of survival. It seems to me that the governments of the countries I have visited recently--Venezuela and Argentina (and I have been in constant touch with Paraguay and Chile)--also follow the same line of reasoning. There is a new need, a new world born after the crisis. The world is different, Brazil is different. Society must understand this.

Also in recent years, a relative distance has developed between the United States and Brazil, which were previously closer. There has obviously been in recent years a cooling of relations, and it seems now that the two governments are concerned about this and want to strengthen these relations again.

O ESTADO: Where nuclear energy is concerned, Dr Frieman, do you believe that the existence of an agreement with Germany can be to some extent a hindrance to closer relations in the technical realm between Brazil and the United States?

Frieman: The nuclear agreement with Germany will not hinder our relations. In addition, the Three Mile Island accident opened the eyes of many people in the world to the problems of nuclear safety. There is great concern in this area in the United States, and we are spending increasing resources on investigation of the situation both in the public and private sectors. I am certain that these problems are common throughout the world. In all the places I have visited, this question comes up, and I do not see why we cannot cooperate in this field with Brazil, even in view of the existence of an agreement with Germany. We must learn to live with this technology and to control it.

O ESTADO: Is there cooperation between the scientific communities?

Meyer: On an individual basis, without a doubt, there is no problem. From the institutional viewpoint, there is very little, less than would be desirable. But I would like to present an idea to the minister about cooperation with regard to alcohol. Would it not be more intelligent, for Brazil and the other American countries, if we exported surplus alcohol? As a barrel of alcohol costs more than a barrel of oil, we could with this money purchase a barrel of oil and still have a little profit. Is this not possible?

O ESTADO: We would add two points: First, this would help to resolve the problem of the other oil products, because alcohol does not replace them, and we could set up a scheme for the import of oil products, including gasoline. Secondly, to what extent is the eagerness of the automobile industry for growth, in an effort to safeguard its image with oil consumers, hindering an agreement of this sort and forcing intensive, ever-greater, and improper or uneconomical use of alcohol?

Penna: There is a great desire in Brasilia today to develop alcohol technology, to stress the search for greater efficiency for engines using alone, so that they will have an equal or better performance than alcohol in a 20-percent mixture.

There is still a great margin for increasing the yield of alcohol for engines using alcohol exclusively. In a year we have progressed from an average cost of 25 percent more than gasoline to about 12 percent today in a controllable fleet. The theoretical limit is 4.5 percent more. If we reach about 10 percent, then hydrated alcohol will have practically the same yield as the 20-percent mixture. This is a rather interesting point.

We are still then in a stage of technological development which may resolve the problem in terms, let us say, of a closed economy. But as this research progresses, there is already now an effort to reach agreements with neighboring countries with a view to a compromise.

We are already exporting alcohol today to some neighboring countries which are beginning experiments with a mixture. Both paths are being pursued, with greater stress on the search for technological improvement of the alcohol-burning engine, because this is a technology Brazil is seeking along with the multinational companies working here.

There is great complexity in the phenomenon, moreover, when oil is considered as a whole.

Alcohol replaces gasoline and as a result puts refining out of balance. Thus there is a broader complexity when we include fuel oil, diesel oil, naphtha and liquefied gas. Currently we are dealing with the problem of replacing gasoline with alcohol. We now have made the substitution for 18 percent. We want to reach 33 percent. However, we have already begun to encounter difficulties, since the problem of coal to replace fuel oil is tied in.

We are exporting alcohol at $62 per barrel on an average, i.e. alcohol costs more than oil, for mixture or for technological research. Alcohol truly does cost more than oil. It is important for us to know this. Where the program for vegetable oils to replace diesel oil is concerned, for its part, we are well advanced. The government hopes to be able to announce a broad program for the substitution of vegetable oils for diesel oil shortly.

But the problem is the oil complex overall, what type of oil is bought, because there is oil which yields more diesel fuel and that which yields more gasoline. Now, for example, we are purchasing heavier oils which have a lesser percentage of gasoline from Venezuela. As a result, they serve Brazil's purpose. The problem then must be seen as a whole. But your position is rather interesting and entirely correct. This may be one of the paths which will be pursued.

The Various Advantages of Alcohol

O ESTADO: To repeat our question, is the automobile industry pushing alcohol consumption?

Penna: It does not seem to me that it is exactly pushing where alcohol is concerned. We have been criticized for producing alcohol to replace gasoline in passenger vehicles when we should be concerned with trucks which carry goods. The criticism is a little hasty, because alcohol is a light fuel which lends itself to substitution for another light fuel, gasoline. In other words, technically it is suited for a gasoline-burning engine. There was no elitism in this, then, but a natural technical requirement.

I believe then that the program which is not economical today in strict terms, because alcohol still costs more than oil, does however represent

first of all a reduction in national vulnerability, and secondly the development of a technology. Third, this is a means of creating jobs and utilizing the installed industrial capacity of the country. And finally, it is a program which will inevitably make other programs necessary. Thus it is not an elitist program in any way. It is already economic, because the reduction in vulnerability, taken together with other aspects, offsets the additional cost in excess of that of oil, and I am not taking into account what the real dollar rate for conversion and comparison is.

O ESTADO: How much is this additional cost?

Penna: Well, we are buying oil today at let us say $32. For gasoline from oil, one must add $8 or $10 for refining. Gasoline then costs something over $40 a barrel, and alcohol comes to about 20 percent more, at the current rate. It remains to be seen if this is a difference in rate of exchange or if it is additional cost, and what the proper rate for comparison is.

As I am convinced that oil will continue to go up in real cost in the years to come (I have just come from the Middle East) and the supply will be limited, this means then that very shortly, even with the official exchange rate, let us say, that alcohol will be competitive in economic terms.

The program then is one of developing technology as well and seeking economy. As we have increased the efficiency of the engine, we have already gained 5 or 10 percent more, and we are fully persuaded that technological, agricultural and industrial development in alcohol production will make it possible to lower the real cost of production. There are various technological possibilities for reducing the production cost of alcohol. We are already pursuing some of them.

O ESTADO: I would like to ask Professor Frieman a question. Brazil is one of the large countries which has bituminous schist. The United States has made great progress in the use of bituminous schist. Would it be possible, providing that PETROBRAS relinquishes its process, that we can utilize this research?

Frieman: There are various research projects being pursued with bituminous schist. Oil companies have also made their own economic studies, and they show that the extraction of schist from the surface is competitive with the current price of oil. What they are asking from the American government is the concession of large areas to make research viable, and allow the building of large plants. If these areas are granted, they can produce 1 or 2 million barrels a day by about 1990 in the Colorado region alone, which is a rather substantial quantity. The studies ordered by the department of energy are available, I believe, but this is an area on which I have no specific proposal. We believe that this would not be a priority area for Brazil for the time being. But if there is interest on

the part of the Brazilian government, I would be happy to take this to Washington.

O ESTADO: Your answer suggests another problem. The fact is that the study done under the sponsorship of the American government is available, but there are other types of studies, private ones. This brings up the problem of the large companies, the multinational firms, in the field of cooperation. How would you view this, Mr Minister?

Penna: Obviously, private businesses have the right to their studies, but they are business enterprises selling technology. In other words, it may even be easier in some cases to buy technology from a private business than to negotiate a political agreement between governments. Precisely when technology between different countries in the world is involved, we have found it easier in some cases to pay a private enterprise for technology than to negotiate a political agreement with a given country. This is a rather interesting fact. Private business sells technology normally, and I believe that the oil enterprises, if they have the proper technology available, in the case of Brazilian schist, would not hesitate to sell it, because this would entail an increase in oil, which is of interest to all of them.

Moreover, just a few days ago I was talking with a PETROBRAS director, and he informed me that the enterprise is persuaded that it already has a technology, if not the best, the optimal one, at least one adequate for the exploitation of Brazilian schist. They very firmly believe that at a rate of return of 8 percent per year on the investment, it would be possible to produce oil from Brazilian schist at about $40 per barrel, i.e. $8 more than in the United States.

O ESTADO: But with the advantage that these $40 would be in cruzeiros.

Penna: Yet another interesting fact. With a return of less than 3 percent a year, this cost would drop to $30.

As Brazil is now having extreme difficulty in obtaining foreign savings for investment, it will perhaps prefer to buy oil at $30 than to invest heavily, for lack of investment resources. From the point of view of oil exclusively, PETROBRAS is persuaded that with a low rate of return, it is possible to produce oil from its schist today on an international level. The value of the money remains to be seen. This is the crucial point, the value of Brazilian currency today. There is a great shortage of resources.

O ESTADO: Is it a question of appropriate cost?

Penna: Exactly. I might also note that the exploitation of schist involves very serious ecological difficulties.

Meyer: Perhaps, to venture into the political field a little, cooperation might have advantages beyond the immediate economic ones. Brazil might in the future export electrical energy on condition that it has the money to invest in power plants. Naturally, since it does not have, it is not doing that. But Brazil can export electrical energy, either in the form of aluminum, or in the form of enriched uranium, or in the form of ammonia, all possibilities requiring the use of electrical energy very intensively, while the final product is a solid one which can readily be transported even by plane, and exported very advantageously.

O ESTADO: I have a question about a somewhat apocalyptic view of the energy problem. It is said that one of the dilemmas at the end of this century will be the choice between producing foodstuffs or producing energy, since with the oil crisis, energy production is shifting to agriculture, and agriculture, having to produce raw materials for energy, will produce less food. Is this true or is it an exaggerated view? I would like to hear what three specialists have to say.

Meyer: It is very difficult to say. The extent of the arable land available in the world is very limited. In reality, while there is one person in the world suffering from hunger, we must think very seriously of that single person. He may not be Brazilian, although there are Brazilians suffering from hunger. But the use of these lands to produce energy is truly a very serious problem.

A second thing which is also very serious is that as the land is limited, the cost of food will increase. Then there is a truly very serious problem. I do not know the answer, except that I have great concern about the future.

Frieman: This is a problem which has received great attention in the United States. A congressional report which has just been released estimates that, for the United States at least, when alcohol production exceeds 2 billion gallons per year (8 billion liters), there will be an increase of $1 in food prices per gallon of alcohol produced.

Therefore, since Brazil has a goal of 10.7 billion liters, we in the United States are in a position to increase the volume produced without facing this apocalyptic problem of the energy-food dilemma. Truly, this is a very serious problem which has led to an intensive debate.

O ESTADO: In conclusion, let us give the floor to our minister, because we must respect the governmental obligation.

Penna: Prophets of catastrophe and utopians--both schools will always exist. Catastrophic predictions have been a frequent occurrence in the world. This is not the first time it has happened. In general, I would like to be a little more optimistic.

On the other hand, it is always necessary to remember that the energy problem is not the oil problem. Energy covers much more than oil, much more. A large part of the energy in the world is electrical, coming in the case of Brazil mainly from hydraulic energy, and the world is moving toward nuclear programs, either fission or fusion, later. Thus in terms of one or two generations, then, there will be no great electrical energy problem in the world. The problem is oil energy, which is the type necessary today for transportation, basically, because heating by oil can also be done by electrical energy as well.

I would note also that the increase in alcohol production in Brazil does not involve, for the most part, the use of new land. It involves an increase in the productivity of land already planted to sugarcane, either by means of fertilizer or irrigation. It is vertical growth, away from the land. This also is a case frequently forgotten.

The picture is not as disastrous as one might think. But I come to a final point which, I would say, is a political and technological experiment of the greatest importance. I would even venture to say that it may serve as an example for the United States. It involves the problem of price policy, i.e., as a given item becomes scarcer and its cost becomes very high, it is necessary to pursue a price policy which signals the consumer to change habits. The Brazilian price policy heavily burdens oil products with additional taxes and they, in turn, are used to develop oil substitutes, thus reducing consumption and creating alternative sources. It is a very successful policy we are pursuing in Brazil, firmly and progressively, and it does not lead to inflation (inflation in Brazil has causes other than this).

Just a month or two ago, a great leader of a great Arab country told me that he is supplying oil at $30 in order to cooperate with the world, because they feel there that the oil is worth much more, worth $100,000 per barrel, because it cannot be replaced.

Thus they plan to continue firmly in escalating oil price increases. It seems to me, for example, that the United States has a very timid price policy. It is encountering great difficulty in the Congress in obtaining an adequate price policy to reduce consumption, and if the United States fails to resolve this problem, it will do no good for the rest of the world to try to resolve it, because the United States accounts for 50 percent of the world total.

If the United States cannot really develop an oil products conservation policy, efforts elsewhere in the world will be useless.

Frieman: You have said no many true things that I have nothing further to add.

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'OCLAE' SEES INCREASE IN STUDENT OPPOSITION MOVEMENT

Havana OCLAE in Spanish Jun 80 pp 4-6, 9-11

/Article by Ricardo Cortez: "Resurgence of Student Activism"/

/Text/ In Chile 1979 has been a year of considerable progress for the struggle of the anti-fascist masses. The come back of the popular movement, which can be seen on all fronts, takes on special meaning in the youth front.

Different sources provide information on the development of youth activities in trade unions and federations which have large concentrations of young fighters. In this context the creation of CODEJU /Commission to Defend the Rights of Youths/ and the support it has received at all levels of opposition youth activities represents an important victory in the struggle to reestablish democracy.

The political groups united in the UPJ /Popular Unity Youth/ show signs of great activity. Through such diverse actions and initiatives it seeks to integrate large sectors of the Chilean youth into the organized resistance against the dictatorship.

Cultural activities in their diverse forms have served increasingly to channel the expression of the youths' antifascist libertarian feelings. Sports, neighborhood or church groups have provided adequate levels of communication and for broadcasting the general discontent of the young workers, peasants, students and settlement members.

The aspirations of the Chilean youth are common to those of other sectors of the population and they are indissolubly linked to the national struggle to overthrow the military dictatorship.

From among the diverse social classes and groups which make up the youth sector, the students play a prominent role. The special common interest and the characteristics themselves of the students' activities have traditionally given this movement, especially the university student movement, a primary role in national politics.

The purpose of this paper is to review the most relevant aspects of the present structure of the universities in Chile, their dependence on the governing clique and the course the student struggle has taken since the time of the military coup to the present.

Militarism at the Universities

For over 6 years, in other words since the fascist coup, all Chilean universities have been intervened by the military government.

As a direct result of the government's economic policy and the repressive nature of the national security doctrine, the dictatorship has attempted to impose an official ideology that will legalize and justify totalitarianism and exploitation. To accomplish this and, in addition, to eliminate the democratic elements that have traditionally been present in the educational system, it was proposed that a new "renovated" educational system be created to disseminate and reproduce the official ideology.

Within this framework an effort has been made, by intervention, to deprive the universities of their autonomy to generate and discuss ideas. A single ideology and the technocratic training of professionals who will be incorporated into the economic model supported by the government has been introduced in its place.

From the moment the rector-delegates, all military officers, are appointed measures to gain complete control of university activities go into effect. Democratic students and teachers are persecuted and expelled, prominent researchers are victims of this "inquisition" against pluralism and creativity.

This intervention and the subsequent repression provide the material basis for the dictatorship to begin the profound changes which were necessary to put into practice a concept that was aristocratic, militarist and economic in nature and ideologically had nothing to do with the concept of a university.

This is how a university living style that parallels that of a military institution is implemented. The vertical organizational structure places the students at the lowest point of a pyramid which has the rector-delegate at its highest point autocratically directing teacher and student activities and administering the university.

Efforts to impose military discipline in keeping with their concept of national security and to control outbreaks of dissidence, lead military authorities to introduce an organized system of informants, institutionalize denunciation and place special agents at the universities. Militarization converts the universities into just another link in a system of fascist political-military decisionmaking. All elements are linked by a vertical organizational structure and are submissive to Pinochet's government.

The initial persecution of supporters of Salvador Allende's government was expanded later to include actions, based on economic considerations, to stabilize the model. The policy of having self-financing universities has a two-fold purpose: to lower public spending and allow only those students to remain who are from middle and high-income families thereby excluding students from low-income families. The bourgeoisie has always aspired to an elitist, aristocratic and antipopular university.

From the viewpoint of the quality of the education that is being provided, there is inadequate funding, a serious shortage of teachers (in addition to those who have been expelled, many have emigrated for political and economic reasons) and courses are designed to turn out aseptic technocrats who can easily adapt to the political and economic model of the ruling junta.

Efforts are also being made to strengthen those political groups that support the military government by giving them representation of the entire student body and assigning them the task of building a new student movement that is supportive of fascism.

Resurgence of the Opposition Student Movement

However, the student movement which has been growing within the universities has not been the one backed by sectarian and fanatical minorities. The powerful appeal for reforms, the broad support which this struggle has among students, teachers and administrators has provided the basis for unity of action by democratic university sectors and the resurgence of an opposition student movement which more and more forcefully protests this retrograde model of a university.

The Chilean student movement has a long history of fighting to regain a university that is in tune with the nation's progress.

Since the beginning of this century the opinions of university groups have had a growing influence on national politics. Important aspects of this development are, for example, the formation of national student federations and, in particular, the university process of reform begun at the end of the decade of the 70's.

The movement for university reform grew out of the objective need to replace the old model of academic confinement, which is elitist and alien to our national way of life, with a dynamic, democratic, participatory concept that has direct ties to the rest of the nation and is ideologically pluralistic.

The same sectors which promoted and actively participated in the reform movement today are in conflict with the fascist university because it is a threat to all the gains and aspirations of long years of struggle.

A feature of the student struggles has been its historic unity with the labor sector in its permanent struggle against capitalism.

For the Chilean left the unity of action between the workers and the students has also been one of the pillars of its political platform. The students themselves have expressed on more than one occasion the wish of the majority to join with the Chilean workers in their quest for social progress.

The struggle for a democratic and pluralistic university and the support for the cause of the workers are the most significant elements of the student movement. For this reason, the efforts of the military government to build an aristocratic, antidemocratic university under surveillance as part of a system designed to repress the people and the workers are facing the resurgence of a powerful student movement that has inherited the richest democratic and combative traditions of our recent past. It is a student movement which is rising out of the ashes, which is being reborn after being attacked by tyranny.

One of the first steps taken by the military regime was to do away with the student centers and federations throughout the nation. Many leaders were jailed, persecuted and even murdered. Large numbers of democratic students were expelled or suspended for long periods. Never in Chile's history have the universities been so savagely assaulted nor the students so brutally repressed.

This phase of profound revival of student activism provoked by military intervention is being gradually replaced as the political organizations of the Chilean youth regain more basic levels of operation.

In 1976, as a result of the discussions over the bill providing for self-financed universities and the regulations concerning the payment of tuition, it was possible to express opposing views which gradually became the basis for a broader criticism of the fascist model. As of 1977 different sectors, the leftist parties, the Christian Democrats, and even the Catholic Church through the University Ministry Vicariate, made public statements expressing their concern for the situation at the universities, denouncing the criminal acts committed there and proposing alternatives to the official model. These ideas have not been incorporated by the student community. However, they provide a new frame of reference for the protests arising from measures imposed by the authorities.

The dictatorship's approval of the statutes for student federations and centers at the University of Chile and the creation of autonomous and independent federations at each school at the University of Chile opens the way for broader discussions of the shortcomings of the statute, the selection of officers and the nature of the student organizations.

The Rise of Student Struggles

In early 1979 opposition groups with ties to the UPJ and sectors of the JDC /Christian Democratic Youth/ promoted a student platform whose effects were visible throughout the year and which marked the beginning of a surge in the student struggles.

A milestone was reached with the election of student leaders at the University of Chile in April of last year. Despite adverse conditions, the absence of candidates, debates and discussion of goals, the opposition won 60 percent of the elected posts. Independents won 12 percent of the posts and the supporters of an intervened university won only 28 percent.

This majority rejection of the official line unquestionably was a surprise for officials. Absolute control of information, the expected influence of student leaders chosen by the powers that be and the effects of the terror that was unleashed gave the authorities confidence that they would win. It was to have been a time for the students to legalize the dictatorship's guidelines for student organization.

The failure of Pinochet's university policy, despite all the irregularities in the April elections, indicates the acceptance by the new generation of students of democratic dialog, the free exchange of ideas and it represents a categorical rejection of the fascist model. At the same time, the legality and the authority of the FECECh, created by the military rector, are in serious question.

Theoretically, the delegates elected in April could at the end of 1980 elect FECECh's new officers who would take office in 1981. The prospect of an opposition student leadership concerns the Pinochet regime. It is very likely that trickery will be used to interrupt this process and the legitimate student leaders will be reprimanded.*

Not less significant has been the series of events which followed the action taken by the people on 1 May 1979 in which the students took part. At that time a large number of students and workers were violently repressed. This incident gave rise to different demonstrations of protest and solidarity.

The most significant incident occurred at the Catholic University's School of Theology when 122 students were expelled for expressing their solidarity with the jailed students. The chain reaction of solidarity

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*An unmistakable sign of the government's intention not to respect the will of the student sector was the suspension of elections, which the government hoped to manipulate, at the University of the North. The basis for this decision rests on the rise of a broad united movement which threatened to win important seats on the student courts. The fascists did not wish to face a new defeat on the university front.

which followed, the different kinds of demonstrations, public acts, fasting and strikes, heated debates and lighting meetings in the patios of the different schools are new elements in this revival process of university activism. The university debate goes beyond the classroom walls and becomes a problem of national interest, a factor which has further polarized the democratic people and the fascist government.

The model for controlling university activity in an autocratic and repressive manner is in crisis during the second half of the year.

The response of the opposition students has acquired very basic connotations which are expressed by the rise of independent student centers in support of representatives elected by the rank and file or of parallel centers in those schools where the centers are controlled by government supporters.

The rise in the struggle for university autonomy, for a democratic and pluralist university and the growing force of the emerging student movement have further sharpened the contradictions in the government's policy on education and university matters.

The supporters of keeping the universities under intervention, under the direction of rectors-delegates, and of non-participation by the rank and file in the decisionmaking process--the status quo backers--have had to face criticism from the ranks of government supporters calling for adjustments in the fascist model to bring it in tune with the new reality.

The replacement in December of Gonzalo Vial (minister of education), who seemed to be the primary spokesman for the faction supporting adjustments, appears to underscore Pinochet's determination to keep the situation at the universities as it is and allow only minor changes.

The growth of the student movement, which is still weak, has opened a new front for the struggle of the masses against the dictatorship. The movement gains strength in direct relation to increased efforts to organize and coordinate democratic youth organizations and by the search for original ways to arouse the entire student community and infuse it with the idea of unity which is the alternative supported by the Chilean left.

The emerging student movement has had to resist the combined repression of educational authorities and the repressive organs of the state. These are tests of fire which will result in a growing awareness by the university students and the recovery of the student movement for the democratic, antidictatorial struggle.

The basic problem has been identified. The choice is between a pluralist university at the service of the democratic and progressive community or the fascist model. The student movement and the political forces which guide it have an enormous, unified and creative responsibility of converting the students into a force capable of realizing academic aspirations and claims as well as continuing the historical path of unity and compromise with the struggle of the workers.

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NICARAGUAN PAPER INTERVIEWS CHRISTIAN LEFT LEADER

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 11 Sep 80 pp 5, 6

/Text/ Luis Maira Aguirre, head of the Chilean OIC's /Organization of the Christian Left/foreign affairs department and former Santiago deputy from 1965 until the 1973 coup, on Sunday attended the dedication of the first section of the Salvador Allende Playing Fields. The Salvador Allende Sports Fields are being built in the northeast section of the capital from Kilometer 8½ along the Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Highway, extending eleven blocks to the lake and two blocks towards the instant coffee plant.

Maira Aguirre currently heads the CIDE /Economic Research and Teaching Center/ in Mexico, a research project on U.S.-Latin American relations.

In response to questions from the EL NUEVO DIARIO reporter, Maira Aguirre said that he was in Nicaragua because he has been very interested for a long time in coming here. He said that "the heart of the Latin American political process is being formed here."

No political analyst, no social scientist, no militant can remain aloof from the importance of knowing our process and dealing with our leaders.

The OIC has also given him the task of studying this process, contacting as many people as possible and obtaining the experiences, lessons and testimony it has to offer. "We will not copy anything because imitations are not good. Instead, we will consider all the good aspects of the fight against Somoza as lessons," the visitor said.

As director of the research project on U.S.-Latin American relations, he intends personally to study the development of the process.

In addition to the posts we mentioned earlier, Maira Aguirre also served as president in 1963 of the Student Federation of Chile and he was a major supporter of the unity of the Chilean left. He is a political exile in Mexico whom the Chilean military junta has forbidden to return to Chile.

The Pinochet Coup

Referring to the plebiscite scheduled by Pinochet, Maira Aguirre said that it could signal the end of the growth of the Chilean opposition to the tyranny. He said that Pinochet's government was in crisis and that some irregularities had come to light involving the payment of customs tariffs by important government officials.

He said that the plebiscite will provide the Chilean people with an opportunity to repudiate Pinochet's dictatorship by not voting or invalidating their ballots. The outcome, he said, is already known beforehand. But there is a committee in Chile which is composed of people who will not participate in the plebiscite eventhough they are exposing themselves to a 2 month prison term if they fail to take part.

The Chilean dictator is also trying to assure two rightwing groups which have come to be called "hardliners" and "doves."

But it has been learned that there are extreme rightwing organizations in existence which, under the protection of the government, operate their own jails, commit murders and are the major ones responsible for the disappearance of many individuals. These paramilitary groups are considered to be responsible for more killings than the Chilean security policy.

About the United States

As for U.S.-Latin American relations, he said: "First, I would say that the United States was surprised by the strength and vigor of the popular movements here. Those of us who have professionally followed President Carter's Latin American policy know very well that the Americans had prepared a policy designed to convince the dictators that they should accept orderly transitions, transfers of power, provide a relative opening. Because in the language of the Department of State they were called viable democracies, restricted democracies under tutelage in which the old leaders were apparently removed from power but the regime was barely retouched to give it a better international image, a better image at home."

Maira Aguirre continued: "The United States thought it had time to do that in Central America. In fact, its first great operation was scheduled to have taken place during the 1978 Guatemalan presidential elections. The State Department thought it was possible to isolate the MLN /National Liberation Movement/, Sandoval Alarcon and produce an agreement between moderate forces and the military regime which would continue in power under Lucas Garcia. We all know that it failed."

He continues: "Second, the United States Government was taken by surprise by events in Nicaragua. The events in Nicaragua represent a turn, a moment of decisive change in U.S. policy. The Nicaraguan

situation shows a new vitality, a new style of popular movement, a different way of solving the problem of military dictatorships, a successful way through the rise of the Sandinist Front and all patriotic sectors in Nicaragua."

"With the front's offensive, especially the September offensive, U.S. diplomacy in Central America begins to crumble. It is worthwhile to note that it becomes a policy without direction."

He pointed out that if Carter is the winner of the election in the United States, the situation in the area would not change much. The same would apply if Reagan were elected. A Republican victory is a threat hanging over us. Reagan has advisers who are well-known reactionaries. From Reagan's policy we can only expect more intervention and less understanding. Therefore, regardless of whether Carter is re-elected or if he is defeated by the Republicans, the picture is still glum for us.

The Christian Left, side-stepping Frei's maneuvers, gave its support to Salvador Allende in 1970. Thus several coup plans to prevent Allende's rise to power were aborted. Allende took office on 4 November.

The OIC is a PDC /Christian Democratic Party/ splinter group which was formed in October 1971 and later joined the Movement of the Chilean Left. It joined the Popular Unity to work as a base group, to provide support to Salvador Allende's government and to work for socialism in Chile. The Christian Left joined the Popular Unity and expressed solidarity with it and with the errors and successes of Allende's government.

Only 2 years after the birth of the Christian Left, Pinochet's coup falls over all the parties of the left in Chile. Many of its members are murdered, arrested, tortured or forced into exile. In October the Christian Left will have been in exile for 7 years.

8599
CSO: 3010

CARTER'S LATIN AMERICA POLICIES CRITICIZED

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 18 Aug 80 p 5

[Editorial: "International Nonpolitics"]

[Text] The Latin American countries are lacking an international policy. They lost the unity required for such a policy a long time ago. The ties to the past, the racial affinity, the common language and, if you will, the Latin temperament, no longer suffice to convert a sentimental brotherhood into a true alliance capable of maintaining a universally accepted position.

This lack of solidarity can be constantly observed in the most deplorable ways. The foremost example is the negligible importance of our central organization, the OAS, which has become heterogeneous with the inclusion of certain countries which honor a different tradition, racial as well as cultural and political, and of other small republics which do not deserve to be included. Because of the wide variations in the political systems the OAS has not achieved sufficient stature to be able to act as a disciplinary judicial organization. The diversity of views expressed in the OAS with regard to the value of democracy and its significance discriminates against all governments no matter what their philosophical bent, and the organization cannot bring together more than two countries on any proposition. This has been the reason why nothing practical can be expected from that organization. It is little more than a forum where the most exalted occupy the speaker's platform most of the time, while conflicts are created and even resolved without the OAS showing any decisionmaking capability.

The Latin American countries play a servile role in the conglomerates of nations which are formed here and there among the proletarianized nations of the world: the North-South dialogue, the Third World, the nonalined nations. Their presence is unimportant and they are not identified with any specific outlook.

We Colombians have had the hope of turning the Andean Pact into a sort of political alliance. But this has not been an official decision made after due consultation. Instead, it has been a more or less unpopular

undertaking which made its deplorable debut in the unfortunate intervention in Nicaragua. At the present time it is an unknown quantity and has no specific objectives.

Colombia has a coherent and steadfast international policy in everything related to its sovereignty, to the guarding of its borders and to its rights to the sea and to the continental shelf. It must be recognized that our Foreign Ministry has been vigilant, has been timely and energetic when called for, and tolerant when it has been necessary to preserve cordiality with our neighbors.

But beyond that there is no policy, as for example on the serious and complex political problem of Central America and the Caribbean. Things are happening there which could affect our institutional stability, our future trade relations and even our sovereignty. And we remain dumbfounded, taking of course no direct action--which would be unimaginable--and not even searching for some form of rule of law and of American solidarity with regard to certain bloody conflicts and certain coups d'etat which create unlawful or anarchic situations which, far from constituting isolated incidents, set in motion a chain of contaminating circumstances.

This lack of policy is not the fault of our Foreign Ministry. The problem is that there is a reluctance to attribute a continent-wide character to this phenomenon of decomposition.

The most disturbing factor has been the sluggish performance of the United States, which is always uninformed, lacking in judgment, wavering in its attitudes, and shamefaced in its decisions. At the end of every incident there is left behind a stream of lost opportunities, a painful trail of institutional corpses.

At the same time the Latin countries of our America have no recent experience of solidarity which would allow them to call for joint action in order to at least set some goals. This lack of unity in action, which has become the established way of doing things, would have El Salvador bleed itself down to its last drop of blood so that nobody would really suffer defeat.

History will consider President Carter's government as one of the most costly for democracy. This good man has transmitted his undisguisable mediocrity to the entire international mechanism of the United States. The Department of State is an unreliable agency which has lost its character. There are people "infiltrated" from the left prowling about as well as people from the center. Every one there is doing his own thing, without there being unity of command, not to mention unity of outlook.

What is happening in Central America is better understood in the Foreign Office in London or in the Chancellor's Office in Bonn than in the

corridors of Washington where people speak in hushed tones, because no one there can count on solidarity with his neighbor.

The Reagan alternative may not be too sparkling. Not much is known about his views on Latin America. But everyone is confident about his already proven ability to take advice effectively. Perhaps peace in Central America and the possibility of its reorganizing itself politically in such a manner that democracy and order are preserved depends on the aging Republican's success in getting elected. What appears to be certain is that Mr Carter's lack of judgement, extended for another 4-year term, would create more problems for us than could be jointly solved by the rest of the countries of the hemisphere if they finally came to an agreement.

9204
CSO: 3010

NEW AMBASSADOR TO HONDURAS APPOINTED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 12-A

[Photo Caption]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO HONDURAS--The government has appointed Gen Jaime Sarmiento Sarmiento as its new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Honduras. He will replace Victor Garcia Ramirez who will be assigned to another post. Gen Sarmiento was previously the commander of the Colombian Armed Forces.

CSO: 3010

HUGE POWERPLANT TO OPEN IN CARTAGENA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 4-A

[Photo Caption]

NEW POWERPLANT FOR CARTAGENA--Aerial view of the new unit of the Thermoelectric Powerplant by means of which it is hoped to put an end to the continual blackouts. The monumental project will be inaugurated on 11 October, next, by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. (EL TIEMPO photo by Rafael Lombana.)

CSO: 3010

PAPER PRAISES PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC CHOICES

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 22 Aug 80 EL INDUSTRIAL Supplement p 2

[Editorial: "With the Government in Peace and Conformity to Law"]

[Text] A calculated, methodical and aggressive policy of destabilization of our democratic system has led our country to carry out an illegal strike which extremist leaders want to turn into a conflagration disastrous for everyone in Costa Rica.

The overwhelming majority of workers who do not support the work stoppage have been threatened and harassed by a small union group whose function is to act at the sound of the Red Square bell.

The government acted wisely in sending the National Guard to the area of conflict to safeguard the lives and property of those who, with true patriotic spirit, are living up to their responsibility of staying on the job, a responsibility we all have if, in truth, we claim to have faith in democracy and unshakable love for the country in which we were born and in which our children are growing up.

We can criticize the government for its slowness in adopting a measure like that it has now taken, since the Executive Branch was fully backed by law to act as soon as the courts decreed the strike to be illegal. However, despite the enormous losses incurred and the violation of the true spirit of a lawful state which we profess, the time which has elapsed also shows that the government officials made an honest effort to find means of settlement and conciliation in the labor conflict.

In more than a month of striking it came to light, without dissimulation or subterfuge, that the intentions of the small union group were not to find solutions but to provoke our democracy and to make it less stable.

When the Compania Bananera, through the mediation of the Ministry of Labor, gave affirmative answers in order to resolve some of the questions raised, the Red unions replied with more allegations and greater confusion, thus closing the paths of understanding and disrupting the people by appealing

to their distrust of foreigners and alluding to an alleged stubbornness in not recognizing the demands made.

The first order of business--the banner--in a communist revolutionary process is to promote economic demands. The man who dwells on the possibility of receiving more money for his labor is found to be more susceptible and flexible when the moment arrives to make him a part of the docile flock of Red sheep. Beginning with that fact, and without considering the difficulties of a nation submerged in crisis, events are snowballing for a rebellious and extremist minority and its ideological interests.

Marx maintained that the condition of the "working class" would inevitably and gradually worsen until there would be a cataclysm which would destroy the "capitalist system."

The tactics used in the banana sector reflect the Marxist principle. The intention is to bring the workers to the point of desperation so that they erupt like a volcano and level everything in their path. It does not matter how much the country is harmed, for what is important to the submissive milksops is not tradition but betrayal. The Communist International is of greater interest than Costa Rica's national democracy.

Under these circumstances, Costa Rican public opinion is capable of distinguishing between the wolf in sheep's clothing and the bloody stigma of Red imperialism. For today's Marxist-Leninist fanatics, dying for Moscow is like death for certain members of medieval denominations who believed they were purifying themselves and would enter paradise if they died in the heat of battle. It is similar to the Japanese kamikazes of World War II. To the death for their emperor! However, we all know that yesterday's and today's fanatics arrive at their state of delirium as the result of a form of indoctrination which enslaves and degrades them. After all, he who dies serves as a torch of freedom.

The sordid and tragic plans of international communism could have made headway in Costa Rica if the institutional systems of our society had been unable to accept change. However, this was not the case, since the same institutional flexibility which had previously made it possible for private ownership rights to replace feudal rights served to achieve positive results to the extent that the conditions of the proletariat have constantly improved.

In reality, the entire attitude of our society has changed in that respect. One of the most important discoveries in modern times is that mass production requires a people's market and, conversely, the people's market requires that the masses be able to purchase goods resulting from that mass production.

This concept, so obvious that it now appears to be an axiom, has penetrated the thinking of the modern community as gradually and unobtrusively as that

of shortage penetrated its thinking in times past. Many eminent thinkers have expressed this clearly but no one as effectively as Gilbert Seldes in a single sentence which deserves being quoted: "The only luxury the wealthy cannot permit themselves is the poverty of the poor."

In short, our democracy and development will never be based on poverty but on the participation of the entire community in the benefits of production.

Freedom is an essential condition for achieving abundance and, in turn, abundance is an essential condition for achieving freedom. Freedom is possible only among equals and equality is possible only among individuals who have rid themselves of arbitrary social distinctions. Red activists want to tie the people's will to the wagon of totalitarianism through violent means. And violence is always the work of a few. Fear is promoted by a small group which destroys and shouts vehemently.

The decisive action taken by the National Guard to protect anyone wanting to work offers hope of relief for our democracy as well as a synthesis of our realities and an indication of the Costa Rican vital process.

Faith in democracy guarantees every kind of accomplishment required to provide a better life for Costa Ricans next year, for our children in the next century and for all humanity in the next millenium.

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CSO: 3010

SANCTI SPIRITUS PARTY HOLDS REVIEW MEETING

First Provincial Meeting

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 5 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Sancti Spiritus (AIN)--Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the secretariat of the CC [Central Committee] of the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba], presided over the second PCC review assembly in this province. It began yesterday with 297 delegates participating.

The meeting is the first of its type held at this level in the country. During this meeting, the last 2-1/2 years of party work will be analyzed and the new provincial committee as well as the delegates to the Second Party Congress and nominees for the CC will be elected.

This will conclude the organic process in the Sancti Spiritus area prior to the great meeting of Cuban communists.

As a salute to this event, the workers and different organizations accomplished a broad range of tasks. For example, ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] members cleared and planted cane and prepared 470 caballerias of land for tobacco.

Others who presided over the meeting included: Armando Acosta and Faustino Perez, CC members; Joaquin Bernal and Alfredo Hondal, first and second secretaries of the party in Sancti Spiritus; and Levi Farah, government minister.

This province has experienced important achievements in the political and socioeconomic field since 1977 as a result of fulfillment of the Theses and Resolutions of the First Party Congress and the agreements of the 8th CC Plenum. This was stated in the long, critical report discussed yesterday at the meeting.

The document was read by Joaquin Bernal who pointed out the successes and problems of party work since the last assembly.

In the past 2-1/2 years, 14 industrial projects, 87 agricultural installations for livestock development and capacity for more than 17,000 new students were completed in this central part of the country.

MICONS [Ministry of Construction] is working on 113 projects, the most important of which is the paper and pulp complex being built near the Uruguay Sugar Mill in Jatibonico, valued at 132 million pesos. It will produce 60,000 tons of pulp and 60,000 tons of high-quality paper per year.

There was progress in general economic activity; there was a 4-percent increase in production this year compared to 1977 as well as increased labor productivity.

There were also positive results in cane cultivation and the effort by the sugar industry to increase efficiency in the grinding process and to increase capacity.

The document referred to the constant increase in mechanized cane cutting. In 1977, there were 74 machines and this year there were 164.

The production of fruits and vegetables, especially potatoes, showed good results. Yields of more than 6,000 quintals of potatoes per caballeria were achieved in the last harvest. The work of the peasants who produce tobacco and the rising rate of coffee recovery were pointed out.

The province also had substantial achievements in the field of communications.

The party also praised the efforts of the workers of the Sur del Jibaro Rice Enterprise for their dedication in increasing yields and achieving the largest seasonal harvest with 1,232 quintals per caballeria.

The report stated that the results in livestock have not been good although there have been slight general increases so far this year.

Perez Herrero Closes Meeting

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Sancti Spiritus (AIN)--Joaquin Bernal Camero, substitute CC member, was confirmed yesterday as first secretary of the PCC here at the end of the second assembly for review, renovation and/or ratification of mandates in this province. It was the first held at this level in the country.

This assembly met for 2 days at the Principal Theater in this city with 297 delegates in attendance. Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the secretariat of the CC of the PCC, closed the meeting.

The assembly was characterized by a wide-ranging analysis in the report on the work done during the past 2-1/2 years. A new provincial committee consisting of 75 regular members and 9 substitutes was also elected.

In its first meeting, the party leadership also confirmed Alfredo Hondal Gonzalez as second secretary and elected Dagoberto Perez Perez, Pedro Rodriguez Diaz, Oliver Lorenzo, Luis Rodriguez and Marcos Reloba as professional members and Hipolito Rodriguez Migollo, Ramon Covas, Adalberto Leyva and Hector Rodriguez as nonprofessionals.

Delegates to Second Congress Introduced

Also the 58 Sancti Spiritus delegates to the Second Party Congress and the 20 nominees for the CC of the PCC were introduced.

In recognition of the work done by the province, Antonio Perez Herrero gave Bernal Camero a bronze plaque. The Politboro is presenting these to the provinces that fulfill their tasks in the 20th anniversary year of the triumph of the revolution.

The delegates also approved the objectives for the next period of mandates based on fulfilling the agreements of the assembly as well as the Theses and Resolutions adopted at the Second Party Congress and other directives of the superior organizations.

The objectives included systematic control of the restructuring and renovation of the historic areas of the cities of Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus and support for the tasks involved in writing the 1981-85 5-year plan.

Another was to supervise fulfillment and give attention to the UJC [Union of Young Communists] and its organizations and to demand that the construction plans for the paper and pulp complex in Jatibonico be carried out so it can go into operation in 1981.

Perez Herrero's Conclusions

In the conclusions, Antonio Perez Herrero stated the positive results of the assembly, the depth of the report and the critical analyses on party work during that period.

He referred to the work of the party cadres in achieving greater economic efficiency as shown in indices like productivity, average wage and cost per peso.

He also praised the results achieved by the province in cane clearing and planting and other preparations for the next sugar harvest as well as the work done by the rice enterprises south of Jibaro and the provincial swine enterprise which achieved substantial success in their economic activities.

He also discussed the activities to be done in consolidating the plans for coffee recovery and the completion of tobacco planting, very important sectors for the economy.

He emphasized the importance that the party should give to educational work, cultural and political training of its members and other social, political and economic tasks.

Armando Acosta and Faustino Perez, CC members, and Levi Farah, government minister, also presided over the assembly.

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CSO: 3010

REPORTAGE ON FIRST NATIONAL SEDE CONFERENCE

Training Methodology Discussed

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Jose Norniella]

[Text] About 20 tasks aimed at improving the methodological and teaching work of the teachers in the System of Schools for Economic Management (SEDE) were accomplished on the fourth working day of the First National Meeting of SEDE, which is scheduled to end tomorrow, at the Higher Institute for Economic Management (ISDE) here.

Nine reports from yesterday's program were debated in five of the faculties of the ISDE. These reports were of very high quality, and all treated real problems which are found in the enterprises and which the economic cadres encounter every day--problems which make difficult the process of implementation of the SDPE [Economic Management and Planning System]. But we must also say that all the papers offered conclusions and made recommendations concerning the problems confronted. These studies were done by the teachers in the various departments of the Provincial Schools of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Cienfuegos, Camaguey, Holguin and Santiago de Cuba and of the Higher Institute.

The Camaguey Provincial School presented a very interesting paper on the subject of planning storage in the agricultural and livestock enterprises. This research was done by the National Economic Planning department, with the collaboration of the Livestock Enterprise of Florida Municipality. The purpose of the work is to improve the storage plan and to determine the basic factors which influence its completion, as well as to find ways to do it efficiently.

This economic study showed that no scientific methodology is followed in the enterprise to correlate central planning with territorial planning; that its technical and economic plan is weighted down by an inadequate storage plan and by the pricing system. They also discovered that the planning methodology for this enterprise is inadequate because it does

not depend on autonomy of the enterprise for compliance with the storage plan and for increased income.

All this brings higher costs in the feeding of the cattle, great waste in salaries and other problems which beset the finances of the enterprise and make it economically inefficient.

More Realistic Standards Needed

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 30 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The need to base planning on a more realistic set of standards to prevent the plan's figures from turning against the enterprise like an element of administrative imposition, was the consensus of an interesting debate on the subject, "The Degree of Decentralization of the Activities of Cuban Enterprises," by a group of businessmen during the second to the last day of the First National Meeting of the System of Schools for Economic Management (SEDE), held yesterday in the conference room of the Higher Institute for Economic Management (ISDE) here.

This criterion arose from open discussion of the subject in question by a panel made up of Juan Sanchez, director of the Maritime Shops Enterprise and deputy to the National Assembly; Santiago Figueroa, an engineer and director of the Union of Electric Power Enterprises; Candido Caceres, director of the Pharmaceutical Production Enterprise; Guillermo de la Cuesta, director of the Sports Industry; Berto Gonzalez, deputy economic director of the Yuri Gagarin enterprise, and Marta Ferrer, head of the Industrial Enterprises Economics Faculty of the ISDE. Moderator of the panel was Rodrigo Rossie, an engineer and candidate for the degree of doctor of economic sciences and professor in that department.

Enterprise Directors Fail To Use Rights Granted by Decree Law 42

One can also conclude from the panel discussion that the directors of enterprises have powers given them by the state, through Decree Law No 42, which they do not use, nor do they know how to use those prerogatives granted them by present legislation. In this regard, Guillermo de la Cuesta's speech was outstanding, recounting his experience in the much-discussed matter of unofficial statistical information.

The director said that for 2 years now his enterprise has not turned over any unofficial statistical information. This has caused not a few agruments with upper-level management cadres, and in all the internal bulletins the enterprise always appears to be failing to comply with the requirement for statistical information, but this concerns unofficial statistics, because the official information is indeed being delivered in due time and with the required quality. We do not send in the unofficial information, which is protected in the rights conceded to enterprises by Decree 42. It also appeared that the problem of guaranteeing an assured production presents difficulties which conspire against the plan, and the enterprise

has no margin to maneuver. In general, there is the criterion that the workers must have questions about the plan explained to them, but without reading them a bunch of cold figures which tells them little, since the leading indicators are so numerous that not even the most experienced director could know them from memory.

Emphasis Must Be Placed on Methods of Leadership Based on Economic Behavior

Another stumbling block in the implementation of the SDPE is the fondness for administrative methods in managing the economy. This is why there are cases of inflexibility when the plan is implemented, such as failure to respond to a variation in a complete indicator when it might be wise to do so. Because, if a selection is changed for any good reason, it is necessary to change the price, because the goods are different, and from there to continue to be consistent with the variety which this change introduces into the plan, so that the enterprise is not affected in its business negotiations by an artificial inefficiency.

The second subject discussed related to the implementation of the internal economic calculation, but lack of experience in this field was well demonstrated here.

This lively work session concluded with a speech by G. A. Shvidanenko, candidate for doctor of economic sciences and consulting professor of the faculty of business economics, who emphasized the important role of autonomy in the enterprise in raising the level of efficiency of business activities. He also referred to the fact that the enterprises must work to establish a group of standards which truly reflects the productive process of each.

Other Activities

In other activities, a lecture, "Critique of Anti-Marxist Economic Theories," was offered in the political economy department by A. F. Zverev, candidate for doctor of economic sciences and consulting professor in that department. There was also a lecture on the basic changes in the National Accounting System, the discussion of five reports, two of them drawn up by the Provincial Schools of Las Tunas and Villa Clara, seminars and analysis of class plans. The First National Meeting will close at noon today, Saturday.

Conference Closes

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 1 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Jose Norniella]

[Text] After completing an intensive program which included a hundred activities aimed at achieving the improvement and perfection of the teaching-methodological and scientific-investigative level of its teachers,

the First National Meeting of the System of Schools for Economy Management (SEDE), which met for 6 consecutive days at the Higher Institute of Economic Management in Havana, [ISDE] closed Saturday.

As is logical at such a meeting, methodological work was studied thoroughly, but a large part of the time was given over to reports (23 were discussed) and seminars (19 were held). In both instances, actual cases in our economic development were discussed and, in particular, the current level of understanding of the process of implementation of the SDPE [Economic Management and Planning System] in the country's enterprises.

The active work of the provincial schools of Camaguey, which presented four reports; Holguin, three; and Villa Clara and Havana, which presented two each, were outstanding. Matanzas, Granma and Isle of Youth were the only schools not presenting papers. The ISDE teachers presented five.

The papers and lectures had as their central purpose to update the knowledge of the SEDE teachers and those of the party schools and state central administrative organs, because they teach economic disciplines to the cadres and leaders of the economy at all levels and therefore need to be informed and brought up to date on concrete problems and economic policy lines so that they will be able to transmit to their future students real experience from economic practice.

In the last work session, Miguel A. Figueras, First vice president of the Central Planning Board, gave a complete lecture on "The Basic Objectives of Economic Development in the 5-Year Period 1981-85."

Value of Papers As an Active Teaching Method Emphasized

Laureano Leon, president of the National Association of Cuban Economists, in closing the meeting characterized as very outstanding the innovation of presenting papers related to economic practice as an active teaching method.

Referring to the organization and usefulness of this event, Laureano Leon said that this reaffirms the need to repeat and maintain it systematically as a very important practice whose results and experience he considers worthy of being followed by other teaching agencies and centers.

Previously, Cruz Maria Fuentes, deputy director of the ISDE, had spoken, reading the recommendations of each department with a view to improving the teaching-methodological and scientific-investigative work of those who teach economics in these specialized schools. Ideldo Grandal, director of the Camaguey Provincial School, spoke on behalf of the students.

Also at the closing ceremonies, among others, were Antonio Diaz, chief of the Department of Internal Education of the party's Central Committee; Rosendo Morales, rector of the ISDE, officials of the government and of the Soviet embassy in our country and the directors of the provincial schools.

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CSO: 3010

COLUMNIST DEPLORES NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION, U.S. AID

Tegucigalpa EL CRONISTA in Spanish 21 Aug 80 p 3

[Commentary by Ariel Remos: "Revolutionary Internationalism"]

[Text] The State Department--a good example for a study of masochism as a factor of foreign policy--has announced that it is "unalterably pursuing" its plans for economic aid to Nicaragua in the amount of $75 million (DIARIO LAS AMERICAS, Sunday, 16 March 1980) despite the fact that a number of top Sandinist leaders are harshly criticizing Yankee imperialism throughout the world and that, as the best example of imitation of the Cuban model, Tomas Borge, top FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] leader, went to Russia to proclaim vehemently: "We have come to grasp the hand of the generous, heroic and brotherly people of the USSR."

Commander Borge is the leader of a revolution which wants to feign humanitarianism and concern for the welfare of its people. However, it continues wholeheartedly to embrace genocide and those who bloodily crushed the desperate heroism of people like those of Nicaragua: the Hungarians, the Czechoslovaks and now, as though to remind everyone of their status as annihilators of life and human rights, the Afghans. This is just to cite a few examples.

And to the grotesque farce of these so-called revolutionaries, who join hands and openly conspire with the top organization of international assassins, we now add the State Department, insistent on giving the country $75 million, not to alleviate the suffering of the friendly Nicaraguan people, but rather to strengthen the subersive maneuver which is already spreading to El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. How long will it continue to deceive with the hypocritical song of human rights and the other nonsense which has been spread around serving only to facilitate the task of the enemies who want to annihilate us?

Nicaragua is the second bastion which the USSR has succeeded in establishing in America in its plan to conquer the United States. And despite the fact that the proponents of world socialist government are trying to hide the true nature of the Sandinist revolution and the purpose it is serving, the

truth of the overall subversive maneuver being carried out in Central America and the Caribbean is gradually coming to light.

Before their trip to Moscow, the Sandinist leaders held an important secret meeting at El Laurel farm in the vicinity of San Jose, Costa Rica. Attending the meeting were Sandinist Comdrs Tomas Borge, Henry Ruiz, Moises Hassan and Humberto Ortega; Cuban Gen Manuel Pineriro (alias Barbarroja), chief of subversion in Latin America; and Cuban Gen Senen Casas Regueiro. The subject of the meeting can be summed up as follows: to determine more precisely the degree of commitment the Sandinists should have toward the Soviets and the extent of Sandinist participation in the world revolution the latter are promoting.

The broad outlines of a new assignment for Nicaragua were perhaps decided at that meeting: to send people to Angola. Nicaragua's participation in sending men to Angola was the subject of discussion between Sandinist Comdr Daniel Ortega and Angolan President Dos Santos at a recent meeting held in Havana. At that meeting it was agreed that a group of Sandinists would train in Havana prior to being sent to Angola.

This is an indication of the extent of the commitment and exchange now taking place between the leaders of Marxist subversion in the world. Nicaragua is joining the ranks of "revolutionary internationalism," while, in reality, what it wants is to reduce every vestige of nationalism or private sentiment to subservience to the directives of Soviet imperialism, in this instance disguised under the broad and supranational concept of "revolutionary internationalism."

It would be sad for American taxpayers to provide $75 million to Soviet revolutionary internationalsim, the objective of which is to destroy the United States.

8568
CSO: 3010

VAZQUEZ COLMENARES APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF OAXACA

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 15 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Oaxaca, Oaxaca, 14 Aug--The members of the 50th State Legislature, operating as an Electoral College under the chairmanship of Deputy Jorge Wincler Yessin, have declared Pedro Vazquez Colmenares to be elected governor of the state for the years 1980-1986, as per decree No 253 of 14 August.

The meeting hall of the local legislature was the setting for the solemn ceremony which took place in the presence of a large audience and leaders of the Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] headed by their President Agustin Marquez Uribe. After the reading of the results of the balloting, a decree was approved in which the elections which took place on Sunday, 3 August, were declared valid and in which it was made a matter of record that the majority of the votes was obtained by Pedro Vazquez Colmenares.

At the end of the meeting the legislature communicated the above to Eliseo Jimenez Ruiz, governor of the State, who stated that once again the will of the majority of the Oaxacan people had been carried out, and that Vazquez Colmenares, who will take the oath of office on 1 December 1980, will continue working for the prosperity and happiness of Oaxacans.

Will Work Diligently for the Progress of Oaxaca

When Pedro Vazquez Colmenares and his wife, Ana Maria Guzman de Vazquez Colmenares, received at his home the legislators who informed him of the result of the balloting in which by a majority of votes he was designated constitutional governor of the State, he repeated his firm intent to work with the greatest diligence and with the greatest integrity so that Oaxaca may attain a higher level of progress.

"I am fully conscious," Vazquez Colmenares stated, "of the historical commitment on my part that this declaration by the State Legislature entails and it is for this reason that in your presence, as the people's representatives, I repeat my dedication to service so that by joining our

efforts and coordinating our actions, we may undertake to reach a higher standard of living, of welfare, of work and of prosperity for our people."

The representative of the Executive Committee of the PRI, Manuel Garza Gonzalez, was also informed of the result of the balloting and he asked that the same support that Vazquez Colmenares received during the intense campaign he waged throughout the State, and later at the election polls, should continue to be given him during his term of office to enable him to carry out the immense task which awaits him.

9204
CSO: 3010

PCM: NEW RIGHTIST GROUP ADVOCATES KILLING COMMUNISTS

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 14 Aug 80 p 2-A

[Text] The ultrarightist group "Tecos" of the Autonomous University of Guadalajara [UAG], is urging the killing of communists in the State of Jalisco, Jose Luis Rodriguez, leader of the Mexican Communist Party [PCM] in Jalisco, charged yesterday.

Rodriguez asserted that the "Tecos" are spreading in leaflets and wall writings a terrorist motto which says: "Kill Reds...Kill Reds...Kill Reds. It is not a crime; it is a sport."

According to the PCM, orders for the anticommunist campaign are coming from the UAG and the campaign has the support or the consent of Flavio Romero de Velasco, the governor of Jalisco.

Recently, anticommunist meetings have taken place at that university at which decorations have been bestowed on prominent Latin American fascists, such as the former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza.

The Jalisco communist leader asserted that this criminal campaign has been concocted at a national level and among its immediate plans are terrorist acts in addition to murdering PCM members.

In another connection, Rodriguez pointed out that a climate of unrest has developed in Guadalajara because the principal streets of the city of Jalisco are being turned into a major thoroughfare.

Hundreds of families who will be displaced from 20 blocks of dwellings are living in a state of social insecurity like that which has been experienced by thousands of citizens of the Federal District during the last 2 years.

9204
CSO: 3010

LEFTIST EDITOR RAMIREZ Y RAMIREZ DIES SUDDENLY

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 15 Aug 80 p 1

> [Text] Personalities of the political, journalistic and cultural worlds and of the worker's movement have expressed their condolences to the family of our director and to the members of the Mexican Publications Cooperative [SCL], which publishes EL DIA.

Enrique Ramirez y Ramirez, general manager of EL DIA and of the SCL, has died of cardiac arrest at his home in Cocoyoc, Morelos, at the age of 65.

SCL workers, politicians, government officials, factory workers, plantation owners, students, journalists, teachers, leaders of workers organizations, representatives and senators filed past the casket at the Felix Cuevas funeral home.

Among the prominent persons who extended their condolences to the relatives of the deceased and the workers of the cooperative which publishes EL DIA were the following: Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the republic; Enrique Olivares Santana, secretary of government; Fidel Velazquez, secretary general of the Confederation of Mexican Workers; Pedro Ojeda Paullada, secretary of labor and social welfare; Luis Echevarria, former president; Angel Olivo Solis, president of the Labor Congress; Luis M. Farias, chairman of the major committee of the Chamber of Deputies; Rafael Corrales Ayala, secretary of the major committee of the Chamber of Deputies; Mario Moya Palencia, director of FONATUR; Alejandro Carrillo Marcor, counsellor of the Secretariat of Agrarian Reform; Hilda Anderson, representative; Elena Poniatowska, writer; Dr Pablo Gonzalez Casanova; Pedro Ramirez Vazquez, secretary of human settlements and public works; Antonio Andere, president of the Association of Publishers of Daily Newspapers of the Republic of Mexico; Gerardo Dorantes, secretary of the rector's office of the UNAM [National Autonomous University of Mexico]; and Fernando Alcala, director of the television news program Antena 5 and of the newspaper AVANCE.

The body of Enrique Ramirez y Ramirez will be transferred at 1000 hours today to the San Lorenzo Tezonco mausoleum where it will be cremated.

Enrique Ramirez y Ramirez

9204
CSO: 3010

LABOR STUDIES INSTITUTE ISSUES UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 2-A

[Article by Miguel Angel de Alba]

[Text] There are 1.5 million unemployed persons in Mexico and over 10 million underemployed, the technical coordinator of special studies in the National Labor Studies Institute, Julio Castillon Guillermo, stated.

When the offical participated in the National Council of the Regional Worker Confederation of Mexico, he stated that unemployment is a problem that is getting constantly worse instead of being solved.

The first serious attempt made to solve it is the National Employment Program whose draft was submitted recently to President Lopez Portillo. It should yield results in the extent to which the various sectors do everything in their power to make it work.

Up to now, there has been a favorable response to the plan, but the efforts to achieve the goals must be intensified, if there is a desire to attain full employment of all the inhabitants of the country.

The increase in unemployment and underemployment is owing, primarily, to the fact that the incorporation of a large number of young persons in the economically active population is constant.

He pointed out that, if private initiative fails in its contributions to the program, this program will fail. It is a plan for everyone, because it must be borne in mind that we are living under a mixed economy requiring state and private investment equally.

He remarked that, at present, the sectors participating in production are submitting their possibilities for expansion, their experience and their alternatives, in order to solve the unemployment and underemployment problem.

In turn, the secretary general of CROM [Regional Worker Confederation of Mexico], Antonio J. Hernandez, stated that the Mexican Food System] will contribute to achieving a definite solution to those problems.

10,042
CSO: 3010

OTEYZA, DIAZ DIFFER ON ENERGY SECRETARIAT POSSIBILITY

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 26 Aug 80 pp 1-A, 11-A

[Article by Fermin Vazquez Legaria]

[Text] Yesterday, the secretary of Patrimony and Industrial Development, Jose Andres de Oteyza, observed that establishment of a Secretariat of Energy is possible. On the other hand, the director general of Mexican Petroleum, Jorge Diaz Serrano, pointed out that everything being said on that subject "is pure coffee shop speculation."

Both were interviewed briefly during the working tour of the Federal District made by President Lopez Portillo.

Oteyza remarked that "government administration is so varied and vast" that it has room for this kind of organization.

He added that, if the requirements of the system make it necessary, thought might be given to the establishment of a Secretariat of Energy.

In turn, after Engineer Diaz Serrano categorically refused to talk about anything, he finally made a very brief comment in which he described the above-indicated statements as "coffee shop speculation."

Moreover, according to what this newspaper has been able to observe, there is concern over establishment of a Secretariat of Energy in administrative circles and at every level in PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum].

While some civil servants and members of PEMEX personnel think that a super-secretariat would simply cause them to be drowned in "bureaucracy," others have hopes of seeing the possibility of attaining a higher position or better pay.

On the other hand, it is said that President Lopez Portillo has a wonderful piece of news for the oil people in his next government report.

10,042
CSO: 3010

SECOND NUCLEAR POWERPLANT DUE IN 1990

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 8

[Article by Maria Elena Lopez Segura]

[Text] Jalapa, Veracruz, 27 Aug--Mexico's second nuclear electric powerplant will be built -- probably -- in the northern part of the state of Veracruz, very close to the Laguna Verde plant. It will probably be scheduled to go in operation in 1990.

Enrique Garcia y Garcia, head of the Bureau of Nuclear Technology and Services of the Federal Electricity Commission, stated that the second phase of the Mexican Nucleoelectric Program will start with the installation of that plant. By the year 2000, this program is to provide the country with 22 atomic reactors for generating electricity.

When he was interviewed before his speech in the Energetics Forum arranged by the University of Veracruz, he stated that the Laguna Verde plant, being built within the first phase of the program, will be placed in operation at the end of 1982 and the middle of 1983.

He stated that the capacity of the first nucleoelectric power generating unit will amount to 650 megawatts electric, which will be utilized a year after the Laguna Verde plant goes in operation.

In the same connection, the nucleoelectric program aims at having the power generated by this means amount to 25 percent of the country's energy requirements. He also said that 50 percent of the power needed by Mexico at the end of this century will be supplied by means of using oil and the remaining 25 percent by hydroelectric plants.

It is important to emphasize that the nucleoelectric program will represent for the country a saving of 1.2 billion barrels of oil, in the period between 1982 and 2000. At the present price of oil, this would mean 1 billion pesos.

In addition, the funds that this energy saving will produce will make it possible to cover an investment for the installation of 22 more nucleoelectric powerplants.

Finally, Garcia y Garcia pointed out that the main problem for the installation of that kind of powerplants in our country is represented by the suppliers, because, although the technologies are different in view of the fact that the equipment offered to Mexico comes from the United States, France, Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada and other countries, they are similar in their objective and the decision for their purchase entails a political and economic feasibility analysis.

10,042
CSO: 3010

USES OF GEOTHERMAL WATER DISCUSSED

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 27 Aug 80 p 7

[Article by Maria Elena Lopez Segura: "Importation of Potassium and Lithium Fluoride Will Cease If Geothermal Water Is Utilized"]

[Text] Jalapa, Veracruz, 26 Aug--Mexico will achieve self-sufficiency in potassium and lithium fluoride, if the large amounts of those compounds contained in geothermal water are utilized adequately.

Arturo Gonzalez Salazar, head of the Department of Geothermal Energy of the Federal Electricity Commission, stated that this is very important, because those salts are raw material for the production of fertilizers and are now entirely imported.

For the purpose of determining the amount of those compounds that can be obtained, FERTIMEX has installed a pilot plant at Cerro Prieto, Mexicali, from which small amounts of potassium and lithium are already being obtained experimentally.

It is expected that approximately 1,000 metric tons of salts a year will be obtained from that plant. This will help solve the problem of importing those items.

In addition, he stated that in Los Azufres, Michoacan, where close to 20 wells have been drilled, studies have started for setting up a fixed electrical generating plant and also, at the end of 1981, five mobile wellhead plants, each with a generating capacity of 5,000 kilowatts, will go in operation.

During the first roundtable in the Energetics Forum held in this city, Gonzalez Salazar stated that Mexico has achieved great development in the technique of exploitation of geothermal wells. For that reason, techicians come frequently from Russia, Italy, Spain, El Salvador, France, Japan and China to make studies and there are many requests for future study trips.

The CFE [Federal Electricity Commission] is carrying out exploration all over the country for the purpose of promoting utilization of geothermal energy, because it is necessary to avoid burning oil and gas (which is like burning money), Gonzalez Salazar stated.

Because of that encouragement, the installed capacity in our country is comparable with Russia, although it does not exceed it. For example, at Cerro Prieto, 150,000 kilowatts are generated. This represents 1 percent of the total power produced. This plant is scheduled to reach a capacity of 400,000 kilowatts by 1985.

Work is also being performed in Veracruz. If it continues as it has been going along, the specialist stated, very soon an amount equal to the amount for Guadalajara will be generated for this state. Likewise, drilling will start in 1981 at Los Humeros, Puebla, where geological and geophysical studies have already been completed and very good results are expected.

Mexico is rich in geothermal energy because of its large number of volcanoes closely associated with geothermal energy. There are over 3,000 volcanoes on the neovolvanic axis in Mexico. Therefore, there are over 300 possible areas of geothermal exploitation.

Cesar Mondragon, in charge of the coal-2 project of MITARE stated, when he was interviewed after his participation in the Energetics Forum, that our country must produce 4.2 million metric tons of coal a year, for the purpose of supplying the first coal-fired electric power plant of CFE. This amounts to 70 percent of what is being mined at present.

He also stated that, by 1987-1988, production of 9 million metric tons a year will be attained, thanks to the present administration's program of stimulation of the development of alternate areas of energy. This represents a great effort, because development of the use of coal has been slow in the last 20 years, because it has been used in connection with the requirements of the iron and steel industry.

10,042
CSO: 3010

REAGAN SEEN AS THREAT TO REVOLUTION, HUMANITY

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 22 Aug 80 p 2

[Commentary by Gladys Campos de Orozco: "The Reagan Candidacy"]

[Text] That Uncle Sam's nephews appear, throughout history, to have been "cut from the same cloth" with regard to their godfatherly attitude toward Latin America is certain. But occasionally Uncle Sam produces "outstanding" nephews, who specialize in deepening the abyss which has always existed between the powerful nation to the north and the countries of our Latin America and all the poor countries on earth which appear to be condemned eternally to live under its unfortunate interventionist policy.

The case of candidate Reagan is the classic example of "The Ugly American." Reagan was born to politics with the "big stick" in his hand, declaring himself, defining himself openly to be an enemy of humanity, as in the words of that beautiful hymn, which many reject because it is the truth. If Reagan wins the election, a thing which seems dangerously probable, Latin America must be prepared to confront new torments. If before--if always--the rains of the north have fallen on us, this time, with the arrival in power of candidate Reagan, we would have to fight real hurricanes. Mr Reagan, who as a movie actor projected a false image in celluloid, like all those who project themselves by that medium on the wide screen, is now displaying his true image: that of the powe ful bad neighbor, threatening to subject us to his policy of eminent "landowner" and indisputable master of the world. His arrival in power would mean the beginning of a cold war in which the most danger would be to Latin America.

Reagan's policy, in open conflict with our young revolution, would place an enormous barbed wire fence around our already mistreated economy. Our revolution has traced its route and has been very clear in its determination to advance, come what may, along the path cleared for us by our martyrs and heroes. And if candidate Reagan did not look kindly upon this, he would try, by all the means available to him, to close all doors to us in his crazy zeal to grab at least one of the reins of our revolution and try to divert it toward the path of submission and defeat where, according to him, we must place ourselves in order to merit the

aid which unfortunately we need, as a country which is rising from ruins. The sectors which sympathize with and support Nicaragua--which are, of course, in the minority in that northern country--would thus find themselves absorbed by the reactionary majority. This majority would have the approval of the Pentagon, which has always been at the ready, like a cat with its claws sheathed waiting to extend them quickly at the appearance of any daring rat which might rustle past.

If Sandino in his time was a sliver in the eye of the gringos, the Sandinist Revolution is now a plank in the eye of the blond giant, in spite of all the friendly demonstrations and good will of the minority sectors which support us. To think that it will close its eye on this plank is a false notion, and therefore candidate Reagan suits them to a T. He is an "outstanding" nephew of Uncle Sam, with a hard hand and a hostile attitude, firm and determined to "contain" the poor people of the earth who are committing the "imprudence" of wanting to be masters of their own destiny. What Uncle Sam ignores is that his image has been deteriorating after so many Vietnams, so many Playa Girons, so many attacks and outrages such as La Moneda in Chile, so much "unconditional" aid to strongmen like Somoza, and now so many millions of dollars for murdering and crucifying the suffering people of El Salvador. He also appears to be totally unaware that there is a global force growing little by little, slowly but surely, a force generated by the same repression and omnipotence they have used for years in the poor countries of the world. This force, which is spreading and which they want to contain and extinguish with that same interventionist policy is called /revolution/ [in boldface]. And that, for them, is a /plague/ [in boldface]; for humanity it is /redemption/ [in boldface]. But they don't want to admit it and they are alone with their millions of dollars and their trips to the moon and their powerful nuclear weapons of all kinds and their degrading Watergates and Billygates. A Reagan in power at this precise time is what Americans least need. It would be inauspicious not only for Latin America, but for the United States as well, because the con ditions of former times no longer exist. The situation is no longer the same. The people have grown in wisdom, in valor and in determination. The big stick now would not operate only in one direction, but would become a dangerous boomerang which, returning with powerful force to its place of origin, would imminently endanger world peace.

Reagan is not just one more candidate. He is an open and brazen threat. He is the boot which oppresses. He is the hand which gives with a thousand conditions involved, shameful conditions which are against the dignity of oppressed peoples. He is the number one leader of imperialism. He is the intransigent gringo with whom true, brotherly American relations could never be established. We hope, then, that Reagan does not achieve his goal of using, from the White House, the big stick which he is now brandishing so menacingly, because then a mantle of mourning and blood would fall over humanity.

8735
CSO: 3010

U.S. BLOCKADE AGAINST CUBA SEEN AS HARMFUL TO ISLAND'S PEOPLE

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Aug 80 p 2

[Commentary by J. Davila y Castellon: "The Blockade and the Cuban People"]

[Text] The blockade against Cuba did not get rid of Fidel Castro; on the contrary, it favored his entrenchment in power. But the most serious thing about it is that the damage it was expected to inflict on Fidel has been transferred to the noble Cuban people. The people are the ones who are still suffering the consequences of the State Department's unwise policy, whose unconditional supporters did not know how to anticipate or measure the consequences of such an important decision.

After 20 years, can we list the benefits or positive achievements of that decision? Who will dare to applaud now the decision made yesterday? Time has passed. Latin America is showing itself daily to be more mature and master of its own actions; it has realized that it has no reason to behave like the timid daughter of any great power. The day is not far off when the fraternal countries will lift the blockade by their own initiative and decision, because keeping it in force does not make sense.

Lifting the blockade so unfortunately imposed on Cuba would be an index of the political independence of Latin America with respect to the United States. But without denying the importance such an independent gesture on the part of Latin America might have in the political sense, we want to stress the direct and specifically human character of the problem with relation to the Cubans, taken as a people in themselves, rather than politically.

It is no secret that economic conditions are not very good for the Cuban people, and this situation is not unconnected to the economic blockade agreed upon by the OAS against the Castro government. This tremendous and said international historical error has contributed to accentuating the poverty and privation of an entire people who, like any other people, should not have to suffer in any way for the ideology or policies of its government.

The Cuban people are the heart of the problem; it is the Cuban people who must be saved from the shortages and the poverty imposed in large part from overseas, since the long, cruel and unwarranted punishment has been inflicted only on them.

The political intent failed; it was a complete fiasco. The effects of the frustrated intent have been more disastrous.

The world now appears to be opening up to a new posture regarding human relations, and within this broad concept international politics have been favorably affected. Humanism is penetrating this area. Cold and hypocritical diplomacy is losing force; it is completely devalued when the powerful concepts of brotherhood, solidarity and justice prevail over less noble considerations. The prevalence of human values is what is most important in the case of Cuba.

Cuba cannot continue to be isolated. Cuba must be integrated into the world of broad, respectful and fraternal relations with the rest of America.

It is inhuman to condemn the people of Marti to an isolation whose results have in no way served those who, in using a political strategy, completely forgot the human factor. In the name of that human factor, it is more than high time it were rectified.

President Carter, before ending his administration, should include in his human rights program the right of the Cuban people to live in a more comfortable and dignified manner. No government has any reason to take this right from any people, but it does have the duty to obtain, insofar as possible, its greater well-being and progress.

The reincorporation of Cuba into the framework of Latin American international relations is part of human rights, because the island's unjust and unnecessary isolation is an attack on its people.

8735
CSO: 3010

GOVERNMENT'S DECOMMERCIALIZATION OF CHRISTMAS APPLAUDED

Neither Commercial Nor Political

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "A Real Christmas"]

[Text] Christmas is the most important holiday in Christendom. We celebrate in it nothing less than the birth of God as man, Christ Jesus, the Saviour of humanity. It is a day of jubilation and happiness on which we thank our Heavenly Father for having sent to us the greatest proof of His love: His Son Jesus. It is not human solidarity or certain human or social values that are celebrated at Christmas time. It is Christ we exalt, from whom everything else emanates as a corollary. At Christmas time we glorify Christ who is its center, its meaning, its totality.

Christmas is also essentially a religious celebration. It is not a commercial, patriotic or civic celebration. Transcendental and supernatural events are honored in it: the Incarnation of God in Christ-man, and Mary's bringing forth a Son conceived by the act and grace of the Holy Ghost.

Through the centuries Christmas celebrations have frequently been undermined and adulterated by men. Sometimes the destructive mechanism has been commercial materialism, other times it has been political and ideological materialism. The former changed Christmas into a business event, an opportunity to sell and obtain profits. The latter has tried to reduce Christmas to the level of a civic festivity where solidarity among men is proclaimed at the same time that God is subtly denied or set aside.

We have had sufficient examples of the former in Nicaragua and in all capitalist countries. We have seen examples of the latter from the French Revolution, when Christmas was declared a republican festivity, to the Cuban revolution, when Christmas was moved to July 26th to be absorbed by the patriotic celebration of the revolution.

The origin of all these adulterations has been the rejection of the true God and His replacement by other gods. The materialistic businessman has only one god he worships: money. Materialistic politicians have another unique god they worship: political power. Therefore, while for materialistic businessmen Christmas is an opportunity to make money, for atheistic politicians it is a festivity that must be deprived of its religious significance and be given a basically political meaning. Their objectives--albeit different--are very close: for some it is financial profit, for others political change.

U.S. Influence Criticized

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Aug 80 p 3

[Commentary by Ignacio Briones Torres: "The Commercial Defeat of the Infant Jesus"]

[Text] It was not so long ago that when Christmas approached creches were set up in many homes in anticipation of the big night when, according to Christian tradition, Jesus was born. Kids were taken by their parents to those places where prayers alternated with Christmas carols and where, in addition to the singing, children and adults showed their devotion to the occasion.

Fervor and humility characterized the celebration.

We might say that this corresponded to a provincial society or to a Managua where all neighbors knew each other or even where--without knowing each other--they were infected by a tradition that was passed on from generation to generation, especially among certain families, some of which still lament the subsequent adulteration of Christmas and of what we might call its vanished charm.

What was it that characterized this adulteration and what caused it? A greed for profit, commercialization, consumerism, all those things that some people like to call civilization but that if we examine them in detail reveal their true exploitative qualities.

The rise of an overwhelming commercialization--largely the product of the United States--started by snatching the Infant Jesus away from the Nicaraguans and replacing Him with Santa Claus. Gone were the creches, leaving enthroned in our homes the jolly character from the North.

Instead of "Felices Pascuas," our season's greeting cards carried the new "Merry Christmas." The sweetened pumpkin, the candies and the fruit juices--exclusively homemade and offered to people gathered around the creche--were replaced by export products: confetti, plastic toys and sodas, so harmful to the health.

The Masaya whistles gave way to tin instruments made abroad. In short, not only was the original symbol of the holidays--the Infant Jesus--taken away from the people, but in addition consumer goods entering our country created new habits that drained our foreign exchange.

As can be easily understood, this attack on our simple and wholesome customs was not limited particularly to our Christmas celebration or generally to traditional Christian holidays like the Immaculate Conception and Holy Week. That foreign invasion and imposition--conducted in accordance with general plans of imperialistic cultural domination against our communities--was extended, and is being extended even to this day, to all aspects of our life.

A frankly disgraceful situation was created in connection with the religious celebrations. Businessmen, export companies, shameless publicity agents and cheap promoters with their minds fixed on their own pockets have not only encouraged cultural invasion to the detriment of our people and to the benefit of their own interests, but have also distorted the Nicaraguan reality through campaigns having only one goal--profits. We still have here a broadcasting station that year after year transmits the Passion of Christ sponsored by a beer manufacturer. And nobody seems to care, although the owner goes to confession and insists that he is a devout catholic, which should make him show some respect but does not, even remotely.

This case exemplifies the level of moral decay to which--perhaps without realizing it--even those who attest to being religious have fallen. And at the same time it demonstrates the need for and the merit of the recent decree issued by the National Reconstruction Government Junta concerning the Christmas celebrations.

Our country has entered a new historical era. Within the framework of this singular opportunity that we never had before all kinds of social scars must disappear. Past vices, mistakes and sins must be eradicated by the patriotic fervor of the revolution. There must be respect for traditions and religions.

9674
CSO: 3010

MINISTER DESCRIBES LITERACY CAMPAIGN AS WORLD MODEL

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Sep 80 p 4

[Speech by Minister of Education Carlos Tunnermann Bernheim on the occasion of International Literacy Day in Managua on 8 September 1980]

[Text] Today, on 8 September, we are celebrating International Literacy Day. All countries--capitalist or underdeveloped--some to a greater and some to a lesser extent, are hastening to make formal promises to promote campaigns leading to the total elimination of illiteracy, which affects 42 million adults in Latin America alone and 800 million throughout the world.

These campaigns have in truth been numerous, but having been pursued in nonrevolutionary contexts, the results have been unsatisfactory. In fact, great frustrations have been encountered in more than one campaign which was begun but not finished.

From the time of the signing of the agreement to eliminate illiteracy at the general conference of the UNESCO, during its 14th meeting in 1966, to the present, all of the countries have fully embraced the memorable goal, but if we evaluate the countries involved in the agreement, we find that instead of declining, illiteracy has increased in absolute figures worldwide.

"This problem of eliminating illiteracy, which is basic and worldwide in scope," the UNESCO says, "affects all the member states, including those not directly affected by this scourge. To be persuaded of this it suffices to realize that the number of illiterates is increasing steadily, despite the fact that the rate of illiteracy has been reduced, and that the total may come to a billion persons before this century ends if the current trends continue."

The UNESCO itself, at the recent international conference of ministers of education in Mexico in December of 1979, was able to cite frightening figures about the international literacy situation. These figures are so alarming that there was talk there of implementing a new main project,

some of the guidelines of which might be taken from an old design, plus the recent contributions made by other signatory nations which have been more or less helpful in this noble pedagogical task of cultural liberation.

And it is precisely here that we come in. It is here that the specific example of our national literacy crusade can be displayed to the world, if not as a perfect model at least as the effective result which a truly democratic revolution has achieved in 5 months of intensive work.

Undertaking the task of rebuilding a country in ruins, the Sandinist revolution realized that along with plans to reactivate the economy, the task of reactivating our teaching system on the basis of the most sizeable strata, had become urgent.

This would be the equivalent of launching a second cultural revolutionary war, a massive one, with an army of more than 95,000 volunteers heading more than 600,000 literacy workers. All of Nicaragua transformed into a great school, thanks to the spontaneous contribution of the best of its children, skilled in the war of liberation but still more skilled now against the crudest form of oppression.

For it was in going to the groups neglected by education for centuries that we were to find the reason for the existence of this Sandinist revolution which set forth, as one of its priority goals, the elimination of illiteracy throughout Nicaragua once and for all.

And the Sandinist revolution, which planned a crusade in the midst of rebellion, completed it in a time of peace, to the extent that we can now speak of an entire people, workers and peasants, incorporated in the advance of technology and the advantages of civilization.

Last year this Literacy Day meant nothing special to us. It was commemorated as an international commitment and nothing more. This was the period when we were busy bringing to our worktables other teaching experiences to be studied and analyzed in depth, so as to extract from them that which could be useful to our revolutionary process. Thus this giant enterprise was planned, and success was not long in coming.

Now, however, International Literacy Day will be celebrated, not only on the governmental level, but within that vast sector, our youth, which in every corner of our fatherland today knows from its own experience what it is to be illiterate and what methods to use to achieve true literacy.

For less than a month now we have been able to carry a different message of sociocultural solidarity to the world. It is to urge the brotherly countries to promote literacy campaigns, and if they cannot do so within a truly revolutionary context, which is the ideal, they must at least take into account broad sectors of the population interested in eliminating this

evil which is today affecting some 800 million individuals who are groping their way on the 5 continents, their horizons limited by their own impediments.

Nicaragua, a small, free nation in the heart of the Americas, is celebrating this day with the simplest of its slogans raised on high by thousands and thousands in each district: "Territory triumphant over illiteracy."

For this reason, UNESCO chose this very International Literacy Day to present to Nicaragua, in Paris, the UNESCO headquarters, one of the highest cultural awards to which a victorious people can aspire: the Nadezhda K. Krupskaya Prize, "for carrying out, with singular success, the national literacy crusade," termed by many our second cultural liberation war.

5157
CSO: 3010

MINISTER DISCUSSES PROBLEMS IN HEALTH SECTOR

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 10 Sep 80 pp 1, 9

[Interview with Minister of Health Lea Guido; date and place not given]

[Text] Minister of Health Lea Guido granted the first press interview she has had since she took up her delicate task to EL NUEVO DIARIO. Health is a subject of daily popular comment, and following the literacy crusade, it is the goal given priority by the revolutionary government. The questions and answers were as follows.

1. A month after taking office as minister, what do you think are the main problems your ministry faces in the health sector?

[Answer] This is the first public interview I have granted since I took over the ministry, and I would like to take this opportunity to address a message to the people, their mass organizations, the workers in the health sector, the administrative, paramedical, nursing, medical and maintenance personnel, all of us who work in the health sector.

The problem of health is very complex, and it is necessary both for the workers in the health sector and for all of the people to be aware of the difficulties and to work arduously. In addition to money, initiative and awareness on the part of the workers is needed, as is maturity on the part of the people in order to understand the difficulties we face.

A month after having taken over the Ministry of Health, I think that with the help of the comrades working here I have been able to determine more or less some of the main basic problems in the health sector.

We must recall that when the revolution triumphed, this ministry was in a situation of total destruction and incapacity, similar to that of our national economy.

First of all this was because of what the Ministry of Health had been in the Somoza era. It was a sector managed by a Somoza gang with innumerable problems of corruption and inefficiency, and personnel battling for their

trade union interests. We found the premises in ruins, plundered, with a lack of adequate medical attention and deficient hospital facilities. They are really museums because of the type of equipment they had and still have, most of it donated and second-hand, with a whole series of antiquated brands, inadequate instruments, and 24 facilities providing the people with health care in anarchic and chaotic fashion. There were 17 local councils, 1 national council, social security with its clinic and the Ministry of Health with its programs. In other words there was no integral national health care plan. Thus the first titanic task awaited Dr Amador Kuhl and the health ministry team. What there had been was historic chaos and the revolution created the SNUS. I will give you some figures on the resources we have.

There are 4,831 hospital beds, or 18 for every 10,000 inhabitants; 1,371 doctors, or 5.4 for every 10,000 inhabitants, and they are not all working in the SNUS. There are 605 nurses, or 2.3 per 10,000 inhabitants; 3,261 nursing aides, or 12.58 per 10,000 inhabitants. These are distributed throughout the country unequally, and Managua has almost 60 percent of these resources, and also there is a high birth rate and a high rate of infant mortality as well in the country.

With these limited resources, I believe that we can say that good success has been achieved even with the poor medical facilities already noted.

With all of the above there are problems in organization, planning, administration, maintenance of equipment, lack of replacement parts, sometimes because they are not shipped and in others because they have been discontinued, and other program limitations. There has been no census survey to date. These are the great basic problems, and from these innumerable problems of another kind develop, products of those already mentioned, apart from the external problems such as that of medicine supplies, which also depends on proper domestic distribution by the ministry, and by the international companies, on whose part it can be said there has been a concealed boycott. In addition there are the difficulties which some bodies encounter in obtaining the loans they need. Thus we must face all of these problems. Currently one of the first tasks is to deal with the planning of the ministry, since the SNUS is developing, using ever-greater resources to bring health care to our people. This is something which is not achieved overnight, but it is necessary to establish the foundations. The SNUS is the goal. We need to build it and to do so we must overcome these problems. It is also necessary to establish priorities in service, to define policy, evaluation and control lines.

2. Of all these problems, which most urgently require attention?

[Answer] The administrative problem is one of the most urgent, as is maintenance. The two are closely linked. The problems of planning and organization are also urgent. Currently, the steps to be taken are:

Strengthening the planning office on the central level.

Providing the ministry with an organic structure, a stable table of organization with clearly defined functions and communications channels.

Waging a struggle against bureaucracy and ensuring that regionalization functions, while appealing to the conscience and sense of responsibility of the personnel. The maintenance unit must be efficient, to which end we need material resources, and we must see that the Supply Center (CAM) functions flexibly. This really requires simultaneous effort.

3. Are there still individuals with Somoza-era attitudes in the health sector?

[Answer] Obviously, just as there are in society as a whole. Forty-five years of dictatorship is a whole lifetime and it has effects on the minds of men, and in addition there are those with interests. There are people who think that we are not engaged in a revolution here and there are people who are against the revolution and want to slow it or abort it.

There are individuals in the health sector, a minority, who do not identify with the interests of the people, who do not see that to build the SNUS sacrifice, dedication and initiative are necessary, that it is necessary to wage a battle against negligence and corruption. I have visited the same hospital, once officially and the other without prior notice, and I have seen negative attitudes toward the people, by a minority, which shows that there are individuals trying to take advantage of the real difficulties encountered to slow the development of the SNUS. They even defend acts of corruption in order to create a political problem, and they put their individual interests above the individual interests of the people. As was said, it is obvious that there are still individuals with Somoza-era attitudes, individuals who do not understand that despite the difficulties and limitations we have, concern for and relations with the people should not be dehumanized. This approach does not only mean collaboration with Somoza but is an attitude as well.

The health worker must be motivated by a profound love of the people. And really we have a large number of workers, the majority of them, who do indeed understand that the SNUS serves the interests of our people and not individual interests, and in this connection they support the measures and defend the conquests of the revolution. Health tasks can only be carried forward by patriots.

The complaints will continue to exist because the conditions under which we live, which we have in part explained, make it very difficult for us to provide perfect service within a short time. However, as I said earlier, there are Somoza-era attitudes on the part of a minority which give a false picture of the true work being done by many health workers. This is the

reason for the political work, the work on consciousness-raising and human relations for the health workers faced with harsh working conditions and sometimes, as we said, by the activities of counterrevolutionary individuals, so that they see their efforts to do the work efficiently threatened.

Lines and delayed appointments cannot yet be eliminated overnight, with the objective material conditions available to us. We do indeed plan measures, such as for example broader publicity for Managua, by health areas, although this will not entirely resolve the problem and we must also realize that all we are discussing pertains to medical aid, to the recovery of health, but we must plan to prevent disease as well, and in this connection we will place stress on preventive medicine.

Within these problems, we are contemplating a plan for care of the workers, not only those who are ensured. For us the priority is the worker. For example the workers in the mines, some of whom are ensured and some not. We have to provide care for all of them.

The problem of the insured worker pertains mainly to the Managua area, and currently we are giving Managua priority to respond to the general problem of aid, not only to the insured worker, but some practical measures for workers as a whole. Moreover, if there is to be effective service to the workers in the future, the INSS must be expanded, where with the SNUS it has a capacity to serve and finance its services.

As to prescriptions, we want to say that there are doctors prescribing medicines with names and brands which are not on the basic list, and thus cannot be found in the pharmacies. Sometimes we have a problem with medicines which some pharmaceutical enterprises simply do not sell us, but there are always medicines which can be substituted, although they come under different names and thus the physicians should use the generic terms in their prescriptions.

We must also admit that the distribution of the basic list to doctors by the Ministry of Health has been deficient.

4. When will an effective health code, with all of the benefits this entails for public health in the country, be a reality in Nicaragua?

[Answer] The health code is one of the things which has been a concern of the Ministry of Health since last year.

Intensive work has been done on drafting a proposal which has already been under revision for 2 months now.

We must note that a health code is not the problem of the ministry and its bodies alone, so that it must be revised and approved by each and every one of the bodies involved. Currently we are making this revision, and now

with the suggestions and comments arising therefrom, the proposal is being drafted so that the JGRN can approve it and channel it to the state council.

This is not something which can be done overnight, for which reason we are developing, parallel with this, general health regulations which will meet some of the immediate needs.

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END

JPRS 76676

22 October 1980

Latin America Report

No. 2205

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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22 October 1980

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No. 2205

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STEEL PRODUCTION IN ANDEAN REGION TO REACH 10 MILLION TONS

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 8 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] There are major investment possibilities for the iron and steel industry of the Andean Group in the coming years which could make those nations leading producers in Latin America, according to an official report by the Cartagena Agreement Board.

A proposal by the Board indicates that by 1985 Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, the signatories of the Cartagena Agreement, should be able to produce 10.4 million tons of steel, valued at approximately $3 billion.

The proposal has already been submitted to the governments of the five member states for their consideration, says the report. It emphasizes that the proposal was approved by the technical integration organization "after many technical studies, working meetings with experts and consultations with the governments of the Andean area and representatives of the private sector."

According to the Board's forecast, by 1985 Venezuela will be producing 7 million tons of steel; Colombia, 1.5 million; Peru, 1 million; Ecuador, 700,000; and Bolivia, 500,000.

Steel Proposal

The steel proposal for the Andean Group envisions meeting the steel needs of the subregion, rationalizing steel production in order to obtain accelerated development in an efficient way, stimulating the establishment of the iron and steel industry in Bolivia and Ecuador, and making rational use of existing resources in the subregion, while conserving non-renewable natural resources.

"In addition, the Board's proposal includes the establishment of channels for trading products and inputs in this sector among the Andean nations, exportation of iron and steel products from the subregion to foreign markets, promotion of modernization of existing plants, and use of the subregion's capacity in terms of engineering, consultation and equipment manufacture," adds the report.

The document drawn up by the technical organization envisions a series of joint actions by the Andean community to improve development and growth in the iron and steel sector, particularly in Bolivia, where there is not yet any activity in this area, and in Ecuador, where the sector is incipient.

Among the joint actions foreseen in this industrial program is the creation of a Multinational Iron and Steel Technology Enterprise and of a Multinational Iron and Steel Marketing Enterprise.

Among the products to be turned out are pig iron, iron alloys, sponge iron, finished and semi-finished goods such as bars, wire rod, shapes, rails, coils, sheet metal, wire, and pipes.

The steel products will be the main inputs for other industries such as the metalworking and iron and steel industries.

The Cartagena Agreement Board has proposed the following initial steps:

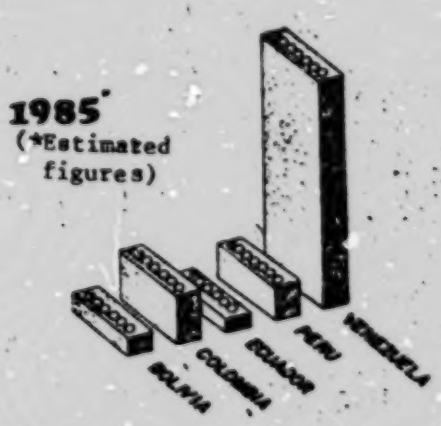
--Exchange information regarding the plans and expansion projects of the most representative industries of the sector.

--Join efforts to coordinate national plans and projects with a view to taking full advantage of the possibilities of the Andean market.

--Adopt joint measures to obtain financing from international credit agencies in order to carry out projects of common interest.

The proposal also includes a series of specific actions to promote iron and steel development in Bolivia and Ecuador.

Andean Group Iron and Steel Production (in tons)



8926
CSO: 3010

DOMINICAN, VENEZUELAN PRESIDENTS SIGN COOPERATION PROGRAM

FL091226 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The presidents of the Dominican Republic and Venezuela last night signed an ambitious program of cooperation between the two countries, including the partial financing of Venezuelan oil sales to this country. The details of the program were released in a joint communique after the signing [of the program] by President Luis Herrera Campins and his Dominican counterpart Antonio Guzman.

The program includes cooperation plans in the fields of energy, mines, trade, agriculture, financing and renewable resources. In the energy and mines sector, Venezuela pledges to send hydrocarbons exploration technicians to this country. By virtue of the agreement signed last night, Venezuela also pledges to undertake a study to determine the possibilities of the Dominican oil refinery adjusting to a larger supply of natural crude oils, especially those resulting from the agreement between Venezuela and Mexico. The study also will cover problems of transportation, storage, marketing and available technological capacities.

Regarding the energy field, the agreement states the following: It is agreed that the same conditions applicable to current supplies will be maintained until the aforementioned commercial agreements are signed and until experts of the two countries determine the necessary technical changes in the installations of the [Dominican] oil refinery.

It is also planned to send a Venezuelan mission to work with the national energy policy committee to draft energy policies and to design mechanisms to interpret the conduct of the Dominican energy system.

CSO: 3010

CUBAN EXPERTS ADVISE UNAN ON EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 5

[Article: "UNAN Asked Cuba For Help"]

[Text] The University Political Committee of UNAN [National Autonomous University of Nicaragua] asked the Cuban Ministry of Higher Education for help in planning our higher education, according to information published in the National Council of Higher Education's (CNES) "Green Book."

Cuba Replies

In reply, a planning team, consisting of five Cuban specialists, came to Nicaragua, looked into various aspects of the national life of the university and the remaining most important educational centers, as well as those relating specifically to:

1. The teaching of medicine; 2. the training of professors; and 3. land and cattle sciences.

The Elaboration of an Immediate Plan for 1980/81

Because of the difficulty in obtaining statistical information and the crisis in the university organization, the Cuban team decided to deal with the immediate priorities that would normalize university activity and that would make it possible to overcome the most serious deficiencies in the educational teaching process. Therefore plans were worked out for 1980/81, but premises to be applied over a longer-term period were also elaborated.

According to a report of the UNAN Office of Planning in Leon, the Cuban planning team proposed a suitable program that included objectives for a university plan and the national aims for socioeconomic growth.

Point of Departure

The UNAN Office of Planning regards the study as a preliminary attempt and a point of departure for the attainment of a true, prospective plan for

the development of higher education in Nicaragua, as a function of the revolutionary process which the country is experiencing.

Upon completion of their work, the Cuban officials, members of the planning team, thanked the Nicaraguan leaders, officials, professors, and other persons who in one way or another gave them their most earnest cooperation with respect to the development of their modest work.

Preparations for the First Semester

The two universities and other centers worked feverishly on the Curriculum Change (homework programs, preparation of professors) in accordance with an outline of agreed-upon items.

Professors, students, deans, and rectors worked on the curriculum change programs--all of them guided by orientation and direction from CNES, the Higher National Council, the governing organization for that branch in accordance with its constitutive decree, No 325 of the JGRN [Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction].

Nicaraguan university students will begin their regular curriculum at the beginning of October 1980. A seminar for professors will be given prior to the start of the 1980/81 student curriculum.

8255
CSO: 3010

CUBAN DELEGATE SPEAKS AT UN CRIME PREVENTION CONGRESS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 4 Sep 80 p 5

/Text/ Caracas, 3 September (PL)--The murders in Bolivia committed by drug dealers given top military ranks were condemned by Cuba at the Fourth UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Criminals being held here.

The president of the Criminal Court of Cuba's Supreme People's Tribunal, Jose Garcia Alvarez, made the proposal to condemn the Bolivian coup plotters when he spoke on "The Crime and Abuse of Power: Crimes and Criminals Outside the Reach of the Law."

The Cuban delegate said that the congress should condemn those governments that commit such misdeeds and allow bands organized and directed by imperialism to torture, kill, threaten and persecute peaceful citizens.

He also stressed "that this congress will not fulfill its duty if it does not denounce the crimes committed by the government junta in El Salvador," and that it will lose "prestige in the eyes of the world if it does not condemn the violations being committed in South Africa, Guatemala and Chile."

He also said that the crime of abuse of economic power, of which the transnational companies are guilty, is one of the methods used by imperialism to impose its will on underdeveloped countries.

Garcia recalled how the transnational companies joined the blockade imposed by the United States against Cuba and the IADB's refusal to grant credit to the democratic government of murdered president Salvador Allende but "granted it to Augusto Pinochet's dictatorship."

"It is necessary," he emphasized, "to prevent the transnational companies in the future from becoming involved in the decisions of the underdeveloped countries to the detriment of their sovereignty, corrupting their officials and grossly violating tariff, fiscal and any other laws of underdeveloped nations."

If the agreements reached by this congress and the work of the other UN agencies prevent a continuation of these actions we will have taken from imperialism one of the powerful means at its disposal to exploit underdeveloped nations, Garcia Alvarez said.

The Cuban delegate added that at this congress and at international forums underdeveloped countries have stated that they will not resign themselves to a position of economic dependence and subordination and they have demanded an end to the exploitation of their national resources by foreign monopolies.

With these statements, he pointed out, underdeveloped nations want to "lay the economic and political base that will prevent the annual death of 5 million children in capitalist countries who die so that 230 million children will not starve in these same countries and eliminate the basic cause of the crimes which affects us."

There are over 1000 delegates, representing 120 countries, organizations and international institutions, attending the Fourth UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Treatment of the Criminal which began on 25 August and will end on 5 September.

8599
CSO: 3010

VISITING BRITISH GENERAL SUGGESTS MILITARY EXPLAIN DISAPPEARANCES

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] British Gen Richard Clutterbuck, an expert on terrorism and subversion, has stated that "armed action has been very effective in Argentina in defeating 10,000 terrorists between 1975 and 1978." He noted, however, that "it would be a very good idea for the government to try and give as many explanations as possible about missing persons." He felt, nonetheless, that "it would be absolutely impossible to account for every missing person."

The 61-year old Clutterbuck retired from the British Army at 55, earned a doctorate in political science from Cambridge University and is currently teaching the subject at Exeter. He fought on the front in the Second World War and in 1969 began studying the problem of terrorism in the world on the basis of reports and research.

In statements to the press on the second to last day of his visit to Argentina, he said that the crackdown on subversion here "has been really remarkable," pointing out that "the ERP [People's Revolutionary Army] has been destroyed, and the 'Montoneros' are either in hiding or not engaged in terrorist activities."

He clarified that the figure of 10,000 terrorists "included the 4,000 that I think the Armed Forces have slain."

He indicated that among the others "are those in jail, those who have left the country unofficially, those who have gone underground with false documentation and those who are unaccounted for, in other words, those considered missing."

Examples

He said that there were various reasons why "it will be quite difficult to specify names or numbers of missing persons."

He gave the following examples: "During an armed confrontation a vehicle is blown up, bodies fly about and cannot be reconstructed. No one knows who is who then. Some people get around with false documentation inside or outside the country after having gone underground. Some subversives in prison do not want their names revealed because they are afraid that that would jeopardize them. And there are also subversive elements that have been eliminated by their comrades."

"It is absolutely impossible to account for all of the missing persons," the British general noted, but he felt that "it would be a very good idea for the government to try, nonetheless, to give as many explanations as possible in this regard, about as many cases of missing persons as it can, because that would enhance its image overseas."

He pointed out that he was quite familiar with the situation in Argentina and that the "government has acknowledged its responsibility for slayings in armed confrontations with terrorists."

Not All Saints

He noted, nevertheless, that "there are no Armed Forces in the world about which you can say that everyone in them is a saint," adding that "these 'non-saints' could at a given moment have overstepped the bounds of the law and killed individuals outright."

He stressed that "it is impossible to determine how many people have been eliminated in that fashion. Relying on his experience as an army man who fought in the war, he asserted that "it is impossible in any war in our world to determine who killed whom and under exactly what circumstances." He then commented: "Here in Argentina there was a war."

Unique Development

In listing the reasons why, in his judgment, "it will be quite difficult to specify names and numbers of missing persons," Clutterbuck indicated that some of these reasons "are common to several countries," but "what is not so common and instead seems to be a unique development in Argentina, is that all of these reasons have come together."

He said that he began looking into terrorism in Argentina in 1969 as well.

Terrorism

In his judgment, the reason for the upsurge in terrorism in various places around the world in recent years is that "over these years we

have seen arrogant leftwing university students who feel frustrated when they discover that they are not getting support to convey their ideas to the working class, and this is heightened because the working class itself does not want to hear about those ideas from them." He stated that "under those circumstances, they engage in infiltration, which does not work for them, and then resort to the violence that we can see all over."

He said that these are the initial manifestations and that "they then resort to terrorism. A person who thinks he knows what a worker might want better than the worker himself is arrogant, and killing would be the supreme arrogance."

When asked for his opinion of Amnesty International, the British general stated that "that would take me a long time, and I am not in a position to voice hasty judgments."

When pressed to at least say whether he thought its activities were positive or negative, he reiterated: "I am not in a position to judge."

8743
CSO: 3010

'LA PRENSA' REJECTS PLO ATTEMPTS TO JOIN IMF, WORLD BANK

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorial: "The PLO as an 'Observer'"]

[Text] Perhaps encouraged by the obvious political standing it has achieved in international organizations such as the ILO and UNESCO and, in particular, in several European countries, the Palestine Liberation Organization has in recent months intensified its efforts to seek observer status in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The first step in this direction was taken at the Belgrade meeting in October 1979 when the group of 77, which consists of 119 developing countries, managed to have a committee set up to consider the matter, even though this organization does not officially represent any nation and is not an international financial institution.

The issue of whether to admit the PLO or not into these institutions should be taken up and resolved by their directors before the annual joint assembly to begin on the 30th of this month in Washington. We do not know, however, whether they will have the backing of an absolute majority of their members, without which binding decisions cannot be made. Moreover, decisions by the boards of directors require the support of two-thirds of the membership and 85 percent of the voting power. Although the Arab nations and the "Third World" countries make up a majority from a numerical standpoint, they do not have the needed voting power.

But aside from the pro forma, procedural matters now under study, which have brought the negotiations to a standstill, what is noteworthy is the absence of a clear-cut attitude toward the endeavor by the PLO, which besides lacking the qualifications to influence or even "observe" international financial transactions, is a political force with undisguisable pro-Soviet leanings and clearly warlike designs in the Middle East. The knowledge that the PLO is a terrorist organization bent on the destruction of Israel, among other things, would presumably suffice to reject in advance its demands for involvement in matters that are the exclusive province of organizations created to strengthen peace among nations and to promote their

economic and social progress. But it would seem as if the pressures and oil boycott threats by Arab countries are the only factor worthy of consideration whenever the PLO sets its sights on a new goal, in patent disregard for the norms established in international conventions. It is not hard to explain why under such conditions the terrorist organization has managed to secure observer status in major world bodies, side-by-side with responsable, constitutionally established nations.

As far as the PLO's admission into the IMF and World Bank is concerned, reports from Washington suggest that support will not be widespread for such a move, noting as a positive sign that only three Latin American countries, Nicaragua, Grenada and Panama, are reportedly willing to back its admission. At the same time, the indication is that Mexico, seconding a U.S. proposal, will vote to have the issue "deferred."

We believe that "deferrals" do not resolve problems. The PLO cannot be given a place on the boards of these influential financial institutions, not even as an "observer," because it is not legitimately entitled to one. This is what can and must be stated before the scheduled joint meeting, without waiting for the passage of time to soften frictions and pave the way for votes of acquiescence.

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BRITISH MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE SEEKS CLOSER COOPERATION

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Sep 80 Sec 3 p 3

[Text] The British minister of agriculture, fisheries and food, Peter Walker, has proposed a substantial increase in agricultural cooperation between his country and Argentina, noting that this "could have an appreciable impact on the economies of the two countries in the 1980's."

Walker arrived in this capital on an offical visit that will last until 25 September and during which he will meet with high-level government officials and representatives of agriculture and the food industry.

At a meeting with newsmen shortly after his arrival, the minister suggested various forms of cooperation, ranging from trade to joint technological research and the formation of joint enterprises.

Walker is convinced of the importance of strengthening ties between the two countries and in his book "Great Britain's Progress" he underscored the opportunities that Great Britain has lost by not having closer links with countries such as Argentina and Venezuela.

Forms of Cooperation

In mentioning various forms of cooperation, Minister Walker pointed out first of all that because of its much different geographic location Argentina could supply Great Britain with specific food items, apples for example, that it could not grow due to seasonal factors.

He added that his country was currently Europe's number one importer of wines and that consumption was on the rise. "We will not be able to produce enough of it, and here is a good opportunity for fine Argentine wines," he noted.

After pointing out that his country had to feed a population of 55 million, he underscored that it had become the largest producer of grains and milk in Europe through an intensive use of its land.

"To achieve this goal we make major investments in research (60 million pounds a year), improving breeding cattle and eradicating diseases," the minister added.

He then pointed out that the results of this research might be of interest to Argentina, and in view of the evidence that this country also does a great deal of research in agricultural technology, he suggested joint research as another form of cooperation.

Processing Companies

Walker mentioned later that Great Britain has the largest food processing companies in Europe, noting that here was another field with numerous opportunities for cooperation.

In this regard, he suggested that these companies could invest in Argentina, that they could undertake joint ventures with Argentine firms and even that Argentine capital could partially or totally acquire British agricultural concerns.

Walker stressed that such a move would afford Argentina more direct access to European markets and would, in exchange, make it easier for British firms to move into Latin America.

"If an Argentine businessman notices that a British firm produces an agricultural input that his country needs, I do not see why he cannot invest in it and even buy it so that he can then sell to Argentina, South America and Europe," he said.

The minister stressed this possibility but he avoided specifying whether his proposal was based on a detailed assessment of available capital in Argentina, saying that it was simply "a suggestion."

Nevertheless, he expressed hope regarding the outcome of the talks that he is scheduled to hold this week with government officials and business leaders of the food processing sector.

He underscored in this regard that he was accompanied by representatives of the major business groups in his country in the field of agro-industry, who will also come into contact with their Argentine counterparts.

Among the firms represented, he said, were England's largest food processor, the largest producer of chocolates and candy, the major manufacturers of farm implements and even the National Dairy Industry Board, which he described as "the largest purchaser, processor and distributor of dairy products in the world."

He again expressed his confidence that agreements might take shape and said that although their impact would not be felt in the immediate future, "they could have an appreciable impact on the economies of the two countries during the 1980's."

Meat and Grains

With regard to meat and grain trade, the British minister said that his country purchased meat in various markets according to the variety, noting that Argentina was one of its main suppliers of beef.

As far as grains are concerned, he pointed out that grain output had expanded a great deal in his country and that it has begun to export some types. "On the other hand, we need high-protein grains like soybeans, which we will have to import in large quantities."

Dairy Goods Surplus in the European Common Market

Walker noted that relations between Great Britain and its partners in the European Common Market in the field of agriculture were currently good, but he came out against subsidies to liquidate surpluses, as is now the case with dairy goods.

He added that for this reason England had opposed a dairy products price increase in the community, noting that they were ultimately boosted by just 2.5 percent over the last 2 years, as compared to a 15 percent rise in costs.

As agriculture minister, Walker represents Great Britain in the EEC negotiations on budgets and concessions, an important job if we bear in mind that 75 percent of the EEC's budget has to do with the common farm policy.

Walker gained prestige in his country in the wake of the negotiations held early this year, which led to a major cut in Britain's contribution to the EEC budget, which had been regarded as too large.

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DROP IN MEAT EXPORTS RELATED TO RATE EXCHANGE POLICY

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 23 Sep 80 p 15

[Text] During July of this year, Argentine meat exports underwent a marked decline. In comparison with the same period last year, they dropped by 37,000 tons, representing losses of $60 million.

According to the latest report from the National Meat Board, approximately 40,000 tons were marketed abroad, as compared with 77,000 tons, at a total price of $93 million, as compared with $153 million, during the first 7 months of 1980. Thus, the country failed to earn about $116 million, owing to a difference of 172,000 tons.

The most noteworthy reductions for the month were observed in the bovine cattle sector, wherein $48 million in sales was recorded, $40 million less than in July of last year. The beef in quarters dropped from $11 million to $164,000; the beef in cuts declined from $42 million to $25 million; the manufactures, from $10 million to $7 million; the canned beef, from $14 million to $10 million; and the cooked beef, from $7.7 millon to $5.5 million.

Mutton products, in turn, lost $700,000; horsemeat products lost $400,000, and refrigerated sausage meat lost $2 million.

Changes in the Final Destination of the Exports

Similarly, there have been significant changes occurring in the final destination of the exports. The most obvious is the sharp rise of the Soviet Union, which went from purchases of $15.6 million between January and July 1979 to purchases of $110 million, and from 10th place in the "ranking of buyers" to first place, multiplying the 1979 level by six. It is left to the imagination to consider what the status of Argentine meat sales would be if the Eastern nation had not increased its orders in this way.

The United States ranks in second place, with $75 million, or $21 million less than during the previous cycle.

Third place is occupied by the United Kingdom, with $72 million, as compared with $65 million in 1979. Next is the Federal Republic of Germany, with

$50 million, in contrast to $61 million last year. For its part Greece, which in 1979 was the fourth-ranking purchaser, is now fifth, with expenditures of $20 million, or $16 million less.

Following these countries, in order, are: The Netherlands, with $13.5 million; Switzerland, with $12.5 million; France, with $12.5 million; Israel, with $11 million; and, finally, Italy, with $10 million.

From the date cited above, one can readily infer that, with the sole exception of the Soviet increase, all the other countries have reduced their purchases. The reason must be sought in the lack of offers on the part of the Argentine meatpacking plants, owing to the fact that the official exchange policy does not allow the recovery in pesos of the internal production costs. At the present time, there is a demand for meat and stable prices on the international market which is combined with the depressed internal exchange rate to intensify even more the crisis in the exporting meatpacking industry.

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FRONDIZI DOCUMENT, HARDENING OF JUNTA'S POSITION DISCUSSED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 28 Sep 80 pp 10, 18

[From the column "Political Week": "Issues of Politics and Justice"]

[Excerpts] Regarding Frondizi and Sylvestre Begnis

The development movement members have traditionally been typified by their aptitude for preparing political documents. Hence, it was disappointing that former President Frondizi, in his official interview with the minister of interior, had virtually nothing new to say, nothing that would, as on other occasions, evoke widespread repercussions in the commentary from the nation's public opinion.

On the contrary, this document contains, as an anachronistic vestige of the subjugation, not an evaluation of the economic conditions (always given preferential attention by the development movement), but rather a discussion of what Peronism could or may be willing to do in conjunction with Dr Frondizi and with Mr Frigerio and his adherents.

In brief, the same document which the development movement members could have written during the 1960's or 1970's in connection with Peronism is the one that they have submitted now to the military authorities, through General Harguindeguy; in other words, the second in command of the Grenadiers Regiment when Dr Frondizi was president of the nation. The same subjugation to the real leadership of Peron is the kind expressed now, although on behalf of a leadership that is unquestionably far more formal, when the document opens with statements relating to the treatment that official Peronism is receiving in the dialog policy associated with the government.

The development movement defends itself against this critical statement by saying that there was no other way of doing (or rather, writing) things. It claims that the MID [Integration and Development Movement] is experiencing a phase of sincere tactical alliance with the administration of Mr Bittel, and that it was essential to act accordingly. Time will tell what the results will be.

Concerning the Popular Line

Moreover, we must say that Frondizi's hand was also active, and certainly more successful when addressing the widow of former Governor Carlos Sylvestre Begnis to express condolences at his death. In fact, a politically uncertain situation is beginning in Santa Fe, inasmuch as the Popular Line Movement had an undisputed strong man in Dr Sylvestre Begnis; but there is distrust concerning the strength of the party cadres who have remained armed since his demise.

As an immediate political effect, the death of the former governor has facilitated the understanding between the progressive democrats and the Popular Federalist Force, a group with which the friends of Sylvestre Begnis also maintain strong ties. And, on a longer-term basis, it has given rise to a series of speculations concerning the use that might be made, by both the Radicals and the members of the development movement, and Dr Alende's intransigents, of the forces which for a long time served the one who, at the time of his death, was bade farewell by politicians of different persuasions. The remarkable nature of this coincidence was cited in the funeral oration by Dr Horacio Domingorena.

Official Hardening

Several events warrant the interpretation that the government has decided to harden its action with respect to the development of political activity. It is possible that this is due, in part, to the need to remind everyone that, however great the natural tendency toward the division of power after the election of a new president may be after next week, there is still a government carrying out its functions to completion.

The judicial-police mess of a few weeks ago, when Dr Ricardo Balbin and other Radical leaders were summoned to appear at a police headquarters in this capital, was a first demonstration that the government did not wish to punish anyone, but did want to issue a call to attention of a general nature.

A similar situation occurred with the police summons made a few days ago to the vice president of the Justicialist Party, Mr Deolindo Bittel, following a statement in which he appeared to be complaining of the status of a Peronist youth leader. On that occasion, Bittel was placed in a rather unclear position: Not only did he deny that he had been arrested, as some of his fellow party members had reported, but he had high esteem for the police for the treatment that he had been accorded; and, finally, he ended by admitting that his signature at the conclusion of a document making recriminations about alleged government positions had been unauthentic.

Other Examples

There are also the examples of the Radicals of Cordoba and former Governor Menem of La Rioja. The former were prohibited from holding a political

studies seminar, because the government was of the opinion that there had been too much publicity in the organization. Obviously, the matter of excess is a subjective concept, which the government handles according to its own judgment, but not in comparison with the publicity and advertising that it lends to its own activities through the news media at its disposal. In fact, otherwise it could hardly ban anything for being discussed and publicized too much.

As for Mr Menem, he need not say a single word nor perform a single act to have his presence noticed, even in the midst of a crowd of significant size. Only in his case, one cannot assume that he has been confined to one locality in Formosa for exceeding himself in the dissemination of nothing in particular, but rather for some act the content of which the government considered to have exceeded the limit of what is acceptable under the present circumstances.

In any event, both the martial law and the revolutionary powers which the government has assumed, and even the legislation whereby political activities are suspended, are increasingly tools that the government has, as if in hibernation, so long as limits the existence of which italone is in a position to evaluate are not exceeded. Thus, a situation with unique features has taken shape. On the one hand, no one could, with good sense, claim that a dictatorship with classic features is governing in Argentina, because even freedom of the press, despite all the obstacles of various kinds that reappear periodically, is really extensive considering the standby status that exists here. But, on the other hand, by making spasmodic use of the restrictive expedients that it has placed in the service of its objectives, the government conveys at times, as a result of its intervention, a certain sensation of arbitrariness which is by no means in keeping with other types of actions, situations and plans that are carried out and declared among its own members.

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WRITER SEVERELY CRITICIZES CIVIC WORKS, COURTS

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] An interview with the author Ernesto Sabato published the day before yesterday, in which the latter made severe criticism of the construction of urban freeways, resulted in a sharp exchange of messages between the writer of "On Heroes and Graves" and the metropolitan intendant, Brig (ret) Osvaldo Cacciatore.

The interview which gave rise to the injunction was reprinted by the morning paper LA NACION, and at the beginning of it the author made a futile attempt to evade the question concerning the matter of the freeways, stating, "I am suffering badly in my nervous system, and the doctors have forbidden me to do anything that will increase tension."

This reference to his state of health prompted Brigadier Cacciatore to send Sabata this brief message released by the press office of the community: "Through your statements to the press on the date in question (the day before yesterday), I learned about your critical state of health and the upset in your nervous system. In response I hasten to wish you a very speedy recovery."

The reply from the author was not long in coming either. It was sent yesterday morning, and stated: "I thank the intendant for his concern about my health, but I can assure him that my nervous system problems in no way prevent me from having the essential enlightenment for judging the serious problems of the country, and of our city in particular, problems which I mentioned in the interview and which you, unfortunately, do not mention in your letter, perhaps because you deemed it irrelevant."

Civic Works Projects

Almost simultaneously, Sabato made further statements to the press, this time to the evening paper LA RAZON, in which he reiterated the criticism already made of the freeways, and added other criticism concerning different areas of government.

In one part of his remarks, Sabato said: "I am told about subversion and its indirect promoters, among who, incidentally, Saint Exupery should be included, because the circulation of 'Le Petit Prince' has been banned."

He continued: "When I am told about those sinister promoters, I think that the main one is being overlooked: those responsible for the fact that the youth of today and even mature adults have succumed to the deepest and most dangerous skepticism, in view of the general corruption in a nation which is apparently being led in such a way that only the financial speculators are finding their paradise."

He subsequently stressed that, "We are told that what has been done about the banks was good, and that it was sound in a way, because it helped to readjust the economy. Well with any more readjustments of this kind we shall be without a country."

In his statements, Sabato praised the divison of the three branches of government, commenting, "Absolutism is based precisely on the liquidation of the three branches of government, to reduce them to just one: all-embracing, omnipotent and without any kind of control."

The Justice System

The reporter asked him: "And what about our justice system?"

He replied: "There have been exceptions, some honest, courageous judges, and some decisions which, in the midst of so much compliance, have at least preserved the principle of the dignity of the justice system."

He added: "That justice system which, in a democracy, could bring down the most powerful president on earth with a mere denunciation from a courageous journalist and an unassuming judge. Can you imagine anything similar that would force Stalin or Hitler from the government?"

Sabato also remarked that he had "traveled widely, and knew that there are people interested in exaggerating the mistakes or crimes that have been committed."

He added: "But I also know that it is essentially our own government which is doing the impossible by offering the worst of images. What can be thought of a civilized country in which 'Le Petit Prince' is banned? Not to mention more serious things."

He then remarked: "No well-bred person could defend the horrible things done by certain criminals of the extreme left in our country similar to those who are currently blowing up hotels, airports or stations in Italy or Spain, killing children or innocent people."

He declared: "However, these crimes do not justify the opposite crimes of government terrorism. Crime cannot be met in the same way, but rather with justice, harsh justice, but justice, very harsh courts, but courts."

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SAINT JEAN SPEAKS ON OPENING OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] La Plata (Buenos Aires)--"Democracy cannot and must not be deified. It is the most suitable method found thus far to elect a government. But if we do not make public life presentable, we shall not be able to elect young governors thereby." This warning was given by the governor, Gen (ret) Iberico M. Saint Jean, speaking as a guest of the San Miguel Junior Chamber, at the banquet for which that entity recently gathered its members in the Athletic Club in this locality.

The Buenos Aires governor was accompanied by the minister of government, Dr Gualberto Mostajo, and other collaborators, as well as the intendant from General Sarmiento, land surveyor Orlando A. Mussano; and he was introduced to the audience by the president of the inviting chamber, Mr Mario Marchetti.

The Address

In his address, General Saint Jean reiterated the fact that governing is engaging in politics for the common welfare, but that what is sad is that, "owing to the frequency with which ethical and moral rules are disregarded, one has to confront a battle wherein anything goes is the norm;" and this causes a resultant skepticism among the youth.

He maintained that, "This skepticism has led to apathy and to a dissociation from political affairs that is extremely detrimental to the nation's life." Hence he is convinced that it lies with the young people to make public life presentable, lending it a "moral quality and sense" that will pave the way for national greatness.

In this connection, he quoted the trilogy of reason, faith and liberty, which Garcia Venturini established in his book entitled "Spirit of the West noting that they are the foundations underlying the Christian and Western world. And he reiterated the need for reasoning to refute demagogic fallacies.

He added: "The impression is given that the populist governments are sensitive to human suffering and concerned over all the inhabitants, and that military governments are insensitive and unconcerned over the pockets of poverty that exist in the country."

He also reiterated the fact that "poverty is not the offspring of injustice, but rather of underdevelopment," and that to emerge from it the nation must be endowed with the human resources and infrastructure that will enable it to incorporate all the scientific and technological advances.

He was emphatic in stating: "It is not true that the people are never mistaken, or that they are always right. The majority cannot have as a whole what individuals lack, so they are not omniscient. They make mistakes like anyone else, and one need only recall that there was never more insecurity than during recent years when we had a state of law, because we had even lost the security of having the right to our own lives."

He declared that, therefore, "it is really critical that able and capable individuals engage in political life in the future, that channels be opened for participation and that work be done in the community and on behalf of the community."

He also cited "the inefficiency of the state enterprises," and the system of entry into the universities, which "should be limited, because the serious problem is that the professional classes are proletarianized when with their degrees they are thrown onto the market which is not in a position to absorb them." This results in "frustrated individuals," dissatisfied with the society that they have.

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SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE ACCORDED TO XXI UNITAS MANEUVERS

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 20 Sep 80 pp 12-13

[Article by Martin Olivera: "The Argentine and United States Navies Create Bilateral Cooperation in XXI Unitas"]

[Text] With the arrival of United States Navy vessels in Puerto Belgrano today, Operation XXI Unitas is virtually initiated, although the exercises will not begin until Monday, and, owing to the special political and strategic circumstances that prevail, it should be assessed in all its dimensions.

Although it is true that this bilateral cooperation between the Argentine and United States Navies is not new, nor are the Unitas operations, the current course of political relations between Washington and Buenos Aires, the degree of training achieved by our Navy and the increasing strategic value of the South Atlantic make XXI Unitas an operation with different characteristics.

The Political Relations and Naval Continuity

It is well known to the public that, during the past 4 years, the dialog between the administration headed by James Carter and the government of the National Reorganization Process has not been optimal, owing particularly to the pressure from certain State Department sectors associated with the more liberal area of the Democratic Party.

This poor relationship had repercussions in the military realm with the application of the terms of the Humphrey-Kennedy amendment, banning the sale to Argentina of weapons and all types of military assistance to countries which, in the view of the United States Congress, are violating human rights.

These evaluations which, generally speaking, have not been shared by the Armed Forces of the United States, have had to be accepted insofar as their consequences are concerned, because of the professionalism that prevails in that country, thereby resulting in a cut in military aid.

But also on the basis of that professionalism, the relations between the Armed Forces of Washington and Buenos Aires have not been upset by the

political thrashing from the State Department, and material military assistance has been separated from tactical security relations.

Therefore, the Unitas operation has been held normally in 1979 and 1980, in the framework of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR), with the slogan "hemispheric solidarity, hemispheric defense." There is no doubt that the United States Navy realizes that, after all, the Argentine Navy is an ally in the increasingly strategic South Atlantic, where the Kremlin's eyes and ships are turning more and more.

The XXI Unitas Exercises

During 1980, while an improvement took place in the political relations between Washington and Buenos Aires (later hampered by the incidents in Bolivia), the Navy to Navy dialogs became more intensive, their first visible result being the visit paid to Argentina by the U.S. Secretary of the Navy, Edward Hidalgo, and the invitation (fulfilled) for a visit to that country by two Argentine rear admirals, Lombardo and Allara.

Hence, we cannot be surprised at the present of a U.S. Navy contingent of unquestionable military rank, such as that represented by the destroyer "Arthur Radford," the missile destroyer "USS King", the frigate "USS Pharris", the nuclear attack submarine "USS Snook" and the aircraft patrol "P-3 Orion" which will arrive in Puerto Belgrano today.

But this event is also closely linked with the state of operational training attained by the Argentine Navy, which is virtually the only one in Latin America making a real exchange of information with the U.S. Navy within the context of the Unitas operation, and not playing a merely passive role as a recipient of information.

Strangely enough, one of the factors that(directly or indirectly) caused the Argentine Navy to increase its active participation was the Humphrey-Kennedy amendment, which made it necessary to seek replacements for the arms and munitions that had been previously purchased from the United States.

This replacement was made essentially through the West European countries and, although munitions are not items that one buys equally on one side and the other, the Argentine Navy made its operational machinery flexible without losing performance.

This fact has now led to a state of military independence which fosters the holding of Unitas. That is to say, now Argentina can participate in the operation without depending on the United States for supplies. Traditionally, Washington replaces for the Unitas participants the munitions used in the exercises. Now, if it cannot do so in the case of our country for political reasons, this would not result in any great damage.

In any event, XXI Unitas will engage basically in tactical operations involving speed, wherein the consumption of munitions is not large.

The Defense of the South Atlantic

It is undeniable that the crisis in the Persian Gulf, the tension in the Middle East and the tonnage reached by the supertankers have reevaluated from a strategic standpoint the South Atlantic, through which most of the hydrocarbons that the Western world consumes are passing.

As a direct result of this, the South Atlantic has become somewhat more attractive to the Soviet Navy and, as a counterpart, an area of necessary defense for the United States.

Nevertheless, two factors conspire against a total, powerful defense: first, Washington's inability to keep a permanent, powerful fleet in the South Atlantic, owing to its NATO obligations, and the requirements in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf; and second, the political incompatibility between Brasilia and Pretoria, which is an obstacle to the possible creation of a South Atlantic Defense Organization.

Confronted with this, there has arisen the alternative of revitalizing the mechanism of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR), which includes the Unitas operation, and the bilateral cooperation between the Navies which, at present, is being intensified between Argentina and Brazil (as shown by the recent Fraternal exercise), and between Argentina and the United States.

This is why the exercises to be carried out next week between Puerto Belgrano and Mar del Plata, at a distance of about 180 miles off the coast (depth must be sought for the exercises with submarines), represent far more at the present time than an ordinary operation.

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JUJUY DAM TO ACQUIRE TURBINES THROUGH BIDDING

Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 23 Sep 80 p 7

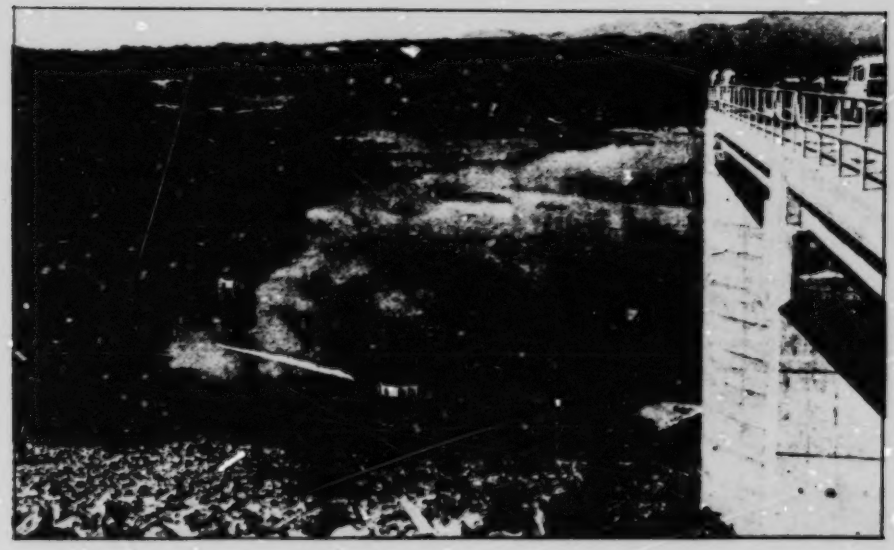
[Text] San Salvador de Jujuy--Officials from the Water and Electric Power entity notified the government of the province that nine companies have appeared with 18 proposals in the bidding held in this province for the purpose of providing the powerhouse for the Las Maderas dam with two turbines.

The Water and Power entity made the pertinent technical and legal study, as well as the analysis of the financing for the bidding conducted at the appropriate time by the state company for the purpose of supplying and putting into operation two 15 Mw hydroelectric turbines.

In order to inform the provincial executive body on the main aspects of the technical, legal and financial reports, Engineer Alvarez, the contracting manager of Water and Power of the Nation, Engineer Zacarias Dawidowski, and the adviser to that management office, Dr Ronald Jordan Lopez, visited the office of the head of the Ministry of Economy, and reported that nine companies had appeared for the bidding, making 18 offers to install machinery of different origins.

The following topics were analyzed in the summarized study: a. implementation of the bidding form; b. financial analysis; c. economic status; d. summary of the basic bids and alternatives; e. technical analysis; f. conduct of the companies with respect to the state; g. origin of the equipment; h. fulfillment of the contract and similar work at a standstill; legal analysis; j. conclusions; and k. recommendations.

The approximate amount of the investment is some $15 million, and the final determination for the awarding of the project will be done by the provincial government which, once all the background information contained in the report provided by the Water and Electric Power Company of the Nation has been analyzed in detail, will make the pertinent decision.



The Las Maderas dam, in Jujuy, is an impressive sight.

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NEW GAS PIPELINE TO BE COMPLETED NEXT YEAR

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 22 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Catamarca--A long awaited desire has begun to be fulfilled with the construction of the Recreo-Chumbicha-Catamarca-La Rioja gas pipeline.

Particular importance is attached to this project, because it will foster the development of the Catamarca central valley and of an extensive sector of the northern part of La Rioja.

The arrival of the pipes for the construction of the gas pipeline at the Chumbicha station (in the department of Capayan) was a remarkable event. The material arrived by rail, thereby resuming the service which had been suspended at the end of June 1978.

The governor of this province, Commodore Oscar Barcena, and the minister in charge of the executive branch in La Rioja, Commodore Pablo Favega, met in Chumbicha to receive the material. The arrival of the train was enthusiastically greeted by a large number of inhabitants gathered at the station.

The Work Begins

The under secretary of public works, land surveyor Rene Eduardo Aden, cited the importance of the gas pipeline to a large area and, subsequently, inaugurated the work officially.

Next, the parish priest of the locality, Father Justo Pastor Ontiveros, blessed the material.

It should be noted that the work will be carried out with a contribution from the nation (Regional Development Fund) granted in equal portions to both provinces.

The gas pipeline starts from Recreo (15 kilometers from here) and continues parallel to National Route No 60. At 110 kilometers it arrives at Chumbicha, separating in two sections at La Rioja and northward to Catamarca.

The period of time for completing the work will be a year, and the installation of household gas service in both capitals is planned.

Industrial Park

Moreover, the path parallel to the aforementioned route will make it possible for the gas pipeline to supply a flow to the industrial park which is being constructed at an accelerated rate a few kilometers from the capital of Catamarca.

In this regard, it should be pointed out that the local government has placed stress on the existence of industrial parks, in which major industries have become established.

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ENERGY, FUEL INVESTMENT PLANS FOR 1980-1989

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 10 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Sep(TELAM)--Over the next 10 years Argentina will invest $120 million in public works projects in a program that includes ambitious energy projects, self-sufficiency in oil, the implementation of a modern system of communications on the national and international levels, the renovation of highways and railroads in order the meet the transportation demands of the constant economic development, and everything relating to the improvement of health, sanitation services and education.

According to official figures, this is the first time Argentina has instituted a 10-year public investment plan that provides for projects for the period between 1980 and 1989. In the case of the energy projects, due to their special characteristics, work will last until the year 2000.

Energy

There will be a 166.3 percent growth in installed potential with an investment of $36.566 million, which will raise generating capacity from 9,340 to 29,820 megawatts.

Among the main projects are plants currently under construction, to be finished sometime during the decade, and others which will be finished after 1989, such as Corpus (which is scheduled to be finished in 1994).

One of the most important undertakings is Yacireta, the binational hydroelectric complex which is being built jointly with Paraguay. When it begins operations in 1989 with 20 turbines working at full capacity, it will generate 17,000 GWH.

Other important projects include the hydroelectric plant at Alicura and the nuclear plant at Rio Tercero, which will bring to three the number of nuclear plants in Argentina.

By 1995 energy sources will be distributed as follows: 23 percent steam-generated, 67 percent hydroelectric and 10 percent nuclear. Right now steam

generation accounts for 62 percent, while hydroelectric represents 33 percent and nuclear only 5 percent.

Fuel

In the area of fuels, an investment of $14.669 billion is envisioned for the purpose of increasing crude oil production. Self-sufficiency should be attained by 1982-83, with the drilling of 800 wells a year.

Gas production is also supposed to increase by 87 percent; plans are underway to complement the projects involved in the General Cerri ethane plant and to extend the North San Martin, San Geronimo-Pacheco and Central-West gas pipelines.

In 1979 proven oil reserves amounted to 389.138 billion cubic meters, and those of natural gas were 574 billion cubic meters.

Government Oil Deposits, the national oil enterprise, is currently producing in its six distilleries regular and super gasoline, kerosene, gas oil, diesel oil, fuel oil, aviation gasoline, lubricants, asphalt, propane, butane and jet fuels.

3926
CSO: 3010

REPORTAGE ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

Corn, Sorghum Sowing Up

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 20 Sep 80 Sec 3 p 2

[Text] Next month the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock will ascertain the estimated coarse grain plantings for the current farming season. Nevertheless, the secretariat is already checking out a number of projections as to their possible size, though giving them the provisional status that such premature estimates warrant.

The general notion, picked up not only by the institutions themselves but also in talks with specific farm sectors, such as the seed nursery owners, is that there will be sizable increases in corn and, above all, sorghum, while sunflowers will decline somewhat, and soybeans will remain the same or drop slightly.

To be somewhat more specific, according to the figures cited by seed producers and dealers, the corn plantings will be up 25 percent from last year with sorghum up between 30 and 40 percent.

The marketing of soybean seeds began a little more than 2 weeks ago, and thus it is too early to give any assessment. Furthermore, two observations are in order in this instance. First, the sowing of the first soybean crop covers between 20 and 30 percent of the total, the remainder being a second crop over wheat stubble; second, problems have been reported regarding the quality of the seeds. With respect to the first point, although it is not proper procedure in conservationist farming that does not resort to artificial nutrients on a mass scale, it is unlikely that growers who planted wheat will not take advantage of the opportunity to plant the second soybean crop over wheat stubble, and this will help maintain the previous planting level, which was close to 2 million hectares.

Regarding the other observation, which could, in fact, keep this year's levels below last year's, official agencies point out that there will be no problems supplying the types of seeds stipulated in the law. Nevertheless, given the difficulties prompted by the abnormal weather

conditions last year, growers are being advised to make sure of the germinative capacity of their seeds, which should be at least 80 percent, before planting. In addition, to prevent needless losses of germinative capacity afterwards, the sowing should be delayed as much as possible so that the soil is at the proper temperature and not too cold. Another recommendation to growers is that they sow on the surface and in sufficiently moist soil; most importantly, the seeds should be cured.

We should reiterate that the aforementioned figures on possible increases in acreage just give a rough indication of what is currently going on. In this regard, we should bear in mind that the lack of moisture in several areas, which has been alleviated in some of them by the recent rains, has been delaying grower decisions, which tips the balance further in favor of sorghum, whose price is about the same as corn and which, moreover, tolerates a lack of water better. As far as sunflowers are concerned, the speculation is that expanded wheat plantings in southeastern and southwestern Buenos Aires will reduce the potential in those typical growing areas. Nevertheless, sunflower acreage could later post gains in corn-growing areas if the relative prices are favorable, and in fact in recent months there has been a rising trend in sunflower prices.

With regard to the acreage of fine and coarse grains together, the most widely held idea is that growers will recover the 500,000 hectares that were not cultivated last year, thus returning to a level of 20.3 million hectares, which is about the ceiling for agriculture on the Pampas under current growing conditions. Any further expansion, it is noted, would have to come from inroads into livestock, and the statistics used as indicators do not point in this direction.

Private Sector

Private circles agree with the Agriculture and Livestock Secretariat's preliminary observations as to the increases in sorghum and corn sowings, although the feeling is that in order for corn to be up 25 percent from last year, heavy rainfall is necessary over the next few days.

There is a certain degree of pessimism about sunflowers, the feeling being that the acreage will be down between 30 and 35 percent from 1979. "There is no room for sunflowers," we were told, with the added comment that in the Chaco, for example, where about 250,000 hectares were supposed to be sown, between 40,000 and 50,000 were ultimately planted, with the rest earmarked for sorghum.

In conclusion, our source told us that his personal impression regarding soybeans is that the planting will cover about 80 percent of last season's area.

Crop Estimates, Exports Cited

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 20 Sep 80 Sec 3 p 4

[Text] The Next Harvest

Both the undersecretary of agriculture and the undersecretary of livestock recently discussed the outlook for the next harvest. Mr Camilo Aldao asserted that the wheat harvest would be about 10 million tons, and Mr Gobbee stated on the day he left for Mexico to attend the IICA [Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences] meeting that if the weather conditions marked by recent rains continue, the country could bring in its largest harvest ever. With regard to Mr Aldao's prediction of a 10-million ton wheat harvest, his estimate could be based on multiplying the normal wheat yield of 1,600 to 1,700 kilograms per hectare by the 6 million hectares that have been planted. With regard to Mr Gobbee's statements, which unquestionably are based on information from his own undersecretariat of agrarian economy, we should remember that weather conditions and timely rains [sentence ends]

It is interesting that the United States Department of Agriculture has made similar estimates for our country. Based on its data as of the first of this month, it predicts a wheat harvest of 8.8 million tons, a corn and sorghum crop of 17.1 million tons and an oilseed crop of 6.3 million tons, which gives a total of 32.2 million tons, which would be one of our largest harvests, as Mr Gobbee stated.

This coincides, morever, with an increase in acreage and the cumulative rise in unit yields over the past decade, which comes to a million tons a year.

More cautious though equally authoritative voices point out that crop prospects are very good in terms of acreage, which, no one disputes, is appreciably greater than last year. But the outlook is still uncertain because of the rainfall problem. There is a water shortage in the west, in Cordoba and in Santa Fe, inasmuch as the recent rainfall benefited part of Buenos Aires and, to a small degree, Santa Fe. The wheat is doing well in southern Buenos Aires and is in generally good condition, but having a tough time, in the corn-growing region. Thus, what happens over the next few days is very important. The weather seems to be changing, and we are apparently entering a period of more moisture. "If we get enough rain," we were told, as Mr Gobbee said, "we are going to have a very good crop."

We should add that corn and sorghum planting targets are very good and that this, combined with prior wheat sowing, is the basis for the previous assertions. Officials are also saying that this would indicate

improved profit margins, stemming from lower taxes and higher domestic and international prices.

We could mention further that with a harvest of 10 million tons of wheat, the country would have an exportable surplus of 5.5 million, which has been practically sold. China is supposed to buy between 800,000 and 900,000 tons, Iraq between 200,000 and 300,000, Brazil 1 million, Eastern European countries between 2 and 3 million, to which we must add the traditional purchases of Chile and Mexico. Added up, this comes to more than 4.5 million tons in sales commitments, if not firm orders.

The Federal Meat Law

Last Tuesday's meeting at the Interior Ministry to evaluate the ongoing enforcement of the Federal Meat Law was unquestionably useful. In addition to the interior and economy ministers, it was attended by the secretary of agriculture and livestock, the undersecretary of livestock, the president of the National Grain Board, the governors of Buenos Aires, La Pampa and Entre Rios, provincial ministers, advisers and a very important representative, General Crespi, the secretary general of the presidency.

It was made clear once and for all that all of the measures relating to this issue constitute a single package, which includes amending Law 18,811, repealing Emergency Law 19,499 and amending Decree 24, which complements the sanitary code approved by Decree 4238/68.

In particular, the amendments specify the powers of the Federal and provincial governments, with the former having the clear-cut authority to take action through the National Animal Health Service. The current wording that "the Federal Government can take action" to enforce sanitation standards will now read "shall take action," thus replacing a possibility with an obligation. Another major amendment is the one inserted in Decree 24 to clearly establish the slaughtering limits for the various categories of establishments. These changes, worked on over the last 2 years by the Federal Agricultural and Livestock Council, which all of the provinces have a voice on through their agriculture and livestock secretaries, were drawn up with its approval.

In addition, the meeting made it perfectly clear that the Federal Law is basically a sanitation law, not an economic policy tool. The fact that specific conditions are set forth for the operations of slaughtering houses and dressing plants entails greater competition from the standpoint of business honesty, not privileges. If these provisions have an economic impact, that is another issue, but what must be enforced, it was stressed, are the sanitation standards.

The meeting also made it clear that the enforcement of the law would not impair competition in the purchasing of beef cattle or supplies to towns. These two factors will always be taken into account, and it is precisely for this reason that we cannot proceed more rapidly, it was mentioned.

The meeting was also useful in evaluating what the provinces have done so far. In this regard, while some, such as La Pampa and Santa Fe, earned the highest marks, others such as Buenos Aires and Cordoba barely passed, and Entre Rios was practically given a failing grade. This will force it to tackle more enthusiastically and resolutely a problem that the authorities seem determined this time to resolve without haste but without lulls.

Crop Taxes To Decline

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Sep 80 Sec 3 p 3

[Text] According to data from the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock, taxes will be cut from 20 to 6 percent in the case of wheat and from 24 to 8.6 percent for corn, as a result of measures announced by Economy Minister Dr Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz on 10 July.

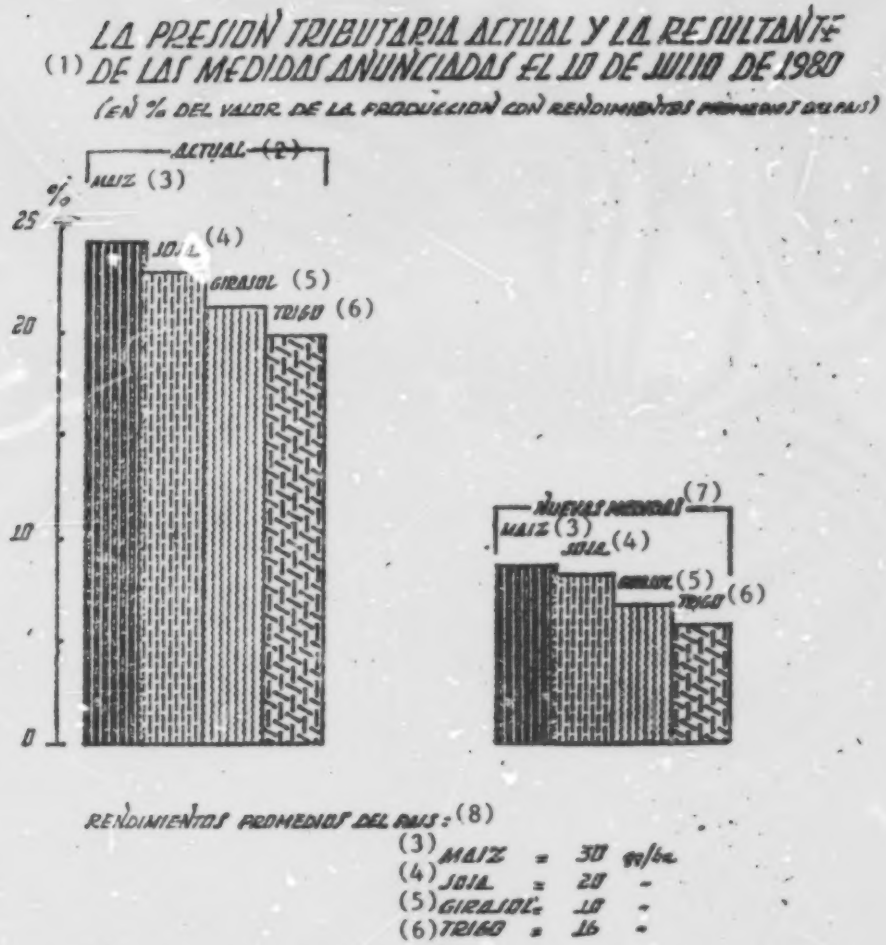
A press release from the secretariat noted that this development stems from the elimination of marketing taxes (the only tax remaining is the one on profit-making activities), which were highest for export goods.

The tax burden has been calculated for an average-size farm in a typical growing region for each crop. Included in the estimate were real estate taxes, road taxes, franchise taxes, a calculation as to the current impact of the value added tax on inputs and marketing taxes.

In the case of taxes on the 1980/81 harvest, the same taxes were figured in, except for the marketing taxes. In both instances taxes are measured as a percentage of pre-tax output value at the farm.

Cuts

With regard to specific crops, the taxes on wheat will be cut from 20 to 6 percent, with 1,600 kilos considered an average yield. This means that whereas growers need 320 kilos (20 percent of the 1,600) to pay off taxes at current prices, they will need only 100 kilos to pay them when they market their 1980/81 crops.



Key:

1. The current tax burden and the tax burden in the wake of the measures announced on 10 July 1980 (as a percentage of the value of production at average domestic yields)
2. Current
3. Corn
4. Soybeans
5. Sunflowers
6. Wheat
7. New measures
8. Average domestic yields (kilograms per hectare)

Other Crops

The tax burden on corn will drop from 24 to 8.6 percent, as with a yield of 3000 kilos a hectare, a grower will need 260 kilos, instead of 720, to pay his taxes.

The estimates for soybeans and sunflowers (for which taxes will be cut from 23 to 8.2 percent and from 21 to 6.6 percent, respectively) are that output needs to cover taxes will drop from 460 to 160 kilos and from 210 to 70 kilos, respectively.

8743
CSO: 3010

ECONOMIC POLICIES BLAMED FOR CHACO PROVINCE AGRICULTURAL CRISIS

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Sep 80 p 12

[Text] Resistencia (Chaco)--The Regional Council of the Argentine Agrarian Federation (FAA) blamed the economic leadership for "obstinacy in maintaining an exchange policy" which has led to "the bankruptcy of the regional economies," and warned that "the agricultural crisis in Chaco is sitting on a powder keg."

In a statement released in this city, the FAA's regional entity remarked that agriculture in this area "is continuing an alarming decline unequalled in its history," noting that "the members of the Federation will not be able to reverse the spirit of rebellion that such situations produce."

The local entity also demanded of the central body, headed by Humberto Volando, that the FAA congress, to be held on 25 September in Rosario, petition the national and provincial authorities to declare an agricultural-livestock emergency in Chaco.

The statement, which was approved by the branches, youth centers and entities affiliated with Chaco and northern Santa Fe, observed that "the agricultural crisis in Chaco is sitting on a powder keg, and was caused by a debt that already amounts to several hundred million dollars." It added: "Thanks to the generosity of the creditors, a chain reaction that would have destroyed the regional economy has been avoided."

In giving the grounds for its decision to update again the evidence of the area's agricultural status, the document comments: "At this stage in the rural area crisis, the producers are not forgetting that there is no one more deaf than one who does not want to hear, nor more blind than one who does not want to see."

It then emphasizes that "the status of agriculture in Chaco has not improved" since the FAA held a gathering of producers on 22 May of this year in Saenz Pena, adding: "The warnings given then are being borne out in events every day, wherein one observes that the agriculture in this area is continuing an alarming decline unequalled in its history."

With regard to the opportunities offered by the provincial government's agricultural revitalization plan, known as Tras-Chaco, the FAA's Regional Council is of the opinion that "the debt has not disappeared, and it will not disappear with the consolidations; and it will be impossible to cope with until the income return has been restored to the small farms."

It adds that, in similar cases of financial problems in large business firms, "bank clubs have been set up, or other extraordinary measures have been arranged; but no one has precisely recognized this situation in Chaco, concentrated largely in one banking entity, which will also inevitably suffer the same fate as the rural area, its producers and its institutions."

The council declares: "The producers have a right to be alarmed when certain officials take precautions against the bankrupcy of the cooperatives, which are not geared to the reconversion plan that the provincial government suggests."

It adds: "This situation has become worse in recent weeks owing to the adverse weather conditions, marked by a lengthy drought and heavy frosts, which have hurt the seasonal crops, such as wheat, sunflowers and garden produce."

Obstinacy

The FAA's Regional Council also blames the national economic leadership for "obstinacy in maintaining an exchange policy which is the cornerstone for an unsuccessful policy that has literally led thousands of producers into bankruptcy, accompanied by the bankruptcy of the regional economies."

In addition, it asks: "What clearcut international prices and what open markets are they talking about, if the exchange rules are a real concealed tax on exports?"

It adds: "Although we producers are not experts on the subject, we know very well when an attempt is being made to cause us to mistake a cat for a rabbit."

The document states: "The exodus of youth from the rural areas is a very high price that is being paid for this situation," stressing that, "the members of the FAA will not be able to reverse the spirit of rebellion that such situations produce."

2909
CSO: 3010

JUNTA REPORTEDLY CONTEMPLATING LEGALIZING COCA PRODUCTION

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 29 Aug 80 p 5

/Text/ New York, 28 August (PL)--Officials of the Bolivian military regime raised the possibility of legalizing the large-scale cultivation of coca to earn revenues because of the difficulties it has had in obtaining credits due to its international isolation.

Foreign journalists questioned in La Paz several weeks ago identified Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez as one of the proponents of this proposal, according to the LATIN AMERICAN WEEKLY REPORT.

Remember that Arce Gomez recently warned that the United States "will have to be guided by the consequences" if it continues to withhold assistance to Bolivia to combat the drug traffic.

The obvious participation of known drug traffickers such as Jose Baptista Abraham of Santa Cruz in the preparation and financing of the coup and the important posts they were given in the Bolivian administration as compensation forced Washington to withdraw its assistance.

According to the WEEKLY, the mental stability of the Bolivian minister has been questioned by U.S. diplomats, but no one questions--the WEEKLY states--the support the drug maffia provided the coup plotters on 17 July.

The WEEKLY reports that a drug dealer from Santa Cruz traveled to La Paz shortly after the coup with $70 million to help amortize the foreign debt since a payment needed to be paid immediately. Bolivia's foreign debt is over $3.7 billion and this year alone the nation must pay $160 million to amortize its debt.

The LATIN AMERICAN WEEKLY REPORT points out that the obvious participation by drug traffickers in the Bolivian government has earned it international rejection. Five weeks after the coup, only 17 nations have recognized the junta. Some observers, the WEEKLY states, have labeled the supporters of Garcia Meza as "political lumpen" and it goes on to say that "Garcia Meza unquestionably lacks the support of any significant political force."

8599
CSO: 3010

CUBAN JOURNAL REPORTS ON 'REPRESSION' BY NEW REGIME

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 31 Aug 80 pp 17-18

[Prensa Latina dispatch by Juan Martin]

[Text] The tales, some of them hair-raising, told by those who have managed to escape from what is called the "Bolivian hell" have made it possible to generally reconstruct the terrible situation suffered by the people of that nation, the poorest in South America despite its considerable natural resources.

Paramilitary bands led by Argentine security police make sweeps through La Paz and other cities as well as through mining districts, hunting opponents of Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime.

The curfew remains in force throughout the country, although it is 2 hours later in some regions. As a result, the managers of the luxury hotels in the capital warn their guests not to lean out of the windows or turn on the lights after 11 p.m.

The gunfire heard night after night demonstrates that the warning is well founded and that resistence to the junta is continuing.

The clandestine press, in turn, has begun to report the atrocities committed by the Army and the paramilitary bands.

It was thus that people learned about the murder, in the Huanuni area, of a young soldier by an officer when he refused to open fire on his home, from whose windows his parents and brothers and sisters were watching the scene.

In the same area, attacked by "rangers" after having been attacked with tanks and aircraft, another young man was cut in two by a burst from a heavy-caliber machine gun for the crime of looking out the doorway of a house to see what was going on.

In the Caracoles district, over 900 miners disappeared after the attack on the area, an action in which dozens of men died, and even the young girls were raped. The dead were decapitated before being loaded into military trucks which then left for an unknown destination.

One of the foreign correspondents who had to flee Bolivia heard a conversation in a La Paz bookstore in which former dictator Hugo Banzer was accused of having been present at the torture of former presidential candidate Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz.

The head of Socialist Party One was captured and wounded by gunfire on 17 July when paramilitary bands attacked the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) office, where a meeting was being held by leaders of the National Council for the Defense of Democracy (CONADE), which is composed of political, workers', peasants', students' and religious organizations.

Quiroga Santa Cruz, who was murdered at armed forces headquarters, was the principal accuser of Banzer in the legislature's proceeding against the latter for embezzlement, treason, violation of human rights and other crimes committed during his dictatorship, from 1971 to 1978.

ALthough the former dictator has tried to disclaim any links with the coup leaders, people in the capital recall that weeks before the last election he made a "private" tour through Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay that was believed related to cocaine trafficking.

Opposition groups now believe that during that trip Banzer sought help for the 17 July coup, invoking the "Viola Agreement," approved by those at the 13th Inter-American Meeting of Army Chiefs of Staff, which took place in Bogota in 1979.

A major statement in the agreement, proposed by the then commander-in-chief of the Argentine Army, Gen Roberto Viola, sets forth the need to install a military regime in Bolivia to safeguard the borders of the Southern Cone's military dictatorships.

The proven presence of Argentines in the paramilitary bands and among the torturers who interrogate prisoners, and a $200 million credit granted by Buenos Aires to the coup leaders, indicate that the request was honored.

At present, Banzer is on another "private" trip, this time to Brazil, which has not given coup leaders real support, although, like the other Southern Cone regimes (except for Chile, with whom Bolivia had no relations), it did recognize Garcia Meza's government.

People in La Paz believe that the former dictator is primarily seeking financial aid and that he will offer Santa Cruz gas and iron from the Mutun deposits in exchange.

At present, Bolivia has a foreign debt of $3,700 million, which represents 85 percent of its gross domestic product.

It is precisely in this regard that international rejection of the junta led by General Garcia Meza has had the strongest impact. Many governments in Europe and other areas of the world have withdrawn credit from it and refuse to recognize it because it ignored the results of the 29 June election and is violating human rights.

Even the United States has adopted that position, although primarily on different grounds. Spokesmen for the U.S. State Department, who also rejected the coup leaders' eternal argument--that they had saved the country from subversion--stressed the close ties between Garcia Meza and his cohorts and international drug traffickers.

Although it is public knowledge that the head of the regime, Air Force Commander-in-Chief Gen Waldo Bernal, the ministers of the interior and education, Col Luis Arce Gomez and Col Ariel Coca, and other top Bolivian officials are engaged in that business, it is no less certain that they have been involved in it for years.

All of them, without exception, held key posts in the Banzer regime, positions which they used for covert involvement in smuggling and drug trafficking. Nonetheless, the United States granted vast amounts of credit to Banzer and maintained close relations with his regime.

Democratically inclined Bolivian groups have suggested that American charges concerning ties between coup leaders and drug traffickers are a sort of lifesaver that they are throwing out so that the former can pretend to launch a campaign for ethical conduct. Once that has taken place, the obstacle to recognition will be gone.

It is noteworthy that Washington is ignoring the daily violation of human rights in Bolivia, which has been denounced by national and international organizations, to focus all its attention on drug trafficking.

The violent repression the Bolivian people are suffering has been denounced by the Archbishop of La Paz himself, Monsignor Jorge Manrique, who has stated that over 2,000 people have been arrested and hundreds murdered since the military coup.

These charges earned him a threat from the minister of the interior, Colonel Arce, who warned that Manrique has not been arrested because of his age and poor health, but that "There's a limit to everything."

Arce, a known drug trafficker, was responsible for the kidnapping, torture and murder last March of the priest Luis Espinal, editor of the weekly AQUI. In its page he had reported the connection between the Army's intelligence agency and the wave of attacks convulsing the entire country as well as the agency's link with smuggling and drug trafficking.

In addition to the shots heard every night in La Paz and international rejection, other problems are troubling the coup leaders.

One of them is the clandestine constitutional government, inaugurated by President-elect Hernan Siles Zuazo on 6 August, the day on which it should actually have been installed, subject to ratification by Congress.

Siles Zuazo, who governed Bolivia from 1960 to 1964, was the presidential candidate of the coalition Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP), composed of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI) and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and the Communist Party.

The creation of this government has further strengthened the resistance to the junta.

The popular support given the constitutional government has been demonstrated by the fact that since the arrests on the first day of the coup, no other important UDP or CONADE leader has fallen into the military's hands.

Also of great concern to the coup leaders is the increasing friction among top officials, friction that has been evident since the moment the coup took place.

Days after the uprising, the military chief in Cochabamba, Col Mario Vargas Salinas, who supported the move to preserve the unity of the armed forces, was replaced.

An attempt was made to do the same to Gen Hugo Echevarria in Santa Cruz, but, with the support of the II Army Corps, he refused to surrender his command.

In an effort to deal with the increasing friction among top military leaders, Garcia Meza visited the country's main garrisons, but, judging from recent events, he was not entirely successful.

On returning to La Paz, he granted himself a promotion to Division General. Also promoted were Air Force chief Waldo Bernal and the other member of the junta, Rear Adm Ramiro Tarraza.

Immediately after that, he announced that the new promotions and changes in command would not be made public and that the heads of border units would be shifted to the principal cities, and vice versa.

This gambit and those promotions tend to dampen the aspirations of such officers as General Echevarria, a known Santa Cruz drug trafficker, to the highest military posts.

Tales concerning the disputes among the military are heard everywhere.

A few days ago, a grandson of the deposed president, Lidia Gueiler, who had spent weeks with her in the safety of the papal mission in La Paz, spoke of that on arriving in Paris.

Luis Siles brought up the possibility of a counter-coup carried out by younger officers disgusted with the turn of events in the Andean nation.

Measures adopted by the military junta in recent days suggest that his opinion is correct.

Moreover, the refusal to allow Mrs Gueiler to leave the country, on grounds that she made false statements to the press, can be considered a pretext for keeping her in Bolivia with a view to possible political bargaining.

The military leaders clearly recall that last February, when Garcia Meza was placed in charge of the Army, a dictatorship somewhat like that in Uruguay (with a civilian as president) was established.

Finally, whether they try to overcome popular resistance or to carry out other maneuvers, the coup leaders will simply bring about precisely what the Americans are attempting to avoid: radicalization of the impoverished Bolivian masses.

9085
CSO: 3010

REPORTAGE ON TRADE WITH USSR, EAST EUROPE, PRC, CUBA

Soviet Cement Imports

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 p 26

[Text] Brasilia--The Brazilian Government is thinking of importing cement from the Soviet Union to cover the supply deficit in the domestic market this year, which may exceed 500,000 tons. The decision will depend on a joint agreement among the Ministries of Industry and Commerce, Finance, and the Secretariat of Planning of the Presidency.

According to official circles, the prices of cement from the Soviet Union are competitive and the problem of transportation to Brazil can be resolved using ships that return after unloading Brazilian products in that country.

The idea being considered by the government is for the cement to be imported to go exclusively to public enterprises that have large civil projects underway, such as the binational Itaipu project. The option to import from the Soviet Union is due to its prices and the fact that the Soviets are prepared to supply it, besides which the trade balance between the two countries is favorable to Brazil in a ratio of three to one.

Study

Industry and Commerce Minister Joao Camilo Penna has already received a study prepared by the Industrial Development Council (CDI) on the production and consumption of cement in Brazil this year. Although that study has not been revealed, it is known that one of the conclusions is that only in the southern states is the lack of cement real and difficult to resolve.

According to the study, that regional shortage is due to the fact that the construction of the Itaipu hydroelectric plant will consume about 600,000 tons of cement this year and no new factory has been established to take care of that demand.

The study also concludes that the deficit between production and demand for cement in the states of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro can be supplied with the surplus production in excess of consumption in the state of Minas Gerais.

Brasilinvest Office in Beijing

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 Aug 80 p 28

[Text] Brasilinvest has decided to contract WJS International Ind., with headquarters in Washington, to take care of the office that the group will open in Beijing to expand business between Brazil and China.

According to Brasilinvest, the groups office will provide the following services: market research pertaining to the interests of each of the companies; supply technical information and promote the products requested; receive the associated companies when visiting China, giving them the necessary assistance; and coordination so that the Chinese missions that come to Brazil may visit each of the associated companies in whose activities they are interested.

The vice president of WJS International will arrive in September to make contacts with the companies that joined together in Brasilinvest. On that occasion, the market objectives will be defined and the promotion programs for the goods and services that the Brazilian companies are interested in selling to the Chinese market will be planned.

As of now, the following firms are already participating in the Brasilinvest office in Beijing: Atlantica-Boavista Insurance; Brazilian Cocoa Industries Association, Vale do Rio Doce Company; Technical and Commercial Enterprises Corporation; Eximbras Trading; National Lumber; Marcopolo Body and Bus Corporation; Multibras Company, Ltd; Persico Pizzamiglio Industry and Commerce; Themag Engineering; Superintendency of the Free Zone of Manaus; Panambra Industrial and Technical; and Makro Chemical.

Cuban Imports

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Sep 80 p 15

[Text] Sao Paulo--About a month ago, Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro expressed to Brazilian congressmen his country's official interest in establishing trade links with Brazilian companies.

"There is no bar to trading with Brazil and we regret that your country does not have a good relationship with us," Fidel Castro told Marcelo Bairao, the assistant editor of the magazine EXAME, next week's issue of which will carry material on the possibility of Brazilian companies exporting products to Cuba, desired by the Cubans, even though diplomatic relations between the two countries have not yet been reestablished.

According to the publication, Fidel gave "an unmistakable green light to bilaterial trade" with Brazil despite the fact that the Cubans know that the "official reestablishment of trade relations requires a much longer period," but that does not prevent Brazilian companies from seeking to export to Cuba unless an official ban is imposed by the Brazilian Government.

Trade With Eastern Europe

Sao Paul O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Aug 80 p 30

[Text] Brasilia--The ministers of planning, finance, industry and commerce, and mines and energy met yesterday to discuss the resumption of Brazil's trade with the countries of Eastern Europe in 1981 as one of the alternatives to harmonize the shortage of domestic resources with the need to implement some priority projects.

The ministers considered that three years ago, Brazil had one of the most active trade relations with the countries of Communist Europe, to the point that in 1977, our exports were close to $1 billion with the Soviet Union alone, although imports had been reduced that same year to less than $300 million.

Beginning in 1978, the East European partners began to demand a greater counterpart trade on our part: they were not asking for a trade balance but they demanded a reduction of the trade ratio which was approximately 4 to 1 in our favor.

According to the chief of the international department of the Ministry of Planning, Minister Jose Botafogo Goncalves, yesterday's discussions represented only a first broaching of the problem in light of the definition of the import ceilings of the government companies next year and the capability of mustering domestic resources.

If there is a given project to be implemented that is considered important for current strategy of economic policy, it is possible to divide the equipment between national industry and imports. If Brazil has an interest in generating counterpart imports from the countries of Eastern Europe, the alternative chosen is to import that equipment from the countries in that region, considering the technical and financing conditions presented by the councilmen [as published] vis-a-vis the supplies of the other trade areas.

Mission to Eastern Europe

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 Aug 80 p 28

[Text] Brasilia--A nine-member trade mission headed by the secretary general of the Ministry of Finance, Eduardo Carvalho, will arrive in Poland

tomorrow for the immediate purpose of insuring the supply of 400,000 tons of Polish sulfur annually to Brazil (4 million tons for a 10-year contract).

In the medium term, however, the purpose of the mission is to serve as a basis for increasing Brazil's trade exchange with Eastern Europe, which must necessarily result in increasing Brazilian imports from the countries in that area, despite the protests of various business organizations in recent weeks.

According to the report of the special committee of the Foreign Ministry charged with studying trade between Brazil and the European socialist countries, in the case of Poland, Brazil's constant and growing favorable balance represents the main obstacle to expansion of exports.

Poland has been Brazil's principal trade partner in Eastern Europe since 1976, surpassing the position which the Soviet Union had held until that time. In the period 1975-79, exchange with Poland (the most important exports) increased at an average annual rate of about 25.1 percent compared to only 12.3 percent for overall trade with the whole world, going from $211.8 million to $518.5 million.

In the meantime, exports declined more than imports. Brazilian sales went from a total of $134.3 million in 1975 to $434.1 million last year; that is, an average rate of 34.1 percent annually, making Poland the country's tenth market since 1978.

In exchange, Polish imports developed from $77.5 million in 1975 to only $84.3 million in 1979 (the record was $106.9 million in 1976).

"In a country with a planned economy where the decisions regarding imports are of a governmental nature, it is important that we be able to establish a more permanent trade flow," observed Eduardo Carvalho.

In addition to sulfur, the immediate objectives of the trade mission will be to discuss the financing of $120 million by the Bank of Brazil for the exploitation of mines in Poland and another of $30 million to finance the import of Brazilian products.

Imports From Poland

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 p 16

[Text] Warsaw--A Brazilian Government delegation yesterday began negotiations with Polish officials with a view to reducing the considerable trade imbalance between the two countries. "At the present time," declared the head of the delegation, the secretary general of the Ministry of Finance, Eduardo de Carvalho, "Brazil exports almost five times more to Poland, which last year purchased $80 million worth of Brazilian products."

The main objective of the contacts with the Warsaw government is the purchase of 4 million tons of sulfur at a current price of $400 million. In exchange, Brazil plans to sell $200 million worth of textiles and $60 million worth of other manufactured goods, mainly shoes and leather goods.

The ships that the Gdansk shipyard workers have resumed building this week after the strike that paralyzed the country are one of the items that are also included in the negotiations. With a mutual volume of purchases amounting to approximately $400 million per year, foreign trade with Poland is the largest for Brazil from among all the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union.

"We want to encourage the flow of goods to avoid a dangerous situation in the future. An example of that is the 1975 coal agreement under which Brazil commits itself to supplying iron ore to Poland in exchange for metallurgical coal for our steel mills. That contract will remain in effect for the next 10 years and in 1982 we will be buying significant quantities of coal," said Eduardo de Carvalho.

The purchase of sulfur is basic for Brazilian argicultural plans, in which fertilizers play a central role. The phosphate necessary for the composition of fertilizers can only be obtained through special chemical processes in which sulfur is the most important raw material. "At the present time, the world sulfur supply situation is even worse than the oil situation," the head of the Brazilian delegation declared, "because there are only four large suppliers."

Hungarian Trade

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 p 27

[Text] Brasilia--Three main topics will occupy the Brazil-Hungary Joint Commission negotiators who are going to participate in the sixth meeting of that technical organization from 8 to 11 September in Budapest. The topics are the combined transactions for the export of cocoa, coffee and iron ore, against the import of fertilizers and cryollite; the possibility of industrial cooperation in Brazil and the possibility of signing a protocol of intent for the formation of a consortium among Brazilian private companies and Hungarian companies with a view to taking advantage of trade opportunities in third markets.

The Brazilian delegation will be headed by Ambassador Ivan Velloso da Silveira Batalha, president of Coleste, and will be comprised of nine delegates and seven observers, representing the public and private enterprise sectors. Last year, Brazilian trade with Hungary reached $95 million, according to the figures of the Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil (CACEX): $77.5 million in exports and $17.5 million in exports.

Imported Equipment Technology

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 p 26

[Text] The president of the Brazilian Machine Industry Association (ABIMAQ), Einar Kok, said yesterday at the Second Brasil Transpo, that in the case of the exchange of primary products for equipment from Eastern Europe, Brazil is prepared to reduce the percentage of nationally supplied components provided that it actually assumes full control of the technological package to be imported.

The proposal by national industry, which is already known to the Ministry of Finance, would be of great importance to the country, according to Einar Kok, because while on the one hand "it would lead us to moderately reduce the nationalization percentage from current levels, on the other hand, we would decide what we would import."

According to the president of AMIMAQ, "if the objective of the officials is to reestablish the equilibrium of the trade balance, the government should seek to force the companies that belong to it or over which it holds majority control to divert to Eastern Europe the imports that perhaps cannot be made from hard currency countries such as the United States. If, for example, we had to import equipment from the United States and it was not available in the U.S. market, the purchases should be made in Eastern Europe because the equilibrium of the trade balance could be restored this way."

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GALVEAS: ANTI-INFLATION MEASURES ACHIEVING RESULTS

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 19

[Text] Finance Minister Ernane Galveas said yesterday that the decline of the inflation rate from 8.4 percent in July to 6.9 percent in August is the first response to the measures adopted by the government in the monetary and tax areas to check the inflationary spiral. It demonstrates also that the means of payment (on demand deposits in the banks and money in the hands of the public) are beginning to adjust to that process.

Although he admitted that the general price index (inflation rate) remains high "owing to wholesale and civil construction price indices," Galveas regarded that as natural because there were rising pressures during the first half of the year that had not figured in the government's original forecasts.

"One example is oil, which has increased $12 a barrel since the second half of 1979. That exerted strong pressure on the prices of primary goods and forced us to absorb that increase gradually in order not to create greater problems. I believe that inflation is beginning to decline now and that by the end of the year we will have a lower rate than at present."

Ernane Galveas said that there is not the slightest possibility that the government will promote a new maxi-devaluation of the cruzeiro because the monetary authorities are striving to maintain the course of the current exchange policy, "which can be demonstrated by the fact that we have stipulated the target to be reached in June of next year."

According to the finance minister, the advantage of making a prior announcement of exchange devaluations is that it puts the exporters at ease, who can then program their costs in advance. However, he did not discount the possibility of corrections "inasmuch as this year we have already modified the limit from 40 to 50 percent."

He revealed that this year export credits were increased by 99.7 percent, going from 99 billion cruzeiros in 1979 to 195.7 billion, and that, in addition, the advances of exchange contracts are completely free.

government is presently studying the possibility of releasing another 30 million cruzeiros to the sector.

As for the proposal to create a promissory note for exports, Galveas said that the matter will be discussed with the bankers.

The finance minister revealed also that in August there was a drop of $200 million in the exchange reserves "which must now be around $7 billion."

With regard to Planning Minister Delfim Netto's trip to Germany, Galveas said that its purpose was to lend prestige to the issuance of Brazilian Nuclear Corporation (NUCLEBRAS) bonds on the German market. He revealed that it was the German bankers themselves who requested Delfim's presence at the ceremony.

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LANGONI ANNOUNCES INCREASED SUBSIDIES FOR EXPORTERS

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 21

[Text] The president of the Central Bank, Carlos Langoni, yesterday told the businessmen present at the Fifth National Exporters Meeting (ENAEX) that in order to compensate for the loss of profitability caused by the current exchange policy, the government is going to expand the subsidized financing granted to the export sector.

"Through subsidized funds," he said, "we will minimize the effects of the disparity between the exchange rate and inflation."

In the opinion of the president of the Central Bank, the difference that exists between the prefixed rates of monetary correction and exchange correction--50 percent this year--and the inflation rate will gradually be eliminated with the decline of inflation.

According to Langoni, the inflation rate in August was a "good result." But due to the adoption of a gradualist policy of fighting inflation in his view, an effective drop in indices will occur only in the course of time and it is not possible to indicate in what month or year that decline will occur most effectively.

More Funds

He explained that the expansion of financing granted for the production of exportable goods and their marketing will be achieved "by remanaging monetary budget funds in such a way as to insure a greater availability of funds for the programs covered by Resolutions 602, 329/330 and 529 of the Financing and Export Fund (FINEX), as well as with the new source of funds covered by Resolution 637, signed last Friday.

With regard to Resolutions 602 and 329/330--the first pertains to financing the working capital of certain products aimed at export, and the second, to credit granted to trading companies--the purpose of the Central Bank is "to make them more automatic and less dependent on bureaucratic restraints. It is also planned to implement Resolution 620, with a long

cycle that will adapt itself better to the needs for financing the production of exportable goods."

Langoni revealed also that the products affected most by competition abroad may be given special treatment, through the revision of the rate of financing for export. The Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil (CACEX) is studying which products should be most favored.

Foreign Funds

Resolution 637, announced by the Central Bank last Friday, permits Brazilian banks, especially those that have branches abroad, to attract foreign funds to finance the importer of Brazilian products (buyer's credit).

"The system is completely automatic and decentralized, using the whole private financing network. CACEX will utilize funds passed through the Central Bank to effect an equalization between the external attraction rate--about 12 percent--and the rate prevailing in financing exports--8 percent.

According to Langoni, the machinery will represent the involvement of the whole private financial system in the export effect, and principally the exports of services and capital goods "the financing factor of which many times is more critical than price in facilitating access to the foreign market."

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PTB LEADERSHIP DISPUTE, PDT STATUS SURVEYED

Rio De Janeiro VISAO in Portuguese 1 Sep 80 pp 16-18

[Text] Leonel Brizola, who has the Brazilian Labor Party (PTB) charisma, does not have the party label; Ivette Vargas, who has the party label, does not have charisma. For that reason, since political-philosophical content seems to count much less than electoral potential, the assessment that can be made of the state of Getulio Vargas' historical legacy is sad, at a time when we have just commemorated the 26th anniversary of the caudillo's death on the 24th of last month.

One thing is certain: the revolution has not forgiven Brizola. If the judicial verdict that took the PTB label away from him and gratuitously handed it over to Ivette Vargas has not finished off the implementation of his ambitious political plans, it has at least delayed it for an indefinite period. Today, reduced to the support of eight federal deputies (five from Rio Grande do Sul and three from Rio), Brizola still faces the sharp criticism of those who were recently his fellow party members, who indicate him as the only one responsible for the difficulties he faces at the head of the small Democratic Labor Party (PDT).

As a matter of fact, while the irreparable loss of the party label may be attributed in some way to the frequently unfathomable purposes of the government, the fact is that the personalistic intransigence of the former governor of Rio Grande do Sul dispelled any possibility of a compromise with Ivette Vargas. Even on the day she had won in the Superior Electoral Court, the former deputy publicly offered Brizola the prerogative of naming 6 of the 11 members of the provisional party national committee, and even the right to name the chairman. Without consulting any of the deputies who supported him, Brizola rejected the proposal and publicly tore the PTB flag.

The response was not long in coming. In a little while, the former governor saw his parliamentary bloc, which at one time included one senator and more than 30 federal deputies, drain away to other opposition parties and his very name become more and more absent from political reportage. Even old allies from the very beginning, such as Ceara Deputy Antonio

Morais (today in the Popular Party (PP)), resigned themselves to the facts and sought a haven under a party label that would guarantee their political survival.

Broke the Pitcher--Politically recycled by a 15-year exile, Brizola returned to Brazil last year surrounded by the widest expectations of the opposition forces. The plan for reconstruction of the PTB, which he had initiated while still abroad, had all the elements for success; including the interest of the government in the emergence of a new party label with sufficient power to divide the most intransigent opposition forces down the middle. The good prospects of the party of the former Rio Grande do Sul governor could be measured by the success of the popular rallies attended by Brizola, promoted at that time in various parts of the country.

As a matter of fact, Leonel Brizola's march to achieving a prominent position in the Brazilian opposition appeared so irresistible that after a certain time, several sectors of the opposition itself began to fight him, fearing the competition. And while he engaged in innocuous controversies with the leadership of the defunct Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB)--which sought to resist the abolition of that party label--and expressed confidence in President Joao Figueiredo's political "opening," Brizola caused his personalistic image to grow and, at the same time, underestimated the organizational activities of former Deputy Ivette Vargas.

It seems clear that the former governor's political fate was sealed the moment the government realized that to leave the road wide open to him could be as foolhardy as raising a jaguar in the backyard. That is when chance began to smile on Ivette Vargas in terms of the dispute over the right to the PTB party label. She was certainly helped by the circumstance that she had preceded him in requesting registration of the party label; but that was a circumstance that certainly helped official purposes much more.

In any case, there is a consensus today among Brizola's former allies that he went to the well once too often. "If Ivette had been admitted into the party from the beginning," declared Deputy Carlos Alberto (Rio Grande do Norte), "none of this would have happened and today she would have been reduced to her real proportions." With the authority of someone who was once the deputy leader of the Brizola bloc in the Chamber of Deputies, Carlos Alberto, today a member of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), recalls that at the Labor congress held in Rio de Janeiro to decide the fate of the party after the loss of the party label, Brizola decided by the acclamation of the assembly on the course to be followed, disdaining the considerations of his parliamentary bloc.

"In the Northeast, specifically, Brizola is a name with little electoral support. It is even counterproductive. In exorcising the PTB, he not only slighted his parliamentary bloc but overestimated his national leadership," declared Carlos Alberto, who had even established PTB committees in scores of Rio Grande do Norte municipalities and launched his own candidacy for state governor in 1982 under that party label.

Optimism Despite Everything--The politicians who remain faithful to Brizola counter the criticism aimed at him today. Magnus Guimaraes (Rio Grande do Sul), deputy leader of the PDT in the Chamber of Deputies, points out that no less than 6,000 Laborites from all over the country supported their leader's decision at the Rio congress. Another Rio Grande do Sul figure, Alceu Collares, leader of the bloc, argues that Brizola's name has always been so linked with the PTB label that after Ivette gained it in the Superior Electoral Court she continued to be supported by only one federal deputy, Jorge Cury from Rio.

Meanwhile, Deputy Jose Mauricio (PDT for Rio de Janeiro) appears optimistic. In his opinion, the PDT will surprise everybody in the 1982 elections because it is already organized in practically all the states. That is true but it means little when it is known that Ivette Vargas' PTD also succeeded in organizing all over the country, the reason why she has already gained provisional registration in the Superior Electoral Court.

The fact is that Leonel Brizola's party is practically reduced today to two states: Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul.

Reconsideration Suggested--In Rio de Janeiro, there is no hostility toward the Brizolists within the PTB and many politicians who have stayed with Ivette Vargas continue trying to convince Brizola to desist from the PDT adventure and vie for the leadership of the PTB with the former deputy at a convention. In addition, new members of the exile group from Lisbon who cooperated actively with the former Rio Grande do Sul governor in the new PTB plan have prepared a document in which they analyze the Brazilian political situation and recommend that Brizola return to the PTB. That document should be in the former governor's hands by now.

In any case, Rio de Janeiro continues to be one of the Brizolist strongholds despite the defections that occurred after the loss of the party label. A few days ago, the only state deputy for the Rio PDT, Jorge Roberto Silveira, son of former Governor Roberto Silveira and elected under the MDB party label by a large margin, decided to swing over to the PTB, joining fellow-members of his deceased father. Former Senator Aarao Steinbruch and former Federal Deputy Paiva Muniz also opted for Ivette Vargas' party a few days ago.

Among the so-called historical PTB members, Brizola retains the loyalty of former Federal Deputies Bocayuva Cunha and Jose Talarico in Rio. Federal Deputies Jose Mauricio and J. G. de Araujo Jorge--both from the MDB--and former Deputy Lysaneas Maciel, whose initial enthusiasm seems to have cooled, also remain with him.

Thus far, the PDT has succeeded in organizing in a little more than 1/5 of the 63 municipalities in the state and the 24 electoral zones in the city of Rio de Janeiro, filling the minimum required by law to request

provisional registration. However, most of the party committees are in the urban area of the capital, and both there and in the interior Ivette Vargas' PTB is much better organized.

None of that is enough to kill the optimism of former Deputy Jose Colagrossi, who remains firm on the side of Brizola. In his opinion, "The electoral truth will be reestablished in the 1982 elections."

The South, the Last Stronghold--Notwithstanding the fact that the PDT today has a much smaller parliamentary representation than it would have had if Brizola had not lost the PTB party label, the Rio Grande do Sul Brizolists have not lost hope. "It is a tradition in Brazil to have a parliamentary turnover of around 50 percent in each legislature. In 1982, with 5 opposition parties, the turnover will reach 70 percent," asserted Deputy Romildo Bolzan, deputy leader of the PDT in the Rio Grande do Sul Legislative Assembly.

In Bolzan's opinion, "The PDT represents a plan for a Laborism adapted to the current Brazilian situation aimed at building a democratic socialism and is the most daring plan being veloped in the country today." That is so because "Brizola is the only Brazilian politician who has an idea and carries it out. Because of his past and because of his consistency, Brizola has gained the confidence of the people and has become a national hope."

Although there are those who assert that when all is said and done, Brizola will end up running for governor of Rio Grande do Sul in 1982, other members of the Rio Grande do Sul PDT dispute that with the already announced intention of the former governor to vie for a senate seat for the state of Rio in those elections. That is really the most viable prospect considering that Brizola's objective is the presidency of the republic in 1986. 'To be governor now is risky. The current financial situation of the states is erosive for anyone, whereas the senate represents the possibility of disseminating the work of the PDT throughout Brazil for 4 years in a broad campaign that would take Brizola to Planalto Palace in the future."

At a time when all over the country there are fears for the political future of Leonel Brizola and his small PDT, only in Rio Grande do Sul, the last stronghold of Brizolism could anyone imagine the former governor on the way to Planalto Palace.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION RISES 7.91 PERCENT IN JULY

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 24

[Text] Industry has again shown a slight reactivation in July, reaching 7.91 percent, while the processing industry grew 7.53 percent from January to July, compared to the same period last year. During the last 12 months, the economic indicators of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) show that industry has grown 6.76 percent and the processing industry, 6.37 percent.

The indicator of personnel employed in industrial production shows that employment increased 2.69 percent compared to the January-June period last year. In the last 12 months, personnel employed in industry increased 2.39 percent, with June making the best showing of the year with an increase of 3.91 percent.

The industrial sectors that showed the greatest growth are the following:

Goods	Jan-Jul 80 / Jan-Jul 79	Variation in Indices Principal Products Responsible (2)
Mineral extraction	+17.30	Crude oil - iron ore
Plastic material	+ 7.77	Plastic material articles for home use, pipes, tubing, hoses of plastic material
Mechanical	+ 7.64	Motor-graders
Rubber	+ 4.79	Truck and bus tires
Metallurgical	+ 2.39	Coils and hot plates (up to 4.75 mm) - uncoated - tin cans - steel bars (with high and low carbon content)
Pharmaceutical	+ 0.74	Antispasmodic gastrointestinal and anticolinergic ophthalmological
Food products	+ 0.24	Refined soy oil, frozen or refrigerated beef Demerara sugar

The industrial sectors that showed decreases, according to the IBGE, were the following:

Tobacco	- 8.76	Cigarettes
Transportation material	- 6.35	Station wagons and utility vehicles of less than 100
Clothing	- 6.28	Leather footwear
Nonmetallic minerals	- 4.94	Glass flasks
Chemical	- 4.87	Gasoline
Electrical material	- 4.72	Wire, cable and bare copper conductor transformer from 5 KVA to less than 150 KVA
Beverages	- 1.88	Juices of other fruits
Perfumery	- 1.82	Soap in flakes and powder excluding for shaving--soap for industrial use
Textile	- 1.82	Artificial and synthetic textiles; plume cotton excluding linter
Paper and cardboard	- 1.01	Cigarette paper

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FIGUEIREDO STRESSES NEED TO AVERT RECESSION AT ALL COST

Fifth ENAEX Opening Session

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Sep 80 p 15

[Text] The need for Brazil at all cost to avert plunging into an economic recession was the principal message President Joao Figueiredo carried to the 1,500 participants in the Fifth National Exporters Meeting (ENAEX). "We must avert the recession as much as possible," he told reporters during the cocktail party given after the opening of the meeting in the Hotel Gloria.

In his speech initiating the proceedings, the president had already said that "We must prevent the ill effects of the recession in other parts of the world from spilling over on us." He was also aware of the role exports will play in that national effort to ward off a recessionary process, and he assured the exporters that "They can count on the support and encouragement of my government," in establishing the goal of $27 billion in exports for 1981.

The opening session of the Fifth ENAEX began with a speech by the president of the Brazilian Exporters Association (AEB), Laerte Setubal. According to him, a government policy "compatible with maintaining the competitiveness of our products" would make it possible for the export sector to commit itself to the new goal, despite warning that this expansion will occur "within a framework of a hostile and highly competitive world market."

President Joao Figueiredo arrived at the Hotel Gloria at 1015 hours accompanied by 10 ministers of state. After quickly touring the 48 stands of the "Fifth ENAEX--Objective 22 Billion" exposition, the president and his retinue went to the auditorium of the Hotel Gloria Convention Center to preside at the opening of the meeting. The stands where the chief of state stopped the longest were that of the Central Bank--which is exhibiting almost 20 kilograms of gold bars and nuggets from Serra Pelada, medals and coins--and those of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and the Vale do Rio Doce Company.

More than 1,000 businessmen attended the opening session of the Fifth ENAEX. However, a group of 20 Sao Paulo and Amazon businessmen was prevented from entering the Hotel Gloria to participate in the event. One of them exclaimed indignantly, "Is this the way the president wants to conduct the political opening?"

In addition to President Figueiredo and the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, Chagas Freitas, the following ministers participated in the opening of the Fifth ENAEX: Ernane Galveas, of finance; Murilo Macedo, of labor; Camilo Penna, of industry and commerce; Eliseu Resende, of transportation; Saraiva Guerreiro, of foreign affairs; Eduardo Portella, of education; Said Farhat, of communications; Helio Beltrao, of debureaucratization; in addition to the chief of the Military Household, Danilo Venturini and the minister-chief of the National Intelligence Service (SNI), Otavio Medeiros.

Minister Delfim Netto, who is traveling in Europe, sent the secretary general of planning, Jose Flavio Pecora, as his representative. Also present at the ceremony were the president of the Central Bank, Carlos Langoni; the director of the Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil (CACEX), Benedito Moreira; the chief of the commercial department of the Foreign Ministry, Paulo de Tarso Flecha de Lima; and businessman Giulite Coutinho.

Text of President's Speech

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Sep 80 p 15

[Text] I have come here to lend my support to the useful activity of the Brazilian Exporters Association. But I have come also to reaffirm the philosophy and policy that govern the thinking and actions of the government in the area of world trade.

Export policy must be a conscious choice. In adopting it, Brazil seeks to achieve various objectives. Externally, the positive effects of economic exchange favor the promotion of a new, more equitable international order. Internally, we want to maintain higher levels of production, broaden the opportunities for employment and improve the national income.

For those and other reasons, we adopted an export strategy characterized by four principles: coordination, simplification and debureaucratization, decentralization, and continuity. In its operational aspects, it translates into specific harmonious and balanced policies: financing, tax, exchange, and transportation policies, both domestic and international.

A fifth policy would be the reduction of our imports. We know, however, that many of our foreign purchases are inflexible, beginning with oil itself. Despite that, we shall continue to fight to reduce our dependence on imported energy, primary goods and services.

We have adopted a new shipbuilding policy aimed at speeding up the completion of the program underway to reduce charters. We are continuing with the program of building and equipping the ports and the export corridors that serve them. We are going to reformulate cargo transportation to priority areas.

As a result, national flag shipping will have its legitimate share of cargo in both directions.

But the real solution lies in increasing exports. Our reasons are simple and clear.

We need to increase them to cover the imports we cannot do without.

To keep the supply of jobs consistent with the 1.5 million youths who join the labor force every year.

To generate sufficient funds for the educational, health and sanitation, medico-social, housing and all the other programs that our people have a right to expect.

Foreign exchange realism as a government policy has a double function. It must permit the attraction of foreign funds and support and increase exports.

In keeping with the national debureaucratization program, the National Foreign Trade Council (CONCEX) has eliminated useless paperwork and consolidated the multitude of resolutions and generic rules that governed foreign trade into a single one. A not unappreciable advance was the replacement, in many cases, of the export permit by a simple declaration by the exporter himself.

Gentlemen:

The coordination of actions between the exporters and the authorities resulted in undeniable successes. In quantitative terms, we went from $6 billion in 1973 to probably more than $20 billion this year. At the same time, there were salutary qualitative changes in our export schedule.

At this time, and certain of the enthusiasm of the Brazilian businessmen, we can establish the goal of $26 billion for 1981, or $27 billion, as proposed by Dr Laerte Setubal.

More than half of that figure will be represented by industrialized products, as is already the case.

It will not be easy. It is going to require understanding and coordination of even greater effort between the government and the private sector. But I believe we can be optimistic about that.

The principal impediments have origins over which we have no control but the consequences of which we must suffer. Let us see some of them:

--Double-digit inflation in countries with a traditionally stable currency;

--Accentuated unemployment rates even among those with the highest levels of consumption;

--Obstacles to recycling of the funds accumulated by the oil exporters;

--New waves of protectionism in the developed countries.

Brazil has been fighting and will continue to fight in the appropriate international forums against every form of neoprotectionism, and against every arbitrary form of division of labor and the reservation of markets. Those measures may possibly respond to local and very-short term objectives and interests, but in fact they are a permanent evil for all countries.

We Brazilians have the authority for that fight.

Positive developments on the internal level, such as the political opening, are strengthening the nation. They make it possible to rally the citizenry around common ideas and programs. They facilitate the adoption of measures aimed at counterbalancing the negative aspects of the international economic situation.

In recent years, promotional activities of penetration and consolidation have opened up and expanded the markets for "Made in Brazil" products.

Brazilian engineering, science and technology are finding new customers almost in competition with more traditional suppliers.

On the political level, we have intensified dialog with fraternal countries in Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. In one and a half years of my administration, I have visited Venezuela, Paraguay and Argentina. In a few weeks, I will go to Chile. During the same period, we had the pleasure of receiving Presidents Bermudez of Peru, Lopez Portillo of Mexico, Videla of Argentina, Kaunda of Zambia, Toure of Guinea-Conakry, and Cabral of Guinea-Bissau.

Our diplomacy has become capable of serving under the new realities of trade competition. Its skill and seasoned experience are indispensable to meet the change in the structure of economic exchange between Brazil and the other countries: rich, intermediate or poor.

To all, we are trustworthy partners.

We do not demand of any who purchase from or sell to us any other strings, entailments or conditions.

We are a nation identified with the yearnings for development and the affirmation of the other nations.

We recognize that if we have something to offer, we also have much to receive from the know-how and experiences of the developing countries.

We believe in balanced, mutually beneficial relations, based on the realistic concept of solidarity, without paternalism. We have faith in creativity and labor.

We strive to foster the relaxation of international tensions, and in making dialog rather than confrontation prevail.

We maintain the need for disarmament, and not only as a requisite for world peace. From the reduction of expenditures for engines of destruction will naturally flow substantial new funds for development.

For that reason, we are in a position to sell sophisticated goods and services; and along with them also to offer the technology, the experience, the know-how accumulated in our gigantic effort to develop the country.

Everywhere, our friends are discussing fascinating possibilities of cooperation, of bilateral and multilateral projects.

The opportunities for Brazil are immense.

I do not have to emphasize to you the characteristic difficulties and imbalances of international economic relations today. Whether we like it or not, their effects are reflected on the domestic level.

We Brazilians are determined to preserve adequate rates of growth of the national product. We must prevent the ill effects of the recession in other parts of the world from spilling over on us. Among the many actions necessary to achieve that objective, the exporting effort assumes crucial importance.

The government is aware of fulfilling its role in the process, just as you have been fulfilling yours.

For that reason, I wish to urge you to exert the additional effort essential to take advantage of all the opportunities open to the growth of the external sector of our economy.

I know that I can count on you.

Just as you know that you can count on the support and encouragement of my government. Thank you.

8711
CSO: 3001

VISITING UGANDAN SCORES U.S. MILITARY BASES IN SOMALIA

FL031138 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] We share the same agonies of the imperialist aggression against our independence and existence as free and sovereign states, capable of determining our own destinies, Paulo Muwanga, chairman of Uganda's Revolutionary Military Commission, has stated when referring to the similarities existing between his country and Cuba during a press conference he granted at the Jose Marti International Airport, minutes before his departure.

Muwanga said it is needless to state that Cuba and Uganda are and will always be sisters. Immediately afterward, he noted that the Cuban experience is one of the best examples of self-determination and creativity. When referring to his visit to our country, the chairman of the Revolutionary Military Commission ruling Uganda said that during his tour of various parts of Cuba he had been able to observe with great admiration the development attained in the past 20 years.

When asked about the progress of the revolutionary progress in Uganda, Muwanga stated that they had won in a shooting war but had suffered great losses in human and material resources. Now, he said, it is a matter of rebuilding the country starting from nothing because almost everything has been destroyed.

Likewise, he warned about the establishment of U.S. military bases in Somalia, noting that it is a sovereign and independent country but it should respect its continental obligations and take into account that the establishment of such bases will result in greater difficulties for Africa. Finally, Muwanga stated that his visit to Cuba will mark the beginning of a new era of mutual cooperation in the various fields as well as in the development of the two republics.

CSO: 3010

MACHADO VENTURA MARKS AGRICULTURAL-LIVESTOCK WORKERS DAY

FL032224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Increases in agricultural production are planned for the next 5-year period [1981-85] and to fulfill them the party and the government place their trust in the workers of the experienced agricultural-livestock sector, party politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura has declared.

Machado Ventura today made the closing remarks at the national observance of argicultural-livestock workers day held at the community of Triunvirato in the livestock breeding farm of Matanzas, an outstanding province in the agricultural sector.

In his speech, the party leader called for continued work on the revolution of high production in agriculture which, he asserted, is far from being consolidated and there are still reserves to be exploited. The party politburo member urged increased tubers and vegetables production which still is insufficient. Regarding the tobacco sector, he emphasized the importance of implementing the technical measures to control and eradicate the blue mold disease.

In his closing remarks at the national commemoration of agricultural-livestock workers day, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura examined the production of rice which requires special efforts. Regarding coffee, he announced that the recovery work done has resulted in modest advances.

Speaking about livestock, the party politburo member stressed the achievements reached to assure livestock feed for the drought season.

Machado Ventura said progress has been made in the organization of work and wages in the agricultural sector. He cited as an example the implementation of pay for completed field and other systems that have been introduced.

He also emphasized the development of the next sugar harvest, stressing the support which agricultural-livestock workers will give to their brothers--the sugarcane agriculture workers.

In his closing remarks on the occasion of agricultural-livestock workers day, party politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura congratulated the sector's vanguards who are participating in the campaign of tribute [as heard] in Matanzas Province.

CSO: 3010

GUIDELINES FOR SELECTING TEACHING AIDS GIVEN

Havana REVISTA CUBANA DE HIGIENE Y EPIDEMIOLOGIA in Spanish Jan-Apr 1980 pp 39-43

[Article by Dr Gonzalo Curras Lopez, epidemiology specialist and teacher-researcher at Epidemiology Department, Institute for Health Development: "Criteria for Selection of Teaching Aids"; original paragraphing not followed]

[Text] Teaching aids are important in the teaching process for those medical professionals who participate in the preparation and training of future specialists. Taking a subject of epidemiological importance as an example, some criteria for selection of the aids used to fulfill the objectives of the education plan are established. The variables of image, color, movement and cost are analyzed in selecting the use of teaching aids.

Introduction

The scientific and technical revolution and the needs of a society like ours make harsh demands on the higher educational institutions and the quality of the training of the different specialists there.[1]

These demands are necessary for the advance of science and technology in which an increasing number of medical professionals are involved. Their participation in the teaching process must no longer be an empirical task. One of the ways to increase our effectiveness is through the proper use of teaching aids.

Our initial training has been affected by information received, a factor which has occasionally limited the use of teaching aids. At other times, enthusiastic and premature propaganda has made these a pedagogical objective.

Some of these factors might be observed:

1. Many teachers do not understand or do not accept the use of these aids within the educational system. This attitude is the result of training in education classes based on information to be memorized. Frequently, we try to continue this since "one teaches as one was taught."

2. The scarcity of audiovisual aids limited their use to a few institutions.

3. Much material, distributed by commercial firms, was not adapted to our needs.

All this isolated and limited their use and eventually they were presented, for example, if "there was too much time" after an education class was over.

Criteria to Select Teaching Aids

Teaching aids are presentation and work aids that are tied to material objects. They support the education process and contribute decisively to the achievement of its objectives.[2]

The aids now available provide the teacher with valuable communication tools. These should be consistent with the type of message, the quantity of information and our expectations of the student; that is, "the objective and the contents are the decisive criteria for selection and use of teaching aids."

For example, if we want the student to repeat the steps of a procedure in the proper order, a book that lists such steps could be enough or they could be written on the blackboard. If we want that procedure done, then we must show the student how it is done. A film or a videotape would be useful under these circumstances.

We should keep in mind that every teaching aid has possibilities and characteristics that determine its selection. For example, if the objective the teacher establishes for his students requires a fixed color image, a slide that serves as an illustration and aid would be useful.

Another criterion for selection of teaching aids refers to the material conditions of use (site, availability of equipment) and to the cost. If a teacher feels that a film would be useful for his class but finds that the institution does not have a projector, he will have to select another aid that helps achieve his objective.

Lastly, we must not forget to mention the specific peculiarities--age, education and previous experience--of the students as decoders of the information in order to choose the most appropriate aids for this school group.

Specific Teaching Aids for a Course

The specific teaching aids for a course depend on the subject of the study plan. They should adequately reflect the objective and be structured so that they help impart and assimilate the topic, influence the process of assimilation and achieve the general objectives of the course. Which aids and how and when they will provide the most effective and efficient experiences for the students must be determined.[3]

Let us see methodologically how to adapt the teaching aids to the objectives and contents of an important topic in epidemiology. We will follow the order below.

I. Learning Objectives

The objective will express what the students are going to be capable of doing at the end of the education cycle, making explicit how they are going to achieve this and what level of precision is needed to fulfill the objective.

The objective of a learning activity must be as follows: pertinent, logical, realizable, observable and measurable.[4]

We can cite the following example of an objective:

"The medical student will differentiate skin lesions from chicken pox and small pox."

II. Specify the Aid

To make the achievement of the objectives presented possible, we must specify what aids are most effective to demonstrate the process of assimilation of the knowledge and to create favorable conditions for the development of abilities, habits and skills.

Based on that didactic function, we can mention the feasibility of choosing the one that permits us to reach the proposed instruction goals and the advantage for the students.

We will adopt the following groups of aids:[5]

1. Aids for transmission of information;

2. Aids for school experimentation;

3. Aids for learning control;

4. Aids for education planning; and

5. Aids for training.

In the example that concerns us, the objective would be achieved through transmission of information.

III. Characteristics of the Aid

Once the aid that helps us achieve the objectives is classified, we must select the material that meets those learning objectives. We can achieve this through:

a) Means of direct perception: objects, models, pictures, photographs and printed material; and

b) Audiovisual means: slides, film strips, transparencies, movies and television.

IV. Selection of the Aid

Let us repeat our objective taken as an example:

"The medical student will differentiate skin lesions from chicken pox and small pox."

We must ask what teaching aid will help us most in its achievement.[5] We must ask the following questions:

1. Do I need images to achieve my objectives?

2. Is movement necessary?

3. Should the images be shown in color or is black and white sufficient?

4. Is the cost justifiable?

Let us analyze these characteristics briefly.

1. Images

They can transmit a great quantity of information. Through them, a reality can be shaped (photography) in a relatively short time or temporarily.

2. Movement

It might be necessary to demonstrate how a psychomotor skill is done or to describe the functioning of a certain organ of the human body.

3. Color

It might be essential for identifying certain images--for example, skin diseases or tissue coloring--and to add another dimension of reality.

4. Cost

This is a critical point in the selection of a teaching aid since efficiency and the desired use must be considered along with minimum expense. A certain aid will be more appropriate when its cost is moderate or low and student exploitation is high.

In the chart, we can see the possibilities of some aids for supplying the qualities indicated above.[6]

Relative Qualities of Teaching Aids for Selection Criteria

Aids	Variables			
	Image	Color	Movement	Cost
Unillustrated Workbook	No	------	No	Low
Illustrated Workbook	Yes	Possible	No	High
Slides	Yes	Yes	No	Low
Transparencies	Yes	Possible	Limited (polarization)	Moderate
Movie	Yes	Yes	Yes	High
Television	Yes	Yes	Yes	High

For the objective that we have proposed--"to differentiate lesions from chicken pox and small pox"--a /slide/ [in italics] supplies all the qualities needed to achieve this: image, color and low cost (see chart).

An illustrated workbook might be useful if the pictures were in color but its cost is very high.

If an aid like a movie or television supplied more qualities than needed (movement), it would not be appropriate to make such a costly investment. Therefore, it would not be justified for our objective.

Conclusions

It is appropriate to conclude with the reminder that the definition of the educational objectives and contents should precede and not follow the selection of a teaching aid. Although this observation seems superfluous, it should be kept in mind that teachers who face complex educational problems are frequently susceptible to pressure from the manufacturers of equipment and materials which increase daily in number and complexity.

Teaching aids facilitate learning but are not intended to "entertain" the students.

We hope that the criteria given in this article help our teachers in the appropriate selection of teaching aids.

FOOTNOTES

1. Communist Party of Cuba, "Theses and Resolutions," Revolutionary Orientation Department of Central Committee of Communist Party of Cuba, p 367, Propaganda Means Enterprise, Havana, 1976.

2. L. Klingberg, "Introduccion a la didactica general" [Introduction to General Didactics], Editorial Pueblo y Educacion, Havana, 1978, p 420.

3. L. Klingberg, op. cit., p 42.

4. L. Virchev, "Objectives of Education and Didactic Solutions," K Ojridski University of Sofia, Bulgaria, p 8.

5. F. Penta, "Audiovisual Learning Aids," WHO, 1971, p 1.

6. D. Arellano and J. Islas, "Taller de seleccion de medios de ensenanza" [Workshop for Selection of Teaching Aids], Clates Mexico, 1976, p 42.

7717
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

DAILY GRANMA ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED--Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has called the daily GRANMA, which commemorated its 15th anniversary with a history of successes and with the firm determination to continue to improve its daily work, a symbol of our revolutionary belief and our paty. That was the spirit of the ceremony held in this capital to commemorate the anniversary, which was attended by PCC secretariat members Antonio Perez Herrero and Jorge Risquet and Central Committee members Fabio Grobart and Jorge Enrique Mendoza, director of the daily GRANMA. In his closing remarks Jorge Risquet recalled that the PCC official organ is the magnificent result of the symbiosis of the dailies HOY and REVOLUCION and a worthy heir of the Mambi and revolutionary press. [Text] [FL041139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Oct 80]

WFTU HONORS LAZARO PENA--The World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] has bestowed posthumously the 20th Founding Anniversary Gold Medal upon the late Cuban labor leader Lazaro Pena. The medal was presented to Jesus Escandel, executive secretary of the central organization of Cuban trade unions, during the solemn ceremony held in Moscow, the Soviet capital, on the occasion of the anniversary. The gold medal was also bestowed posthumously upon the late Latin American trade union leaders Luis Figueroa of Chile and Vicente Lombordo Toledano of Mexico. [Text] [FL041229 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 80]

JOSE MARTI BRIGADE HONORED--The sixth contingent of the Jose Marti Brigade composed of young people from Western Europe has left for central Cuba after doing productive work in Havana Province. At a ceremony held in the Polyclinic in the city of Bauta, where part of the group had been working since 17 September, (Marga Bordone), the person responsible for the Jose Marti Brigade, said that they will return to their countries with this experience that motivates them to struggle for the construction of a just society. Alfonso Guillen Zelaya, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples, noted the elevated fraternal spirit evident between the brigade members and the Cuban workers. He said that the work done by the young Europeans represented a true aid to Cuba. The leader of the French delegation, (Jan Lamor), said that all the members of the contingent have the obligation to defend Cuba. He condemned the attitude of

the Venezuelan government regarding the acquittal of the criminals who destroyed a Cuban plane in Barbados. [Text] [PA060416 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Oct 80]

OCLAE ISSUES CALL--On this 13th anniversary of Che's fall in Bolivia, the standing secretariat of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students, OCLAE, calls on the student movement to demonstrate his historic legacy in each of their actions against imperialism. OCLAE emphasizes that the immortal example of Commander Ernesto Guevara is an indestructible symbol that guides and forges present and future generations. The heroic guerrilla, OCLAE emphasizes, confirmed to history the communality of the cause of the peoples' liberation, the unity needed as tactic and strategy for victory, and his internationalist legacy. His ideas and example are banners of combat for Latin American youths and students. In concluding, OCLAE notes that the imperialist enemies failed, as usual, in their attempt to extinguish the ideas of the heroic guerrilla. It further notes that his courageous stance is multiplied in the combatants of America and the world. [Text] [FL081511 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 8 Oct 80]

CSO: 3010

PENA GOMEZ SAYS OPEC DECISIONS HURT COUNTRY

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 17 Sep 80 p D2

[Interview with Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, by Mario Villegas]

[Text] "Every time the OPEC meets, we in the Dominican Republic tremble, for we know the harmful repercussions those meetings have in our country."

The person describing thus the effects of rising petroleum prices on the weak economies of poor countries is Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) and chairman of the Latin-American Committee of the Socialist International, who presided over the second meeting in South America of the Social Democrats, in Caracas.

A few hours before going down to Maiquetia to take the plane that would carry him back to his country, Pena Gomez agreed to discuss a number of issues.

Democratic Government

On 16 August the Dominican Republic entered its second year of democracy, under the presidency of Antonio Guzman, a leader of the PRD, of which Pena Gomez is head.

"This is quite a feat for President Antonio Guzman's government, for most people assumed he had no chance of being sworn in to govern in Santo Domingo or to remain in office in very long."

According to the secretary general of the PRD, "It was believed that the conservative military followers of Balaguer wouldn't permit the survival of a democratically inclined government headed by a party with which they had been at odds for the past 15 years."

"However," he said, "the government succeeded in democratizing the Army, purging it of politically inclined generals, eliminating predatory, repressive elements and establishing a true democratic coexistence."

He pointed out that another positive characteristic of President Guzman's government is its "undeniably democratic" conduct. He asserted that the Dominican Republic is a country where there is great respect for human rights and where constitutional guarantees are actually observed.

Pena Gomez maintained that the practice of democracy in his country is expressed in, among other things, the existence of a broad spectrum of differing political groups. He then began to name them: "The Dominican Revolutionary Party, composed of Social Democrats; the Reformist Party, a powerful party led by former President Balaguer; the Christian Social Revolutionary Party; the Antireelection Democratic Integration Movement, led by Francisco Augusto Lora, former vice president under Balaguer; the National Conciliation Movement, whose leader is Jaime Manuel Fernandez, a conservative group; the Quisqueyan Party, led by former Gen Elias Wessin y Wessin, former head of the armed forces; the Dominican Communist Party, a party of revolutionary intellectuals, very active; the Dominican Popular Movement, which has several pro-Chinese and independent factions; the 14 of June Red Line, a pro-Chinese group; the Communist Party of the Dominican Republic, which is pro-Chinese . . . " Pena Gomez continued working his way through a long list of parties and political groups that seemed endless to us. He left for the end, perhaps through forgetfulness, the Dominican Liberation Party, which is led by former President Juan Bosch.

"What has become of Professor Bosch?" we asked.

"He's still a highly respected man in our country because of his struggle and his reputation as a great writer."

Pena Gomez stated that the political groups he named act with considerable freedom and can express their views through 110 radio stations, 6 television channels and some 8 newspapers. He added an aside that there is a good press in his country. "One of the best on the continent," he said, smiling. "Freedom of the press is guaranteed."

"The Achilles heel of Dominican democracy," he noted, "is that, because of the special circumstances under which the government arose and powerful pressure exerted by the right, which expressed considerable mistrust of the PRD, the government had to assume a conciliatory posture that has had economic and social effects; for it hasn't been possible to make changes. Of course, our electoral strategy didn't include major changes during the first term because that could have been considered a challenge to the conservatives."

Petroleum Prices Causing Imbalance

According to Pena Gomez, the economic situation in the Dominican Republic has worsened "because of the increased prices of hydrocarbons, which have siphoned off most of the funds originally intended for investment in

the public sector. This has created a situation of growing imbalance in our balance of payments, and it is pushing up the cost of living, which is a very serious problem."

He said that this deterioration of the economic situation in his country has led to two major strikes by workers "caused by the rise in petroleum prices" in which 10 people died in clashes between strikers and police. Even labor organizations allied with the governing party were involved in these strikes.

"For countries such as Venezuela that have petroleum it's impossible to conceive of the pressure oil price increases exert on our economy. We watch these increases very closely."

It was at this point that Pena Gomez said with great conviction:

"Every time the OPEC meets, we in Santo Domingo tremble, for we know the harmful repercussions those meetings have in our country. The increases not only provoke a corresponding rise in the prices of petroleum products our country buys, but they also markedly reduce the purchasing power of the people's wages."

Pena Gomez said that, moreover, the industrialized countries shift much of the burden of hydrocarbon price increases to the poor countries by means of the manufactured goods those countries buy. "This is a problem of immense importance, and only after we solve it will we be able to stabilize our economy," he added.

"I want to take advantage of the opportunity to thank President Luis Herrera Campins and President Jose Lopez Portillo for the agreement that will allow our countries to receive one-third of the value of our petroleum account for use in carrying out high-priority projects. We would also like this agreement to include a freezing of petroleum prices."

"We can't take any more," he said to the reporter, throwing out his long arms in a gesture of helplessness.

The chief Dominican export product is sugar cane. "All the sugar we produce doesn't cover the cost of our petroleum imports, which is on the order of $550 million. As a result, we have to owe money abroad," the Dominican leader told this reporter.

"What will the effect be on your country of the petroleum-sales agreement signed between Venezuela and Mexico to help the countries in the region?"

"It'll have a favorable effect because it'll enable us to spend a sum ranging between $175 and $180 million. This constitutes preferential treatment that's important to our economy," Pena Gomez noted.

Pena Gomez pursued the subject further, repeating that the factor creating the greatest imbalance in the Dominican economy "is the enormous outlay a country as weak as the Dominican Republic has to make to buy petroleum." He then granted that when sugar prices were far below production costs, Venezuela bought sugar from the Dominican Republic at higher prices.

Armed Forces and Agrarian Reform

The PRD leader stated that the next government in his country will have to be much more audacious in carrying out a program of economic and social transformation. "Of course, the government has initiated an extensive program of recovery of lands that had previously been taken by generals and officials of the preceding government."

What is the armed forces' attitude concerning the democratic process?

"I would say that there are no problems regarding social issues in the armed forces because those types were purged. The primary demand is for agrarian reform, and the armed forces support that. The Dominican Agrarian Institute has had to deal with landowners and has called upon young officers. There has been an awakening in the Army, which began even when Balaguer was in office, concerning progressive legislation calling for agrarian reform. It wasn't widely applied because Balaguer himself got into office with the support of the landowners, and he himself made several generals in landowners. But the law is fairly progressive."

The military is said to have ceased being a problem in his country. "They declared that they'll observe the legally constituted system and respect the civilian government. They don't take part in political affairs or engage in repressive acts, as they used to."

Unemployment and Dependence

When asked his opinion regarding unemployment and other social problems, Pena Gomez said that about 20 percent of the economically active population is unemployed and about the same percentage is underemployed. The two problems together affect approximately 50 percent of the working-age population. This is a result of inflation and insufficient public-sector spending. The cost of living is also at a high level.

"Has dependence on the United States diminished?"

"Yes," he answered emphatically. "In the case, for example, of the firm Gold [as published] and Western, a powerful multinational involved in sugar, hotels, land, citrus industry, livestock and other spheres, which was politically active; now it can't do that because it had held $38 million abroad, and it was sued by the government in Dominican and U.S. courts, and had to return the money to the national treasury. This was a great victory. Another victory was the nationalization last year of

the "La Rosario Dominicana" [as published] gold and silver mines. Now the process of recovering the mineral wealth will be completed with the installation of a gold and silver refinery."

The Dominican leader said there are still two multinationals, Falcon Bridge (mining ferronickel) and Alcoa Exploration Company (engaged in mining bauxite), whose nationalization is being demanded by the Revolutionary Party and by other political groups.

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CSO: 3010

FREQUENT TERRORIST ACTS INDICATE GROWING RADICAL NATIONALISM

Paris LE MATIN in French 19 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Philippe Leymarie "Guadeloupe: an atmosphere of hatred and fear"--passages between slantlines originally published in italics]

> [Text] After the explosion of three bombs in Guadeloupe between Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, which resulted in the death of one of the European artificers, damaged an Air France Boeing 727, and caused the destruction of a private yacht and a police launch, the secretary of state for overseas departments and territories, Paul Dijoud, affirmed /"the determination of the government to search out and neutralize those responsible with the utmost vigor."/ He stressed, however, that the situation remains very calm in the department. This series of terrorist acts--the fifth in 6 months--could be the doing of the Armed Liberation Group (GLA), a clandestine organization which claimed responsibility for the previous acts. Paul Dijoud, who is going to Guadeloupe on 24 September, is going to try to establish the real status of an investigation which up to now has yielded no results.

/"At this time we are informing the French forces that our next target will be either a CRS [Republican Security Companies (State Mobile Police)] officer, a policeman, or an officer of the army of occupation."/ In this way, in a communique published last July, the GLA gave advance notice of its [next] victim.

In the same communique, the clandestine organization declared: /"Never again will Guadeloupians accept the insolence and scorn of French masters: there is no place here for nostalgia for the era when the Whites treated the workers as beasts of burden."/ And the mysterious signatory concluded: /"After December 31, 1980, French residing in Guadeloupe will be considered avowed enemies of the Guadeloupian people and treated as such. Those who gamble with the lives of their loved ones will have no one to blame but themselves."/

The Armed Liberation Group claimed responsibility for the 6 March attempted assassination of Raymond Vivies, general counsel for the RPR [Rally for the Republic Party], who received a serious head wound; for the fire that destroyed an FR-3 radio studio at Pointe-a-Pitre; for the shots fired at the director of the New Galleries at Abymes; and finally for the explosion at the police station of the Sainte-Anne commune.

The GLA, which advocates armed struggle and independence, has however been disavowed by the leading pro-independence groups in Guadeloupe: the Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe (UPLG) and Worker Struggle (Trotskyite), for whom it is more of a /"police provocation."/ The Guadeloupe Communist Party (autonomous) has had a similar reaction.

JOUGWA (Guadeloupian journal), a monthly magazine supporting independence, has itself been the victim of elements considered to be close to this clandestine organization: following the theft of its composing supplies and an attack against two of its editors, it denounced /"the rise to the forefront of the struggle of novice fascists, adventuristic and ambitious."/

This series of terrorist acts shows the rise, in Guadeloupe, of a radical nationalism that does not shrink from portraying problems in racial terms. Already, in February 1979, a pitched battle was fought between European and Antillan students at the Baimbridge secondary school at Pointe-a-Pitre, and--just as in Martinique--metropolitan teachers had been accused of behaving as /"racists"/ or /"bounty hunters."/

The economic crisis--forced emigration of the youth, the ruin of small sugar cane and banana plantations--as well as the refusal of both Antillan and French government notables to make a place for the Creole language, Antillan culture, or surrounding Caribbean sensitivities, explains why part of the youth, who have lost confidence both in the institutions and in the capability of the autonomist opposition to change them, is turning more and more toward the slogans and forms of violent struggle.

Within the secretariat of state for overseas departments and territories, it is believed that small well-trained groups are resolved to obtain by terrorist activity what the Guadeloupian public, /"the great majority of whom are attached to France,"/ rejects at the polls: it is worth noting that the three [parliamentary] deputies elected in 1978 from this overseas department belong to the majority.

The great fear of the protecting authorities is that the increasing violence may discourage investors presently being encouraged to come to Guadeloupe, and they will frighten away the tourists, just a few days from the opening of the season.

Already a tendency toward flight has been observed in recent months among French-born residents. Veterans of Algeria, Morocco, and Indochina may

have been involved orginally in establishing of [certain] clandestine organizations: the Armed Defense Group of Guadeloupe (GDAG) and the French Federation of Guadeloupe Resisters (FFRG). The JOURNAL GUADELOUPEEN in its August-September edition announced that /"in certain residential quarters of the outskirts of Pointe-a-Pitre, people are arming themselves, the dogs are being trained..."/

9516
CSO: 3100

SELECTED VIEWS ON PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Various groups and parties have made comments regarding the Fourth Government Report. Communist Unity of the Left [UIC] deemed the president's position progressive and resistant to imperialism; Carlos Cantu Rosas, of the dissident PARM [Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution] movement, was in agreement with the chief executive's understandable worry over the shortcomings and defects in organization and work; while representatives of the PAN [National Action Party], PCM [Mexican Communist Party] and PDM [Mexican Democratic Party] voiced disagreement with JLP's [Jose Lopez Portillo] statements concerning those who criticize the government's actions.

The national leader of the PCM, Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, claimed that the terms "rumor-mongers," "Zoroasters" and "destroyers" used yesterday by Lopez Portillo to describe the critics constitute a negative aspect of the report because, he said, the president is attempting to stop criticism, despite the fact that it is a democratic function of the opposition parties. And he noted that, if the left scored the government regarding the communal farms, it was because a presidential adviser, Ugarte, stated that there would be amendments to the 1927 constitutional act that would affect them.

He added that the Communists are not opposed to the country's economic development, but rather to the guidelines being used by the government, favoring minority groups; and he remarked that, even though the president announced measures to curb inflation, he did not specify what they would be.

In a press release, the UIC commented that it is obvious that the government's overall administration during the year covered in the report has shown a positive result for the general interests of the people of Mexico and their development, now dangerously hampered and threatened by the dependence which still exists in the republic, exacerbated from the standpoint of food under the present circumstances.

It also claimed that the essence of real progress in agrarian reform had been shown in the defense of the communal farms, stating that the Law on Agricultural-Livestock Planning and Development should not evade regulations governing the activities of the multinationals in the area.

President's Worry Understandable: Cantu Rosas

The PARM deputy, Carlos Cantu Rosas, in turn, pointed out that the president's worry over the shortcomings and defects in organization and work on the part of those responsible for food production (the Secretariat of Agriculture and CONASUPO [Government Basic Commodities Company]) is understandable; claiming that these flaws also exist, and most particularly, in the railroads, a department which leaves thousands of tons of food in tanks, on ships and in warehouses, spoiling because of the negligence in its shipment.

ACOMAC Analysis Seminar

The Community Action Political Association, Inc. (ACOMAC) held a seminar to analyze the report, at which Arturo Martinez Natera observed that Mexican capitalism has succeeded in recovering, without giving in to the national outcry to change course for the benefit of the workers. Guillermo Perez Velasco claimed that the agricultural failure (which dates back to 1965) has not been surmounted by the Alliance for Production, and that the announced proposal for the Law on Agricultural-Livestock Development will only open a national discussion regarding the collective requirements and priorities in the use of the land.

The President's Statements Were Aggressive: PAN

As a press conference headed by the PAN's national director, Abel Vicencio Tovar, 15 legislators from this party challenged various aspects of the report, such as its references to criticism, the agrarian policy, the right to information and economic policy.

Vicencio Tovar declared that the aggressive statements made by President Lopez Portillo against all those who do not think or feel as he does are not consistent with the appeals for everyone to cooperate on the solutions to the nation's problems regardless of ideology.

Deputy Carlos Amaya, for his part, claimed that the communal farm has been an "outright failure," because it has been used as a weapon for political control, and although expressing virulent opposition to it as a means of holding land, Vicencio Tovar pointed out that the PAN feels that it should be respected, and that what is needed is to put an end to bureacratism and to increase its productive efficiency.

Deputy Carmen Jimenez de Avila and Pablo Emilio Madero criticized the oil policy, and expressed their concern over the lack of determination of what must be supplied to the Central American and Caribbean countries, with an outlay for Mexico "that is virtually a gift to those countries," amounting to 8.059 billion pesos per year.

The Report Progressive: UIC

Communist Unity of the Left, for its part, was of the opinion that the fourth presidential report was progressive and resistant to imperialism, containing many of the advances and accomplishments in the process of democratization which has been initiated in the country, as well as in foreign policy.

2909
CSO: 3010

CASTANEDA SEES EXTERNAL PRESSURES ON PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 10 Sep 80 Sec A pp 1, 12

[Text] Yesterday, the secretary of foreign relations, Jorge Castaneda, did not preclude the possibility of external pressure on Mexico concerning the presidential succession; but he gave assurance that our country is sufficiently mature to prevent any intervention and to demand respect for our sovereignty.

He explained that the pressure might be aimed at influencing the next president to change the policy on our oil platform, but he reiterated that, "such attempts will be fruitless, because anyone who becomes president will have to adapt to the programs already established, since the country so demands."

The foreign secretary spoke at a banquet given for newsmen in the main hall of the Secretariat of Foreign Relations, stating clearly:

"Mexico, as a mature country which now speaks less fearfully in international forums, is aware of what its needs are, and its decisions are firm. It is not impossible that we may undergo pressure in the presidential succession, but it will definitely not continue, because we are in a position to demand respect and nonintervention."

However, Castaneda explained that our country does not seek, nor aspire to the leadership which many nations ascribe to it, repeating: "Our foreign policy has been and will continue to be consistent and independent, within a definite framework of respect and sovereignty."

In commenting on a statement from the armed forces to the effect that they be given more weaponry with which to guarantee the security of our resources, the foreign secretary said that there is no reason for concern, since there are not even any indications of an alleged foreign invasion to seize what belongs to us.

In response to a concrete question, he stated emphatically: "I am not in the political game for the presidential succession."

On the other hand, in commenting on the world energy situation, the official noted that there is a serious crisis owing to the shortage and the inflationary phenomenon affecting energy, because there is a marked waste in many countries which will entail serious consequences if the use thereof is not curtailed.

He also mentioned the risks run by the oil-producing nations if they decide to use the oil as a weapon; and he expressed approval for a policy aimed at maintaining strict control over the use of energy, as President Lopez Portillo has already proposed to the UN.

On another topic, Jorge Castaneda acknowledged the good will of the United States ambassador to Mexico, Julian Nava, although he said that the latter's recent statements had been rather unfortunate for him, but not interventionist.

On the same occasion, he remarked that the developed countries have realized the serious dangers involved if the talks under way in the UN for the North-South dialog and the aid for Third World countries should fail; because, if they prove negative, the results would be catastrophic.

In conclusion, he said that, if the summit meeting for the so-called North-South dialog should be held in Mexico, it would take place in the strictest secrecy, with stiff security measures, and not even the press would have access to this event while it is in progress, owing to its importance to the entire world.

2909
CSO: 3010

DIAZ SERRANO DISCUSSES OIL SITUATION, POLITICAL AMBITIONS

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 17 Sep 80 Sec A pp 1, 10

[Text] The director of PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum], engineer Jorge Diaz Serrano, announced yesterday that the increase in gasoline prices would go into effect at the end of this year.

The official stressed that the gasoline price hike is necessary, owing to the irrational waste of that fuel, but noted that a price would be sought with an impact that would not be inflationary.

Interviewed by EL SOL DE MEXICO at the National Palace while he was observing the military parade marking the 170th anniversary of our independence, he admitted: "Of course, I have political ambitions; I am a citizen up to date with my taxes," expressly referring to the succession for the presidency of the republic.

Moreover, the head of PEMEX stressed that our energy export policy is closely related to the nation's development, that no pressure from abroad would be allowed and that we must avoid an excessive entry of petrodollars, so as to prevent our economy from "becoming overheated."

He added that Mexico's future "will be linked with that of oil for many years and centuries to come," and that therefore this policy must be constantly provided for.

He also reiterated the fact that no act of sabotage has been detected in the accidents that have occurred in the PEMEX installations, and that the Azcapotzalco refinery would remain on its present site, since the pollution and the risks are minimal, and it would be more expensive to build another one oustide of the town.

When it was mentioned to him that the country might possible need an "oil" president, and he was asked whether he had any political ambitions, Diaz Serrano replied, verbatim:

"Of course, I have political ambitions....I am a citizen up to date with my taxes."

At the beginning of the conversation with the official, he explained the results of his visit to Saudi Arabia, noting that, among the concrete results, there is a training agreement. They want Mexico to train that country's employees in the fields of operating refineries, and petrochemicals, and they also want to have exchanges in the areas of geology, information and methods.

With regard to the OPEC meeting in Vienna, he explained that the oil exporting countries are worried not so much over the increased price of the hydrocarbon, but over the unifying of opinions on how and in what way to handle prices in the future.

He disclosed that there is at present a large surplus of crude stored in the world, with something like 5 billion barrels stored and companies which no longer have storage space.

Thus, he explained, the market is behaving inactively, and there is no great demand; therefore, it is not considered wise to talk about prices at present without much attention to the production factor.

As for the increase in gasoline prices in Mexico, he said that PEMEX is now making an in-depth study of the projections in this respect, which will definitely be sent at the end of this month to the Committee on Prices and Rates of the public sector, which will deal with it, and there will be an investigation of the matter, so that a decision may be made by the end of the year.

He emphasized that an attempt is being made to have this gasoline price hike affect inflation as little as possible.

He rejected the notion of a combining of gasolines inasmuch as both are needed on the market.

Among the reasons for this price hike, the PEMEX director noted that, both in Mexico and abroad, they include problems involving costs, storage, replacement of plants and increased programs to insure the supply. He remarked: "We must take into account how much this costs, in comparison with the international prices."

He added that, in the past, prices were kept very low in order to foster the nation's development. "However," he observed,"it may be said that the intrinsic value of the price of fuel has dropped in recent years because, with the costs of other things increasing, our costs and our development are more expensive, because the real value of oil has declined to the point where fuel is being used and possibly wasted."

On the other hand, explaining that the amount exported to the United States would not be increased, Diaz Serrano mentioned the pressure on us to export more.

He said that one could not talk about pressure at present. "There is a real worry about the lack of security in delivery among the various countries which we have visited. So they wanted to be in contact with Mexico and, although they did not need the oil, they wanted only small amounts in order to have an open door to stable energy, such as that from Mexico."

And he noted that, of course, "This is, indeed, pressure, when they are constantly asking Mexican industry whether it can supply them. But that does not meant that it will change our position."

He stressed that the Mexican stance in this regard has been firm, and is related to what the country will export and what it will consume internally.

In this way, he commented, the exports will be linked to the requirements of our development: the construction of ports, infrastructure, machinery and the capital goods that we need, "without going so far as to have surpluses of dollars which would bring about an excessive heating of the economy."

2909
CSO: 3010

IBARRA MUNOZ: NO PESO DEVALUATION

Mexico City JUEVES DE EXCELSIOR in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The secretary of finance, David Ibarra Munoz, has just announced a beneficial measure for the genuinely popular economy, in stating that, with the consent of President Lopez Portillo, 28 billion pesos (originating from funds subject to budgeting) will be earmarked for the programs of the Mexican Food System for basic products and of Coplamar.

The finance secretary explained that this sum would be added to the 147 billion included in this year's budget for the Mexican Food System (SAM); hence, a total fund amounting to 175 billion pesos is available for the aforementioned programs.

But, in addition to this investment, in order to seek a more equitable distribution of the national wealth, Ibarra Munoz mentioned the presidential proposal aimed at taxes with rates of up to 35 percent on luxury items of conspicuous consumption, such as executive jets, yachts, luxury cars, etc., whereas there would be reductions of up to 65 percent in the taxes currently being paid by workers who earn wages equivalent to twice the minimum wage.

In other words, such a reduction would be equivalent to an actual benefit of 11 billion pesos less in taxes for workers earning low wages.

The official explained: "When our product grows 8 percent and employment between 6 and 7 percent, the soundness of our economy is proven, despite the unfavorable external factors."

He noted that this economic soundness will also be based on a new tax package (announced by the president), which, in addition to the tax exemptions for individuals with low income, includes favorable tax treatment for the construction of public housing, and exemptions from the VAT [value added tax] and the popular consumer basket, representing nearly 90 percent. The same tax will be paid only on items injurious to health.

The finance secretary mentioned other areas of equilibrium, such as the tax measures which will benefit the transformation of production and better distribution of income.

This is the first time since "we went in the hole" that an outlet for it has been indicated, without succumbing to optimism nor flattery.

The tax exemption of up to 65 percent for individuals with low income will increase the purchasing power of wages, as will the announced increase of 27 percent in the latter.

If the popular economy is somewhat strengthened, there will be an option for the law of supply and demand to be established for products which now have an official price (that has been of very little use), and the prices will acquire their equilibrium by themselves, as in the case of meat, for example.

The secretary of finance, David Ibarra Munoz, announced definitely that there would be no devaluation, and that the popular economy would be strengthened with tax exemptions for individuals with low wages.

2909
CSO: 3010

GOVERNING JUNTA ISSUES DOCUMENT CONFIRMING ITS LEGITIMACY

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 16 Sep 80 pp 1, 9

[Text] We have received the following document:

To: The Heroic Country of Nicaragua.

From: The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

With regard to the pronouncements issued by some traditional political groups in the country which are trying to call in question the highest governmental authority of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, we address ourselves to the Heroic People of Nicaragua in order to say:

1. That some persons, for their own interests, have recently been attempting to draw a veil of oblivion over the circumstances of the downfall of the Somoza dictatorship and the conquest of power by the people.

2. The destruction of the genocidal and depradatory system that our country endured during the past 50 years occurred as a consequence of a big revolutionary armed struggle, and the violent destruction of the old regime involved not only the disappearance of the Somoza family and their followers, but a radical change in the social and political order of the country. It would seem unnecessary to recall to these sectors and to these persons that we are experiencing a real and profound people's revolutionary process. That is why the same working and exploited people who made possible the revolution with guns are now carrying it forward with their heroic effort at work, together with other patriotic sectors of the country--professionals and honest contractors, intellectuals, technicians, and students, in a climate of political pluralism and mixed economy that impels and endorses the Sandinist People's Revolution.

3. That the Government of National Reconstruction therefore did not emerge from any partisan compromise, from any privileged arrangement, nor from any international mediation or foreign intervention, but from a triumphant armed revolution that expresses an indisputable popular desire for true democracy and for profound social change.

4. That the war process that led to the crushing of the dictatorship and the political conduct of that war were carried forward by a revolutionary and highly popular organization, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), whose struggle assumed the character of a historical vanguard of an entire continuing and dynamic revolutionary process.

This included the consistent participation of all social, economic, and political sectors that joined the struggle for national liberation.

5. That the vanguard conduct of a revolutionary process involves not only efficiency in the handling of the affairs of government, but the capacity for leadership in the different aspects that have to do with social peace and the people's capacity to carry out that process, since a revolution's achievements and consequences necessitate a continuation of the armed struggle that generated it.

6. That the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is a pluralist, collegiate body comprising the personal representation of citizens belonging to different sectors of the national life who were called on by the national directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front to form that governmental executive body.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front, the vanguard that won the war and that is conducting the revolutionary process with the support of the great majority of the country, also has a representative from its national directorate in the above mentioned Junta of the Government.

7. That those who because of political confusion or calculation are attempting to create an artificial breach between the Sandinist National Liberation Front, as vanguard of the entire revolutionary process, and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, as executive head of the revolutionary state, are forgetting the revolutionary nature of the process of profound change that we Nicaraguans are experiencing.

8. The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, heeding the call of the Sandinist Front, assumed the leadership of the Revolutionary Government in order to administer, during the emergency period which is estimated to last until 1985, the programs of the National Reconstruction.

The structural and moral strengthening of the nation during said period is indispensable in order to guarantee the process of popular and democratic deliberation by means of which the citizens will be able to participate more actively in the consolidation of the democratic institutions generated by the revolution and in governmental administration, by indicating the courses that can contribute to consolidation of democracy, social progress, and the independence of Nicaragua.

9. That the decree that sets the beginning of the electoral process for 1984, and the elections for 1985, clearly establishes that there will be no elections of any kind in Nicaragua before 1985, since events of this type would distract the public from the fundamental tasks required by the fatherland in behalf of the Reconstruction.

Managua, 15 September 1980, the 159th year of Independence from Spanish Colonialism and the 124th year of the defeat of the intervention against partisans of anti-Spanish colonialism.

Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Arturo J. Cruz, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Moises Hassan Morales, Rafael Cordova Rivas.

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WHEELOCK EXHORTS VOLUNTEER WORKERS TO FIGHT

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Sep 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman yesterday urged the new Volunteer Workers Militias to exercise vigilance against absenteeism, bureaucracy, goldbricking, and misuse of government vehicles and other property.

The commander and minister of MIDA [Ministry of Agricultural Development] discussed several points with hundreds of workers at the national meeting of the MOA [Workers Literacy Militias] which took place in the Central American College.

He said that the same vanguard spirit is needed that they applied to the literacy program, in order to be able, through greater sacrifice, to face the difficult battle of the national economy in 1981.

He emphasized that the National Directorate of the FSLN (Sandinist National Liberation Front] does not try to delude its people by showing that everything is fine, because this is not the case. There are labor interests that have not been settled, like salaries, lodgings, etc., but their true interests are essentially being resolved. He said that in the past there was a generation that gave up even their lives for us and that it was necessary to clarify that our sacrifice will be of benefit to the future of our children.

Combat Cronyism

He stated that the present basic task of the workers is to resolve bureaucy, both in private and state administration. He said that "we have been bypassing in state administrations, where chiefs employ their friends and the latter in turn employ others, thus increasing the number of employees, but without improving the quality of work."

MIDA's Firm Hand With Respect to Abuses

Commander Wheelock explained that at MIDA there have been two deaths through accidents per month, which results not only in loss of life, but of material. "Some persons misuse government vehicles, using them to go to the seashore. Others drive them while completely drunk, and the vehicles later appear in ditches," said the commander.

He said that in the face of this situation, it was decided to dismiss anyone who misuses government vehicles and other state property; and that at present, however difficult it may be, procedures have been initiated to dismiss several MIDA workers.

The MIDA minister called on workers to denounce these abuses in state institutions and enterprises, and to help to resolve the bureaucracy, absenteeism, and goldbricking that prevail in those institutions.

In 1981 the MOA's will also be a vanguard detachment upon joining the Volunteer Workers Militias, in order to cooperate with the National Directorate of the FSLN in the fulfilment of tasks leading to the austerity and efficiency required by the country.

This announcement was made yesterday by the secretary of the CST [Sandinist Workers Federation], Comrade Denis Melendez, during the National Meeting of the MOA's, which took place in the Central American College in this capital.

The purpose of this meeting was to indicate the results of the participation of the MOA's in the Literacy Campaign and to plan the tasks to be implemented during 1981, the year of efficiency and austerity. More than 600 comrades of the by now old Literacy Workers Militias of Managua and representative delegations from departments were present at the public function.

The following participated in the event: Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman; Father Fernando Cardenal, head of the CNA; Maria Cecilia Tellez, national head of the Central Command of the "Francisco Meza Rojas" MOA's; Pablo Rostran, a representative of those who have become literate; and Luis Enrique Mejia and Gloria Elena Gadea, who provided music.

The national head of the MOA's expressed the thanks of the CST to the most distinguished activists of the CNA and to the national directorate, represented by Commander Jaime Wheelock.

Foremost among the most distinguished departments of the Literacy Campaign are Chinandega, Matagalpa, and Carazo; others also performed meritorious work.

The Fight Against the Virus of Absenteeism and Goldbricking

In his statement to the MOA, Comrade Denis Melendez said: "We must now be thinking of the tasks for 1981: better discipline in work centers, elimination of absenteeism, goldbricking, and other wrongs. To achieve that, we in the Volunteer Workers Militias are going to organize a one-day march in honor of our hero, Roberto Lopez Perez."

After 60-year-old Comrade Pablo Rostran expressed the thanks of those who have become literate, Father Fernando Cardenal spoke.

He said that just as they overcame illiteracy, organized workers will also be able to prevail over divisive persons among our workers. They will resolve the problems that have been inherited from the past and will contribute to the building of a new Nicaragua, in which many will distinguish themselves as champions of labor.

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COOPERATION PANEL REACHES ACCORD ON DUTCH AID

LD241529 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 23 Sep 80 p 3

[ANP Report: "Aid for Suriname Agreed"]

[Text] Paramaribo--The Netherlands-Suriname Development Cooperation Commission [CONS] has approved in principle 55 development projects for Suriname involving a total sum of 500 million guilders. This means that most projects (96 percent) which the Suriname Government had submitted to CONS in the framework of the emergency program can be carried out.

The CONS met in Paramaribo last week and avoided the problematical issue of index-linking the aid. Talks between Minister Without Portfolio of Development Aid de Koning and [Suriname] Prime Minister Chin A Sen in the summer were broken off because the Netherlands refused to comply with Suriname's wish for the aid to be made inflation-proof.

Of the 500 million guilders which has now been alloted, around half will be devoted directly or indirectly to the productive sector including agriculture. A sum has been earmarked for the Kabalebo project--the hydroelectric power station with surrounding reservoirs and dams--intended for the development of West Suriname. In addition agreement has been reached on a plan to build 1,000 houses and to improve welfare facilities.

Program

At the end of the 15th CONS meeting Dutch Delegation Chairman Professor F. Van Dam announced that half of the previous projects have not been carried out. The 80 million guilders earmarked for these projects will now be included in the 500 million guilders for implementing the emergency program. However he did not say that the unimplemented projects have been completely shelved.

A large number of those projects will be incorporated into the new government's emergency program. In order to avert the danger of already agreed projects not being implemented a monitoring and control center is now being set up to which Suriname and the Netherlands are each alloting 1 million guilders.

CSO: 3105

PAPER APPLAUDS ARGENTINE-BRAZILIAN NUCLEAR RAPPROCHEMENT

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 12

[Editorial: "Presidential Meeting and Nuclear Development"]

[Text] Relations between Brazil and Argentina have traditionally been marked by competitive emulation and a drive for regional protectionism which drove a wedge between the two countries and not infrequently gave cause for the type of friction which extends beyond the boundaries of the nations involved. In fact, these frictions were projected to the rest of the area and upset the orderly functioning of multilateral organizations to which both countries belong.

The difficult negotiations which cleared the way for the construction of the huge dams at Itaipu and Corpus constituted a turning point in the relationship and a move toward collaboration and joint action which, last week, reached its highest point with the new meeting between Presidents Videla and Figueiredo. The consensus reached on world and regional politics; the similarity of their strong demands--as developing nations--directed to the highly industrialized countries, when the hamstrung "North-South dialogue" will once again be taken up in the UN; the sensible claim for an integrated plan, open to the pluralistic political regimes of their associates, and the specific reciprocal cooperation agreements, will serve to strengthen the international presence of the two great neighbors and simultaneously of Latin America. Moreover, all this will give a positive turn to the current bonds developing on the continent.

However, there is one item, namely the nuclear counter-concessions stipulated, which have acquired concrete and very special importance on the agenda.

Given the irreversible position of the world oil market, subject to discretionary price increases set by OPEC members and threatened, in any event, by drying up of the wells, the oil-producing countries who are unable to attain even near self-sufficiency levels of output, have no immediate and viable alternative from the industrial scale use, other than to resort to nuclear power. The 24 highly developed OECD countries alone in 1979 produced the nuclear power equivalent of what could be

obtained from 130 million tons of oil. Moreover, they have 232 nuclear plants operating and 219 under construction.

For the underdeveloped nations, such forms of energy are vital since the abundant availability of cheap power is a fundamental factor in removing the difficulties from the area. Curiously enough, however, and for fallacious reasons, the most powerful world political and economic centers have sought to block the periphery in its attempts to obtain the most modern and integrated nuclear technology.

In 1979, West Germany undertook to sell Brazil the full nuclear technology circuit, so that by 1990 it would have eight nuclear reactors and the certainty of enough power for development. It must be noted that Brazil imports 60 percent of its oil requirements and encounters considerable difficulty in financing its ambitious program of hydroelectric development.

Earlier, the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission, at a cost of US $5 billion, had planned the installation of four nuclear plants--two of which are already in operation--in addition to a heavy water plant.

As soon as news of the Bonn-Brasilia agreement leaked out, the White House, the U.S. Congress and the American press launched a harsh and flagrant campaign of threats and pressure against both countries, hoping to make them withdraw the pact. A few weeks ago, when Argentine negotiations were progressing favorably with a view to the purchase from Switzerland of a heavy water plant, similar pressures were brought to bear on Bonn with the pretext that "Argentina is about to build the first atomic bomb in Latin America." At the time Videla and Figueiredo were signing their mutual commitments in connection with nuclear power, in Geneva the U.S. and the USSR, invoking the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, joined in a vehement appeal "that efforts should be intensified to prevent new countries from developing atomic arsenals."

However, their exhortations lack sincerity. Despite SALT II and the endless bouquets tossed to disarmament, these two super powers are in the vanguard of an alarming arms' race. In fact on research and development of space devices for hostile purposes alone, the Pentagon spent US $50 billion within a single decade. Current, the United States, the USSR, France, Red China and India have atomic bombs, but by the end of the century, at least 50 nations will have the technological know-how required to produce these weapons, even though they may make no effort to do so. The dissemination of nuclear arms is inevitable although the risks of a confrontation at that level remain limited to the two super powers. When enriched uranium is offered to the underdeveloped countries so that they may feed their reactors, while at the same time refusing them access to processing methodology and the recycling of the fuels, the real aim is to subject them to a new form of dependence and subordination.

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MALAPSO DISCUSSES IMPERIALIST STRATEGY IN THIRD WORLD

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/Text/ Introduction

What has made possible these Afro-Latin American meetings in Luanda? The reply is not a difficult one. The solidarity between the people struggling in both continents and, of course, the fact that the People's Republic of Angola is a revolutionary reality on the African continent, are the driving forces behind our meeting.

That is why it is obvious that if that popular struggle in Africa and Latin America is being carried out against the imperialist system in its many forms of expression, the existence of imperialism is the basic cause of our serious problems and, as a result, of our struggle in the last century.

The origins of the conflict waged by our common enemy are older. Although they date back a long time, it is very important for all of us to outline them briefly.

Africa and America came into contact with the dawning of capitalism. The discovery of gold and silver deposits in the Americas, the extermination crusade, the slavery and the burial of the indiginous population in the mines, the start of the conquest and the pillage of the East Indies, the conversion of Africa into a hunting ground for black slaves, all of these events indicate the dawning of the era of capitalist production.

The commercial revolution completely transformed life in Europe between the 16th and 18th Centuries and laid the groundwork for the capitalist industry of the future. Powerful nation-states supported colonial conquests, pillaging and piracy thereby oppressing our regions with systematic looting by manufacturing trade capital. The contribution made by what we call today the Third World to the original accumulation of capital in Europe can be seen in the following figures:

Some 500 million pesos gold, both in silver and gold, were taken to Europe by the Spaniards between 1503 and 1660. Some 600 million florins gold were taken from Indochina by the East India Dutch Company between 1650 and 1780. Some 500 million florins gold were earned from the slave trade by French capitalists during the 18th Century, excluding the value of the work done by the slaves on the West Indies plantations which was more than triple that sum. Some 200 to 300 million pounds sterling were earned from the work done by the slaves in the British West Indies and between 100 and 150 million pounds gold were obtained by the upper class in Great Britain from the pillage of India between 1750 and 1900 alone.

In short, we are talking about a billion pounds gold, a sum greater than all of the capital invested in all European industries in 1800. It was an enormous accumulation of capital which in many instances directly financed manufacturing and factories which furthered the industrial revolution.

The precious metals that were stolen from the Third World flowed to Europe where they multiplied along with the income from slavery and world trade based on unequal trading. In the middle of the cycle, which was the prelude to the European industrial takeoff, the economic and social structures in Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa experienced the beginning of their underdevelopment on all levels in the face of the impetuous advances made by European capitalism in its mercantilist phase.

At the end of the 18th Century, mercantile capitalism and the colonial system created by it began to decline. Industrialization on a large scale appeared in Western Europe with its economic and political campaign to reduce the remainder of the world to a role of exporters of raw materials and markets for European manufactured goods. Industrial capitalism was the beginning of a more aggressive posture and efforts were made to link closely certain underexploited areas with the metropolitan centers. After 1815 one can see Britain's gradual expansion into the world market, entering into competition with the other developing European capitalist countries, and later with the impetuous United States of America. For a time the industrial fortress was able to use efficiently a free trade policy, but during the last quarter of the 19th Century conditions began to change naturally. Under the new order of things, the institution of slavery continued in Spain's and Portugal's American colonies because of the relative historical backwardness of these two nations in comparison with the development achieved in other European countries.

On the African continent European industrialists and their "humanitarian" abolitionists outlawed the slave trade and slavery and replaced it with "legal trade" through a slow process begun by London in 1807 and terminated at the end of the 19th Century on the eve of a new phase: monopoly capitalism or imperialism which was to become a stage in the development of capitalism, a phase of monopolistic capital, monopoly capitalism. Economic penetration would almost always be carried out through wars of conquest, the establishment of spheres of influence and protectorates and annexation. Those outside the system would in the end be divided into colonies, semi-colonies and dependent states.

The Suez and Fachoda incidents as well as the Anglo-Boer Wars indicated that from among the European powers Great Britain and France would be the major ones responsible for implanting the imperialist colonial system in Africa and the Middle East. The Spanish-Cuban-United States war demonstrated that in the New World the dominant monopoly capitalist system would be that of the United States although to accomplish this it would first have to fight Great Britain and even France in the first third of the 20th Century.

From the Anglo Boer Wars would come the racist colonial system of imperialist socio-political intercession throughout South Africa. The radius of this activity expanded rapidly from the Cape to Salisbury and indirectly from Luanda to Lorenzo Marquez from 1910 (proclamation of the Union of South Africa) to the decades of the 60's (Republic of South Africa) until at the end of the 40's and early 50's apartheid was institutionalized.

At the end of the last century, imperialism gave rise to and supported the Zionist movement among European Jews whose transfer to a middle-eastern Palestine would have been unthought of without imperialist sponsorship. Imperialism exacerbated all contradictions which could serve its economic monopolistic expansion purposes over the short or medium term.

The strengthening of the Yankee presence in the Caribbean after 1898 enabled the United States to gradually replace other foreign interests in the area, particularly in South America, bourgeois civilians with petty gorilla tyrants, neocolonize the economy, society, politics, culture and even the indispensable mentality of Latin America. It laid the groundwork so that under later historical circumstances some of those classist dependent blocs attempted to remodel the format of state monopoly capitalism within their unstable societies through the use of that peculiar and much questioned, but always sanguine, method, Latin American fascism.

Characterization of Imperialist Strategy and Action in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East

That is why imperialism, in an effort to maintian its economic positions, has not disregarded any method, no matter how contemptible, in its efforts to subjugate the people of the so-called Third World, to implant regimes obedient to its designs and to halt the spread of liberating processes.

Within the framework of imperialism's global strategy, the Arab region occupies a principal position because it contains the largest oil reserves which supply the capitalist markets. This factor is of special importance for the future of the system, particularly in this time of profound crisis and because of this region's strategic geographic position which serves as a link between Asia, Africa and Europe. This explains

imperialism's efforts to dominate and use it as a spearhead against the movements of liberation of the people of Africa and a part of Asia.

That is why the imperialist offensive in the Middle East has always been designed to promote the division of the Arab people to block their liberation and to fan sectarian religious and nationalist conflicts to draw attention away from the basic problems.

This has been the objective behind the creation of states based on sectarian and racist principles, such as the creation of the Zionist state of Israel within the Arab nation which led to the forced expulsion of the Palestinians from their homeland and to Israel's wars of invasion and expansion--which received direct or indirect assistance from the imperialist states--against the Arab nations fighting for their liberation.

Within the context of imperialism's global strategy for the Middle East, we can see imperialism's threats to occupy the oil fields, the mobilization of its fleet in the area and the so-called "security plans" for the Persian Gulf, its threat against Democratic Yemen and its efforts to have unification with the north fail, as well as the military support given by Sadat to Oman and the Sudan and to Morocco against Algeria and the Saharan patriots. In other words, the imperialists try to take advantage of all the conflicts involving the parties opposed to the Camp David Accords so that they will not join efforts.

Imperialism, Israel and Sadat have concentrated their offensive in Lebanon to obtain the second link in the chain of the Camp David Accords. Their objective is to exterminate Palestinian resistance because their resistance is at the core of the Middle East problem and is the main point of contention between imperialism and the Arab nations. At the same time, these groups attack the National Lebanese Movement and their alliance with the Palestinian revolution because they are significant obstacles to the realization of their strategic plans.

Imperialism's regional strategy for the Middle East is closely tied to that directed at South Africa and the South Atlantic. Both areas are part of the so-called petroleum route which after leaving the Arabian Sea goes through the Indian Ocean, around the Cape of Good Hope and from there on to the United States or Western Europe.

Imperialist plans consider South Africa vital to the securing and implementation of a strategy for the southern hemisphere. This is why they have reenforced the military power, especially the naval capability, of the nation supporting apartheid. South Africa claims to have become a center that is vital to western defense as far as military preparedness and communications in the southern oceans are concerned.

South Africa, therefore, is the imperialist policeman of the region and it has extended its domination not only over the African people of South Africa--in a typical case of internal colonialism--but also over Namibia and Zimbabwe.

Present imperialist maneuvers focus on Namibia and Zimbabwe in an effort to arrive by any means at a "solution" that will guarantee its interests in the region.

Following the failure of Namibia's independence plan, imperialism and its puppets blamed the SWAPO /South-West African People's Organization/ for its failure because of its demands over military bases within Namibia and undertook a policy designed to eliminate the national liberation movement and consolidate its control over Namibia.

This policy also calls for a campaign of intimidation against SWAPO and the Front Line nations which has included air attacks, the infiltration of ground sabotage troops or of paratroopers, mass arrests and so forth.

Behind this plan are the governments of Great Britain, the United States, South Africa and West Germany, among others, which have not only financed the recruitment of 20,000 mercenaries to fight for white supremacy and fascism but also demonstrated their support for racism by violating the sanctions imposed on Rhodesia.

As for Latin America, the Pentagon and the Government of the United States consider it to be the nucleus of their global strategy. The United States pursues a total policy in that continent which combines economic, political and military factors. On behalf of its structures, the United States Government questions or sees a threat to its "security" in the steps taken by the people of Latin America and the Caribbean towards economic, political and social self-determination. The planners of imperialism's global strategy describe the American continent as an enormous mass extending from pole to pole anchored between two oceans which constitutes the internal security belt for the United States. On the basis of this the two primary instruments of their much flaunted "Pan-Americanism" were established: the Rio de Janeiro Treaty and the TIAR military treaty on which the Inter-American Defense Council is based.

Imperialism's Direct Responsibility for Colonialism, Neocolonialism and the Installation and Maintenance of Fascist, Zionist and Racist Regimes

The people of Africa and Latin America, joined together by historical and cultural ties, are also united by their true liberation struggle against a common imperialist enemy to whom the people of both continents owe their underdevelopment with its concomitant tragedy of hunger, illiteracy and illness.

Imperialist domination places on the nations of both continents unbearable burdens of plundered resources, ruined national industries, economic distortions, permanent balance of payments deficits, low wages, cronic unemployment, growing inequality, technological backwardness, inadequate food supplies, widespread illiteracy, massive health problems, high mortality rate, social slavery, racial discrimination, political instability, widening class differences and criminal violence as the essence of power.

To illustrate this it is sufficient to review preliminary data that by themselves define the antagonisms within the confrontation between the countries of Latin America and the United States and determine the continued willingness to intervene to prevent by any means the development of the movement of liberation on the continent. Some 20 percent of U.S. foreign investments are in Latin America. While U.S. imperialism takes from Europe between $1 and $2 for every dollar it invests, from Latin America it takes between $3 and $5. Between 50 and 70 percent of Latin America's essential goods are manufactured in the United States. One-third of Latin America's foreign trade is with the United States under unfavorable conditions.

This terrible situation affecting our people is just what the unjust capitalist system needs to stay alive because it could not exist without territory to exploit and steal riches from. Therefore, it trys at all cost to perpetuate neocolonialism by creating and supporting fascist, Zionist and racist regimes which guarantee the subjugation of the people so that the flow of riches from these countries is not interrupted or stopped.

This is precisely why the United States supports the racist regime of South Africa. U. S. monopolist capital is in complete agreement with the policy of apartheid since it is a big shareholder in those companies exploiting valuable South African minerals.

It is well-known that South Africa produces one-third of the capitalist world's production of uranium. Diamonds account for 90 percent of its production, gold accounts for 60 percent followed by the rich deposits of platinum ore, copper, chrome, nickel, titanium, iron, tin, magnesium, antimony, phosphates, coal and so forth.

These figures explain why John Farrel, president of Farrel Lines, said at one time: The United States will never boycott the Republic of South Africa because this country has many friends in North America, especially in business circles. At the same time the president of General Motors said: We have been there (South Africa) for a long time and we intend to stay for over 50 years.

As a result of the exploitation of black workers, who are deprived of any social benefits, the dividends from capital invested in South Africa are two and one-half times greater than in the United States. This is why the convention on the punishment of genocide adopted by the United Nations 30 years ago, the International Agreement on Civil and Political Rights, the International Agreement on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and a host of other similar conventions have not been ratified by the United States. This allows them, on the one hand, to keep thousands of South Africans without rights and exploited in their own country and, on the other, to receive the benefits from the exploitation of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America through colonialism, neocolonialism, oppression, racism and apartheid.

Puerto Rico is a good example of exploitation through a colonial system. On 25 November 1897 Puerto Rico had an autonomous constitution and 8 months later it becomes a Yankee colony when on 25 July 1898 following a proclamation by General Miles the military occupation of the island is decreed.

Legalizing the colonial status of Puerto Rico became the immediate task of the Yankee governments through the passage of different laws designed to maintain the classic colonial status for a third of the century.

Popular repudiation and demands for an end to this system led in 1947 to giving Puerto Rico the "privilege" of electing its own governor but this in no way changed the actual situation. Nor was there any real change in 1952 following the creation of the Free Associated State which was just a cover for the colonial system because Puerto Rico continues to be a U.S. possession which can be exchanged or sold whenever the Congress in Washington so decrees. Today Puerto Rico is more dependent on the United States than ever before. We are looking at a typical case of foreign military intervention because, as established by Puertorican nationalists, Puerto Rico was not discovered nor conquered nor colonized by the United States. Instead Puerto Rico is a nation under intervention, a colony, a nonautonomous territory as described in Chapter IX of the United Nations Charter.

Since 1900 the United States like all colonial empires has used Puerto Rico as a market for its surplus agricultural products, to invest its surplus capital and to establish military bases.

Colonialism is seen in the economic domination of Puerto Rico as expressed by its compliance with the tariff and trading regulations, the highest in the world, that are under the jurisdiction of the mother country as a means of unilaterally limiting the island's trade. The entire economic structure, industry, banking institutions and trade, as well as the best land are in the hands of the large Yankee monopolies. U.S. penetration of industry, communications and so forth is great and there is an alarming process of concentration and centralization of capital. Customs, the postal service and the court system are in their hands.

The young people, like the general population, were forced into accepting U.S. citizenship and now they are obligated to join the Yankee army. The United States has converted the island into a complex of military bases which include atomic installations with short and long range missiles.

The hallmark of Yankee colonialism in Puerto Rico is expressed by unemployment, exploitation, illness, hunger and illiteracy.

In short it is a classic colony with a people determined to be free. In Puerto Rico persecution has been frequent and tragic and the gag laws have abounded such as the 1948 one to control activities designed to destroy the island government.

The 1964 military coup in Brazil, promoted and backed by the United States (operation Uncle Sam) according to former President Lyndon Johnson's files, became the first fascist government experiment on the American continent. Imperialism planned to use Brazil as a policeman and junior partner in controlling the subcontinent to halt the revolutionary process. The struggle of the people could not be contained. Thus during the early part of the 1970's in a global atmosphere hostile to imperialism--the historical defeat in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the fall of fascism in Portugal and Greece and the splintering of Spain--and during a time when the imperialist economic crisis was worsening, the Pentagon and the most reactionary sectors in the United States began a counteroffensive in Latin America using as their supreme weapon the installation of fascist regimes.

They concentrated their efforts on destroying the Popular Unity government in Chile and installing long-term fascist government's in the Southern Cone. Successive coups take place in Bolivia, Uruguay, Chile and Argentina. There is pressure on Peru, conspiracy against the government's of Venezuela, Mexico, Costa Rica and others, maneuvers against Panama's patriotic demands and the resurgence of terror in Paraguay, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Haiti, among others.

The Economic Model Imposed by Imperialism

The fascist regimes in the more developed countries of South America are nothing more than insolent dictatorships of financial capital with ties to the most regressive and powerful sectors of the controlling oligarchies promoted and backed by U.S. imperialism, in particular by the most war-loving and recalcitrant circles headed by the CIA and the Pentagon. It is a fierce effort to settle accounts with the working class, the liberation movements and even with the nationalist, pro-independence or national-reform movements.

Fascism, almost like a fulcrum, although taking into account national peculiarities, attempts to use an "economic model" based on the lucubrations of the "Chicago boys" who have inspired the IMF policy in the region: investments and transfer of foreign monopoly capital; the concentration of national capital--at the expense of the weak--and strengthening of the large landowners at the expense of all society; the redistribution of income to benefit the privileged few at the expense of the vast majority and the workers in particular; the coercive transfer to monopoly capital, either national or foreign, of capital accumulated by national industries and rural businessmen; the raising of financial, technological and commercial dependence on imperialism to odious levels; the establishment in some countries of military-industrial complexes which operate at the direction of or under the jurisdiction of the empire's manufacturers of death; adjustment of national industry to the interests of the transnational companies at the cost of dismanteling, looting and eliminating company structures which diversified production and disturbed the new tyrannical governments.

Repudiated and opposed by the people, isolated internationally, the fascist regimes and the bloody dictatorships of Latin America attempt to "cover their face" with the "cosmetics" of "remodeled or limited democracies" and by holding elections that are tallyed behind the people's back so that with civil, trade union and individual rights curtailed they can modify the political-institutional structures that are designed to perpetuate the control of the powerful economic groups. In their new "constitutional" bills they attempt to institutionalize a "national security doctrine" issued by the United States and adopted by the armies of the fascists nations which bestow on the armed forces the role of protector and authorize them to openly intervene to defend the interests of the economic groups and classes which support fascism.

Economic and institutional models similar to the fascist regimes of Latin America or to Israel and with similar objectives--except for the distance--have been implanted in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

Relations Between South Africa, Israel and Latin American Facism

The racist regimes of South Africa and Israel and Latin American facism, genuine expressions of imperialist domination in our times, comprise a united front against the liberation movements and progressive forces of the world. United by their common heritage as imperialist creations, they are also united in their pillage of riches, in their repression of liberation movements and of all forms of expression supporting progress and permanent liberty.

The ties that link them together, some are well-known, others are secret, range from trade to the sale of arms, military training and the exchange of mercenaries.

On the subject of arms sales, Israel is playing a very active role in supplying weapons to Latin America, taking advantage of the fascist dictatorships need--in their fight against the revolutionary movements--to strengthen their control and to fight the local wars which frequently break out. In this role Israel reaps tremendous economic and political profits not to mention the fact that this task of supporting fascist and dictatorial regimes is in keeping with the very nature of Zionism itself. It is not superfluous to point out that Israel was the second government (the United States being the first) to recognize Pinochet's lackey regime in Chile.

In addition, Israel has taken advantage of two other factors (a) its alleged experience in putting down armed rebellion, a knowledge which many bloody Latin American dictatorships need and (b) the countries they supply with arms, especially in Central America and the Caribbean, are small and their requirements for weapons are small also and this allows Israel to satisfy all of their needs.

Cooperation between Israel and South Africa is, if you will, even closer knit. It dates back to the creation of the state of Israel. South African volunteers fought alongside the Zionists after 1947 and South Africa sent medical supplies, food and other supplies to Israel during the 1948 war. The first pilot in the Israeli airforce to fall in combat was a South African "volunteer." During and after the 1947 war, military contacts between the two countries increased. South African support to Israel during the October 1973 war was even more extensive and it marked a new period in the development of relations between the two.

There are numberous instances of military cooperation between Israel and the apartheid regime involving military equipment.

Early in the 60's South Africa obtained a license from a Belgium company to build the Israeli designed Uzi submachine gun. Israel also supplied her with the Gabriel missile. An important element in Israeli-South African cooperation has been the contributions made by experts in counterinsurgency techniques and on sofisticated weaponry.

Tel Aviv is supplying the racists with direct assistance in training saboteurs and spies for activities against African nations. Some time ago the DAILY TELEGRAPH correspondent in Johannesburg reported that Israeli officials were implicated in South Africa's plans to invade Angola. It has also been reported that Israeli mercenaries operate inside South Africa against the SWAPO in Namibia.

Israel's policeman role extends from the Arab nations down to South Africa. Payments of nearly $10 million from the CIA have been made regularly to the Israeli intelligence service to be administered and distributed by theprime minister. In early 1960 CIA funds were used--funneled through Israel--to overthrow Lumumba's legally constituted government. In 1973 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS magazine noted that without foreign aid Israel could not have armed itself on the scale that it has much less export weapons to other countries.

Since the UN embargo on weapon sales to South Africa and because of the pressure from progressive countries, it has been difficult for developed capitalist nations to openly sell weapons to South Africa. Today, however, they use third countries to distribute weapons and in this respect Israel has played an important role. Thus the arrival of U.S. Bell 205 helicopters in Rhodesia via Israel and Singapore was confirmed on 14 December 1978 by a military spokesman in Salisbury. The Rhodesian attack on refugee camps in Zimbabwe and efforts to assassinate Joshua Nkomo in April of this year were perpetrated by Israeli commandos.

The Israel-Latin American and Israel-South Africa trade in military aid completes a triangle with the South African-Latin American connection.

At the same time that the Latin American fascist regimes launched a counteroffensive against the revolutionary forces, South Africa unleashed a sustained campaign to expand and strengthen its relations with these countries while Israel played the role of arms supplier to the reactionary regimes in exchange for their complicity in the infamous acts of aggression against the Arabs.

This working triangle was established in response to U.S. imperialist plans contained in its global strategy of domination. In Latin America the pro-imperialist alliance hides behind the well-known refrain "defending western and Christian civilization." In its name they drafted a new military treaty of aggression and made it a part of the NATO alliance whose sphere of influence would include the South Atlantic. The treaty was aimed at the people of this region who were fighting for their political, social and economic independence.

Politically and economically Israel has or has established ties with the fascist regimes of Latin America and the racist Africans. Since its creation the Zionist state has directed its efforts to strengthening its economic relations with Africa and Latin America to find broad markets for its products and obtain raw materials for its industries, on the one hand, and to force its existence as a state in the region, on the other.

In 1948, 3 years after the defeat of fascism, the newly created state of Israel decreed the expulsion and extermination of the Palestinians who had lived for centuries in the region. At the same time, in South Africa the fascist Nationalist Party came to power and immediately promulgated legislation that was even more oppressive for the black majority population.

Relations between the minority regimes of South Africa and Israel have deep historical and ideological roots. General Smuts, minister of defense in the union government, was one of the principal architects of the Balfour Declaration on the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. The National Labor coalition wholeheartedly supported the creation of a Jewish homeland and adopted a resolution to that effect in 1926. In the United Nations South Africa actively supported the division of Palestine and when the Nationalist Party gained power in 1948 one of its first actions was to recognize the newly created state of Israel.

The rapid growth of cooperation between the apartheid regime and the Zionist government reached a peak in 1976 when then South African Prime Minister J.B. Vorster visited Israel and signed a treaty of economic, scientific and industrial cooperation between the two nations.

South Africa is heavily dependent on foreign trade and its trade with Israel has increased to such a point that the Zionist state is one of its main clients. It is estimated that Israeli sales to South Africa in 1981 will exceed a billion rand.

South African and Israeli leaders frequently say that the economies of the two nations are complementary and that each one's potential can best be realized by partnership agreements between the two nations. The Israeli commercial attache in South Africa recently said that South Africa has the cheap labor that Israel needs. In this way Israel, like all other developed capitalist countries, benefits from the extensive exploitation of cheap African labor and is interested in the perpetuation of the system of apartheid.

Recently, Israel has expressed an interest in investing in the Bantu homelands as a means of obtaining an abundant and cheap supply of labor and to promote the model of a Bantu homeland as envisioned by the racist South African regime. An influential Israeli daily has suggested that Israel might help to develop the African preserves by making available its modern agricultural technology and its technology for erosion control. In April 1976 an Israeli delegation attended a symposium held in Umtata, the capital of the Transkei Bantu preserve, sponsored by the African Association of Foreign Affairs.

Israel manufactures semiprocessed goods from South Africa which it then exports to those countries who have imposed an economic boycott of South Africa. For example, South African textiles, chemical products and fertilizers are manufactured in Israel and exported to Africa and other countries.

Economic cooperation between South Africa and Israel prevents the destruction of apartheid and the construction of a democratic society that is free from racism and oppression.

It was in 1973 when Israel concentrated its efforts in Latin America, a step which gave it economic breathing room and politically helped it to break out of its international isolation. However, this does not mean that Israeli activity in Latin America began late since it had been present for many years.

Since that time Israeli activity in Latin America has intensified and reached unprecedented levels in recent years as a result of favorable conditions such as the strong interrelation between Zionism and some U.S. monopolies on this continent.

The representatives of these monopolies hold top posts in Zionist organizations in the United States and they are influential in Latin American trade circles and in the mass communication media.

Thus Zionist activity has rested primarily on U.S. imperialism's total hegemony, both economic and political, over the majority of the nations on the continent and, in addition, it has taken advantage of the existence of Zionist communities in some Latin American countries.

It is necessary to underscore the close relations between Israel and the Chilean fascist junta. Israeli military instructors advised the Chilean military and Chilean officers take classes in Israeli military academies. In October 1976 Israel sold Chile Shafrir air-to-air missiles. In addition, it is well to remember Israel's role as an arms supplier to Somoza's dictatorship in Nicaragua, an attempt to halt the uncontainable struggle of the people led by the Sandinist Front.

At the same time, cooperation between South Africa and the Latin American dictatorships continues to thrive. In citing some of the events which confirm this, we cay say that the South African banking firm of Hill Samuels S.A. recently prepared financial programs for projects in Argentina and other countries and is financing South African capital goods exports to Chile. This company believes that South Africa has barely scratched the surface of its export potential to South America.

Recently the Bolivian daily AQUI described the country as "South Africa's new colony," in referring to the arrival of racist settlers in Bolivia although Bolivia's new government denied their arrival. Other South American countries, either voluntarily or as a result of penetration, still maintain economic, diplomatic, political and military ties with the racist regime.

The Struggle of the People Against Fascism, Apartheid and Zionism

The ties between these countries are in response to the intensification of the people's struggle to free themselves from fascism, Zionism and apartheid. The tyrannical regimes conspire to repress the growing popular struggle.

That is why the people and liberation movements denounce these ties and redouble their efforts. They are aware that the only way to achieve peace, security and progress is to uproot the regimes which discriminate, exploit and oppress with the support of imperialism which has institutionalized them.

In Latin America, for example, while imperialism and its minor partners were able to delay the people's revolutionary and liberating process--which suffered serious blows--the United State's objectives of stopping once and for all the struggles on the subcontinent failed resoundingly and today we see the emergence of a new popular and democratic offensive whose most formidable victory is the victory of the Sandinists in Nicaragua who overthrew Somoza's bloody dictatorship, the oldest tyrannical dynasty in the Americas.

The fascist dictatorships of the Southern Cone, which threatened to spread to the entire continent, today find themselves isolated internationally and their acts of aggression have been essentially neutralized as the people take the offensive. South America has been shaken by the great struggles in Bolivia which, after having assumed different forms,

defeated Banzer's regime and today they defend their democratic gains from the attacks of the reactionary forces and imperialism. Brazil, involved in a complex process that is plagued by countless strikes and the mobilization of the workers, is witnessing many changes which have led to the return of thousands of political exiles and to a resumption of civil activities. Workers strikes, demands for liberty, the circulation of clandestine publications, continued pronouncements from all political sectors demanding freedom, the involvement of the church with the people, the spread of the anti-dictatorial protests are all symptoms of the growing mobilization of the people in Chile and Uruguay where, nevertheless, repression is still practiced, an indication of the weakness of the dictatorships which lack the support of the masses and are forced to resort to violence to remain in power.

In recent months other countries in Latin America have been advocates of important gains. Panama achieved sovereignty over the canal although it continues to work for the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from the zone. Grenada shook itself free from the domination of a pro-imperialist tyranny and for the first time the reigns of power are in the hands of the people.

Latin America is the scene of different kinds of battles all designed to throw off the colonial and neocolonial yoke and to attain full sovereignty. The people of El Salvador have engaged in heroic actions against the facist dictatorship and today they pursue a struggle for an authentic popular government. In Guatemala the bloody confrontation with the pro-imperialist dictatorship continues. The workers of Peru and Colombia have mobilized the masses and combined their demands with the defense of freedoms and sovereignty in their platform. In Ecuador the people are determined to establish democracy as the proper forum for making new social and economic gains.

In Puerto Rico pro-independence sentiments are growing as the nation celebrates the recent release of four patriots who spent over 25 years in a U.S. jail but repression continues. The fight against U.S. domination in Puerto Rico has not waned even though there still are efforts to keep the island as a colony so that it can be used as a base of aggression against all the people of the Americas and the Caribbean in particular.

In many parts of Africa, where for centuries the people were nothing more than a product on the imperialist market, encouraging political and socio-economic revolutionary changes are taking place. One after another the people of Africa have risen up in arms against the anachronistic social order imposed on them by international obscurantist and reactionary forces.

Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Ethiopia, the People's Republic of the Congo and Benin, among others, have established revolutionary governments which have taken control of their human and material resources.

The revolutionary climate in South Africa is aimed at the destruction of of facism, neocolonialism and racism. The efforts, sacrifices and convictions of the African fighters and the masses today are having formidable success.

For their part, the oppressed people of South Africa have taken the initiative and are waging a heroic fight against the racist regime on all fronts. There are news reports of workers strikes and demonstrations in various companies and actions by the people against the institutions of oppression.

At the same time, in the Middle East the frontal struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reactionary forces focuses on the defense of the Palestinean cause and on the rejection of the Camp David Accords. In Lebanon it focuses on the position of the masses and the progressive Lebanese movement against the attacks of Zionists and reactionary forces and on the Egyptian people themselves in the face of Sadat's treason.

Conclusions

The struggles in Africa, America and the Middle East had a common origin in colonialism, at present they are being wagaed against a common enemy and, therefore, all revolutionaries are united in the fight against imperialism and reactionary forces which, as we can see, use a common strategy against the masses throughout the world and they are banding together world-wide to strongly resist the growing revolutionary wave which threatens to overwhelm them and drag them down.

We are, therefore, seeing broader solidarity among the people who are fighting for the prevalence of a more just and equitable social order throughout the world.

It is necessary to have unity of action and coordination against this enemy which creates and supports all exploiting, racist and reactionary regimes so that through them it can defend its own interests.

It is necessary to stand united against imperialism.

8599
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

MEXICO ARRESTS GUATEMALAN WORKERS--There is growing concern over the situation of Guatemalans who have illegally crossed the border to seek work abroad, Deputy Labor Minister Carlos Padilla Natareno said yesterday. The deputy minister mentioned the case of 100 Guatemalans arrested in Tapachula, Chiapas State, Mexico, who are about to be deported. Most of them were arrested without proper documentation. These men intended to cross the U.S. border in a similar manner. [Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization] [Excerpt] [PA092348 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1410 GMT 9 Oct 80]

CSO: 3010

FRONDIZI ISSUES DOCUMENT FOLLOWING MEETING WITH HARGUINDEGUY

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 24 Sep 80 pp 4, 59

[Text] Former President Dr Arturo Frondizi, head of MID [Integration and Development Movement], yesterday called for "a basic change in policy" in terms of both "economic and social direction" and progress "towards the unrestricted democratic participation of the people."

As he was being received by Interior Minister Maj Gen Albano Eduardo Harguindeguy in another round of the political dialog, Dr Frondizi explained that such a change "will consolidate the peace we have acheived."

A summary of the former president's statement was distributed shortly after the meeting by his secretary, Miss Olga Hechem.

Political Dialog

Dr Frondizi initially pointed out that he had to mention that so far the political dialog had not yielded the desired results. The reasons for this, he added, were the approach of not getting to the bottom of the country's most urgent issues and the policy of excluding a number of people, which has made the discussions less representative than they should be.

"In spite of this," he continued, "I have decided to take part in it precisely for the purpose of helping to alter this situation and so that this constructive call for a dialog can bear fruit."

Frondizi stated that "to this end, it is essential to cease excluding the Peronist Party. This is similar to many other proscriptive approaches that have been tried since 1955 and that have always had negative consequences for the country by heightening divisions and delaying a genuine and definitive political solution. Just as we have condemned antimilitarism, which entails a split in Argentine society, we cannot but condemn anti-Peronism, which also entails a split.

"Peronism," he said, "comprises the overwhelming majority of the Argentine working class, and nothing can be constructed without its input. To this end, an organized dialog with Peronism is unavoidable, and the government should renounce its unsuccessful attempts to divide it or to dispense with it and acknowledge the representativity of its leaders. Only through an across-the-board dialog and a democratic process free from bans will we be able to determine the role that each party and each leader ought to be assigned."

Maneuvering Room

The former president went on to say that "we should bear in mind as a starting point for any analysis that the Armed Forces Government is having serious problems and enjoys appreciably narrower maneuvering room than in March 1976, though it is still considerable. I should also point out that this maneuvering room is based on two elements: a) having restored law and order by eradicating subversion, and b) the nation's continued impression that the Armed Forces are an indispensable ingredient of national unity and that this unity should not be splintered.

"There is universal recognition of the efforts and sacrifices that have been made to eradicate subversion, and the notion that there must be a bridge between the people and the Armed Forces is quite widespread, although there are shades of opinion and opposing views. These views span a wide range, from the very few whose answer to problems is to revert to the anachronistic stands of democratic liberalism and the left wing, which want to separate the people from the Armed Forces, to the many who are beset with doubts as to the feasibility of preserving unity under the conditions of the current power structure and the current political approach. But, I stress, these are two powerful factors, and the government's maneuvering room, though narrower, is not to be underestimated.

"As is always the case in politics, the government's maneuvering room is not unconditional. There is a powerful conditioning factor: the economic policy that is hurting the nation's basic classes and sectors. There is an ever-increasing awareness that the sacrifices that the country is making are not conducive to a resolution of our problems nor to the creation of a solid groundwork for democracy. On the contrary, economic policy is seen and felt as a factor that does material harm to the nation and that simultaneously darkens the prospects for a political solution in keeping with our national destiny.

"This is, in particular, the view of those of us who believe firmly in democracy but who do not idolize its formal requirements," he added, inasmuch as "to us the issue of economic policy is fundamental. This is what at the moment is really jeopardizing democracy and political and social freedom, not to mention the risks that it entails for national conditions.

"The free expression of the will of the people cannot coexist with a national model based on excluding from the market a sizable portion of the population. This represents a deterioration in the living conditions achieved by vast strata of the population over the nation's history, and it locks the country's economy into a circuit in which decisionmaking will be increasingly divorced from the will and the goals of Argentines."

Incompatible Model

Frondizi recalled that on "many occasions I have publicly analyzed the nation's economic policy, with sincerity and with the conviction that I was performing a service for the Armed Forces and for the nation. I will endeavor to summarize those views later, but now the important thing is to underscore the major political implications of this policy.

"As time goes by," he said, "the Armed Forces are becoming committed to an economic model that is incompatible, at the very least, with the existence of 27 million Argentines. This is not the time to assess subjective factors: the way in which the members of the Armed Forces visualize the model, or how they are thought of by those who allow themselves to be won over by a pernicious outbreak of antimilitarism. What matters here is that the Armed Forces are running the government and that their economic policy is objectively and essentially incompatible with the Argentine people."

The head of the MID explained that "the incompatibility that I have just been talking about is from one standpoint a conjecture as to the ultimate failure of the current program, because I take it for granted that the Argentine nation will not allow itself to be placed on the Procrustean bed of that economic model. But in any case, these political consequences are occurring and could occur in an even more complex and troublesome manner. A rejection of the model could be traumatic for the relationship between the Armed Forces and the people, and this could only bring us further anxieties.

"We are the harshest critics of current economic policy," he said, "but we do not want the current process to end up another failure. We want the transition from military to civilian power to ultimately result in a stable democracy and an unblemished relationship between the people and the Armed Forces, but the current economic policy conspires against this.

"Why," Dr Frondizi asks, "is this objectively the case with the current economic policy? This question is answered, in my judgment, in the documents and public statements that we have issued. Nonetheless, I should reiterate here that its shortcomings involve neither details nor implementation; they are fundamental shortcomings, and the key to

them is the so-called opening up of the economy, which has been undertaken without first eliminating the structural causes of the crisis and of the weakening of the nation's productive forces.

"Our country's crisis and inflation stem from the fact that our production apparatus, marked by the characteristics of underdevelopment, does not generate the goods and services required by society, while the public sector, as part of this structural distortion, is oversized and skews the functioning of the entire economic chain. By not eliminating these conditioning factors, current economic policy is subjecting our businessmen and workers to impossible competition with imports.

"It is impossible because production costs hinge on variables that are beyond the control of our businessmen and workers. The problem is one of efficiency, but of the economy as a whole, not of our producers, and it is made worse because imports are subsidized by a totally artificial exchange rate. The result, which is the aim of the model, is the drying up of sources of production and jobs and declining living standards for vast segments of the population. The model could not operate without inflicting this damage and without then blunting the country's capacity to react politically."

Failure

Dr Frondizi continued by explaining that "the failure of the current economic policy is becoming obvious in terms of its most immediate goals: inflation is still out of control, although it is kept down statistically by the overstated exchange rate, by politically set rates and by keeping real wages far below the traditional average; the level of economic activity is declining, consistent with the nature of the model; the per capita gross domestic product is below the 1974 level; various production sectors and regions in the interior are particularly hard hit by recession; unemployment is concealed not only in the form of government jobs but also in the form of worker emigration, while many blue-collar workers have left their wage-earning jobs in modern factories and gone out on their own, which is at odds with the principle of overall economic efficiency; joblessness is becoming manifest in the sectors most vulnerable to recession; real wages have fallen to levels that entail social risks and that have triggered drops in the populace's general standard of living, which can be seen in the low rate of school attendance and in symptoms of poor public health; the public sector deficit remains unchanged, since it cannot be altered by changes in accounting methods, and the foreign sector, for which the country created at a high cost a safety cushion of international reserves, is having serious problems with a current account deficit and risky short-term debts."

MID Proposal

The head of the MID said that "the situation created by the current policy is extremely serious and will grow more serious with the recent measures designed to insure its survival beyond March 1981. Nevertheless, if there is a change of policy, not just men, a solution can be found.

"In my judgment," he continued, "such a solution must be based on the following guidelines:

"a) Economic policy must be based on expanding the domestic production and consumption market, while providing an appropriate level of protection;

"b) The exchange rate, prices and rates must be made realistic; wages must be kept current, and labor union contracts must be put into effect again;

"c) The public sector of the economy must be overhauled and streamlined;

"d) A wideranging investment program must be undertaken in key sectors of the economy so that the country can move towards development while soaking up available manpower from the public sector and while taking care of short-term problems."

Frondizi felt that "the key to this policy was that the measures should be adopted simultaneously and in coordinated fashion. Adjusting the exchange rate, prices and rates would complicate the picture if adopted as an isolated measure; moreover, it would be short-lived. Putting the public sector on a sound footing would trigger unemployment without an expansion of economic and the investment program, which in turn means that the state would have to cut down on the amount of funds that it now absorbs. As I said, the situation is difficult, but if a policy like this were pursued consistently and vigorously, it would lift the country out of its crisis and mobilize its enormous potential."

Education Policy

He then said that "this change in basic policy is also indispensable because the current policy affects other extremely important areas of national life. The current education policy is a failure because it is a reflection of the basic policy in the sphere of education. Thus, worsening conditions at the three levels of education, increasing shortages of material resources, the absence of educational guidelines conceived in terms of major national goals, repression and a lack of freedom are consistent with an economic policy that prompts tensions and social discontent."

Foreign Policy

"Foreign policy," Frondizi continued, "also reflects the same basic orientation. On the one hand, it is determined by discontent and weaknesses on the home front and, on the other, it lacks the creativity and attraction needed to make foreign policy a tool for development. Foreign policy is always a projection of domestic policy. Only through a consolidated internal policy will the country be able to turn aside any attempt at external interference in its affairs or at disregarding its territorial sovereignty and make its relations with countries in our region and throughout the world conducive to the national interest."

Courses of Political Action

The former president stated that "in my judgment, courses of political action should be analyzed as they apply to altering the basic orientation. We must act without election-induced haste, which could cause the same basic policy to continue under a different institutional guise, and at the same time without passivity in the face of a deteriorating economic and social situation, which could later push us towards false solutions. I am not in favor of 'phased-in' solutions. I am proposing a change in the basic policy and, at the same time, the startup of the process of restoring democracy and the sovereignty of the people.

"To be more specific, let me say that just as I do not agree that the current economic and social policy should be maintained, neither do I share the idea that the military government must merely administer the crisis and hasten an electoral solution. The underlying issues have to be dealt with simultaneously: a change in economic policy and reinstating a genuine, not pro forma democratic process. It is imperative that basic decisions on a change of course not be delayed."

He went on to state that "these steps must be taken simultaneously because of the issues at stake and because now that the Armed Forces has been victorious in the war against subversion and reestablished law and order, there is no reason why we cannot move towards a full-fledged state of law and a representative democracy, which is an essential part of our constitutional existence. But at the same time, they should be taken simultaneously because this would be conducive to a change of leadership personnel and political practices.

"A discussion of our underlying economic and social problems," he added, "fosters the development of leaders who are truly in touch with the grass roots and their problems, shatters ideological microclimates and breaks up the upper echelons that survive on the basis of electioneering or promises. Such changes are a matter of basic policy; it

is a mistake to believe that this can be achieved just through proper laws, a system of ineligibilities or skillful political bargaining."

Trade Union Normalization

Frondizi then asserted that "a change in underlying policy entails a normalization and liberalization of union activity by workers and employers. In the case of union organization, we must reestablish the principle of the unity of the labor movement as a basis for a rational unfolding of labor relations and as one of the underpinnings of national unity.

"This is important because restrictions on union activities and the ability to atomize the labor movement are conducive to the workings of an economic model like the present one. Every safeguard should be taken to insure that the organizations are representative, but they must be given unity and strength. What happened recently in Poland is highly instructive: the Polish Government, which is marked by a heavy concentration of power, has given consideration to worker demands and has allowed them to organize and band together as they see fit. If we want to build a just society that is constantly moving forward, we cannot resort in Argentina to the kind of coercion that Poland has abandoned.

"The social situation in Argentina shows clear-cut signs of reactions in various sectors and regions. The recent protest strike by producers and community leaders in Uco Valley in Mendoza exemplifies this, not just because it was a genuine, articulate protest but also because it was merely the manifestation of a ground swell developing throughout the country. Thus, on top of what I said about labor organizations, the government must pay attention to organizations of industrialists, farmers, merchants and professionals.

"These protests and opinions are to be feared only by those who are committed to the economic model, not the country. As long as they are squelched and repressed, they will not give rise to conflicts impairing national unity. These are legitimate problems, and this is a reaction against an economic and social policy that works against workers, businessmen, professionals and all vital sectors alike. If they are heeded, the truth will triumph and the country will be the winner."

Political Normalization

Frondizi noted that "parallel to this we must normalize party activity and open the political debate. In this regard, it is essential that the country not return to bans. If we want national unity and are willing to change underlying policy, as current conditions advise, we should not fear such a debate. It will be unavoidably beneficial

because as I said previously, truly representative leaders will be brought to the fore by the sheer force of events within the context of an overall expansion of society.

"Fear or mistrust of grass root forces must never be the starting point for a political overhaul in Argentina; on the contrary, they embody the strongest defense of the essence of our nationhood," he added.

State of Law

"To round out this move towards major national objectives," he then said, "we have to eliminate all of the emergency measures that were justified in the struggle against subversion and to fully reestablish the guarantees and freedoms of our legal system. The government must clarify the status of detained and missing persons in a way that once and for all heals the wounds that still remain open.

"To this end," he stressed, "we must give everyone the chance to exercise his right of defense and, at the same time, allay the concerns of the family members of missing persons. We must banish the use of repression, which under the current circumstances, instead of consolidating the victory over subversion, would serve only to conceal problems and fuel resentments, encouraging renewed outbreaks of a situation that the country does not wish to experience again.

"In addition," he stated, "the government must order the release of political prisoners who have not had charges filed against them or whose trial has been unjustifiably delayed for political, not legal reasons, such as former President Mrs Maria Estela Martinez de Peron. Rectifying these irregularities will, in addition to administering strict justice, help to pacify the nation."

In-Depth Change

"To summarize," he concluded, "a change in underlying policy will consolidate the peace we have achieved; strengthen Argentina's national condition; open prospects for social well-being, as well as new possibilities for education and the creative freedom of Argentines; enable the country to command prestige and steadily growing influence on the international level, and on an institutional level lend stability and solidity to our democracy. It must not be a partial change; it must comprise, simultaneously, the current economic and social policy along with the full reestablishment of a state of law and progress towards the unrestricted democratic participation of the people in setting the direction for our republic."

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CSO: 3010

OFFICIALS COUNTER STEP-UP IN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 24 Sep 80 p 13

[Text] "I think that the government has indeed toughened its stance," Deolindo Felipe Bittel, the acting head of the National Council of the Peronist Party, told the press upon returning to the Atlantic Hotel, where he is lodged during his stay in Buenos Aires, after having been invited to appear at the Political Order Division of the Federal Police for questioning.

The former governor of Chaco reported that at 0915 hours yesterday a Political Order officer "named Richardone or Ricardone" showed up at the hotel, located in zone 11, and asked Bittel to accompany him to the Central Police Department.

He also related that once there he had to wait a long time for Police Inspector Robles, the head of Political Order, to arrive. During their talk he was asked to clarify what he knew about a press release reporting the arrest and mistreatment of Adrian Farina, a leader of the Peronist Youth of the Argentine Republic (JPRA). Bittel stated that he had learned of the release when he read it last Saturday in the morning paper CLARIN. He also said that he did not know Farina.

Separately, Bittel disclosed that he had received a phone call from Tucuman notifying him that the scheduled activities during a swing that he was preparing to make through Tucuman and Salta had been suspended by police order.

Another interpretation commented on in several political circles linked these episodes with a previous development: the Federal Police communique containing certain juicy details in connection with a declaration signed by Peronist, Radical, Christian Democrat, Unified Socialist, Intransigent, Popular Socialist and Communist leaders, announcing the disappearance of two high-level Paraguayan Communist Party leaders.

The police clarification, which prompted a reply from the parties concerned, and the talk with Bittel documented the Federal Police's and, therefore, the Interior Ministry's decision to prevent a

proliferation of unfounded reports that might tarnish the institution's image by attempting to implicate it in nonexistent incidents or incidents with which it has absolutely nothing to do.

In this regard, late that afternoon the Federal Police released a communique that reads: "In light of press reports concerning the detention of political leader Deolindo Felipe Bittel, the Argentine Federal Police wishes to report the following:

"Mr Bittel was at no time being detained. He was summoned only to provide details regarding a so-called detention report attributed to him and published by a morning paper on the 20th of this month.

"With regard to this report, Mr Bittel said that he had no knowledge of anything connected with it."

Former La Rioja Governor in Formosa

Naturally, what happened with Bittel was linked with the detention of former La Rioja Governor Carlos Menem, who was detained several days ago, placed in the custody of the National Executive Branch and transferred to Las Lomitas, Formosa on "parole" status.

Menem, charged under the Institutional Responsibility Act, had been engaged in intensive activities and had made frequent statements to the press that officials allegedly judged incompatible with his legal status. The former La Rioja governor was also the head of the organizing committee of the recently banned National Congress for the Release of Isabel Peron, to whose promotional group Farina has also been linked.

What happened to Menem prompted a habeas corpus petition by attorney Hugo Amilcar Grinberg and a press release signed, according to NA, by a group of "Peronist intellectuals": Jose Maria Rosa, Fermin Chavez, Miguel Unamuno, Jose Maria Castineira de Dios, Luis Alberto Murray and Osvaldo Guglielmino.

Radicals Denied Permit

The "toughened stance" noticed by politicians has also allegedly affected the UCR [Radical Civic Union], because the Cordoba Government decided to revoke the permit that it had granted for a meeting of the provincial UCR scheduled for last weekend in Carlos Paz.

The Cordoba Radicals wanted to take up the wideranging issue of their relations with other sectors. The four items on the agenda consisted of an analysis of UCR relations with the Armed Forces, with other radical parties, with other political parties in general and, lastly, with business and union forces.

The text of the government ban explains that "in light of the wide press coverage given the event" it had decided to revoke authorization because "there are clear indications that it would violate the provisions expressly prohibiting political party activities."

Certain political gatherings speculated last night that recent developments were in one way or another broached during the morning meeting between President Videla and Interior Minister Maj Gen Albano Eduardo Harguindeguy.

Conjectures stem from the fact that the official communique concerning the meeting stated that Harguindeguy had told Videla "about the mounting activities of political party groups, which are endeavoring to hold congresses, meetings, gatherings, etc., in violation of current law."

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CSO: 3010

STATEMENT BY FORMER PERONIST GOVERNOR LEADS TO ARREST

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 23 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] The Interior Ministry confirmed yesterday that the former Peronist governor of La Rioja, Carlos Saul Menem, has been under arrest since last Friday, once again in the custody of the National Executive Branch, on parole status.

According to the terse official communique, Menem was transferred last night to Las Lomitas in Formosa Province.

The report specifies that the arrest of Menem, who "is on parole status," was ordered by the National Executive Branch via Decree 1948, pursuant to the powers vested in it by Article 23 of the National Constitution.

Article 23 is concerned with the declaration of martial law and the suspension of constitutional guarantees.

"During such a suspension," one of the paragraphs in the communique states, "the president of the republic cannot convict of his own accord or impose penalties. In the case of individuals, his power is limited to arresting them or transferring them from one location in the country to another, if they prefer not to leave Argentine territory."

The Interior Ministry did not clarify whether Menem would be quartered at a military unit in Las Lomitas or whether he would reside in private housing but subject to a ban on leaving this town in Formosa without prior clearance.

Background

In the wake of 24 March 1976, Menem, along with 34 other officials of the previous government, was arraigned under the Institutional Responsibility Act, which stripped him of political rights and the right to hold public office.

It was also ordered at the time that he could not claim his possessions until he clarified their legitimacy; this situation was resolved in his favor in November 1979 by the National Commission for Patrimonial Responsibility (CONAREPA).

After the fall of the Peronist government, Menem was detained first on the ship "33 Orientales" and then at the Magdalena military jail.

In August 1978 he was put on parole and lived first in Mar del Plata and then in Tandil in Buenos Aires Province.

He was removed from the custody of the National Executive Branch and released on 30 January of this year, although he was still subject to the Institutional Responsibility Act.

This past 22 August, Menem testified in Parana Federal Court in connection with the prosecution of an alleged violation of Law 21,323, which bans political activities throughout the nation.

In an article that appeared in the La Rioja paper EL INDEPENDIENTE on 2 September, Menem said that "we cannot under any circumstances hold a dialog with those who are keeping the head of the Peronist Movement and many of our comrades in arbitrary confinement without charges."

The former governor was arrested last Friday at his home in the Constitucion district.

8743
CSO: 3010

ARGENTINA

'LA PRENSA' QUESTIONS APPOINTMENT OF CHURCH ADVISERS TO TV

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Sep 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Ecclesiastic Advisers for TV"]

[Text] It isn't easy to understand the reasons behind the recent decision made by the Ministry of Public Information requesting the metropolitan archbishopric to appoint church advisors for the four television channels--all official--in the capital city.

According to the information released, this request, which was later formalized, has come about because of "various problems and situations which have arisen about the appearance of church personnel in television programs, and about the contents of some programs which touched on moral and religious issues." The duties of these advisors, who will work with the management of each station, will consist of guiding and advising on religious and moral matters with reference to programs in general, and also supervising all programs which specifically deal with religious issues. They will also give their approval for the appearance of members of the clergy and of religious men and women on television programs, and will periodically inform the archbishop about the work they are doing.

These advisors have been working on a semi-official basis since last June, so what has now been done is simply making their assignments official. We do have a number of reservations about this, which we will now point out.

In the first place, their advisory duties are too broad, since from what we have seen, there is no television program--whether film, television drama, news, interviews, or roundtable discussions--that has no connection with problems of a moral nature. In that way, the advisors appointed

would become watchdogs for almost every program televised by the channel at which they work.

In the second place, the specific supervision assigned them in the segments allotted to religious topics entails a sort of possible censorship over these shows, which is incompatible with the freedom of opinion that should prevail in the media. We know only too well the official weight that is brought to bear on television, as a result of the dependency of our television channels on the state. But this evil, which will have to be corrected one day, will be made much worse by subjecting television programming to another factor alien to it, as this church supervision will be, which is to be operated directly by the archbishop through the delegates he chooses to appoint. This new dependency is quite obvious as it arises from the very obligation that these advisors will have to inform the Curia about their activities.

Furthermore, the appearance of members of the clergy on television is a matter that the people involved should decide freely with the television channel that has asked them to appear. If the religious way of life requires that the clergy must request permission to do so, that is a matter that they should settle with their superiors in the church hierarchy. But an ecclesiastical advisor working with the management of the station which wishes to obtain their services should not be involved in this decision at all.

Finally, if any television channel deems it wise to have a church advisor, it is free to do so. What is unacceptable is for it to give up this option--with the decision made by the station management or by the ministry of public information--and agree to have the archbishopric appoint its advisors. Also, and this is an essential point, the intervention of a representative of the Catholic hierarchy will cause apprehension and a lack of confidence in persons who belong to other religions or who lack any religious convictions at all. This may lead to public agitation and to conflicts such as those that caused the break in relations between our government and the Holy See nearly 100 years ago.

"Moral material" is not the exclusive province of the Catholic Church in our constitutional system, even though our system has given it a favored status. But giving it this preferential treatment is alien to the spirit of our institutions. Television is a lay, nonsecular, media, and

so it can not be reconciled with the participation of the archbishopric, even though this may be in an advisory and not a decisionmaking capacity, in the creation of its program content. It is certainly bad enough for the state to run television, but it would be much worse if it were to abdicate its powers or to share them improperly.

7679
CSO: 3010

MIDDLE PARANA PROJECT TERMED IMPORTANT IN REGIONAL BALANCE

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 15 Sep 80 pp 4-5

[Article by Luis Sartori]

[Text] Santa Fe -- About 700 people are working here on basic research for the project that will make possible the full development of the southern lock of the middle section of the Parana River. This is a huge project that will affect not just the river shore, but also the rest of the strategic Plata rivershed.

This phase immediately precedes the issuing of invitations for bids for the completion of the dam, to be constructed in the area of the Chapeton islands, 25 kilometers northeast of the Hernandarias tunnel under the river, which joins the cities of Parana and Santa Fe.

This development in the southern area of the river was begun earlier than the northern section, which is named Machuca Cue and is located in Corrientes. Its development was based on the results of the preliminary studies conducted.

The two sections together will supply more hydroelectric power than Salto Grande, Yacyreta, and Corpus combined, with the added bonus that in this case the power produced will be used entirely by Argentina.

When completed, the project is expected to mean an annual savings of 8,000,000 cubic meters of petroleum; it will also make the Parana River navigable for ships with a large draft as far upstream as 600 kilometers north of the capital of Santa Fe province, up to the city of Corrientes.

History of the Project

The starting point for the research on the hydroelectric potential of the Middle Parana came with the decree law of October 1967, which ordered the state enterprise, Water and Electric Power, to schedule "preliminary studies."

This was begun in depth in 1972 and after 4 years the technical and economic feasibility studies were completed.

Starting in 1976, the Water and Electric Power staff began work on plans for the execution of the project, which could be completed by next September, according to the engineer, Mario Beretta, the project director.

The Soviet Union has provided technical assistance, both with the feasibility study and with the present phase of the project, through about 20 experts on water projects, who are employed by the state firm, Technopromexport.

The two firms signed an agreement in November 1978, which covers the consulting work provided for the Chapeton work by the Soviet firm which has experience in hydroelectric generation in large plains or steppe rivers, such as the Parana.

The Situation Today

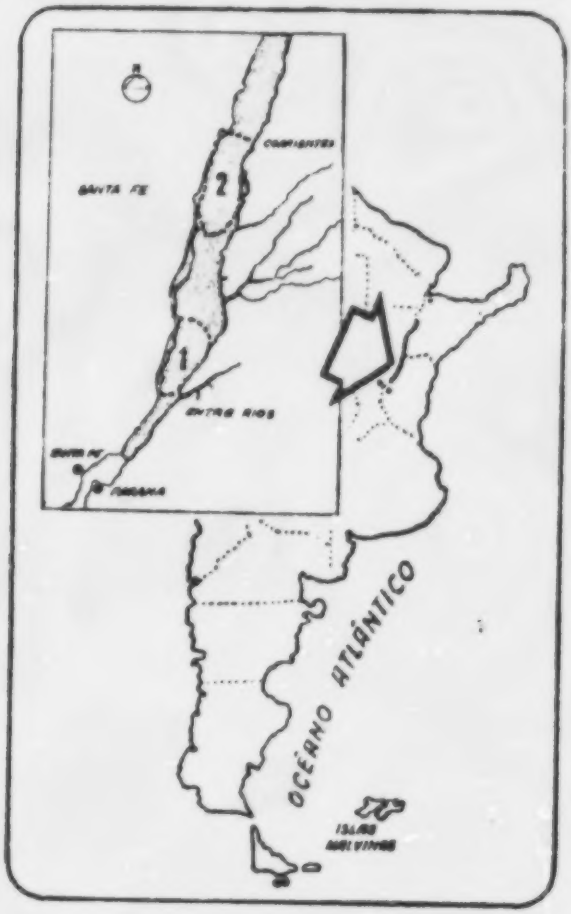
Last Friday work began on earthworks for the 40-meter tests, along the Santa Fe shore of the Parana.

The purpose of this part of the project is to observe the behavior of the base and the river waters in this section, in order to prepare for the construction on this shore of the lateral lock, which includes the southern development of Chapeton.

This lock will extend over 198.9 kilometers, with an average elevation of 10.5 meters on solid land and 18.5 meters in the island area.

It is important because it will mean that about half a million hectares of land can be reclaimed and used for agriculture; today the area is a flood plain and is almost uninhabited.

On the same day a seismological station was opened in Santa Fe province in Helvecia; this will be part of a vast network of survey and research stations to be located in the area.



Number 1 indicates the southern lock or Chapeton, where the first plant of the Middle Parana complex will operate. Number 2 shows the northern lock or Machuca Cue, the site of the second plant.

Work is now proceeding at 13 camps investigating the geology, ecology, hydrometry, and soil mechanics of the area.

The project has taken 5 million manhours and 25,000 meters of drilling have been done.

'The Most Expensive Energy'

The Middle Parana extends from Paso de los Libres in Corrientes to the imaginary line drawn between Parana and Santa Fe.

In these 630 kilometers the difference in elevation is only 34 meters and the average flow is 16,000 cubic meters per second.

The preceding figures imply a hydroelectric generating potential of 40 billion kilowatts a year, of which 33 billion can be used by the Middle Parana at full operation, through its 6.3 million kilowatts installed at a direct cost (with no financing costs included) that is estimated to be $7 million.

The National Energy Plan for 1993-1994 calls for the start of operation at the first Chapeton turbine, and for 1996-1997, the start of operation at Machuca-Cue.

Faced with the Brazilian pressure in the northeast, with 25 dams on the Upper Parana and the completion by 1982 of 12.6 million kilowatts of installed power at Itaipu, the Argentine plan for the Middle Parana is the only way to achieve a regional balance in the future.

"The most expensive energy is what is not used," the energy specialists often say.

In this case, in addition to this undeniable assertion, Argentina should also mention the need to protect its northeast, which is today without almost any defenses.

7679
CSO: 3010

PERU'S DEMOCRACY SEEN AS IMPERILED BY ULTRALEFTIST GROUPS

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 16 Sep 80 p 8

[Commentary: "Maoist Group in Peru"]

[Text] The name of "Luminous Way," which seems appropriate for an old book of poetry, is in reality the name of an ultraleftist group in Peru that is working to destroy the foundations of the constitutional and democratic government which was recently elected. And yet, rather than an effete affectation, this title reflects certain Chinese expressions--such as the Square of Heavenly Peace or the Abode of Lost Dreams--because this terrorist gang, which styles itself Maoist, certainly follows no "luminous way," but rather a dark course, only illuminated from time to time by the glare of dynamite explosions.

In fact, these inopportune followers of the now-dethroned former master of China seem to rely on the persuasive powers of explosives, and to keep themselves in operation, they recently attacked an arms warehouse from which they took 2,000 cartridges of dynamite. With this supply, they began to carry out a full-scale plan of violence. On their itinerary of crime they made clandestine visits to a number of cities in the Andean region where no one could fail to hear their deafening message of terror.

This series of violent deeds seems to be the prelude to activities on a more vast scale, to be conducted in alternation or at the same time in other Latin American countries, the sort of activities from which our nation recently suffered from and has now overcome. But it is not necessary to venture into the area of conjectures to observe the purpose of the many attacks committed by the Peruvian commandos, for they recently distributed thousands of fliers announcing the start of a "peoples' war." Once more we watch

the entry on the stage of the everlasting authors of chaos, who want to destroy institutions and create the conditions favoring the coming of a totalitarian regime whose strings will be pulled from Havana and which will be strictly supervised by Moscow. Unfortunately, the disruptive activities of the group have generated a temporary disagreement between part of the government and some of the police forces.

That is how terrorism works to undermine democracy, by making use of the protection of democratic freedoms.

7679
CSO: 3010

ARABS BUY CAPE ELEUTHERA RESORT

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 19 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Cape Eleuthera resort at south Eleuthera has been sold to a group of Arab investors for an undisclosed sum.

The new owners are Sheik Abudal-Razzq Bougary, Mohammed Redha Alaywan and Dr Marius E. Araktingi of Saudi Arabia. They are represented by Anjie Smith of Anjean International, an investment company based in Houston, Texas.

Mr Smith has been appointed managing director of the hotel and Bahamian Tyrone Thurston, presently general manager at the Balmoral Beach Hotel, will become Director of Hotel Operations at Cape Eleuthera on October 1.

Cape Eleuthera was owned and operated since 1970 by the GAC Corporation, a land development firm based in Coral Gables, Florida. The hotel was sold to the Saudi group in August, the new owners buying a majority of shares in what was known as GAC Eleuthera Ltd. The company is now called Cape Eleuthera Ltd and the hotel will be known as the Cape Eleuthera Resort and Yacht Club.

The property consists of 5,000 acres of land on the southern tip of the island of Eleuthera, with an 18-hole championship golf course, a 6,500-foot airstrip, a marina which can berth yachts up to 200 feet, six tennis courts (two lighted) and a swimming pool. There are 128 suites in the hotel.

A $5 million expansion approval is planned for next year subject to government approval. The expansion will add 64 suites to the hotel.

All of the hotel staff, with the exception of manager Earl Hall, have been retained by the new owners. Captain Dennis Knowles of Nassau will be in charge of aviation at the resort.

GAC Corporation had owned 75 per cent of GAC Eleuthera Ltd. "We found it not in our corporate best interest to retain those shares," a company spokesman said. Lawyers for the sale of Cape Eleuthera were Seligman, Maynard & Co.

CSO: 3020

GOVERNMENT 'UNAWARE' OF ALLEGED IRAQI ARMS REQUESTS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] Itamaraty and the army said yesterday that they were unaware of any urgent request from Iraq for the purchase of nationally manufactured weapons. Sources linked to the ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc.] management--main Brazilian suppliers of military equipment to Iraq--in turn refused to comment on the report that the government of Iraq had entered into contracts for the purchase for quick delivery of an unknown number of light, wheeled armored vehicles of the Cascavel and Urutu models. According to Engineer Ricardo Fischa, all the company had to say on the subject was "no comment."

In Brasilia, the office of the minister of foreign affairs yesterday afternoon denied that the Iraqi government had made an urgent request for the purchase of weapons through its embassy in that capital. According to the office spokesman, the report that circulated "could even be true but if such a request was made, it is still in the hands of the Iraqi ambassador, who has not yet delivered it to the minister of foreign affairs."

Army

"You have just given me some very good news, the news that the war is winding down. I hope this comes true because war is a scourge for humanity and it brings no good to anyone."

This was the reply made by the chief of the Army War Materiel Department, Gen Benedicto Maia Pinto de Almeida, to a reporter of O ESTADO when queried about the report published by international news agencies that the war between Iraq and Iran is ending because of a shortage of weapons and that Iraq had entered into contact with Brazil to make orders of an emergency nature. General Benedicto said that he has no information on the report disseminated by the agencies and said that the War Materiel Department does not participate in negotiations for the sale of weapons.

Despite the attitude of the sources linked to ENGESA, who refused to comment on the subject, in official sectors the hypothesis of a quick delivery of national armored vehicles to Iraq is viewed as "very possible." According to an official of the sector at the federal level, "prior negotiations conducted at the level of government had already foreseen such a situation."

Regular Stocks

Military sources of Sao Jose dos Campos, who have free access to the war materiel industries located in the municipality, declared they are unaware of the request from Iraq that Brazil supply new weapons to that country. However, a high-ranking officer disclosed that in case the request is confirmed, the war materiel industry located in the country is in a position to supply it immediately since regular stocks are maintained "precisely to attend to unexpected orders such as that."

That officer revealed that "in a war situation there is a transfer," which means that another country not involved in the conflict is considered a "friend" of one of the belligerents and it transfers its weapons "generally with their prices marked on the scale of new ones." According to the source, various governments have an interest in that type of an arrangement because "weapons have a short useful life period since new techniques and more modern and sophisticated equipment are always appearing." Questioned as to whether the Brazilian Government itself would be in a position to transfer its military equipment to Iraq, the office declared it is "although it does not believe in that type of operation," due mainly to the distance between the two continents.

8908
CSO: 3001

PETROLEUM, OTHER BUSINESS DEALS OFFERED BY USSR

Oil Purchases Likely

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Sep 80 p 10

[Text] Minister of Planning Delfim Netto yesterday described the hypothesis that Brazil could purchase petroleum from the Soviet Union to replace Iraqui oil, whose imports have been cut off due to the war between Iraq and Iran, as "a not impossible occurrence." Before accepting the hypothesis, the minister, crushed among the hundreds of people who were attending the swearing in of General Costa Cavalcanti as president of ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc.] in Rio, said that PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporations] "with long experience in the field of oil imports," will know what to do in that hour of crisis. Later, as he left the site, Delfim declared categorically: "There will be no rationing."

PETROBRAS President Shigeaki Ueki already stated that during the meeting of the National Energy Commission [CNE] several measures were adopted aimed at "rationalizing" consumption of petroleum byproducts. He explained that he had not participated in the CNE meeting and that those results were sent to him by Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals. He, in turn, although pressed by newsmen, refused to comment on the prospects of a crisis for Brazil resulting from the war between Iraq and Iran. Ueki said that measures as to how the "rationalization" will be handled will be announced. These measures are aimed at substantially reducing the demand for petroleum byproducts.

In Brasilia, the minister of foreign affairs yesterday confirmed that Brazilian Ambassador to Moscow Sizinio Pontes de Nogueira received an offer from the government of the Soviet Union to supply 300,000 tons of petroleum, the equivalent of 21,000 barrels daily, which would be sold on the basis of approximately $33 per barrel. According to the spokesman of the minister's office, the proposal was made more or less a week before the beginning of the war between Iran and Iraq and Itamaraty

immediately forwarded it to PETROBRAS, which will have the final word. Unofficially it was said in Itamaraty that at the time the offer did not make much of an impression but with the beginning of the war between the two petroleum exporters, it is almost certain that now the subject will be viewed from a different angle.

Collaboration

"There is no reason for haste nor is there the need to slow down the economy," declared Minister of Industry and Commerce Joao Camilo Penna in Belo Horizonte yesterday, warning, however, that "if Brazilian society does not cooperate with the effort to reduce consumption of petroleum, the government will have to move toward rationing sooner."

Camilo Penna said that the war between Iran and Iraq "did not catch Brazil napping but very active in substituting for petroleum byproducts." He added that measures already adopted will lead the country to the "rationalization and national production of energy supplies," providing that society joins in "a deliberate, determined, and mature way in the process of containing consumption."

The board of directors of PETROBRAS is going to meet again today to make an evaluation of the Middle East situation. Yesterday, while the press office reported that the company received offers of advance shipments of petroleum by suppliers in Africa and Latin America, those responsible for the area of negotiations were unaware of the alleged offers. They explained that at this time the market is characterized by "a general wait and see attitude."

Soviet Minister To Visit

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Oct 80 p 18

[Text] Belo Horizonte--The vice minister for Iron and Steel of the Soviet Union, N. A. Tulin, will arrive in the country at the end of the week at the head of a scientific mission for a visit of 3 days to industrial installations and the site of the Brazilian Mining and Metallurgy Company [CBMM] of the Moreira Salles Group in Araxa. That ministry and the company signed an agreement of scientific and technological cooperation.

The agreement is part of the program for the development of niobium, which CBMM has been developing since 1975 and which has already reached 39 countries. It is aimed at encouraging the use and applications of niobium. According to the company, the coming of the Soviet delegation is significant "since the USSR is the greatest producer of steel in the world today and its iron and steel industry continues to expand."

The Charles Hatchett prize, created by the CBMM and awarded annually during the annual meeting of the Metals Society to the authors of the work considered important in the field of niobium production and the use of steels using that alloy, was awarded this year to Phillippe Maitrepierre and three other authors doing the same research. He will receive the niobium medal on 14 October in Belo Horizonte and will visit installations of the company in Araxa.

Produced in the country since the decade of the 60's, niobium is today the second greatest Brazilian mining-metallurgical export product. The CBMM is responsible for more than .5 percent of all foreign sales made by the country. Its deposits in Araxa contain reserves of more than 460 million tons of pyrochlore.

At this time the installed capacity for the production of the metal and its alloys is already sufficient for supplying more than 65 percent of the world demand for niobium.

Deputies to Visit USSR

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 3 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] The president of the Chamber of Deputies, Flavio Marcilo, yesterday confirmed his visit to Moscow on 7 December with Soviet Ambassador Dimitri Jukov, to reciprocate for a visit made by a delegation of the Soviet Supreme headed by Deputy Eduard A. Abevarnadze to Brazil at his invitation in April.

At that time Jukov gave Marcilio the text of an appeal made by parliamentarians and parliaments of Europe and the world during the meeting of representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member countries for a strengthening of world peace and security and the elimination of the possibilities of a new war, asking him that he subsequently express his opinion on the subject.

Netto to Visit Moscow

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 p 29

[Article by Frota Neto: "Delfim Goes To Moscow to Intensify Deals"]

[Text] Brasilia--Delfim Netto is going to Moscow. The time now is next November but it could be postponed until March 1981. The trip by the minister of planning is the first visit by a minister of state to the Soviet Union the performance of his duties. Bilateral deals are the reason for the trip. And the mission in itself makes possible that which has been speculated for some time: Before ending his term in office, President Figueiredo may make a visit to East Europe.

Greater exports, even manufactured goods, financed imports, including turbines for hydroelectric powerplants, are the reason for the trip being prepared. Two of Delfim's principal advisers are discussing the subject with different parties. Minister Jose Botafoggo Goncalves, secretary of Economic Coordination and International Technical Information (SUBIN), who has already served more than 2 years in the Brazilian embassy in Moscow and who worked with Delfim in the embassy in Paris, is one of them. Akihiro Ikeda, his principal economic adviser and special secretary for economic affirs, is the other.

However, clearing the horizon, taking the path and completing the agenda is only part of the preliminary decisions to be made for the trip by the minister. Another part, as important as this is the removal of possible obstacles of "political prejudgements," to the increase in commercial relations between the two countries. Delfim does not merely want to make a trip. He will only sign the agenda after all initial contacts point to sure indications that the results of the mission will be at a level and degree that will justify and require the presence of the most important minister in the Brazilian economic area in Moscow.

Reasons For Going

According to well-placed sources, the ministers of planning, finance and foreign affairs have been working on this subject for some time. The main aspect opened by the worsening of the trade balance (a growing deficit) and, therefore, of the balance of payments, is that of generating imports linked to financing, not to speak of auxiliary lines of credit as well as "matched operations" of Brazilian exports.

With the trip to Japan in November practically confirmed, the first estimates of Delfim Netto's voyage takes him to Paris on his return. There he should conclude negotiations for financing of equipment for PETROBRAS. A week in Tokyo plus 2 more days in Paris should be enough because the minister of planning "is not accustomed" to very prolonged absences from the country.

Instead of taking advantage of the itinerary to Tokyo for "a sidetrip" to Moscow, Delfim could make a special trip to the Soviet Union. There he would count on support located in France itself. The most important foreign bank in Paris (Commerce Bank of Northern Europe) is Soviet controlled and is headed by the "Red Baron." It should be through that establishment that financing operations may be realized.

Committed to continuous and accelerated foreign sales, the government discovers that the markets of East Europe have been disdained because of "political prejudgements" and by the fact that many of those markets deal only in "barter." That is no longer the case with the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Romania. Tied in with this

panorama is the fact that this month Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals was in Czechoslovakia, after having completed a work agenda in Romania and Poland.

During the first half of the coming month of [illegible], an important national presence is scheduled: it will be the Brazilian Consumer Goods Exposition in Warsaw. Those same national exhibitors, around 2[illegible] of them, will go to Moscow next November. They will serve as a thermometer, a sort of "reconnaisance troop for Delfim," to check the possibilities for complementary business in an agenda, which is intended to be of large-scale economic-financial agreements.

Hydroelectric Powerplants, The Main Item

As it stands, this trip by Delfim to Moscow is scheduled for November. The replacement of Mauricio Schulmann by Costa Cavalcanti as president of ELETROBRAS could, however, affect the timetable. The reason for this is that Delfim must take for negotiation with the Soviets the "packages" having to do with the construction of the hydroelectric powerplants of Xingo and Ilha Grande. Studies being made by ELETROBRAS with the aid of the Special State Company Oversight Secretariat (SEST), are aimed at defining financing and limits of the negotiations linked to them.

If by that time the studies have not been completed, the trip must be postponed until the beginning of the Russian spring thaw (March 1981 more or less). Businessmen of the sector have already been consulted by the government on national participation in both undertakings and on the total participation of Soviet materials and resources. The hydroelectric plant of Ilha Grande will be located on the Parana River, on the line between Parana and Mato Grosso do Sul. The future hydroelectric plant of Xingo (with delayed studies) will be located 40 miles downstream from the Paulo Afonso Dam in the state of Alagoas.

However, while the hydroelectric plants are the principal item, they do not encompass all the potential of the business deals. On the Brazilian side, sales could go beyond the traditional goods such as coffee, cocoa and sometimes soybeans and sugar. An attempt will be made to place manufactured goods on the market, particularly shoes and textiles, while electrical appliances are not completely discounted.

In addition to financed imports of turbines and complementary parts for hydroelectric plants (copper wire and metal sheets), Brazil could buy cement for those projects from the Soviet Union. And, as was pointed out by a source "It would be good if Brazil had the chance to buy some petroleum also."

A balance of trade relations between the two countries during the last 6 years reveals the following position, which favors Brazil with surpluses:

Trade Exchange
Brazil-USSR ($1,000)

Year	Exports	Imports	Surplus
1974	135,380	67,122	68,258
1975	397,311	24,725	372,559
1976	411,068	21,501	389,567
1977	277,564	9,251	268,313
1978	178,943	20,109	158,834
1979	226,065	41,635	184,430

8908
CSO: 3001

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION OF PETROLEUM, ALTERNATIVE FUELS

Import Costs Rise

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Sep 80 p 16

[Text] Brasilia--Imports of petroleum and derivatives from January through July of this year were about $5.9 billion, or 46 percent of total Brazilian import costs for the period. This disturbs economic authorities, since the nation's expenditures for petroleum in 7 months are nearly as much as those for all of 1979, when they were $6.263 billion, or 34.9 percent of total Brazilian imports of $17.9 billion.

Despite this increased expenditure for petroleum and derivatives, in reality Brazil imported a smaller quantity from January through July of this year than in the comparable period last year. Thus, in 7 months of 1980, Brazil imported 30.2 million tons of petroleum and derivatives, which is 4.2 percent less than in the same 1979 period, while spending 87 percent more than it did from January through July last year.

Petroleum's share in the nation's total imports has been increasing steadily since 1973. In 1972, before the petroleum price increase imposed by the producing countries, the share of petroleum purchases in total Brazilian imports was 8.1 percent. It went to 9.8 percent in 1973, but jumped to 19.7 percent in 1974. Since then the nation has been spending more and more foreign exchange on petroleum and derivatives, so that in 1979, when total Brazilian imports were $17.9 billion, purchase of petroleum derivatives amounted to $6.2 billion, or 34.9 percent of the total.

In analyzing import trends this year, government experts note that by the end of the first 6 months, when imports totaled $11.2 billion, this already represented an increase of 50 percent over the first 6 months of 1979. Although the rates of increase for the 12-month period ending with each of the first 6 months have been rising, 1980 cumulative total imports through each month of this year compared to the same period of 1979 show a growth peak in the January-February cumulative total of 157 percent (1980 compared to 1979); they then fell to 150 percent for the January-through-May and January-through-June periods (1980 as compared to 1979).

According to foreign-trade experts, this trend is confirmed by the growth rates of imports during the year, taking January 1980 as a base. After the peak of 108.4 percent, these fell to 97.7 percent in May and 96.1 percent in June. They further assert that the disparity between the growth rates of 1980 and those resulting from comparing 1980 cumulative totals with the corresponding 1979 figures is in large part due to petroleum prices, which have doubled from 1979 to 1980.

Planning Ministry analysts think the growth of imports is due mainly to petroleum prices and to a mixture of prices and quantity for other goods. As to petroleum prices, these analysts say that OPEC intentions to index crude-oil prices could further aggravate the foreign impact on our trade balance. But in view of the trend to recession and deceleration in the world economy, this outcome does not seem likely. Everything else remaining constant, petroleum prices should be relatively stable until the end of the year. Such an event, together with an ample amount of domestic stocks and expansion--even limited--of domestic production, should help restrain expansion of petroleum imports.

Share of Petroleum in Total Brazilian Imports, 1972-80

Year	Petroleum (millions of dollars)	Total (millions of dollars)	Petroleum As Percent of Total
1972	341	4,232	8.1
1973	605	6,192	9.8
1974	2,495	12,641	19.7
1975	2,748	12,210	22.5
1976	3,701	12,347	30.0
1977	3,663	12,023	30.5
1978	4,089	13,683	30.0
1979	6,263	17,961	34.9
1980*	5,953	13,070	46.0

*Through July
Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy

Gasoline Consumption Decreases

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Sep 80 p 22

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--Consumption of regular gasoline (without addition of anhydrous alcohol) was 774.2 million liters in August, representing a 39 percent decrease from the same month last year, when it was 1.27 billion liters, PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] reported yesterday, in publishing statistics on domestic consumption of petroleum derivatives.

Overall consumption of petroleum derivatives in August fell 9.3 percent compared to August 1979, with a total of 5.255 million liters. From January through August fuel consumption nationally fell 1.1 percdnt from the same period last year.

Fuel oil also showed a decline of 6.7 percent in consumption, comparing August this year (1.568 million cubic meters) with August 1979 (1.68 million cubic meters). In the first 8 months of the year consumption of fuel oil fell 4.6 percent, with a total of 12.116 million cubic meters, compared to consumption of 12.704 million cubic meters in the same period last year.

Among other petroleum derivatives, diesel fuel continued its rising trend in August, with consumption of 1.664 million liters, an increase of 9.4 percent over August 1979. Through August the increase was 8 percent (12.179 million liters) over the same period last year, when it totaled 11.276 million liters.

Risk Contracts

"PETROBRAS has reached the upper limit of attractions offered foreign companies to participate in petroleum exploration through risk contracts," geologist Lauro Vieira asserted yesterday. He is superintendent of SUPEX (PETROBRAS Superintendency of Exploration Contracts), the agency responsible for making and supervising risk contracts. Vieira thus confirmed statements made by Carlos Santana, PETROBRAS marketing director.

Superintendent Lauro Vieira believes the terms of the contract are not the main factor responsible for greater interest by petroleum companies in the contracts: "In the first place, there is the role of the nation's geology itself and its more or less favorable conditionsfor petroleum accumulation. In the second place, there is the political stability of national institutions, serving to assure foreign companies that 'the rules of the game' will not change."

Lauro Vieira, who has headed SUPEX since its founding in 1976 to implement risk-contract policy, said PETROBRAS has introduced since then a number of innovations to facilitate the work of companies sharing the risk of exploring for petroleum in Brazil. The most recent, approved after the fourth bidding round, was to supply information to bidders about an entire geological basin rather than only about the tracts bid. Such an arrangement, according to Vieira, allows companies a choice of exploration options with a broader view of the area in which they are to work.

Since 1976, 58 risk contracts have been signed with petroleum coumpanies from here and abroad (mostly abroad). Five more contracts will be signed this month, according to SUPEX. They correspond to a total of 63 tracts in onshore and offshore sedimentary basins.

Garoupa Accident Loss Uninsured

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Sep 80 p 18

[Text] Carlos Sant'Anna, commercial director and acting president of PETROBRAS, said yesterday that the company did not insure the equipment for the Garoupa provisional system because "the insurance would have been very

expensive, as it would cover a $230 million system. He explained that PETROBRAS, rather than placing insurance with outsiders, insured itself, "that is, it set up reserves for accidents."

Carlos Sant'Anna did not wish to reveal, however, the amount reserved by PETROBRAS for this type of insurance--which in fact is really not insurance--arguing that "not all financial information should be revealed." The Garoupa provisional system's processing tower, which collapsed Sunday, in the Campos Basin, cost the company $9 million, a loss that will be increased by 300 million cruzeiros a month, which represents the lost production of 39,000 barrels a day.

Nothing to Worry About?

The PETROBRAS commercial director made a point of stressing that "the important thing is that the assets were safeguarded and the stockholders don't have to worry. PETROBRAS has the highest regard for its stockholders." He said further that petroleum consumption will not be affected by the loss of 39,000 barrels from the 203,000 barrels a day that were being produced domestically and again guaranteed that there need not be any increase in imports.

Mr Carlos Sant'Anna remarked that "petroleum supplies will last for as much as 8 months and, besides, consumption is decreasing." Meanwhile, however, statistical data published by the company show that supply is not all that ample (see table below). This is because PETROBRAS management has asserted that supplies increased after January when, besides the usual supply from Iraq of 400,000 barrels daily, 230,000 barrels were shipped as reimbursement for BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS International, Inc] expenditures in the Majnoon Field.

PETROBRAS management insists that only 2 months will be needed to repair the damage from the accident that occurred in the Campos Basin. But Mr Sant'Anna already admits that this "is the minimum" period and explains that "we are still recovering from the impact of the accident."

The PETROBRAS commercial director was also quite reticent about saying what the company is doing to discover the causes of the accident, which he himself agrees had no apparent basis. "We don't want to say anything just now, because several groups are studying the matter," he asserted. Only after much insistence was he persuaded to say that construction of the tower was certified by Lloyd's Register and experts from the construction firm and the project designer, Chicago Bridge and Iron Company, are arriving in Rio de Janeiro today to join PETROBRAS in analyzing the cause of the accident. The ship "Presidente Prudente" also arrives in Rio de Janeiro today for investigations.

Month	Imports Per Day	Imports Plus Domestic Production Per Day	Consumption Per Day(*)	Balance Per Day
January	875,933	1,06[illegible],223	[illegible],091,822	- 28,599
February	839,389	1,026,147	[illegible]	- 59,854
March	999,501	1,177,242	1,125,098	+ [illegible],144
April	1,079,154	1,269,954	1,080,202	+189,752
May	946,543	1,137,672	1,160,403	- 22,731
June	877,874	1,075,174	1,160,085	- 84,911
July	774,278	974,342	1[illegible],911	-207,369

(*)Consumption includes 43,100 barrels a day of anhydrous (added to gasoline) and hydrous alcohol.

Garoupa Faces 6-Month Shutdown

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 25

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--Contrary to what PETROBRAS announced officially yesterday, petroleum production of the Garoupa provisional system will be interrupted not for 60 days but for at least 180 days, which will represent a loss of 7.02 million barrels of domestic output during the period. This information was transmitted yesterday by PETROBRAS management to Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals shortly before he left for Caracas, where he will participate in a meeting with representatives of Latin American petroleum producing countries.

Cals demanded a realistic assessment by PETROBRAS management of the accident that caused one of the operating towers of the Garoupa provisional system to collapse, so that the Mines and Energy Ministry can restudy the need for foreign supplies of crude oil in view of the system's breakdown. It had been producing about 39,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

The period of 6 months was estimated as "the minimum," as until yesterday PETROBRAS management was not in a position to determine exactly how long the system's eight wells would not be pumping oil in the Campos Basin.

PETROBRAS specialists expressed the opinion that haste in accelerating production from the Campos Basin oil fields at any cost was the main reason for the series of accidents that characterized installation of the Garoupa provisional production system. This decision was made directly by the then minister of mines and energy, Shigeaki Ueki, now president of the state enterprise, in the first months following discovery of the Garoupa field, which occurred in December 1974.

PETROBRAS production experts point out that the system as conceived was entirely new on the international market and its use in deep water was a challenge to Brazilian engineering. At the time, these experts recall, it

was useless to argue that, given the depth of the area and the fact that Brazil was going to produce petroleum for the first time in deep water, the proper technique would be based upon a study of the definitive system after evaluating the oil-bearing potential of the deposit. The then Minister Ueki managed to impose the provisional system solution on the PETROBRAS technical staff so that in any event within 2 years Brazil could count upon the Campos Basin petroleum.

The series of problems that later occurred in the production area led to a management crisis at PETROBRAS, however, causing dismissal of the production director, engineer Haroldo Ramos da Silva (now in BRASPETRO), the DEXPRO [expansion unknown] superintendent, engineer Francisco de Paula Medeiros (who became the assistant head of the PETROBRAS office in London) and the engineer responsible for creating the provisional system, Paulo Vasconcellos, also later transferred abroad.

Government Pricing Policy Discussed

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 Aug 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Word To Be Kept"]

[Text] We are finally beginning to take more decisive steps toward an energy policy to quickly replace petroleum derivatives. Except for the alcohol program, which is shaping up as an undertaking very close to maturity--the public's acceptance of alcohol-powered vehicles and the government's decision to study massive foreign participation in its production and export--compared to the other substitutes, we are proceeding with a bureaucratic lethargy that is combined with the perplexity of one who has not yet assimilated the acceleration in petroleum prices, especially in the last 12 months.

At the last meeting of the National Energy Commission, the relationship that is to prevail in setting prices of substitutes for petroleum derivatives was worked out. Alcohol is not to cost more than 65 percent as much as gasoline and coal is not to cost more than 70 percent as much as fuel oil. Furthermore, diesel fuel prices are to increase at a faster rate than those for gasoline until the subsidy currently granted diesel fuel is eliminated.

If these ratios are maintained in such proportions for a reasonable length of time--that is to say, for a really long time (a remark that is all the more necessary when one recalls how changeable and unstable decisions about the rules of the economic game are in this country)--we will be starting to head in the right direction.

Without knowing what prices will prevail for long, producers and consumers of petroleum-derivative substitutes are unable to organize, to make plans or even to make decisions. This was the major obstacle that existed, for example, for coal miners if they were deciding whether to invest more, in order to produce more, and for coal users, who intended to use it to replace fuel oil but did not know for certain whether they were taking the most efficient step.

It has always been said that the battle to replace petroleum in Brazil depended upon two apparently simple points: that private initiative play the preponderant role in production and marketing petroleum-derivative substitutes; and that ratios that were to govern prices of substitutes in relation to derivatives be established as soon as possible--and with some stability.

One point was intimately linked to the other. Private initiative cannot operate without knowing whether or not it will make money--that is, what the rules of the game are in setting prices. The only one who can embark upon an entrepreneurial undertaking without having the least idea of its profitably, as is known, is state enterprise.

The longer uncertainty about prices continued, the less were the chances that private initiative would participate effectively in the energy battle--and the greater were the chances that state enterprise would once again intervene. And, in such a case, the risks are frightening. Rather than there being only one PETROBRAS--and one is already enough--there would be a coal PETROBRAS, an alcohol PETROBRAS, an oilpalm PETROBRAS and even a cassava PETROBRAS, which it has already attempted in Minas Gerais, with its accustomed inefficiency.

Now, the government has but to keep its own word and maintain this price policy. Provide the necessary infrastructure--which is particularly decisive in relation to coal--and let the economy function. In a country where the govenrment is accustomed to believe that the economy cannot function without it, the battle for petroleum substitution could be a fine demonstration that the market (as an English prophet named Adam Smith, so disrespected in Brazil, has already said) generally does a good job.

SUDECO Promotes Energy Potential

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Sep 80 p 17

[Text] Brasilia--Rational development of the Center-West's energy potential requires extension of the industrial-development axis to the region, Rene Pompeo de Pina, superintendent of the Center-West Development Superintendency (SUDECO), asserted yesterday.

In his opinion, rather than transport energy from the Center-West to other consuming centers, new industrial facilities should be directed to the region as a way of developing it and avoiding spending money for transporting energy.

With a hydroelectric potential estimated at 30 million kilowatts and ample land with outstanding climatic conditions for developing energy based upon biomass, the Center-West region, according to the SUDECO superintendent, has excellent qualifications for providing an industrial base.

Rene Pompeo de Pina said that establishing a continuous line of credit consistent with the region's characteristics is indespensable for attracting industrial investments to the Center-West.

The Center-West is an option for economic development, whereas the Northeast, for example, is an option for social development, he asserted.

Of the total of about 30 million kilowatts of hydroelectric potential in the Center-West, only 525,500 are installed, of which 449,000 are in Goias; 31,900 are in Mato Grosso do Sul; 18,600 are in Mato Grosso; and 26,000 kilowatts are in the Federal District.

Babassu

Data gathered by SUDECO indicate that the Center-West region has about 5 million hectares covered with babassu, providing an output of 15 million tons of nuts a year.

If this output were used entirely, it would provide 1.2 billion liters of alcohol, 2.2 million tons of charcoal, 750,000 tons of tar, 2.5 billion cubic meters of fuel gas and 600,000 tons of oil.

To initiate full utilization of the babassu nut, SUDECO is preparing three projects for pioneer plants that would be set up within 4 years and that would function as a demonstration to private initiative and as a laboratory for improvement of existing technology.

The three projects, which would be set up in the states of Goias, Rondonia and Mato Grosso, are budgeted at 300 million cruzeiros and would have financial assistance from the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

The units are being planned to process 40,000 tons of nuts a year. Each of them would produce 10,000 liters of alcohol a day, 5,000 tons of charcoal, 2,000 tons of tar, 1,600 tons of oil and 800 tons of high-protein meal to be used in making animal rations.

SUDECO's purpose in setting up the three pioneering units is to demonstrate to businessmen the technical and economic feasibility of completely utilizing the babassu, which is still virtually unexploited. According to an expert in the sector, any utilization of the babassu, if only use of the seed to produce oil, is already economically feasible. The venture will become more profitable to the extent that all the possible byproducts based on the nut are taken advantage of.

Ministry of Industry and Commerce sources already agree that projects for full utilization of the babassu nut can be approved by the Executive Commission on Alcohol (CENAL) and receive financing from PROALCOOL [National Alcohol Program], provided they are shown to be technically and economically feasible.

In an industrial plant for complete utilization of the babassu nut, the alcohol-producing unit represents about 70 percent of the total investment and, according to the source, virtually assures the venture's feasibility, which accounts for its inclusion in PROALCOOL, even though the project has the purpose of obtaining various other products.

Rene Pompeo de Pina promises that SUDECO will encourage each and every entrepreneurial initiative in utilization of babassu or any other alternative energy source, "as the Center-West region is in the best position to develop this sector,"

In establishing as a standard model units to process 40,000 tons of nuts annually, SUDECO had in mind enabling regional entreppeneurs, usually small or medium in size, to be in a position to carry out the projects.

The three pioneering units that are to be installed will be turned over to private initiative as soon as they fulfill their purpose, which is to demonstrate their technical and economic feasibility to the private sector. According to SUDECO experts, several businessmen of the region have consulted the agency about complete utilization of the babassu nut, which opens ample prospects for use of this raw material as an important energy source for the nation.

Wood

The region's wood potential is virtually inexhaustible, provided it is developed rationally, suggesting ample possibilities for producing charcoal, a natural substitute for fuel oil in boilers or even to generate electrical energy.

SUDECO has been making a detailed study aimed at utilizing the wood existing in the area that will be flooded by the reservoir of the Samuel Hydroelectric Station on the Jamari River in Rondonia.

The project provides for production of charcoal, fuel gas and tar. The last two byproducts can be used in producing electrical energy and the charcoal can be exported to the South-Central region or even to the foreign market. SUDECO's intention is that this project be carried out by private enterprise.

Rene Pompeo de Pina also pointed out the region's great potential for producing alcohol from sugar cane and cassava and for producing vegetable oils from grain crops. There is plenty of land and climatic conditions are excellent, he asserted.

Option

Cuiba--"The Center-West is the option for the most rapid return on investment," the SUDECO superintendent, Rene Pompeo de Pina, said yesterday in speaking to a group of business and political figures at an informal meeting in the office of the acting governor of Mato Grosso, Jose Vilanova Torres. The SUDECO superintendent came to Cuiba to hold meetings with businessmen of the region about the Seminar for Development of the Center-West, which will be held 19 and 20 September in Brasilia, with participation by Mato Grosso, Goias and the Federal District. All the common problems of the two large states of the Center-West region will be discussed at the seminar.

Budget Increase for PROALCOOL

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Sep 80 p 24

[Text] Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna said yesterday in Sao Jose dos Campos that "contrary to what was announced in some newspapers," his ministry's budget for 1981 will be 115 percent greater than this year's. He also revealed that the National Alcohol Program will receive about 60 billion cruzeiros next year, "the largest allocation for a specific sector granted in the federal government's budget for 1981," adding that SIDERBRAS [Brazilian Iron and Steel Corporation] will have its capital increased by about 15 billion cruzeiros.

The cabinet minister also asserted that state enterprises "are not the cause of Brazil's ills," pointing out that they have played a preponderant role in the nation's economy and in the last decade provided enormous infrastructure services. "For this reason I believe their continuity is very important to the national economy and they cannot be used as the scapegoats for our problems," he said.

Penna said that for these reasons he has been urging that the budgets of state enterprises not be cut, "and I have the satisfaction of reporting that Planning Minister Delfim Netto and President Figueiredo have been receptive to my arguments."

According to the industry and commerce minister, only the budget for the National Economic Development Bank(BNDE) remains to be settled by Planning Minister Delfim Netto. But negotiations are coming to a close and next week he will be able to report the "news."

STI Priority

Continued development of the project for constructing a motor with completely domestic technology, powered exclusively by alcohol, using up to 30 percent less fuel and intended for urban transportation is the priority of the Industrial Technology Secretariat (STI).

In providing this information yesterday, Minister Camilo Penna added that "we are studying the possibility of a Brazilian industrial firm being able to take on the project."

Ethanol From Amazon Wood

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 19

[Text] Exports of alcohol based upon wood taken from the Amazon forest may reach $16 billion a year if a project of the SUFRAMA (Superintendency of the Manaus Free Trade Zone) superintendent, economist Rui Lins, is approved. In his opinion sugarcane alcohol will be insufficient to meet demand and production of ethanol based upon cellulose may become the best solution for replacing gasoline.

"In the Amazon region, timber is being cleared, not devastated. Of the 5 million square kilometers in the Amazon forest on Brazilian territory, only 1.3 percent has been cleared. I also am concerned about settlement of the Amazon region, about preserving its resources; but we can no longer continue lying in a splendid cradle: it is urgent to transform the Amazon region into the largest producing and exporting source of 'green petroleum' in the world," the SUFRAMA superintendent said.

Mr Rui Lins went on to say that each barrel of alcohol exported by Brazil provides enough foreign exchange to import two barrels of petroleum. And in order to take advantage of that market SUFRAMA is proposing to the government creation of "renewable energy matrices," which means utilization of the forest to produce ethanol--alcohol from wood--with intensive reforestation. Besides alcohol, lignin, furfural, ammonium sulfate, animal rations, methane gas and carbon dioxide would be produced.

"If we set the goal of producing for export 500,000 barrels of alcohol a day, we would need 440,000 tons of wood per day, which would represent about 20 million hectares or 200,000 square kilometers of renewable energy matrices, equivalent to 5 percent of the total area of the Amazon region, entirely renewable every 5 years. The resulting foreign-exchange receipts would be about $16 billion a year," the SUFRAMA study of the subject says.

In Sao Paulo, the director of SOPRAL (Society of Sugar and Alcohol Producers), Fernando Reis, said yesterday that the government should stimulate alcohol exports, since the nation has a reasonable supply of gasoline. "Today," he pointed out, "gasoline is exported at a price of $15 FOB per hectoliter, whereas alcohol is $32. Profit from exporting alcohol is greater, and the government should be burning the available gasoline, since its price is less on the foreign market."

According to Mr Fernando Reis, alcohol exports "have come to a complete halt due to the fear of producers that there may be a shortage in the domestic market. But there is no possibility of that happening, since the quota allocated to the state of Sao Paulo alone is enough to supply the domestic market."

COALBRA Installing Ethanol Distillery

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 18

[Text] Campo Grande--The president of COALBRA (Wood Coke and Alcohol, Inc), the company's management and Brazilian Forestry Development Institute [IBDF] experts, at a meeting to be held this afternoon in the Campo Grande Municipal Palace, will discuss installation of an ethanol distillery on the axis between this state capital and the city of Tres Lagoas for utilizing 125,000 hectares of wood of cutting age and production of 100,000 liters daily. The discussion is sponsored by the Association of Mato Grosso do Sul Reforestation Enterprises.

According to information from Manoel Resende, director of the Reforestation Association, 2 pilot plants, each with a capacity to produce 100,000 liters of ethanol a day, will be installed at the same time in Mato Grosso do Sul and in the Minas Triangle. According to calculations by IBDF experts, between $25 million and $32 million is to be invested in each of them. The specialists believe that by utilizing wood byproducts in processing for ethanol production they will be able to reduce the level of investment to the minimum established.

COALBRA specialists went to Mato Grosso do Sul to gather information about conditions in the region, availability of energy, regional infrastructure, manpower availability and raw-material sources for producing ethanol. It was concluded that the region's reforestation areas attain a level of output above the average, reaching 35 to 40 cubic meters of wood a year. Availability of raw material is large, as the state has already planted 415,210 hectares with eucalyptus and pine on the axis between Tres Lagoas and Campo Grande. Of this planted area, 125,000 hectares are ready for immediate cutting. The region's major difficulty is in infrastructure.

COALBRA, whose president is businessman Sergio Roberto Vieira da Mota, is a mixed-capital company, with 51 percent of the stock owned by the Brazilian Forestry Development Institute and the remaining 49 percent by entrepreneurs in the reforestation and capital goods sectors. Location options for the Mato Grosso do Sul plant are either the municipality of Tres Lagoas, which has better infrastructure but has already committed part of its forests to methanol and charcoal production, or Ribas do Rio Pardo, which has nearly 70,000 hectares of forests ready to be cut but has deficient infrastructure. New reforestation investments in the state provide for planting another 47,000 hectares by next year. According to early expectations, the ethanol mill using wood will begin operating as of January 1982 with technology acquired from Switzerland.

Foreign Participation Still Unresolved

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Sep 80 p 17

[Text] Brasilia--Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals supports the idea of leasing new agricultural areas to foreign enterprises for periods of 15 to 20 years within an alcohol-producing program parallel to PROALCOOL, exclusively for export. He acknowledged that other government sectors see no harm in simply selling the areas to foreign capital in association with domestic capital.

According to Cesar Cals, his idea sprang from a conference he had with INTERBRAS [PETROBRAS International Trade, Inc], which has received several proposals to this effect from companies and governments of other nations. He then sent a memorandum to Planning Minister Delfim Netto conveying the proposals. On 18 August he received a reply from the planning minister saying what the premises would be for a program of this nature.

The basic premises are that the parallel program not interfere in any way with the current PROALCOOL, although the CNP (National Petroleum Council) may requisition alcohol for domestic use should it be needed; also, the agricultural areas must be new, so as not to interfere with either production of sugar cane for PROALCOOL or production of food.

Minister Cesar Cals explained that the idea is not yet being discussed at the implementation level but that he felt CENAL (National Executive Commission for Alcohol), the IAA [Sugar and Alcohol Institute] and the CNP should stay out of the matter for the present. He thinks the matter should be settled between him and the ministers of planning, agriculture, finance and industry and commerce.

Alcohol-Powered Car Production

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Aug 80 p 23

[Text] Brasilia--The president of the National Association of Autovehicle Manufacturers (ANFAVEA), Mario Garnero, said in Brasilia yesterday that the automobile industry will devote about 45 percent of its production during the second half of this year to vehicles powered exclusively by hydrous alcohol. The forecast for the sector's total production during the period is 500,000 units. Garnero also warned that continued increase of domestic costs could jeopardize competitiveness of Brazilian vehicles, adding that it has not yet become serious only because cars are produced at a lower cost in Brazil than in other countries.

Garnero reported that 40,000 alcohol-powered vehicles were produced during the first 6 months of this year and the expectation is that between 200,000 and 250,000 new cars will be produced from July through December. The agreement signed between the government and the automobile sector provides for production of 250,000 alcohol-powered vehicles this year.

The ANFAVEA president explained, however, that the 80,000 units authorized by the government for converting gasoline motors to alcohol use may not be reached. Should that happen, he said, the quota can be filled by new vehicles and that is why the automobile assembly industry may produce as many as 250,000 vehicles during the final 6 months of the year.

Yesterday Garnero met with Industry and Commerce Minister Joao Camilo Penna to talk about production of vehicles and development of PROALCOOL. On that occasion he repeated the request by administrators of automobile-buying consortia that the installment period for such purchase of alcohol-powered cars be lengthened from 30 to 50 months, as a way of encouraging purchase of that type of vehicle.

Exports

Garnero asserted that the combined effect of the higher inflation rate and pre-established exchange devaluation reduced profits on the sector's exports

but will not prevent the automobile industry's foreign sales from reaching about $2.5 billion by December, representing an increase of 35 percent over last year despite the 41-day production halt in April and May due to the ABC [refers to industrial sections of Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo do Campo and Sao Caetano do Sul] strike.

In regard to the domestic market, Mario Garnero said that after a period of low sales there is a definite pickup, suggesting greater activity in coming months, stimulated mainly by introduction of 1981 models, which will come out early in October.

Restrictions on Foreign Capital

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Sep 80 p 19

[Text] Brasilia--Foreign groups wanting to set up alcohol complexes in new agricultural regions of the North and Northeast exclusively for exporting fuel alcohol in a program paralel to PROALCOOL will have to buy their sugar cane from domestic producers. Furthermore, they will not be permitted to form joint ventures with Brazilian firms so as not to jeopardize entry of additional entrepreneurs into PROALCOOL, and will have to acquire all consulting and basic-engineering services here.

In Belo Horizonte, the chairman of the National Energy Commission [CNE], Aureliano Chaves, said yesterday that entry of multinational companies in the alcohol program, although a subject that is being explored in the press, has not yet been put on the CNE agenda.

He pointed out, however, that there is no predisposition against foreign capital, "provided that its activities are properly restricted in such a way that it really responds to the national interest and not to other interests."

Approval yesterday of 5 more PROALCOOL projects totaling 516,702,000 cruzeiros raised to 24 the number of requests for financing approved by the BNDE (National Economic Development Bank) for PROALCOOL, which now represent funds of 4.567 billion cruzeiros.

The funds allocated by BNDE to PROALCOOL are for distilleries in several states, with total production capacity of 2.05 million liters of fuel alcohol daily. Another 38 projects, with requests worth 12.12 billion cruzeiros and producing about 7.9 million liters a day, are now being analyzed.

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FUNDAMENTAL IDEAS, FUTURE PROSPECTS, COMPOSITION OF PMDB ANALYZED

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] Brasilia--Is the Party of the Brazilian Democratic Movement (PMDB) a party or a front? It is a party to the extent that it is a program underwritten by many persons who, before underwriting it, approved it. And it is a front insofar as it has within it persons and groups with different positions, coexisting democratically, seeking to win approval for their views by means of the vote and tactically and tacitly accepting the alternation of hegemonic control.

It is difficult, therefore, to define a single profile for the PMDB, since a number of profiles coexist within it, different in political formation, diverging in practice, and having come to the party in such dissimilar ways as the popular vote, amnesty, recovery of political rights, change of party or tactical penetration.

Throughout the entire week O GLOBO talked with the main leaders of this group, establishing the intentions of each of them within the party and establishing guidelines for the definition of an outline of the main Brazilian opposition party on the basis of the definitions heard.

The meeting of regional leaders in Brasilia this week provided a clear example of the political practice of this party-front. For 48 hours in Brasilia, Miguel Arraes, Ulysses Guimaraes, Severo Gomes, Jarbas Vasconcellos, Mario Covas, Almino Afonso, Francisco Pinto, Marcelo Cerqueira, Aurelio Peres, Paulo Brossard, Freitas Nobre and many others who, on the national or regional level, are trying to organize the party, held talks and discussions.

Party or front, what does the PMDB propose?

"To aid in the organization of the people, without sponsoring any social movement," says Odacir Klein, of Rio Grande do Sul, vice leader in the Chamber, in whose view the PMDB "is a party of the masses." This identification with the popular movement, as well as the need to orient the party toward social questions, is accepted by all. The subtle differences come where the methods to be used to achieve the final goal are concerned.

At 26 years of age, Deputy Heitor Alencar Furtado, the youngest in the party and a member of the "Popular Trend," the only formally defined faction within the PMDB, identifies in his party "sectors struggling simply for the legal reorganization of society; they have limitations, and as they want change, they are not conservative, but they do not go beyond institutional issues."

Paulo Brossard, of Rio Grande do Sul, the Senate leader, admits:

"There are a thousand and one discrepancies in what seems to me incidental, in the method of operation, in the stress or this or that suggestion."

He believes that his party "is a human, social group, which rejects abuse, violence, arbitrary reaction, and does so "because it has some consistency, or it would not reject these things."

This consistency, according to Brossard, "comes from a link based on fundamental ideas, which can be summarized in three points: 1) institutional normalization, with the elimination of all the detritus of arbitrary action; 2) increasing concerns of a social nature; and 3) a profound re-examination in the political-economic realm."

Can the PMDB become a great party in the future?

Jarbas Vasconcellos of Pernambuco has no doubt:

"It is the embryo of the great popular democratic party of the future."

He says that the present group "retains characteristics of the old MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] with liberals from whom it would be hard to demand greater ideological clarity, but who know how to reconcile it with identification with the most authentic social movements in the country."

There are proposals and proposals, at a faster or slower pace, with or without a defined ideological bent. All however reflect the main goal of the party: to win power.

"The main point in unity is opposition to the regime, which is our greatest enemy, and until it has been destroyed we will not have the conditions for constructing our political projects," says Aurelio Peres of Sao Paulo, the only worker with a parliamentary mandate in the PMDB.

Deputy Audalio Dantas, who also represents Sao Paulo, believes that his party, "although lacking somewhat in articulation, is in the best position to win power, but its fate to date has been to play a thankless role in the scenes staged by a dictatorship in disguise."

"The PMDB is a party which wants to serve the nation rather than be served by it," says Marcelo Cerqueira, of Rio de Janeiro, in whose view the PMDB "is a party, not a front."

"The PMDB is a party," Cerqueira goes on to say, "which is the heir to the traditions of struggle of the MDB, and as such, it is already identified with large public-opinion sectors. It is a party which in alliance with the other opposition parties and sectors of society, whether organized or not, which will serve as an element in its unification for the transition to a democratic regime. But it will not stop there: It will lead the country along the path of substantive social justice."

The largest Brazilian opposition party, it should be said, did not spend its 2 days of meetings seeking a conceptual definition which the militants can repeat throughout the country. What was discussed were the basic lines of conduct and the practical aspects of the party work, already announced, such as the sponsoring of political courses or the publication of a national newspaper.

There are two major reasons why the PMDB members did not spend much time seeking a single definition. The first is the program, a complex of ideas already accepted by all. The second, as Mario Covas of Sao Paulo explained, is based on the belief that "a political party is not an expression of a single will, but on the other hand, it is necessary to work toward a healthy and democratic internal debate, toward a single will, a corollary resulting from these processes of internal discussion."

The PMDB, in Covas' opinion, "will be a party not only oriented toward popular interests, but above all established on the basis of these interests, because it believes that it is much more important than speaking for the people to pave the way so that the people can make their own voice heard."

Identification with the popular movement, as can be seen, involves small doctrinary nuances. For example the concept of "conducting" and "not sponsoring," used by opposition leaders in relation to the social and popular demand movements, do not have the same meaning.

"We do not want to control any popular movement. We want a continuing dialog with the people and to organize with them what the Brazil of tomorrow will be," says former Governor Miguel Arraes.

"I believe it would be very bad for the party if instead of a faction a rigidly organized group were to assume hegemonic control. This would destroy the compromise solution which exists today," Rio Grande do Sul Deputy Joao Gilberto says.

"In truth," says Francisco Pinto of Bahia, "what there is in the PMDB is an organization of diversified thinking, ranging from the liberals to the

democratic left, with regard to the program, which is intended to be definitive, adapting itself obviously to the new national realities arising through the popular movement."

On one point, however, there is a consensus among the various factions existing in the PMDB today. The party being organized is better, much better, than the old MDB. The transfer of former MDB members to the government PDS [Social Democratic Party] or their adhesion to other parties such as the PP, PT, PDT or PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] are regarded as qualitative gains, determining factors in the ideological perfecting of the PMDB and greater homogeneity in the political proposals.

In the view of former Minister Severo Gomes, now a founder of the new party, "the groups which were government enclaves within the party have left and there has been a great improvement in quality." Joao Gilberto and Odacir Klein of Rio Grande do Sul agree with him. Both say that "without a doubt the PMDB is much more homogeneous than the MDB was."

The new party, according to Jarbas Vasconcellos of Pernambuco, "experienced a purge to the right, eliminating the 'physiologists.' From this point of view it is better than the other was, representing an advance." Aurelio Peres of Sao Paulo still finds the PMDB "a heavy burden, a little slow, but lighter than the old MDB." Even although he does not agree with the party reform being carried out in the country, he admits it offered one advantage, providing an opportunity for the die-hard supporters of the status quo to find another niche.

"Those who have something more than personal ambitions remain. The individualists left, providing greater space for those who have more contributions to make," assures Euclides Scalco of Parana.

But to demonstrate that not everyone has the same opinion, Aurelio Peres of Sao Paulo warns that it is necessary for some party leaders to abandon the individual interests they are pursuing, giving priority to party interests, which they sometimes do not do.

It is even common knowledge that these sectors, had they had any faith in the authenticity of the party reform proposal of the government, would have remained in the new party, because with the current composition, they could perhaps have continued efficiently to play the role of a moderating force within the group.

In the view of Joao Gilberto of Rio Grande do Sul, "the practical establishment of the party represents a tremendous policy leap in comparison to the MDB. This leap should yield political and ideological benefits not as yet seen."

These "fruits" which the party should produce represent another point of concern for those who are organizing the PMDB. The questions of publishing

a national newspaper, organizing a foundation for political studies, reaching the popular base levels and organizing them, with or without sponsorship, are accepted in principle. But there are differences. After all, between wanting to be a mass party and being one there is considerable distance.

Almino Afonso explains that "between the statutory definition and the reality there is a wide gap, which we would like to fill with an effective democratic membership, to make this effort truly to reach the base levels a reality."

"We must pursue scheduled talks in order to transform the popular questions and demands into proposals," Odacir Klein of Rio Grande do Sul says. In his view, "this practice should be adopted as soon as we complete the first phase, which is the organization of the party."

According to former Governor Miguel Arraes, the party, "contrary to what others claim, will not be a traditional party, but will penetrate society in all strata."

Therefore he believes that his group "should be made more flexible, with the activation of the tools it already has, and the need to train cadres."

Different or not, more or less identified with the ideological line, formerly organized on the internal level in the party or in search of such formalization, the PMDB members are entirely in agreement, at least for the time being, on one concept: nothing is healthier than internal differences and democracy. This consensus may perhaps provide the best definition of the PMDB: a group in which many trends coexist without any of them enjoying hegemonic control.

The following are some of the beliefs of party members as to the coexistence of various factions in a single group:

"There are no parties without internal factions. Even the Marxist parties, with a clearly defined theoretical field, have their factions. The important thing is to have full right to debate and submission to democratically approved decisions." (Almiro Afonso, Sao Paulo.)

"Internal political differences are common to all political groups, whatever their ideological positions may be. Unity in the PMDB comes about through its statement and its program and respect for its bylaws."
(Marcelo Cerqueira, deputy, Rio de Janeiro.)

"I view differences as natural. If it is a front it must incorporate factions. What should not be allowed is the existence of hegemonic control by any one of them." (Jarbas Vasconcellos, Pernambuco.)

"The best political project for the moment is precisely that seeking to rally within the PMDB all those sectors of society which have the

democratizing of the country as their primary goal. Democratic coexistence within the party leads it to advance as a whole." (Heitor Alencar Furtado, deputy, Parana.)

"There are those who call it a party, seeking more offensive political action, and this is positive. And there are those who only want to hold and defend political space, awaiting other stages, and that is negative." (Audalio Dantas, deputy, Sao Paulo.)

Deputy Jose Freitas Nobre, from Sao Paulo, 59 years of age, a lawyer, journalist and professor, is the leader of the PMDB in the Chamber. He views his party in terms of the larger definition set forth in the program: a group "of the masses, defending the predominance of labor over capital," a concept which he regards as "profoundly contemporary."

Although he identifies separate elements in the program for putting this main concept into practice, Freitas Nobre says that "no overall proposal has been defined as yet because this would clash with the principle according to which all of this should be the result and function of a national constituent assembly."

This assembly, the leader feels, should be "free in its convocation and sovereign in its decisions. The constituent assembly we defend will have the task of formalizing a text measuring up to the desires of the majority with the interpretation of the various factions making up the Brazilian social spectrum."

He knows that his party has different opinions internally, but he sees no major difficulty in this.

"Although there are some factions within the party, they are moving together today toward certain central points, including the struggle to resume the democratic process, the defense of human rights and public freedoms and the campaign for the constituent assembly," he says.

"We have no difficulties coexisting," he went on to say, "because we have reached basic agreement on wanting a democratic organization which will facilitate the organization of all the contemporary political, doctrinary and philosophical factions, as occurs in all the truly democratic countries throughout the world."

The leader of the PMDB defends the legalization of the Communist Party, the Socialist Party and others, among these factions.

Paulo Brossard, of Rio Grande do Sul, 56 years of age, a lawyer, university professor and cattle rancher, is the PMDB leader. In his view the "PMDB is a group which resists. It rejects abuses, violence, arbitrary action, the suspension of exponential individuals, men of broad political scope and, finally, it resists its own destruction, which was decreed by the government."

This group has resisted and today it is united in the PMDB, a party which, in the view of the Senate leader, can win power.

"The prospects for power are imminent, while the government never tires of imposing obstacles to prevent us from reaching our goal," he says.

Senator Paulo Brossard also regards internal differences as natural. He recalls:

"The MDB began with a larger number of differences than points of agreement and, with the passage of time, as is natural, the homogeneous aspects prevailed over the heterogeneous. We are today a more homogeneous party than at the beginning."

He believes that "the party is an expression of society. In a country like Brazil, only the government party is homogeneous. How can we expect individuals to be the same in Rio Grande do Sul and in Amazonas? The dissimilarities must be reflected in the party. This which may seem the weak point of the country represents its authenticity, for it could not be otherwise. These are elements which coexist and which will always coexist."

Paulo Brossard does not see then that the differences in his party are so great, and he warns:

"One should not exaggerate what is natural. Differences of opinion are natural in any part of the world."

The leader of the PMDB in the Senate does not agree with efforts to define the group of which he is a member in classic terms.

"This makes no sense. It is obvious that the PMDB is not a conservative party," he asserts.

The president of the Party of the Brazilian Democratic Movément, Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, is the politician with the longest career in his group. He is completing his eighth parliamentary term, after having served as state deputy, minister of industry and commerce and in the parliamentary cabinet. A member of the former PSD, that origin has earned him criticism within the party.

This week, Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes said once again, in establishing a definition:

"An opposition is inevitable, because error is inevitable in any government."

Similarly, he gave his concept of the party and the main task the group has set itself: "The PMDB is a party with a memory. It has not forgotten its past, nor is it ashamed of its name. The PMDB wants a national

constituent assembly to elect and change. To elect, in addition to the present electors, the president of the republic, the governors, all the senators and all the prefects."

In the party program, he stresses the thought which places labor above capital and quotes the Bible in support of it, saying that "God created labor, but man invented capital." The president of the party does not condemn the existence of factions within the PMDB. Rather he defends the right of each line of thought, each opinion, to expression, because he believes that "above all, democracy must exist and be practiced."

The organization of the PMDB in the country is proceeding in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and acceptance of its message by the public.

This statement was made by the secretary general of the party, Deputy Algo Fagundes, who was secretary of the MDB and today is in charge of the organization of the largest opposition party in the country, which now has 109 federal deputies and 21 senators, "but which may grow still further in the coming weeks," according to Aldo Fagundes.

Of the 109 PMDB [illegible]uties, 59 are serving their 1st parliamentary term, 21 their 2nd, 12 their 3rd, 3 are in the Chamber for the 4th time and 4 have served 5 or more terms. The senior parliamentarian, although not the oldest, is Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, serving his 8th parliamentary term. The oldest is Carlos Santos, of Rio Grando do Sul, who will be 76 in December of this year. The youngest is Heitor Alencar Furtado, of Parana, who is 26.

The majority had earlier political experience: 52 were state deputies, 43 were aldermen, 18 served as municipal prefect or vice prefect, 6 were secretaries of state and 1--again Ulysses Guimaraes--was minister of industry and commerce in the first parliamentary cabinet in 1960.

Professionally, lawyers have a broad majority: 76 parliamentarians read law, 10 are journalists, 6 are civil servants, 5 are economists and 5 are doctors.

Among the PMDB parliamentarians, 49 have 2 or more professions, and 60 have only 1. Of those with more than 1, 22 have been professors and another 22 have engaged in activities in trade, industry, agriculture or livestock breeding.

Two-thirds of the party representatives in the Chamber are between 26 and 49 years of age; 47 are between 40 and 49; 29 are between 30 and 39; and 1 is 26. The PMDB has 22 deputies between the ages of 50 and 59, 9 between 60 and 69, and 1 76 years old.

The southern region has contributed the most representatives to the PMDB bench in the Chamber--51 deputies, of whom 22 are from Sao Paulo, the

largest state representation in the party, 12 are from Parana, 12 from Rio Grande do Sul and 5 from Santa Catarina.

The Center-West and Southeast have contributed 30 deputies--10 from Rio de Janeiro, 7 from Minas Gerais, 5 from Espirito Santo, 5 from Goias, 2 from Mato Grosso and 1 from Mato Grosso do Sul.

The Northeast is represented by 21 deputies: 7 from Bahia, 6 from Pernambuco, 2 from Paraiba, 2 from Ceara, 2 from Alagoas, 1 from Rio Grande do Norte and 1 from Sergipe.

The North has seven representatives, six from the four states and one from the territory of Rondonia, Deputy Jeronimo Santana. Acre has the largest representation among the states, with three deputies. Amazonas, Para and Maranhao have one each.

The PMDB has 21 representatives in the Senate. It has 20 until last week. The increase resulted from the return to the party of Parana Senator Leite Chaves, who intended to join the PCB if that party designation was granted to former Governor Leonel Brizola.

Of the 21 senators, 17 are between 40 and 59 years of age, and 4 are over 60. In greater detail, 8 are between 40 and 49 years of age, 9 between 50 and 59, 2 between 60 and 69, and 2 are over 70.

5157
CSO: 3001

FORMER COMMUNIST LEADER IN CUBA; PCB ACCUSATIONS

Prestes Visiting Cuba

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Sao Paulo--Followers of the line of the former secretary general of the outlawed Brazilian Communist Party (PCB) Central Committee, Luis Carlos Prestes, reported yesterday in this capital that he has been in Havana since last Friday on the invitation of Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro. Prestes went to Cuba via Lisbon.

Followers of Luis Carlos Prestes could not report on the reasons for the visit, the subjects he will discuss in Havana, with whom he will make contact and how long he will remain in Cuba. Present leaders of the Brazilian Communist Party in Sao Paulo were unaware of the trip up to yesterday.

For the first time since the dismissal of Luis Carlos Prestes from the general secretariat of the PCB, leaders of the party admitted that in his visits abroad he has been seeking the support of other communist parties so as to found a new party in Brazil.

They declared, however, that the efforts by Luis Carlos Prestes have been unsuccessful and that he finds himself totally isolated and not a single communist party abroad supports his positions. According to PCB leaders, all communist parties have preferred to have relations with the new secretary general, Giocondo Dias, and with the new executive of the central committee, to whose positions they give complete support.

The communist leaders admitted yesterday that when Luis Carlos Prestes was dismissed from the secretariat general, they took a "calculated risk" and that at that time they even feared that the former secretary "would steal the party and manage to remain with the initials PCB for his membership."

According to them, it did not happen and Luis Carlos Prestes did not even provoke a dissidence within the party. In the interpretation of the communist leaders, there is no "division" in the PCB but simply "an estrangement" caused by the Sixth Congress, the last one held by the party in 1976.

In the opinion of those leaders, Luis Carlos Prestes, despite having announced that he has the support of five regional PCB Regional Committees, is not followed by any state section of the party. According to them, if he had that support, the former secretary general would be the first one interested in naming the state committees loyal to him.

They also said that even the Rio Grande do Sul Regional Committee, considered the bastion of Luis Carlos Prestes, allied itself with the new PCB leadership. The leaders yesterday accused Prestes once more of being a "coupist" because he did not accept a constituent assembly with President Joao Figueiredo.

They said that Luis Carlos Prestes believes that the constituent assembly should be convoked after the government is overthrown and when the working class assumes control of the economic, political and social process. The new leaders argue that when that stage advocated by Prestes is reached, "there will no longer be the need for a constituent assembly."

Newspaper Accuses Prestes

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Sao Paulo--In reply to the interview he granted to the weekly HORA DO POVO, the communist newspaper VOZ DA UNIDADE, which circulated this weekend, accused Luiz Carlos Prestes of seeking "to create a new organization to make the revolution of which he always dreamed and in the way he always wanted." The article is signed by Mario Patti and it accuses Prestes of having generated a "native Stalinism" in the country.

The newspaper, spokesman for the new PCB Central Committee, accuses the former secretary general of "openly carrying out a policy with the objective of dividing and weakening the party so as to dissolve it subsequently into "a front of all the communists and Marxist-Leninists." Luis Carlos Prestes is in Cuba at the invitation of Fidel Castro.

Excommunication

In the article-reply, the communist newspaper acknowledges the "undeniable" revolutionary past of Prestes and says that his name "is directly linked to glorious moments of the history of the Brazilian people and the struggles for the emancipation of the working class and socialism."

Without attempting to "excommunicate him or mark him with expressions as well known as 'agent of imperialism," and 'fascist traitor,' " the newspaper says: "What we should do is to try to evaluate the roots of his political behavior and the causes which led him now to seek a new path, to build a new organization to carry out the revolution of which he always dreamed and in the way he always wanted it to be." The article has the title: "The Party Prestes Wants Is Ours."

The writer accuses Luiz Carlos Prestes of "staging a coup" by reissuing the newspaper VOZ OPERARIA and he added: "Prestes leaves the party under the pretext of saving the party. But which party? This of the majority of the central committee, which despite everything and Prestes himself has been built throughout the years, reconciling itself with reality, seeking to create a new more collective, more democratic way of being, inside and out (who fears democracy?), or that one he considered for years to be his party?

VOZ DE UNIDADE makes another type of charge against Luiz Carlos Prestes: "He leaves the party to make revolution. Which revolution? That which reality should bring about or the one which is in his head? How was ours in 1935, how did we want it to be in 1950? How did we think it would be possible in 1964? These are the questions that the departure of Prestes poses to all communists. What is important today is not to know whether the divorce between the two (Prestes and the PCB) after almost 50 years of marriage is a tragedy or not. It is a concrete fact imposed by life. The path taken by Prestes and by us to reach where we want to go is not the same. Ours was already being traced after the detour of 1956 and it is a national, original and democratic path to socialism."

PCB Promises New Reply

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Sao Paulo--In a note published in the newspaper VOZ DA UNIDADE, which reached newstands today, the national executive committee of the central committee of the PCB announces that the new leadership of the party will respond at the proper time to the criticisms it is receiving from former secretary general Luis Carlos Prestes. In the note, the PCB leadership absolves itself from any responsibility for the republication of the newspaper VOZ OPERARIA.

"We address ourselves to the communists to say that the new attacks on our leadership, on the Leninist principles of organization and on our political line by Comrade Luis Carlos Prestes will be answered at the proper time. As of now, however, we make it clear to all the people, to our friends, sympathizers and allies, that the communists and their leaders are not responsible for the orientation of parallel

organizations and of a supposed principal PCB newspaper which presents itself usurping the name of our glorious VOZ OPERARIA," says the note from the PCB leadership.

Only Path

Signed by Secretary General Giocondo Dias and four other members of the national executive committee: Salomao Malina, Luis Tenorio de Lima, Teodoro Melo and Givaldo Siqueira, the note also emphasizes to the communists that "our unity can only be achieved by the struggle for the application of the line approved by the Sixth Congress and by respect for the Leninist principles of organization."

The note published by VOZ DA UNIDADE, the unofficial spokesman of the PCB leadership, concludes: "This is the only path capable of defending us from factionalism and attempts at liquidating us and capable of leading the internal struggle to strengthen us and make it possible to resolve existing differences in the Seventh Congress. The intransigent defense of that path is therefore an unavoidable duty of every consistent communist revolutionary."

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DISSIDENT YOUTH GROUPS DISCUSSED, LEADERS INTERVIEWED

Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish 18-24 Sep 80 pp 14-15

[Interview with Francisco Garay, secretary of national relations of CODEJU, and Victor Contreras, president of the Student Center of the University of Chile School of Musical Arts and Sciences, and member of the board of directors of CORREME, by M. Eugenia de la Jara, time and place not given]

[Text] CODEJU, CORREME, ANCECUJ, UEM, UOE, ACU, ATA. These and other acronyms of other youth movements that oppose the current government, appeared on countless last-minute declarations that were signed, expressing disagreement with the plebiscite on 11 September and advocating that people vote no. These declarations were distributed at university centers, in the streets of Santiago, and in the various mass media.

Although all the groups appeared to be united in a single front against the plebiscite, led by the National Commission for Youth Rights (CODEJU), actually each one of these organizations was created or born in response to opposition to the present government, within each one's sphere of influence. None of them has been in existence for more than 3 years, and their common characteristic is the youth of their members and of those who belong to their sphere of influence.

"Our work is aimed at youths," explains Francisco Garay, secretary of national relations of CODEJU, "because we feel that it is among them that our work can bear the most fruit and ensure that future generations will be democratic."

CODEJU has taken the theme of human rights as its battle standard, and according to Garay its efforts are geared toward the defense, promotion and education about those rights. Usually it is engaged in campaigns in favor of youths and students who have been banished or sanctioned by the universities; national and international denunciations of these events, and solidarity with the people involved, principally in the form of legal assistance.

Future Political Parties?

[Question] You complain about the lack of freedom, but you publish documents, send denunciations to the mass media, and meet periodically at a permanent headquarters that is known to authorities, who allow this to take place. . .

[Garay] The fact that we exist is no generous concession by the government. We know that we will last as long as the government pleases, and if we are allowed to exist it is to show that there is alleged freedom.

[Question] Why alleged, if there are so many dissident groups?

[Garay] Because even though we have become organized and continue to exist, in practice, when we ask permission to hold a meeting, soldiers prevent us from doing so under the pretext that we are not a lawful organization. When our leaders or members participate in an event expressing opposition, they are arrested, sanctioned, and thrown out of the university. If these groups have managed to develop, it is undoubtedly due to the fact that not even the authorities have been able to stop them.

CODEJU, under the presidency of Christian Democratic leader Guillermo Yungue, has a board of directors that, according to Garay, is made up of people from all walks of political and religious life, "united by the effort to take joint action in defense of human rights among youths." In this plurality of ideas, our interviewee recognizes that there are no youths who support the current regime, but he assures us that there are many independents.

[Question] Do you think that CODEJU's actions would inspire more respect and credibility if its leaders didn't come out in favor of contingent politics?

[Garay] We were a small group and we have grown, because civilian groups have seen that our work is objective. We try to take on the real substance of the commitment we have made, the defense of human rights; the authorities have had to respond to our criticism, although they have tried to minimize those responsible.

[Question] But you said no to the plebiscite publicly and profusely. Is that also defending human rights?

[Garay] We said it publicly, but few found out about it because anything that smacks of dissidence is not published by the information media. We said no to the plebiscite because we believe that, starting with a positive desire to call together the citizenry, the government's measure was not democratic; the call was made in the context of generalized repression. We said no because that repression violates human rights and comes from the authorities.

[Question] Don't you think that with your actions you are replacing the traditional political parties?

[Garay] Impossible, because our objectives are very specific, while those of the parties are much more general. CODEJU has been able to bring together people from many different groups, because it has said no to militant partisanship, although there are loyal party members within our organization.

[Question] But don't you get financing and doctrinal support from the parties that oppose the government?

[Garay] We operate at 1584 Alameda, the headquarters of the National Human Rights Commission. That organization lends us some offices. The parties do not give us money or participate in our activities, although some leaders have encouraged us to keep going. We have nothing to do with the parties.

[Question] Where do you get the money to issue declarations and distribute them or to provide legal counsel?

[Garay] From private donations and with the help of young professionals. Our expenses are minimal, and all of us who work at CODEJU do so ad honorem.

Rights of University Students

The Committee to Restructure the Chilean University Student Movement (CORREME), emerged in 1978 as an alternative to student leaders who were supported by university authorities. It includes the Dissident Student Centers, groups that have been formed parallel to those recognized by deans and rectors, and finally anyone who is willing to oppose current university policy.

Victor Contreras was elected last year as president of the Student Center of the University of Chile School of Musical Arts and Sciences, and is also a member of the board of directors of CORREME. In May of this year his registration was cancelled, and according to him, his appeals have been for nought. "I am one of nearly 100 students who were sanctioned this year or arrested and later expelled for participating in activities in opposition to intervention," says Contreras, "because the role of the authorities is to repress all dissidents who oppose the university model that they are trying to impose."

He adds that CORREME is "a movement that has not emerged as a parallel alternative, but as a response to official inefficiency. The authorities have tried to break up student organizations, but they have been unable to stop a movement that is becoming more and more articulate and strong in the defense of its rights."

[Question] What are the rights of university students?

[Contreras] To think and to freely express our thoughts, without being sanctioned or expelled as a result. We want to have democratic channels of participation, as there always have been at the university. We have the right to ask the state to provide economic support for the universities, and for that reason we are opposed to self-financing by universities.

[Question] The right to think and to express ideas includes political ideas. We all know about the excesses that took place in this regard. Do you think that youths want to see the university become a parliament, or a center of higher learning?

[Contreras] The university exists within a national context that is political, and the government also practices politics. We believe that all students have the right to express themselves politically as well, and we are concerned that the authorities are reacting against the dissidents, when those who are supporters of the government can express their ideas without fear or repression.

[Question] Don't you believe that the constant debate of contingent national politics can lead once again to the politicization of the universities?

[Contreras] We do not agree with the political debates either. We feel that is what FECHEN [expansion unknown] is doing now, because it does not offer the students real alternatives for participation.

[Question] As a result of the plebiscite, university campuses were visited by speakers opposing and favoring the government who expressed their thoughts before the students.

[Contreras] Yes, but in the majority of cases, the opponents were attacked by the officialist students themselves, or they were not allowed to hold meetings and they had to meet in the gardens or off campus.

[Question] Wouldn't this reaction demonstrate, then, the risks of excessive political activity in the universities?

[Contreras] What was demonstrated was the attitude of university authorities against permitting the opinion of the advocates of voting no on the plebiscite to be known. But an example that we students can debate important and lofty political ideas was provided at the forum that was organized at the School of Engineering, in which Javier Leturia and Ricardo Hormazabal participated. There the two positions were listened to respectfully, and there was no disorder. We know we have to correct excesses and defects of the past, and we ask that we be allowed to do so.

Some Already Have Acronyms

CODEJU: National Commission for Youth Rights
CORREME: Committee to Restructure the Chilean University Student Movement
CNS: Youth Department, National Union Coordinating Committee
ANCECUJ: National Association of Youth Culture Centers
UEM: Union of Mid-level Education Students*
Southern Zone Mid-level Education Coordinating Committee**

*Perhaps the oldest, in existence since 1973
**Still has no acronym (we suggest CODEMEZOSU)

UOE: Union of Student Organizations of the Technical University
Center for Democratic Students of Catholic University**
ACU: University Culture Group
ATA: Academic Workshop Group
Santa Marta Culture Group**

**Still has no acronym

8926
CSC: 3010

SPANISH EXPRESS INTEREST IN MARKETING COAL IN EUROPE

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 23 Sep 80 p C-8

[Article by Alfonso Zuniga Fontecilla]

[Text] Temuco--Representatives of a Spanish financial firm who traveled especially to this area to look into the situation, told Roberto Gesche, regional secretary of mining, that they are interested in selling coal produced in Huimpil, a Galvarino commune 70 kilometers northwest of that city, on European markets.

"The visit was strictly informative," said Gesche, "but the representatives showed a great deal of interest and asked that the Regional Intendancy be informed of their desires. They also requested complete technical information."

Jose Luis Diaz, a Spanish businessman, and Marcelo Marti, a Chilean geologist of the Disputada Mining Company of Las Condes, asserted that "within the next 2 weeks there will be news in this regard."

Potential

According to the information provided by the commission that visited the area, there is a vast potential for Chilean coal on the European market, with an annual demand greater than 25 million tons.

The estimated potential of Huimpil is 5.3 million tons, from an area measuring approximately 140 square kilometers with layers thicker than 50 centimeters.

"The heating power of this coal is more than 8,000 calories per gram, which is much higher than the Lota coal's 6,000 calories per gram," the regional mining secretary told EL MERCURIO.

The Huimpil coal is semi-anthracite, with a low volatility. This is an indication of its age as a high fixed carbon coal. It is the only coal of this quality found to date in this country and in South America.

This richness has great potential for use as metallurgical coal in the manufacture of electrodes and in coking. It is also an excellent raw material for direct combustion.

Considering its use only as metallurgical coal, the deposit has been valued at $198 million. Studies to quantify its potential indicate that an investment of 5 million pesos would be required.

Other Minerals

In addition to coal, which is once again gaining in importance, the Fourth Region is also working on prospecting for other minerals, among which figures copper, a major source of non-traditional resources.

"Until now, there has been only one high-grade copper mine in this area, although preliminary reports indicate that its grade is lower than that of Chuqui," stated Gesche.

This mineral, discovered in the foothill region of Lonquimay near Lake Galletue, only 22 kilometers from the border, corresponds to a series of geological faults which begin in Rancagua and end across from Valdivia.

"Similar possibilities have been explored near Talca and Linares," said Gesche.

Loose rocks have also been found that have a high copper content, 40 kilometers north of Lake Galletue, along the same fault.

The latter metal, found in Galletue, is combined with larger quantities of molibdenum than in Chuquicamata or El Salvador. The deposit belongs to the regional government, which received it from the Biobio-Malleco-Cautin Development Board, an organization which made a timely mining declaration.

The prospecting has been carried out by the Chilean Institute of Geological Research and the Japan Mining Agency, which is to submit its final report in November.

It is expected that this month, when Mining Minister Carlos Quinones visits the area, more news will be forthcoming about the sector, to the effect that aid will be given to the Ninth Region in solving its problem of extreme rural poverty and its current industrial deficit.

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BRIEFS

NEW COPPER DEPOSIT DISCOVERED--Copiapo--A copper deposit, considered to be the second most important in the nation, after El Salvador, was recently discovered by the Compania Minera de Chanaral y Taltal (CHATAL) in the mining district of Inca de Oro, 5 kilometers from the place bearing the same name. A study of the area revealed that the mine will yield more than 30 million tons of ore, which in turn will yield more than 750 tons of fine copper ore. The deposit, called "Brecha Pipe," also has between 12 and 15 percent high grade gold. The general manager of CHATAL, Jorge Barcelo Sarrat, pointed out that the Brecha Pipe development project, known as "Delirio," includes the construction in 3 years of a material processing plant with a daily capacity of 4,000 tons. The investment required will be $30 million. He stated that the facilities will be similar to those at Mantos Blancos in Antofagasta. The executive also indicated that the completion and opening of an interior road from Copiapo to Inca de Oro, going through Paipote and Diego de Almagro (formerly Pueblo Hundido), will save 100 kilometers of travel and will thereby facilitate the transportation of the ore. Now there is only the Longitudinal Road, which runs parallel to the coast and makes the trip much longer. In addition, the Intendancy of the Third Region will soon provide potable water for Inca de Oro, which will facilitate the development of Brecha Pipe. [Text] [Santiago LA NACION in Spanish 24 Sep 80 p 1] 8926

GERMAN INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE--The German private sector has expressed a definite interest in investing in Chile, according to a report by the Pro-Chile Trade Office in the Federal Republic of Germany. In that center, requests are received from German businessmen wanting lists of agricultural, forestry, sawmill properties and others in the forestry and agriculture sector that are for sale or up for auction or bidding. Information about such property should be sent to the Trade Office in Hamburg, whose telex is 214067 CHIL W-D. Among the companies that have shown an interest in operating in this country is the SCHORHUBER-BETEI LINGUS-AMBH firm, which makes doors and windows, wooden toys, prefabricated houses, veneer strips and other products. Its annual sales volume is 240 million West German marks. This company, for example, was interested in the auction of the Nuble-Rupanco and San Lorenzo Haciendas. It also wants to purchase a share in the Panguipulli lumber complex if that complex is turned over to the private sector. Another West German firm that has expressed an interest in acquiring any kind of property in

Chile is LIEBHERR-HOLDING GMBH; and another interested party is Werner Gohner, an individual who would like to purchase agricultural property in the area near Temuco for the purpose of engaging in meat production and agriculture. [Text] [Santiago LA NACION in Spanish 23 Sep 80 p 12B] 8926

OIL DRILLING PLATFORM ARRIVES--Valparaiso--At 0800 today the oil drilling and exploration platform "Ocean Bounty" will arrive here in this port. The platform flies a Panamanian flag and belongs to the Ocean Drilling and Exploration Company. It is a self-propelled platform which is accompanied by the tugboat "Smith Rotterdam," and displaces 17,716 tons. It is on its way to the Atlantic, where it will operate, from Vancouver, Canada. Its stop-over in Valparaiso along with other platforms is for picking up fuel and food supplies, for the platform itself as well as for the tugboat. The "Ocean Bounty" will be anchored near Universidad Santa Maria, where the water is 50 to 60 meters deep. That will guarantee its safety and prevent interference with navigation. The platform is 39 meters high, has a gross tonnage of 5,790 tons, is 107 meters long and 81 meters wide. It was built in 1975. [Text] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 23 Sep 80 p C-8] 8926

CSO: 3010

NATIONAL LEADERSHIP OF LAWYERS UNION REORGANIZED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] The national council of the Cuban National Lawyers Union (UNJC) decided in its most recent session to reorganize its national executive bureau and fill the vacancies which have occurred within it due to various causes.

The new bureau was organized in the following fashion: president, Dr Francisco Varona Duque de Estrada; vice president, Dr Juan Vega Vega; secretary, Jose R. Giraudy Garcia; and vice secretary, Dr Marta Jimenez Zamalea.

Dr Miguel A. Duque de Estrada, president of the UNJC up to the present, was released from his duties in order to be able to meet the increasing requirements of his responsibilities as legal director of the State Finance Committee and secretary-general of the American Lawyers' Association.

At the meeting, which was attended by Felix Perez, head of the state and judicial bodies department of the Central Committee of the party, the official invitation for the "History Will Absolve Me" competition for this year was issued.

Invitation

The Cuban National Lawyers' Union announces the "History Will Absolve Me" competition, an analysis of its 1980 juridical and political theses, which this year, in view of the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the nationalization of the large foreign and domestic enterprises, will have as its sole theme the overwhelming importance of this measure in the fulfillment of the Moncada program, and its effects on and importance in the process of economic transformation of the country.

The rules are the following:

All lawyers who so desire may participate, submitting works drafted individually or collectively.

Works will be submitted in an original with two copies, typewritten, double-spaced, on one side only of standard sheets of paper (8.5 x 11), numbered and stapled together. The minimal length will be 20 pages and the maximum 80.

Each work must show, along with the title, the name, private address, telephone number and labor center of the author.

Works may have been published in part, but not in their entirety.

The deadline for the submission of works to the national executive bureau is 15 November of this year. The jury will select the prize work and as many honorable mentions as it deems desirable. On 2 December, the anniversary of the historic landing of the Granma and our revolutionary armed forces, the decision of the jury will be made known.

The author of the prize-winning work will be presented with a certificate and an award and his work will be published in the REVISTA CUBANA DE DERECHO. Such works as the jury deems worthy will be awarded honorable mentions. In addition, the publication in whole or in part of any work may be recommended, even though it did not win a prize.

Works which are not awarded a prize will be returned to their authors in the 30 days subsequent to the announcement of the decision.

5157
CSO: 3010

ILLEGALITY OF PRIVATE TOBACCO, COFFEE, CACAO SALES EXPLAINED

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 30 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] Peasants who have farms and the members of their families who work on them are authorized to transport tobacco, coffee and cacao in the quantities necessary to satisfy family consumption needs if their homes are at a distance from the location of the farms.

Can the pound of coffee and the pound of tobacco authorized by Resolution No 129 still be transported? What quantity of cacao is it currently legal to transport?

Because these products are not included on those which can be sold on the free peasant market, is the purchase and transportation of any quantity prohibited?

These were the questions posed by Dr Manuel Carcases, president of the criminal chamber of the Cienfuegos people's court, to the government council of the supreme people's court, which immediately resolved these questions by means of Opinion No 105.

The text of the opinion says that with the prohibition, by the provisions of Article 13 of Decree No 66 of the Council of Ministers dated 3 April 1980, of tobacco and coffee, among other products, from the items which can be sold on the free peasant market, their transportation is implicitly prohibited, and in this connection Resolution No 129 of 1973 of the National Institute for Agrarian Reform must tacitly be presumed to be amended.

The transportation of any quantity of coffee or tobacco deriving from the operation mentioned could therefore constitute the crime described in Article 274, Paragraph b, of the penal code.

Where cacao is concerned, its transportation could constitute that same crime for the same reason.

The above is not true, however, for products, in this case coffee and tobacco, which peasants owning farms and the members of their families working with them there are authorized to transport in the amounts deemed necessary for the satisfaction of family consumption needs, if they reside at a distance from the location of these farms, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 4 of the above-mentioned Resolution No 129 of the former National Institute for Agrarian Reform.

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PLANT HEALTH OFFICE STRESSES MEASURES TO COMBAT BLUE MOLD

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] The general plant health office has reiterated the requirement that all tobacco enterprises and producers implement the provisions of the instruction on the control and prevention of blue mold in tobacco.

This notification was issued in connection with the beginning of the planting season for this crop.

The body warned that the planting phase is the first and decisive one in the tobacco season, and that the success in a quality harvest of the volume required, after 2 years in which production has been affected by blue mold, depends on these seedlings.

Plant protection measures for the seedlings are essential, because they are directly related to achieving the volume needed to fulfill the sowing program, and in addition determine whether the plants will be strong and healthy or not.

Work with seedlings should also guarantee that the plants are in place in time to meet the sowing schedule, since one of the basic goals this year is to complete it early.

On the other hand, this will guarantee that harvesting can be finished in the first 4 or 5 months of next year.

The office also warned that all seedling areas must be equipped with disinfecting boxes for the footwear of arriving and departing personnel, and such personnel should be reduced to a minimum for the functions of inspection and other tasks.

It was reiterated that facilities should be ready for the disinfecting of equipment which must enter and leave the seedling areas for similar purposes.

Quarantine measures should be linked with those directly related to the application of fungicides which prevent the mold.

In this connection, it is vital that the schedule for application and the officially established dosages be strictly observed.

In conclusion, the plant health office noted that it is important to establish conditions now so that once the first 4 or 5 days of irrigation of the seedling areas has been completed, the first soil treatment can be carried out.

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CSO: 3010

ITALIAN BASED FUND TO GRANT $1.5 MILLION LOAN

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 20 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Rome, Friday (CANA-Reuter)--The tiny Caribbean island of Dominica is to receive a loan of US $1.5 million from the Rome-based International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

The loan, announced today, will be used to bolster food production in the mountainous former British Colony which has an agriculture-oriented economy.

IFAD said it would be used by small farmers and fishermen.

Dominica suffered severely from the effects of Hurricanes David and Allen during the past 13 months.

IFAD today announced loans worth $90 million to help Dominica and six other countries produce more food.

The scheme stipulates $22.5 million for farming projects in Bangladesh, $12 million for rural projects in the northwest cameroon, $10 million for irrigation projects in Mauritania, $15 million for research of rain-fed field crops in Thailand, $14 million for rural projects in the Yemen Arab Republic and $15 million for maize production in eastern Zaire.

CSO: 3020

PRIME MINISTER SEEN FACING TOUGH GOING TOWARD ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Bridgetown THE ADVOCATE NEWS in English 15 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Peter Richards]

[Text]

ROSEAU, Dominica, (CANA) — The Government of Prime Minister Eugenia Charles is finding the going tough as it sets about the task of reviving Dominica's economy, ailing at the best of time, but severely battered by two hurricanes within a year and prevailing world economic conditions.

The government braced Dominicans for hard days ahead when hours after being elected in office last July 21, it told Dominicans not to expect miracles, claiming that the treasury was empty.

Said Miss Charles, whose performance as the Caribbean's first woman Prime Minister, is being closely watched: "Dominica is at present like a long running machine in great need of an overhaul and servicing, there are parts of the machine which will need replacing, parts which will require new inputs of energy, others which will need streamlining."

The 305-square mile island one of the most backward in the region, is being almost completely rebuilt following massive destruction of houses and agriculture by Hurricane David in August 1979 and Hurricane Allen early last month.

Before Miss Charles could settle down to her task, she was faced with an immediate setback, — a United States claim for compensation for thousands of galvanise sheets used as election booty by the Government of the last regime led by Oliver Seraphine.

Failing compensation for the sheets which formed part of a U.S. administered relief programme in the wake of David, the Americans threatened to stop all housing aid.

Mr. Seraphine seized the building materials just before the July 21 poll claiming that they were not reaching genuinely poor people fast enough. But opposition parties quickly denounced the move as a vote-catching measure. The U.S. also sent a strong protest to Roseau.

"With open hands," but stressing that it would not allow outside governments to have a say in its internal affairs, Miss Charles' freedom Party Government has embarked upon a "save the country" campaign seeking help from major Western donor countries for its reconstruction exercise.

The government, although promising public workers that the Ec$11 million owed them in backpay would be met within the fiscal year 1980-81, has called on their bargaining agents, the Civil Service Association, to discuss a compromise over the payment.

When she presented a record EC $107.3 million Budget to Parliament, Miss Charles might have been overlooking for understanding from Government employees when she said "when I took over....I found a treasury empty of funds, a sizeable public debt amounting to EC $88 million including guarantees to statutory bodies totalling $22 million.

With major donor countries having their own economic problems, Dominica's chance of receiving much foreign aid could be affected and Miss Charles has described the problem as "a serious setback for Dominica at a time when the need for foreign aid has been so intensified by recent unfortunate incidents."

With its plan to diversity the islands export earnings gained mainly from the banana industry, the government has been meeting with various regional and international aid agencies for help in setting up a profitable crop diversification programme, and at the same time developing an agro-industry.

Agriculture Minister Heskieth Alexander is now in Rome seeking assistance from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to help develop food crop, livestock and fishing facilities.

"In general the project will enable government to support a five-year lending programme of the aid bank subsidiary here for financing on farm investments for food crop production, and livestock, fishing activities and related agro processing enterprises," Mr Alexander said before leaving.

Miss Charles is keen to avoid any of the allegations of corruption that marred the preceeding regimes of Patrick John and Seraphine.

In a move aimed in this direction, a committee has been appointed to look into the affairs of the Seraphine Administration.

When he announced the composition of the inquiry, Attorney General Ronald Davis charged that the previous government of Mr. Seraphine had received over EC $175 million in cash and kind from aid donors following David's rampage, but that the new government was unable to trace the money.

Miss Charles took the allegations much further by stating that there was much squandermania during the term of office of Seraphine. Several items were bought by the government which were of no immediate or long-term use to the government at the time, she said.

The committee will also look at the galvanised sheets scandal and the distribution of Organisation of American States (OAS) funded outboard engines.

When in opposition the Freedom Party had been claiming that Seraphine was selling the engines to fishermen, and had decided upon such an action unilaterally.

Seraphine, claiming no wrongdoing, sees the committee as a plan by Miss Charles to satisfy her supporters "thirst for blood." But Miss Charles counters that there will be no witch-hunting by her administration, and the police will be allowed to carry out their work without interference.

In the meantime, the government is busy putting together another Budget which will more adequately reflect the direction in which it will carry Dominica.

When she presented her first Budget, Miss Charles said that a supplementary Budget in December "will truly reflect my government's objectives and priorities."

One matter which has nagged the government is the appointment of a Leader of the Opposition.

Under the constitution, the Leader of the Opposition is appointed by the President who determines the Parliamentarian likely to command majority support on the Opposition benches.

After the General Elections the Opposition comprised two members each of the Democratic Labour Party and two independents.

The four Opposition seats were thus split down the middle, and a fight for the post of Opposition Leader began between former Acting President Jenner Armour and ex-Finance Minister Michael Douglas of the DLP.

Mr Douglas, saying that as the next largest party in Parliament, the DLP should form the Opposition.

Mr Armour reacted saying that Douglas was only interested in the post to ensure that his brother, Marxist political activist Rosie Douglas, re-entered Parliament despite his defeat during the elections.

Miss Charles has said she is at pains to know why there is so much fuss over such an appointment when over the past 12 months Parliament functioned well without an Opposition Leader.

Mr Douglas countered that it was not possible for the new administration to compare its life in office to that of Mr Seraphine's – a clear reference to the unity government Seraphine headed following the June 1979 downfall of Patrick John, a government which Miss Charles had a hand in forming.

M. DOUGLAS

SERAPHINE

MISS EUGENIA CHARLES

CSO: 3020

THREE-PARTY MANIFESTO CALLS FOR UNITED STRUGGLE

Havana TRICONTINENTAL in Spanish No 69-70, 1980 pp 39-50

[Text] Manifesto of the Communist Party of El Salvador, the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces and the National Resistance addressed to the people of El Salvador, Central America and the world.

Revolutionary Unity, Conquest of our Heroic People

The National Resistance (RN), the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) and the Communist Party of El Salvador (PCS), fully aware of our historic responsibility and of the fact that unity is an indispensable step for the triumph of the popular struggle, have agreed to establish a body for revolutionary coordination among our national leadership, and we have pledged to launch a process of increasing coordination of the policy and struggle of our three organizations.

This agreement is designed gradually to achieve the highest levels of unity and is open to membership for the other revolutionary organizations in our country.

We are firmly persuaded that the people of El Salvador need to unite all their forces to liberate themselves. They need the combative unity of their revolutionary forces, their democratic forces, all their patriotic, honest and progressive men and women.

The establishment of this coordination body is a decisive step, a determining contribution for rescuing the fatherland from oppression, injustice and imperialist domination, to win liberty, social justice, true national independence, popular liberation and peace.

The unity of our organization will multiply the power of our people, assert their patriotic calling, bring the moment of their liberation closer. It is for this reason that we have joined in this agreement, meeting a yearning of the people of El Salvador and Central America and the demand of ever-broader sectors.

II. Historic Roots of Our Struggle

The heroic struggle the people of El Salvador are waging today has deep historic roots. The hard and glorious campaigns of our people date back to the periods of stubborn resistance against the Spanish colonial yoke, and the battles the people have waged for independence, for their right to land, bread and education, for democratic freedoms, against domination by Yankee imperialism and for the final triumph of their revolutionary aspirations are innumerable.

The struggle for independence from Spain and against the annexation of Central America by the Iturbide empire; the Nonualco rebellion, headed by Anastasio Aquino, to win equality and an end to the barbarous exploitation by the estate-owners; the enthusiastic enlistment in the glorious Morazan Army, to defeat the domination of the conservative reactionaries and unite Central America under a liberal and democratic flag; the participation, along with the brotherly peoples of the isthsmus in the war against William Walker, the mercenary with Yankee expansionist and slave-owning ambitions who sought to become master of Central America; the peasant resistance against the plundering of communal and public lands--these are the main landmarks in the history of the popular struggle of the last century.

On the basis of these democratic traditions, the Salvadoran people have faced up in this present century to the plundering 14-year government of the Melendez Quinones; its best sons, headed by Agustin Farabundo Marti, joined in the glorious struggle of the General of Free Men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, against the North American invaders, and rose up in the worker-peasant rebellion of 1932, drowned in the blood of 30,000 workers. The military and popular rebellion and the general strike in April and May of 1944 led to the overthrow of the Martinez tyranny; the battles on the planes of Ahuachapan against the tyrant Osmin Aguirre in December of 1944; the combative mobilizations which put an end to the tyrannical government of Colonel Lemus; the continuing and heroic struggles of the workers, peasants, teachers, office workers and students demanding their rights, have faced up and are facing up successfully to the bloody and repressive campaigns mounted by the military dictatorship. These facts reflect the never-ceasing battle of our people and summarize their combat traditions.

In recent decades the list of the heroic revolutionaries who have fallen in the struggle has become interminable: Saul Santiago Contreras, Jose Dimas Alas, Felipe Pena, Clara Elizabeth Ramirez, Lyl Milagros Ramirez, Manuel Rivera, Rafael Arce Zablah, Rafael Aguinada, Victor Manuel Sanchez and so many others, some known, others anonymous, who have offered up their exemplary lives for the just cause of popular liberation, whose sacrifice will enable millions of Salvadorans and future generations to enjoy a just society, without exploitation or poverty.

Our organizations are the heirs to these patriotic, democratic and revolutionary traditions of our people. We were born and we have grown up under the constant blows of the most merciless enemies. We have lived in close and inseparable contact with the vast majority; we have grown and we have strengthened with their moral and material support. It is for this reason that they have not been able nor will they be able to destroy us. We rally the most determined and conscientious defenders of the interests of the fatherland and the people, and with the other popular organizations, we are the fruit of this long historic battle.

Thus we come to this decisive moment in national history stronger, more experienced, more determined and better trained to organize and direct the struggle of the Salvadoran people toward final victory.

III. Blocking the Peaceful Path, the Oligarchy Demands Violence of the People

In the past 25 years, since the end of the 1960's in particular, the struggle of the people of El Salvador has been becoming more continuous, systematic and organized, more conscious and combative.

In the course of this intensive period, our people turned first to peaceful methods, seeking to make use of the paths apparently offered by the constitution to transform society to the benefit of the great majority. Turning to elections, the response with which the people met was fraud, imposition and repression. The oligarchy, its agents and military and political tools, closed off this peaceful path, closed off the opportunity for the people of El Salvador to achieve their historical desires and goals without spilling blood.

This historic experience was not in vain. The vast majorities served their apprenticeship in this way in the irreplaceable school of harsh personal struggle, and they realized that the transformation of the country, freedom and social justice could only be won by wresting power from the insatiable handful of great exploiters, hangmen and traitors, and that to achieve this goal it is necessary to wage a battle weapons in hand, exercising the most legitimate and supreme right of all people--the right to rebellion.

The people of El Salvador did not seek violence, but it was imposed on them by the oligarchy and its obedient and criminal military tyranny. To the violence of the system in power concemning the workers to hunger, to poverty, to illiteracy and unemployment, killing our children with malnutrition and denying our people the most basic rights, the continuing military aggression against the defenseless people, on the part of the security bodies in particular (remember for example the cases of Chinamequita, La Cayetana and Tres Calles in 1974) was added. Carrying forward what they called the "counterinsurgency war," they have tried to drown all the dreams and struggles of the great majorities in blood.

This made our people aware that there remains no other choice for them but to arm themselves, to organize in order to repel this aggression and thus defend their struggles, their gains and their right to transform society.

In this way, the armed struggle became linked generally and inseparably with the struggle for the satisfaction of demands and the political struggle. The revolutionary guerrilla force was established and multiplied, and the self-defense bodies of the masses multiplied on a vast scale until the militia was established and the organization of the people's army was underway. Now revolutionary violence in all its aspects is a right won and never to be renounced by the people of El Salvador.

The oligarchy and its puppets are hypocritically demanding "peace" today. They want our people to resign themselves and bow down to their cruel domination, to accept the selling-out and the plundering of the fatherland without protest.

They want to impose this "peace" by slaughter, disappearance, imprisonment and exile; it is the peace of the cemetery. We in the FPL, RN and PCS are waging battle with the people for peace with justice, independence and freedom and thus solid and enduring. Along with all of the people we will win in the battle for this just peace.

IV. The Profound National Crisis Cannot Be Resolved by Partial Remedies or Massacres

The present Salvadoran society is structured so that a few can live opulently, so that the imperialist powers can plunder us in tranquility, so that a few can establish their merciless domination. But these socio-economic structures are in profound crisis today.

Ownership and production relations and the distribution of the wealth are in crisis, as are the commercial, financial and technological dependence on imperialism, and the exploitation of the international companies established in our country. The economic crisis the entire capitalist world is experiencing today aggravates the domestic crisis.

The military dictatorship which has oppressed us throughout 48 years, established as the guardian of the oligarchy and imperialism, is also in hopeless crisis. For a long time now the people have rejected continued domination by this bloody military dictatorship. The political crisis is aggravating the economic crisis, accelerating the flight of capital and leading to stagnation and even regression in the national economy.

The traditional juridical and ideological tools with which the dominant classes influence and subject the working masses have been destroyed. The sign of our times is the growing popular rebellion.

For all of these reasons the ranks of the dominant classes themselves and their military apparatus have cracked.

The heroism of the popular resistance and battle have frustrated the outcome to the crisis the bourgeoisie thought to impose with a fascist or fascist-oriented model of domination, based on repression and bloody extermination of the revolutionary organizations and militants.

The efforts to establish a so-called third historical alternative, reformism, have been frustrated. The events we have experienced throughout the situation created by the 15 October 1979 coup d'etat have made it obvious that the crisis cannot be resolved by this means, as some imperialist, bourgeois and middle-class sectors claim.

The efforts being made to rescue the reformist proposal, relying now on the most determined support of the United States government, are condemned to failure.

The most reactionary sectors of the oligarchy and imperialism, the supporters of counterrevolution, do not want to support the reformist project and are trying to impose a genocidal war on the country, to carry out the slaughter of tens of thousands of workers and intellectuals, humble people of the masses. While we are voicing this cry of alarm, we assert that the counter-revolution cannot destroy the revolutionary and popular movement and it will be defeated by the implacable fist of the people united and in arms.

V. Popular Revolution, the Only True Solution

Let no one deceive himself: the only true and effective alternative for resolving the national crisis to the benefit of the people is armed popular revolution, the forces of which are speedily maturing within the people.

This revolution will not be an act of vengeance but one of justice and liberating change. It will guarantee democratic rights and freedoms for all the people, and will thus establish a true democracy. It will give the land to the vast majorities in the rural sector, who are those who in reality work it and make it produce. It will win true national independence, recovering for our people the right freely to decide on their destiny. With these and other basic changes, it will guarantee worthy material and cultural living conditions for the working people.

These great tasks can only be carried out if the revolution triumphs first, in other words if it wins power, destroys the disgraceful, corrupt and bloody apparatus of the military tyranny and establishes a revolutionary, democratic and anti-imperialist government on the basis of popular power.

These are the strategic goals of the revolution for which our organizations are fighting, along with the most advanced sectors of the people.

It is in order to pursue this revolution to victory that we have decided to launch, in accordance with our common agreement, a process of unifying

all of the revolutionary forces and uniting them with the civilian and military, religious and lay democratic forces.

Revolutionary forces and democratic forces--these are the two great torrents engendered by the struggle of the Salvadoran people. Uniting these two torrents means uniting the people, allowing them to realize their full potential and capacity and to win the greatest international solidarity in order to isolate and defeat the powerful and cruel enemy.

The union of revolutionary and democratic forces is an urgent necessity, an indispensable premise for the liberation of the people of El Salvador, and it must be achieved soon.

We address ourselves to the progressive sectors of the Church and the military, the opposition parties, the independent, labor and trade-union organizations in general, to those democratic intellectuals and individuals, with or without party affiliation, to the large sectors of small and average businessmen who are today concerned about finding a patriotic solution to the crisis, and who are viewing with ever-increasing fear the demands by the oligarchy that they follow it, its vehicle of exploitation and slaughter. And we say to them that independent of the ideological and political differences which exist between us and you, we recognize the merits of your effort to achieve democracy and social justice for our people and we urge you to contribute to their unity to make their struggle to liberate themselves effective. We propose that you join actively in the great process of unity which is advancing, contributing your ideas, which we respect and will respect, your capacity and talent, your influence and your devotion to freedom to it.

This noble union of the Salvadoran people will accelerate and make less difficult and painful your liberating triumph, which cannot be prevented by anything or anyone, although it may require great sacrifices.

The Salvadoran people, heroic, combative and noble, will never resign themselves to live on their knees. Their time has come and they will free themselves, led by their revolutionary organizations. They will break the chains of half a century of reactionary military dictatorship and destroy it forever.

VI. The Honorable Military Should Join in the People's Struggle

Honest military sectors with patriotic and democratic aspirations have written important pages in the history of the struggle of our people.

The Salvadoran army itself began, under the command of its founder, Manuel Jose Arce, by challenging the annexationist ambitions of Iturbide's Mexican empire in 1822. The unity campaign of Gen Gerardo Barrios embodied the firm readiness to defend the sovereignty of the peoples of Central America and the will of the Salvadoran army for reform in 1850-1960.

In the unhappy and convulsive development of the young state which emerged after independence, the army fell under the hegemony of the worst reactionary forces of the estate-owners; the corruption and venality of a minority of leaders allowed the liberal and democratic ideals of the founders of the army to be betrayed. This process culminated in the establishment of military tyranny in 1932. The function of the army was reduced to protecting those who subjugated and sold out the fatherland and the daily repression of our people, thus establishing the bitter opposition between the army and the people from which it sprang.

The army was transformed into a party of the oligarchy of the great capitalists and estate-owners, but in each generation of the military, there have always been those who remained patriots, who rebelled and who took the side of the people against their enemies. This was evidenced in the glorious chapter written by many officers on 2 April 1944 when they rebelled against Martinez, offering up their lives. The participation of young military men in the Ahuachapan battle against Osorio Aguirre, the uprising against Lemus in October 1960, the frustrated rebellion of 25 March 1972--these are other examples showing that not all the military resign themselves to the sad role of hangmen imposed upon them.

The willingness to unite with the people has been evidenced in recent months by a large number of young officers, in a demonstration that the legacy of these patriotic traditions lives among them. The oligarchy and the reactionaries have undertaken to frustrate their transforming efforts again.

The honorable military personnel do not want a clash between the armed forces and the people in arms. We share this feeling and we are confident that, due to their honesty and patriotism, because they are a part of the people, these military sectors will play the role which falls to them along with us in building a new society. It is the rank and file and the noncommissioned officers in the army who best understand the struggle of the people, for they themselves are workers and the children of workers and their place in the people's army is assured. Together we will build a society in which the army will be the true armed branch of the people, the defender of their freedom and of justice, a firm guarantee of the sovereignty which is being frustrated today and the independence which is now being trampled underfoot.

VII. We Support the Revolutionary Struggles and Democratic Causes of All Peoples and Learn From Them

The heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people, victoriously led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, is yet another source of inspiration for our unity and readiness to battle to victory.

The Sandinist victory has opened up an era of revolution on the Central American isthsmus, and we will be enriched by its experience and will know how to utilize it, adapting it to our situation and problems.

Just as we opposed the intervention of the CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] and the Yankee imperialists in the struggle against Somoza, we condemn any effort to intervene to frustrate the desires of our people for liberation.

We conceive of the revolution in El Salvador as a part of the revolution in Central America and as a particular contribution of our people to the struggle of all the peoples on the continent for liberation. We support the democratic positions which ever more numerous Latin American peoples and governments are adopting and promoting. We value most highly the anti-imperialist positions and the defense of democratic advances and international peace pursued by the peoples and governments of Panama, Mexico and Costa Rica, the countries of the Andean Pact and the Caribbean. We support the struggle of the peoples of Puerto Rico, Belize and Panama to win the right to control their own destiny and to establish sovereignty throughout their territory.

We yearn for Central American unity, but we deny that it can be built on the basis of foreign intervention and the subjugation of our people. We propose to strengthen the bonds with all the Central American countries. We want to establish friendly and fraternal relations with all the peoples in the world, on the basis of self-determination.

We condemn all forms of colonialism. We support the struggle of the peoples of the world against foreign oppression and against racism, in particular the struggle of the Palestinian people against Zionism and that of the peoples of Africa against racism and apartheid.

We support all the points in the agreements of the Sixth Summit Meeting of the Movement of Nonalined Countries, held in Havana. We seek the establishment of a new international economic order and we are determined partisans of detente, disarmament and the safeguarding of world peace.

VIII. Unity of the People Through Final Victory

The overwhelming importance of our coordination and unity agreement turns a new page in national history, pointing toward the winning of definitive liberation for our people.

Workers, peasants, students, teachers, office employees, progressive intellectuals, slumdwellers, owners of small and medium-sized businesses, progressive clergy, democratic sectors in general, patriotic soldiers and officers, men and women of our people, let us all join in great unity until definitive popular liberation is won.

The moment has come for supreme effort for the triumph of the revolution!

The stages will be hard and painful, but triumph is inevitable. The blood shed by thousands and thousands of patriots since the last century,

the aspirations and the blood of our beloved comrades who have fallen in recent years, will bear luminous fruit today in the unity of our people on the march toward final victory.

Long live the firm and broad unity of the Salvadoran people!

Long live the worker-peasant alliance!

For the revolutionary popular government!

Long live the international solidarity of the peoples!

With the unity of the people to final victory!

El Salvador, Central America, 10 January 1980.

5157
CSO: 3010

STUDENT LEADER CLAIMS NEW LEFTIST POLITICAL OFFENSIVE

PA041733 Paris AFP in Spanish 1607 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Excerpt] San Jose, 3 Oct (AFP)--Salvadoran opposition organizations have begun a political offensive to complement military actions, a leader of the General Association of Salvadoran University Students (AGEUS) named Flores revealed here today.

According to the student leader, the initiative is based on a "people's platform of demands," which includes labor, peasant and student demands as well as those of other sectors of the national life.

According to Flores, the military struggle has been intensified in El Salvador, where the clashes between rebel groups and army forces allegedly take place daily throughout the country.

"Four guerrilla general staffs have been organized in the country," he affirmed. They operate in the north, in the east, in the west and in the central region.

"This," Flores added, "enables the Salvadoran political-military organizations to hit all fronts simultaneously, something that did not occur in the past."

What is needed now, he stressed, is an intensification of the political struggle at the mass level, which is why a platform of demands has been announced.

The document demands 50 percent wage increases for city workers, the right to strike, the demilitarization of work centers, the release of captured unionists and the rehiring of those dismissed during previous strikes.

It also demands an end to military invasions of peasant communities, respect for the university's autonomy, improvements for slum residents and salary increases for public employees.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

FDR APPEAL FOR SUPPORT--El Salvador's Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] last night again appealed to all of the nation's officials and moderates to join the revolutionary struggle. In its appeal to officials, the FDR said that there is still time for them to make their contribution to the people, whom they swore to defend and to protect in joy and in sadness in a statement issued on 15 October 1979. The FDR stresses that it is impossible to belong to an army in which there is interference by Washington; it stresses that there is direct intervention in the leadership and ranks of El Salvador's armed forces. The FDR also scores the criminal government junta of El Salvador and the fascist military officers for having just received a cargo of weapons, which arrived a few days ago from the port of (?Oakland), California. The document adds that these weapons will only be used to commit new crimes against the Salvadoran people. In its statement, the FDR adds that the defense of human rights in the United States is mere hypocrisy since blood is shed every day in El Salvador thanks to the U.S. Government's support for the Christian Democratic junta. [Text] [PA042333 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Oct 80]

'U.S. READY TO INTERVENE'--Mexico City, 6 Oct (AFP)--A U.S. aircraft carrier, which can carry 60 planes; 5 other ships; and 2,000 Marines are ready to intervene in El Salvador to support the military which is governing that country, Lilian Jimenez, a prominent Salvadoran political analyst, charged here today. In a lecture held during a series of conferences called "Imperialism, Balkanization and Revolution in Central America and the Caribbean," Jimenez charged that "U.S. veterans from the Vietnam war are participating in the repression in El Salvador." She said that the United States is using "its satellites--Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica--to support the military in power in El Salvador." She added that units used to neutralize the guerrillas in Vietnam through Operation Phoenix, are now in El Salvador, "a delicate spot for U.S. imperialism." [Text] [PA062031 Paris AFP in Spanish 1837 GMT 6 Oct 80]

MORALES EHRLICH SPEAKS AT SEMINAR--Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the revolutionary government junta yesterday said: We are going through a difficult moment when blood is still being spilled because this situation cannot be prevented by a decree. However, he added, this should strengthen our resolve to carry out changes and to go forward for the sake of peace and social justice. Morales made these statements in opening a municipal seminar: Touristic El Salvador. He regretted the murder of Christian Democratic Party member Dr Melvin Orellana. There are irrational extreme left and extreme right groups in all sectors of our society that are bleeding our fatherland. As our reforms are consolidated, however, those sectors will be completely left out of our society, Dr Morales noted. He added that the death of Dr Orellana, a worthy man of the Salvadoran society, must make us double our efforts to unite all Salvadorans to work against violence and cooperate with the changes that the revolutionary regime has been promoting for the well-being of all Salvadorans without discrimination. [Text] [PA120124 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1743 GMT 11 Oct 80]

CSO: 3010

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES MAJOR GOAL, ECONOMIC ADVANCES

Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 21 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

ST. GEORGE's, Grenada, Saturday (CANA) —

EIGHTEEN months after seizing power, the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) in Grenada has announced major progress in the country's social and economic development.

In a statement outlining its achievements, the left-leaning PRG said it has been able to reduce the cost of some commodities increase educational opportunities for Grenadians, stimulate the weak agricultural sector and improve the country's health services.

The Government also talks of having reduced unemployment by creating thousands of jobs, having assisted home owners and improved community centres and the services they rendered.

On the external situation the statement said there had been a new thrust in foreign policy, taking on a more positive line from one previously preoccupied with unidentified flying objects (UFOS).

The new thrust is seen in Grenada's membership of the Non-Aligned Movement, and the country's subsequent election to the movement's co-ordinating bureau in the first year of membership, the statement noted.

The PRG took power in an early morning coup on March 13 last year, deposing the administration of Sir Eric Gairy, now exiled in the United States.

The new government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said its main priorities on the economic front were to reduce the high cost of living and create jobs.

Mr. Bishop said then that the main pillars of the economy — agriculture and agro-industry, tourism and fisheries — would be stimulated. These measures, one Government Minister noted, were being taken as a result of the chaos the new government inherited.

The national debt stood at $57 million, unemployment was running at over 40 per cent, and tourism earnings were down.

In addition, the new government charged that Grenadian students were finding difficulties in entering the University of the West Indies (UWI) as the country was not meeting its annual contributions to the maintenance of the regional institution. Furthermore, agriculture was at a standstill as tracts of lands remained idle while the country's food import bill continued to rise.

But with a record $103 million Budget the PRG has set about to rebuild the country.

In tourism, the Government has pointed to the recently launched construction of a new international airport costing US$50 million, the training of 70 people at a new hotel training school and who have since found jobs in the industry, and the resurfacing of the airstrip at Carriacou, a nearby island.

According to the statement, there have also been the reduction of school fees, award of more scholarships, creation of 2 500 new jobs, the abandoning of all anti-worker legislation, provision of two new water treatment plants and a 30 per cent exemption of the population from income tax.

In listing other achievements the statement said:

— Twenty people trained in art, ceramics weaving, woodcraft and macrame at the Government Handicraft Training Centre and are now employed in the handicraft department.

— Over 400 poor workers receive house repair materials through the national house repair programme.

— Three community centres opened, others being built.

— Twenty two youth trained as community leaders under the Youth for Reconstruction Programme.

— Numerous communities cleaned up and improved by voluntary work brigades.

— 50 000 Grenadians treated by members of the Cuban medical workers team in Grenada.

— Forty people are treated daily by eye specialists at the eye clinic.

— Hospitals have more and better equipment, medicines and supplies.

— Resident nurse and visiting doctor in Petit Martinique.

— Primary health care project being developed.

— National Nutrition Council formed to improve the quality of food and nutrition in the country.

— Grenadian doctors, nurses and health professionals returning home to serve their people.

— Free milk distributed to all children under five years.

— Primary school children under five years.

— Prrimary school children receive free milk and cheap meals.

— Recognition for Grenada abroad as a serious, progressive, honest and dynamic country vigoriously seeking after social justice.

8 multi-lateral assistance of about US$25 million from the United Nations International Monetary Fund (IMF), European Economic Community (EEC), Organisation of American States (OAS), Pan American Development Fund (PADF), Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

— Bi-lateral assistance of an estimated US$20 million received in the form of grants, soft loans, material and technical support from a variety of countries including some in the Caribbean, Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

— In July this year Grenada was chosen to represent the Caribbean countries on the Bureau of Ambassadors of the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP).

— Grenada is now a full member of Socialist International.

CSO: 3020

DEMOCRATIC FRONT MEMBER DESCRIBES ACTIVITIES

Rome POLITICA INTERNAZIONALE in Italian Jun 80 pp 126-128

[Interview with Nora Santos, a Guatemalan intellectual and member of the Democratic Front Against Repression, by S. Pietrantonio, of POLITICA INTERNAZIONALE, in Italy; date not given]

[Text] Violence in Guatemala.

In a world by now accustomed to violence, the news of blood and of death that comes from remote countries of the Third World no longer succeeds in stirring the public to that indignation and that mobilization that on other occasions and in other periods similar events had produced, at least in our country. Violence and terrorism have become daily facts of life, events that have tragically marked these dark years of our history, causing grave damage to the democratic fabric of the country. Included in the great amount of damage, in addition to indifference and inurement in the face of violence, there is a tendency to assimilate the Italian situation with that of other countries where ruthless dictatorships are in power, where there is no guarantee of democracy, where violence and terrorism are practiced by the government and its separate organs, where political opposition has no means to defend itself other than to resort to armed struggle.

This is the case with Guatemala, where for more than 10 years there has been a systematic campaign of annihilation, not only against guerrilla movements and the most radical forces of the left, but also against democratic-bourgeois opposition, intellectuals, priests, and the religious who disagree with the methods of the regime or who support the struggle of the "Indians" and the "peasants." As a matter of fact, the Guatemalan dictatorship pursues its own economic plan, one that expropriates and confiscates small plots of land in the northern part of the country, rich in petroleum, and expels the "Indians" who have worked this land from which they derived their sustenance. If someone protests, even peacefully, he is systematically annihilated. All will remember the chilling episode in February of the 40 "peasants" of the Quitche ethnic group who were burned alive in the Spanish embassy in Guatemala City, which they had peacefully occupied in

order to denounce the repression of which they were victims. On that occasion there was an indignant reaction in the face of the seriousness of the occurrence. The Spanish government broke off diplomatic relations, the UN issued a mild condemnation, the Department of State "deplored" it. Then everything returned to normal.

Amnesty International, which proclaimed 1980 as "human rights year in Guatemala," estimates that in 10 years 70,000 persons have been murdered or have disappeared. Since the advent of General Romeo Lucas Garcia to power,"elected" in 1978 thanks to massive intimidation and verified electoral corruption, repression has been intensified and the terrorist activities of the various death squadrons have increased. It is impossible for even an organization like Amnesty International to keep track of the number of the dead and of those who have disappeared. In this connection, in one of the most recent reports of the humanitarian organization one reads: "There are no political prisoners in Guatemala. The security forces and the death squadrons have killed them all." Among the most noted personages who were killed in recent years one recalls former Minister of Foreign Affairs Alberto Fuentes Mohr and former Mayor of the capital Manuel Colon Argueta, both members of parties of the legal opposition and both candidates for the 1982 presidential elections.

Recently a delegation of the Democratic Front Against Repression arrived in Italy. This organization groups the democratic parties of Guatemala and came to Italy to meet with political and labor personalities and to ask for help and solidarity. The delegation was accompanied by Nora Santos, a Guatemalan intellectual and a militant in a rank and file Christian community, which for years has been denouncing the crimes that have been committed in Guatemala, in the midst of indifference and silence on the part of the putlic. We asked her a few questions.

[Question] What is the current political situation in your country?

[Answer] Terrible. Just consider that on 1 May 31 persons were killed and many other democratic persons were arrested. A few hours later, they were said to have disappeared. The political opposition nevertheless is not allowing itself to be intimidated by this ruthless repression and is not giving up the struggle. It is a unitary struggle of the political and labor union left against an unprecedented fascism. Since Manuel Colon Argueta's funeral in 1979 every other funeral has been the occasion for a political meeting of from 20 to 50 thousand persons. The masses have united in a plan to overthrow Garcia, even though Christian democracy continues to say that a dialog is possible. There is revolutionary fervor among the workers, students, housewives, priests, and teachers.

[Question] What is the historical path of this opposition?

[Answer] To fully understand the situation that has led to armed struggle in Guatemala, it is necessary to remember that the opposition movement had its origin in the democratic-bourgeois period of the history of our country up to the reformist government of Jacopo Arbenz, who was overthrown by the CIA. During this period the CTG (Confederation of Guatemalan Workers), the FSG (Guatemalan Trade Union Federation), and the FRCT (Regional Federation of Central American Workers) united and in 1946 formed the CNUS (National Committee for Trade Union Unification). This committee was a temporary one, because on 1 May 1951 the CGTG (General Confederation of Workers of Guatemala) was constituted and the National Confederation of Farmers immediately joined it. Through Arbenz's agrarian reform, 400,000 hectares were distributed to 100,000 peasant families in 1 and 1/2 years. This directly affected the interests of the United Fruit Co., which caused the counterrevolution of Castillo Armas, who destroyed the entire peasant, worker, and student organization. But the struggle was resumed in 1955 with the first big student demonstrations in the capital, to the accompaniment of bombs. In 1958-62 the labor movement began to be reconstituted: railroad and banking trade unions were formed. In 1962 there was the well-known "Guatemalan May," with armed conflicts, barriers, and general strikes; the first guerrilla warfare emerged. In 1963 armed movement was organized with focal points in the mountain range. The most important was the FAR (Rebel Armed Forces), the result of a union of various tendencies, which included the PGT (Guatemalan Labor Party) and the 12 April Movement. From 1966 to 1970, there was intense counterguerrilla warfare that resulted in hundreds of deaths in universities, factories, and in the fields. Alfonso Beauer Pais, former minister of economy, and Adolfo Mihangos, christian democratic deputy who had denounced the exploitation of nickel by foreign companies, died. The period from 1973 to 1978 saw the emergence of various movements that denouced repression, the Ixtauacan workers' marches, the growth of settlers' movements that sprang up after the 1976 earthquake that caused the death of 20,000 persons and left more than 1 million persons without homes in the city. During this period the CUC (Farmers Unification Committee) was formed. It denounced repression on farms and defended farmers with weapons. The Committee for Justice and Peace came into being, through the work of intellectuals, laymen, and the religious, both Protestant and Catholic--all united against the prevailing fascism. But the key point in the unification of the masses was 1979 with the funeral of Argueta, which marked a qualitative and quantitative growth in the opposition movement which, going beyond the sometimes spontaneous nature of the struggles, took on a unitary structure and an intermediate- and long-term political plan.

[Question] Are the middle and lower middle classes assimilated into this process or are they in a somewhat vague position?

[Answer] The bourgeoisie is divided. At this moment the army is engaging in ruthless competition with the traditional bourgeoisie, by occupying the lands that are richest in petroleum, nickel, cobalt, and tungsten, in the northern part of the country and, parallely, it is organizing everything that it finds necessary for itself. The true bourgeoisie calls the army the "bureaucratic bourgeoisie." Today the military has its own bank, its own means of communication, its own schools and university throughout Guatemala. All of this creates division in the middle and lower-middle classes.

[Question] But is there a certain amount of conflict within the dominant classes or are they all in agreement with Garcia's government?

[Answer] There may be a card that the U.S. is trying to play, a spare card. In practice it would mean supporting an "enlightened" government (please note the quotation marks) constituted by the DC and by the vice president of the Kramer republic. These contradictions, however, are subordinate to the policy of the U.S. The entire game is yet to be played, because what has occurred, and is occurring, in Salvador did not yield the hoped-for fruit. Nevertheless, this card cannot by any means be discarded.

[Question] Are you afraid of a direct intervention by the mercenaries who "are bivouacking" in Central America?

[Answer]. Yes. In the first place, one must realize that Guatemala is the most important country, both economically and politically, in Central America. Then, there is a concentration on our land of nuclei of the Somoza national guard, ready to invade Salvador in case of necessity. It is also known that Guatemalan forces are being trained on big farms in the eastern zone and that they, too, are ready to invade Salvador. Then there are the paramilitary groups, like the MIN (National Liberation Movement), those of the "White Hand" of the fascist extreme right, and other similar organizations which, with the complicity of the police and the army, sow terror in the country. We also know that if in Guatemala things should precipitate these forces, now controlled by the army, they would have the support of the Cuban "gusanos," of South Vietnamese and Korean mercenaries , of Somoza forces, and perhaps--we are checking this--of some sectors of the Honduran government.

[Question] How is the resistance organized?

[Answer] It is clandestine, at several levels. At this moment military-type claims are closely connected to large-scale social ones. The large-scale support is very important. Guerrilla warfare in the country is no longer focalized. It is closely tied in with the masses, who are arming and are advancing the line of armed self-defense.

[Question] Is it true that there is an alliance between you and some Chilean, Argentine, and Uruguayan groups, supporters of armed struggle in their countries?

[Answer] It is not true. The clandestine organizations that now exist in Guatemala, that is, the PGT (Communist Party), the EGP (People's Guerrilla Army), which emerged in 1975 and which supports the protracted people's guerrilla and which is influential in the southern and eastern coast among the "Indians", the FAR (Rebel Armed Forces), which emerged in 1963, and the ORPA (Revolutionary Organization of the Armed People), which emerged in 1979, fight only with their own forces. The EGP and the ORPA have recently been carrying out various military actions (occupation of villages, executions of spies and of torturers); in addition, the EGP killed General Staff Commander D. Cancinos, who, in a helicopter, personally directed the assassination of Argueta.

[Question] Where do your weapons come from? Do you, as the Sandinists did, acquire them on the U.S. black market?

[Answer] The U.S. army has traditionally supplied weapons to my country. Garcia now buys Galils, bombs, airplanes, and ammunition from Israel. But the guerrillas also have Galils. Weapons are merely taken from the enemy!

[Question] What do you think of U.S.maneuvers in the Caribbean and Cuba?

[Answer] These maneuvers tend to intimidate the resistance of Guatemala and of the other countries of Central America, and primarily that of the entire Sandinist revolution. In addition, an attempt is being made to strike at the support that Cuba can give these countries, especially to young Nicaragua. Cuba is a socialist country; it is a guide for all Latin Americans,especially for Central Americans.

[Question] What is your international strategy?

[Answer] We are seeking relations with all the countries, with all the parties, that can help the cause of the Guatemalan people, without conditions, but fraternally and civilly. We are not accepting conditions from anyone; we would only want disinterested help, without anything being demanded of us. Garcia's dictatorship, which kills from 8 to 13 persons a day, must stop as soon as possible.

We need solidarity at all levels, from everyone.

8255
CSO: 3104

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto told EL NUEVO DIARIO that Honduras and Nicaragua have studied the possibility of undertaking a joint operation with their armies to clean up the border area and eliminate the Somozist elements that are trying to cause friction between the two countries.

The minister made these statements Wednesday evening at his home, when talking with editors of this newspaper who attended a reception given for Father James Noonan, superior of the Maryknoll Order, at D'Escoto's residence.

Father D'Escoto, who did not go into more detail about the matter, indicated that talks have begun "to get the operation going as soon as possible."

The minister added that Honduras has shown good intentions to do away with the problem, and that the Nicaraguan Government hopes it lives up to its word.

Colombia Does Not Argue

With regard to Colombia's "white book," the foreign minister indicated that "now it is clearer than ever that Colombia has no convincing argument for its claims to the islands of San Andres and Providencia and the keys of Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana."

D'Escoto stated this yesterday after Luis Pasos Arguello said that a white book published by the Colombian Foreign Ministry last month was "a Godsend." In that report, "Nicaragua's rights to those territories are recognized."

Another White Book

Minister D'Escoto stated yesterday that Nicaragua will soon issue another white book that will be "much more extensive and complete than the one issued when the treaty was declared null and void."

"It is not an answer to Colombia's white book, which has become an argument in our favor," said D'Escoto, "but its purpose is to inform international and Nicaraguan public opinion."

"It will prove once again," he indicated, "that the Colombian allegations have no basis in fact."

With regard to relations with Colombia, the foreign minister explained that the Nicaraguan Government has never blamed the government or people of Colombia for the unjust situation that exists in those territories that are actually part of Nicaraguan sovereignty, and said it is possible to maintain friendly and cordial relations. But that does not imply that we are going to forget the defense of our territorial integrity, he claimed.

Countercoup in Bolivia

Concerning Bolivia, he claimed to have knowledge of "the possibility of a countercoup."

D'Escoto stated that the movement against the government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza, which was installed by a coup, is reportedly backed by Gen Hugo Banzer, according to reports obtained here.

Commenting on the current status of Nicaragua's efforts at the Organization of American States to discuss the Bolivian coup, D'Escoto admitted that no major progress had been made.

"But it is undeniable," he asserted, "that the work of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry contributed to the fact that the most conscientious countries of the world did not establish diplomatic ties with Bolivia."

"For this reason, the Bolivian Government broke off relations with our government," said D'Escoto.

"The Bolivian Government," added the foreign minister, "is now in such a touchy situation that it would be very difficult for it to stay in power for 2 more months."

Referring to the possibility of a countercoup in Bolivia, D'Escoto pointed out that "given this situation, we hope that the countries which have condemned the coup will remain firm in defense of the Bolivian people's right to self-determination."

"Siles Suazo is the constitutional president, having won an overwhelming majority," indicated D'Escoto, adding that "we hope there is no countercoup, but we are aware that one is in the works. . ."

Paraguay

Concerning the Paraguayan threats to break off relations with Nicaragua, Foreign Minister D'Escoto stated that we must recall that Nicaragua has no diplomatic representation in that country, and that Nicaraguan affairs are handled by the Mexican Embassy.

D'Escoto claimed to have no official information about such desires, and stated that in any case any Paraguayan initiative in that regard should be forwarded to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry through the Mexican delegation in Asuncion.

"We have learned from press reports that irresponsible officials of the Paraguayan Government have tried to implicate Nicaragua in the death of Somoza," said D'Escoto.

"It seems that they made that assumption because of the joy expressed by the Nicaraguan Government at the tyrant's death. That joy was felt not only in Nicaragua, but also in other Latin American countries and all over the world."

"Somoza's death," he stated, "was celebrated in all parts of the world where there is love for democracy, liberty and justice."

Iraq-Iran War

Regarding the war between Iran and Iraq, the foreign minister indicated that "it does not help anyone's interests but those of the imperialists in the area of conflict."

"We hope an expeditious solution can be reached."

The foreign minister gave this interview to EL NUEVO DIARIO last Wednesday at his residence in southern Managua during a visit by Father James Noonan, superior of the Maryknoll Order to which he belongs.

8926
CSO: 3010

UN AMBASSADOR SAYS COUNTRY FOLLOWS NONALIGNED POLICY

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] Nicaraguan Ambassador to the United Nations Victor Hugo Tinoco gave a press conference in which he covered various important issues relating to Nicaragua's position in the prestigious world forum, its achievements and the new approach the Sandinist People's Revolution is taking with regard to world politics.

Tinoco briefly went into the important role of the United Nations in world peacekeeping efforts and the consequent accomplishments of humanity based on mutual respect, within a framework of harmony and progress.

"We have recently kept a position of nonalignment, anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism (due to the situation recently suffered by Nicaragua), anti-racism and antiapartheid. Our actions are based on this policy, which was defined by the Governing Board at the Chiefs of State Conference of the Sixth Summit of Nonaligned Countries in Havana," said Tinoco.

According to a curriculum vitae distributed by the Foreign Ministry, in his youth Tinoco was an active student leader. He was president of his school at the Autonomous National University of Nicaragua and vice president of the University Center there in 1975, and secretary general and adviser at the Center the following year. He was commissioned by the Sandinist Liberation Front (FSLN) to help form the People United movement, of whose General Secretariat he was a member.

Later the FSLN assigned him to be a rural guerrilla, and as such he was responsible for a column for 6 months in the border area of the departments of Leon and Estelí. Afterwards he fought in Jinotega, where he was surprised by the triumph of the Revolution. From that department he went on to become ambassador to the United Nations.

Tinoco mentioned the "abysmal" difference between the former and present Nicaraguan delegations to the United Nations. Before, the delegation was 100 percent obedient to the decisions made by the United States' policy makers.

Nicaraguan support for the American position was automatic. Now, Nicaragua is a nonaligned country, a country with its own policy and sovereignty, he asserted.

Referring to the current problem in Afghanistan, Tinoco said that the Nicaraguan delegation had taken a "defining" stand regarding the independent nature of our foreign policy: "Algeria, India and other countries took the same attitude as Nicaragua," he stated.

When asked specifically what is the official position of the Nicaraguan Government in the United Nations on this problem, Tinoco answered: "We believe that there is a whole counter-revolutionary movement in Afghanistan that is coming in massively from Pakistan. We're not the only ones who say so; the Department of State has said as much through its spokesman. We are not going to condemn a situation in which a revolutionary government requests help in defending itself from a counterrevolutionary movement financed by the United States, because we would be hurting ourselves."

"We have good reason to believe that the counterrevolution is being financed by our enemies. Our position is not one of condemning the efforts of a revolutionary regime that requests aid. Although we have not approved of the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, neither are we going to play into the hands of the Americans who are financing the counterrevolution. We have abstained from taking sides in this case."

At the same press conference, Tinoco explained the serious problems that threaten world peace, such as the Palestinian issue, Israeli indifference to the criticism motivated by constant violations of the territories of various Arab countries, and the problems of the countries south of China such as Kampuchea, Thailand, Laos and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

8926
CSO: 3010

TEACHERS PROCLAIM SOLIDARITY WITH SALVADORAN COUNTERPARTS

PA091333 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] From: The teachers of the Nicaraguan colleges of education

To: Companero teachers and people of El Salvador

All our Latin American peoples, who have been [?subjected] to U.S. imperialism, are currently committed to becoming more conscientious in order to achieve their identity, their freedom, their nationality and all political, social and economic goals.

This struggle against gorillaism, the oligarchy and fascism, all of which are supported by U.S. imperialism, continues (?being staged) by our Salvadoran brothers who can already see the sun of freedom of their new dawn.

Therefore, the teachers of all Nicaraguan colleges of education, waging an authentic revolution, [words indistinct] the repression and death of Salvadoran teachers and brothers and admire the bravery and heroism of that people, who are following in our track. For this reason,

1. We express our solidarity with the just causes and demands made by the brothers, companeros, teachers and people of El Salvador.

2. We strongly condemn the massacre to which the Salvadoran brothers, teachers and people are being subjected, while struggling to rid themselves of the gorilla-fascist junta.

3. We reject any interventionist maneuver by U.S. imperialism in the liberatarian process currently underway in El Salvador.

[Signed] The teachers of the Nicaraguan colleges of education. If Nicaragua was victorious, El Salvador will be victorious. Free fatherland or death!

CSO: 3010

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CHE GUEVARA'S EXAMPLE

PA081930 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT / Oct 80

[Communique of the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With Peoples; date not specified--read by announcer]

[Text] To the Nicaraguan people and the people of the world:

Ernesto Che Guevara is the greatest epitome of internationalism in practice. A revolutionary is an individual who rids himself of all the superfluities of bourgeois society and totally devotes himself to the struggle of the proletariat. The working class is one. It has no borders and where there is an oppressed people, the revolutionaries will be there.

Che honored the meaning of being a revolutionary. The most beautiful quality of a revolutionary is to deeply feel any injustice against anyone anywhere in the world. Commander Guevara's determination to struggle was always evident. It was directly focused against the Yankees, enemies of mankind. To struggle against imperialism wherever it may be comforts and cures any laceration. He expressed his internationalist attitude and his willingness to fight until the final victory when he said: Other lands of the world demand the contribution of my modest efforts.

Internationalism cannot be separated from a consistently revolutionary attitude. Che viewed the armed struggle as a strategy of struggle. He was completely convinced that armed struggle is the best strategy against Yankee imperialism. Therefore, it is the way to liberate the oppressed peoples. He who says he is a revolutionary and does not practice internationalism is not a revolutionary. Internationalism is the essence of being a revolutionary.

The heroic deeds of Che in his struggle for the liberation of oppressed peoples shows his great revolutionary spirit. Argentine born, Che fought and struggled for the Cuban people's cause against the Batista dictatorship. He then fought alongside the Bolivian people who had been

oppressed by military dictatorships. He died in this struggle on 8 October 1969.

Che is the example of an authentic revolutionary. He taught us with his example and he lives in us in each internationalist act.

On this glorious date, the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With Peoples once again expresses solidarity with the struggle of all oppressed people and raises its voice against the genocide being committed against our brother people of Latin America and the world.

Long live the shining example of Che! Long live revolutionary internationalism!

CSO: 3010

'LA PRENSA' PROTESTS AGAINST ATTACK ON ITS REPORTING

PA121911 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "LA PRENSA's Protests"]

[Text] We have signed a protest against the restrictive new application of decrees 511 and 512, not so much because of its terms as because of the ambiguity of its interpretations (an ambiguous freedom is a freedom with unrest), and above all because of the manner in which LA PRENSA's job of informing continues to be treated.

We protest because at all the demonstrations, the junta and the Front [Sandinist National Liberation Front] have tried to implicate the newspaper in the events it reports. In other words, they blame us for events (most of which we oppose), because we have reported them.

This system of attack has very serious implications for freedom of information because it constricts one, as a result of fear and threats, into keeping an irresponsible and harmful silence with regard to events in the country.

It is absurd and it is of injurious bad faith to suggest or openly accuse LA PRENSA of being linked to or involved in the events in Bluefields simply because, as a newspaper, it objectively reported the information on events that it received from that city. LA PRENSA's report contained no encouragements, no assessments, not even any adjectival comments on the situation or the events. That is why it is a threat to freedom for the simple fulfillment of a newspaper's duty of informing to become almost a crime, at least in official interpretations or veiled accusations.

Even our editorial urging tact in handling this delicate situation--an editorial which we wrote with the best intentions of promoting understanding and the solution of the problem--was described as a maneuver to give "philosophical" support to agitation. The young leaders who misrepresent us may have a very short range view from the government, but

we approach the problem from the viewpoint of history, because we have a long-time knowledge of the vicissitudes of that region and the dangers they imply in view of our geographic situation and given the type of interests that besiege our sovereignty.

It is this spirit of complete mistrust for everything that has not emanated from official spheres, this spirit of hostility toward the freedom to hold other points of view, that we object to. We protest against the spirit of considering freedom to be opposition, of considering divergence to be counterrevolution.

If one proclaims pluralism in the abstract, it is absurd and counterproductive to consider it subversion in practice.

We protest against this tendency, increasingly evident and increasingly intolerant and incomprehensible, to place LA PRENSA in the position of the "enemy" just because it is an independent newspaper.

The result of this tendency is to declare, through LA PRENSA, that freedom is: guilty!

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO STATION--Radio 13 de Octubre will be officially opened today as part of the activities scheduled to commemorate the attack on the San Carlos Garrison on 13 October 1977. The radio station will be a member of the Sandinist Communications Media System and will be located on the San Carlos departmental highway. It will serve to further one of the revolutionary government's strategic missions. This radio station represents one more effort by the government to counter the propaganda of foreign radio stations which often distort the process underway in Nicaragua. Companero Jesus Miguel Blandon, director of Radio Sandino and official in charge of the radio stations of the Sandinist communications system, explains the efforts made to establish this radio station and its functions within the framework of the revolution. [Begin recording] It was necessary to establish this radio station in order to help the communications with San Carlos Department, since at present San Carlos can be reached only by airplane because the highway is in very bad shape and it takes anywhere from 19 to 24 hours to make the trip by launch. [end recording] [Excerpts] [PA131616 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Oct 80]

COSEP SPOKESMAN DENIES REMARKS--Carlos (Caguar), executive secretary of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP], denied to one of our newsmen that he had spoken badly of the revolution during a trip to Lima, Peru. A news dispatch published several days ago in the press quoted the COSEP delegation as saying that human rights are violated in Nicaragua and that there are obstacles to industrial development. (Caguar) told Radio Sandino he is unfamiliar with the dispatch and with the request allegedly presented to COSEP by the State Council. I have made no statement regarding the violation of human rights. I did say that it has not been possible to reactivate industry, but not that there are obstacles to its development, he said. I would like to see this dispatch in order to clarify matters. I feel there has been a misrepresentation. We support the government junta's plan and the mixed economy plan, Carlos (Caguar) said in conclusion. [Text] [PA071659 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Oct 80]

CSO: 3010

ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS, SOURCES SURVEYED

Electricity Use Up

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 9 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Although the maximum electric power load for July is an all-time record for the UTE [General Administration of State Electric Power and Telephones], surpassing the 1979 maximum by 21.6 percent, it represents a rise of just 12.6 percent over the July 1978 level.

As expected, the July statistics supplied by the Energy Bulletin of the National Energy Board point to disproportionate growth over last year, when there were major cutbacks in consumption, due to well-known reasons.

Total cumulative data for the first 7 months of the year indicate a 13.6 percent increase over the same period in 1979 in terms of the power generated in the national hydrothermal system.

Hydrocarbons Use Up

There was a general upswing in the demand for all hydrocarbon fuels in July, with the exception of UTE consumption.

Thus, there has been an overall decline of 13.5 percent so far this year in comparison to last year. If supplies furnished to the UTE are excluded, there has been a five percent drop in overall demand from 1979.

With regard to the consumption of gas distributed through the Montevideo system, the July 1980 figure posted a significant seven percent rise over the July 1979 level; thus, the cumulative total for January to July is up two percent from the 1979 level.

Eucalyptus as Energy Source

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 7 Sep 80 p 13

[Text] Our country has traditionally been a producer and exporter of agricultural and livestock products and an importer of forest products. We spend about $20 million a year to import wood products that could be produced domestically, with the resulting foreign exchange savings.

Our forest acreage is also the lowest in Latin America, 598,683 hectares or 3.39 percent of the country's surface area, which also makes us one of the most sparsely wooded nations in the world. Nonetheless, our country has 1,929,973 hectares of potential woodlands, 10.95 percent of its surface area.

Prompt Action Necessary

In just 50 years, by utilizing fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas), man has advanced his civilization at a dizzying pace through unprecedented industrial development.

These nonrenewable natural resources, however, will barely last until the beginning of the 21st century. Future generations will have to come up with new fuels and utilize renewable natural resources as sources that cannot be depleted.

The scarcity of petroleum is the main cause of the current energy crisis. Producers are pursuing a policy of cutting back on output to conserve a resource that they realize is nonrenewable. Scarcity is the result: supply does not keep pace with demand, and prices continue to rise.

Uruguay is particularly susceptible to this situation because it depends totally on imports to meet its needs.

The remaining fossil fuels will not be able to resolve our problem of import dependency, and nuclear power cannot provide short- and medium-term solutions.

At present, 70 percent of the country's energy consumption is accounted for by oil, of which we import about 2 million cubic meters a year.

This figure gives us an idea of the impact that an alternative source could have on our energy expenditures.

For political and national security reasons, Uruguay must become independent of energy sources linked to other countries or outside circumstances.

About 1.3 million tons of firewood a year are currently consumed for energy, industrial and household purposes. Inasmuch as logging is currently experiencing a major boom and the use of fuel wood is on the rise, the country is in danger of depleting its resources. We must, therefore, promote forestation efforts for energy purposes.

In a way, the energy from crops is a variation of solar power, because crops transform solar energy and store it in biomasse.

The value of woodlands is ecological, not just economic. Forests preserve the soil, regulate the seasonal distribution of precipitation and help to safeguard fauna. Forests are like green lungs, and green areas are not just for recreation; they also combat environmental pollution.

Planting Trees To Beat the Crisis

For various reasons, eucalyptus seems to be the most appropriate variety of tree for the production of energy.

Although all types of trees can be used for energy purposes, some grow more quickly and have greater heat-producing potential.

There are many advantages to wood, perhaps the main one being that it does not have to be harvested at any specific time. This can be done during any season of the year, and weather is not a problem.

Moreover, the longer a tree is left standing, the more valuable it becomes; it can be kept as a resource.

In addition, tree crops are grown in soil that would be considered marginal for farming and livestock-raising, and thus they do not compete with food production. It is also much less expensive to grow trees than to grow farm crops.

In addition, the tree varieties that we are promoting regenerate; in other words, after they are cut, they naturally begin to grow again. This means that no new investment is needed to obtain further production. In fact, growth is faster after the initial felling, and the development phase is thus shorter. In the case of eucalyptus, from 7 to 10 experimental harvest cuttings have been done in our country without the need for replanting.

All of these reasons lead us to the conclusion that forestation is a constructive alternative for Uruguay.

Wood can be burnt as a fuel in its original state or it can be chemically processed into substitutes for petroleum derivatives.

We are thus moving slowly from petrochemicals to wood-based chemicals.

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CSO: 3010

FIRST HALF TRADE BALANCE SHOWS $357 MILLION DEFICIT

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 4 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] The country's first half trade balance shows a deficit of $357.425 million, according to information from the Central Bank. One of the main reasons for the deficit was the expenditure for petroleum, which was up more than 120 percent this year over last.

The nation's foreign trade totaled $1.207 billion, with exports accounting for $424.790 and imports hitting $782.215 million; the deficit is thus 29.61 percent of the total.

Exports rose from $366.834 million to $424.790 million from last year to this year, with the increase showing a remarkable balance between traditional and nontraditional items.

Nontraditional items accounted for 56.69 percent of total overseas sales during the first half of the year, whereas in 1979 they stood at slightly above 60 percent.

As far as imports are concerned, there has been a major imbalance due to oil purchases, which totaled $261 million this year, as compared to $118 million in 1979, a jump of 121 percent.

There was also a major rise, 60 percent, in imports of machinery and electrical supplies and equipment. Imports of vehicles were up almost double as well.

1979 a Good Year: Chamber of Commerce

In general, 1979 can be regarded as a good year because of the exceptional rise in output, the budget surplus, the streamlining of the tax and indirect tax [paratributario] system and the drop in unemployment. To an extent these developments have offset the negative aspects: a rise in inflation and the uncertainties in pursuing the current farm and tariff policies.

This assessment is contained in the preface to the National Chamber of Commerce's report on the domestic picture in 1979. Today we begin a series of articles summarizing the information in the report.

GDP Growth

For the first time in decades the country has achieved exceptional economic growth levels. The rise in the gross domestic product is remarkable not only in comparison to our lengthy period of stagnation but also in relation to the economic growth phase that began in 1974. To illustrate, growth totaled 4.4 percent in 1975; 2.6 percent in 1976; 3.4 percent in 1977; 3.9 percent in 1978 and 8.4 percent in 1979.

The rise in the gross domestic product during the period in question was made possible partly by national and international developments of a cyclical nature.

Argentine demand unquestionably had a heavy impact on the level of activity in 1979. Tourism, exports to Argentina and Argentine investment in real estate spurred the pace of Uruguayan output.

Domestically, growth was helped by a reallocation of resources. Farm investment during much of 1979 meant increased domestic demand, which sparked a number of production subsectors.

The renewed outbreak of high inflation over the first few months of 1979 heightened inflationary expectations. Together with the anticipated fixed exchange rate for the dollar, this meant that dollar debts could be contracted at negative interest rates. There then occurred a strong move towards the purchase of tangible goods, especially real estate, land and half-finished construction projects, which represented a major stimulus for the construction industry.

Furthermore, the negative interest rate in terms of anticipated inflation was a very powerful cyclical factor in the level of activity, a factor that cannot, in turn, be divorced from the broad-based rise in prices that the country has experienced.

The quickened pace of inflation, together with a real rise in demand, obviously prompted a time lag between prices and costs. Not only did this spark business by boosting the pace of activity, but it also prompted a rise in profits (albeit temporary) that must be regarded as a logical upshot of the combined impact of the aforementioned factors.

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CSO: 3010

GDP UP, INFLATION DOWN DURING FIRST HALF OF YEAR

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 7 Sep 80 p 18

[Text] The gross domestic product for the first half of the year recorded a 6.5 percent gain over the same period last year.

The Central Bank report indicates that there has been a slowdown from last year, but even so the rise is higher than in previous years.

Comparing first half and first quarter statistics, we can see that overall, first half performance was better. The GDP had risen by six percent from January to March.

As far as the sectors are concerned, agriculture kept up its growth rate; fishing and industry were down, and construction, trade, transportation and energy were up.

The following table shows the estimated growth rates by sectors of the gross domestic product for the first 6 months of 1980.

Sector	Rate	Share in Total
Agriculture and livestock	+11.5	1.4
Fishing	+ 1.9	--
Manufacturing	+ 3.3	0.8
Construction	+15.3	1.0
Trade	+12.4	1.9
Transportation and storage	+ 7.2	0.5
Electricity, gas, water	+ 6.6	0.2
Others	+ 2.3	0.7
Total GDP	+ 6.5	6.5

Inflation Slowdown From January to June

Falling livestock sector prices, changes in the pattern of consumer price increases and a slowing of inflation were the three major

factors in price developments from January to June. A COMCORDE [Coordinating Committee for Economic Development] report summarizes the main movements during this period and their immediate background.

Consumer prices rose 21.3 percent during the first half of 1980, appreciably slower than during the same period in 1979. The breakdown was 10.3 percent in the first quarter and 10 percent in the second.

This confirms the slowdown in the inflation rate that had begun to emerge at the cost of living level in January of this year.

By looking at the percentages for each of the preceding 12 months, we can draw interesting conclusions regarding inflation trends.

Percentage Increase Over the Same Month the Previous Year

	1979	1980
January	52.4	79.7
February	55.4	79.2
March	55.2	78.1
April	54.2	74.7
May	60.8	68.7
June	62.9	67.8
July	62.9	
August	72.5	
September	73.4	
October	72.8	
November	82.3	
December	83.1	

First, this confirms the slowdown in price increases as of January 1980.

Second, with regard to this downward trend, we can see that annual rates diminished least in the months in which wages, mainly, were boosted. We saw a similar, though upward, development in 1979, when the biggest rises were in May, August and November.

In conclusion, projecting the first half trend out through the entire year, we would get a price rise of somewhat less than 50 percent.

As we can see, the first half of this year presents features completely different from those of the same period last year. In 1979, the biggest increases were for food items and clothing, the latter due to second quarter developments. This year, the largest increases have been in housing and miscellaneous; this is due to first quarter price developments, because from March to June the trends in the various categories were remarkably alike.

With regard to housing, the category with the steepest price rises, there has been a 35.4 percent increase in rents and taxes and a 26.4 percent jump in maintenance costs.

Within the miscellaneous category there has been a 56.1 percent rise in education expenses (10.9 percent in June alone), with above average rises in recreation and cigarets (27.8 percent) and domestic help (27.7 percent) as well. Particularly noteworthy have been the price increases for regular gasoline (33.3 percent), telephone service (41.4 percent), mutual health care (23.2 percent) and electricity (16.4 percent).

There have also been interesting developments in food prices, broken down into their main subcategories. While there have been steep rises in the prices of fruits and vegetables (45.6 percent, 10.3 percent in June alone), grains and by-products (27.5 percent, 7.7 percent in June) and other, miscellaneous food items (33.3 percent), there has been a major drop in the price of meat and sausages (down 14.6 percent), which is even more important since these are major items in the family food basket. The biggest drop was in the price of red meat, 9.6 percent in the case of roasts and as much as 22.7 percent for shoulder sections.

With regard to clothing, the prices of which were up 15.2 percent, the only subcategory that was significantly different from the average was household linen and shoe repair (8.8 percent). Men's clothing was up 14 percent, women's 17.4 percent, and children's 15.8 percent (10.2 percent in June alone).

In general, this category, which recorded the slowest price rises over the first half, shows a trend that contrasts sharply with the steep rises in 1979 resulting from heavy demand.

Wholesale Prices

The wholesale price index for domestic goods rose 10.4 percent in the first half of 1980. This is much lower than during the same period last year (39.1 percent) and also lower than the other price indices dealt with in this article.

The slowdown in wholesale price increases has been in evidence since the second half of 1979 and still is, in fact. However, given the levels that it has reached, this trend will probably be reversed as of next quarter.

Wholesale Prices

	1979	1980
First Quarter	15.1	5.8
April	6.3	2.0
May	9.5	0.5
June	3.8	1.8
Second Quarter	20.9	4.4
First Half	39.1	10.4

The following were the trends by sectors for the first quarter:

Percentage Changes

	First Half 1979	First Half 1980
Overall index	39.1	10.4
Manufacturing	37.7	14.5
Agriculture and Livestock	42.8	-0.8
Agriculture	60.9	-15.1
Livestock	13.1	29.0

We can see a slowdown in the rise of industrial prices and a slight drop in agricultural and livestock prices. Thus, the rise in the overall index was due to developments in the manufacturing sector.

With respect to agriculture and livestock, which had recorded the highest price increases in 1979, developments were dictated by the livestock subsector, because farm prices rose steeply. Livestock prices, which had jumped 100.9 percent between January and September 1979, began to drop during the last quarter of that year, owing to the fall in beef cattle prices; the trend continued over the first half of this year. The following are the statistics on recent quarters:

Livestock Prices

Fourth Quarter 1979	-11.4 percent
First Quarter 1980	-7.3 percent
Second Quarter 1980	-8.4 percent

Wholesale Import Prices

The wholesale price index for imported goods rose 25.9 percent from January to June of this year.

This rise, which is higher than in the cost of living and domestic wholesale price indices, is smaller than during the same period last year.

END

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SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

Thirty Delegates Attend

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Today at 0900 the meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Committee of the Socialist International will begin; during this meeting the participants will explore various topics of interest to the region, especially those dealing with the aspirations of third world nations to a new economic world order and the resurgence of dictatorial regimes in the area.

This meeting will be attended by about 30 delegates, including: Jose Francisco Pena, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, the chairman of the committee; Anselmo Sule from the Radical Party of Chile; Michael Manley, the prime minister of Jamaica; Armando Villanueva, former presidential candidate of the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] of Peru; there will also be delegates from El Salvador, Barbados, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Argentina.

Among the special guests attending will be: Bern Carlssom, secretary of the Socialist International; and the personal representative of Willy Brandt and the leader of the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] of Germany, Karl Lindemberg.

Manley Interviewed

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 13 Sep 80 p D-16

[Report on interview with Michael Manley, prime minister of Jamaica, at the meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Committee of the Socialist International in Caracas on 12 September 1980]

[Text] The prime minister of Jamaica, Michael Manley, called statements that his government is acting as part of a

pro-Soviet movement in the Caribbean an "idiotic remark."

He gave EL NACIONAL's reporter this exclusive interview shortly before the start of the meeting of the Latin American Committee of the Socialist International which the Jamaican statesman is attending.

Manley, who only attended yesterday's session, and who will not be attending the closing session, since he was to return to his country yesterday, was asked about the importance of this meeting for political relations in Latin America and the Caribbean.

[Answer] I think that this is a very important opportunity to reemphasize the importance of working toward the victory of the democratic process in Latin America, and to consider the things that we can do and that will help us to attain this objective. This is also a very important opportunity to examine the status of the North-South dialogue and to consider what strategies we need to explore and develop in order to move toward the creation of the new international economic order.

[Question] Do you think that democracy has been advancing or retreating in Latin America? (We asked this through the Jamaican interpreter).

[Answer] I think there has been tremendous progress in Nicaragua and a terrible retreat in Bolivia. We will have to wait to see what happens in El Salvador in order to determine the final results.

[Question] What is your opinion of the situation in Bolivia?

[Answer] It's disgusting! (The interpreter translated literally).

When we asked his opinion about the support of Salvadorean Christian Democracy for the government junta of that country, Michael Manley smiled and said he did not want to discuss that.

[Question] What are your relations with the government of Commander Fidel Castro?

[Answer] We have very good relations based on the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty, and cooperation, with shared

objectives, such as the liberation struggle in South Africa, and work toward a new international economic order.

[Question] Your government has been mentioned, along with some others, as the arm of a presumed Soviet escalation in the Caribbean. What do you say about that?

[Answer] That is an idiotic remark that is used as constant propaganda to try to isolate regimes that are working for change in the interests of their peoples, and that are fighting to change the world's economic system.

The Jamaican prime minister later spoke at the plenary session of the Latin American Socialist International. During his speech Manley termed "historic" the role that Venezuela has played within OPEC for the benefit of the third world nations, whose economies are being strangled while the industrialized countries have surpluses that they can not use because of inflation.

He called for a North-South dialogue to take place in harmony; he said this is a courageous act, and the South must develop the political powers that will enable it to negotiate with the North.

"The North," he said, "should recognize that social justice must accompany the systems it has implemented in the economic exploitation of the Southern nations and that the stability of the North itself will depend on international social justice."

"It is my opinion," he said, "that we in the South must work with determination to develop our own internal economic relations as a means to establish bases for our independent struggle, because if we negotiate from our position, we will quickly achieve change."

He pointed out that those Third World countries which have financial surpluses from oil "have a special obligation to the process by which we can achieve this independent, functioning economic force."

"I don't believe that humanity can develop if the minority, the developed countries, does not cooperate; in that case they will not enjoy their own prosperity and peace," said prime minister Manley, after pointing out that the third world encompasses two-thirds of the world's population.

Carlos Andres Perez Scores Europeans

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 14 Sep 80 p D-1

[Text] The former president of Venezuela, Carlos Andres Perez, during his speech yesterday at the closing session of the Socialist International, said that it is Europe's fault that we are facing the danger that Latin America may become an area equipped with nuclear weapons.

In the final plenary session, after discussing the problems of the North-South dialogue, agriculture and food, energy and the transfer of resources, former president Perez spoke to the socialist parties and the observers present about the arms race.

He said that "the European nations, and what is even worse, the European governments, have helped to facilitate and stimulate the arms buildup in Latin America, and some of the countries which have done this are governments with a social democratic orientation."

The former Venezuelan president said that "this is a situation that we must analyze frankly so that beyond assessing the blame for the situation, which is of little interest, we may all seek, within the Socialist International, to find ways on which there will be absolute, sincere, and authentic agreement, of opposing the arms race."

Perez said that "I don't want to go any further in my comments, which could go on endlessly because of the numerous examples we have."

Nonetheless, referring to the arms race, he said that "this is a vital issue, a life or death issue, for the industrialized nations."

He emphasized that "I think that here we can have a great opportunity to reach agreement between the nations of the Socialist International from the developing world and from the developed world."

In speaking of the international economic order, "which will certainly oblige us to make great concessions, we realize that it can not be achieved overnight, but we must establish the essential principles on which the creation of this new international economic order can be proclaimed in the medium and long term."

He concluded his remarks by saying that "we must be optimistic, we have to realize that here lies the true challenge of ideologies, here what is really at stake is the survival of the planet."

CAP To Chair Dialog

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 14 Sep 80 p D-14

[Interview with former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez at the closing session of the meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Committee of the Socialist International in Caracas, Venezuela, on 13 September]

[Text] "The second meeting of the Latin American Committee of the Socialist International was both productive and very important," said the former president of Venezuela, Carlos Andres Perez, in closing the meeting.

He said that the final statement includes a very important synthesis "of what we discussed and decided in this meeting."

There is also an internal agreement, which is of exceptional importance. This is the unification of Latin American viewpoints to be submitted to the congress of the Socialist International that will be held in Madrid in November. There we are going to present a coordinated and serious front that will give us greater leverage in the meeting of the world's social democratic parties."

[Question] You will make a very important proposal on the North-South dialogue and on the arms race?

[Answer] Today I heard from the secretary general of the Socialist International, Bernt Carlsson who, along with our comrade Willy Brandt, decided that I would act as chairman for the North-South dialogue in the Madrid conference.

[Question] What are the options for confronting the so-called "Armaments International"?

[Answer] Well, you see our position in the final statement. Now this is going to entail a resolved, coordinated, and permanent action to slow down the offensive that has been unleashed against the south by this "Armaments International." We believe that the start of this offensive was the coup in Bolivia, which can not be portrayed just as a simple act by reactionary military leaders of the Bolivian Army. We can also point to a new dangerous and crafty move against Latin America and against the armed forces. In Bolivia this led to a conspiracy between the military reactionaries who led the coup with the forces of crime, and with drug dealers. This introduces a new and highly pernicious element into the future of our Latin America.

[Question] What counterweight could the democratic governments of Latin America bring to bear against this situation?

[Answer] I think it will be enough. What has been done in Ecuador at the proposal of President Roldos, and approved by the Andean Pact nations, is a Code of Conduct that states the supranationality of human rights. This is a very important step because it simply means that demanding respect for human rights in each nation of Latin America is not an act of intervention.

It is unfortunate that only the Andean Pact nations are signing it. I think that this alliance should expand beyond the Andean Pact and that the other democratic nations, such as Costa Rica, Jamaica, Granada, and others which escape me right now, and which do not belong to the Andean Pact, should also sign it. This should become a permanent alliance among all the Latin American countries to confront the onslaught of dictatorships. I don't think that the Andean Pact will become a political body, but I do believe that the democratic countries of the Andean Pact will take the initiative to unite in a single frontal attack all the democratic nations of Latin America.

[Question] What is the position of social democracy in Latin America?

[Answer] That is a very important question. It was my responsibility to analyze this situation. We are going to take our report to the Madrid congress.

Final Document Issued

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 14 Sep 80 p D-29

[Text] The Latin American and Caribbean Committee of the Socialist International yesterday approved in its closing session the proposed resolution that will be presented to the resolutions committee of the Socialist International congress to be held in Madrid in November.

During the meeting the participants also approved a body of agreements on various sectors, establishing their position on different situations and problems of relevance in the political, social, and economic environment of Latin America.

In so doing, the committee repudiated the plebiscite held in Chile by the dictator Pinochet and offered all its moral and material solidarity to the Chilean democratic forces in this new unitary phase of their struggle. The committee further agreed to contact the democratic governments of the Americas and and to ask them to denounce in the OAS and the UN this masquerade which is just one more violation of human rights, rights which have been recognized by the international community, and an offense to the conscience of the peoples of the continent.

Other resolutions dealt with the following topics:

To devote special attention to the evolution of the dictatorial situation that the Haitian people have been suffering under for so many years; and to reject all regional and institutional policies that in one way or another are supporting the survival of the Duvalier family in power.

To condemn the military dictatorship of Gen Alfredo Stroessner for its repressive, despotic, and antidemocratic nature; to condemn the Paraguayan military dictatorship for having prohibited the holding of this committee meeting in Asuncion; and to demand from the Paraguayan regime the immediate release of Roa and Antonio Maidana.

To appoint a special subcommittee to monitor until 30 November the evolution of the plebiscite proposal of the Uruguayan dictatorship and to coordinate with the Democratic Convergence of Uruguay group any actions the committee may take in solidarity with the Uruguayan people. The members of this subcommittee are: Daniel Oduber (Costa Rica); Carlos Andres Perez (Venezuela); Anselmo Sule (Chile); Michael Manley (Jamaica); and Juan Francisco Pena (Dominican Republic).

To give its support and backing to the ICFTUO [International Conference of Free Trade Union Organizations] and ORIT [Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers] commission that is traveling to Bolivia and Chile, which consists of the following members: Juan Jose del Pino (secretary general of the ORIT); Enzo Friso, Latin American representative of the ICFTUO; Ulf Asp, from Sweden; Luigi Cal, from Italy; J. Harker, from Canada; R. Arazi, from Israel; M. Simon, from Spain; and T. Alberti, from Venezuela.

To accept the proposal made by Francisco Vargas Munoz, agrarian secretary of AD [Democratic Action of Venezuela] and Stormy Reinoso, in the name of the agrarian department of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, to establish an agrarian department within the Latin American Committee of the Socialist International. Furthermore, to present this proposal to the Socialist International in Madrid so that the International itself may establish an agrarian department.

Support for Michael Manley

The Latin American Committee of the Socialist International, meeting in Caracas, states the following:

I The struggle for peoples' liberation and progress is a demanding task, which requires that all sorts of resistance, both open and concealed, on the part of the class with wealth and power, be overcome.

II The above-listed circumstances are even worse in the Caribbean area, given its location which is strategic for the center of imperialism.

III Convincing proofs of this are offered by the problems that the prime minister of Jamaica, our comrade Michael Manley, has had to face and overcome. He is the champion of the new international economic order, the cause of the third world, and the leader of the progress and liberation of his Jamaican people.

IV Comrade Manley is today leading a region that until now did not control its own destiny, but was subject to the exploitation and oppression of colonialism and multinational capitalism; now, under his leadership, and because of it, the region is writing its own independent history.

V The Committee rejects all the attempts made by the reactionaries to destabilize the government of comrade Manley, and it urges all parties of the Socialist International to express their effective and direct solidarity, through their respective governments, with the Jamaican process and its leader, Comrade Michael Manley.

VI The Committee expresses its full support for Comrade Manley and his People's National Party, and its wishes for his success in the forthcoming election.

Final Document

The final document drafted by the Socialist International Committee meeting in Caracas includes a warning about the military escalation in Latin America, which was revealed by the coup in Bolivia and the support given this coup by the most reactionary and darkest forces on our continent.

The document also covers the following points:

The case of El Salvador is not the case of a junta which is fighting the extreme right and left, but rather it is a military dictatorship with the support of Christian democracy which is governing against the will of the people.

The Revolutionary Democratic Front is the legitimate representative of the people of El Salvador and the Salvadorean people have our full support and solidarity.

We are appealing to all democratic Salvadorean political organizations to use dialogue and understanding as a basis for seeking reasonable formulas so that a democracy may be established there, a democracy which will benefit all the inhabitants of El Salvador and put an end to the bloody civil war.

Guatemala is going through a critical period in which the arrogant military dictatorship is taking so-called anti-interventionist positions in order to conceal or refuse any explanations for the growing number of both massive and selective assassinations.

After celebrating the first anniversary of the Sandinist Revolution and the overthrow of the Gairy dictatorship in Granada, the Caribbean has again become an area of international tensions with imponderable world repercussions, not only because of the gravity of the crisis in Central America due to the criminal aggression of the dictatorships in Guatemala and El Salvador, and the insistent rumors of intervention in El Salvador, but also because of the actions taken to destabilize the legitimate and democratic government headed by our comrade Michael Manley and his People's National Party. The attitude of the International Monetary Fund, a covert form of intervention, should be thoroughly changed, in line with the report of the Brandt Commission, or it should be denounced as an instrument of the interests of the multinational companies and of economic imperialism.

In the case of Puerto Rico, we state our concern about what appears to be an imminent call for a plebiscite to follow the U.S. presidential elections in order to decide the definitive status of this fraternal Latin American nation.

As we are firm supporters and advocates of a people's right to self-determination and independence, we state that the formalities surrounding the expression of the people's will are not adequate to guarantee the authentic legitimacy of such a plebiscite if it is conducted under conditions which only appear to be free from coercion.

We reassert our support for nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries, while we at the same time support the Code of Conduct that was signed in Ecuador at the proposal of President Jaime Roldos, which states that human rights are supranational.

We warn the democratic world about the ideas of Ronald Reagan, the Republican candidate for the U.S.presidency, ideas which bode ill for Latin America, as they include the intervention of U.S. troops to settle internal conflicts in our countries; furthermore, his ideas are a veiled threat to the validity of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, which return to Panama its sovereignty over the Canal Zone. In addition, we reject his threats to world peace.

Once again, the reactionary forces in Latin America are turning to the pretext of the threat of communism to justify persecutions and attacks on authority. In Latin America, the danger has been and still is a threat coming from the far right, and we therefore reject the attempts to discredit plans for social change in Latin America and the Caribbean by using the specious arguments of "anticommunism" that have been raised as a byproduct of the cold war, a cold war which threatens the progress of world detente, heightens warlike tensions, and stimulates the activities of the most reactionary sectors of our continent.

We denounce any form of terrorism, which always implies a brutal violation of human rights. We defend the right of peoples to resort to armed insurrection when peaceful means are denied them, in order to achieve their liberty and the full and authentic application of human rights.

7679
CSO: 3010

SWEDISH SDP REAFFIRMS SUPPORT OF LEFT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 2

[Interview with Pierre Schori, secretary of international relations of the Swedish Social Democratic Party; date and place not given]

[Text] Pierre Schori, secretary of international relations of the Swedish Social Democratic Party [SDP] and leader of the Socialist International, has visited us for the third time in 1 year. We interviewed him a few hours before his return to Scandinavia.

[Question] How do they see us in Europe, Comrade Schori?

[Answer] There is deep solidarity with Nicaragua in Sweden an in other European countries. In our country there is no room for a defamation campaign against you because the people have a solid knowledge of your revolution. My party prepared a special, illustrated and very educational pamphlet which won you the sympathy of our public opinion.

[Question] What have been the results of your visits, beyond their obvious political importance?

[Answer] After my first trip, made in August 1979 as part of a Socialist International mission, we obtained $5 million in immediate aid from the Swedish Government. Later, with the support of the party, the labor unions and the cooperatives carried out a campaign to buy 50,000 gasoline lamps for the literacy campaign. This also let us buy some 400,000 notebooks, without affecting a donation of $1 million in cash. That is the contribution of the Swedish labor movement. In addition to that, our party gave the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] National Directorate an ambulance and our Women's Association donated $17,800.

At the time of my second visit on the occasion of the first anniversary, we arranged for other types of cooperation. On this last trip I came with Comrade Sigurdsen, former deputy and former minister of cooperation under the Olaf Palme government, with whom we have promoted "courses to increase technical training for health workers of the AMNLAE [Luisa Amanda Espinoza

Women's Association]" and a workshop on "popular communication." In addition the decision of the Swedish city Kalmar to declare itself a "sister city" with Matagalpa was formalized. The city will present Matagalpa soon with a drinking water fountain. We hope that based on our new reports and proposals, the Swedish parliament and the government will arrange for new assistance soon.

[Question] What is your opinion regarding Latin American unitary organizations which have recently emerged. For example, the COPAL, the Conference of Socialist Parties, the Commission on Human Rights headed by C. A. Perez and Bishop Helder Camara?

[Answer] From the outside looking in, I believe the time has come to form fronts against the dictatorships, as fronts were formed against the NAZI occupation during World War II. There are some already in El Salvador, Guatemala and Uruguay; there were some here in Nicaragua. That is essential; there have to be antidictatorial forces where there is no room for sectarianism or maximalism. The unity of all the antidictatorial forces is essential to confront imperialism and the reactionaries, who are very strong. I see differences in the specific situation in each country, but that is the general perspective. In addition, it is easier in Europe to achieve concrete solidarity with those unitary fronts; with the resistance in Boliva for example, a country where the election cards have all been played and the struggle must be carried out by other means....

[Question] What can you tell us about the Bolivian situation...?

[Answer] The Bolivian coup has been strongly repudiated in Europe. You know that Siles Suazo and Jaime Paz were at the Congress of the Social Democratic Party of Sweden and we supported their electoral campaign. Bolivia teaches us that other means to fight the military must be found now. The democratic forces tried several times to participate in the elections and now, if they need to develop other ways to struggle, they will receive our support.

The electoral process in that country was not useless. In fact, it was essential because the electoral campaign helped to raise the people's consciousness in a broad way. In modern times it is as important to win in the media as in the mountains. Using television, radio or the press to inform the people, you can make an electoral process as revolutionary as a guerrilla cell.

[Question] How do you assess those armed struggles, especially in Central America?

[Answer] The Socialist International has a clear position: concrete support for the Revolutionary Democratic Front in El Salvador and the Democratic Front Against Repression in Guatemala.

We stated it first at our regional meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean held in Santo Domingo in March 1980. There was adverse reaction from the United States and it started a diplomatic offensive aimed at our fraternal parties in Europe, explaining its position and our "mistake" in "supporting the communists."

But in June we confirmed our position in Norway before the guest delegations from the fronts of El Salvador and Guatemala, and at the same time we demanded that the White House abandon its position. Our party has been the pioneer in that line and we have given both fronts not only concrete solidarity in words but also financial solidarity. Besides, by distributing information and promoting their cause in Europe, we are politically creating a "second front."

[Question] And faced with this, what is the implication of the election of Reagan or Carter in the United States?

[Answer] Carter's policy has been very ambiguous and has repeated, more or less, the mistakes regarding Nicaragua in El Salvador. We--the progressive Europeans--have given our firm support to the Revolutionary Democratic Front in El Salvador and that has been a sign for the United States. That has shown the United States that it is not a matter of "communist" fronts, and that these fronts have the support of Europe's democratic forces. The inevitable defeat of both dictatorships can be brought more emphatically to the notice of the United States if we--the Social Democratic parties of Europe and the Socialist International--support those fronts.

But Carter's policies have also meant--perhaps--a certain neutrality which we have been able to use in the democratic struggle. With Reagan it would be quite the opposite and that is very dangerous. He has come out definitely against the Sandinists and other popular forces in Latin America. There is a difference.

But what really counts for us in Europe is to put ourselves very firmly on the side of the revolutionary forces, and to also support the more moderate sectors within the American "establishment." The United States must understand that Latin America now is more than its "back yard." In addition, we have relations of close and concrete collaboration with many fraternal parties in Latin America and Africa and of course, we support the national liberation movements....

9341
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

ORGANIZATIONS FEAR EXPULSION--Costa Rican political and religious organizations expressed their concern over the possible expulsion of Father Benito Tovar, representative of the [Salvadoran] Revolutionary Democratic Front, from the country. In a letter sent to the Costa Rican government, priests, pastors and deputies recalled the traditional hospitality of this nation with political refugees. We have discovered that there are strong pressures from the government to have Father Tovar expelled. This would be a tremendous injustice and we do not want to remain indifferent to it. Father Tovar sought refuge in Costa Rica because of the political and social conflict in El Salvador and has become the best spokesman of support for the best interests of the Salvadoran masses. [Text] [PA120100 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Oct 80]

CHILEANS IN ARGENTINA--Relatives of Chileans that have been residing in Argentina for many years have reported to EL MERCURIO that they are experiencing a new atmosphere of hostility against them, particularly those that are living in Bahia Blanca and Bariloche where military authorities have imposed "a state of emergency" surrounding those sectors where the Chilean community reside after they return from work. In an interview held on the Argentine-Chilean border, the international highway in Puyehue, the sources expressed their concern at the atmosphere of unrest that they have been experiencing in the past few weeks. They reported that Chileans who live in Bahia Blanca and who make up 30 percent of the local population are only allowed to leave the neighborhood called "little Chile" during work hours, that is from 0800 to 1800. They said that they are not allowed to leave this area after the established time because military troops surround the area to control them. Those Chileans that live in Bariloche, located 300 km from Bahia Blanca, are experiencing a similar situation. About 20,000 Chileans live in Bariloche where they work in hotels or are hired as fruit pickers in the Neuquen Valley. [Eugenio Cacagno Freire] [Excerpts] [PY161931 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p C9]

CSO: 3010

BISHOPS PROTEST EXPULSION OF ITALIAN PRIEST

PY170058 Paris AFP in Spanish 0314 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 15 Oct (AFP)--The National Conference of Brazilian Bishops [CNBB] condemned here tonight the Brazilian government's decision to expel Italian Priest Vito Miracapillo from the country.

In an official note released 2 hours after the announcement of the expulsion of the Italian priest through a presidential decree, the CNBB called the nation's attention to the ambiguous content and the arbitrary use of the foreigners' statute, which makes it possible to take this type of action.

The expulsion decree of Father Miracapillo states that the Italian priest was considered a harmful, undesirable person because of his refusal to celebrate a thanksgiving mass on 7 September to celebrate the 158th Brazilian independence anniversary by arguing that in this country there is no effective independence of the people, who are reduced to the status of beggars and are deprived of their rights.

The official note of the CNBB, which is made up of 330 bishops in Brazil, states that the expulsion of the Italian priest is not linked to Brazilian independence, but to the situation of dependency endured by the poor people of Ribeirao and of the whole country.

It also states that Father Miracapillo was slandered and that his statements were distorted because of his work in defense of the peasants who work in the Pernambuco sugarcane fields.

The note stresses that the expulsion of the Italian priest is going to undermine the Brazilian image abroad and it will only serve interested groups, by silencing the church of God in its evangelical work in favor of the poor of this country.

It concludes by stating that the Brazilian church does not accept the charges made against Father Miracapillo, whom the church thanks for his pastoral work in our country.

CSO: 3001

BRIEFS

CRITICAL PERIOD FOR EDUCATION--Brasilia--Education Minister Eduardo Portella feels that this is the most serious period in the history of Brazilian education and that the crisis of the university is essentially financial. Regarding the situation of the university professors, who are calling a new strike scheduled for next week, he feels that the professors must not lose hope, "but within the economic climate we are experiencing now, with some unexpected contributions such as the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, all measures which represent expenses for the government have been momentarily at least, postponed." For the minister, this is the worst moment for Brazilian education "because a number of things which have been taking place for 20 years has been consolidated at this moment. Twenty years have been necessary for Frankenstein to acquire all his physiognomic features. Then, a political opening regine was necessary so that many things could come to the surface and be seen in the daylight, in the uncomfortable and healthful clarity of daylight." [Excerpt] [PY152243 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 p 16]

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS STRIKE--Public school teachers of Parana State yesterday called a strike and, according to the leadership of the teachers association, paralyzed nearly 70 percent of the schools in the state. Meanwhile, Parana Education Secretary Edson Machado de Souza reported, through his aides, that the strike was "only partial, having affected approximately 30 percent of the schools, especially in the major cities." The strike leaders have reported that the movement will spread in the next few days, especially if the following demands are not met: pay adjustments every 6 months irrespective of whether these benefits are extended to all other governments employees; a base salary equivalent to the three highest minimum wages in force in the country; raise level 1 to 2, thus benefiting graduates of teachers schools who have completed the probational period; and full enforcement of the teachers statute. [Excerpt] [PY142340 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 p 16]

CSO: 3001

GOVERNMENT BANS REENTRY OF PDC PRESIDENT ZALDIVAR

Reentry Banned

PA170025 Paris AFP in Spanish 2253 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 16 Oct (AFP)--The Chilean military government today banned the reentry to the country of Andres Zaldivar, president of the dissolved Christian Democratic Party [PDC], it was reported here officially.

The former finance minister, under former President Eduardo Frei's administration (1964-1970), has been accused of violating provisions of the internal state security law in recent statements which he made abroad, it was indicated here.

Zaldivar told the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO that "if the government of President Augusto Pinochet maintains its authoritarian position, anything could happen in the future, including a civil war."

Statement on Denial

PA170115 Paris AFP in Spanish 0015 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Santiago, 16 Oct (AFP)--The Chilean military government today banned the reentry into the country of Andres Zaldivar, president of the disbanded Christian Democratic Party, it was officially reported here.

The former finance minister under president Eduardo Frei's administration (1964-1970) has been accused of breaking the internal state security law in a recent statement abroad, it was noted here.

Zaldivar told the Mexican daily newspaper UNO MAS UNO that "if President Augusto Pinochet's regime maintains its authoritarian position, anything can happen in the future, even civil war."

An Interior Ministry statement accuses Zaldivar of being intent on a systematic campaign to undermine Chile internationally, "mar the prestige of the institutional system that the Chilean people have set up and smear our most treasured institutions."

The state secretariat stated that it is public knowledge that Zaldivar makes constant trips abroad with such objectives and that he constantly makes similar statements which are published internationally.

"He also wants," the note says, "to promote abroad his view that a government with military participation but different from the incumbent one might be set up in Chile. This means he contends that our armed forces and police will become divided, a reckless hope which is made worse by the circumstances spelled out further on."

The Interior Ministry stated that in a statement published in a Mexican daily newspaper Zaldivar admits having taken steps to achieve that goal. In fact, regarding the names of the military who might be in the "civilian-military government" which is being suggested, he says textually:

"I think there are many. The problem is they cannot speak up because of the system in which we are living. We have been labeled subversive for getting in touch with them and it has been said that we are trying to divide the armed forces and police. What we are doing and will continue to do is to offer a peaceful transition toward democracy. I am certain that there are soldiers with democratic ideals."

The official statement says that this "entails the intent of promoting not just division within the said institutions but also their rebellion against the upper echelons which make up the government junta."

"This attitude presupposes noncompliance with the current legal system and the new one approved in the new constitution by calling the armed forces and carabineros to join subversion. This would be an outright challenge to the legitimacy of the current government and a call to rebel against its authority."

The Chilean Government stated that such actions are among the causes set forth by law to ban his reentry into the country "because they are actions which Chilean law rates as crimes against internal state security, they are clearly opposed to Chile's interests and they make their author a threat against state security."

"The government expects its opponents to react to the extremist stands into which some fanatical political leaders want to drag them and to understand that only working within the approved institutional framework will it be possible to strengthen reasonable and peaceful coexistence so that the new democracy that Chile wants can be consolidated," the statement ends.

CSO: 3010

TURBAY ATTACKS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] "Colombia has nothing to thank Amnesty International for, and only deplores the fact that an institution which might have been clearly entitled to international gratitude, in the case of Colombia, has put itself in the service of the terrorists," declared President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, in a message sent to Thomas Hammarberg, secretary general of that organization, through the ambassador in London.

The text of the message is as follows:

"The only comment that I wish to make on the complete report which you sent to Ambassador Balcazar on 28 August is that, in my opinion, the performance of Amnesty International in the case of Colombia is considered to be totally biased and inspired by purposes that are not identified with the sincere defense of human rights.

"Colombia, not because it heeded insinuations from Amnesty International, but in compliance with its own conviction, has implemented a policy of defense of the legitimate interests of the Indians and of improvements in the conditions of the prison population. Moreover, it has continued the investigation and punishment of cases of abuse of authority that have been reported to the responsible officials. The government has submitted for the consideration of the chambers an amnesty bill for the armed rebels, not to ingratiate itself with that organization; for I clearly recall that your hasty April report had no purpose other than to attempt to impede the solution unanimously upheld by the entire world which was applied to the seizure of the Dominican Republic's embassy in Bogota.

"My country certainly has nothing to thank Amnesty International for, and only deplores the fact that an institution which might have been clearly entitled to international gratitude, in the case of Colombia, has put itself in the service of the terrorists. I have no other comment to make on your report, and I express the hope that, in the future, the activities of Amnesty International will be worthy of respect for their objectivity and unsuspecting spirit. Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, President of Colombia."
2909
CSO: 3010

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES GUERRILLA GROUPS

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 14 Sep 80 Sec A pp 1, 9

[Text] A total of 1,812 Colombians associated with six armed groups would be the beneficiaries of the amnesty bill submitted by the government to Congress, which will start to be debated this week.

In response to a questionnaire from this newspaper, the minister of national defense, Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, disclosed the latest information obtained on the sphere of influence, weapons and number of individuals comprising the guerrillas operating in the country.

As informed sources have explained, the amnesty consists of "forgetting" that one or more political crimes have been committed, and hence it cannot take into account the behavior of the beneficiary in subsequent crimes that he might commit. A pardon, which is only the exemption from the penalty that can be imposed, is something different.

The bill submitted by the government has evoked widespread controversy, to the point where one of the most organized armed groups, M-19 [19 April Movement], became divided when the time came to express an opinion on the bill.

The Conservatives, or at least the Alvarists, have decided to remain aloof from the debate, because they consider amnesty to be a Liberal problem. And the Liberal sectors in Congress are confronted with an extensive, total amnesty, without any type of restriction, while the government sector backs the proposal of President Turbay Ayala.

In order to obtain a relative point of reference for what the consequences of the amnesty might be, in the event that the bill is passed by Congress, the defense minister was asked about the leading statistics that might be relevant in the discussion.

Among the data supplied by the head of the Defense Ministry, it should be stressed that acknowledgment is given of the existence of six armed groups, and the notorious Army of National Liberation, with only 38 members and 36 weapons.

In all, according to that ministry, the guerrillas have only 1,000 weapons, nearly two men for each weapon. The urban support systems are not included.

What There Is To Forget

In addition to the strikes made by the armed groups, of great significance in most instances, such as the "seizure" of towns, and bank robberies, which have reached a considerable level in recent years, there have also been incidents such as the theft of weapons from the military armory which, even in the event that the bill is passed as it was submitted by the government, would be covered by the amnesty, because the limitation applies to those who are "deprived of their liberty," or the occupation of the Embassy of the Dominican Republic. All these acts would have to remain in legal oblivion.

If the government's bill were passed, for example, it would benefit the two members of the M-19 Superior Command who escaped from the La Picota penitentiary. So long as there is a warrant for their arrest, they are not "deprived of their liberty." And the same thing would apply if, for example, Jaime Bateman or Carlos Toledo Plata were arrested now. Those who are not, or have not been arrested prior to June 1980 could claim amnesty, because, in addition, the bill is already in effect if one considers the fact that it says that political crimes committed since last June will not be punished.

By way of a "sampling," Minister Camacho Leyva was asked about the number of members of the Armed Forces who were murdered by the subversive groups between 1978 and 1979: "During the period between 1978 and 1979, 37 members of the military forces and 13 of the National Police were murdered by those affiliated with the subversives.

"During the same period, the subversives murdered 167 citizens in various parts of the country."

On the other hand, the defense minister also reported, during the same period "80 members of the subversive groups were killed in confrontations with the troops and National Police."

The Subversive Groups

According to the Ministry of National Defense, there are six subversive groups in the country: "Communist Revolutionary Armed Forces" (sic), FARC; 19 April Movement, M-19; Workers' Self-Defense Movement, ADO; Popular Liberation Army, EPL; Commando Pedro Leon Arboleda Popular Liberation Army, EPL-PLA; and Army of National Liberation, ELN.

The so-called "sphere of influence" of each of the subversive groups operating in the country has been determined by the Defense Ministry as follows:

"Communist Revolutionary Armed Forces" (sic): I Front (Caqueta-Meta); II Front (Huila-Tolima); III Front (Caqueta); IV Front (Magdalena Medio); V Front (Uraba); VI Front (Cauca-Valle); VII Front (Meta-Huila).

19 April Movement (M-19): It operates basically in Cundinamarca, Boyaca, Atlantico, Magdalena, Valle, Cauca, Antioquia, Santander, Tolima, Meta, Quindio, Risaralda, Caldas, Huila and Caqueta.

Workers' Self-Defense Movement, ADO: It operates basically in Bogota.

Popular Liberation Army, EPL: It operates in Antioquia and Cordoba.

EPL-PLA Group: It consists of a group deviating from the traditional EPL, and is engaged basically in urban terrorism in the cities of Bogota, Tunja, Barranquilla, Cali, Ibague, Armenia, Pereira and Girardot.

Army of National Liberation, ELN: It operates in northeastern Antioquia and northern Santander del Norte.

Members and Weapons

According to the defense minister, Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, the status of the groups insofar as numbers of members and weapons are concerned, is as follows:

"FARC, 773 members and 408 weapons; M-19, 531 members and 288 weapons; ADO, 20 members and 15 weapons; EPL, 60 members and 50 weapons; EPL-PLA, 390 members and 220 weapons; ELN, 38 members and 36 weapons.

"This list does not include the number of individuals comprising urban support systems in each of the subversive groups."

Such is the approximate status of the subversive groups in Colombia, if one believes the military forces' intelligence services.

2909
CSO: 3010

FOUR M-19 LEADERS CAPTURED BY ARMY

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Sep 80 Sec A pp 1, 7

[Text] Four staff members of M-19 [19 April Movement] who were convicted as criminals in absentia by the court martial in the La Picota prison were captured by the Army during the operation carried out last week in Tocaima, where the subversive movement was going to hold a "summit" meeting.

They are Jose Yamel Riano who, according to an organizational chart published by the military authorities last year, is a member of M-19's finance section; Antonio Jose Navarro Wolf, from the same section; Isidro A. Merchan, member of the printing and propaganda section subordinate to the intelligence group; and Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes, who held a high-ranking position in the national leadership.

Captured along with the aforementioned were another nine subversives, who were placed under the orders of the 10th Brigade, with headquarters in Tolemaida.

The latter were identified as Ricardo Leon Vargas, Diego Canarte Velez, Ricardo Lopez Hernandez, Diana M. Morales, William Ramirez, Rodrigo Restrepo Valencia, Rafael Navarro Wolf, Laureano Rodriguez Diaz and Luis Emilio Roa.

As the public was informed, the capture of the guerrillas took place last weekend between the departments of Cundinamarca and Tolima, after the Army's secret service forestalled the meeting of the subversive group that was due to be held on Friday at the Potosi bathing resort in Tocaima.

All the leaders of the sectional commands had been summoned to the meeting of M-19's Regional National Plenum, which was to be instituted by the supreme heads of the organization, Jaime Bateman Cayon and Carlos Toledo Plata.

The presence of the subversives had been discovered the day before (Thursday) by four B-2 agents, who at first took the customers at the bathing resort for university students spending the weekend at that recreational area.

However, a mistake on the part of one of the detectives thwarted the aspirations of the authorities to capture the two most wanted M-19 leaders in the country.

In fact, one of the guerrillas who was preparing to institute the regional plenum discovered some of the secret agents, and sounded the general alarm.

Immediately, all those attending the "summit" began fleeing in several vehicles, while others dove into the water of the Bogota River and managed to escape.

There was an exchange of gunfire between the four detectives and the occupants of two vehicles, which left a toll of two wounded: a guerrilla fighter, Isidro Merchan, and an agent.

According to statements from official sources, in addition to Bateman Cayon and Toledo Plata, the Eighth Regional National Plenum was to be attended by Ivan Marino Ospina and Elmer Marin, who made a spectacular escape from the La Picota jail.

The four members of the M-19 staff captured in operation Tocaima were taken to Bogota yesterday, and placed at the disposal of the chairman of the verbal court martial, Col Rafael Martin Prieto, to be tried immediately.

Description of the Staff

Jose Yamel Riano, alias "Manuel" or "Diego," born on 1 November 1943 in Girardot, son of Vitencia, height 1.80, pasty complexion; an active member of M-19 since 1975. According to the authorities, he has taken part in most of the conferences held by the terrorist group.

In charge of handling the organization's finances on the national level, an activity that he carried out in Bogota. At present he is being tried as a criminal in absentia by the verbal court martial under way in La Picota. He is considered the leading contact of Jaime Bateman Cayon, alias Pablo Garcia.

Antonio Jose Navarro Wolf, alias "Mario," Adan" or "El Mono," born on 9 July 1948 in Pasto. Married to Ruth Amparo Erazo Caicedo; a sanitary engineer by profession.

An active member of M-19 with the rank of major. Responsible for the Cauca mobile command; headed the "seizure" of El Caleno.

He took part in the guerrilla school organized in the department of Cauca and headed by Ivan Marino Ospina in 1978. He was being tried as a criminal in absentia at La Picota. He was accused of being a member of the Marcos Zambrano command which occupied the Dominican Embassy in Bogota.

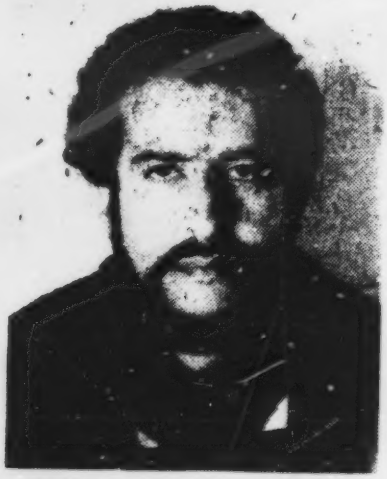
Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes, alias "Rafael," born on 15 September 1944 in Bogota; ranks as one of the founders of M-19.

In February 1978, he planned the kidnapping of former Ambassador Miguel de German Ribon, whom he took to a "people's jail." He was responsible for the negotiations with Afranio Parra Guzman, who is being tried in a court martial. In April 1978, he planned and directed the seizure of the Jorge Eliecer Gaitan Museum, in Bogota. He was in charge of transporting the weapons stolen from the Northern Armory, and the one who ordered Jaime Barrero Cruz, alias "Antonio," to construct a hideaway in the northern sector in which to keep the weapons that had been stolen. He holds the rank of superior officer and chief of one of the columns of the Bogota regional entity.

Isidro Merchan, member of the M-19 intelligence section; he was responsible for preparing and disseminating subversive propaganda.

Antonio José Navarro Wolff

Antonio Jose Navarro Wolf



Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes

Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes

Isidro Antonio Merchán

José Yamel Riaño

2909
CSO: 3010

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES REGIME'S WEAKNESSES

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 21 Sep 80 Sec A p 16

[Article by Carlos Villalba Bustillo: "Weaknesses Which Debilitate the Regime"]

[Text] In Plato's "Georgics," the concept of politics transcends the concept of action. Therefore, he puts in the mouth of Socrates, his teacher, the statement that this activity is to the soul what gymnastics is to the body: in other words, a purifying occupation for kings and politicians. Aristotle, perhaps influenced by the Macedonian peace which marked his era, scored the rulers who did not gear social life to virtue and who, having passed very good laws, lacked people "accustomed to and practiced in the use of good government." In these two original sources of political theory, there was no conception of laxity, nor was conspiratorial tolerance possible. The desires and purposes of a state which needed to shape civilizations or destroy institutions on the basis of an ethic adjusted to each situation, came later. It all depended on the historical perspective from which events were viewed. Machiavellianism was one of the ecumenical dimensions of that new reality which believed, or pretended to believe, that politics and morality are mutually exclusive because they are at odds. Its legacy still influences palaces and parliaments, almost always with forgetfulness of people, and behind huge veils of egoism and lies. Hence today, both the one and the other, are closer to "The Prince" than to "The Republic" and "Politics." The ends are justifying the means.

From Word to Deed...

During his campaign, President Turbay encouraged Colombians and gave them great hope when he said that he would govern "with the most capable and honest individuals;" and later, in his inaugural speech, he gave notice that his administration would make a very clear distinction between the various types of penalties incurred by the actions of his officials. The president was not mistaken, because the penalty for crimes should be one thing, the disciplining for administrative irregularities should be another, and the morality imposed for immorality should be still another. And in

public service, particularly in the handling of complicated situations, the requirements placed on the upper echelons should leave no room for doubt, and even more so if the action charged owes its seriousness to the nature of their functions and the importance of their position. Therefore, it is a sophism of oversight to expect, with the flagrant conduct of certain administrators which appears obviously and prominently crooked, that the prosecutor or penal judge will penalize and sentence the wicked, malicious public servant. Unfortunately, President Turbay came to power filled with commitments, and his feelings of friendship and gratitude toward those who gave him their votes forced him, contrary to his good faith and sincere desires, to be less relentless than was to be expected of him.

The nation was told that the "positive" part of the Security Statute, in which the prosecution of the drug traffic was to be established, was written for the purpose of eradicating that scourge from the areas struck by it. However, even within the government itself, there were some who were very skeptical about the potential results of the pertinent provisions; and, with concern but without shock, we Colombians must record its complete inoperativeness in the column of losses and gains. In fact, all the native or foreign individuals captured with drug shipments were subjected to the procedure called for in Legislative Decree 2144 of 1978, the text of which cited, at least ostensibly, the stringency with which penalties must be imposed on those using aircraft and oceangoing vessels to engage in that business which is punishable and punished by law.

It was not difficult for the employees responsible for implementing the decree in question to convert it into an additional, profitable "modus lucrandi" [means of making money], which also caused the humor of national geniuses to think up jokes about the surreptitious and evil mechanisms whereby bribery and extortion were given leeway. Pilots and crews were more fearful of the amount given to the greedy inspector from the administration than of the fine, imprisonment and confiscation of the aircraft and vessels. Did the lofty government do anything to apply a lasting solution to that moral gap in the administration? Can we recall any decision setting an example against those who made the remedy worse than the disease? Did the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, perchance, attempt to do so, since that is its responsibility?

That third part of the body of laws on public order and security, with its inconsistent binding quality, was no less unfortunate than the third part of Decree 1923, with the aggravating factor that it was more humane and proper to come from the intermediate authority corrupt than to torture the jailed subversive. When this situation is reviewed briefly, the comments of Salust become dramatically current: "Authority has ceased to be the practice of justice, and it is applied as if wrongdoing were the exercise of power."

The State and the Monopolies

If, as Thomas More observed, politics had become separated from morality, and that separation moved the latter even farther away from economics, we must be convinced that, upon examining the state's relations with the monopolies in Colombia, the creator of Utopia was correct. To be sure, the situations here in no way resemble Britain's revolt against Spain, nor the politicians' rebellion against the League, nor that of the Tudor princes against Charles V, events which were the result of three different concepts: the Roman, that of the decline, the Christian and the feudal. But in our time and our country, the political course of the ruling class is charted by an artificial truth in which it alone believes; while the common social phenomena at the base are poverty, illiteracy and alcoholism, and, in the superstructure, the concentration of capital, waste and the economy of monopoly, with all their consequences. It all takes place in that untouchable, defying and sinister atmosphere, although nothing is known, and the articles of the Constitution which establish and regulate intervention are not even invoked by the meek guardians of the collective interest who, whether willingly or unwillingly, are docile parts of a machine which works for some things and which for others of greater importance is obliged to stop and remain silent. The law, in its atmosphere, is a "jellyfish" entity subject to manipulation, a kind of liberated woman whom no amorous tactic can fail.

The old idea that the liberal Party would put a stop to the improper concentration of wealth, originating under the old Lopez, has disappeared from the minds of thinking Liberals, those who are frightened of the nation's uncertain future, those chagrined by the tumultuous tide of political patronage, those who cannot conceive of a government of mere maintenance, those who do not accept political democracy without economic democracy, those who expect of their leaders more candor in speech and proposals, and those who believe that government control can halt the "crescendo" of privileges filling the investment groups with profits.

In the present state of imbalance besetting the country, a point of convergence for the various sectors of the society might be the adoption of a strategy against the concentration and multiplication of uncontrolled wealth. Do not let them tell us that passing antimonopolistic laws means persecuting free enterprise and attacking the capitalist structure; because the industrialized countries with market economies have started countering the economic and social gaps produced by the system since the end of the last century. It is not that we want the government, or governments, to put an end to the entrepreneurial class without reason, but rather, based on constitutional and legal instruments, to force it, for example, to lend property its social function, to pay taxes on excessive profits, to give the worker a share in the company's profits and to reduce the inflationary process by placing a ceiling on prices.

The question is posed again: Has the government, which knows the procedures of the concentrators of capital and the monopolistic groups, done anything to replace them within a just and harmonious economic context? Has it been concerned with investigating what is being done with the people's savings that are deposited at very low interest? It actually has done something, but in a different direction and with different purposes. The director of one of those groups was named to open an embassy in the bewitching, mysterious East. For another, there was created a sumptuous, tentacular agency to regulate certain types of investments. The young politician from another industrial empire was transferred, with a brief interregnum, from a vice ministry to a governorship. And, according to a report broadcast by radio from Todelar, the director of civil aeronautics requested one of the congressional committees to relieve the impoverished Avianca of a tax burden which is not allowing it to breathe.

Reciprocal obligations result from that bond with the administration: The Government is committed to avoiding shocks, and the businessmen who are appointed must reinforce it and sprinkle it with perfume and praise; because several of them have, among their branches, splendid and well endowed newspapers with wide regional circulation. But the time has come to apply to the large concentrations of capital a measure such as the one ordered in San Andres to the hot money; to be applied to public officials and former public officials who, under the protection of their authority, have committed at least improprieties in the negotiations of agencies for which they were responsible, many of which are known to the public.

Self-Praise and Promises

The present regime has found it necessary to sing, each week and in different parts of the country, praise and more praise for the works projects that it opens: electric plants, government buildings, telephone exchanges, police stations, bridges and schools. It is a means of relieving the anxiety caused it by the inability to respond to the great national necessities. Now then, the tropical frequency with which it takes to the public square to deliver emotional speeches leaves, on the one hand, the impression that there is still a candidate campaigning, and, on the other, the impression that, with what is considered to be done and accomplished, the government's word has been broken. This has just happened in the case of the coast's position in the PIN [National Integration Plan]: The president stated at La Guajira that this region of the country is benefiting from the plan; and yet, in its two volumes, the amount of the planned investment does not appear. We hope that there was an oversight on the part of the editor, so that the president will make amends with the large number of voters who enabled him, on 5 June 1978, to recover the dream that he could not achieve the day before. No less noteworthy was the versatility that the regime showed with the controversial fer lizer plant, shifted from one side to the other, and almost in the same direction in which the presidential party was moving. With less nomadism greater stability might be achieved in the government's program, not to mention such international exaggerations as those relating to the disarmament of the Andean Group and the outlet to the sea which Dr Turbay offered the Bolivians at Riobamba.

The foregoing are weaknesses which debilitate the regime.

2909

CSO: 3010

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DISCUSS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REFORMS

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p D-15

[Report on interviews with Salvadoran Justice Minister Dr Mario Antonio Solano Ramirez and Salvadoran ambassador to Venezuela Jorge Hasfura, by Nestor Mora at the Salvadoran embassy in Caracas on 27 August 1980]

[Text] Today El Salvador is one of the nerve centers of continental politics, due to the influence that the unfolding of the present crisis will have, one way or the other, on Latin America's revolutionary process.

Seeking the opinion of one of the young men of the present government regarding events in that country, yesterday we interviewed that country's minister of justice, Dr. Mario Antonio Solano Ramirez, at the embassy.

The conversation began with his observation that the situation in El Salvador has to be viewed from two standpoints:

"In the first place, one has to recognize that the government has an interest in transforming the country's economic and social structures, which it is doing."

And he noted that he was referring particularly to the government whose term began in January of this year, and which already had the participation of the Christian Democrats. He then added the proviso that the reference to the Christian Democrats did not originate from any sympathies for them on his part because he does not belong to that ideological persuasion.

Next he enumerated and explained three fundamental aspects of the transformation that is taking place in the country: the agrarian reform, the nationalization of the banks and the nationalization of exports.

According to him, the agrarian reform which was initiated with the application of a basic law, has begun its first phase with the expropriation of all the plantations covering more than 500 hectares. In the second phase it will proceed with the expropriation of all estates between 100 and 500 hectares.

To whom is the land being given? "To agrarian cooperatives composed," he said, "of the farmers who work on it, with attention being given to what has been a claim for many years in Latin America: the land should belong to those who work it.

"To complement this action a decree law was promulgated and has begun to be applied which calls for doing away with the system of sharecropping and leased lands."

He added: "Another one of the fundamental decisions adopted has been the rationalization of the banks, which had been in the hands of the landlords of the estates. This nationalization was achieved through the purchase of shares at their nominal value. The feature of this measure is that those who previously owned 100 percent of the shares now have only 1 percent.

"What was achieved with this?" the minister of justice asks. "In addition to the benefits it will have in itself, by applying it oligarchic power has been reduced."

He then went on to explain to us the scope of the other measure: nationalization of foreign trade which comprises the foreign trade of the country's basic export products--cotton, sugar and coffee.

"What happened to this trade under the previous regimes? Those products were sold abroad and the proceeds from the sale were deposited in foreign banks.

"Due to nationalization distribution of the proceeds from the sales of those products, in hard cash, is compulsory," he added.

"This," he commented, "is the reality of the changing process that the present government is offering to the country."

The Accusations Made Against Carlos Andres Perez

The accusations made by Social Christian leader Luis Hidalgo against former President Carlos Andres Perez charging him with being the most visible head of the Social Democrats who support the "Marxist assault upon my country," appeared in yesterday's newspapers.

"Mr. Hidalgo's statements," the minister said, "are a politician's statements. He belongs to a political party and he must have had some reason to make them. Therefore, in my position as a government official, I can make no comment concerning the charges being made against Venezuela's former president."

To conclude the interview, Minister Solano Ramirez confirmed that at present preparations are being made for a proposed new constitution and work is being done to convene a national constitutional assembly, with the purpose of legitimizing and humanizing the government's struggle.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, the Salvadoran ambassador [to Venezuela], Mr. Jorge Hasfura, who was present at the interview, categorically denied that his government had recognized the Bolivian military junta, as has been reported.

The Oligarchy's Power Has Been Reduced

Replying thereafter to a question from the reporter regarding the causes of the opposition to the current government by an important sector of Christian Democrats, while other sectors support it, the minister told us:

"What really happened at the party's inner level cannot be reported by me; to be sure, I know some of the dissidents and it seems to me that they are very progressive persons and that probably they are not very much in agreement with the alliance which their party has established with the Armed Forces."

We reminded him at this point about recent statements by former Foreign Minister Consalvi in which he maintained that the influence and power of the famous 14 families who for years have dominated El Salvador remain in force.

"If that is a political judgement," he replied, "it is subject to debate; however, in order to analyze my country's objective reality, you have to go there, to see for yourself what the decrees have produced.

"The first reply to this statement would be as follows: while previously the oligarchy concentrated all the land in its hands, now it no longer owns it; while previously the oligarchy owned 100 percent of the banks' shares, now it only possesses 1 percent; while previously it controlled all exports, now it no longer controls foreign trade. We have to admit--regardless what ideological position we take--that oligarchic power has been reduced.

"I believe," he added, "that not even the most complete revolution, not even the most violent revolution can put an end, from one day to the next, to the former regime's power structure.

"Therefore, I think that one should have an understanding of El Salvadore and one cannot ask that the ruling class, which during 150 years of 'independent' life controlled the country, disappear overnight."

There Has Been No Intervention by Venezuela

Upon referring once again to the charges being made by the opposition, especially the Revolutionary Front, regarding the existence of intervention by the government of Venezuela in El Salvador, he said:

"I would not call it intervention nor meddling in my country's internal affairs, but rather an expression of solidarity on the part of the government of Venezuela so that El Salvador may solve its problems, and this

solidarity is required at this time at which the country is a victim of aggression."

[Question] By whom?

[Answer] We consider that it is external, but we would not dare to point out where it comes from.

[Question] Promoted by the right or the left?

[Answer] I would not want to qualify it as coming from the right or the left, but rather as coming from opponents of the regime that was established on the 15th of October of last year.

"Could it be said," we persisted, "that a bitter dispute is developing in El Salvador between the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats to obtain definite influence in the area?"

"Political systems," he replied, "tend to internationalize themselves; so do doctrines. And politicians want their influence to spread beyond their own borders.

"Nevertheless," he went on, "what interests me is not ideological influence, but the act of solidarity on the part of one country toward another, and specifically, of one government toward another."

Human Pettiness

Returning to the topic of reforms, we asked the minister to what he attributed the fact that the Social Democrats are opposed to the junta if, according to what follows from what he said, reforms are taking place in El Salvador which that faction has not succeeded in bringing about in countries where it has been or is in power.

"I would dare to say," he replied, "that there is more to it than matters of politics or ideology; what is happening right now is the result of human pettiness which influences individuals and especially the politicians.

"It goes something like this," he explained. "If the good things were not done by me, they are bad, and so long as I do not bring them about they will continue to be bad.

[Question] That statement could be accepted with regard to internal affairs. Does the minister believe that it applies to international affairs?

"Probably," was his reply. "El Salvador's revolutionary process does not correspond to the theoretical schemes that they have suggested. Therefore, they are no longer interested in making an in-depth analysis of things. Because I believe that, to form a judgment about what is

happening in El Salvador, one would have to visit El Salvador to see the phenomenon directly."

He likewise reitereated that El Salvador's people are dedicated to work, as they demonstrated at the recent strike decreed by the Revolutionary Front for 13, 14 and 15 August when everybody went to work.

"This," he asserted, "gives me the impression that the people of El Salvador are giving their support to the process of pacification and change.

"I can assert," he added, "that the working people support the process of pacification and change and opposition has to be seen as a sign that to foment opposition is a business matter, since only persons who are unemployed are promoting opposition."

9661
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

GUERRILLAS BLAMED FOR VIOLENCE--San Salvador, 11 Oct (LATIN)--Pedro Arnoldo Aparicio y Quintanilla, bishop of the nearby city of San Vicente, reported today that Costa Rican, Panamanian, Cuban, Mexican and Nicaraguan guerrillas have gone into action in this country that is beset by political violence. He said that these foreign guerrillas, the number of which he did not reveal, come down from the mountains daily "to rob, murder and kidnap and to set fire to buses and private or state property." Speaking to parishioners from the pulpit of the San Vicente Cathedral, the prelate said: "All the violence generated in the past months, the extraordinary force, rancor and hatred, come from abroad. It could not be otherwise." Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the government junta, recently reported the presence of foreign guerrillas, mostly Cubans, Panamanians and Nicaraguans. [Text] [PA120052 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1839 GMT 11 Oct 80]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT DENIES CONFLICT--There is no conflict between the legislative and executive branches. On the contrary the executive has all the support of the National Constituent Assembly, Roberto Plaza Cordoba, president of the legislative chamber, and top liberal leader, said during his first official meeting at the Government House with President of the Republic Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia. Plaza Cordoba was accompanied by lawyer [name indistinct] general assistant to the assembly president. During the courtesy visit we spoke at length about national problems and we have reaffirmed to the provisional president that we are against the campaign tending to create the impression a conflict exists between the National Constitutent Assembly and the executive power. There are persons interested in creating the belief that such a conflict exists. It does not and I am leaving pleased after having spoken at length with General Paz Garcia and shall pay another visit soon, Plaza Cordoba said. [Text] [PA100437 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 0750 GMT 9 Oct 80]

CSO: 3010

COSEP DEMANDS GREATER FREEDOM OF SPEECH

PA121841 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] yesterday asked for more information about the truth behind the recent events in Bluefields and other cities on the Atlantic Coast.

The COSEP alleges that the government, on the basis of Decrees No 511 and No 512 issued in September of this year and extensive interpretations thereof, has blocked detailed information from reaching the citizens, thus violating the nation's basic laws establishing unlimited respect for freedom of the press.

The COSEP points out that this lack of information keeps broad sectors of the population from having sufficient elements of judgment to contribute solutions to the nation's problems.

The COSEP therefore voices its deep concern over the limitations imposed by Decrees 511 and 512 and their interpretations and invites the government of national reconstruction to seek better solutions to the problems that arose on the Atlantic Coast in line with the interests of that sector of the population.

Following is the text of the COSEP communique:

The COSEP informs the citizens of the following:

1. That the citizens have no knowledge of the real magnitude and cause of the events which occurred in Bluefields and other cities of the Atlantic Coast. This area is part of the nation's territory and its events without doubt are a part of the nation's problems.

2. That the government, based on Decrees No 511 and No 512 published in September of this year and on recent interpretation of these decrees, has released only terse reports, without going into detail about the events, consequently limiting the citizen's ability to be properly informed, thus violating the nation's basic laws which establish unlimited respect for freedom of the press.

3. That the lack of information regarding these events keeps broad sectors of public opinion from having sufficient elements of judgment to contribute solutions to the nation's problems.

4. By virtue of the above, the COSEP voices its deep concern over these decrees and their recent interpretations, which limit the media's information capacity. COSEP also invites the government of national reconstruction to seek solutions to the problems that arose on the Atlantic Coast in line with the interests of that sector of the nation.

[Signed] /COSEP/ [word in slantlines published in boldface] Nicaraguan Development Institute, Nicaraguan Chamber of Commerce, Confederation of Nicaraguan Chambers of Commerce [Confederacion de Camaras de Comercio de Nicaragua], Nicaraguan Chamber of Construction, Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries, Union of Agriculture and Livestock Producers of Nicaragua [Union de Productores Agropecuarios de Nicaragua], Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations.

[Dated] Managua, 7 October 1980.

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUAN WORKERS MARCH ENDS, ORTEGA URGES GREATER UNITY

PA120420 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2226 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] The ceremony to close the Great March of the Workers for Unity and Solidarity and to support the junta of the government of national reconstruction concluded a few minutes ago.

As we have reported, this march was promoted by the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST]. CST Secretary General Ivan Garcia and commander of the revolution Daniel Ortega, as a member of the junta of the government of national reconstruction, spoke at the ceremony.

Companero Garcia noted the importance of the unity of the workers. This importance has been evident in the past. It made possible the victory of the national literacy campaign, the social achievements of the workers and unity, which is also important for the future tasks that the workers will be facing, next year, a year that has been called the year of austerity and efficiency.

Cmdr Daniel Ortega noted that a few hours ago the Inter-American Human Rights Commission that visited us for a few days left the country. He noted that the revolution has nothing to hide on human rights and that if there are limitations, it is because of the terrible situation in which the revolution found the national economy.

Commander Ortega noted that additional evidence of the generosity of the revolution is the decree issued yesterday. This decree releases and pardons more than 90 prisoners serving sentences because of crimes committed against the people during the Somozist dictatorship.

Commander Ortega also noted the workers must achieve a greater cohesion and unity to face the tasks of the popular Sandinist revolution.

CSO: 3010

YOUTH PARTICIPATING IN LITERACY CAMPAIGN HAILED

Youth, Parents Praised

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 24 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Sebastian Briceno]

[Text] All Nicaraguans, with tears in their eyes, have attended some huge, unprecedented and awesome parades in the last week, their eyes wet with gratitude and admiration.

The occasion was the return to their homes of some strange, and at the same time well-known, warriors.

Hundreds of vehicles of all kinds, each caravan 3 and even 4 km long, crossed the country in all directions. The people saw them pass and acclaimed them in amazement--in spite of the fact that we all knew what was happening--expressing with gestures and voices the emotion they felt in their hearts.

Nobody, not even those who did not tell their children because they did not have any or who, having them, did not want to expose them to the dangers presented by the great campaign, could remain indifferent to the magnitude of this event, perhaps unique in the history of America. Nobody, except those who are antipatriotic, could fail to be moved by the spectacle of youths returning by thousands upon thousands from inhospitable places, from the farthest recesses of dense mountains, from sad, ignored huts, all with their heads held high, smiles lighting their faces and their joy translated into eloquent words and gestures.

Nicaragua has for an entire week been witness to this unprecedented victory. And it has taken to the streets and highways to render to that youth its tribute of admiration and gratitude.

But we have also had foreign witnesses. Present in this hour of national glory have been representatives of friendly countries which so generously made their valuable contribution to the Literacy Campaign. And they will--we are sure--tell the world how in Nicaragua a new history is being written

which looks to the future, which is filling the morning with bright promises, which will soon ripen into the new fruits of peace and prosperity. And they can also say, surely, that only a profound, human and humanistic revolution was capable of lighting in the soul of these youths that enthusiasm vibrant with brotherhood, quick in its decision to fight, frank and open in its patriotic intentions, with which for 5 months they devoted themselves to the revolutionary task of teaching the ignorant and of bringing them, with their first letters and numbers, the certain hope of a better future.

We are proud of our youth, and we are also proud of the parents of those young people, because all of them, each from his own position in the struggle, displayed the highest spirit of sacrifice for our brothers who have been ignored and exploited for centuries. Because all of them made possible the marvel of light, of true light destroying the darkness, illuminating minds, opening routes to the spirit of our peasant people. Today, thanks to them, we can shout to the world:

"This is how the new Nicaragua, the Nicaragua of Augusto Cesar Sandino and Carlos Fonseca Amador works, sings and moves!"

Important Historical Event

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Rarely does history produce events which succeed in rallying around them unanimous support. Nicaragua has achieved this, outwardly and inwardly, with its exemplary and victorious Literacy Crusade, the quixotic undertaking of a people who had just finished an extenuating war, whose economy was in a shambles, and who were hungry and in need of many things. But the call went out, and the tired, bleeding country stood up; everyone responded, the older generations giving what they loved most--their sons--and the younger generation giving the best of themselves--their idealism, their enthusiasm and their generosity.

And this is the jubilant hour in which an entire people cry out to their heroes and to their history: "Mission accomplished!"

The most important and beautiful collective, patriotic action in the history of Nicaragua has been achieved. The cleanest (because of its youth and its distinterest). The most brotherly (because it was civilian and antiwar). And the most fruitful (because it was a labor of love and of culture).

The Crusade has borne direct fruits of incalculable cultural value: more than a half million people have been taught to read and write.

But, with all its sociological and cultural value, this is not the most important result. The greatest teachers were the pupils. In this agrarian republic, our Nicaraguan youths have received a course in the Nicaraguan character of our peasants; that is to say, of those who live most directly in communion with nature and the land and who, having been the most excluded,

possess a wisdom of the heart and a deep humanism which are the root and sap of our Nicaraguan identity.

The generous sacrifice of the young literacy worker in contact and communion with this teaching force of the peasant heart must produce--and it has already produced--a new and very deep vision of what Nicaragua is and must be. A vision from the soul which will continue to develop and, when the shouts of victory are no longer heard, will go on growing and return consciously in the thoughts and actions which will be the history of our tomorrow.

These young people who are returning know they have a hand in history. They have done something great, which had never been achieved before: they have gone beyond their own years. They are the protagonists of a campaign of peace and brotherly love which, it is to be hoped, will never be misappropriated by politics nor by ambitions of power, so that it will mean, in all its magnitude and force, what it must mean: the conquest of our future.

If what they have done is not sidetracked, if what they have done is not spoiled, if what united them continues to unite the Nicaraguan people, the crusade means our victory over the future. That is, we have opened a definite path to the indefinite.

And this is due (and we must emphasize this basic and important point) to the national and patriotic spirit which encouraged the crusade. Its success is due to the fact that everything was added and nothing taken away. Its triumph, like that of the war for liberation, was the fruit of a solidarity with no exclusions. Let not this lesson be forgotten! The most beautiful and fruitful success of our revolution was not achieved by an ideology, a party, a class or a government--it was done by all the people; it was done by the united youth of an entire people. It was done by love and not by hate. It was done by adding and not subtracting. The Sadinist Front contributed its leadership and organization. All the heads of families (from all regions, classes and sectors) not only contributed their generosity and their moral support, but also made economic sacrifices, undertaking to pay the expenses (sometimes of heroic proportions) for food and medicines for their children and the peasants entrusted to them. The churches contributed. The Catholic Church contributed, and Catholic people made a great human, moral and material contribution--national and international--such as has never been seen in any religious campaign. The mass organizations contributed. The self-denying teachers contributed. Workers and employees contributed their wages. And the peasant gave the most noble contribution from his poverty: that love, that generosity that gives everything, that thanks full of affection of which the returning youth spoke and continue to speak among themselves.

Whenever there is an ideal capable of uniting as the Literacy Crusade united; whenever there is a call to that brotherly spirit of nationhood which abounds in the hearts of the Nicaraguan people; whenever patriotism has that sincerity --without party hollowness, without hatred, without sly self-interest, without the imposition or manipulation of power--one can construct a fatherland and a people.

And let us not forget, in closing this lesson which the youth have taught the Nicaragua of today and tomorrow--let us not forget the dead. They symbolize with the supreme gesture of their sacrifice the lack of self-interest, the love and the deep Christian and Nicaraguan humanism which made this crusade possible.

Honor to the young returning heroes!

Rare, Unique Experience

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Joaquin Gonzalez]

[Text] Now that the brigade members of the Great Literacy Crusade are returning to their homes and to the city, they will arrive with a set of experiences which they probably will never forget. To have shared their lives with the peasants is a completely unique experience. They will not be able to forget the great heart of that man who, not having enough for his family and himself to eat, nevertheless gave of whatever he had. This act of love is seen particularly among the poor, those who are the poor of the Gospel. They will also have shared the peasant culture: those customs, attitudes and behaviors which are peculiar to the peasants--their beliefs, for example, in the mythical, the irrational, the fantastic. They will have shared their fiestas, their joys and their sorrows.

And above all, the brigade members will have had that great experience of God which our peasants have. That simplicity and humility; that outspoken faith, that great spirit of brotherhood. And probably many brigade members shared that faith with them, through discussion of the Word, prayers, etc.

When they return to the city, to the megalopolis, where relations are more impersonal, where the contractual, the utilitarian, the functional and the secular are so widely diffused, those values and experiences they shared with the peasants--if they have been well impregnated in the brigade members--will fight to be revived.

Many are the satisfactions of the brigade member who has completed his mission: to have taught the ignorant, to have become aware of the social reality of the peasants and to have shared peasant life for a few months, which many wish could have been longer. It is for this reason that many brigade members expressed the desire not to return to their studies or to their jobs in the city.

The brigade members deserve all our thanks because they have brought the light of knowledge to so many workers and peasants and because they underwent so many privations for this mission. For many brigade members their vision of the world will have been influenced by this teaching experience, and many will never be the same again.

8735
CSO: 3010

LITERACY CAMPAIGN SEEN AS TURNING POINT IN REVOLUTION

FSLN Plays Vanguard Role

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] August 23d, the Day of National Literacy, will go down in history not only as the date that marks the peak of the victory of Sandino's people against illiteracy, but also as a reference point in the process of strengthening the Nicaraguan revolution. We have frequently stated that "in Nicaragua nothing will be the same after the literacy campaign" and that "the revolution is irreversible and never retreats." Surely on 23 August both things became reality because we had never seen in Nicaragua so much concentrated revolutionary energy, so many "new men" incarnated in the brigade members and those who have just learned to read and write. Their enthusiasm grew when they learned of the new measures to strengthen the revolutionary process announced by our National Directorate and the government junta.

But above everything else we must stress the central element that makes it possible for great and transcendental things such as this to happen in Nicaragua. That element is the existence of a revolutionary government headed by the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] and based on the full hegemony of the people. Only those who are against history, those who still live on past dreams, refuse to recognize the Sandinist leadership as the unquestionable vanguard of all the nation. And this is not because they do not know that the FSLN took power on 19 July and installed at that time a government junta to promote government management of the country, but rather because they want to put before that government of the people a scheme responsive to imperialist interests and the interests of the ruling classes which were displaced by the revolution. For this reason they cynically propose that the FSLN become a "party" like those they have formed, that it "auction off" power, and that it stop playing its role of vanguard of all the nation. But they will never succeed because the revolution was fought to build the people's government which will permit the creation of a new society.

The demonstration on 23 August was without any doubt a ratification of a Sandinist hegemony in which the vanguard, through our National Directorate, set new tasks for our people while confirming the general guidelines of the Sandinist revolution.

Specifically, the statement of our National Directorate stands out: It points out that the process of national reconstruction will be completed in the year 1985 and that at that time elections will be called "to elect the government program and the country's best men who, in charge of the government, will continue to promote the work of the revolution."

With that, our vanguard confirms the current members of the government junta as the heads of our government and precisely defines the temporary character of their term of government. At the same time it ratifies the National Directorate's political authority to set the guidelines to lead the Sandinist revolution and puts an end to the campaign of some minority sectors to artifically create an electoral climate. The rules of the game have already been defined.

In addition, our National Directorate's position on the matter of democracy, defining it as the "intervention of the masses in all aspects of social life," lays down a definitive guideline to strengthen the democratic process in our country. The literacy campaign has been the most obvious example of what the involvement of the masses in the country's social affairs means and the results are evident everywhere. The joint action of the people organized and led by a revolutionary vanguard has been, up to now, the key factor in the two great victories obtained by the Nicaraguan people (in the war against the dictatorship and against illiteracy). And experience tells us that this is the same path we must follow to tackle the problems of the economy, of national defense, of improving political democracy and of solving the social problems we still face.

The path is set, and by rallying all the nation around the unity of the people and the FSLN we will keep strengthening the Sandinist revolution.

National Unity, International Solidarity

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 25 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] The closing of the great national Literacy Crusade suggests--because of its cultural and political importance, because of the majestic closing ceremony at the 19 July Plaza, and because of the relevance of the announcements made by the government junta and the FSLN National Directorate--many diverse comments and analyses, which it would be impossible to cover in a single editorial.

Thus, these editorial comments barely cover those aspects which, at the moment of writing them, seem most significant.

Timetable for Reconstruction, Stability of National Unity

The announcement that, given the destruction of our economy and the lengthy and intense effort that its reconstruction demands, the timetable for national reconstruction--and consequently for the government junta--is being extended until 1985, the year in which elections will be held to constitute a new government, is especially significant and has important consequences.

The most important is that the period of national reconstruction has a timetable, and since the government program for national reconstruction has been ratified, the national unity of workers, peasants, students, professionals and progressive employers--which is needed for that reconstruction effort--acquires greater stability. There is, then, already a timetable on which we can count that leaves no place for any more fears and distrust.

The second one is that the revolution has ratified its commitment to a direct popular consultation--and that is the generic term for elections--as the means for generating and renovating the government.

The 4 and 1/2 years between now and 1985 will--with the development of schools and adult education, the improvement of our people's living conditions, and in short, with creation of cultural and economic conditions that increase freedom of thought and individual freedom to make decisions--make those elections a more loyal expression of the people's will than in any other country and, of course, that in any previous age in our country.

Let us note to conclude these comments that the general framework established for the elections--to improve the revolution's program, to choose its best men--does not discriminate against anybody since all, without exception, are called upon to participate in the revolutionary change of our society.

International Solidarity and Its Recognition

A special place was accorded in the closing cermony of the crusade to broad international solidarity. There was no political or ideological discrimination; everyone who helped was recognized. This is definite proof of political honesty and national independence.

This is proof that this country wishes to maintain the broadest and friendliest relations with all the countries in the world, within a framework of mutual respect.

We point this out because not only did the speakers at the crusade closing ceremony express thanks to those who helped it the crusade, but also a list has been published with the names of all the donors and the amount of their assistance.

In that list the American Government stands out. And despite the anti-imperialist stand of the Sandinist revolution, there is enough firmness and revolutionary honesty not to hide this, because when there is political-ideological strength, there is not fear of the truth.

However, a local newspaper has not understood this. It is using the figures on international aid published by the revolutionary government--in which the superiority of nonsocialist assistance is evident--to subtly claim: "Can you imagine," they seem to say between the lines," the capitalist countries are helping the most...."

The above is obviously not a naive remark. Basically they are trying to present international solidarity as the buying and selling of our national sovereignty.

They are doing this instead of seeing the maturity of our international relations; instead of seeing that with the revolution we conquered the right to have relations with all and receive assistance from all without bending our head, without handing over our sovereignty, the mines, the banks and the railroads. The Adolfo Diaz' of today--imposing on the prestige that said newspaper achieved by fighting against dictatorship and intervention--are trying to draw petty and sectarian political conclusions.

It is a small favor for the United States, since those who identify themselves as its local allies, are trying to draw petty, stale and fatherland-selling conclusions from a mature act which we are celebrating.

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MEXICAN BISHOP PRAISES LITERACY CAMPAIGN

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Aug 80 p 3

[Speech by Mexican Bishop Sergio Mendez Arceo at the Literacy Campaign celebrations; date not specified]

[Text] Comrades: I was touched when I received this invitation, but I did not expect this presentation, which I attribute to the friendship of Commander Tomas Borge.

I spoke my first public words in Nicaragua on 13 November 1979, during the eucharistic celebration held in memory of the revolutionary martyr, Gaspar Garcia Laviana, in his parish church at Tola.

I have come to Nicaragua, I said then, on a pilgrimage as I would come to a sanctuary, to a meeting of the Liberating God with his people. With that inspiration, moved by the spirit, I have participated since 1978 in this great struggle for the liberation of the Nicaraguan people, although in a clandestine manner, from Cuernavaca, while carrying out my episcopal mission, with conflict and suffering in proportion. To what extent the complex but clear events in Nicaragua may be evangelizing is shown by the fact that in some of the popular neighborhoods of Cuernavaca, all the envelopes distributed for the Latin American collection, specifically for the churches of Nicaragua, on 17 August, were returned with the Christian solidarity of the poor.

I want to say that the involvement of the Catholic hierarchy in the National Literacy Commission was an important factor in my decision to accept the friendly invitation of the Sandinist government to speak here.

I am in communion with the Nicaraguan bishops. And yet, I make no claim to be acting in their stead or to be representing them. I will make use of this stirring occasion to salute them, and to render to them the praise that they deserve, because the Nicaraguan Church in general has joined in the revolution against the tyrant, and the Christian people, discovering the political teachings of the gospels, have swollen the ranks of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and have given the revolution and the reconstruction process a nuance that is unique and exemplary throughout the world.

Supporting the Bishops

The fact that the Christian people have spurred on the clergy, and together they have supported the bishops, removing any shadow of legitimacy from the hypocritical Catholicism of Somoza, culminated with the Christian commitment for a new Nicaragua, a commitment contained in the splendid pastoral letter sent by the Nicaraguan bishops. This marked an enthralling milestone in the universal teachings of the Catholic Church. Its display of invaluable perseverance reached my country in a copy still fresh from the printers on 17 November and from its reading on Sunday, 18 November, in all the Catholic masses celebrated in Nicaragua.

In Mexico I had it printed, discussed it, and celebrated it as a confirmation of my statements and my criticisms.

I recalled then, as I shall do once again now, a statement made by a great friend of mine in his last years; this was Gen Lazaro Cardenas; his words were repeated on thousands of lips months before his death: "If the Church said: Converting yourselves will not transform Mexico, we will not make this transformation, because we are very closely bound together."

You Have Experienced a Conversion

Popular Literacy Workers and members of the Popular Literacy Army who are here present: in your electrifying experience, you have already had your own conversion, and you have experienced the conversion of the people you have taught, by transforming the darkness into light.

You have already known these bonds, and you will get to know them even better in the days to come. Paulo Freire,

in "Pedagogy of the Oppressed," says that sectarianism is always destructive because of the fanaticism in which it breeds. But radicalization, on the contrary, is always creative, because of the criticism that feeds it. While fanaticism is mystical and therefore alienating, radicalization is critical and for that reason liberating, since while helping people to settle in the option they have chosen, it involves a growing commitment to a specific and objective reality.

Revolutionaries who fall into sectarianism become reactionaries, and Christians become even more reactionary. The Nicaraguan bishops in their pastoral letter, basing their position on the evangelical motivation of its second part, became radical and bold in stating the fundamental truth in our Christian faith which we are, the letter says, rediscovering and recovering as a central tenet in the present situation in our nation and in the orientation of the process of revolutionary change.

Commitment to the Poor

They briefly explained the announcement of the kingdom of God, the heart of the message brought by Jesus, and the evangelical commitment in the preference given to the poor, as a form of liberation in Jesus Christ, by stating, in the final part of the letter, the responsibility and challenge of the present times.

In the radical nature of this preference for the poor, taken from the spirit of Medellin and proclaimed in Puebla by the Latin American bishops, we Christians can not forget that this preference for the poor is the first among the Beatitudes.

We cannot ignore that the intercession of sociopolitical analyses and the methods for their application in real societies are still largely untested. So we see, for example now in the Literacy Campaign, that for the Christian this means changing an inorganic and miserable multitude into a people.

This means, an organized multitude which may be an active subject in the kingdom of God on earth, since it means giving the poor control over their language. Lack of such control had been the main inferiority of the oppressed class in relation to the ruling class.

Greater Capacity for Living

Words will give the poor a greater capacity for living, for transforming and constructing, because the God of Jesus Christ chose to communicate with men by means of words, words which were interpreted and gave meaning to the historic events in the Bible. This was made explicit by topic number 22 in the short synthesis of our current Latin American theology.

I attended the first meeting of Christians for Socialism in 1972, and there I told the Christians participating in the Sunday celebration at a "Momia" /Christian Democratic/ parish in Santiago, Chile: Revolution is made with or against the Church, but not simply without the Church.

The task of the revolutionary leaders and of all those in charge is to create the revolution with the Church, or better yet, with the churches, for the good of the majority of the Nicaraguan people.

Circumstances Have Been Given

The circumstances have been given to us, as Commander Fidel Castro said in his Ciego de Avila speech on 26 July after his historic visit to Nicaragua, the second free land in the Americas, to celebrate the first anniversary of the triumph of the revolution.

I have come on pilgrimage to Nicaragua to witness the encounter of the Liberating God with his people. And here I will explain why God is present at every truly liberating revolution.

The president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo, analyzed the recent major Latin American revolutions in the following way.

The Mexican revolution in 1910, in order to preserve liberty, he said, lessened justice. In the Cuban revolution, to achieve justice, he said, liberty was diminished.

It is now up to the Nicaraguan revolution to have both liberty and justice. I told Salvador Allende, the leader of the once liberated Chile: "You must travel the paths of both justice and liberty."

The Church, Only a Sacrament

I do not support the schema without any reservations, but I could do no less than point out the generosity of this commitment to the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. This schema also expresses in a secular and approximate way the Christian ideal of the kingdom of God, founded on Jesus Christ, for whom the Church is only a sacrament, and not an exclusive boundary.

Pope John Paul II encouraged the members of the government junta and the Nicaraguan bishops to continue to seek agreement along the way they had begun, and he used special words to express this encouragement. He gave special consideration, he said, to an important aspect of the present situation in Nicaragua.

I am referring, he said, to the Literacy Campaign, to which so much energy is being devoted.

Almost in closing, let me now read you what I read to the Christians of Cuernavaca on Sunday, 10 August.

It sums up, to some extent, my thoughts, and it was written without the pressure caused by this stirring multitude now present here.

We have, his statement said, to announce a prayer of solidarity and a collection for the churches of Nicaragua. You should know that a general collection throughout all of Latin America has been scheduled for the 15th of this month, with the proceeds of the collection to be used as aid for the Church of Nicaragua. The money collected will be sent directly to the bishops of Nicaragua.

Priority Given to Nicaragua

The needs are great in El Salvador, in Guatemala, in Bolivia, and in Honduras. But we consider aid to Nicaragua a priority, because the process of reconstruction and organization will have an immediate political impact throughout the entire region of Central America, and even throughout Latin America.

Aid to the Nicaraguan church is urgent. Of course, it will not be used for projects paralleling those conducted by the

National Reconstruction Government, but it will be used for evangelizing work within the specific context of the revolution.

It is up to us, he said, and to all who want to aid these churches, to enable these churches to provide an admirable and exemplary Christian touch to the revolution, as has never before been done.

We can not give them economic aid and tie it to conditions of particular models and ideologies, or even outside pastoral models.

A Determining Relation

Along with this economic aid, there must be information and understanding. We can not forget the pastoral letter from the Nicaraguan bishops dated 17 November, nor can we forget the conclusions of the religious men and women who met in Managua from 23 to 25 July of this year.

Nicaragua is vital to both the economics and politics of the region, just as the relation between the Church as an institution with the government is essential; these relations will be determining in the search for new courses for our nations.

Finally, because of my background, my presence here, and in particular my participation in the closing of the Literacy Campaign, I am asking you to include me as one of the popular literacy workers and if possible, as a member of the Popular Literacy Army, even if only in an honorary capacity.

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SIGNIFICANCE, RESULTS OF LITERACY CAMPAIGN DISCUSSED

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 24 Aug 80 ρ 10

[Text] The minister of education, Carlos Tunnermann, yesterday announced new battles in the field of education, during a meeting with EL NUEVO DIARIO.

He reported that a group has been finalizing the last preparations for the organization of the proposed vice ministry of popular lifetime education, which will begin to function in October.

Another of the tasks in this new battle is the phase of providing support for the CNA [Literacy Campaign] so that those who have just learned to read may continue to read simple educational materials provided through the CEPS [Sandinist Popular Education Collectives], and may then move on to accelerated primary studies, but not in the traditional format.

Anyone May Teach

We have realized the great importance of informal education and for that reason we will continue to maintain a close relationship with our brothers who have just learned to read; perhaps the "Raised Fist" program will continue.

Experience has shown us that anyone can become a popular teacher and teaching can be conducted anywhere, said the minister Carlos Tunnermann, in speaking of his own experiences with the Crusade.

I Wanted To Be a Literacy Teacher

"I wanted to be a literacy teacher, but my time did not allow me to do so. I did, however, have the satisfaction of supervising the UAS [Sandinist Literacy Education Units] within the ministry of education, where a group of employees taught 21 of their comrades to read.

"For me the Literacy Crusade meant that an old dream was coming true. When I was a university student and Andres Garcia was minister of education, I began to realize the great importance of a literacy campaign.

"I always believed that when the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] came to power this dream would become a reality. I began to experience this reality when the FSLN leaders called me in San Jose, Costa Rica, to begin to work on the grandiose project of literacy education in Nicaragua within the National Reconstruction Government. So it was actually in Costa Rica that the vast project of the CNA began to take shape."

Solidarity

"Another thing I take great pride in is that we began the CNA project almost without any money, and now our spending ranges between 100 and 120 million cordobas. We can be sure we will manage this fairly well because of the great solidarity and aid received from friendly peoples, such as the people of Mexico who sent us six helicopters to use for several months.

"We will use these helicopters to send the needed educational materials and the final literacy tests to the most remote places touched by the Crusade.

"In many cases economic aid was furnished just after simple conversations, and another factor that helped us is the ability of our technicians and the international advisory assistance we received. The secretary general of UNESCO, Amaduo Matheu Blow, after a very serious evaluation of our program, approved it, and issued an appeal to all of the nations of the world to help us."

Assurance and Confidence

"The UNESCO secretary, in his visit to Nicaragua, before we began the Crusade, closely examined all the Crusade project

leaders; they answered him with confidence and thus passed the test. I remember the questions asked of Luis Aleman Robleto, Francisco Lacayo, Catarina Grisby, Roberto Saenz, and others," said the minister.

"Today the highest honor and prestige of the Revolutionary Government is that it won this battle in the cultural revolution, teaching over half a million people to read, and at the same time it has awakened interest in the nations of Latin America in literacy programs. On the very day when our literacy program ends, a similar program is beginning in Colombia. Guatemala is also preparing another literacy campaign, and Honduras began one some months ago.

"In 1981 UNESCO is planning a special program to try to wipe out illiteracy in the nations of Latin America, and Nicaragua's experience will be used in this program. UNESCO will also publish a book on our Crusade.

"The Crusade has been both a great mother and a great teacher. It has fed us and taught us what contents and what form to use so that our people, only yesterday outcasts, can be emancipated and join in our technological development through a systematic and liberating form of education."

From this great experiment will arise the new educational system of the new nation of Nicaragua.

Revealing Statistics

When the Crusade started, the census listed 668,948 illiterates, and of this number, 617,069 were considered able to be taught to read.

When the UAS [Sandinist Literacy Education Units] were begun, they taught 464,508 people to read, but to this number must be added the members of the EPS /People's Sandinist Army/ who did not know how to read and write, a number calculated at about 20,000, plus 60,000 illiterates over the age of 10 who will be taught to read in the "Miskito" dialect in 186 communities. Along with some others not previously accounted for, the number totals over half a million people taught to read.

On 30 May, the statistics department of the CNA had 25,894 AP [Popular Literacy Teachers] registered, along with 47,665 brigade members of the EPA and 7,225 auxiliary technical instructors: a total of 80,784 persons.

The mass organizations provided valuable support for the Literacy Crusade, as the figures show: MOA /Workers Literacy Militias/, 2,085; CDS /Sandinist Defense Committees/, 6,630; AMNLAE, /Luisa Amanda Espinoza Women's Association/, 1,207; ANDEN /National Association of Nicaraguan Educators/, 1,340 (Rojinegra Brigade); ATC /Agricultural Workers Association/, 1,389; and Sandinist Youth, 27,134; this is a total of 39,782.

The ratio of the UAS in urban areas was five persons taught by one brigade member, and in rural areas, six to one.

Low Dropout Rate

The dropout rate of brigade members was very low, barely 3,044, and some were unable to continue because of illness. The minister of education said that students will now be more disciplined when they arrive, and will have a broader vision of our true situation.

Comparison

The literacy campaign in Cuba was conducted over a 2-year period, while ours lasted only 5 months.

In Cuba at that time the illiteracy rate was 23 percent; it was reduced to 3.9 percent; our illiteracy rate was 52 percent, and we managed to lower it to between 12 and 15 percent, which is a manageable percentage, and no longer an acute social problem.

Cuba at that time had about 6 million inhabitants; we have over 2 million. In Cuba 707,212 people took part in the Crusade: 268,420 literacy teachers and 100,000 brigade members, along with 34,727 teachers. Cuba is a small island which is traversed by a railway, while Nicaragua covers a larger area. But still our Crusade has prepared the new man for the new nation of Nicaragua, said the minister of education, Mr Tunnermann, who is pleased with the great task which is now about to be completed.

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PCU FIRST SECRETARY DISCUSSES PARTY'S ACHIEVEMENTS, STRUGGLE

East Berlin HORIZONT in German Vol 13 No 37, 1980, signed to press 8 Sep 80 p 12

[Interview With PCU Secretary General Rodney Arismendi: "The PCU--Backbone of Resistance"]

[Text] HORIZONT: On 21 September of this year, the Communist Party of Uruguay (PCU) is observing the 60th anniversary of its founding. What are your thoughts on the occasion of this anniversary?

Rodney Arismendi: In the past 60 years, the party has had to fulfill many difficult tasks, and has remained loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Two characteristic features clearly mark the history of our party. First, the efforts of the PCU to organize the working class and raise its political consciousness, and to make progress in the struggle of the people of Uruguay for democracy, deep-rooted social changes, and for the defense of the interests of the working masses and the total population. The second characteristic consists of the international positions that our party has persistently pursued from the beginning.

Over the course of the years, the PCU has succeeded in developing into a true mass party with firm roots in the working class. About 75 percent of the party members come the working class. Through its press, radio programs, newspapers and other publications the party has performed extensive and aggressive propaganda work. Our party has fought patiently for the unity of the working class. It has made an essential contribution to the formation of the union association CNT which, at the time of the fascist putsch in 1973, united about 95 percent of all organized workers.

Communists fought for the unity of our people in the most advanced front lines by trying, first of all, to unite the left and later by organizing the Frente Amplio (Broad Front) that included Christian democrats, communists, socialists, leftist democrats and left-oriented members of the armed forces headed by General Liber Seregni.

In the hours of trial, the party had to face the most violent suppressive measures of the fascist dictatorship. It stood up honorably under this trial and became the most important organized force against the country's dictatorial regime. In its 60th year, our party has entered a new stage in its fight against the dictatorship. This stage is characterized by the fact that the PCU is making strong efforts to strengthen the unity of the Frente Amplio and all other democratic circles. We are sure that the progressive forces in the world will use the occasion of our party's anniversary to express their solidarity with the devoted struggle of the people of Uruguay against the willfulness of the regime.

HORIZONT: What are the conditions under which the PCU is presently carrying on its struggle, and how did the policies of the party affect the unification of all antifascist forces?

Rodney Arismendi: At the present time, our party is operating in complete illegality in Uruguay. There were times when 4,500 PCU members were imprisoned, among them members of the Central and Executive Committees as well as the leadership on various levels of the party. In spite of repression and torture, however, the dictatorship did not succeed in destroying the PCU. On the contrary, the party adjusted its activities to the new political conditions, published illegal publications like the magazine CARTA and other publications, and made progress in its propaganda work.

After the fascist putsch, the Communists are continuing their untiring efforts for the continuation of the Frente Amplio and are rallying loyally behind their heroic leader and first soldier, General Liber Seregni, in order to uphold the democratic anti-imperialist front as a center of all antifascist forces of Uruguay. We have now begun to fight for the unity and mutual cooperation of all opponents of fascism. The PCU policy has lately had the effect that the Frente Amplio has been strengthened and that abroad a "Committee of Democratic Cooperation" has been formed by personalities of the two traditional middle-class parties and the Broad Front.

Today, we are experiencing in Uruguay a revival of the struggle of our people against dictatorship, and the clearest marks of this revival are the workers' action against the union law as well as the demonstration of 1 May. Other expressions of this revival are increasingly strong demands by the unity-conscious opponents of the dictatorship to restore freedoms and rights in the country, to release immediately all political prisoners, to guarantee the freedom of democratic action for all parties, to open the way for a constitutional assembly, and to bring about a reorientation in the interest of the masses of economic policies that are now in the service of imperialism and international financial capital.

HORIZONT: How do the communists appraise the regime's attempts to give itself a democratic image through the "institutionalization process?"

Rodney Arismendi: At the present time, the dictatorship is making strong efforts to force on our country a wrong method of institutionalization through the so-called chronogram. This timetable plan wants to provide first a referendum on the constitution and then presidential elections with one or two candidates. In order to retain the structures of fascism, presidential candidates will be selected by the military while political parties are forbidden any kind of activity and thousands of patriots must waste away in prisons. This plan of the dictatorship is a maneuver to insure the power of the military. But the plan also reflects the increasing isolation of the regime here and abroad, and is a reaction to the worldwide solidarity campaign for the people of Uruguay in which the GDR also plays an important role. In view of its isolation, the dictatorship is trying to make headway by providing a fictitious restoration of constitutional rights in the country and an equally fictitious return of democracy. We believe we have succeeded, however, in unmasking the "chronogram" of the dictatorship on the international level. Inside the country, too, there is growing opposition to the timetable plan of the military. Even the two traditional middle-class parties, the Partido Nacional and the Partido Colorado, are increasingly condemning the "chronogram" and are even proclaiming that they will vote "no" during these false elections.

This development is the background for the fact that in recent times the dictatorship has increased its terror against our party, the backbone of the resistance movement in Uruguay. The recent arrest of Dr Pedro Cardosa, Socialist Party chairman, also demonstrated the repressive and fascist nature of the regime and its violation of rights.

HORIZONT: On account of the worldwide protest against the persecution, imprisonment and torture of political prisoners in Uruguay, several patriots were recently released. However, many leading representatives of the Frente Amplio are still in prison. What should the focus of the present international solidarity movement with the struggle of your people be?

Rodney Arismendi: The characteristic feature of the worldwide solidarity actions for our people is that they are carried out by a broad spectrum of social forces and political organizations. Among these people in the socialist brother states, representatives of churches, parliaments and democratic middle-class governments as well as the OAS and United Nations organizations.

Continued international protests against the willful measures of the dictatorship have forced the release of several thousand patriots. Nevertheless, about 3,000 political prisoners continue to waste away in prisons. Among them are eminent representatives of the Frente Amplio and our party, such as General Liber Seregni, General Victor Licandro, Jaime Perez, Luis Massera,

Alberto Altesar, Rosario Pietrarroia, Gerado Cuesta, Wladimir Turlansky, Jorge Mazzarovich, Leon Lev, Rita Ibarburi and others. The dictatorship, especially its fascist wing, plans to keep these patriots in prison until they are physically and psychologically destroyed. Therefore, the international campaign to release all political prisoners in Uruguay, which at the present time is closely tied to the fight against the "chronogram," must be intensified. There can be no doubt that these actions are an important factor in the defense of democracy in our country and in the continuation of the struggle against fascism and imperialism.

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YAMANI SEEN AS THREAT TO OPEC UNITY, FUTURE

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 12 Oct 80 pp 29-30

[Commentary by Erwin Arrieta Valera: "In Gravedigger of OPEC"]

[Text] Should the plans which the by no means clandestine foes of OPEC have been devising for some time materialize, history will unquestionably assign to Mr Yamani the mournful role of "gravedigger of OPEC," for all his "good and brilliant" offices performed on behalf of its disappearance.

Of course, that unfortunate role would be successfully culminated only if all, absolutely all of the other member nations in this entity, join the chorus of "perpetual adoration" which that sort of ill-fated horseman of the apocalypse of oil seems to enjoy, as has been repeatedly demonstrated by some of the funeral assistants that he has had within the very bosom of OPEC every time they have approached the windows of the world news media, displaying, without any shame, the nakedness of their solidarity with the crafty action to which we have been accustomed from Mr Yamani, since he decided to sell his soul to the devil at the conference held in Vienna in September 1975.

The systematic opposition that the Saudi minister has put up against the increase in prices of hydrocarbons, which is merely giving them the fair value that rationally belongs to that strategic as well as depletable resource, contributes nothing to the merit of a defender of the interests which he supposedly obliged to protect, for the benefit not only of the array of peoples grouped together in OPEC, but also of all mankind. His participation within OPEC, representing more of a feudal kingdom than the people of Saudi Arabia themselves, has been geared to the making of tactical moves, carried out on occasions when he has managed to take advantage of the opportunity offered him by the geopolitical problem typifying the Middle East, which are completely alien to and dissociated from the purposes for which OPEC was created. On those occasions, he has appeared as the resplendent leader, and defender of the cause which in the past motivated men of the stature of Juan Pablo Perez Alfonzo and Abdullah H. Tariki, and has succeeded in overpowering those who dream of imitating his thousand-and-one-faceted Saudi idiosyncrasy.

After completing his mission and succeeding in meeting the goals of the regional geopolitics, he retires to his quarters and begins maneuvering to give way to the pressure against OPEC which he has negotiated and accepted as compensation.

If anyone has used OPEC as a political weapon to settle the conflicts typical of the Middle East, it has been Yamani; and when he attains his goals, he clearly opposes making the price of hydrocarbons reach the cost of producing the energy generated from other alternate sources, which should be an immediate objective of OPEC, not because it is in the interest of the producing countries to become replete with petrodollars, but because it is time to forestall the apocalyptic crisis that is hovering over all mankind, if the squandering of a resource that is becoming irretrievably depleted continues. Whereas, in some of the OPEC member nations, there is retained a latent spirit of achieving and maintaining the unity which would lend the entity strength with which to resist the onslaughts of its foes and to defend the lofty goals which prompted its creation, Mr Yamani interprets and sells the theory that such unity is confined only to the prices that he wants to set, because he has been so instructed in the bilateral agreements which he has concluded behind the back of OPEC, conceding other purposes which are different from, alien to and dissociated from the principles of this important entity. Thus, without shame of any kind, he has been setting the ceiling on the prices which he has considered as a unitary goal, throwing into the abundance of the world market a meager million additional barrels per day, a decision which has not even been marked by the noble intention of mitigating the greed for energy of the squanderers, but rather, and this is the most serious and criminal aspect, in order to allow stocks to be stored and accumulated so as to create an over-supply that would later turn like a boomerang against the price structure of hydrocarbons. With this revolutionary feat, Yamani has assumed the right to turn over to the devil the interests and wealth, not only of the other peoples accompanying him in OPEC, but also of the people of Saudi Arabia themselves, who are the real owners of that million additional barrels per day which the feudal lord has ordered drained from the deposits where Allah had put them for better purposes and for the fortune of his own people, and where they are doing no harm to anyone. He has, rather, transferred that wealth to other artificial recipients, located beyond their borders, giving it to those who would use it to bombard the interest of the oil producing countries.

The unity of OPEC does not depend solely on the setting of a common price, as Yamani and his loudspeakers are trying to make us believe, because that is not feasible in the present international oil situation. That unity is far less likely to be achieved, particularly if it related to a single price that Yamani's strategy "gets wind of." The unity of views which should exist, and in this regard we agree with what Leonardo Montiel Ortega has stated on several occasions, need not necessarily coincide with the unification of prices, which does not always mean nor constitute a protection thereof. But, in order to achieve this so much desired unity of views,

it will be necessary to adhere to the propositions and principles which gave rise to OPEC. The fact is that, in order to regain the spirit once inspired by the genius of Juan Pablo Perez Alfonzo, OPEC must be relieved of the detrimental and alien burdens that Mr Yamani has brought into it. Herein, Venezuela has the opportunity to revive the militant action which marked it in the past and which granted it the role of director and guide that it assumed when it was up to Juan Pablo Perez Alfonzo and Hugo Perez La Salvia to act. That role was later inexplicably abandoned and replaced with a "laissez faire, laissez passer" attitude, without any more significance than that involved in taking a faded, conciliatory position which, without any definition, has become the inveterate conduct maintained since the OPEC conference held in Vienna in September 1975, of unfortunate memory.

If Mr Yamani wants to arbitrarily take over a wealth that does not belong to him, that will be a problem for his conscience and for the settlement of accounts that the people of Saudi Arabia will have to make sooner or later, as the dialectics of history have proven in instances of similar depredation. But it is not for us to follow him because, in the defense of our own interests, we have found complete identification and coincidence in the common interest which the very existence of OPEC demands.

OPEC constitutes a very important and beautiful instrument of redemption, too much so to be buried in the ditch that Yamani has been digging for 5 years. The celebration of the 20th anniversary of its creation may be a propitious occasion to renew the faith in its principles and to give it a turn of the helm to resume the direction charted for it by its illustrious founders. We know that, in order to do this, it will be necessary to hold a crusade and to start a difficult endeavor, for which a large amount of courage will have to be mustered. But a thinking and rational courage, because, in all fairness, we are aided by reason which we can use to counter Mr Yamani's confusion. A courage nurtured with justice and dignity, such as that practiced by Hugo Perez La Salvia, when it was up to him to take up the cause bequeathed to him by Juan Pablo Perez Alfonzo, whose ashes scattered over the open sea did not mean burial, but rather symbolize and give notice that his endeavor and his effort can never be the object of the "gravedigger of OPEC."

2909
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EDITORIAL CONDEMNS CAP ROLE IN CUBAN SABOTAGE CASE

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 12 Oct 80 pp 2-4

[Editorial by J.O.: "The Case of the 'Cuban Plane': Determinations and Warnings"]

[Text] In order to analyze the "case of the Cuban plane" it is essential that we first make some conceptual determinations in an attempt to put the difficult matter in an ethical, legal and logical context, the parameters of which must be used to evaluate the known facts comprising it, and the political consequences stemming from the entire affair.

Let us observe: The first determination is that this analysis must begin with the most absolute repudiation of the crime of having blown up an unarmed civil aircraft with 73 persons aboard. The crime is horrendous, repugnant and abominable. Those who have tried to see in it an "act of war" jusified by the implacable nature of the Cuban tyranny overlook the fact that even war has laws, and even though dying and killing are inherent in war, mankind has typified "war crimes," with the interpretation that, even though killing in combat is considered lawful, the cowardly murder of children, old people and unarmed civilians, and indiscriminate acts of violence or terrorism against hospitals or nonmilitary civilian targets, are not war, but crimes. The blowing up of the Cuban plane, even if one accepts the "war" theory, which is certainly not the case, is a war crime.

The second determination is that the incident cannot be included within the inevitable polarization of the enemies of the so-called "Cuban revolution" and those who explain, justify or defend it in a cold, lukewarm or heated fashion. The argument that, in Marxist dialectics and, especially, the practice of disregard for human life and dignity of the totalitarian regimes, crimes have been perpetrated which are as horrendous as the blowing up of the Cuban Airline Enterprise plane, or more so, cannot explain that abominable, cowardly collective murder of 73 persons, without succumbing to a paradoxical defense of fascism or its like. From an ethical and political standpoint, they are only different versions of an essentially identical model.

Now that these determinations have been made, we must give some warnings to prevent the reasoning process from falling into the countless traps that outward appearances, illusions and emotions place in the path of a dispassionate, logical analysis of this incident. The first warning is that we are confronted with an incident wherein the participants are consubstantially spurious and congenitally deceptive, and that the very repugnant nature of the incident in which they are involved, and of its presumed or alleged perpetrators, leads them to lie, distort, exaggerate, conceal and overrate to such an extent that each and every one of their words must be gaged and compared with the facts to which they relate, without being concerned nor wasting much time calibrating the sincerity of the moral indignation on which they claim to have based their action, nor the values that they claim to defend.

Who are the actors in this drama? What degree of credibility can be given to their statements? Let us see:

The first actor is Prime Minister Fidel Castro. He heads the government of the country of which the victimized plane and the majority of the passengers who were killed are natives. His moral authority to express indignation at the crime is null, although his reason may be valid and his right unquestionable. Therefore, we must suspect that his lack of moral scruples for the same or similar crimes might prompt him to use the valid reasons and rights of his protest for purposes other than those of the justice sought for those who appear to be the presumable perpetrators of the act. The crime seeks a guilty person at any price. In the case of Castro, it is not the justice of punishing the guilty person that matters, but rather the price, and a guilty person, whoever it may be. And if it is an enemy of his, all the better. Hence, the universal indignation at the repugnant crime could serve as a cloak for committing an additional crime, such as punishing someone who is not to blame, only because it suits Castro to do so.

The second actor in the drama is the heterogenous and almost incomprehensible group that may be categorized with the general designation of "Cuban exiles." Therein, the adventurer is alongside the mystic, the sadist alongside the hero, and the mercentary alongside the altruist. And it is increasingly difficult to distinguish one from the other.

Desperation appears to have broken all moral barriers, and from the pact that has been formed there has emerged the most complicated, incomprehensible series of betrayals, double-dealing and assassinations which have been far more effective in eliminating the opposition to Castro, on the part of the enormous mass of Cubans living abroad, than anything Castro has been able to do to combat and neutralize them.

It is with these two actors, Castro and the Cuban "exile," that the President of the Republic of Venezuela, C.A. Perez, joined and mingled, before and during the incident of the Cuban plane. Hence, the third actor in this drama is C.A. Perez. His contradictory nature has prompted him to seriously

compromise his government, his country and the Armed Forces, in a repulsive and monstrous incident, and to commit crimes to conceal a legally and politically reprehensible conduct. The actions and reactions of the first two actors, Castro and the exile, while not morally justifiable, are at least humanly and political understandable. The conduct of this third actor is not morally justifiable nor humanly or politically understandable. Therefore, his conduct must be examined in the light of an analysis of a personality that is psychopathic, and as such incoherent and inexplicable from a logical standpoint.

The Background

The facts confirm this. The most relevant of them is that the main suspect in the crime, and the person on who public attention has been directed with the most intensive rage, Dr Orlando Bosch, did not come to Venezuela in 1976 either clandestinely or on his own, but at the behest of C.A. Perez, who had him called to Nicaragua by his chief of personal security, Orlando Garcia, also a Cuban. In the course of these proceedings, this fact was fully proven by the CANTV [National Telephone Company of Venezuela] bills which show that the calls to Nicaragua from DISIP [Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services] and from Orlando Garcia's office were made to Bosch's telephone. Further background for this incident is a pact made with Bosch in 1974, after the explosion of two bombs in Caracas, one at the Venezuelan-Cuban Institute of Culture and the other at the Panamanian Embassy in Caracas. On that occasion, Bosch, who was in Caracas, was arrested by DISIP and, in exchange for his release and impunity for this incident, a pact was made whereby Bosch promised that his organization would not make any attacks on Venezuelan soil, nor against Venezuelan property or citizens abroad. One notes here a "pact" similar to the type made by the North American "Mafia," and one perceives here the kind of duplicity that is typical of Perez; because the minister of interior, Luis Pinerua Ordaz was not informed of the "pact," and in good faith told the press that Bosch was neither under arrest nor in Venezuela. The fact that he was, and was also under arrest, was proven during the trial. He left Venezuela on 2 December 1974 with a forged Dominican passport with the name of "Luis Perez," which was supplied to him by his fellow countryman and favorite policeman of C.A. Perez, Orlando Garcia.

The call to Nicaragua 2 years later, in 1976, a few weeks before the attack on the Cuban Airline Enterprise plane, was precisely for the purpose of arranging an "expansion" of the area of "immunity" in the pact, to Panama, Colombia and Costa Rica, and a reconcentration of Bosch's terrorist activity in countries in which it suited Perez for it to take place.

But here the matter becomes complicated, divided, interconnected and involved in the same contradictions and paradoxes that are the essence of the multiple, pathological personality of Perez. With the second actor in this drama, the Cuban "exile," chief of "Division 54" of DISIP (maximum security-counterintelligence) was another Cuban, Ricardo Morales Navarrete, alias

"El Monki." Bosch did not want to come to Venezuela, because that individual was his mortal enemy. And he is, because in the past Morales Navarrete belonged to the same anti-Castro organization as Bosch, and it was with him that he had fired a bazooka at a Soviet ship anchored in the port of Miami. When the pair were arrested by the North American police, Morales Navarrete arranged for his release with the prosecutor, and, in exchange for this, served as a main witness for the 8-year sentence imposed on Bosch. So, Bosch spent 4 years in jail, and was released on bail for good behavior. With the passage of time, Bosch returned to his anti-Castro activity, and Morales Navarrete, through Orlando Garcia's auspices, landed in C.A. Perez' DISIP as top-ranking chief of an important division. Orlando Garcia himself is not without a background either. He was, among other things, the main actor in the abortive and irresponsible "Rupunini" episode in late 1969. All this prompted Bosch to fear coming to Caracas, a fear which he overcame when another Cuban entered upon the scene: Luis Posada Carriles who, in turn, had been a high-ranking official of DISIP during the previous government of Rafael Caldera, and who, after the change of government in 1973, had left and founded a private surveillance firm ("ICICA") in which the Venezuelan photographer, Hernan Ricardo, rendered services. It was with the backing of Posada Carriles that Bosch decided to come to Venezuela. On 8 September 1976 (a month before the crime involving the Cuban Airlines Enterprise plane), Orlando Bosch arrived in Venezuela. He came with a forged passport, and was received at Maiquetia with "VIP" treatment by Perez' police officials, Orlando Garcia and Ricardo Morales Navarrete. When the latter saw him, he said to him: "Let us leave everything in the past." Bosch did not reply. He greeted his friend, Luis Posada Carriles, and, shortly thereafter, they took off for Caracas on the freeway. Bosch stayed at the Anauco Hilton, at the expense of the Venezuelan Government. The next day, he was visited by DISIP officials. They gave him credentials in the name of "Luis Perez" to carry arms, and assigned him two vehicles for his personal use and that of his bodyguards. One of them was the photographer Hernan Ricardo.

The Events

The Capriles Network's photographer, Hernan Ricardo, was "helped" with occasional jobs done for his friend, Luis Posada Carriles, and with "operational photography" missions performed for DISIP. One of these missions was assigned to him in early October 1976. He was to travel to Trinidad and there board the Cuban Airlines Enterprise plane , and would make a landing, enroute from Guyana, to take photographs of some North Koreans who would be traveling to Havana. They were all experts in subversive guerrilla warfare. The Cuban Airlines Enterprise DC-8, carefully guarded the night before at the Georgetown airport, departed there at 0935 hours on the morning of 6 October, arriving in Trinidad at 1130 hours. No one got off, and no service was given to the plane. There, the Venezuelans Freddy Lugo and Hernan Ricardo boarded the plane, the latter with a forged passport.

The plane left Port-of-Spain and arrived at Barbados at 1225 hours. There, the Venezuelans got off. A few minutes after the plane had taken off, the pilot announced to the tower an explosion and smoke on board. With only a few miles to cover in its attempt to return, the plane crashed into the sea. Meanwhile, the Venezuelans were lodged in a hotel room for which they had made a reservation in Caracas. In the afternoon, they moved to another one, and, at night, boarded a BWIA plane and returned to Trinidad. The next day, they were arrested by the police in Port of Spain.

Where Should the Trial Be Held?

The mere fact that they had boarded the plane in Trinidad and left it in Barbados was sufficient to put the two Venezuelans at the very top of the list of suspects. The fact that Ricardo was a bodyguard for Bosch, an employee of Luis Posada Carriles, heightened the evidence considerably. Did Ricardo set the bomb in the plane's restroom? Meticulous tests conducted by British experts have proven unquestionably that the bomb exploded in the baggage compartment. And the Venezuelans never had access to it. This matter will continue to be discussed ad infinitum.

But what is important to stress now is another conduct, considerably more suspicious and far more obvious: the conduct of the President of the Republic of Venezuela, C.A. Perez and of the authorities under his command and influence. On the o[illegible], if anyone should know about Bosch's innocence, it was the DISIP itse[illegible], for which he worked. So, when the aforementioned evidence began to work against Bosch, and Ricardo's statements in Trinidad tended to incriminate him, the authorities of the Perez government protected Bosch, housed him as a privileged guest in the DISIP itself, and hired the services of a lawyer to defend him, in the event that he encountered problems with the justice system.

Meanwhile, Dr David Morales Bello, and the prosecutor in charge, Dr Victor Ortega Mendoza, traveled to Trinidad. As a result of these direct negotiations and those conducted by phone by C.A. Perez with Eric Williams and Fidel Castro, the Venezuelans being held in Trinidad were moved to Caracas. Why? This fact, inexplicable from the standpoint of international law, explains everything: Perez could not allow that trial to be held where it should have been held, in Barbados. The risk was enormous! If it were held in a place beyond his control, he would run the risk of having his grotesque and irresponsible duplicity exposed. Williams, for his part, would do what Castro asked him to do. This attitude is reasonable. After all, the crime had not been committed in Trinidad, nor did it affect the people of Trinidad, nor was the plane of that nationality. It was Castro to whom Williams acceded, and the latter acted thusly for two reasons. Because, although it was true that there were two suspects in custody in Trinidad, the main suspect, but also a really dangerous enemy, was in Caracas. Castro agreed to ask Williams to send the suspects to Caracas to be tried, if Perez would assure their conviction and that of Orlando Busch.

This was the pact that was made. And Bosch changed from being Perez' guest to being Perez' prisoner. The personages who acted from that time on are more than well known. They will appear again, and will show up in the "Carmona case," the "Sierra Nevada case," and all the cases on which the truculent personality of Perez casts its shadow. David Morales Bello and Otto Marin Gomez, Victor Ortega Mendoza and Judge Estaba Moreno; and, of course, the Cubans, Orlando Garcia and Morales Navarrete. The episode might perhaps have had a "happy" ending if it had not been for some obstacles: Despite the overwhelming circumstantial evidence, gradually, not only was it proven that the bomb was set by Ricardo, and that Bosch, who was at least the "intellectual" perpetrator, had nothing to do with that, but also the tests made and the meticulous review of the CU-455's flight route exonerated the "obvious" suspects from all blame. Prominent in this respect was the test made by a British office which proved that the bomb had not exploded where it had been thought, in the restroom, but rather in the baggage compartment. And Ricardo had not carried any luggage on his short flight, nor could he ever have had access to it. Thus, the mystery of the sabotaging or explosion of the plane was diverted from those on which it was focused at first to other areas obviously concerned about diverting attention toward "the guilty and the innocent." A few months ago, it was learned that Morales Navarrete had been arrested in Florida on charges of having been involved in drug smuggling on a huge scale. When he was jailed, "someone" paid a large bail for him. He had made it known that, if they abandoned him, he would talk. The one who paid the bail was Orlando Garcia. Orlando Garcia is the chief of C.A. Perez' personal bodyguards, today.

Abuse of Authority, Treason to the Nation and Other Things

If anything is clear in the case of the "Cuban plane" it is the gross violation of the law and of procedures. In the first and foremost place, the matter of jurisdiction is obvious. Venezuela has no jurisdiction to judge incidents related to the abominable crime of the terrorist attack on a Cuban plane, in which not even one Venezuelan was killed, and which took place under the unquestionable jurisdiction of Barbados. Why did a prominent attorney and member of the National Congress, accompanied by the prosecutor in charge, Ortega Mendoza, travel to Trinidad and secure the de facto transfer of the suspects in custody there? Were even the formal details required by international and internal law for extradition carried out? And, once here, the defects in procedure were so ridiculous and obvious that, in order to keep the records under control, they were removed from the common penal jurisdiction and taken to the military courts, after a visit, in broad daylight, made to Miraflores by Judge Estaba Moreno, who was, moreover, notoriously linked with the famous "tribe" of C.A. Perez' trusted attorney. The reasons for this change were obvious. Even under the control assumed by the fact that the trial would be conducted by Judge Estaba Moreno, what Bosch was saying bothered Perez, and some of his accusations were beginning to be believed and reprinted abroad. The MIAMI

HERALD sent three reporters to Caracas, and one of them recognized "Monki" Morales Navarrete as a CIA man. They were violently expelled from Venezuela. Subsequently, however, the TRINIDAD GUARDIAN published an editorial in which it asked Perez for an explanation of his pacts and ties with Bosch. It was then that Bosch was turned over to the military jurisdiction. There, at least, he could not talk, and it would be possible to guarantee Castro the results of the trial, as he had been promised on the night of 7 October. But matters became extended, complicated and prolonged. The year 1978 arrived. The country awoke to the "Carmona" case, which caught Morales Bello and the minister of justice on another "secret mission" in Washington. And, finally, December came and Perez was defeated, and had to give up the reins of power which he had exercised in such an irresponsible and arbitrary manner, compromising the country, its institutions, its justice system and its Armed Forces in a repugnant, monstrous incident, the assassination of 73 persons and the assassination of Venezuelan law and rights, to conceal what he might have had to do with that, in betraying Venezuela to a professed and confessed terrorist.

'...And Their Exercise Must Be Subject to Them'

Article 117 of the Constitution establishes a principle, a principle called that of "legality," the upholding of which determines whether a system and a government can be described as "democratic." This article reads as follows: "...The Constitution and the laws define the powers of the public authorities, and their exercise must be subject to them." What does this mean? "To define" is, as its etymology indicates, "de-finire," in other words, setting limits. This means that the public authorities cannot go beyond what the Constitution commands them and authorizes them to do. In other words, the president of the republic cannot do anything other than what the Constitution commands him to do, and he is only permitted to do what the Constitution and the laws allow him to do. And now we should ask, do the Constitution and the laws of the republic permit, command or authorize the president to make pacts with acknowledged terrorists? Does the Constitution authorize the president to make a pact with the autocrat of a totalitarian state on the results of a trial? Does the Constitution allow the president to force the republic's jurisdiction over an incident outside of the territory? Does his status as commander in chief of the Armed Forces authorize him to subject to the special jurisdiction of military justice a case completely outside of its venue? The records of the "Cuban plane" could answer all these questions, in a trial which should be started against C.A. Perez, for abuse of authority, treason to the nation and other crimes, if there were in Venezuela "a desire to settle this."

'Pepi'

"Pepi" began his political career as secretary of government for the state of Lara at the time of Betancourt. There, he enacted a simple, effective system. What the AD [Democratic Action] governor banned, he permitted.

What the AD governor punished, he pardoned. Anyone whom the AD governor would not receive, he called. What they did not achieve with the white, was obtained with the green. In this way, he made COPEI [Social Christian Party] powerful in Lara, and in this way he became regional strong man. Nothing is said about the effectiveness of a government which was ruled on the regional scale with this dichotomy. Now, in the Ministry of Interior, "Pepi" is still doing the same thing. But the office in Carmelitas is not the Government Residence of Barquisimeto. And what is at stake is nothing less than the COPEI candidacy for 1983. Hence, "Pepi" is not a minister, but rather a dispenser of favors. Hence,"Pepi" is not concerned about the security of the state (that is left to Remberto Uzcategui), but rather with the possibility of his candidacy. Hence, "Pepi" is a factor for serious upheaval in the government. "Pepi" arranged the policy on prices undoing everything that Minister Ugueto had done. Perez Rodriguez discusses the problem of sugar with "Pepi," not with the minister of agriculture. And so on, the examples are plentiful, until the latest one. On the afternoon of Monday, 29 September, the minister of interior "notified" the editors of the PTJ [Judicial Technical Police] operation. Hence, the PTJ appeared ridiculous; and "Pepi" virtually requested the resignation of his director. The seriousness of this incident needs no more colors to paint it; it paints itself.

2909
CSO: 3010

CORPOVEN TRAINING PROGRAM FOR 1980 OUTLINED

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 22 Aug 80 Sec 2 p 7

[Text] CORPOVEN, S.A., offered 546 courses during the first half of 1980 to satisfy the need to train its workers on the national level, it has been reported by Afra Escobar, supervisor of training for this subsidiary.

Those courses were attneded by 2,034 participants for a total of 117,910 man hours in the following areas: management, supervisory, technical, secretarial, administrative, languages and others. These areas are accorded priority within the complex of training activities carried out by CORPOVEN personnel.

In developing these activities, the firm had the decisive support of the Petroleum and Petrochemical Training Institute--INAPET--whose principle objective is to train petroleum and petrochemical workers at all levels, from the electrical solderer to the technical supervisor.

In those cases where INAPET is not equipped to satisfy the required training needs, the firm contracts courses directly with other institutions, in Venezuela as well as overseas, or gives internal courses using its own resources. Another important aspect is on-the-job training, which is done through rotating personnel in the various functions, special assignments, vacation replacements, etc.

All these activities are carried out in accordance with the Annual Training Program, as a result of the investigation of individual training needs in May of each year by the various supervisory levels. In that program priorities are pointed out which reflect the immediate requirements for optimal performance in current positions, as well as those requirements needed to comply with the development of medium and long-term career planning.

The training program developed by CORPOVEN covers the operational areas of Anaco, Barinas, El Palito, Maracaibo, Puerto La Cruz, Valencia and Caracas. It should be stressed that through technological agreements, CORPOVEN makes it possible for its professionals, especially in the fields of engineering

and geology, to take advanced courses overseas which are not normally offered in this country. These people, on returning to the country, serve, in a way, as distribution agents, imparting the knowledge acquired to the personnel under their supervision.

Assistantship Program

In order to implement the National Assistantship Program, CORPOVEN has signed an agreement with the Education-Industry Foundation--FUNDEI. The number of assistantships granted is equal to 2 percent of the number of workers and is directed primarily at students who are in the last 2 years of study for technical careers; in this way the firm offers them the opportunity to add to their theoretical knowledge with practical experience, as required for their total training.

In addition CORPOVEN has its own Internal Assistanship Program, offered especially to university students, who must undergo a rigorous selection process.

8735
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ALFONZO RAVARD DISCUSSES PDVSA FINANCIAL PICTURE

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 24 Aug 80 Sec 1 p 24

[Text] Consolidated gains reached 12.48 billion bolivars, compared with 6.621 billion in 1978.

State participation increased to 38.29 billion bolivars in 1979, compared with 24.564 billion in 1978.

Punto Fijo, 23 Aug (Special)--The financial reports of Venezuelan petroleum industry operations are very satisfactory, Gen Rafael Alfonzo Ravard, president of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. [PDVSA], declared today.

General Alfonzo referred specifically to the 1979 results, saying that in that period there were substantial increases in state participation and in stocks of subsidiary firms, with the net result of an important increase in the nation's participation.

General Alfonzo said that the net consolidated profits of the industry in 1979 were 13.48 billion bolivars, compared with 6.221 [sic] billion in 1978. General Alfonzo thus gave a preview of some of the figures contained in the annual report of PDVSA, which is in the process of being printed.

He added that state participation increased 56 percent during the year 1979, from 24.564 billion bolivars in 1978 to 38.29 billion in 1979. The nation's particpation, through taxes, bonuses and the industry's profits, reached the record figure of 58.26 bolivars per barrel in 1979, surpassing by a large margin the 38.68 bolivars per barrel in 1978, that is, an increase of almost 20 bolivars.

When asked whether there are indeed increased operating costs in the Venezuelan petroleum industry, General Alfonzo responded as follows:

"PDVSA, aware of the need to maintain operating costs at the lowest possible level, has made constant efforts to insure adequate control of the same. However, it is inevitable that there should be a certain increase in costs as a result of various factors which are characteristic of the tasks confronting the national petroleum industry. There has been a steady expansion

of operations, and it has been necessary to train the human cadres needed to face the levels of activity being planned and projected. Operations in traditional areas are increasingly difficult and require a greater effort due to the aging of the deposits; this means secondary recovery, repair and reconditioning work on wells which are becoming ever less productive. Finally, inflation, in Venezuela as in the countries where the special equipment required by the industry is purchased, contributes inevitably to these increasing costs."

With respect to investments, which in 1979 totaled 6.516 billion bolivars, Gen Rafael Alfonzo Ravard explained that these were earmarked for maintaining present operations as well as for creating the infrastructure and installations required in the future. He said that the sustained rate in investment figures and the industry's demonstrated capacity to invest efficiently permit the industry to predict that during 1980 investments will reach 8.5 billion bolivars. He added that this figure will increase progressively until it reaches a level of some 20 billion bolivars annually around the middle of the decade.

General Alfonzo also confirmed that PDVSA and its affiliates are continuing to develop their efforts to increase the purchase of materials and equipment manufactured here at home, which depends basically on whether these can meet the demands for the strict standards of quality, safety and trustworthiness which have always been traditional in the petroleum industry. Thus he emphasized that in spite of the complexity of the installations, more than 40 percent of the materials and equipment purchased for the projected changes in refining methods in Amuay and El Palito were manufactured by domestic firms.

"The petroleum industry is devoting increasing efforts to giving technological support to Venezuelan industries in their manufacturing process as well as in administrative matters, so that our national industry may fulfill two basic, unavoidable conditions: the goods and services that the petroleum industry requires must meet the conditions for quality adequately, and they must be available within the required periods," General Alfonzo warned.

The president of PDVSA declared that this firm, knowing the industrial development policy advocated by the national government, and in view of the development projects planned for its own subsidiary firms, encourages and performs an evaluation of national industry in those areas which affect the operations of the petroleum industry, for the purposes of ascertaining its technical capacity, promoting the manufacture of goods to the maximum degree and demanding that these goods be manufactured according to recognized standards.

He indicated that consequently, from the end of 1978 to the end of 1979, the following assessments were made:

Evaluation of the national metalworking industry, in August, 1978; soldered pipe plants, October, 1978; Venezuelan naval industry, March 1979; evaluation of the quality of valves manufactured in our country, May, 1979; the fire-proofing materials industry, July, 1979; the insulation industry, August, 1979; the manufacture of galvanic anodes for cathode safety, August, 1979; and a compendium of evaluations of manufacturers of goods for the petroleum industry, October, 1979.

The result of this research was delivered to the Ministry of Energy and Mines and to the Venezuelan Council for Industrial Standards (COVENIN), while at the same time, the individual firms evaluated were also informed of the outcome.

Finally he stated PDVSA's intention to announce--with enough lead time--to interested sectors the plans and programs which it proposes to carry out, in order to give those who wish to join in this effort actively, including all Venezuelans, the opportunity to participate.

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BRIEFS

EXPLORATORY DRILLING IN ZULIA--An exploratory well seeking new hydrocarbon deposits is being drilled by MARAVEN, S.A., in the Los Manueles field in Colon District in the state of Zulia "to evaluate the petroleum potential of sediments of the cretaceous layer," as announced by geologist Jose Matos, superintendent of geology of the Production Operations Division of the firm. Los Manueles, Las Cruces and West Tarra are the three hydrocarbon production centers operated by MARAVEN, S.A., a subsidiary of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc., in the southwestern part of Zulia State. Well CM-45 has been drilled to facilitate investigation of the possible presence of hydrocarbons in a geologic structure which has been identified through samples and seismic interpretations previously made by the firm's technicians. Matos explained that the chief purpose is to evaluate the petroleum potential of the cretaceous sediments, in which it is expected there will be drilling to a depth of 10,152 feet (3,094 meters). "In well CM-45 we plan to reach a final depth of 14,300 feet (4,360 meters). The drilling of this well is extremely important, since if it turns out to be productive, we will be able to increase our hydrocarbon reserves. In addition, the future program of drilling development in the Los Manueles field depends on the results obtained." The cost of drilling exploratory well CM-45 has been estimated at 18 million bolivars. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 27 Aug 80 Sec 2 p 23] 8735

CARDON REFINERY PRODUCTION--Punto Fijo, 23 Aug (Special)--A total of 956,360 cases of twenty-four 1-liter cans each of automotive lubricant was produced by the packing plant of Maraven's Cardon Refinery during the period January-July 1980, representing a monthly average of 159,393 cases. Likewise, Cardon produced 138,186 19-liter pans of oils and 81,704 210-liter drums, representing monthly averages of 23,039 and 13,617 units respectively. A technical report also reveals that the Cardon Refinery produced 33,800 cubic meters of lubricating oil for bulk shipment. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 24 Aug 80 Sec 2 p 4] 8753

ANTI-CASTRO CONGRESS--Caracas, 8 Oct (AFP)--Anti-Castro leader Hubert Matos will attend a congress that Cuban exiles will hold here from 17 to 19 October on behalf of "an independent and democratic Cuba," one of the organizers of the event announced today. The congress is being sponsored by the communities of exiles in Caracas and seven other Venezuelan cities, several of which were recently visited by Matos' son, whose name is the same. The congress, it was announced here, seeks "to make a responsible effort to analyze and reflect on Cuba's problems," while studying initiatives aimed at "the immediate release of political prisoners." Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovsky may also attend. The anti-Castro event is being held here at a time when relations between Fidel Castro's regime and that of Social Christian Luis Herrera Campins are at their coldest, practically on the verge of a total break. [Excerpt] [PA101329 Paris AFP in Spanish 2326 GMT 8 Oct 80]

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CONTROVERSY OVER HAITIANS IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CONTINUES

Status of Exiles Described

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 28 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Juan Baez]

[Text] The chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Relations Committee denied that the committee is considering a bill to naturalize the Haitians who reside in the country.

Fulgencio Espinal, denying the allegation, said that the problem of Haitian emigration is an open case, to be determined by the Chamber of Deputies, due to concern for the fate of the anti-Duvalier leaders in exile and the illegal entry of Haitians across the border.

The congressman explained that for that reason the committee which he chairs called the leaders of the Democratic Movement for Haitian Liberation (MODELH) and the Jean Henri Dunant Refugee Center, in response to a petition by them that "we listen to the humanitarian reasons that should influence any legislative decision concerning this thorny issue."

Espinal stated that at no time had the Haitian exile leaders residing in the country, Luis Eugene Athis and Geral Lafontaine, put forth any written bill or orally implied that Dominican nationality should be recognized for Haitian nationals.

Espinal did not reveal by what means it was reported that the bill was being considered by the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Relations Committee.

In the first report published regarding the bill, in ULTIMA HORA, it was not stated that the bill was in that committee.

"The situation of Haitian immigration to our country is more complex," he said, referring to those who believe that the problem could be solved by a mass expatriation of those people to the eastern portion of the island.

The congressman expressed the opinion that the problem should be studied in depth to differentiate the groups involved: refugees, sugarcane cutters and exiles, "because there are three different categories, with political and social implications that should be taken into consideration in any decision regarding each case in particular.

"Under no circumstances can we agree to returning the refugees and exiles, who are political dissidents of the Duvalier dictatorship, to their country. That would mean turning them over to the clutches of the dictatorship, which runs counter to our position as a democratic government," he indicated.

He feels that because of the complicated nature of the problem, the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations of the Chamber of Deputies decided to consult with all interested parties in order to arrive at a just and responsible decision in any legislation that may be recommended to the body as a whole.

He added: "We should point out that the basic concern of our committee is for scrupulous respect for the asylum convention by national authorities; the Dominican Republic is a signatory of that convention. The deportation of Haitian leaders such as Paul Denis and Robert Moise should not be repeated."

Furthermore, Espinal reported that the committee had rejected a proposal to use the hiring of cane cutting braceros to leave hundreds of Haitian citizens in the country with no legal rights to be here.

Along those lines, the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) deputy asserted that the committee will call the authorities of the National Migration Office, the State Sugar Council and the National Border Commission "to confront a situation which is causing serious problems for territorial and border security."

A report which appeared yesterday in an evening publication indicated that Dominican nationality would be granted to all undocumented Haitian nationals who are now residing in the country, in accordance with a bill which the report said would be introduced before the Chamber of Deputies.

According to that report, the bill was written or instructions from the Jean Henri Dunant Haitian Refugee Center.

Illegal Trade With Haiti

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 29 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] A leader of the Antireelection Democratic Integration Movement (MIDA) yesterday accused unscrupulous businessmen of exporting illegally more than 20 basic commodities to Haiti, "which for that reason are in short supply on the domestic market."

Alfredo Mota Ruiz, first vice president of the party headed by Francisco Augusto Lora, stated that according to reports to that organization, goods

such as chickens, tomato sauce, sugar, propane gas and salt are being exported to Haiti.

He pointed out that consequently these products are in short supply on the domestic market.

The political leader called upon the president of the republic to order the National Border Council to investigate the matter and determine whether the report is true.

He said that the businessmen who are engaged in this activity "are doing so because in that country there is a general shortage of the main items of daily consumption, and because more money can be obtained for them; payment is made in foreign currency, that is, dollars,"

These statements were made by Mota Ruiz on the program "Enfoque Nacional" [National Focus] which is broadcast by La Voz del Tropico every Saturday.

Mota Ruiz indicated that many government officials with links to the marketing of these consumer goods are aware of this situation.

On another subject, the first vice president of the MIDA stated that the Senate should demand that the State Sugar Council present a report on how that organization spent $70 million of the $90 million which it obtained in the form of loans.

He said that until now the State Sugar Council has not revealed the use that was made of the $70 million that was advanced on the $90 million.

He pointed out that the council does not need the approval of the $90 million, "because with the high prices that sugar is getting on the international markets, that institution can finance the harvest based on the production it will have this year."

He added that "it should stop spending so much money on publicity to get the Senate to approve the loan, because in the final analysis that money is coming from the Dominican people."

Haitians Illegally in Dwellings

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Tulio Navarrete]

[Text] The assistant director of the National Housing Institute (INVI) stated yesterday that the National Police were asked "to evict and imprison several Haitian families" that are occupying "some" of the homes in the Juan Pablo Duarte housing complex.

Manuel Salvador Gautier provided EL CARIBE with this information after confirming a report that groups of Haitians for some time have been occupying part of the housing development located to the northeast of the capital.

Yesterday morning the INVI assistant director was asked whether that institution was aware that Haitians had been illegally occupying homes in the project.

Gautier said that he was unaware that the Haitians were living there, but that he would order an investigation "immediately."

Gautier was interviewed when attempts to locate the head of the agency, Frida Aybar de Sanabia, were unsuccessful. He assured the reporter that the report would be investigated "as soon as possible."

Afterwards the official made a statement to the effect that the report had been confirmed by the director of the INVI Department of Placement and Supervision, Salvador Pou. The latter went to the project in the company of other individuals to verify it.

"At the project, we found several families occupying some apartments," indicated Gautier.

He stated that Pou reported that the police at the closest station were notified "to evict and imprison the Haitians."

However, at the Juan Pablo Duarte station on Avenida Las Americas, the closest to the housing project, it was claimed that no such request was received.

The same thing happened when EL CARIBE tried to determine the veracity of the report at other National Police stations.

The Juan Pablo Duarte project has about 800 individual units, multifamily dwellings and duplex homes.

Its construction was begun at the end of the administration of former President Joaquin Balaguer.

Although INVI maintains that part of the housing could be ready for use by the end of this year, the project still has no paved streets or other services.

The cost of the project is RD $11,101,900.00, according to Gautier.

The official stated that as of the beginning of this year, a total of RD $7.6 million had been invested.

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SAVAGE TREATMENT OF SALVADORANS IN MEXICAN JAILS DENOUNCED

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 29 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Quezaltepeque, 29 Sep--Residents of this city who left the country in order to go to the United States and for various reasons were unsuccessful, have told of the desperate situation of many Salvadorans in Mexican jails, where they have ended up after trying to use Mexico as a passageway to the United States.

The informants claim that the Matamoros Penal Center in the state of Tamaulipas, for example, is overflowing with Salvadorans. To date, no Salvadoran authority has given any indication of interest in their situation. They have been completely abandoned to their fate, which consists of multiple abuses.

The Quezaltepeque residents state that they managed to return to El Salvador after suffering hardships on the trip there and back. They claim that the Salvadorans who had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Mexicans in the above-mentioned place were stripped of their money and documents by the Federal Judicial Police, so that the police could accuse them of being undocumented aliens trying to enter the United States illegally across the Mexican border.

"Our fellow countrymen," say the travelers who left this place, "have been imprisoned in these dungeons, the most revolting places in Mexico, where they are surrounded by rats and despicable creatures, such is the degree of filth in those cells." They add that once a week they are taken out into the sun so they won't get sick. At that time their jailers take advantage of the opportunity to shove them around, beat them and insult them with the most vulgar epithets. At night they sleep on the floor, which makes their lives even more miserable.

The informants go on to say that in the morning the Salvadorans are given the dirtiest and most disgusting tasks, not fit for human beings. If they make an error, no matter how insignificant, the agents beat them and put them in solitary confinement for long periods of time.

The Salvadorans express their regret that the Mexican authorities are so brutal, and that they do not have penitentiary systems that meet modern civilized standards. "We cannot understand," they add, "how the Mexicans, who have always said they have a special affection for this country, can try to exterminate the Salvadorans who are in that country's jails."

Finally, the Salvadorans who have reached Quezaltepeque urge the Revolutionary Government Junta and the Ministry of Foreign Relations to intercede with the Mexican Government to lift the burden off the shoulders of our countrymen.

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CSO: 3010

DAILY SCORES GOVERNMENT PLAN ON POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

PY142024 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 1, Section 2

[Editorial: "Restriction to Political Activity"]

[Text] It has been reported that members of the Radical Civic Union [UCR] met at Cruz Del Eje, a town in Cordoba Province, last Sunday to celebrate the birthday of former president Arturo Illia. On that occasion, several persons gave speeches on the current situation of the country. It was also reported that the meeting was held very secretly, since the provincial government had previously denied authorization to hold it at another place.

It is obviously unpardonable that a fraternal meeting of citizens who share the same political ideas has had to be held clandestinely, thus facing the risks of violating regulations that are in force. In times of institutional normalcy, the official ban on private or political meetings would have appeared incredible, particularly if such a meeting were held to honor, as in this case, a person who had been a wise and patriotic president, despite unavoidable disagreements.

Events like this and others, which have led to the application of regulations restricting the freedom of assembly, reveal a situation which contributes nothing to the purpose of the institutional normalization of the country, and least of all when official circles call on the public to cooperate in such a hard and delicate task.

Some justification could be recognized for many of the preventive measures adopted during the early days of the current government, especially those designed to counteract guerrilla activities and prevent those responsible for the chaos from persisting in their ignoble deeds. It seems unreasonable, however, that the precautions which have been taken in relation to party activities should be maintained with the rigor of the early days, over 4 years after the institutional change. During that long time, civic groups have been forbidden to exercise almost all the rights granted them by the constitution. They cannot hold private or public meetings because there is an official regulation

which expressly bans them. The internal life of the parties is limited to watching over and maintaining their properties, without the possibility of renewing their leaders, holding congresses, publishing newspapers or promoting debates on serious problems which afflict the country. Some political statements have been published, but not as official pronouncements by the parties but rather by the members who dare to sign them.

The development of a public conscience on big Argentine problems is hindered by such restrictions. The same thing happens with the development of skills among the citizens to hold government posts. Under these conditions, a political dialogue with unclear purpose has been initiated where persons with a known or unknown public career are invited to express their opinions under ambiguous conditions. Anyway, how could these people transmit to government officials the points of view of their respective political groups if the latter are deprived of the right to meet and consult the opinion of their members?

The right to meet, which the constitution does not expressly state because it is a right inherent in the rights to expression and association for useful purposes, has become a dead letter in Argentine political life, precisely when it is most needed to exchange ideas and clarify them through debate and public confrontation. There has been no lack of official encouragements of political parties to renew their methods, programs and leaders. The question arises if any kind of renewal can be achieved, while the parties are frozen.

The limitation of activities theoretically applies to political groups and labor unions. It is unfortunate that restrictions have been particularly applied to the former, since it is clearly seen that labor union leaders, who do not disguise their ideological leanings, can hold public and private meetings without fear, even meetings to reestablish organizations which were first intervened and then dissolved by official resolutions.

CSO: 3010

EDITORIAL VIEWS POTENTIAL OF TRUE PEASANT INTEGRATION

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Peasant Integration"]

[Text] Much is said of the integration of the peasant into the national life. In fact, the peasant is within that life, but he somehow does not participate consciously, and his presence is only visible through the action of third parties or factors of a political nature. Basically, the peasant is alienated from economic life, for example, and along with it, in everything he does, from the country's activities. This is an absolutely negative fact, if we take into account the numerical superiority of the indigenous population in Bolivia, a difference which will remain for many more years.

The Indian--the peasant, as he is called now--was lord and master of these lands. He had his own culture and an incomparable code of living, in which lying, stealing and laziness were major ills for that society. That reality alone gives an indication of the high degree of morality of civilization prior to the conquest and the splendor which must have ruled over it. The arrival of the Spaniards destroyed it all. The Indian was morally and materially dispossessed. His lands were taken away, his morals corrupted and his spirit subjected to a situation which was totally alien to him. Little by little the inhabitant of these lands was converted into a true pariah. The subjection was so brutal that the American race in general shut itself up in a great silence, imitating the defects of its conquerors and gradually degenerating to the extreme of deserving the worst labels for its human condition.

The advent of the republic in no way changed that situation. Independence was achieved, improving the situation of the mestizos, but the Indian passed to another state of dependency, much more abject than the previous one. Slavery was its chief characteristic, a system in which not only did the Indian work the owner's land, but he had to serve him in domestic tasks, an obligation which extended to the other members of his family. His reward was insufficient food, and corporal punishment was the rule.

That brown-skinned majority remained static until the Chaco War. It was during that dispute that a lacerating national reality became obvious. Pushed toward the trenches with no precise notion of why he was going to war, the Indian

began, little by little, to gain a sense of fatherland, of duty, and he became a strong soldier, mingling his blood with that of people of other social levels. From this came the stage of vindication for the peasant, under the encouragement of men who had begun to understand his needs. The result of this was agrarian reform, whose greatest virtue was the abolition of slavery and the elevation of the Indian to the category of citizen, although it did not create the actual conditions necessary for this. On the contrary, political elements exchanged personal for political servitude, and from that time on, the peasant was dragged along under improvised leadership and sometimes subverted with material rewards of one kind or another for his support.

Today, when one speaks of creating new conditions in national life, it is indispensable to take, as a point of departure, the true integration of the Indian into national life, without political, sectarian or social conditions. That great mass, which basically has great human potential, must be educated and led to its total liberation under irreproachable ethical standards and highly patriotic motivation. The redeemed peasant population can easily become one of the great factors in Bolivia's potential. For this we must rid the field of false leaders, of unscrupulous men who traffic with the peasants. These people, who from time to time change their ideology or support for certain political persons, are the ones who have harmed the peasant most. Peasant organization must be allowed, but without such traffickers. At the same time, the Indian must receive an adequate education, unbiased justice and opportunities for work. Thus we will truly integrate the peasant.

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CSO: 3010

PAPER UNDERSCORES PRIORITIES IN PEASANT SECTOR

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Sep 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Peasant Credit"]

[Text] There is something which is continually repeated: Bolivia cannot take any decisive steps in its development as long as it does not succeed in raising that standard of living of its peasants in all areas. It cannot be said that a nation has progressed if more than half its population leads a life which is not in step with the advances of the present civilization.

Therefore there is a growing tendency to emphasize that the development of our peasants must occupy a priority place in all plans and programs being drawn up by the nation. One of the bases will have to be, doubtless, helping that worker--we refer chiefly to the small peasant producer--to have a higher economic income as a lever to improve in other areas.

Of course the solutions are not easy, given our general conditions, nor are they simplistic. Attention must be given to requirements in several areas: agricultural and livestock credit, select seed, the use of pesticides and fertilizers, the acquisition of adequate technology, which presupposes an entire system of practical education. All that must be done, over and above what concerns the peasant culture, which already offers solid bases, but which must be encouraged to continue to develop in step with the times.

The subject with which we are presently concerned is credit, which, of course, involves other things. The unfortunate truth is that, to date, as is generally recognized, the small peasant farmer has scarcely enjoyed the benefit of development credit. He has had financing difficulties, although in the last few years this new field has been somewhat opened to foreign aid. The agencies which give or administer credit must take rational precautions to recover what they lend; they must not change from credit agencies into welfare agencies; they must be managed, even in the smallest detail, by persons who know the field in which they are operating. These limitations have led to almost no credit being extended to the small producer who, in addition, has not received sufficient information as to how to learn what he can obtain and how to obtain it. He does not know to whom to turn under what circumstances; how to offer, although it may be limited, some type of guarantee; how he must use the credit given him.

One of the errors may be that only credit is offered, and nothing more, or that in its operation it isolates money from other production factors. Peasant credit must be part of a complete development policy, in which there is a concurrence of all factors capable of increasing production and productivity. It presupposes, as we said, a plan for education and for supplying resources, from modern plows to seeds, fertilizers, etc. One must not only offer money, but the information and training needed to invest that money in a fruitful way.

Well-integrated plans must be established, plans whose coordination will guarantee the success of the policy being followed with respect to the small farmers. If the plans are not approached in this manner, the credit will not achieve much by itself; perhaps in some cases it will even end up being harmful, since it would not lead to increased production, but to making the peasant a bankrupt debtor.

We all know this is not an easy task; but we also know that there are trained people who can carry it out, and that it is urgently needed. We know that as long as we do not have a successful agrarian policy, most of our people will remain outside the benefits of modern civilization, without doing all they can for the benefit of all.

8735
CSO: 3010

CRITICAL POINTS IN MINING INDUSTRY OUTLINED

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Adolfo Linares]

[Text] Until 1970 the country's mining industry held great preeminence over other sectors of production, due chiefly to its ability to generate foreign exchange. Later, the temporary boom in petroleum activities gave rise to the thought that the mining industry could be dislodged from that position. However, the severe drop in exports and the substantial reduction in petroleum production, especially in the last 3 years, demonstrated again that the mining and metallurgy sector is basic, as a resource in foreign trade, to sustaining the national economy.

If, in the light of the various official studies and reports, we observe the degree of development achieved by this most important mining and industrial activity, we will see that for the present it has not met the challenge. In addition, its present severe crisis situation and the series of difficulties it faces show that this is not only a question of a circumstantial phenomenon but, on the contrary, a structural problem motivated principally by a generally limiting geology; extraction tasks which require more and greater effort without the compensation of better prices and greater productivity; the persistent impoverishment of the deposits; the absence of new discoveries; greater requirements for risk investment; complex metallurgic solutions; lack of prospecting and exploration; insufficient incentive and stimuli for new investments; deficiencies in the financing policy; a defective tax system; the complicated relationship between producers and the National Smelting Enterprise (ENAF) etc. If we try to analyze the national mining industry, we cannot fail to mention, in the first place, the Bolivian Mining Corporation (COMIBOL) which because of its importance, complexity and extraordinary size plays a central role in the economic and social process of the nation.

In spite of the fact that since its creation all administrations have tried to give the chief state mining enterprise the characteristics of an independent economic entity, the truth is that its foreign debts have always been closely tied to those of the national state, and the providing of resources to cover its constant and numerous deficits has had severe repercussions on the public debt.

In addition, COMIBOL constitutes an instrument for the exercise of power in internal politics and social circles, and it is the public organism which causes greatest concern in the context of planning and programming of development, given its own importance and its influence over the other sectors of national activity.

COMIBOL provides approximately 59 percent of national tin production; 65 percent of copper; 70 percent of lead; 42 percent of wolfram; 86 percent of silver; 99 percent of bismuth and 78 percent of cadmium. However, it has had some serious technical, administrative and financial problems. Its production is falling day by day, due basically to the reduction in its reserves, in quantity as well as in quality (poorer ores); the use of antiquated and inadequate machinery; the lack of applied technological research (metallurgy); lack of rational administration; social and labor problems which have accumulated and worsened practically since its creation, etc.

The private medium and small mining firms and the cooperatives, however, whose total activities are very small in comparison with those of COMIBOL, are also faced with severe problems arising from the high and still rising costs of production and of machinery and equipment repair; the lack of a financing policy; a generally inadequate climate for investment characterized by high risk; lack of fiscal, tariff and monetary incentives; the continuance in force of a blind tax system which disproportionately pressures its economy, an inadequate physical and energy infrastructure for exploration, yield and industrialization; the growing costs of transportation from the mines to the smelters and the ports of embarkation, etc.

To all the foregoing can be added the difficult relations between ENAF and the producers of minerals and concentrates. For several reasons, attributable sometimes to the management policy of the smelters, and other times to problems of a technical character, and at still others to economic support between ENAF and the producers of minerals, whether they be COMIBOL or the private mining industry.

ENAF, which is a state monopoly, will soon have to work at less than its installed capacity, due to the constant reduction in the production of concentrates, and consequently, at costs which continue to be higher than the prices at which the product is transferred to the producer, with a resulting negative repercussion on its economy and without the possibility, furthermore, of establishing any control or regulation over them. In the last resort, the producer of minerals must absorb any level of inefficiency in ENAF. To all this can be added the fact that ENAF, because of its feeble economy and chronic insolvency, is unable to meet the urgent needs for financing of the producers of minerals and concentrates.

In a short summary, then, these are the chief inherent factors which together form the environment and the setting within which the national mining sector must develop.

As to the inherent factors which negatively affect exploitation, yield, industrialization and sale of this nonrenewable natural resource, we must refer to the conditions of the international mineral market, and particularly to those of tin.

The market for this mineral, like that for most raw materials, is subject to great fluctuations which are caused by critical conditions for the producers, chiefly those in developing countries.

This situation is even more serious because of the fact that our country is dependent to an exaggerated degree on tin exports, which represent about 70 percent of its total exports.

In this context, there are two factors which heavily affect the Bolivian tin industry: the International Tin Convention and the extracommercial sales of its strategic reserves by the United States.

Bolivia is a member of the International Tin Convention. The consultative organ of the convention is the International Council, made up of the principal tin-producing countries and the most important consumers, including the United States, who absorb about 30 percent of world production.

The composition of the International Council--producers and consumers--has limited the defensive action which is so necessary for the producing countries. The metropolitan and monopolistic interests of the consumers in some producing countries, notably Thailand and Malaysia, prevent the producers from strengthening their negotiating position.

In accordance with the convention, there is a "buffer stock" reserve, formed by contributions which the producing countries make, according to the characteristics of the market, either in metal or by financing special purchases of metal.

Unfortunately the minimum and maximum price levels have never responded to the expectations of just and reasonable prices suggested permanently by Bolivia in the council.

The American strategic reserve is even further aggravating the instability of tin prices because of the sustained danger presented by extracommercial sales planned periodically by the government of the United States through the strategic military reserve administered by the General Services Administration (GSA).

This extracommercial system has a tin reserve which apparently is more than 200,000 metric tons and represents more than a year of world production. Its presence implies both a psychological and a real depressant on the market, which became much more acute when the U.S. administration approved, as it recently did, the sale of a certain tonnage on the market.

The seriousness of these extracommercial incursions, which constitute real economic threats to the producing countries, contradict in practice all those programs of economic cooperation which the U.S. Government might approve for the producing countries.

In view of these negative circumstances, domestic as well as foreign, it is up to the national government to adopt urgent solutions, beginning with COMIBOL, which is one of the country's crucial problems; it must be faced within the framework of a stabilizing national policy, with a view to guaranteeing a suitable and efficient management for this powerful economic instrument which at this time is one of the negative factors in the country's future development, since it is responsible for the exploitation of enormous non-renewable, unchangeable natural resources, which to date has favored foreign economies and will contribute in the long run to weakening the national economy.

The solutions for COMIBOL must be generated in the executive branch, which is called to redefine first the objectives and goals to be achieved by this extremely important public enterprise, and then to give it a scientifically studied and structured administration.

To direct and take charge of the highest management area of COMIBOL, it must choose and designate an administrator capable of carrying out--because of his training, experience and leadership capabilities and regardless of his nationality--within precisely established periods, all the work programs and plans which will have been previously formulated with the concurrence of a professional interdisciplinary team (technical, financial, economic and social), which will work under his direction. Of course the government, in addition to approving those plans and programs, must guarantee its most decided support of and cooperation with the administration chosen.

Another problem requiring urgent attention concerns the treatment to be accorded the private mining sector, with a view to achieving through its activity--in addition to contributing efficiently to development through the qualitative and quantitative increase of production of the deposits under its control--the objectives which are inherent in any private enterprise.

The following measures, among others, would generally favor the mining industry: strengthening of the National Fund for Mining Exploration; the implementation of a tax system favoring new investment and encouraging the use of risk capital; establishment of credit lines through which the urgent needs for working capital and resources earmarked for modernization and expansion of these activities may be met; research into new technologies, chiefly in the field of metallurgy, and the establishment of adequate cooperative relations between ENAF and the producers.

8735
CSO: 3C10

PRESS COMMENTS ON U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

'JORNAL DO BRASIL' Editorial

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 29 Sep 80 p 10

[Editorial: "American Vacuum"]

[Text] Serious crises usually accentuate the importance of great leaderships or their absence. Applied to the North American picture in a electoral year, this confirmation shows a negative hypothesis: not even the very serious threat to the petroleum supplies of the West was capable of raising the rhetoric of Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan a little bit above the level of the diatribe in which they have placed themselves.

In one of his reasonings, as categorical as it was unsubstantiated, the challenger accused the president in office of being one of those responsible for the war between Iran and Iraq because he had not supported Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. As far as the president is concerned, he has repeated throughout the country that the possible victory by Reagan very probably would drag the country to a war, which is also an unsubstantiated campaign slogan.

Writing about the campaign, Hugh Sidey recalled an old saying by Harry Truman: "You have to appeal to the best instincts of people and not the worst, in the second hypothesis, you can win one or two elections but only by doing great harm to the country."

For the American press, the most paradoxical thing about the venom Carter has been dripping methodically is the fact that it is coming from a man who based his first campaign on an almost evangelical position, intentionally emphasizing his religious beliefs. Because of the cadence he imposed on the campaign, the president remains suspected of insincerity, or in the best of hypothesis, of meanness, with one aggravating factor: Carter is the president in office, which carries some advantages, but also greater responsibilities.

A few weeks before the elections, and with the previous elections indicating a close finish, the "presidential" position adopted by Carter when Reagan was still a poor bet appears very different. The two candidates appear even in mediocrity and in the apparent or real lack of prospects.

That leadership crisis cannot but be linked to the broader crisis the country is undergoing—the famous "crisis of identity," which followed earthshaking events like Watergate and the defeat in Vietnam. As Seymour Lipset said in an interview published in JORNAL DO BRASIL, "The candidates of the two parties today seek the same group of votes more and more. If the climate of the country shifts to the right, then the Democrats are the ones who speak a more conservative language; if it shifts to the left, it is the Republicans who must show themselves to be more progressive."

This lack of direction may be of more than circumstantial origins. Particularly fascinating is the analysis by Octavio Paz, the great Mexican essayist and intellectual, for whom the United States is toying momentarily with the idea of decadence and with the nebulosity resulting from it.

This subject has arisen in the United States since it became obvious that the country no longer had the same relative power as some years ago. This circumstance could be perfectly natural, resulting from the appearance of new forces and the change on the international scene itself. However, besides an understandable frustration, it would, in the analysis by Paz, also offer some recompenses which are not to be disdained, to the American conscience. Continuous progress is associated with variable doses of turbulence, friction and tension. Decadence, for those who have already reached the highest point, brings with it an unexpected love of pleasure, something which can be associated with the Proustian climate.

However, there is more. While they jovially led the world, the United States felt behind its back the caustic murmers of older countries: The leaders of the postwar period would be the "new barbarians," a people without a culture and a past. The idea of decadence, for Paz, even if it is more an intellectual game than a reality, allows identification of the United States with all the other great empires of history, which also had their rise and fall. If decadence is announced, then the country already has a past, it becomes as much a part of history as any other. It can abandon the complex of adolescense and enjoy all the pleasures of maturity and sophistication.

Correct, completely or in part, those analyses point toward the same phenomenon: a national identification, which at the same time that it appears to be waiting for new leaderships, also makes it more difficult for those leaderships to appear.

As long as those leaderships do not appear, it is necessary to be content with that which exists. The question posed is: once reelected would Jimmy Carter be a more convincing president than during the past 4 years? This is also an unsubstantiated hypothesis. It is this theory to which the principal natural allies of the United States seem to cling as Ronald Reagan commits successive gaffes such as the resurrection of the problem of Taiwan, which had been resolved in a very Chinese, pragmatic way.

The Soviet Union itself, which complained about the absolute unpredictability of Carter's policy and viewed the rise of Reagan in public opinion polls with apparent sympathy, now appears to have changed its opinion. Reagan, believe the Soviets, could try to behave like Eisenhower, delegating responsibilities, but to whom is he going to delegate them?

Since no position by Moscow is gratuitous, the sudden renewal of understandings between the two capitals through Edmund Muskie and Andrei Gromyko is already being interpreted as a sort of subtle way of strengthening the position of the Democrats: If Carter can once more find the road of dialog, hints this reasoning, why change horses in midstream?

Effects of Elections

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 3

[Editorial: "The U.S. Elections and Us "]

[Text] Some of those who yearn for the authoritarian days of yesterday, who possibly bet on a win by Ronald Reagan in the U.S. Elections so as to feel at home in the future in Brazil, must at this time be deeply disillusioned with what one of the principal advisers on Latin American affairs for the Republican candidate said in Brasilia. He is Roger Fontaine, a young man who for years has been studying Brazil and the continent. He was clear in declaring that those who think that a Republican administration in the United States will facilitate the emergence or activities strong regimes in South America are deceiving themselves. "Preoccupation with human rights and the development of political democracy did not begin with Carter nor will it end with him," declared Fontaine, asserting that Reagan, if elected "will have preoccupations similar to those of Carter" in this aspect, changing the tone and methods, however.

It is precisely the tone and methods, not the intentions or the spirit, which created difficulties for the Carter administration in its relations with Latin America. The failure in continental policy, progressively being overcome, was also pointed out by Reagan's advisers to such a point that referring specifically to Brazil, Fontaine says that the

Republican candidate considers relations with our country "a question of priority" within the framework of a general strengthening of the understanding between the United States and the great Latin American nations of the continent, particularly Mexico, Argentina and Venezuela.

Reagan and his advisers do nothing more than confirm a reality. Brazil is today the second country in the hemisphere, exceeded in industrial and productive capacity or in population only by the United States. Traditionally, we are a partner of the United States. Our domestic situation (despite our many political or developmental problems) is progressively placing us in a relationship of equality.

U.S. investments in Brazil border on $6 billion, according to U.S. estimates, or they reach $4,375,000,000, as is officially acknowledged by Brazilian statistics. The difference between the two figures is in itself a demonstration of the old bonds which joined both economies in basic tasks: estimates differ because many decades ago U.S. investors brought their dollars in suitcases, using them here without passing them through the sieve of accounting statistics in a relationship in which reciprocal good faith overcame legal problems.

The forthcoming U.S. elections are an internal event of that country which in no way will interfere with the direction of bilateral relations unless it is in the sense of invigorating them or bringing them up to date, removing obstacles, overcoming barriers, whatever the results are, whether Carter or Reagan wins. The policy of the present president and Democratic candidate for reelection is known. What remained as an unknown were the general features of the line of action of the Republican candidate with respect to Latin America. His principal adviser for continental affairs revealed the secret in an almost perfect way, recalling that a return to the policy of Kissinger would be received with pessimism and for that reason it is necessary to intensify the dialog.

Relations with Brazil, he says, will be given priority, however, within an overall and close understanding with Venezuela, Mexico (petroleum exporters) and Argentina (self-sufficient in oil). A view which does not differ from the present Brazilian foreign policy and which breaks the false idea of an alleged Brazilian "hegemony," which for a time artificially intimidated our best neighbors.

8908
CSO: 3001

POLL REVEALS DECLINE IN PRESTIGE OF GOVERNORS

Disapproval Ratings Given

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Sao Paulo--More than 70 percent of the population of Sao Paulo is against the administration of the state by Paulo Maluf, according to a poll revealed yesterday by the Gallup Institute, while only 21 percent of the people agree with the methods of the Sao Paulo governor. In Rio, 61 percent of the people disapprove of the administration of Chagas Freitas.

The Gallup Institute poll was taken in August through questioning of people in the seven most populous states. Sixty-five percent of the people were opposed to the administration of Francelino Pereira in Minas Gerais. The only two governors with favorable ratings are Ney Braga of Parana and Marco Maciel of Pernambuco.

Disapproval

By comparison with surveys made before, the people's disapproval of the majority of the governors of the seven states is growing. This means that the people are showing a general dissatisfaction with their administrators. The persons surveyed linked the idea of "government" to the activities of the federal government as well as to state and municipal administrations. The poll says that the governors "rarely manage to prevent their local image from being tarnished when dissatisfaction grows against the government, government being understood to be the overall number of persons and bodies exercising political power."

In a comparison of the results obtained by the poll in the seven most heavily populated states, it is observed that the only two governors who have won approval (governing "well" or "very well") are the governors of Parana and Pernambuco. Despite this, Ney Braga and Marco Maciel show a decline by comparison with their previous ratings. The poll was made in the states of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, Rio Grande do Sul, Bahia, Pernambuco and Parana.

Chagas Freitas of Rio de Janeiro obtained the following: approval of his administration, 16 percent of those polled, while 61 percent disapproved. In Sao Paulo, 21 percent approved of the administration of Paulo Maluf but 71 percent disapproved. In Minas, 24 percent approved and 65 percent disapproved. In Rio Grande do Sul, 29 percent are in favor of Amaral de Souza and 66 percent are against him. In Bahia, Antonio Carlos Magalhaes obtained an approval rating of 40 percent and a 55-percent disapproval. In Pernambuco, Marco Maciel received the following: 50 percent approve of his administration and 48 percent disapprove. The best position is that of Ney Braga: 50 percent approve his way of governing and 46 percent disapprove.

The Decline of Each

Governor	1979				1980		
	May	Aug	Oct	Dec	Mar	May	Aug
Ney Braga (PR)							
Approve	43	59	58	47	53	54	50
Disapprove	37	35	35	40	38	41	46
Marco Maciel (PE)							
Approve	49	66	55	54	49	56	50
Disapprove	40	29	33	42	47	41	48
Antonio Carlos Magalhaes (BA)							
Approve	38	36	45	45	39	54	40
Disapprove	53	61	48	47	53	45	55
Amaral de Souza (RS)							
Approve	39	44	50	40	39	47	29
Disapprove	49	51	40	51	54	46	66
Francelino Pereira (MG)							
Approve	30	22	32	33	32	34	24
Disapprove	48	67	60	56	56	61	65
Chagas Freitas (RJ)							
Approve	36	38	36	34	30	37	16
Disapprove	46	51	48	47	58	56	61
Paulo Maluf (SP)							
Approve	28	35	29	18	24	30	21
Disapprove	59	61	63	69	68	65	71

Editorial Comments on Poll

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Oct 80 p 3

[Editorial: "The Opinion of Those Who Did Not Vote"]

[Text] By means of polls made periodically in the seven most populous states of the federation, the Gallup Institute confirms that the prestige of the governors is in noticeable decline: the numbers of those who

approve of their endeavors decline, while those who disapprove increase. Between May and August of this year even the only two governors who almost always received favorable ratings (they are governing "well" or "very well") from one-half or more of the people, suffered a certain reverse in confrontation with public opinion. In May, 54 and 56 percent approved of the administrations of Governors Ney Braga and Marco Antonio Maciel, respectively, but in August those percentages declined for both to 50 percent, with the percentage of those who disapprove climbing from 41 to 46 percent for Ney Braga and from 41 to 48 percent for Marco Antonio Maciel.

Below the two, and in declining order of their approval rating in the last 3 months, are Antonio Carlos Magalhaes (BA), Amaral de Souza (RS), Francelino Pereira (MG), Chagas Freitas (RJ) and Paulo Salim Maluf. Some suffered a considerable decline in the period, if one is to judge by the increase in the rates of disapproval, which were 10 percent for Antonio Carlos Magalhaes and 20 percent for the governor of Minas Gerais, a native of Piaui, Francelinio Pereira, while during the period May 1979 to August 1980, all five had more than half of the people against them: Paulo Salim Maluf, 65.1 percent; Francelino Pereira, 59 percent; Chagas Freitas, 52.4 percent; Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, 51.7 percent; and Amaral de Souza, 51 percent.

Would it not be, however, more surprising if these governors' approval ratings were on the upswing? Chosen as they were, they had an almost always thankless beginning under the just resentment of a people, whose capacity for expressing an opinion was once more disdained for the benefit of a restricted and spurious circle of privileged "electors," whose criteria for selection no one would have the courage to evaluate since from all appearances there was always fear of revealing them publicly. It was also a thankless beginning because the natural response of public opinion to that monopoly in the selection of governors is to demand more of them. Whoever arrogates himself the right to choose for all must be aware of the responsibility to choose better than everyone.

Appointed through a process which was always a mockery of legitimacy and which public opinion never accepted, the governors then had to imbue themselves with the necessary humility and seek a genuine, if after the fact legitimacy. Few, however, are those who appear to worry about something which is only a patriotic imperative. They fill themselves instead with the spirit of vassalage in the same measure that they grasp the power received from the hand they kissed, daring even to lie subsequently about the following phase of a career, which is without glory or merits. Creatures of centralized power, those men tend to make of it the guiding star of their administrations, thus becoming much more a court figure (and as soon as there is a swearing in at the higher echelons of the federal administration they will be there unfailingly to make their presence known and to given and solicit embraces; note,

for example, the newspaper accounts of the swearing in of Costa Cavalcanti as chief of ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc.]) than representatives of the interests and aspirations of the people of our states. For the sad role they play, the judgement made by public opinion is all too benign. It is a judgment probably only supported by hope, which as is known, is the last to die.

8908
CSO: 3001

UNE DEMONSTRATES IN MEC; TO HOLD CONGRESS IN OCTOBER

Student Demonstration

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Brasilia--The National Students Union (UNE) held a demonstration yesterday at the Ministry of Education, which had been emptied as a result of two false alarms for bombs that, according to an anonymous source were set to explode at 1515 and 1530 hours. The UNE representatives wanted to present a document to Minister Eduardo Portella regarding the student strikes. The demonstration was viewed by 150 military policement armed with rifles and nightsticks.

The students did not get to see the minister, who received the document from Deputy Heitor Alencar Furtado (PMDB for Parana). The demonstrators told the deputy that in refusing to receive them, the minister was demonstrating that his statements in favor of dialog "were just a big lie."

The deputy explained: "As a minister he will be always and constantly open to dialog. But he also has to obey current legislation, which does ot recognize the organizations that signed the document." Professor Portella promised to reply to the UNE manifesto through the press.

UNE Meeting

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Aug 80 p 18

[Text] Campinas--The president of the National Students Union (UNE), Ruy Cesar Costa Silva, confirmed yesterday that the 32nd congress of that organization will be held in Piracicaba from 13 through 15 October. Unlike earlier meetings, the students already have the official support of several local sectors, such as the city hall and the Methodist University of Piracicaba (UNIMEP).

Mayor Joao Hermann Neto of the PMDB told a delegation of student leaders yesterday that he will place all of the infrastructure of the municipality at the disposal of the congress delegates. The plenary sessions will

probably be held in the Baron de Serra Negra municipal Stadium, with a capacity of 35,000 people, or in the covered sports gymnasium, which holds about 10,000. In the meantime, the rector of UNIMEP, Elias Boaventura, epxressed his readiness to suspend classes during the period of the congress, converting the university facilities into lodgings for the delegations from the whole country, which are going to be mobilized as of now.

The students will also be able to use the auditoriums of the Council Chamber, the Municipal Education Foundation and the Municipal Theater for accommodations or for parallel meetings.

Yesterday, the president of the UNE and the director of the State Students Union (UEE), Mauro Pereira Lopes, accompanied by other students, met with Mayor Hermann Neto and the rector of UNIMEP, who promised them all support to hold the congress.

PP Repudiates Violence

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] In Brasilia yesterday, Popular Party expressed its "solidarity with the government measures aimed at ascertaining the facts of the attacks" and made an "appeal to its political sensibility in the sense of being disposed to convene a National Constituent Assembly." Those positions were adopted by unanimity during a 2-hour meeting of the provisional National Executive Committee of the PP.

In an official note, the party also announced the following decision of its leadership:

1. To reiterate the anxiety shared by all the people that the investigations pertaining to the terrorist attacks may not arrive at conclusions that will calm and bring security to the nation, by not punishing those responsible for the hideous crimes;

2. Nevertheless, to express the hope that the decision of the president of the republic is complied with in the shortest time and with the announced firmness;

3. To confirm the position assumed from the outset, of complete support for the government's action in combating all acts of terrorism, regardless of their origin and the social position of their possible perpetrators;

4. To urge the government to convene the National Constituent Assembly that will give the country the constitutional order it needs, demanded more and more by democratic consciousness, entrusting that important task to the national congress that is to be elected in 1982. If this is done, it will remove focal points of anxiety and will insure the political stability that is essential for the goals of national security and the solutions of the serious problems that affect the people;

5. To reaffirm the concern with which it witnesses the negative effects of the economic policy adopted by the government on the pretext of fighting inflation and which in reality further increases the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few without achieving those objectives, and intensifies in the minds of the people, particularly the wage-earning class, the feeling of social injustice to which they are cruelly subjected.

Constituent Assembly

During the discussions, the president of the party, Senator Tancredo Neves, expressed the conviction that "the government will capitulate on the issue of convening a constituent assembly the same way that it capitulated on the question of amnesty. The constituent assembly," he stressed, "is an idea that prevails throughout the country: the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops (CNBB), the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB), the Brazilian Press Association (ABI), the unions, students, all want it. I must say that I have gathered that same impression in government sectors."

Tancredo supported the argument that "though congress is prevented from doing the ideal, it should not for that reason abstain from doing the possible." That observation was made in reply to the criticism of Minas Deputy Carlos Cota that the PP is getting into the habit of opting for the lesser evil rather than opposing everything that is wrong." Cota referred to the support given by the party the night before to approval of the government message establishing new criteria for the executive collection of debts: "We are going to make the government assume sole responsibility for what it proposes which does not suit the community."

In that connection, the regional chairman of the PP in Sao Paulo, Olavo Setubal, read messages from several state organizations opposed to the original plan and to the substitute approved by congress. Gilvan Rocha, leader in the senate, supported the advisability of "the systematic presentation of democratizing election reform plans as a means of organizing parliamentary resistance against the government's aim of destroying the opposition."

Conventions

The Popular Party set 29 March 1981 for municipal conventions, 3 May for the state conventions and 7 June for the national convention that will select party leaders.

The decision was taken based on the argument that by letting the Social Democratic Party (PDS) and Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) hold their respective conventions first, the PP could benefit from divisions that might occur within those parties.

8711
CSO: 3001

ELECTION PROCEEDINGS FOR STUDENT LEADERS CRITICIZED

Creation of Slates Scored

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Sep 80 p 15

[Text] Elections for the renewal of the State Students Union (UEE) directorate will begin today throughout the state of Sao Paulo. There are four competing slates: Viracao, Mobilizacao Estudantil, Maos a Obra and Unidade e Democracia, which were formed in meetings, many times isolated, of the many factions making up the student movement. Unlike the two previous years, the process of formation of slates did not take place in the meetings, which should have been widespread, of the State Council of Student Organizations (CEE), the body which enfolds the rank and file organizations representing the Sao Paulo university students.

The divisions which took place in CEE meetings is being harshly criticized by student organizations, who blame the present UEE leadership for not rallying the Sao Paulo university students around their common struggles. With respect to the elections beginning today, FOLHA yesterday interviewed leaders of academic centers, unions and DCE's [expansion unknown] as to their opinions on the competing slates and the UEE.

"Important Elections"

The president of the 11 de Agosto Academic Center of the University of Sao Paulo Law School, Tadeu Modulo, declared that elections for the UEE are very important for the students of Sao Paulo because they will serve "to show that we are supporting our general organization." According to him, the main role to be played by the UEE is that of unifying the students' struggles and for that reason "It is very important," he emphasized, "that we have a strong organization representing the students at a state level." Tadeu Modulo preferred not to give his opinion on the competing slates.

Such, however, was not the opinion of the president of the 22 de Agosto Academic Center of the Pontifical Catholic University (PUC) Law School, Alexandre Inojosa, who criticized the UEE for not representing all the factions and tendencies of the student movement. According to Inojosa, "The sectarianism existing in the UEE has driven the university students away from the body and this can be proved by the meetings of the CEE: In the last three meetings there was no quorum."

As far as Alexandre Inojosa is concerned, the elections for the UEE are disorganized and he cited the case of the PUC where "few people know of the election and only two of the four slates are waging a campaign." The president of the 22 de Agosto Academic Center also declared: "We are supporting Unidade e Democracia, where all factions are represented."

The director of the University of Sao Paulo (USP) Politechnical Union, Marcio Motidone, declared in turn that the UEE elections at this time acquire a most important role for the students since "the degree of the intensification of struggles for more money for education and against paying for education requires the students to know how to choose who is going to lead the UEE, the body which has as its main role the unification of those struggles."

According to the director of the Politechnical Union, the programs presented by the slates is important but the students must also know what the university students who present themselves as candidates did previously as leaders of the student movement. Of the six leaders of the Politechnical Union, he declared, four support the Viracao slate, one supports Mao a Obra and the other Unidade e Democracia.

Doing Nothing

Pedro Henrique Mendes de Oliveira, president of the Mackenzie University DCE, described the UEE "as necessary for the unification of the students" and he criticized the present leadership for having estranged the student body, sinning because it did nothing." For this reason, he declared, "the elections come at a good time." In the opinion of Pedro Henrique, the Unidade e Democracia slate will win in Mackenzie University, where it is being supported by most of the leaders of the DCE.

Another rank and file organization, which criticized the present leaders of the UEE, was the Luis de Queiros Academic Center of the School of Agronomy of Piracicaba. According to the director of the body, Julio Cuco, "The UEE showed itself to be deficient in directing the elections."

Julio Cuco declared: "We did not participate in the process of forming slates and for that reason we are not doing well in the elections of which we learned only because of the presence of campaign representatives in the campus of our school. However, we are not seeing a marshalling of the student body."

The director of the PUC DCE, Marcio Correia Toledo, declared that the organization is viewing the elections as a moment for defining the directions of the student movement and that for this reason "it is doing everything it can to convoke the students of the PUC." However, he pointed out, the position adopted by the organization is that of strengthening the organization and that the instructions given to the PUC students is to write the inscription "For the Unification of Sao Paulo Students" on the ballots.

The justification presented by Marcio Correia Toledo is that "none of the slates presented a program which would unite the students and for that reason they do not have the requirements for leading the Sao Paulo university students."

Voting Will Be Today and Tomorrow

Elections for the new directorate of the UEE will begin today at 0700 throughout the state. Four slates will be entered: Mobilizacao Estudantil, Viracao, Maos a Obra and Unidade e Democracia. Elections will close tomorrow at 2230, counting of votes to begin immediately after close of the election. The State Central Election Office will function at the Sao Paulo PUC campus in Beta Hall.

All Sao Paulo university students, students who are about to graduate and postgraduates, who are duly enrolled in schools which up to last night registered to participate in the elections, may vote in the elections for the UEE directorate.

Viracao Slate Elected

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Sep 80 p 16

[Text] The new directorate of the UEE, consisting of members of the Viracao slate elected last week, is going to advocate freezing of the amount of monthly school fees during the present semester of the school year, pursuant to instructions from the National Students Union [UNE].

The program of the new directorate was explained yesterday after the announcement of official election results in which the Viracao slate obtained 22,803 votes in 250 schools which participated in the election, to 19,692 votes of the Maos a Obra slate, which came in second. The Movimento Estudantil and Unidade e Democracia slates received 17,847 and 13,803 votes respectively. There were 3,102 blank and 1,934 invalid votes.

Budget and Annual Tuitions

The new directorate also intends to pressure deputies so that the Legislative Assembly will only approve the 1981 budget if the first and second grades (presumably University) and the three state universities receive more than 12 percent of the total budget (Governor Paulo Maluf said last Friday that the executive branch will allocate 100 billion cruzeiros, which means 20 percent of the entire state budget, to education--first and second grades and universities).

The Viracao slate, according to its future president, Patricio Prado Filho, a student of economics at the USP, intends to "fight against abusive increases in monthly payments in private schools in an attempt to create conditions so that all can remain in higher education without great financial difficulties." The UEE, according to the recently elected president, is going to advocate the freezing of monthly payments in the present semester, pursuant to instructions from the UNE.

Patricio Prado Filho also made an appeal to his colleagues: "We believe that those objectives will only be reached in the degree that there is a specific amount of participation by the students within our organization and if we all participate actively in the movement which seeks a solution to the education crisis in Brazil."

The members of the Viracao slate promise to encourage political participation by the students but they do not support any party in particular. Its members come from the "youth wing" of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) as well as from the PT [Labor Party]. According to Fabricio "The party question is not important. What unifies us are the banners raised today by the UNE and UEE of no increase in the second semester of paid schools and a minimum share of 12 percent of the state and federal budget for education.

The Elected.

In addition to Patricio Prado Filho, the following are members of the elected directorate: Edgard Steffen Jr (Architecture of Pucamp), Carlos Santana (Psychology of the University of Moji), Antonio Carlos (Administration of FGV), Marcelo Borges (Engineering of Bauru), Cassandra Nunes (Geology of USP), Silvana Tofora (Social Sciences of PUC/SP), Carlos Oliveira (Journalism of the Methodist Institute of ABC), Sonia Castellar (Geology of USP) and Antonio Jose Meireles (Food Engineering of the University of Campinas).

Counting of the 79,181 votes was done at the DCE office of the PUC of Sao Paulo. The Viracao slate was supported by the members of the present UEE directorate.

According to the new president of the organization, generally the number of students increased. However, there was a decline in the total of voters in the "traditionally most combative schools, something which must be resolved by speeding up the functioning of the UEE. We believe that next year, with an increasingly effective UEE at the side of the students, we shall be in a condition to overcome that decline."

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CSO: 3001

BUSINESSMEN FAVOR POLITICAL DEMOCRATIZATION, BLAST TERRORISM

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Sep 80 p 21

[Text] Sao Paulo--The principal leaders among Sao Paulo businessmen, meeting yesterday in the GAZETA MERCANTIL Forum, scored any and all forms of political regression, saying that those who devote themselves to making the democratic opening fail and dare to use the "abominable recourse of terrorism" shall not prevail over the overwhelming will of the people. They emphasized that nothing "shall halt our movement in the direction of an economically prosperous, socially fair and politically open society." They conclude saying that under the "firm and well-intentioned" leadership of President Figueiredo "we have already begun the journey."

They advocate the point of view that necessary changes in the economic structure "can only be successful in the midst of permanent discussions and negotiations," stressing that the development plan must be prepared under a democratic system. They are convinced that any national mobilization aimed at these objectives "demands strengthening of the free enterprise system, whose endeavors cannot, and must not, have restrictions other than those inspired and based on the collective interest."

The document is signed by businessmen Antonio Ermirio de Moraes, Claudio Bardella, Luis Eulalio de Bueno, Vidigal Filho, Olavo Setubal, Abilio dos Santos Diniz, Jose Ermirio de Moraes Filho, Laerte Setubal Filho, Mario Garnero, Jorge Gerdau Johannpeter and Jose Mindlin. All of them were elected as business leaders by direct votes of other businessmen and they now make up the GAZETA MERCANTIL Discussion Forum, which issued the manifesto yesterday. The 94-line document is also signed by businessmen Manoel da Costa Santos, Paulo Villares and Paulo Vellinho.

The Document

Meeting in the GAZETA MERCANTIL Forum, we believe it timely to express our point of view on the present economic, social and political situation. Aware of our responsibilities to the nation, and particularly to the business community, we could not avoid making a clear statement on the problems of the present.

No one is unaware of the difficulties afflicting us now. It is necessary, therefore, to lay aside once and for all any shred of pessimistic feeling that may be harbored on the future of Brazil. We managed to overcome the formidable obstacles which resisted the advance of our economic development. Two generations witnessed the birth of a modern industrial economy, an unprecedented event in the Western World of the 20th Century.

It is in this perspective, therefore, that we must evaluate our vicissitudes and project our hopes.

With all certainty we shall be capable of the free, prosperous, fair and democratic society to which we all aspire in the decade just beginning.

The path of progress, social justice and democracy must avoid the dangers of recession. Recession would be the worst of solutions. The peculiarities of the Brazilian social structure would make the consequences of even a temporary paralyzation of growth unbearable. In addition to meaning a tragic reduction in job opportunities in a country such as ours where hundreds of thousands of young people come into the labor market every year, it would also mean privation in many homes, since we do not have the mechanisms capable of providing even a subsistance income to the unemployed. On the other hand, national business in all sectors could be swallowed by the maelstron of recession, allowing the unleasing of a generalized process of denationalization and of state ownership. In the wake of unemployment and a decline in wages--without the slightest assurance that inflation would be contained--a profound social crisis would certainly remain. In a climate such as this, the enemies of democracy could breath new life into their totalitarian objectives.

We therefore reaffirm the need for a gradual effort for the stabilization of prices and a balance in foreign accounts. That is why we warn of the dangers of a strategy which supports the reduction of real liquidity and the indiscriminate and linear curtailment of public spending.

It is not, however, enough to reject the adoption of a strategy of recession. It seems to us to be essential to clearly define a number of medium and long-range priorities which will allow the country to see its horizons of growth.

We consider it to be an absolute national priority that we achieve a reduction in energy dependence during the present decade with a decline of petroleum imports to a tolerable minimum. This goal is fully feasible because we have an excellent energy potential. We wish to emphasize that the success of substitution programs depends on a broad participation by private enterprise.

Agricultural development must continue to receive special attention. Results obtained this year in the increase in agricultural products have already been very encouraging but they still do not appear to be enough to insure the role required, whether it be in the effort to combat inflation, the increase in exports or the maintenance and increase in the level of employment. Fulfillment of these functions requires a consistent policy of minimum price fixing, establishment of credit conditions and regulation of the prices of supplies and the sale of crops capable of instilling confidence in the farmer during coming years.

Finally, as was emphasized by the "First Businessmen's Document," whose positions we reaffirm completely, it is necessary that the state face the pressing shortages in matters of health, basic sanitation, housing, education, urban mass transit and environmental protection. That program of social spending would come to alleviate centers of tension for city and rural workers. A measure of an elementary sense of justice, it would also bring beneficial effects to income and employment.

It is on these three pillars: reduction of energy dependence, agricultural development and activation of social spending, that medium and long-range strategy must be based because they are the most suitable for the national interest.

We are sure that the necessary changes in economic structure can only be successful in the midst of permanent discussion and negotiation. The development plan must be prepared under a democratic regime. We are also convinced that any national mobilization around these objectives demands the strengthening of the free enterprise system, whose endeavors cannot, and must not, have restrictions other than those inspired and based on the collective interest.

In the same way that we advocate the free enterprise system, we reaffirm our conviction that no truly democratic society can do without union organizations, management as well as labor, under the aegis of legislation resulting from broad participation of sectors involved.

Economic freedom can only germinate in a democratic climate. The smothering of public freedoms sooner or later compromises the exercise of private enterprise. In this respect, a continuous improvement of institutions is called for under the protection of a balance among the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Powers, whose prerogatives, rights and authorities must be maintained within a climate of independence, mutual respect and harmony.

It is because of the solidity and balance of democratic institutions and because of the exercise of economic freedom that there is the possibility of absorbing the natural conflicts of interests in a climate of justice and tolerance.

For all these reasons, any form of political regression is inadmissible. Those who devote themselves to plotting the failure of the democratic opening in the shadows--and worse than this they dare to use the abominable recourse of terrorism--shall not prevail over the will of the overwhelming majority of the people.

It is the daily exercise of dialog and understanding that allows us to overcome the difficulties of the present. Nothing shall halt our movement in the direction of an economically prosperous, socially fair and politically open society.

Under the firm and well-intentioned leadership of President Figueiredo, we have already begun the journey.

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CSO: 3001

OSI DENIES RESPONSIBILITY FOR MINAS BOMBINGS

PMDB Councilman Arrested

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Brasilia--The presidency of the republic issued a note yesterday confirming the arrest of a Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMBD) councilman and two other persons, charged with three bombings in the Minas municipalities of Barbacena and Antonio Carlos and painting subversive and antigovernment graffiti in those cities. They are being held by the Department of Political and Social Order (DOPS) in Belo Horizonte. They have also been charged with belonging to a clandestine group called the Internationalist Socialist Organization (OSI), a Trotskyite organization.

After reading the note, the press secretary of the presidency of the republic, Marco Antonio Kraemer, said he did not see any connection between the terrorist acts in those municipalities and the attacks that occurred in Rio de Janeiro--where the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB) employee, Lyda Monteiro da Silva, was killed--and the destruction of newstands in other parts of the country, which continue to be secretly investigated.

Kraemer said also that President Joao Figueiredo was informed of the investigations in Minas and stressed that the data contained in the government's official note are based on investigations of the security organs, both civilian and military, which are working on the case.

According to the note, Councilman Eduardo Paulo Vilanova assumed responsibility for the three bombing attacks, declaring that the other two arrested--his brother, Luiz Crisostomo Vilanova, and Caetano Cesariano de Oliveira--"participated only in the preparation of and the posting of the placards with subversive messages." Vilanova admitted also that he planned to set off a fourth bomb, confiscated in his home by the security organs, and that another younger brother, Paulo, helped place the bombs which, however, were set off by him alone. The councilman confessed also that he belonged to the OSI and indicated the names of six other participants, among them three other politicians: Councilman Joirajara Bertoletti, of the Barbacena PMDB; Professor Manoel Conegundes, defeated candidate for federal deputy for the defunct Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB) in the

last elections; and Marco Antonio de Araujo Lima, also a candidate for councilman for the PMDB who was defeated in 1978. The four politicians, together with two female students and a man known only as "Nonato," constituted the OSI municipal committee for Barbacena.

The attacks occurred on the night of 28th of last month, the bombs having exploded in the academic directorate of the school of philosophy and in a vacant lot near the military airfield in Barbacena; and at the military enlistment board in the neighboring municipality of Antonio Carlos. On the following night, Luiz Crisostomo and Caetano Cesariano were arrested as they were posting placards and painting subversive graffiti, and then named Councilman Eduardo Paulo Vilanova as the leader of the group and responsible for the attacks. Vilanova was arrested on the morning of the 30th.

Passarinho: Investigation Is Being Conducted Properly

The majority leader in the Senate, Jarbas Passarinho, yesterday expressed "absolute confidence" in the correctness of the investigations that are being conducted in Minas with regard to the bomb attacks, stressing that he "had no doubt" about their results.

"The fact that in the course of the inquiries the depositions were followed by a public prosecutor," he argued, "reinforces my conviction about the correctness with which those depositions were taken. The confession of Councilman Eduardo Vilanova is a definitely enlightening fact for me.

"In the general Brazilian panorama," continued the government leader, "I attribute responsibility for the escalation of violence we are going through to the resentful minorities, prepared to prevent the political opening from continuing."

The PMDB leader in the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Freitas Nobre, termed the government note on the Minas attacks "distorted and untrue," and announced that the opposition parties are going to decide today on a joint position on the matter.

"The morbid and unfair preoccupation with trying to compromise our party is ridiculous because we hold a defined position against terrorism, including police terrorism," declared Nobre, referring to the fact that the councilman charged with the attacks belongs to the PMDB.

"The nation knows what is the origin of the terrorist attacks," Freitas Nobre declared. The president of the OAB, who followed the police investigation regarding the attack on the jurist Dalmo Dallari, declared that it was perpetrated by a parmilitary group allied to the police of Sao Paulo. At the same time, a government party federal deputy explained this week that when he was secretary of public security for Sao Paulo, he called the people responsible for the attack on the Brazilian Analysis and Planning Center (CEBRAP) and warned them not to repeat it."

"Today, however," he continued, "while the serious attacks in Rio de Janeiro remain with no sign of clarification, the authorities present distorted and untrue information with regard to the events in Barbacena and Antonio Carlos."

Afterwards, the leader of the Workers Party (PT), Deputy Airton Soares took the floor to declare that the attacks in the country come from the right "and the government tries to attribute responsibility for the crimes to the left.

"There are 106 attacks that have gone unpunished, that have not been clarified. On the contrary, they are being covered up, as in Sao Paulo where people were arrested and then released without any action having been taken. The situation we are witnessing is that the president of the republic does not have the power to ascertain the facts of the attacks."

Text of the Note

Report to the Press:

In view of the questions by the press with regard to the terrorist attacks that occurred by Barbacena and Antonio Carlos (Minas Gerais), we wish to report the following information gathered from the security organs that participated in the investigations:

1. On the night of 28 August 2 bombs exploded in the city of Barbacena: 1 in the academic directorate of the school of philosophy and the other in a vacant lot near the military airfield. That same night, a third bomb exploded in the city hall of the city of Antonio Carlos (Minas Gerais), a neighboring municipality, directly hitting the Military Service Enlistment Board in that city. The three explosions caused only material damage.

2. In view of the incidents, the security authorities in the area (Secretariat of Public Security of Minas Gerais and Military Command) ordered the immediate intensification of specific investigations of the terrorist attacks, investigations that were already being carried out in Minas Gerais since last June when a bomb exploded in the Press Building in Belo Horizonte.

3. After the investigations conducted by members of the Minas Gerais Department of Public Order (DOPS) and the 4th Army Division, on the night of 29 August (Friday) the regional police department team arrested Luiz Crisostomo Vilanova and Caetano Cesariano de Oliveira, who were posting a large number of placards with subversive and antigovernment messages and painting graffiti in the streets of that city. After the first depositions were taken in the city of Barbacena, the aforementioned individuals declared that Eduardo Paulo Vilanova, brother of Luiz Crisostoma, was responsible for the bombings that had occurred the previous night in Barbacena and Antonio Carlos.

4. On the morning of 30 August (Saturday), Eduardo Paulo Vilanova, who was elected councilman for the PMDB in Antonio Carlos in 1978, and who is also a fourth-year student of mathematics at the President Antonio Carlos Foundation of the city of Barbacena, was arrested.

5. The three individuals arrested were transferred to Belo Horizonte where they are being held in the facilities of the Minas Gerais DOPS. An inquiry was immediately initiated to ascertain the facts connected with the terrorist attacks.

6. In the course of the inquiries, Eduardo Paulo Vilanova declared, according to the deposition that was signed by him and witnessed by public prosecutor Dr Jose Maria Santos, that:

He, Eduardo, was responsible for placing and activating the three bombs that exploded in Barbacena and Antonio Carlos on the night of 28 August 1980;

His youngest brother, Paulo Vilanova, helped him place the bombs in the academic directorate of the school of philosophy, in the building near the military airfield and in the military enlistment board in the Antonio Carlos city hall;

He, Eduardo Vilanova, activated the bombs;

His brother, Luis Crisostomo Vilanova and Caetano Cesariano de Oliveira participated only in preparing and posting the placards with the subversive messages in addition to painting graffiti on the night of 29 August 1980 in Barbacena;

He, Eduardo Vilanova, is a member of the municipal committee of the Internationalist Socialist Organization (OSI) of the city of Barbacena and was responsible for mass mobilization among the student sector.

The following individuals are also members of the OSI municipal committee in Barbacena:

Ubirajara Bertoletti, councilman in Barbacena, elected on the MDB ticket in 1978 and currently a member of the PMDB, also a teacher and lawyer in Barbacena; he was defeated as a candidate for deputy on the MDB ticket in 1978.

Manoel Conegundes, teacher and lawyer in Barbacena; he was defeated as a candidate for federal deputy on the MDB ticket in 1978.

Marco Antonio de Araujo Lima, also a resident of Barbacena; he was defeated as a candidate for councilman on the MDB ticket in 1978.

"Nonato," whole full name, activity and source of income are unknown; all that is known is that this individual participated in the meetings of the OSI committee and was one of the members of that organization.

Ivone, surname unknown, student at the school of philosophy of Barbecena and her colleague, cousin of Professor David Maximiliano de Souza, member of the OSI in Ouro Preto who is under arrest in the penitentiary in Linhares in Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, awaiting trial, having been indicted following a police investigation after explosives were confiscated from his residence in the city of Ouro Preto at the time of the visit of the president of the republic to that city on 21 April 1980.

7. Eduardo Vilanova stated also that he had a fourth bomb ready to be set off. That bomb was confiscated by the security organs after a search of his residence of 84 Bias Fortes Strees in Antonio Carlos, Minas Gerais.

8. The Internationalist Socialist Organization (OSI) to which Councilman Eduardo Paulo Vilanova belongs is a leftist group comprised of Trotskyites connected internationally with the reconstruction committee of the Fourth International (CORQUI), which advocates the assumption of power through armed struggle.

It has been active in Brazil since 1979 when its first indications appeared, It was formed by the merger of four Trotskyite groups: Trotskyite Bolshevik Faction (FBT), 1st of May Combat Organization (OC-1 May), October Group, and the Workers Mobilization Organization (OMO).

The OSI held its Third Congress clandestinely in August 1979 and prior to that, through a member of the central committee, it participated in a meeting in Paris of the eighth section of the International Bureau, the leading organ of CORQUI.

The OSI's political line is close to the line of the International Workers Party (POI), indicating that the two organizations are merged.

The OSI has been active in the Brazilian union movement, trying to arouse the workers with its slogans.

In 1979, under the cover of the POI, the OSI organized into the National Line for the Workers-Student Alliance (TNAOE), drawing together several student groups, in an attempt to control the National Students Union.

August 29 was the 40th anniversary of Leon Trotsky's death. Clandestine meetings sponsored by the Socialist Convergence and the newspaper O TRABALHO, were held in various parts of the country, including Brasilia, to commemorate the event. The OSI is Trotskyite.

Conegundes Denies Participation

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Belo Horizonte--The chairman of the Popular Party (PP) committee in Barbacena, Prof Manoel Conegundes, yesterday termed "a joke" the accusation by Councilman Eduardo Paulo Vilanova made in the course of the DOPS investigation into the explosion of bombs in that city, naming him as the organizer of the Internationalist Socialist Organization (OSI).

Conegundes testified in the DOPS yesterday for about 4 hours and will return this morning to conclude his testimony. He arrived at the DOPS at 1420 hours yesterday in a Legislative Assembly vehicle accompanied by Deputies Danton Canabrava, leader of the PP, and Genesio Bernardino and Milton Lima, also of that party.

Before entering the DOPS, he said that he had learned of the accusation through the official note issued by the Secretariat of the Mass Media (SECOM), stressing that he has never heard of the OSI. Conegundes attributed his involvement in the investigation to the intent to strike at the leadership of the PP in Barbacena.

After saying that Vilanova "must be out of his mind," he stressed that he had never participated in clandestine organizations. "I have the testimony of even political adversaries on my behalf," he said, citing among them the chairman of the Minas Social Democratic Party (PDS), Deputy Bias Fortes.

"Bias Fortes has a reputation in Minas politics, a name to protect, and he would not lie on my behalf or even slander me because he is a loyal adversary," he said.

OSI Denial

The leader of the OSI, Vitor Letizia, said yesterday that the organization does not have any members in Barbacena and considered the SECOM note "a smokescreen." He said that OSI has headquarters in 10 Brazilian states, among them Minas Gerais, and has about 1,000 members.

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CSO: 3001

BRASPETRO NEGOTIATING PETROLEUM PROSPECTING WITH PRC

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Sep 80 p 17

[Article by Gerardo Mello Mourao: "BRASPETRO Mission Looks For Oil in China"]

[Text] Beijing--This week I found the trail of BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] International,Inc.] personnel at the Petroleum Corporation of China. One of the Chinese leaders in the area told me that the trip was highly profitable for Brazil as well as for the negotiators. It was the best possible. "The gentlemen in Brazil may not have petroleum, but they understand the subject," said the Chinese.

The BRASPETRO men who were here were Joel Mendes Renno, president of PETROBRAS International, who headed the small and discreet delegation consisting of only two other persons: Luis Reis, BRASPETRO general manager for geophysics, and Kazume Miura, chief of one of the most important areas of geology of the company, who is primarily assigned to the China area.

Joel Renno is already a known trading partner in China, where he sold minerals previously as president of Vale do Rio Doce, while Luis Reyes arrived here with the background of 3 years in Libya as BRASPETRO general manager.

For those who may not know, BRASPETRO is a company which does abroad what PETROBRAS should do in Brazil, it finds oil. It is through this subsidiary of the state company that Brazil is seeking petroleum at this time in six countries: Libya, Iraq, Guatemala, Angola, Algeria and China.

Joel Renno declared: "We are partnered with other foreign enterprises in China, making seismic surveys on the international shelf in a 110,000 kilometer belt. These surveys are necessary for the identification of the area for putting contracts into effect subsequently. BRASPETRO is partnered with ELF, British Petroleum, Phillips, Chevron, Texaco, Mobil, Esso and Amoco in China."

Opening Markets

For the BRASPETRO executive, activities of the company abroad contribute positively to opening the market for other Brazilian products. This is so to such a degree that sales this year should exceed $1 billion, all resulting from the work of BRASPETRO.

Moreover, it is not by accident that 50 percent of Brazilian petroleum consumption is assured by suppliers whose areas have received the contribution of BRASPETRO work.

The BRASPETRO executive believes that explorations abroad do not prejudice the expansion of exploration work in national territory. "Brazil should be the second or third country in the world in production efforts, with nearly 80 drilling rigs in operation, 45 percent of them on the Atlantic shelf. The PETROBRAS budget for 1980 under the heading of petroleum prospecting in the country is around $1 billion.

PETROBRAS in China

BRASPETRO talks in China, which according to the Chinese took place with great success, were aimed at seismic survey work to expand information and necessary details for placing international contracts for participation in offshore exploration into effect. Renno, however, is also making efforts for the possible extension of work by the Brazilian company to the continental areas of China, areas which Brazilian technicians such as Kazume Miura consider to be those with the greatest potential in the universe of petroleum reserves.

With great interest, the Chinese Petroleum Corporation is examining the possibilities of expanding oil deliveries to Brazil and of taking advantage of Brazilian technical cooperation, placed at the disposal of the Chinese by the vice president of BRASPETRO, who made an invitation to specialists of that country who decide to study at PETROBRAS.

The directors of the Chinese Petroleum Corporation, Yon Den Hua and Shin Ming, believe that the present quota of oil purchased here by Brazil--nearly 20,000 barrels per day--can be increased considerably. The men of BRASPETRO were provided here with all necessary information and should be making a careful evaluation of figures so as to be able to carry out the survey work already underway, placing China in an important position in Brazilian petroleum policy.

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CSO: 3001

EMBRAER TO BECOME ONE OF WORLD'S LARGEST COMPANIES

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Sao Jose dos Campos--The Brazilian Aeronautics Company [EMBRAER] should have an annual income of somewhat more than $700 million per year within 5 years, becoming one of the group of companies which makes the most sales in the world. But there are even more optimistic forecasts pursuant to which EMBRAER income as of 1986 could exceed $1 billion per year. Of that total, two-thirds would come from the export of aircraft, primarily those for exclusively military use.

This growth in only 4 years is primarily linked to the assembly-line production of a military fighter and attack airplane, the AMX, which should be sold for $10 million each, with forecasts calling for the sale of two units per month.

Bandeirante

According to sources of the company itself, as of January 1986 the company should be manufacturing an average of nearly seven Bandeirante aircraft per month at a price of $1.4 million per unit. As of 1982, the Bandeirante will be pressurized. The Brasilia model, also according to forecasts considered pessimistic, are being assembled at the rate of four units per month at a unit price of $3.2 million. The latest model built by the company up to now is the T-27, which will be built at the rate of four units per month in 1986 at a price of $900,000 each.

At the same time, based on cautious estimates of EMBRAER executives, an average of 40 light aircraft ("executive") will be assembled per month, representing annual production of approximately $50 million, in addition to at least two Xingu type aircraft every 30 days, representing a monthly production of $3 million.

Expansion

Meanwhile, the AMX aircraft, a fighter-attack airplane being developed by Brazil with two Italian aviation companies, should become the new annual moneymaker for EMBRAER. According to company management, one

unit will be assembled every 15 days as of 1986, and they will be sold at a price of $10 million per unit.

For the assembly of the AMX alone, EMBRAER, which has an area of two million square meters in Sao Jose dos Campos, should expand its installations by 50 percent, at this time around 200,000 square meters of enclosed area where 5,500 persons work. To execute this work, EMBRAER should practically double its number of employees in the next 4 years, "primarily engineers and technicians."

To examine the AMX project, a high-level commission shall be formed in coming days consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Air, Foreign Affairs and Planning. The aircraft, to be built jointly by EMBRAER and the Italian companies Air-Italia and Aeromacci, will be able to guarantee vigilance and security of all Brazilian airspace, serving for air attack and defense.

8908
CSO: 3001

ORLANDO MILLAS SEES PLEBSCITE AS NEGATIVE FOR PINOCHET

Caracas TRIBUNA POPULAR in Spanish 26 Sep-2 Oct 80 p 13

/Article by Orlando Millas, member of the Chilean Communist Party's political commission and party secretary: "By Reason or By Force Chile Will be Liberated"/

/Text/ There are two results for the so-called plebiscite held in Chile on 11 September, 7 years after the bloody coup that brought the fascist regime to power. One of those results is the one announced by Pinochet before the polls closed. In regard to this, what had been known beforehand occurred and the tyrant presented the figures prepared beforehand as the actual figures. But there was also another result which differed from their estimates and will have a greater impact: the people joined together and became aware of their strength as expressed by the overwhelming "no" vote.

A Cynical Show

There was no possibility, not even the remotest chance, that this second figure would be reflected in the official tally. The so-called plebiscite was a farce from beginning to end. Instead it was a cynical show.

The plebiscite was held without an electoral register. The fascist officials set up polling places under the direction of people who enjoyed their confidence. The latter were told beforehand on the basis of a rigid plan how many "yes" and "no" votes would be cast as well as the number of votes which would be nullified. These figures in no way would be affected by the actions of the electorate. Early in the day the polling places were opened without the people knowing how many votes had already been placed in the ballot boxes surreptitiously. During the day the people added their ballots to those that were already in the locked wooden boxes. In the evening the observers were asked to leave so that no one would be aware that the recount, which would be done out loud by the regime's straw men in charge of the polls, did not agree with the actual results. The deception, forgery and mockery were exceedingly low and brutally vulgar.

Any conclusions drawn from the Pinochet supplied figures will be off base because the figures are capricious, whimsical and unreal.

Corrupt Minority

The fact is that only a minority, corrupted and alien to the Chilean people's values, were shameless enough to accept Pinochet's constitution, made by Pinochet for Pinochet. The text of the constitution proclaims in a picturesque manner, using Christian and last names, that "army general Augusto Pinochet Ugarte" will be president in his own right until 11 May 1989 and he can remain in office after that date until 11 May 1997 if the military junta votes to keep him in office. It enables him to exercise absolute control without a congress or limitations of any kind and it even goes to the extreme of allowing him, since he is the sole holder of constituent power, to expand the terms and powers of office.

But the millions of "no" votes have changed the situation in Chile. Pinochet in vain finds solace in the numbers and percentages which he prepared, announced, explained and with which he tried to shape the framework of his regime. He was forced to use the plebiscite as a last resort because he is faced with a crisis and popular protest is growing as dissension is seen at the top levels of the fascist regime. Today in every block, on every street in all cities throughout Chile the people know that a clear majority voted "no" and this news is spreading to every town, district, commune, rural hamlet and village, factory, office, school, mine, port and to both the private and public services sector.

Popular Mobilization

The mobilization of the people, the degree of unity and the willingness to join in the struggle has been significant. This time Pinochet's opponents have included, in addition to those who fought against the 11 September 1973 putsch, those who like the Christian Democrats became aware of the deceipt and reconsidered, those who had a harsh experience and began to join the opponents of fascism as well as other sectors which played a role in the coup and now understand that Chile needs to return to a democratic form of government. The tyrant's base of support has narrowed. Even a former junta member has said that the armed forces should become aware of the direction they are headed. Pinochet, who used them to protect fraud, is making them play a dishonorable role.

A new phase has begun. The tyrant wants to present things as though the battle had just ended. No, the battle has just begun. The Chilean people will free themselves "by reason or by force," as it is written on our national seal. The secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, Luis Corvalan said: "Day after day the key to the situation will lie in the unity of the working class and the people, their indomitable spirit of combat and in the reaching of an agreement between all the democratic forces. There is no tyranny that can resist the onslaught of the masses."

The new period will see an even harsher struggle, an even broader and more dynamic one. There will be less sectarianism as tested methods of combat are improved and as new, sharper methods of combat developed by the people are introduced.

8599
CSO: 3010

AMBASSADOR RESIGNS TO ENTER PRESIDENTIAL RACE

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Aug 80 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Text] Virgilio Barco, our ambassador to the United States announced his resignation yesterday in a letter to President Turbay Ayala and said he will return to the country to contact all sectors to study problems and contribute to their solutions.

Barco did not refer specifically to his presidential candidacy, but it is evident (and this is how political circles understand it) that he is coming home to work for that nomination.

The diplomat was in Bogota just 10 days ago and decided, in a dialog with the chief of state, to resign from his post.

The letter sent yesterday from the U.S. capital to the president of the republic reads as follows:

Washington, D.C., 25 August 1980

Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, President of the Republic

Dear Mr President:

In accordance with our conversation I am submitting to you my resignation as ambassador to the United States, a post I have held since 1 June 1977, when I was appointed by the administration of Dr Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, and which I have retained for the past 2 years through the confirmation you were kind enough to grant me at the start of your administration.

Recently I have received from you, Mr President, the most generous demonstrations of your trust, which have encouraged me to play an active role in carrying out the instructions received directly from the chief of state and from the Ministry of Foreign Relations for the discharge of my duties vis-a-vis the government of the United States. I am deeply grateful for the way in which you, Mr President, have made it possible--

with your constant attention to problems which it has been my job to expedite and the timeliness of your decisions concerning such matters--for the embassy to carry out its task in the manner in which you surely expected and I desired.

The sole reason for my resignation is that I understand that I can now serve the nation and my party in another way, and I have decided to study the circumstances of each in conjunction with my compatriots and in particular with my fellow party members, in the development of joint action in the immediate future. My absence for 3 years from our country, even though I was involved in the negotiation of very delicate international matters for the Colombian Government, helping to present them in the best light and solving them within the existing possibilities, inclines me, and I would even say forces me, to develop, in a more immediate and permanent fashion, my relations with members of congress, political leaders and leaders of the social and economic sectors for the purpose of examining the various events which are occurring at a dizzying pace at all levels of national activity. Bearing in mind also that the process of our party's organization, in which I had a part, appears to be ended, with good results and unanimous agreement, I have heard the opinions of well-known people and of numerous friends who have asked me to return to the country for the purpose I have mentioned.

I do not need to tell you, Mr President, that nothing will change my spirit of cooperation and support for the government, whose link with the party of which I am a member is inexorable, as the documents of former presidents and leaders of the Liberal Party attest. Of course, my personal loyalty to you goes hand in hand with my recognition of the special bonds which have united us for many years and by our close cooperation during these last 2 years. Please accept, Mr President, with the sentiments of my highest consideration, the expression of my best wishes for the continued success of your administration and for your personal future. Virgilio Barco.

Virgilio Barco

8735
CSO: 3010

PRESIDENTIAL HOPEFULS' CANDIDACIES ANNOUNCED

Liberal Hopeful

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 28 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Carlos J. Gonzalez]

[Text] With 205 votes cast for Dr Victor Mosquera Chaux and 40 for Jorge Mario Eastman, and with 36 abstentions, the president of the National Liberal Directorate, Dr Victor Mosquera Chaux, was chosen last evening by the Congress, meeting in plenary session, to be a candidate for president of the republic.

Dr Mosquera Chaux had been entered as a candidate for that high office 5 hours prior to that time, at 1100 hours, in a close vote in a caucus of Liberal parliamentarians in which he had received 80 votes compared with 84 in favor of his rival, Jorge Mario Eastman.

The voting in the full Congress, which began at 1600 hours, came after several Conservative congressmen expressed their discontent with the fact that Mosquera was nominated without any consultation with the Conservative Party, which is part of congress.

In this regard, Conservative congressman Alberto Casas Santamaria said that since there was no previous agreement to support the Liberal group's nomination, he was inviting Conservatives to vote for Dr Mosquera Chaux or some other candidate, or to abstain.

Liberal Caucus

As EL SIGLO had reported in its previous day's edition, the forces which supported the two candidates for the office--Drs Victor Mosquera Chaux and Jorge Mario Eastman--appeared to be equally divided until yesterday morning. This was fully confirmed when the vote was taken in the Liberal parliamentarians' caucus, which began at 1130 hours and ended after 1300 hours. In that voting the count was taken by a radio

system very much like that over which an afternoon of horseracing is broadcast, and Drs Victor Mosquera and Jorge Eastman alternated in the lead, with very little difference showing in the vote count.

Finally the count showed 80 votes for Dr Mosquera and 84 for Jorge Mario Eastman.

Neither Winners nor Losers

Having received the majority in the Liberal Caucus, Dr Mosquera Chaux, in an emotional speech, thanked the caucus for the honor bestowed on him, suggested the possibility that through popular vote his position as a presidential candidate might be replaced by that of candidate for vice president of the republic, and highly praised his rival of up to only a short time before, Dr Jorge Mario Eastman, who, he said, was in line for one of the highest positions in the republic.

Between bursts of applause from Eastman supporters who were present, Mosquera Chaux said that in the close contest he had just finished there were neither winners nor losers.

Final Election

As was expected, the plenary session of the congress to choose the candidate began at 1630 hours, with Dr Mosquera Chaux standing for the Liberal Party, and with several Conservative congressmen expressing their reservations about the manner in which the choice was made.

Finally the election was held, with the result noted above.

Conservative Hopeful

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 13 Aug 80 p 4-A

[Article by Carlos Murcia]

[Excerpt] The candidacy of Rodrigo Marin Bernal, former minister of labor, will be launched today with a tribute to him at the Hotel Tequendama at 2000 hours. Speakers at that ceremony, in addition to the guest or honor, will be Senator Alvaro Gomez Hurtado, who expects to make some important suggestions about Conservative policy, and Cundinamarca union leader Alvaro Ramirez.

Marin Bernal, who belongs to the Alvarist sector of the Conservative Party, has been insisting that the presidential platform of his party be opened up to create new options among which the convention might choose in good time.

Rodrigo Martín Bernal

8735
CSO: 3010

HEAVY INVESTMENTS IN MINERAL PROSPECTING PLANNED

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 13 Aug 80 p 12

[Text] Pedro Pablo Morcillo, the manager of the Colombian Mining Enterprise [ECONOMINAS], announced yesterday that the national government will invest 700 million pesos in studies on potential deposits of copper, bauxite, phosphoric rock and gold.

Morcillo pointed out that the government has given top priority to four large mining projects, which are solidly based on important existing reserves in different areas of the national territory.

The manager of ECONOMINAS said: "We can single our four very important mining projects:

"The first is a technical-economic feasibility study which we are carrying out on the phosphoric rock mines of Pesca (Boyaca) and Sardinata (Norte de Santander). This study will be completed in the coming year, and will permit us to build a phosphoric rock processing plant for the production of phosphate fertilizers and phosphoric acid for the improvement of agricultural soils. Approximately 250 million pesos will be invested in this project.

"We have also started two studies on copper deposits in the Pantanos-Pegaporcito-Choco area and in Mocoa-Putumayo. We will undertake feasibility studies to determine the size of the reserves and to study the technical and economic aspects which will then allow Colombia to enter definitively into the copper age.

"Also in progress is the project for mechanizing the mining of gold in the national mines of Marmato, which are very rich but are being exploited in a very primitive way. These studies at present involve an investment of 100 million pesos and will also cover the mechanization of the processing of gold in those mines.

"Other projects which the government is contemplating in the field of mine development--aside from the phosphates, cooper and gold projects, which are short term--are the long term aluminum projects based on studies of bauxite in Cauca and south of the Cauca Valley, in order to produce alumina and then reduce it to aluminum."

9204
CSO: 3010

URANIUM DEPOSIT FOUND IN SMALL TOWN IN CALDAS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Aug 80 p 6-A

[Article by special correspondent German Manga]

[Text] Berlin, 28 Aug--On 22 December 1976, after having walked more than 1,000 km from Guajira and as they were crossing a cattle ranch where 50 cows were grazing, engineers Jaime Torres and Jorge Bogota listened as the instruments they were carrying started to emit the same beep-beep that electronic alarms emit.

They then looked at each other in surprise and checked the instruments. They thought they were suffering from a hallucination caused by fatigue, but as they moved forward the needles of the instruments tilted more and more and the sound increased.

Although they had spent months as salaried workers traveling all over the country on foot, testing, this was the only productive day's work they had had since the very beginning, but it came ahead of time because analysts had expected that it would occur in Los Llanos and it surprised the engineers that it came in the southernmost part of Caldas.

By means of a heavy old telephone reminiscent of those in a train station in a Western movie, they transmitted the news 12 hours later to their immediate superiors: "We have found several deposits of uranium in Berlin, Caldas. We are sure of its location. The only problem you will have to solve when you send the geologists will be to find the town on the map."

A Shock to the Town

There is now a group of engineers, geologists and experts of various nationalities who live in a camp at the edge of the town of Berlin.

Sometimes townspeople come close enough to greet them but when they speak to each other it is as old enemies who have learned to tolerate each other thanks to the passage of time.

Berlin had indeed been a quiet town, too far away from the rest of the world to accept all at once the change brought about by the uranium and the engineers of Minatone, the French company which undertook the prospecting. This was easily demonstrated during the first few days when local men, frightened, fought the helicopters with gunshots, or when crowds of people formed around the blond engineers, who they thought looked like television actions, in order to hear them speak French.

The crux of the discord, however, was that no one in Berlin had heard of uranium before.

Berlin is a town located at the top of a hill which is reached by means of winding roads full of yellow dirt on which, at any point, there is the possibility of a landslide. The nearest cities are Manizales, which is a 10-hour walk away, and La Dorada, which is a 6-hour walk away.

A priest who goes to the town every week to preach gathered the people together and, in an attempt to explain the elementary principles of radioactivity, made reference to the childlike tales the truckers bring to Berlin about their trips to the city. "Uranium is like krypton," he said, "and has enough energy to illuminate the world for 20 years."

The explanation came across as vague and too inexact for that group of good people who had no reason to suddenly understand that they have always lived on what may be the largest uranium deposit in Colombia and who until a few days ago were worried about the possibility of being the target of an invasion by horse thieves.

But these primitive people, who have always made their living from agriculture and cattle raising and who in less than a year have come to know more things than they ever imagined existed or would ever see--Europeans, the helicopter, radio networks, metropolitan newspapers, engineering machines, plans, drilling machines, photographic equipment, air conditioning, silk ties and French perfume, among others--were convinced that they had won the lottery 4 days ago when they had the opportunity to meet a minister of state--the minister of mines and energy--who said to them: "The nation's largest uranium deposits may well be in Berlin."

There Is Sleep

Previously, strangers did not arrive in Berlin aside from the tricksters and certain dishonest Antiochian merchants who had been thrown out of the other Caldas towns.

For months now, the stores have been filling up early in the morning and have had to remain open until almost midnight to serve the gangs of men who came to break open the mountains and the skilled personnel who came to map the region and find out with instruments--from ordinary picks to high-powered drills--where the uranium is.

Thus far they have announced that in Berlin there is definitely a large deposit of uranium in the shape of a huge buried egg. Along the length of its curvature there is an exploitable layer of 1.2 meters.

But nothing definite will be known about the quantity and quality of the uranium that exists there until the men have drilled the entire subsoil, like moles, with their powerful machinery.

So far, they have reached the exploitable outer layer at different places and have taken samples which they turn with machines into lumps shaped like bullets, which are then analyzed in nuclear laboratories in France and Canada.

There, expert physicists as smart as Einstein have said that the Berlin minerals contain an average of 1.6 parts of uranium per million and that if it is plentiful it constitutes a source which will produce billions of dollars for the country in a short time.

Because of the oval shape of the deposit there are parts of the surface where pieces of mineral are found which contain uranium. They are actually black rocks which do not look at all like krypton and which many of the peasants of the area have known about for a long time. They thought it was a useless type of coal because it would not burn. The geologists explain that these rocks are masses of phosphates rich in uranium and demonstrate--with the counters which the engineers used to find the deposit and which look for all the world like the instruments used by gold prospectors in the Rico Mc Pato comic strip--how in the presence of one of these rocks the instrument's dial indicates a high degree of radioactivity.

However, the French engineers and geologists warn that although it is clear that the deposit is rich, exploitation can only be carried out over a long period of time because it requires going through long drawn-out stages.

These days, where previously the darkness concealed only the pastures, dozens of workers get up every day to drill the uranium deposits.

They use high-speed modern drills which push aside the mud and remove the water until they reach the exploitable layer. In order to probe the productive capacity and the extent of the areas in which there are what the engineers call "anomalies," they have up to now built 79 trenches and tunnels and they will build many more in the coming months. Because of this, if it were possible to take an X-ray picture of the areas near Berlin, the immense mountains with their virgin growth and the pastures used for raising zebu would look like a gigantic rat maze.

This first stage of prospecting, according to present estimates, will take 2 years, but it is possible, depending on the findings, for this period to stretch out to 5 years.

Later it will be necessary to carry out the stages of exploiting and, above all, of producing uranium.

In Berlin there are now people who know the general facts and even some of the obscure facts about uranium. In the main plaza several men wearing wide linen trousers and white and black striped hemp-soled sandals which make them look as though they are standing on two rats, argue, with reason, that thanks to this hitherto unknown town, Caldas may become the richest department in Colombia, because the engineers have explained to them that in the future uranium may be more expensive than coffee.

Uranium was discovered at the end of the last century by the French scientist Becquerel, who wrote in his personal notes that "It gave off strong radiation." This comment served as a point of reference for Marie and Pierre Curie who, using it as a base, undertook research to determine what this radiation was all about.

Thus they discovered that uranium changed into other elements. That was the principle involved in discovering radium, and as a result of the research which won for them the Nobel Prize for Physics, the uses of radium were discovered as well as the complete cycle of the transformation of uranium into radium, then into plutonium, and finally into ordinary lead. The energy of uranium is enormous. It has been calculated that in its transformation microscopic particles are emitted at speeds of more than 14,000 km per second. Now, based on this, studies are being conducted all over the world which will shortly allow uranium to be used as a generating source of different kinds of energy. A Berlin woman explained it by saying that soon uranium will be used for everything "from moving trucks to lighting bulbs."

The studies which Minatone is carrying out at the present time will be used by the government in deciding whether to create a governmental or a mixed enterprise for the exploitation of uranium. That is something which must take place during the next 10 years because it requires the building of a plant for separating the uranium from the phosphates.

In Vaupes and Guainia

What has happened in Berlin represents the materialization of discussions about uranium in Colombia which started in 1978 in the districts of Vaupes and Guainia. At that time Eduardo Gaitan Duran, minister of mining and petroleum, announced a contract for exploratory work to locate radioactive deposits in a 50,000 square km area.

The contract referred to, signed by the Colombian Institute of Nuclear Affairs and the National Uranium Enterprise Corporation (ENUSA) of Spain, was the third establishing an association. ENUSA was at that time prospecting in the departments of Santander, Norte de Santander, Boyaca, Cundinamarca and Meta with a team of 70 Colombian experts and 4 Spanish technicians.

It was also stipulated in the contract that there would be a prospecting stage lasting 8 years, which could be extended to 12 years in the event of a lack of the necessary support facilities.

In 1979 the Geological and Mining Research Institute (INGEOMINAS) pointed out in an official report that Colombia might have deposits of 40,000 tons of uranium, principally U_3O_8 (uranite, 1 pound of which produces heat equivalent to 8 tons of coal).

For the present, while the people of Berlin understand that for many years they have had their homes and their animals on top of kilograms of a mineral which will be one of the most coveted in the world before the millenium ends, and that their cows have been stepping on the black rocks and their children have been throwing chunks of phosphate and uranium at one another, in Bogota learned studies are being carried out to decide the future of the deposit. And later on it is possible that this semi-isolated community, which is now being constantly astonished by new things, may see its belief that it has won the lottery become a reality because, in addition to employment during these first stages and later on, it will receive compensation as it becomes necessary to use its property for the exploitation of uranium.

The members of the community heard this straight from the mouth of Humberto Avila, minister of mines, and also from the municipal inspector the same day that he and another prominent person of the town attended a meeting of important officials where they became acquainted with turkey pate, French bread, caviar and French champagne.

9204
CSO: 3010

PERIODIC GASOLINE PRICE RISES FORESEEN

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Sep 80 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Article by Fernando Barrero]

[Text] The government has revealed that it proposes to reintroduce the system of gradual rises in the price of fuels to avoid the trauma caused by sharp although spaced increases.

Luis Enrique Giraldo Neira, deputy minister of mines and energy, said that this point of view was advocated by the minister of Mines and Energy, Humberto Avila Moara. It also has the support of former minister Juan Jose Turbay, at present vice chairman of the board of directors of the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise (ECOPETROL).

Giraldo Neira stated to EL TIEMPO it is sought to "make a gentler transition for the people, not monthly as was done at one time, but not as has been carried out recently."

Precisely in order to decide on a similar mechanism, the member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are meeting Monday in Vienna (Austria).

With regard to the establishment of gradual price rises in Colombia, Minister Avila Mora told EL TIEMPO recently, in Riohacha, that "there is a price rise at any time. Notification is given the day after, not even on the same day."

Other sources consulted by this newspaper stated that ECOPETROL's losses so far this year, 1980, already exceed 1 billion pesos. The enterprise is importing oil and gasoline at very high international prices and it sells those products at a low price in Colombia.

According to the Petroleum Industry Information Center (CIIP), in 1979 Colombia imported 8,995,136 barrels of oil, costing it $210.5 million. It also bought 9,302,998 barrels of gasoline for $314.6 million.

The president of ECOPETROL, Jose Fernando Isaza Delgado, said, on this topic, that, in order to save fuel, "it is necessary to touch the most sensitive spots of the consumers and one of those spots is the pocketbook.

"There is no doubt that it is necessary to attain real prices," Isaza said in the recent forum organized on the National Integration Plan (PIN) by the National Federation of Businessmen (FENALCO) and the University of the Andes.

Isaza added: "Efficient use of crude oil in Colombia will be achieved only with realistic price policies. In 1979, owing to domestic price rises, the increase in fuel consumption was only 2 percent, while in the last decade that figure had been 5 percent."

Former minister Juan Jose Turbay, who initiated the system of gradual rises in the Lopez Michelsen Administration and continued then by his successor, Jaime Garcia Parra, stated that gasoline should be treated in the same way as the foreign exchange certificate.

He pointed out that by making increases quarterly, for example, trauma and shock to the economy would be avoided. He mentioned four more strategies, which, together with that one, would enable ECOPETROL to fulfill its goals of exploration and exploitation, namely:

1. A strict, effective fuel economy plan that will include a progressive restriction of consumption.

2. Establishment of a marketing agency that will be responsible for the amount of fuels required, in order to take care of domestic consumption. That is the only way in which ECOPETROL could be freed of the "overwhelming burden" and allocate its industrial profits for carrying out the goals of the PIN in the energy sector.

3. Establishment of the National Exploration Fund, already provided for in the PIN, by means of grants and contributions that possibly require legislation, owing to their origin.

4. Promotion of a program for replacing gasoline with other energy products that will contribute, together with restriction of superfluous consumption, to decreasing the amounts of imported fuels.

Turbay stated that, among the various energy substitutes for petroleum with present possibilities in Colombia, are coal, geothermal energy, synthetic fuels and bituminous shale that may be affordable at future prices.

Then he pointed out the following: "No substitute source of energy can replace oil in the next 10 years and, consequently, every possible effort must be made by the country and its oil policy must be oriented toward the discovery of new producing fields that will guarantee us a period of self-sufficiency for the rest of this year."

The former minister pointed out that 55 percent of the price of automobile gasoline to the consumer goes to the National Highway Fund plus a 10 percent sales tax. "Thus, from every increase in domestic prices, only about 40 percent is real income for ECOPETROL. This has to be changed," Turbay concluded.

Self-sufficiency

In turn, the president of ECOPETROL, Isaza Delgado, stated that, in spite of its difficulties, the enterprise will drill 37 wells this year.

He felt confident that Colombia will succeed in a few years in returning to petroleum self-sufficiency. He stressed the importance of the contract for exploitation of crude oil at Cocorna, which will be up to a daily production volume of 20,000 barrels in 7 years.

On its part, the CIIP, headed by Simon J. Martinez Emiliani, also assigned importance to the Cocona field, as well as to the Castilla field, and it pointed out that "they are a good omen for a reduction of crude oil imports."

It estimated that, in 1985, these discoveries and development of other fields will probably be producing 50,000 barrels a day, which would continue to be increased gradually until they attain 98,000 barrels a day in 1990.

It is estimated that this production will remain constant until the end of the century and by then, according to Martinez Emiliani, synthetic products could contribute some 146,000 barrels a day. With this contribution, by the year 2000, it would no longer be necessary to import crude oil.

Martinez stated that with those expectations, import projections for the next 20 years will probably be as follows (in barrels a day):

1981, 72,500; 1982, 85,600; 1983, 99,200; 1984, 101,500; 1985, 53,100; 1990, 52,000; 2000, self-sufficiency.

At present, Colombia is importing an average of 45,000 barrels a day.
A barrel equals 42 gallons.

10,042
CSO: 3010

EL CERREJON COAL PROSPECTS DISCUSSED

World's Largest Coal Mine

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Sep 80 p 2-B

[Article by special correspondent Fernando Barrero]

[Text] Riohacha, 5 Sep--President Julio Cesar Turbay served as a guarantor for implementing the most ambitious industrial program ever undertaken in Colombia, and thanks to which the country will have the largest coal mine in the world in less than 5 years.

The event took place at noon today in the presence of the whole cabinet and almost 300 special guests who also witnessed the signing of the commercialization contract between the state enterprise Colombian Coal Company (CARBOCOL) and International Colombia Resources Corporation (INTERCOR).

The ceremony took place in the Hotel Gimaura and the first speaker was the governor of the department, Eduardo Abuchaibe Ochoa, who pointed out that, on 20 May, they had sent the chief of state a message in which they informed him of the "dark forebodings" hovering over La Guajira, especially owing to a large number of unfulfilled promises, in spite of President Turbay's personal concern.

"Industry and commerce were in an incredible status quo," Abuchaibe stated.

He stated that 2 weeks later, he received an assignment from the government to take over the destiny of the department and he noted that today insecurity is still a big problem due to the huge amount of illegal weapons.

Nevertheless, he pointed out that there already are new highways, bids for others, repairs on several others, aqueducts and sewer systems, housing plans, expansion and remodeling of hospitals and progress is being made in the process of replacing hydrocarbons, in addition to bringing drinking water now to the native population.

He stated that the departmental government and the councils of the largest municipalities have received authorization to contract loans amounting to 850 million pesos for public works of various nature. He admitted that, although "it is not possible to fish at night in La Guajira, the situation is quite different from what it was months ago."

He stressed the collaboration of the Armed Forces and of the citizens in general and he indicated that he favored continuing the discussion concerning the Palomino industrial project, but in concert with the government.

After the speech by Abuchaibe Ochoa, President Turbay Ayala spoke. His speech is published in another place in the present issue.

The minister of mines and energy, Humberto Avila Mora, spoke in third place. He said that the El Cerrejon project will entail a challenge for CARBOCOL in technical and economic matters.

In technical matters, there will be contracting of highly qualified technical Colombian and foreign personnel, while economically it will mean investments on the order of $1.25 billion.

He emphasized the activity of the present minister of Finance, Jaime Garcia Parra, who created CARBOCOL while he was minister of mines and awarded the contracts that brought that initiative into being today.

Avila stated that implementation of the coal project will be the basis for other industrial development projects beneficial to the coast, to La Guajira and to Colombia. He concluded:

"The pastoral stage has ended and we are entering into modernization of La Guajira," Avila Mora stated.

Then the president of INTERCOL, Ramon de la Torre, spoke. He stressed the good features of the program from the point of view of the energy crisis and he pointed out that the job was initiated by the then president, Misael Pastrana Borrero, was contracted by the Lopez Michelsen Administration and today put in concrete form by the Turbay Ayala Administration.

He stated that he was pleased to be among those who have an opportunity to serve Colombia with this great work. Cerrejon has reserves estimated at 1.6 billion metric tons. The infrastructure for its exploitation will require investments amounting to 150 billion pesos and it provides, among other things, for a 160-kilometer railroad line, two airports and a sea terminal larger than any other now in the country.

Then the manager of CARBOCOL, Fernando Copete Saldarriaga spoke. He praised his predecessors, Hernan Garces and Andres Restrepo, and he said that thanks to Law 61 of 1979 Colombia will be the leading country in coal exploitation in Latin America.

After signature of the document in which the government's decision to commercialize the mines takes concrete shape, the minister of Enrique Vargas Ramirez spook briefly. He pointed out the content and importance of the announcements made by President Turbay.

He also handed over to the National Municipal Development Institute (INSFOPAL) checks for 17 million pesos for public works in La Guajira and he concluded his short speech by stating:

"I am going to propose to my department, Norte de Santander, that we become of the coast again, because the coast will be the pole of the country's development."

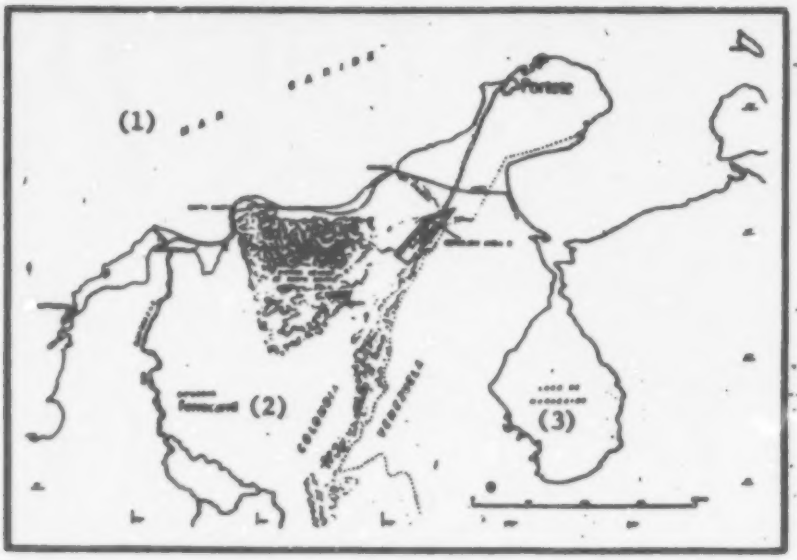
When it was believed that the ceremonies had ended, the second vice president of the Association of Professional Men of Guajira, Unaldo Fajardo Aguilar, spoke. He asked President Turbay several questions on the coal project.

He stated that it is not known whether the annual production will be 5, 15 or 25 million metric tons. It is not known on what basis royalties will be paid or whether half of the production will be for Colombia. He wondered why the railroad was run to Portete, making it 50 kilometers longer, and he raised doubts on the efficiency of the kind of train that will move the coal.

Minister Avila Mora answered and stated that the suggestions will be taken into account, but he pointed out that initiation of the infrastructure work is an irreversible fact.

Finally, Governor Abuchaibe spoke again to point out the importance of setting up a petrochemical complex in La Guajira and to praise the decision to turn Maicao into an industrial and commercial free zone.

Today was a holiday in the department. Therefore, businesses were shut down. At the conclusion of the events, President Turbay and his party left Riohacha for San Andres and Providencia islands.



The map shows the location of what will be the largest coal mine in the world, El Cerrejon, and some of the construction jobs provided for, like the 150-kilometer railroad that will go to Portete, where the largest sea terminal in the country will also be.
Key: 1. Caribbean Sea; 2. railroad; 3. Lake Maracaibo

A Hope Or a Fraud

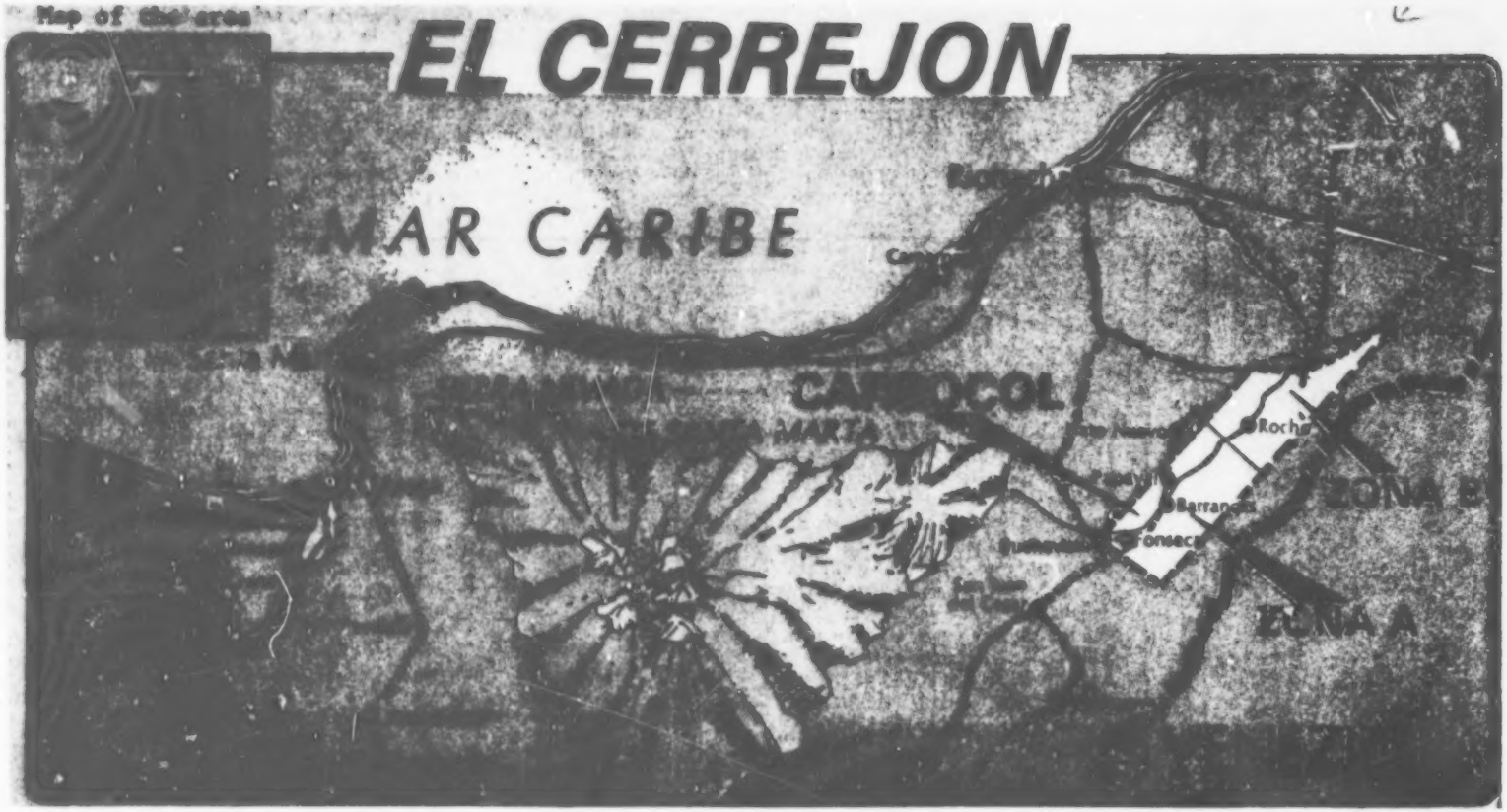
Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 8

[Article by Cecilia Rodriguez Maya]

[Text] From the initial joy in the government when the matter of exploitation of the largest coal mine in the world, located at El Cerrejon in La Guajira took concrete form, the atmosphere has turned into serious doubts, charges, suspicions and accusations.

Nothing less could be expected, when a contract of those proportions, meaning the largest investment made by the country in all its history, is made. The feasibility studies alone, which took almost 4 years, cost $56 million, and the infrastructure costs to start exploitation within 5 years approximately have been estimated at $3 billion or some 150,000 million pesos, 607 times greater than the largest contract made up to now and half of which is the responsibility of the Colombian state.

During the exploitation period, 11 metric tons of earth will be removed for every metric ton of coal mined and the aim is to make sales of 15 to 25 million metric tons a year.



The map shows the exact location of the immense coal-bearing area that is entering into development for industrial exploitation of the largest project in the world. Area A is the sector being mined by CARBOCOL [Colombian Coal Company]. Area B is the part corresponding to the project signed by Colombia with the American company and that is being subjected, at present, to heated controversy because of alleged irregularities.

The contract between INTERCOL [International Colombia Resources Corporation], a subsidiary of EXXON in the United States, and CARBOCOL was signed for 23 years and, according to the study, in that time only one-fourth of the coal found at a depth of 200 meters would be extracted.

All the figures range in the millions. Hence, the present doubts, the charges and the mistrust that are beginning to spread among important persons like former president Carlos Lleras who has requested a public debate to clarify the negotiations between CARBOCOL and INTERCOL and to determine its suitability or unsuitability to the country.

In addition, the vice president of the Association of Professional Men of La Guajira stated serious doubt on that project to the president of the Republic during the inauguration ceremony of the jobs for putting the mine in operation. He stated that the amount of coal that will be extracted annually has not been specified, that the bases for payment of royalties are not clear either and other doubts on the conditions.

In the Senate of the Republic, the minister of mines and energy was summoned, among others, to examine the government's decisions in connection with the El Cerrejon contract, regarded as the most important one made in Colombia. The senators who will be responsible for the debate have requested guarantees to have access to all the documents on the subject.

International Intrigues

Rumors are also current stating that the accusations against INTERCOL and on the conditions of the negotiations unfavorable to the Colombian enterprise are merely interventions spread about like powder by large international companies interested in participating in the project costing millions and who were left out of the bidding. The name of the World Bank, the largest finance agency in the world, is among the schemers.

It is rumored, in circles close to the problem, that some of those international firms have stooped so low as to undermine the image of EXXON in Colombia and jeopardize the contract signed.

Accusations and Criticisms

At any rate, those who made the call to start the controversy that is beginning to show signs of a national debate, three economists working with CARBOCOL and who resigned their posts in the enterprise to back up their charges, stated that from 1976 to 1980, the costs of the project went from $350 million to $3,263,000,000, that the participation of the Colombian company is subject to a regressive table that may cause smaller income up to $5 billion, that EXXON will be the one benefited, because it will operate the project and that the railroad to transport the mineral from the mine to the port is not the one most advisable and it was laid out on too long a route.

One by one, the points in the accusation have been answered by officials of the contracting parties:

The coal mine has been located for the last 100 years. When bidding was closed, the necessary technical studies had not been performed and talks were in estimated terms. It was possible to establish the mine's production capacity in the millions of metric tons only after 3 years and a half. Therefore, the investment cost estimates went up from $300 million to $3 billion.

With regard to participation in the profits, both the representatives of INTERCOL and of CARBOCOL and the minister of mines flatly denied the accusation that a contract based on a regressive table is involved and they pointed out that both parties will have 50 percent and 63 percent of possible excess profits will be for the Colombian company.

With regard to the railroad, they pointed out that originally a diesel type was scheduled, owing to the fact that the area does not have a thermoelectric plant sufficiently large for an electric railroad, but that decision is not irreversible, if, on completion of the setup period, construction of a thermoelectric plant has been completed.

Concerning the increase in the mileage on the route of the railroad, it is based on the fact that Portete Bay, where the arrival point will be, offers natural conditions that will make it a natural channel for large tonnage ships to enter. In that way, greater expenditures on dredging and conditioning at another point on the coast will be saved.

Explanations

"It is ridiculous to think that any of the contracting enterprises is going to prefer what may prove to be more costly and unfavorable in a project of world magnitude and investments in the many millions," the representatives of INTERCOL and CARBACOL stated.

They also said that EXXON merits all the confidence of the Colombian Government no only because it is the largest oil company in the world but also because it has been associated with Colombia for 60 years.

They also observed that the feasibility studies were prepared by a specialized firm and the results are the product of 3 years of analysis contained in over 100 volumes.

In La Guajira: Complications Because of Coal

And while the conditions of the contract are being discussed in high places, the inhabitants of La Guajira are preparing for the event that will change the life of the region completely and will produce all the positive and negative effects entailed by the surprise entrance of progress.

In the first place, installation of the mine will require a labor force amounting to 8,000 jobs in direct employment during construction and 4,000 permanent jobs during exploitation. There will be centers for training personnel, a new community composed of the professionals who will work in the mine and their families, cars, aircraft, demand for products, trade, supermarkets, high school to take care of the population growth.

The region is regarded as underpopulated with 300,000 persons inhabiting its deserts and coasts and many of them belonging to native tribes.

The arrival of "development" and industrialization will bring with it their corresponding complications, but also an improvement in basic services, access roads and sources of work.

It is a fact known to all that La Guajira has become an emporium of rings of drug traffickers and many of its inhabitants grow marihuana and live on trading in the product. Reports have also been made on the high degree of insecurity prevailing in the region, practically in the hands of rival gang leaders with sophisticated weapons, automobiles, aircraft and ships for their productive business.

The obvious interference that this illegal trade will undergo with the arrival of the enterprise has already begun to be felt. The governor has already announced that drug traffickers and members of the various gangs are being controlled more severely. He said that "at present, in La Guajira, it is not possible to fish at night, but the situation is quite different from some months ago."

While some anticipate with anxiety that "progress will ride roughshod" over them, others see the arrival of the coal-mining industry as "a dark foreboding."

10,042
CSO: 3010

ALARCON ON CUBA'S UN STAND ON PUERTO RICO

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 7 Sep 80 p 16

[Interview with Ricardo Alarcon, Cuban vice-minister of foreign relations and former Cuban permanent representative to the United Nations, by Pedro Martinez Pirez, time and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Alarcon, I would like to know your opinion of the significance of the recent agreement of the United Nations Committee for Decolonization regarding Puerto Rican independence.

[Answer] I think that this is a very important resolution, for several reasons. First of all, because of the things defined by that resolution, the principles it stresses and the proposals it makes; it is also important because of the votes cast in its favor; and finally I think it is additionally significant because of the timing of its approval.

As far as the contents are concerned, the resolution clearly reaffirms the right of the Puerto Rican people to independence, and points out in great detail the obligation of the United States to turn over completely all power to the people of Puerto Rico. It also demands that the United States present as soon as possible a plan for the decolonization of Puerto Rico, in accordance with Resolution 1514 of the General Assembly. Since 1960 that resolution has demanded that all colonialist states take the necessary immediate steps to return all power to colonized peoples so that they can exercise complete dependence [as printed].

The resolution also states that any measure to modify the status of Puerto Rico without the consent of the people is unacceptable. Thus, the resolution deals a direct, well-aimed blow to the annexation plans and manipulations of American imperialists and those sectors which currently control the colonial government in Puerto Rico.

With the approval of this text last Wednesday, the United Nations Committee for Decolonization makes it illegal, illicit and inadmissible (in terms of the United Nations) to make any attempt such as the one announced by Puerto Rican colonial Governor Romulo Barcelo. He has announced that next year he

will hold a plebiscite, assuming, of course, that he will be reelected in the upcoming elections.

The resolution also constitutes a rejection of the annexationist phrases in the Republican Party platform, the positions of Mr Reagan; and any maneuver those people may try to make in the future has already been condemned and rejected by the international community.

This event is very valuable and important to the people of Puerto Rico, since it guarantees international solidarity in case anyone tries to put into practice such annexationist proposals in the near future.

It is also important to note that the committee that has been studying the situation in Puerto Rico since 1972, has arrived at clearer and clearer definitions; year after year it has presented more and more accurate and precise descriptions of the measures that must be taken to decolonize the island. It has also become much clearer in its demand that the United States adhere to the anti-colonialist position of the United Nations, while drumming up support for this resolution. That is, far from weakening, support for the Puerto Rican independence movement has expanded and become much sharper in this year's debate, as international proposals become more specific. Of course, the widespread support is due to changes that have taken place in the world--progressive changes--and to the growth of popular backing in Latin America for the Puerto Rican struggle for independence. As a result, the U.N. member states and the members of the committee have had to pay much more attention to popular sentiment and take on much stronger positions.

In this United Nations resolution, in addition to what I mentioned earlier, there is also a much clearer condemnation of the activities of the U.S. Navy on the island of Vieques, where provocative actions have taken place that affect the lives of the Puerto Ricans who live in that area. Some Latin American regimes have even cooperated with the Yankees in these activities. Moreover, the resolution criticizes all U.S. military activities in Puerto Rico, and the repression by the U.S. Government against patriotic groups. It once again demands that the United States agree to allow a United Nations mission to go investigate the situation.

[Question] You also said, Alarcon, that the timing of this United Nations agreement was important. Why?

[Answer] Sure, because on the one hand the United Nations discussion coincided with an election year in the United States, so that country exerted pressure to prevent decisions from being made that would run counter to its interests. That pressure tends to make some people try to avoid confrontations or any decision that would openly antagonize the United States. However, that factor evidently carried no weight this time; as we said, the measure adopted was clearer than any in the past, and the yes vote was much higher. On the other hand, we have the fact that this resolution was passed before the United States held its elections, before it was decided who would be in the next administration. It is possible that it will be headed by an

extremely reactionary man, Ronald Reagan, with an extremely reactionary platform, that of the Republican Party. Among other things, that platform advocates the annexation of Puerto Rico.

The approval of this resolution, thus, means a check, an obstacle, to the colonialist and assimilationist designs that the United States may have after the elections; it will also affect the decision that is made regarding the new colonial administration that is to be elected in November in Puerto Rico.

So now the Puerto Rican patriots have one more tool which they can use in their struggle for independence and their efforts to counteract the annexationist plans of the imperialists.

8926
CSO: 3010

'IMPERIALISM' SEEN AS 'CHRONIC DECOMPOSITION'

Havana CON LA GUARDIA EN ALTO in Spanish Jul 80 p 24

[Commentary by Osvaldo Ortega Nejme]

[Text] The general crisis of capitalism has entered a cyclical phase of chronic decomposition, basically characterized by a progressive weakening of the economy and an aggravated militarist aggression.

The constant debilitation is due directly to the break-down of the colonial and neocolonial system in the world; the intensification of the class struggle on an international level; the inevitable strengthening of socialism; and the powerful solidarity of the dozens of "Third World" countries, recently liberated, that have joined the combative Non-Aligned Movement.

One of the outstanding features of the current phase of capitalist disintegration on the international level is reflected in the uncontrollable inflation that is asphyxiating capitalism, and the aberrant stagnation of its economic growth that has practically immobilized it.

Economists, with a touch of satire in ambiguity, call this dual phenomenon "stagflation," from the English words "stagnation" and "inflation."

In other words, it is an explosive cocktail of investment capital recession mixed with a ferocious attack on the consumer through prices.

With regard to stagnation, the financial analysis firm Chips Economic Indicators reported recently that for the third quarter of this year, American economic activity could shrink by up to 3.1 percent, while the estimated growth of the Gross National Product (GNP) of 0.1 percent that had been forecast would actually be a drop of the same amount.

Inflation has reached the most disturbing proportions in the steady plummeting of workers' buying power, which suffered a comparative decrease of 7.9 percent in 1979.

According to statistical forecasters, that figure should range between 18 and 20 percent this year.

Food and fuel are among the products that cover the broadest range of the inflationary horizon, with 5.3 percent for the former and 3.9 percent for the latter.

An economy that declines instead of growing, that suffers continuing price increases instead of making products more accessible, is inexorably doomed to disintegration, especially if that economy is exposed to the corrosive rigors of monstruous military budgets, which spend billions of dollars annually without any return.

All these factors put together necessarily involve a high rate of unemployment; at this time it is more than 8 percent of the nation's work force.

In order to temporarily contain the inflationary spiral, Wall Street experts recommended a prohibitive increase of bank interest rates for loans, from 12¼ percent in September 1979 to 20 percent in April 1980. To give an idea of what this surge in interest rates represents, it is worth noting that until recently, federal laws considered 14 percent to be usury.

The purpose of these desperate measures is to contain and dampen demand for "cheap money" in order to curb inflation. But at the same time, these stratagems cut off the flow of investment capital, and manage only to deepen economic stagnation.

It would be naive, on the other hand, to limit this phenomenon to the U.S. economy. We are using it as a mere reference, and the pertinent references should be used in the case of other less powerful and developed capitalist nations.

A report read by the president of the Club of Rome on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of that institution, reads as follows:

". . .(there are no) valid plans or even ideas about how to provide jobs for 300 million men and women who are currently unemployed in the world, or how to create the billion more jobs that will be indispensable during the eighties and nineties. . ."

"Not even the powerful industrial nations of the West," adds the study in question, "know how to absorb their 17 million unemployed and control inflation at the same time."

Of those 17 million people, at least 7 million, more than 40 percent of the unemployed, are youths under 25 years of age.

The statistics could not be more telling. Capitalism, in its imperialist phase, is internationalizing its political conflicts as well as its economic decomposition. The bourgeois world, in its agonizing convulsions, is spreading inflation and stagnation to the far corners of the Earth. It is also thrusting weaker economies that are more dependent on imported hydrocarbons and single export products, into the depths of bankruptcy and catastrophe.

In order to escape this apocalyptic vision, there is only one alternative: the socialist way of production, which is thriving and flourishing on a third of the Earth.

The system of bourgeois exploitation, which according to Marx came into the world spouting blood and mud, will return to the grave being dug for it by the international working class, in all the repulsive glory it was born in. It has not been beautified much during these years by the mud of an ideology that raised lies to the rank of science, by the blood spilled in its countless wars of useless expansion, and by a hegemony that today is dying like the ashes of a finally extinguished fire.

8926
CSO: 3010

COOPERATION ACTIVITIES IN ETHIOPIA REPORTED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 65

[Text] Cooperative relations between Cuba and Ethiopia on the civilian level began in March 1977 when Commander in Chief Fidel Castro visited that country. Since then various documents have emerged establishing cooperation in sectors such as: agriculture, public health, education at various levels (including higher education), construction, the sugar industry, fishing, transportation and communications, physical planning, etc.

There are now more than 500 Cuban advisers in Ethiopia under these programs. They have cooperated in the construction of the entire irrigation system to develop agriculture in that country, where the shortage of water requires conservation efforts seen in few other places in Africa. This work included the construction of dams and canals, as well as a microdam in Debre Zeit. Important work has also been done in veterinary medicine, in terms of the vaccination of animals and measures to preserve their health.

These efforts in the agricultural sector and in public health are considered among the most fruitful. Within the latter sector the most notable work being done is the vaccination of the Ethiopian population. The brigade of doctors and health technicians in Ethiopia is the largest Cuban brigade in Africa. The Cubans work in 12 of the 14 provinces of the country. In the field of education, assistance is being provided at the secondary, technical-professional and university levels. There are also plans for consultation by Cuban educators at a primary education center.

The Cuban technicians in Ethiopia are taking the first steps toward building roads to and from the coffee plantations. It is well known that coffee is one of the most important sources of foreign currency for that African nation. Cubans are also participating in the preliminary work on the cement plant that is to be built in Ethiopia with the assistance of the German Democratic Republic. The Cuban advisers will participate in the actual construction and assembly of the plant in Murgar.

Cooperative efforts also include care for more than 2,000 young Ethiopian students who have received scholarships to schools on the Isla de Pinos,

where they study from the primary grades to the pre-university level. Another group of Ethiopian scholarship students is studying at Cuban universities.

Two inter-governmental sessions have taken place between Cuba and Ethiopia, the first in Addis Ababa and the second in Havana. They have resulted in the identification of new areas in which internationalist cooperation can be expanded. After the second session concluded in Havana, cooperation with Ethiopia was extended to the food industry, light industry, transportation and communications, and consultation in project offices.

The Cuban workers are engaged in study, training and research projects in nearly all the sectors of the economy and services in Ethiopia.

8926
CSO: 3010

GUINEAN ENVOY HAILS RELATION WITH COUNTRY

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 12 Sep 80 pp 80-81

[Interview with Raoul Conde, ambassador of the Republic of Guinea, by Fulvio Fuentes, in Cuba; date not specified]

[Text] An oil painting of Jose Marti presides over the interview. The bookcase contains several books concerning Che Guevara. On the wall, there is a picture of President Sekou Toure and a map of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, highlighting the political and geographical unification of the fraternal African nation. There are no specific questions or answers. This is the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and the Guinean ambassador, His Excellency Raoul Conde, lets his thoughts flow.

He says, "First, it is a great honor and a no less great stroke of luck for me to be in Cuba at the present time, an exciting time in a 20-year friendship that has linked two courageous peoples, two illustrious brothers, who are joined together by a gigantic endeavor as brave revolutionaries and indefatigable combatants for the just causes that have been inscribed indelibly in the remarkable history of the two continents, and in the eternal memoirs of the oppressed peoples of the world. And I am referring to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, and the supreme head of the revolution, President Ahmed Sekou Toure."

Then Ambassador Conde recalls his experiences in Cuba since he was accredited as his country's diplomatic representative to Havana in June 1977.

"The milestones in my life as a militant in the victorious struggles of the Democratic Party of Guinea are unquestionably implanted in the course of the historic relations between the Republic of Cuba and the People's Republic of Guinea. Those milestones are the essential events, and I shall mention only a few, such as the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th anniversaries of the storming of Moncada Barracks; happy anniversaries, splendid demonstrations, the only ones of their kind, which I have experienced among the fraternal Cuban people, in the various provinces in which they were marked, consecutively. There is also the 11th Festival of Youth and Students, the success of which

is an example to be imitated; and the success of Carifesta-79, which is also unforgettable, as is that of the Sixth Summit of Nonalined Nations, the splendid organization and success of which defied the cynical predictions of the international imperialists and the despicable maneuvers of their lackeys. The 20th anniversary of the Cuban Women's Federation, a brilliant victory which made a reality of one of the most enlightened political concepts of the great comrade, Fidel Castro Ruz, is also an event which reunited us; one which, although unassuming in form, was extremely profound and important from the standpoint of its historic, political, human and economic significance."

The ambassador described the scope of the relations between the two countries, backed by deepseated historical grounds.

"Moreover, while those relations are for the Republic of Cuba one of the first contacts with the African countries, its brothers, we must also admit that they are also for Guinea, both in the case of the Caribbean nations and those of Latin America, and the Greater and Lesser Antilles; all countries in which the population of African origin is at least significant, and the status of which is more or less like that of our countries.

"I also think that, before discussing with you the development of the relations between our two countries, we should take note of what exists in the order and spirit of those relations, that is, a combative, militant and profound friendship uniting two builders of nations, Presidents Fidel Castro Ruz and Ahmed Sekou Toure; a friendship based on trust and sincerity originating from the thorough analysis made by two brave combatants integrated into the history of the peoples and with a faithful calling to service for the peoples.

"Those worthy sons of our people have analyzed, as only they could have done during those difficult times of the end of colonial and neocolonial domination, the similarity of our histories, and the identification of the causes of the struggle which was carried out and which is still being carried out against the same evils: colonialism, neocolonialism, the bourgeoisie and the neo-bourgeoisie, exploitation, indignity, etc; in short, the common nature of our revolutionary goals, all aimed and directed toward the creation and constant development of the best conditions with which to achieve the happiness of the Cubans and Guineans in particular, and of all peoples in general, in peace, justice, active solidarity and creative work.

"Therefore, for 20 years, Cuba and Guinea, having barely emerged from the exploitation of capitalism and neocolonialism, have surmounted distance and anticipated time, with its essence of vicissitudes and misfortunes, to extend their hands and establish between the two countries strong, variegated bonds of material and non-material exchanges, concrete solidarity and operative assistance in various fields, including education, agricultural development, health, fishing, poultry raising, construction, technical assistance in sports and, why not?, within a short time, the industrial exploitation of

the fabulous deposits of minerals, iron and bauxite which abound in the Guinean subsoil, as well as the more intensive use of science, technical facilities and technology which Cuba is about to obtain, at the cost of a thousand and one sacrifices of its courageous sons."

The ambassador listed some of the categories of that cooperation.

"We should mention that, since 1960, Cuba has trained for Guinea several hundred youths, including doctors, veterinarians and engineers in various special fields, such as agronomy, mechanics, machine construction, mechanization, irrigation, drainage, architecture and navigation, as well as specialists in sugar cane, poultry raising, etc., to which will soon be added teachers for child day care centers.

"To this invaluable human capital injected into the life of our society, we should add the intervention in Guina by Cuban brothers: courageous and conscientious doctors engaged in treating thousands of patients; self-sacrificing builders, who were responsible for constructing landing strips and several hundred kilometers of highways, representing a major economic benefit, as well as schools and training centers of the greatest importance, and poultry farms.

"We expect, among other immediate activities, the participation by our Cuban brothers in urban renewal, both in the area of technicians and that of supplying various construction materials; because, fortunately, Cuba has the most modern manufacturing facilities."

And the ambassador summarized his remarks:

"Thus far, I have cited roughly and briefly the present, past and future of the many results of the relations established between our two countries 20 years ago. We also want to tell you that we have not attempted to give an exhaustive report on those results. Furthermore, we realize that Cuba, like our country, is facing imponderable situations against which it is staunchly fighting, with bravery and determination, certain of surmounting them.

"In conclusion, we can assure you that the Cuban-Guinean relations, based on mutual trust, permanent accord and a common revolutionary cause, will, against all obstacles, become strengthened, expanded, diversified, consolidated and imposed as a tangible reality on which we must count, like it or not; because they represent the concrete fulfillment of the enlightened thinking of two illustrious, indefatigable combatants, Fidel Castro Ruz and Ahmed Sekou Toure, resulting from the intense desire of two great fraternal peoples."

And the diplomat from the fraternal African country took his leave of us with the slogan of his people equivalent to our "fatherland or death!" "Ready for the revolution."
2909
CSO: 3010

WESTERN ARMY PREPARES FOR NEW TRAINING YEAR

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 7 Sep 80 pp 5-9

[Article by Lesmes La Rosa: "Western Army: Welcome to a Good Year"]

[Text] "We had a good training year; but the coming one must be better."

With perhaps a few slight changes in the wording, we heard that idea many times in this motorized infantry unit of the Western Army. We heard it from the lips of both commanders as well as officers and enlisted men.

We gave ourselves the task of finding out the reasons behind this collective awareness. First of all, the elements with which the personnel interviewed act up the statement that the recently concluded year was "a good training year."

In this respect, Lt Col Orelve Rodriguez Cancio told us: "We are not trying to measure facts by the volume of tasks accomplished--and there were many of them--but by the results. In all exercises, in all training sessions and maneuvers which we carried out, the grade obtained was good. Under the heading of unit support services we got the 'Model Unit' pennant.

"We got the grade of good also in political and Marxist-Leninist training and in the way we checked on it. We accomplished many tasks, which we had outlined for ourselves in honor of the Second Party Congress, ahead of deadline. We finished the year with satisfaction because among our personnel we have two vanguard members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces--a commander and a sergeant--and ten vanguard members on the army level."

The words of Lt Col Rodriguez Cancio satisfied us in our investigation but we wanted to go further. Walking toward the engineering compound, there was not a single place where activities were not under way for the 1980-1981 training year.

Putting the final touches on a trench for squad defense training, we met Sgt 3rd Class Ariel Benitez Quintana, a vanguard member of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces]:

"Well, we had a good training year because there were no tasks or missions which we did not accomplish with enthusiasm and because of the discipline displayed by all comrades. Besides, this was also due to the constant support we got from all political organizations. Today I have the honor of being a vanguard member of the FAR. But that did not depend only on me; I am also a product of the work and the tenacity of my collective."

Then came the moment for us to review our conclusions. The exercises, training sessions, and maneuvers of the unit proved their combat readiness; an important component of the latter is military discipline while political, moral, and psychological training of personnel occupies an important place in the multilateral training of fightingmen. And, while all aspects of the unit were graded as "good," there were many reasons that enabled all members of the unit to say with complete rejoicing: "We had a good training year!"

Returning from other areas, we listened to the martial sounds of the Hymn of the National Revolutionary Militias. There were infantry training commands, specifically those relating to "march in review." The firm and dry echo of the steps of the small units shook the semiasphalted grounds of the compound.

"How is the training program going?" we asked First Lieutenant Calderin.

"No, this is practice."

"What kind of practice?"

"The practice we are putting in for the parade that will open the 1980-1981 training year in the Western Army. This unit was selected as the base for higher headquarters because of its work. We all fell very stimulated and committed."

This spontaneous chat reaffirmed the words of Lieutenant Colonel Rodriguez and Sergeant 3rd Class Benitez.

At the Turn of a Year

After this first survey, the best thing was to observe how the military collective was preparing to come up with an aggressive welcome for the new training year. But the fact that we met Lt Julio Leguen Malville--who had graduated as an officer of the FAR a year earlier--momantarily diverted us from this undertaking. He told us of his impressions:

"This unit has been a school for me, a continuation of the Interservice School. Here I was able to put into practice the knowledge I acquired and to learn from officers with more experience and seniority. I am very grateful to them. They helped me greatly; they did not over protect me but gave me advice, they helped me complete my training as a command cadre, and then I was able to develop my initiative and I had autonomy in my work.

"I have had some success in the small units that were under my command. The principal experience which I had is that I learned to work directly with individuals. The unit as a whole made considerable progress and our achievements mean that we must make the coming training year better than the last one."

After we completed our chat with the young officer, our curiosity was attracted by a beautiful mural at the entrance to the unit. There, among the army-level vanguard members, appeared the photo and the name of Lt Julio Leguen Melville.

And It Will Be a Good Year

Going through the main installations of the unit and talking with some of its members, we can say that the new training year will yield new and better results for them.

First of all there is the morale factor. There is not a single fighting man who did not, in the course of conversation, say that the best way to hail the Second Party Congress is to raise the level of combat readiness even higher.

But this involves not only conviction and objective. At the proper time, supported by the irreplaceable assistance of the organizations of the party and the UJC [Union of Young Communists], the command took the pertinent measures. There was not a single man who did not have a task and there was no task that was not matched up with a man. As always, socialist competition provided the incentive for the personnel. It is possible that this contribution can now be measured in terms of hours; but one can never measure the sweat and the enthusiasm which made the unit build and renovate the material study base and improve the installations and living conditions.

Even more so than the men, some of their works speak out: the huge firing range for artillery weapons, backed up by an efficient material base, also featuring ornamental flowers and plants; the engineering compound, where instruction possibilities are being expanded with new training aids, many of them built by the enlisted men, using recycled materials.

Permanent witnesses of these days also are the chemical and AA defense areas, as well as the communications area. Beautification has been a constant task here. Something has been done in every corner of this military base in an effort to have another good training year. And they will achieve it. Here are the essential elements: the commanders and officers with optimum training, the support of the party and the UJC, the material study base backing up the entire process, and the collective commitment to hail the Second Party Congress with a high level of ability and combat readiness.

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FAR ENTERPRISE EMULATION REVIEW MEETING HELD

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 14 Sep 80 p 55

[Article by Veloz: "Second Inter-Enterprise Competition Checkout"]

[Text] The second inter-enterprise competition review of the year was held at the facilities of the "Granma Landing" EMI [Military Industrial Enterprise] under the slogan "During the Year of the Second Congress We Will Be More Efficient"; the ceremony was presided over by Div Gen Julio Casas Regueiro, alternate member, Central Committee, Communist Party of Cuba, and CG, Eastern Army.

Also present at the ceremony were Col Francisco Cruz Bourzac and Comrade Julio Machado Tamayo, deputy minister of the FAR for armament and equipment and secretary-general of the CNTC-FAR [National Union of FAR Civilian Workers], respectively.

The "Granma Landing" EMI was the site of this activity which for the first time was being carried out in the eastern region. Both the sponsors and the visitors from other enterprises expressed exceptional joy over this meeting on the soil of Santiago and reaffirmed their determination to raise the combat readiness level of the FAR.

The central report was presented by Jose A. Gutierrez, competition secretary of the SNTC-FAR, who, after recalling the fundamental objective of this competition, which consists of "over fulfillment of production plans with proper quality, efficiency, savings, and productivity, as well as the decline of the absentee rate," listed the winners.

In the laboratory group, first place went to the DAAFAR [Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force]; among the enterprises competing in groups 1 and 2, first place went to "Liberacion" and "Municiones de Oriente."

Div Gen Julio Casas Regueiro and comrade Julio Machado Tamayo presented the banners to the first-place winners; this was accompanied by cheers and applause from the federation members present, accompanied by the sound of

eastern drums to provide harmony for this activity. The pioneers were received with similar jubilation; they urged the officers and workers of the competition-winning EMI to hold on to the victories gained.

This competition review was summarized by Col Francisco Cruz Bourzac who congratulated the winners in the name of the FAR minister. Talking about the work of the enterprises, he pointed out that it is necessary to raise the requirement level as an effective form of solving the problems that still exist in production and he added that accomplishment of the goals outlined in honor of the Second Party Congress is one of the fundamental tasks which the workers of these collectives will accomplish during the next period of time.

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PREPARATIONS FOR CUBAN-SOVIET SPACE FLIGHT NOTED

Kubasov, Aksenov Interviewed

HavanaGRANMA in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 9

[Interview with cosmonauts Valeriy Kubasov and Vladimir Aksenov by Joaquin Rivery, special correspondent, GRANMA]

[Text] Flight Control Center, 18 September--Cosmonauts Valeriy Kubasov and Vladimir Aksenov arrived in the press room when nobody expected them. The Cuban newsmen were surprised but rapidly got their tape recorders going and began to question the conquerors of extraterrestrial space.

The questioning naturally began with their opinion on Tamayo whom they had known well for 2 years and a half and who was in training in Star City.

"We play a lot of soccer together, he is a very cheerful fellow. We are very happy that he is now going to fly," both said.

Not much time was left until the launching of Soyuz 38 when we began the conversation which lasted about 40 minutes. Kubasov answered the questions always with a smile. Aksenov proved to be a little more serious and both responded to the questions that rained down on them with gusto.

"Of course, we are not just going for a little walk. One cannot say that this is going to be easy for him, especially during the very first moments. He has a very good spaceship commander and besides, at the station there are another two cosmonauts of ours who will help him accomplish the entire program."

It was not very easy for Kubasov and Aksenov. The Cubans would ask the next question without waiting for them to finish answering the preceding question.

"Although I have flown in the cosmos three times already," Kubasov said, "I think that there are three very important stages in any flight. The first one is when you go into orbit and that is complicated from the

emotional and technical viewpoint. During that stage, the cosmonaut cannot take any action regarding the operation of the system. The rocket works automatically and the cosmonaut cannot change anything.

"The second important stage is the return to earth, when the ship turns on the braking motor and begins the automatic descent; if you ask which is more important-- takeoff or landing--it would be very complicated to answer that question. For me, emotionally speaking, it was more important to come down during the first and second flights but during the third flight I had more of a sensation during the takeoff phase because I was flying together with the Hungarian cosmonaut and he worried me a lot, he made me nervous.

"The other important stage is the linkup with the station because the rest of the program depends on that operation and, to link up, the crew has to perform all of the approach maneuvers. After the cosmonauts feel that they can relax, they are happy and begin to work calmly. The linup is accomplished automatically but the cosmonaut exercises full control over the maneuvers and, during the last phase, he can take full command in case of any irregularity. This control is very complex, very important, also because of the cosmonaut's psyche because he cannot be calm until the linkup has been accomplished."

Very soon, they will receive Tamayo and Romanenko in the Salyut. This is why we wanted to know how those who have spent a long time in space feel when they receive a visit.

Kubasov, who made the flight with Bertalan Farkas, the Hungarian cosmonaut, and who remembers how Popov and Ryumin received him, replied quickly:

"The crew of the Salyut was a little bit nervous but maintaind a magnificent spirit and the two members of the crew were very happy when their friends arrived. They are going to be very happy now that a crew is coming to visit them which will include a Cuban cosmonaut. When we (Kubasov and Farkas) were there, you could see their emotion, they could not hide it. It was simply magnificent."

Aksenov piloted the Soviet space ship Soyuz T2 which made a linkup with Salyut several months ago. This is the space ship which is to replace the current Soyuz within a certain time.

He explained that one cannot see any changes on the outside because the shape of Soyuz and its subdivision into two compartments were retained.

"This is a routine process of engineering perfection. There is a possibility now--taking into account the latest achievements of science--to create a ship with more perfect systems and with greater possibilities. That ship has already been created."

Final Days Before Liftoff

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 9

[Article by Juan Marrero, special correspondent, GRANMA: "The Last Days On Earth"]

[Text] Baykonur.--What do they do and how do they spend their days--the cosmonauts--on the eve of their departure for outer space?

We thought that they would only rest, considering that an exhausting task of several days awaits them.

We thought so even more when, on Wednesday, 17 September, at 1700, we visited the comfortable "Kosmonavt" Hotel, located in the city that rises near the cosmodrome; there, Aleksey Leonov, the man in charge of training the crew for the Soyuz-38, told us that both Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo were sleeping at this time.

But it turned out that this sleeping session is only one part of a work and rest program which was being carried out over the past 2 weeks in Baiykonur so that Romanenko and Tamayo might get used to the kind of life they would have to lead in outer space for several days.

This schedule has its peculiarities and is completely different from that of the entire community of Baykonur. The cosmonauts go to sleep practically when most of the people get up and they work when the majority rests.

They have two sleeping sessions every day, from 0500 until 1130 and from 1600 until 1830. When, for example, they get up at this last-mentioned hour, they continue their physical preparation exercises for 90 minutes. For that purpose the hotel (or the House of Cosmonauts, as they say it here) has available athletic fields and an outdoor swimming pool.

After 2 hours of individual training for the flight or medical examinations, the cosmonauts eat and later on at 2330 they have some free time which they generally spend watching some movies in the hotel auditorium.

At 0100, they start 4 hours of flight preparation work. Leonov told us that the cosmonauts continue their training until the last day and, in particular, they do so in the simulator for the linkup of the Soyuz space ships with the Salyut-6 orbital station. They more over submit to tests in three equipment units, the orthostatic tables where overloads are applied to them so that they may get used to them or in a rotating acceleration chair to check the reactions of their organism at such moments.

There is a strict epidemiological control system in effect at the "Kosmonavt" Hotel. It suffices to note that any person entering the hotel must, before doing so, obligatorily wash his hands with a medical preparation in order to prevent the transmission of bacteria or microbes.

Aleksey Leonov, who accompanied us throughout our inspection of the House of Cosmonauts, showed that he loves space travel as much as nature. We learned that Leonov loved painting and that he himself paints. The night before, during the press conference for Romanenko and Tamayo, he made an excellent profile drawing of one of the fellow Cuban newsmen, Eddy Martin, of national television.

Now we saw a new aspect in him: a jealous lover of trees. He taught us that each of the cosmonauts, who went on flights, from Gagarin all the way to Pham Tuan, the Vietnamese, every cosmonaut had planted a tree here. And he showed us the place where Arnaldo Tamayo would plant his tree.

In this semidesert place, love of trees is like the love for anything that has to do with the science of outer space. There are few trees, as is. The climate is very dry. It only rains one or two days a year. The Kazakhs here say, jokingly, that they see sudden, heavy showers frequently: the sand storms. But in spite of these difficulties, the people of Baiykonur, including those who, like Leonov himself, are not from here, keep busy planting and growing trees and grass. There is a tree here which does rather well in these parts; it is called the karagache, and it is the tree that is seen most frequently in the city and in the gardens around the home of the cosmonauts.

Like a sincere lover of nature, a man who practically already has a home in Baykonur—this year he told us, he had to come three times—Aleksey Leonov shares the dreams of all the people of Baykonur and the nearby city: that the modern sections of town and the streets be filled with greenery, poplars, karagaches, and finally, as many plants as can thrive in this dry soil, the gateway to outer space.

Final Countdown

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 9

[Article by Juan Marrero, special correspondent, GRANMA: "Final Flight Preparations"]

[Text] Baykonur—About 60 hours were left to go until the start of the joint Soviet-Cuban flight and the booster rocket and the spaceship Soyuz-38 were placed in a vertical position on the launch pad of the Baykonur space center.

This is a solemn moment which starts when, about 2.5 kilometers from the launch pad, we see approaching a railroad car carrying, already assembled, in a horizontal position, the rocket and the ship which together measure some 50 meters.

The three-stage space complex advances slowly on the railroad line which ends just at the point where the liftoff will take place. Almost everything

is silver-gray in color, with an orange-colored stripe marking the dividing line between the first and second sections of the latter and in the upper part, the spaceship Soyuz-38 is linked up; it is covered with a white insulating material.

At dawn on 16 September, we newsmen went to the vicinity of the launch pad. This is the same one that was used to launch the first Sputnik in 1957, the same which handled the launchings of the three-stage rockets with the spaceships Vostok and Voskhod. Precisely at this place, an obelisk was erected in honor "of the genius of Soviet man who began the intrepid assault of outer space." It is the same one from which the launchings of the Soyuz spaceships are being handled now.

We must say that, at this launch ramp, at the departure for these well-known cosmic exploits, we experienced moments which we will never forget. Some people said that the strongest emotions are always experienced when we face something new and unknown for the first time. That may be so. Nevertheless, with us was a group of Soviet newsmen, most of whom had been at the Baykonur space center many times ever since Yuriy Gagarin opened the doors to the road of the stars and in their faces and reactions we noted that they experienced this intensely and that this event moved them, just as if they were watching for the first time. Petr Pelekhov, the commentator from Radio Moscow, said that this was the 19th time that he was in Baiykonur and he noted that "every time, everything looks more beautiful to me, even though these operations are repeated."

It is also moving to watch the measured advance of the space rocket by railroad but feelings become even stronger as you watch the iron hands of a gigantic hydraulic jack incline it gently, as if it were not holding a pointed cylinder weighing 300 tons but rather a newborn child, putting it into a vertical position, in other words, pointing it toward the zenith.

All of this happens in just a few minutes. Very few men are involved in this operation. The automated machines reliably carry out the commands given them from the control station and the booster rocket and the Soyuz-38 spaceship assume their final position for liftoff.

Then it seems that the almost 50-meter tall rocket and the spaceship rise above the desert, the place where the Baykonur space center was built, a facility which in June of this year completed its first quarter of a century of operation. But as we move closer to the launch pad, we note that a part of the rocket, about 7 meters long, has been hidden under ground, in a huge hole, surrounded by concrete walls. The lower portion of the rocket is placed almost at the bottom of that hole.

Then we see how the hydraulic jack raises the rocket and the ship into the vertical position, leaves them there, and, in their place, almost simultaneously, other support structures surround it and sustain it like straitjackets. At this moment, the rocket, like a building under construction, seems to be surrounded by scaffolding which covers it in part.

Only at this moment do they start the work involved in checking out all of the rocket systems and those on board the spaceship. This is another test because, before the railroad car brought the rocket to the launch pad, the rocket had been checked out, piece by piece, and system by system, including the cameras that are to work in a vacuum.

After these safety tests and only when all parameters look normal, the order is given to fill the engines with the fuel components. We thus enter a new stage, prior to liftoff.

We stayed at the launch pad that morning for almost 3 hours. With every passing second, our admiration grew for this beautiful work of Soviet man. Only by taking as close a look as possible at it were we able to grasp the grandiose and complex thing represented by the way to outer space and we moved on from a state of fascination to a state of understanding even though it was only elementary, considering our limitations.

Besides, in looking at this beautiful work, we were able to understand why here in ykonur and throughout the Soviet Union there is so much respect and admiration for Sergey Korolev, the late chief designer of those rockets.

Before leaving the pad that morning, we once again looked at the booster rocket and, in its upper part, the Soyuz-38, for a long time, waiting for the elevator to bring Yuriy Romanenko and first Cuban cosmonaut, Arnaldo Tamayo, waiting to see them enter the spaceship, waiting to watch the object of cosmic genius rise from the ground, anxious that the less than 60 hours that were left to go would pass as quickly as the rocket flies on its way into outer space.

Youth Organization Hails Flight

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 9

[Cuban-Soviet Youth Bureau Message: "Today Socialist Cuba Has Achieved a New Conquest—One of its Sons, a Son of 'Our America' Has Flown in Outer Space"]

[Text] The bureau made up of young Cuban militants from the UJC [Union of Young Communists], who are studying or working in the Soviet Union, released the following document on the occasion of the space flight of Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo, the first cosmonaut of Cuba and Latin America.

Great is the joy and the happiness that fills all of us at this moment, when a Cuban brother, in a spaceship, goes into outer space while we young Cubans study and work in the USSR; we feel doubly happy due to the fact that the first Cuban to fly in outer space is doing so in a Soviet spaceship and side by side with a son of that great country in which we are being trained and from which at all times we have received and are receiving solidarity, aid, and strong affection toward all of us.

This event, unprecedented in the history of scientific conquests of Cuba, clearly underscores the essence and real significance of proletarian internationalism which colors all spheres of our country's life. But at the same time, this specially confirms the fact that only socialism offers the advantages which provide the most audacious forms of collaboration between peoples, in turn constituting a new and concrete contribution to the cause of world peace and the principle of mutually advantageous collaboration among all peoples of the world.

Great importance also attaches to the countless scientific experiments provided for in the work program of the cosmonauts; this, on the one hand, will contribute to further enriching man's knowledge on the various branches of science and, on the other hand, in the particular case of the Cuban students, those of us who are taking courses in the great fatherland of Lenin, we are thus pledged to study with greater devotion, with greater awareness, and to develop in depth our scientific research, certain that perhaps some of us, some day not too far off, will contribute through our modest efforts to strengthen the gains of our revolution, likewise in the important field of space research.

This Cuban-Soviet space flight, as well as the six earlier ones, carried out by international crews, is a manifestation of the faithful internationalist vocation of the USSR, confirming that the Soviet Union did not conquer space for itself but enabled the brother countries of the socialist camp to share in this, inviting many capitalist nations to collaborate and making sure that this conquest would benefit all mankind, keeping in mind the importance—to peace and the development of peoples—of their participation in the greatest, most expensive, and most transcendental technological undertaking of all times.

Allow us, Soviet brothers, on the occasion of this so memorable day, to express to you our thanks and satisfaction for the possibility you gave us in enabling a humble Cuban of peasant origin, a member of our Revolutionary Armed Forces and a militant of the glorious Communist Party of Cuba, to become the first Latin American citizen who fulfills the centuries-old dream of humanity to fly to the stars and from there to unfold the unbeaten banners of the first socialist country in the Western Hemisphere.

Long live the USSR-Cuba space flight; long live the victory of socialism!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live the indestructible Cuban-Soviet friendship!

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PARTY LEADER DISCUSSES ACTIVITIES IN HAVANA PROVINCE

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 19 Sep 80 pp 44-49

[Interview with Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, first secretary of the party in Havana Province, by Tania Quintero, date and place not given]

[Question] Comrade Alvarez de la Nuez, we would like you to give us an overview first of all of the characteristics of the province of Havana.

[Answer] The province, as you know, resulted from the new political-administrative division in 1976, when Havana was divided into two provinces. The fact that Havana Province was a part of the capital gives it a somewhat unique nature. Our province is the "granary" of the nation's capital: it produces fruits, vegetables, milk, but it also has other important activities such as water supply, since the south underground basin lies here; the production of electric energy, construction materials, above all cement, and other industries. It also has greatly to do with the students, a group with great weight in our province, since 50 percent of them come from the capital.

[Question] Is this one of the reasons you have no capital?

[Answer] Yes, and this is related to the fact that we need the aid of the city of Havana where the labor force, cadres and teachers for the schools are concerned, and many of the services the capital offers are used, above all the hospital, commercial, cultural and food services. And also there is the fact that a large number of the inhabitants of Havana work in the city and vice versa, establishing a very close link between our two provinces. This is one of the most outstanding characteristics and one of the reasons precisely why we have no capital.

[Question] One always thinks of Havana as a basically agricultural province.

[Answer] It is a province with great agricultural weight. The volume of its production of fruits, vegetables, milk, eggs and poultry accounts for between 25 and 30 percent of the national production.

People think of us as basically agricultural. However, the province is also very important in industrial production, which has a total value greater than that of agriculture. It is also important in the construction and educational sectors, basically in secondary, pre-university and technological education.

[Question] This interview will be published at a time when the communists of Havana are holding their assembly for assessment, renewal, and/or confirmation of mandates. What can you tell us about the assembly and the internal life of the party in these years?

[Answer] The assembly process is going well in the province. The municipal assemblies were very combative: the party assessment reports were discussed in depth and very good speeches were made, contributing to enriching the analysis which the party bodies had made.

The assembly process made it possible to note the authority, prestige and support our municipal bureaus have. In all the municipalities, the assemblies developed in satisfactory fashion. The votes were very good and there were even a number of municipalities in which the first secretary and the members of the bureau won 100 percent of the votes. Good representation in the candidacies was also achieved: the slates included many outstanding comrades, with the necessary virtues and requirements to serve on the municipal party committees.

In general, we can say that we are satisfied with the quality of the assembly process in our country, which shows that, although there are errors and shortcomings, the results of the work of the party have been positive.

During this period, our province has seen great growth. We can say that we have fully implemented the resolution of the first congress with regard to an increase in and change in the social structure of the membership. In 1976, when the province was established, there were 13,017 party members and candidates, and now, going into the assessment assembly, we have 27,803 members and candidates. In other words, we have doubled the party membership.

This is the quantitative aspect. In terms of quality, we have improved the party structure. From 2,459 workers with party membership in 1976, we have increased to 10,628 today. While the proportion of workers within the party membership was 18.9 percent, it is now 38.2 percent. In other words, the proportion of workers too has doubled. And while 45 percent of the members were directly linked with production, education and services in 1976, the figure is now 61.5 percent.

[Question] What about the role of women?

[Answer] We now have a membership which is 22.3 percent feminine. Of every three comrades joining the party ranks in these years, one has been a woman. This is very important, for it shows how female representation in the ranks of the Communist Party of Cuba has increased, and it reflects one of the resolutions of the first congress on the equality of women. It should be added that the bulk of these women are, for the most part, workers.

[Question] Overall, how do you assess the substantial increase in the party ranks in Havana in these 4 years?

[Answer] I think that the most important aspect of the growth is not only the fact that we have increased the party ranks and have improved its structure, but that this means its ideological strengthening, due to the larger worker component. The influence of the party on the mass of the workers has increased substantially. And today we have not only party organizations in all the production, education and service centers, but also we have a large and strong membership in the major centers. There are centers such as the Ariguanabo Textile Complex where the ranks of members and candidates total more than 700 persons. This has logically had its effect on political work with the masses and production results.

[Question] What other question do you regard it as important to stress with regard to this fruitful period?

[Answer] The other question, Tania, which I believe it important to stress and one related to the main resolutions of the congress is the establishment of the organs of people's government and their strengthening and development. We can be content because in this period not only were the organs of people's government established, but in this province they have consolidated and have been gaining experience.

It should be said first of all that the party has devoted great concern to the people's government and has helped it to gain ever more authority and to play its government role. And this latter aspect is very important, because it contributes to the ability of the party itself, in turn, to play its political leadership role better, not having to interfere constantly in daily administrative problems but dedicating itself basically to checking on and promoting the fulfillment of the political line. On the contrary, the party has allocated ever more authority to the people's government so that it can cover more in its government work in the municipality and the province.

[Question] But we know that party aid has gone beyond . . .

[Answer] We have provided help to cadres as well. Not only at the time of establishment, but afterward. In these years we have given up experienced cadres with great mastery of various economic sectors, with a view to strengthening the executive organs of the people's government in the province or the municipalities.

[Question] What in your view are the main successes achieved by the people's government in this province?

[Answer] I will try to synthesize my answer in two parts. First, in all of the accounting assemblies in these years, the people's government has maintained an attendance rate for electors of about 79 percent, which shows the confidence the electors have in their government. Of the some 110,000 problems set forth by the electors in this period, 99 percent have been resolved or provided with a concrete answer. This does not mean that there are no shortcomings, no bureaucratic responses, no delays in the solution of problems. The people's government still has shortcomings, but in this period it has really been possible for them to consolidate, develop, acquire further prestige and play an ever more active role in the government of the province.

Secondly, I must say that the organs of people's government have had to devote great concern to the development of the infrastructure, because due to the fact that it was a part of the province in which the capital was located, this territory was less developed than other provinces in the country. In some respects we were developed, such as agriculture and industry, but where services and telephone communications were concerned, we suffered a serious lag and the people's government undertook the task of developing this infrastructure and it has made a notable advance.

[Question] To what other aspects has the party devoted special concern?

[Answer] In accordance with the resolutions of the congress, we have devoted special concern to education in general. Let us first examine that pertaining to the party membership.

We have implemented the resolution of the congress to the effect that a majority of the party membership should reach the eighth-grade level: 88 percent of our membership will have reached that educational level by the date of the congress.

In the battle to achieve the sixth-grade level, one of the tasks the congress also discussed and analyzed, we can say that the FMC [Federation of Cuban Women], ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] and CTC have announced triumphs. The workers' movement will do so before the assembly is held. In this stage, about 51,000 workers, peasants and housewives have completed the sixth grade.

In other educational aspects, everyone knows of the difficulties Havana has been facing in these years on the secondary level. This has served to spur the efforts of all the party organizations, the UJC [Union of Young Communists], mass organizations and educational and people's government organs. From the 1976-77 school year to date we have added 52 secondary schools and more than 26,000 students. We have about 50,000 students on the secondary level, some 20,000 in the IPUEC [Preuniversity Farming and

Academic Institutes] and technological institutes. If we add to these figures those for the primary, higher, adult and other levels, the total would come to about 200,000.

In these years there have been various objective difficulties and also shortcomings of a subjective nature. The struggle to overcome them has been arduous, thanks to which the percentage promoted has been improving and, this year in particular, was positive.

[Question] The situation was critical in both Havanas when the Political Bureau made its plans . . .

[Answer] The Political Bureau criticism came in August of 1977, prior to our evaluation meeting, at which we adopted a series of resolutions with regard to education. Precisely as a result of the implementation of these resolutions, it has been possible to overcome the objective difficulties, of which there are a number, as well as the subjective ones.

In this regard the students themselves, the cadres and teachers, and the greater links established between the parents and the schools have helped greatly. Also the active participation of the cadres of the Ministry of Education, particularly during this school year, has also been very important. They have given us direct aid and the results have not only been favorable in promotions, but in discipline and care of social property as well. An improvement has also been seen in methodological and advisory work.

On the primary level we achieved a promotion rate of 92.4 percent; 91.1 percent for the ESBEC [Basic Secondary Farm Schools], 91.9 percent for the urban secondary schools, 95.9 percent for the preuniversity day schools, 94.4 percent for those in the rural sector, and 96.8 for technological institutions. It can be said that we will bring to the second congress very encouraging results and an established basis for achieving better results in the coming years, when we do not expect to have spectacular promotions, but to improve in quality, in work on formal education and in coordination with agriculture.

[Question] But the other sectors have not lagged either . . .

[Answer] Indeed not. There are other sectors in which, with a view to implementing the resolutions of the first congress, considerable work has also been done in these years, and in which our province had serious problems. These sectors include transportation and communication.

In transportation we had one of the oldest public bus fleets. The majority of the vehicles had been in use between 16 and 33 years. Some even dated from the World War II era. In this sector, the party has given the people's government full support. A great emulation movement was launched and the workers have contributed many inventive initiatives, replacing the engines in the Leyland vehicles, which were already obsolete, with engines produced in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In these years we have not acquired new vehicles, except for the Giron V, and recently, as a part of the general policy of improving transportation, we have been allocated a number of buses retired from service in the city of Havana. They are of the Olympic III Leyland model, somewhat outdated now, and have been rebuilt in the province. In the first half of this year we were given 150, and in salute to the 26 July anniversary and the provincial assembly, the workers repaired 113 and put them back into operation. With this old fleet we are substantially improving transportation and today we are making about 7,000 runs daily.

[Question] When will you receive new buses?

[Answer] Well, it is thought that beginning in the next 5-year period, we will get some new ones every year, to replace the old buses gradually.

[Question] What about communications?

[Answer] When we were a part of the old province our situation was very backward. There were very few municipalities which had automatic communications. All the facilities used the magnetic system. However, during this period, we have built 14 new telephone switchboards and have added 4,300 telephone lines, in addition to other postal facilities, etc. There are automatic telephone facilities in almost all of our municipalities today. We now have 2.6 telephones for every 100 inhabitants, while before this proportion was much lower. There has been a revolution in communications.

[Question] How has the sugar industry developed?

[Answer] Since the first congress, sugar production has been increasing in our province. In 1975 we produced 660,000 metric tons of sugar; in 1976, 691,000; in 1977, 718,000; and in 1978, 784,000, marking the highest annual production in the whole sugar industry in the province. In 1979 we produced 740,000 metric tons, a little less than in 1978, but still high, and in 1980, as a result basically of the infestation of rust, there has been a sharp drop to 598,000 metric tons. The Barbidos 4362 variety covered 23 percent of our plantation area.

Last year more than 900 caballerias were planted, and a part of the Barbidos 4362 was replaced. This year, in the spring, 1,191 caballerias were planted, overfulfilling the plan. With what we plan to plant now, some 1,150 caballerias, we will have eliminated this problem of rust. And the changes will be seen in the coming harvest, but not until 1982 will we begin to regain and exceed the levels achieved.

[Question] How many sugar mills have you?

[Answer] We have 15 sugar mills, but 1 is located in the city. We supply it with the cane. Despite the problems with the rust, the effects of

Hurricane Frederick, the lag in the delivery of some supplies for the repair of the mills, shortcomings in the quality of repairs at some sugar mills and problems with the cane-cutting force, affecting the utilization of capacity, we have succeeded this year in reducing oil consumption to 0.43 gallons per metric ton obtained. In earlier years more than 2 gallons of oil was consumed. The recovery was also higher than that we achieved in the last 5-year period, increasing from 84.04 in 1975 to 85.86 in the harvest just ended. And the most important thing is that sugar quality was regained this year. In earlier years there were difficulties in this regard.

[Question] Havana Province has in recent months made the front pages of the newspapers because of its magnificent work in livestock breeding. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] This is another of the sectors in which the party has worked intensively to implement the resolutions of the first congress. This year, as everyone knows, one of the most outstanding results was achieved. But if indeed work has been done on the shortcomings of a subjective and objective nature, we must say that great investments have been made in livestock facilities, roads, microdams, dams and irrigation systems in Havana Province. More advanced techniques have been introduced. The initial livestock with which development was begun was on the one hand the old livestock we had and, on the other, the imported Holsteins. Artificial insemination has been utilized, and large research centers such as the CENSA [National Animal Health Center] and the ICA [Institute of Animal Science], which have made a very direct contribution, have been established. More than 20 communities to incorporate the peasants' land have been created. Also thousands of workers have been trained in the livestock sector, in which hundreds of technicians, engineers, veterinarians and other experts are also employed.

At the 1 September ceremony the commander in chief was presented with the pledges of the livestock breeders for the 5-year period. The document also reflected the results achieved in these recent years, thanks to these large investments we have mentioned and the policy established by the commander in chief for the development of livestock breeding, to which must be added the discipline and high level of conscience which have been developing.

[Question] Could you give us figures?

[Answer] In milk production during the 5-year period we reached a total of 1,204,300,000 liters, thus overfulfilling the pledge to the first congress, which was to achieve an increase of 75 percent over the preceding 5-year period. In producing this volume, we achieved an increase of 105 percent.

In provincial beef production, 9,752 metric tons were produced in 1975, while last year, to speak of levels achieved, we reached 25,287 metric tons, thus tripling beef production.

Improvement of the breed structure and increasing the percentage of milk cows were also included in the resolutions of the first congress. Currently 83 percent of the production herd are high-quality cows: either they are Holsteins, or a Holstein cross, with a greater milch potential. In 1975, we were milking 49 out of every 100 cows, while this year we have 61 of every 100 in production. The average yield has also increased: from 7.6 liters in 1975, we have achieved 9.3 this year, an increase of almost 2 liters per cow.

The motivation for these results, I want to stress, was the holding in 1980 of the second congress, and a good example of this is that the livestock breeders in the province produced more than a million liters of milk per day for 40 days. At the peak moment, we reached 1,082,000 liters. As Fidel said, this is no longer a matter of the cows or the food and water provided to the animals, but the fruit of the labor of man.

[Question] The other day a comrade asked me how it is, if these are the same cows as last year, that they have given more milk this year?

[Answer] First of all, it must be made clear that they are not the same cows. Each year we have been improving the breed structure. In 1975, for example, we had a very large number of F-1 cattle, a cross which is 50 percent Holstein and 50 percent Cebu, but today the majority are F-2 and F-3, crosses which are mainly Holstein, and a large number are pure Holstein adapted to our climate. Of the cows we are milking, 27 percent are Holsteins and this 27 percent produces 40 percent of all the milk in the province. What does this mean? That as we approach 100 percent Holstein cows, we will achieve higher milk production.

[Question] What is the total volume of milk produced this year?

[Answer] We have already produced 206 million liters. The total for the year will be 300, some 40 million more than last year.

[Question] And what can you tell me about the poultry and swine sectors?

[Answer] Every year the poultry sector has been increasing. This year we should produce 600 million eggs and 20,800 metric tons of poultry meat, with a yield of 250 eggs per bird. We should produce some 16 metric tons of pork.

[Question] Is the picture for fruits and vegetables equally favorable?

[Answer] For fruits and vegetables too substantial production has been achieved, for there has been growth in these years. In 1975,

3,905,000 quintals of vegetables were produced while by 1979 we had reached the 4,850,000-quintal level and this year we should come close to 5,500,000 quintals. The situation has been difficult in the truck gardening sector because there were problems. In 1975 a total of 2,851,000 quintals were produced and this year we should have about 2,400,000. Thus far this year we have produced 2,719,000 quintals of potatoes, the highest production in the whole potato-growing history of the province, with very high yields--more than 5,515,000 quintals per caballeria. We have produced 950,000 tons of tomatoes, and deliveries of this product to industry were overfulfilled in the first 4 months of the year, with more than 20,000 tons.

We will have an important upsurge in citrus fruits this year as well: we expect production of 1 million quintals. I do not hesitate to make that statement.

[Question] Is there as much citrus fruit in Havana as in Matanzas, for example?

[Answer] No. The greater part of our citrus fruit is exported, because it is of excellent quality. This million quintals of citrus fruit will be the double of the production achieved in 1975, totaling 505,000 quintals.

This extraordinary effort in these agricultural sectors was made in salute to the congress and in fulfillment of the resolutions of the Ninth Plenum of the Central Committee, as well as the guidelines set forth by Fidel at the National People's Government Assembly, setting priorities for the production of foodstuffs for the population.

[Question] Have there been successes in the socialist transformation of agriculture?

[Answer] Serious work has been done. Fifty percent of the peasants in the province have now integrated their land in state enterprises. The others, who for the most part are engaged in raising sugarcane and fruits and vegetables, are organized in credit and service or production cooperatives (CPA [Agricultural and Livestock Cooperatives]). There are still very few of these latter: we now have 42 CPAs.

I would like to say that in Havana we have been consolidating the state areas and those of the peasants. We are making an exchange of land with the peasants who have plots in the state area. In this way, we can develop mechanization and we are creating the conditions for cooperativization. Progress is being made in this direction, but obviously it is more difficult in Havana, because of the high income the peasants have, the quality of their land, the increased use of technology and the proximity to the market in the capital. Historically it was the peasants who earned most from the land and today they are earning still more thanks to the aid provided by the state.

Much greater progress has been made in sugarcane. Already a cooperative with 70 caballerias has been created in Mariel. Some are being organized in other municipalities and another will be established in San Nicolas, with more than 40 caballerias. In general the peasants are struggling to hail the congress with a larger number of CPAs and, above all, with large cooperatives.

[Question] It seems that the industrial sector has been left till last.

[Answer] Another serious effort to implement the resolutions of the first congress and salute the second has been made by the workers in industry. The energy industry merits special mention. The Maximo Gomez Thermoelectric Plant in Mariel has been implementing the resolutions of the congress. In 1978, for example, it generated 2,216,554 megawatt hours. This year it generated more electricity than the entire total produced by the Cuban Electricity Company in 1958. Last year it generated 2,396,104 megawatt hours, and this year it is proceeding along those lines as well.

Our two factories in the cement industry, Martyrs of Artemisa and Rene Arcay, expect to produce more than 1 million tons of cement between the two this year, bearing in mind that the first line at Rene Arcay has been commissioned and in the last quarter of the year the second is expected to go into production, provided some problems related to replacement parts which have not yet been received can be resolved. There is a great emulation movement between the two plants in the effort to reach a million tons before the congress. This would mean practically doubling the cement production of the province in comparison to 1975, when 529,000 tons were produced.

Another branch, and for the sake of brevity I will mention the three most important in the province, is the textile industry, which is working and advancing with a firm step, above all the Ariguanabo Textile Complex, which we think will surpass 50 million meters of cloth, as well as its yarn plan, this year. On 1 September, in accordance with the resolutions of the congress and the guidelines from the commander in chief, the fourth labor brigade began rotating shifts in the spinning sector. The three textile plants together--the other two are Alquitex and Mayabeque--should produce approximately 95 million meters of cloth, representing about 30 percent of the total produced in the country. These plants have made pledges for a worthy salute to the congress.

The port workers in Mariel handled 46,000 tons in the month of August, between loading and unloading. It should be stressed that they have been doing extraordinary work and have set some 56 national records. The emulation there is very intensive.

[Question] What about construction?

[Answer] Important investments have been made. The Rene Arcay Cement Factory has been expanded; Units 6 and 7 of the Maximo Gomez Thermoelectric

Plant have been commissioned; a plant producing asbestos cement pipes and tiles has been built and will produce goods worth between 12 and 15 million pesos; the production line for glazed tile and plumbing fixtures has been expanded to make it possible to achieve a total of 70 million and 300,000 plumbing fixtures; the bagasse panel plant which should produce some 36,000 tons when it is operating at full capacity has been built; the Ariguanabo Textile Complex has been modernized, making it possible to reach production of more than 70 million meters of cloth; and the expansion of the Santa Cruz Rum Plant, which will produce some 30 million liters of Havana Club annually when it reaches full capacity, should basically be completed this year.

During this period the prefabricated IMS plant was built, with a view to the construction of some 1,500 housing units per year, and construction was completed on the soy sauce and ice plants, the bulk sugar terminal in Mariel, the citrus fruit processing plant in Ceiba, and a poultry processing plant, and the canning factory in Batabano and the Conrado Benitez Cable Factory were expanded.

We have built 242 livestock centers, including dairy and calf-breeding facilities; 15 poultry farms and hog-breeding centers; 2 fattening facilities for bulls (and 1 has been expanded). And now 122 more agricultural projects are under construction, and an effort is being made to complete them in salute to the second congress.

We have built 3,109 housing units, 5 ESBECs and 11 ESBURs [urban basic secondary schools], 3 children's nurseries and 2 primary schools. The Higher Agricultural Sciences Institute in Havana and an Provincial Physical Education School are under construction.

In general, I have tried to touch on the most outstanding economic aspects. In all of these matters there are difficulties and problems, but a struggle is being waged to overcome them.

Finally, I do not want to fail to mention the work of the mass organizations and the UJC in the province, which have been doing great work. In all of these economic results, the mass organizations have played an important role. They too have their plan in salute to the congress and the provincial assembly and have been fulfilling their pledges.

Through the mass organizations the party is linked with the workers, the peasants, housewives and students, and truly they have been an excellent driving pulley. To illustrate this it will suffice to mention the contribution to the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students, and the recent demonstrations in defense of sovereignty, such as the Marches of the Combative People and the 1 May gathering, and in particular, the mobilization making it possible for the Mariel-Florida route to function efficiently, without, however, failing to fulfill and overfulfill the plans for the various industries in this municipality, in response to Fidel's appeal for the conversion of revolutionary energy into productive energy.

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SOCIALIST EMULATION AS INCENTIVE DISCUSSED

Havana JUVENTUD TECNICA in Spanish May-Jun 80 pp 51-53

[Article by Jorge Luis Fillu, CTC National Organization Department: "How to Motivate the Psyche?"]

> [Text] Socialist emulation is an effective instrument that contributes to the formation of the technical and economic base of communism and to the harmonious development of the personality under our socialist system where man is the most important element and is treated as such by society.

Emulation, a way to optimize the productive process, is organized at all levels by the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] and its unions with the cooperation of the administration. This gives emulation its labor and union character. Our great working mass has the opportunity to use its forces to constantly increase work productivity which leads to greater satisfaction of the spiritual and material needs of man, the basic objective of the socialist society.

Socialist emulation is one of the many tasks Lenin undertook. Its organization is ruled by three principles: publicity, comparison of results and generalization and diffusion of advanced techniques.

Socialist emulation is an expression of work motivation. It contains the principles, norms and ideals of the new socialist morality.

In the emulative process, the objectives of man's activity keep getting further from his personal needs in order to respond to the social needs determined by man's conduct.

Man, in his conscious activity directed toward satisfying his material needs (clothing, food, etc.), also expresses specifically human needs through his creative work like the need for self-affirmation, the need to relate and the need for social recognition. In this process, the social nature of man is expressed and serves as impetus for established tasks in the emulation plan.

We can define socialist emulation as a set of motives that influence man's psyche and direct his productive activity toward overfulfillment of the goals that he and society have established. This process enriches the motivational context of the dynamics of personality, contributing to a restructuring of the hierarchy of motives. Before, purely individual motives were most important but they slowly give way to social motives, establishing a dialectic interrelationship between the two.

When a work group agrees on individual or collective emulation, it works together. It interacts, builds a structure and develops behavior standards to guarantee the tasks that he and the group have established. The standards that the group develops are based on the norms prescribed by society and its organization; they also serve as a means of communication within the group.

The interaction that is established between groups in an emulation and within each group itself makes its members share concern about the aspirations of the group and the way to achieve the victory for which they fight.

Under socialism, the production relations among men change and man preying on man no longer exists; man becomes man's battle comrade. The necessary conditions are created for the group to become a collective which is the highest expression of relations among men who work for the common good.

The collective is characterized by:

1. Close correspondence between its formal and informal structure;

2. Correspondence between individual and group merits--that is, individual needs are channeled through social needs;

3. Collective leadership with individual responsibility;

4. Efficiency in the realization of established tasks;

5. Aid to formation of the personality through the activity that the individual performs; and

6. Relations among members characterized by mutual aid, fellowship, criticism and self-criticism, discipline and responsibility.

Emulation with its competitive strength stimulates and materializes the worker initiative and is a highly effective means that helps the group become a collective. Emulation is far from egotistical and mean competition. Emulation is based on mutual aid, developing new qualities in the personality which contribute to its complete development.

The simplicity and clarity of the emulation indicators help to make a clear and objective evaluation of the tasks fulfilled by those in the emulation

in order to reward and honor the real winners, avoiding subjectivism which causes so much harm to the work morale of the group. The effort is recognized but only the results are rewarded; therefore, each center that receives an award or any other stimulus displays it proudly.

Comrade Pedro Miret, a member of the Politburo, stated: "A center that has high work morale receives an award, a certificate, a banner of the revolution proudly. However, to receive a recognition that is not merited, one which has not really been won, must be a disgrace for the one who receives it and criticizable for the one who gives it. That does not educate or teach; it distorts the meaning of emulation and the moral context of revolutionary stimulus."

Under the conditions of socialist production, the meaning of work to the worker is based on social motives.

Material reward acts as stimulation; that is, although it strengthens activity, it also has the main function of giving it meaning. In addition to encouraging activity, it gives it a personal meaning; this does not change in spite of the emotional problems that the activity might include.

The moral stimuli have the function of providing meaning, thus their importance in the motivational sphere, especially in the hierarchy of motives.

The motives' functions of stimulation and formation of meaning in one activity--in this case, socialist emulation--aid in understanding the important relations that characterize the motivational sphere of the personality and the hierarchy of motives.

The Cuban workers are aware that their initiatives, responsibility and personal sacrifice will be properly recognized by society. Individual work is remunerated, according to the principle of socialist distribution: "From each according to his ability; to each according to his work."

The wages that each worker receives for the contribution that he has made to society are the material stimulus to individual effort in work. At the same time, they are the expression of social recognition for work done for the good of all society.

The unions play a major role in the improvement of stimulation systems, remuneration for work and the most appropriate combination of moral and material stimuli. The organizational role that they play in the productive process permit them to carry out educational work with the workers, contributing to their integral formation.

The use of moral stimuli--diplomas, pennants, banners, honorary degrees, etc.--strengthen the initiative, morale, spirit of sacrifice and the revolutionary conscience of the workers.

The appropriate combination of these moral and material rewards contribute to the formation of a motivational structure where the stimulating motives are subordinate to formation of meaning. The latter has a higher rank on the scale of motives for our workers.

A. N. Leontie, a prominent Soviet psychologist, stated: "At the beginning, man is motivated by satisfaction of his vital, elemental needs; later, this relationship changes and man satisfies his vital needs in order to motivate himself."

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CHILD DISCIPLINE MEASURES TO CORRECT MISBEHAVIOR

Havana JUVENTUD TECNICA in Spanish May-Jun 80 pp 44-47

[Text] Training children and youths is only possible through a planned consistent, integral and single system which includes all the social factors that affect them. Daycare workers play an important role in this. This analysis is useful for everyone.

The misbehaved or poorly socialized child, as he is technically known, is a child that, without showing any type of disturbance that could be considered psychopathic, is capable of being a real problem within the daycare center by upsetting all the internal discipline and becoming a true scourge for the workers and parents. Different from other similar problem children like the hyperactive or aggressive child, the poorly socialized child is typically a product of his environment whose behavior is easy to understand. He is perhaps the type of child on whom the daycare center can exercise a quicker and more lasting effect.

How is this child recognized?

These are the principal features of the misbehaved child.

He has bad behavior, lack of discipline and lack of control of his impulses and emotions.

Since there is no self-criticism, he does not know what is good and what is bad and, therefore, does not feel obliged to do anything. He gives full rein to his impulses, without worrying about the effects of his behavior or how he is going to be judged.

He is rough in his play, ruins furniture and throws things. If he is scolded, he resorts to anger and sometimes aggression.

He is disrespectful, insolent and crafty. He loves noise and is not used to having consideration for anyone except those persons to whom he is attached.

If he is punished, he gets angry but does not repent, quickly committing the offense again.

He frequently uses vulgar language and bad words.

The causes of poor socialization are typically environmental although there might be a child who has some type of disturbance but is also poorly socialized. In the case of the misbehaved child, we find that his problem lies in bad or improper use of discipline, the result of the environmental conditions in which he has lived and the handling he has had. This might mean:

A home with a very low cultural level where the parents have little or no concern for controlling the child so his conduct is a reflection of the world in which he lives.

Excessive tolerance from parents who permit the child to do whatever he wants, creating such a low level of frustration that he does not tolerate any type of restriction, is immature and behaves like a younger child.

A contradictory home where something is prohibited one time and permitted at others; it improperly limits the needs of the child who does not know what to do facing certain situations.

Discipline is a necessity for the child since it helps him control his natural insecurity and helps him direct his energies in approved ways and behave in a socially correct manner. A misbehaved child is a confused child who has not been taught proper behavior. Facing restrictive situations, he lets himself be carried away by his impulses, upsetting himself and others.

Children learn discipline by direct teaching or by imitation, focused not on tacit inculcation but on the creation of a basis for self-discipline which can be maintained permanently and adapt itself to new, unlearned situations. A proper home education should supply this but if it does not, the handling of a misbehaved child at the daycare center should be based on the following recommendations.

Discipline must be consistent. This means that whatever is forbidden or permitted should always be forbidden or permitted without contradictions or changes.

It must not be irregular or sporadic; regularity in discipline accelerates the learning process.

Prohibitions must not change from one situation to another or the child will not know how to act. If he is forbidden to have something and then permitted, he will not understand why he cannot take a toy away from a friend.

Authority must be firm without being rigid. Prohibitions must never become permitted. However, if we see that there is progress, the small offenses that the child commits can be ignored.

Discipline must be consistent. This means:

Everything that is forbidden or permitted must be based on the basic needs of the child. It is logical that he is forbidden to climb or jump from a table. However, he should be allowed to leave a group which is listening to a story if he does not want to participate in it.

Discipline must not be arbitrary. All the adults around the child should be generally agreed about what things are going to be forbidden or permitted.

A child must be judged as a child and not as an adult. It is logical that an adult can remain calm and attentive for a long time. However, it is not misbehavior if a child gets up or entertains himself at something else after he has been passive for a long time.

It must be adjusted to the age of the child. There are children who are overprotected and act like younger children. Discipline for these children must consider their maturity and not their real age.

A child who is not old enough to understand what is expected of him must never be disciplined. A child less than 2 years old cannot be subjected to discipline but it can start at the age of 2.

If there are changes in the child (sleep, poor health) or special events, discipline should be modified and be somewhat more liberal.

The child must be accepted as he is, without the worker rejecting him or not looking for his good points. If, from the beginning, the worker likes the child and gives him affection, it will be easier to control him later.

The worker should speak with the parents to learn the causes for the child's behavior and, as much as possible, try to modify them while, at the same time, achieving agreement on how to handle him. The educational work should be coordinated and practiced at home, in the daycare center and society.

It cannot be expected that the child will automatically adjust to the new situation of the daycare center. The worker must not be very demanding of him at the beginning or overburden him with prohibitions. The worker should only indicate a few to him, the most important, in order to avoid rejection of the daycare center.

The worker should not stress the negative aspects of his behavior and ignore the positive since this limits his comprehension.

Since this child is a negative example for the other children, the daycare worker must be careful that the others do not change their discipline. The example of these children can be a factor to encourage the misbehaved child to imitate them.

This child cannot be expected to repent immediately since he might say he is repentant out of fear and not because he really is. The best thing to do is to talk to him about this when he is calm or has not done anything wrong, trying to make him reason. With the older ones, it is not enough to tell them what they should and should not do but to explain to them why certain behavior is acceptable and other behavior is not.

The child must not be made to feel that his misbehavior is very important; this can reinforce his bad behavior. Therefore, any criticism in front of the others or any outbreak because of his misbehavior should be withheld. The worker should be calm with him and criticize him privately, away from the other children, without making an example of him.

The worker must be careful to be a good example so that the child does not see and imitate negative behavior. The worker must respect the child as a person in order to be able to expect the child to respect her.

At times, the mere fact of giving the child responsibilities serves as an effective control of his bad behavior.

Praise and reward achieve better results than punishment and scolding. His good behavior should be praised and any criticism, ridicule or fear withheld. When he is praised, it must be directly related to his actions.

Although praise is better for this child, sanctions for bad behavior must not be eliminated. The following must be kept in mind:

Sanctions are necessary for him because they define good and bad, permitting him to realize the possible negative consequences his bad behavior might have for him.

Before carrying out a punishment, it is necessary to understand the reasons the child committed the offense. At times, it can be very logical; for example, a child refuses to obey because the worker has kept him "glued" to his chair.

Whenever there is punishment, it has to be understood and deserved by the child. He must be told why he is being punished and made to understand. It must be done immediately after the offense is committed because if it is left for later, he will not understand why he is being punished.

The punishment must always be proportional to the offense committed so that it fulfills its educational function. The same punishment cannot be used for a child, for example, who says a bad word and another who

overturns the meal trays. In the second case, the punishment should be harsher since the misbehavior is more serious.

The sanction or punishment must be based on age.

Children under 2 years of age must never be punished.

For those from 2 to 3, a mere expression of displeasure, a firm or severe tone or the withdrawal of some privilege like a favorite toy should be sufficient.

For those older than 3, in addition to the above, play or exploration can be limited. He can be put on a chair for a few minutes, with the punishment being a logical consequence of what he has done.

Corporal punishment must never be used nor should the child ever be denied food, drinking water, etc., whatever his age.

Isolation must not be used as a punishment. If he must be put in a chair for a few minutes, he should not be in a separate corner where he cannot see anything. He should be kept apart from the group but where he can see the rest in their activities.

Once the punishment is over, he must be treated as if nothing had happened. The worker should be kind and affectionate toward the child.

His punishment should not be discussed with other people in his presence. This embarasses the child and makes him worse instead of helping him.

Since the child might be misbehaved because he comes from a home where there is a low educational level, there should be an intensive stimulation program (teaching him habits, how to relate, etc.) as an additional way to eliminate his misbehavior.

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PAST FIVE-YEAR EDUCATION PROGRAM RESULTS NOTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 5 Sep 80 pp 2-3

[Article by Georgina Jimenez: "Education in 1975-80 Period"]

[Text] This 5-year period that is ending has revealed a before and after picture of education. There have been profound transformations in the contents and structure of our educational system as a result of the elaboration and implementation of the transition period of the improvement plan. This is also true for the double process (quantity and quality); this includes urgent training of tens of thousands of intermediate education teachers in response to the enrollment explosion and the improved quality of the teaching staff expressed in the three-grade increase in the entrance level at the centers where they are trained and where primary teachers are trained (with subsequent increased quality in study plans and programs). At the same time, there has been advancement in teachers already employed. One of the most important objectives achieved in this sense was guaranteed certification for primary teachers who are teaching classes this year. The establishment of a degree in primary education and postgraduate courses and studies are better forms of advancement implemented during this period.

The investment involved in the massive educational expansion in our country is demonstrated by the 1,483 new centers constructed since 1970, 894 of which were built in the last 5 years. This year's school budget (which represents 11 percent of the overall social product) is about 1,340,800,000 pesos, 16 times higher than the budget in the year before the revolution.

The result has been the culmination of the educational expansion process which has permitted universal primary education and the subsequent guarantee of continuing studies for hundreds of thousands of sixth and ninth grade graduates in spite of this explosive increase. This has permitted their passage through that level and their access, in unprecedented numbers, to advanced studies. The number of intermediate education graduates in the 5-year period, not including adults, (954,000) is higher than the total number of graduates of that level in the almost 57 years of the neocolonial republic.

In evaluating the effort made in this sense, the great expansion of the work-study centers in the country at the intermediate level should be considered. This meant a total change in the organization and use of a large part of these educational centers.

During this same 5-year period, the ministers of education of the Latin American and Caribbean countries met in Mexico in December 1979. They recognized "the presence in the region of 45 million illiterates in an adult population of 159 million" and "an excessive dropout rate in the first years of enrollment," among other "serious problems." They declared as one of their aspirations: "to propose as a goal to incorporate all school-age children by 1999." In Cuba, as a result of all these efforts, we have established the concrete conditions for a minimum ninth-grade education for all the children and youths in the country. We are culminating the battle for sixth grade this year with more than 850,000 adults graduated; this represents a satisfactory change in the educational level of our people.

Also in this 5-year period, there has been an important modification in the relationship between the enrollments in the three educational levels (primary, intermediate and advanced) which makes our enrollment structure approach that of the developed countries.

At the same time, we have been able to contribute to the educational work of other fraternal peoples since we have teachers trained in the internationalist spirit which is part of true communist training. More than 3,000 are now teaching in fraternal countries.

Quality in education is conditioned by the historic process; it depends on the possibilities and conditions of each period of time. Much remains to be done. It is necessary to extend the formative nature of the educational process by making educational work a creative and important act of our teachers, bringing the flow of knowledge that they acquire and the pertinent provisions and regulations to life in the classrooms. It is necessary to improve organization and leadership at the different levels of the organizations responsible for education and to increase demand.

The material and human conditions have been established to extend the battle for increased quality in our education in the coming years, as Fidel directed.

Improvement Plan

This has been the most important educational task in the 5-year period. The 1975-76 school year was the beginning of its progressive implementation or transitional stage which will culminate in the 1980-81 school year. This progressive application permits changing all levels of general education in 6 years, half the time that would have been taken by applying it year by year for 12 grades. The planned stages in the improvement plan of the National Education System for the changeover to new education contexts were carried out at all levels and types of education.

Enrollment by Education Level
(in thousands of students)

Education Level	1975-76	1979-80*
Total	3,244.4	3,452.9
Preschool	126.6	122.6
Primary	1,795.8	1,550.3
Intermediate	604.0	1,150.3
Basic Secondary	382.6	690.5
Preuniversity	37.7	135.3
Technical and Professional	100.0	214.6
Training of Teaching Staff	83.7	109.9
Special	12.5	25.0
Youth	22.9	12.3
Adult	597.6	392.0
Advanced	84.0	200.2
Others	1.0	0.2

*Includes the centers under organizations that do not specialize in education in the intermediate level and, in the advanced level, the State Committee for Statistics' official figure of 146,240 was added to the number of students abroad, in the military and party courses and the students enrolled at the beginning of the year in directed studies (free education).

This process has meant a complete change in study plans, programs and texts and in the training of teaching staff. It cannot be understood as merely the necessary updating of the subjects, which it has included, but also as a transformation of these contexts based on polytechnical education, a Marxist focus in the courses and organizing, balancing and structuring the contexts on the basis of scientific pedagogy in order to impart a greater volume of material in less time and an appropriate balance between specialization and generalization.

Important aspects of this process in the 5-year period include the implementation of the structure from 12 to 13 grades in general education, the increased entrance level to 9th grade for the pedagogical schools and polytechnical institutes and 12th grade for the advanced pedagogical schools and the adoption of a new organizational form in the first cycle of the primary level--the teachers go with their students from first to fourth grades. This last has contributed decisively to school promotion and continuation and to the psychological development of the students.

School Construction

From January 1976 to December 1979, 894 school projects have been built; they include ESBEC [Basic Secondary Farm Schools], IPUEC [Preuniversity Farming and Academic Institutes], military vocational schools, polytechnical

schools and institutes, pedagogical schools, sports schools, urban basic secondary schools for 60 to 1,200 students, pedagogical branches, schools for handicapped children, primary schools for foreign and semiboarding students, daycare centers, schools for training daycare teachers, university installations, health polytechnical schools, schools for physical education teachers and nursing schools. These 894 projects represent 60 percent of the 1,483 projects constructed since January 1970.

Teaching Staff

At the beginning of the 5-year period, in the 1975-76 school year, there were 81,830 primary teachers in the country; 46.8 percent were not certified and 92.9 percent were in the process of being certified. Nevertheless, in the last 5 years, the number of primary teachers increased until 67,900 graduated in the 1978-79 school year, 42,200 as practicing teachers and 25,700 from pedagogical schools. This has guaranteed that all primary teachers who work in the classrooms this school year are certified, thus fulfilling the agreement of the First Party Congress.

As a result of the improvement in the subsystem of training and advancement of the teaching staff, the entrance level to pedagogical schools was raised to ninth grade in the 1977-78 school year, changing the study plans and programs. The teachers who enroll this school year will (for the first time in our country) have a level equivalent to the advanced intermediate (preuniversity) level; this will permit them to enroll directly in primary education degree programs. The teachers who have obtained their certification through the former plans while they were teaching and those who enrolled in the pedagogical schools until the 1976-77 school year (when the required entrance level was sixth grade) will take 2 years of study (one while excused from work and the other through meetings) so that they can also reach the advanced intermediate level.

At the same time, in the school year that just ended, 20,000 teachers participated in the preparatory course for primary education degrees throughout the country and the study plans for the specializations of preschool and handicapped education and psychology, this last being started this school year, were completed. In this 5-year period, the training and advancement of the teaching staff were combined in a single subsystem.

As for intermediate education teachers, an education degree with an entrance level of 12th grade was established in the 1977-78 school year. The first will graduate at the end of this school year. The teachers in the contingents before the 1977-78 school year who enrolled in the detachment with a lower entrance level have been studying for the degree through work programs. Two advanced study contingents have already graduated. In the 5-year period, 27,700 basic secondary teachers have graduated through studies at meetings as have 23,500 advanced university teachers. This means a total of 51,200 intermediate education teachers graduated in only 5 years.

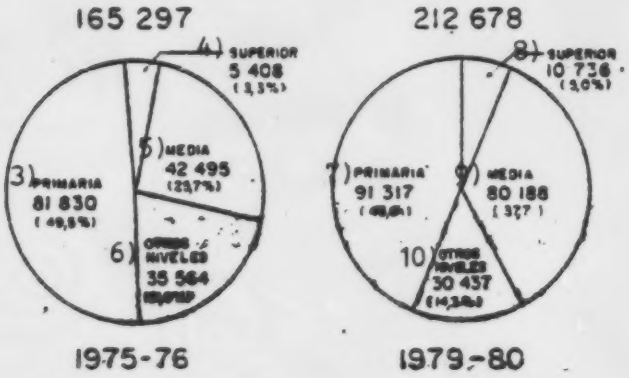
The number of teachers at all educational levels who graduated in the 5-year period reaches 132,400.

The most recent school year is closing with the impressive figure of 152,407 people being trained as teachers or advancing as teachers in all types and levels of education and a total of 212,678 teachers and professors in all types and levels of centers. The integration of the three internationalist detachments of students and teachers--the Che Guevara Internationalist Pedagogical Detachment and the Frank Pais and Augusto Cesar Sandino Primary Teacher Contingents which work in Angola and Nicaragua, respectively--should be pointed out.

The decreased enrollment in the primary level and the increased number of intermediate-level teachers in the next 5-year period will permit a better ratio of students to teachers. Along with the undeniable increase in the quality of our teaching staff, this will contribute to the consolidation of real possibilities for the quality of the educational process to reach superior levels.

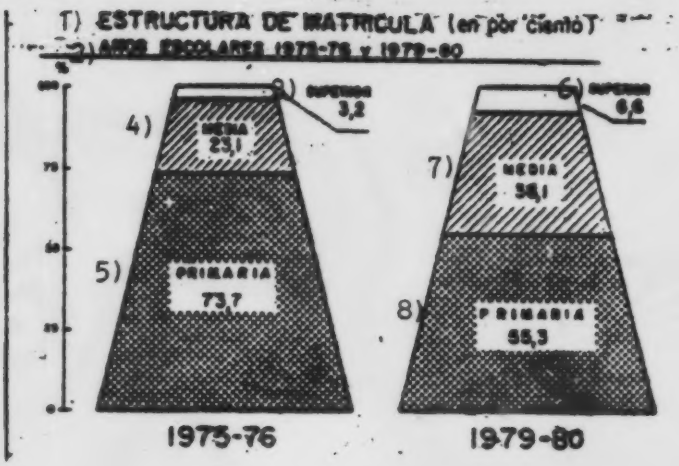
1) NUMERO DE PERSONAL DOCENTE POR NIVEL DE EDUCACION

2) AÑOS ESCOLARES 1975-76 y 1979-80



KEY:

1. Number of teaching staff by education level
2. 1975-76 and 1979-80 school years
3. Primary
4. Advanced
5. Intermediate
6. Other levels
7. Primary
8. Advanced
9. Intermediate
10. Other levels



KEY:

1. Enrollment structure (percentage)
2. 1975-76 and 1979-80 school years
3. Advanced
4. Intermediate
5. Primary
6. Advanced
7. Intermediate
8. Primary

Enrollment Structure

Today, 55.3 of every 100 students are in primary education, 38.1 are in intermediate education and 6.6 are in the universities. This is expressed in the pyramids of educational levels which show how the intermediate and advanced (university) levels have grown in comparison with the primary level. This makes our enrollment structure closer to that of the developed countries.

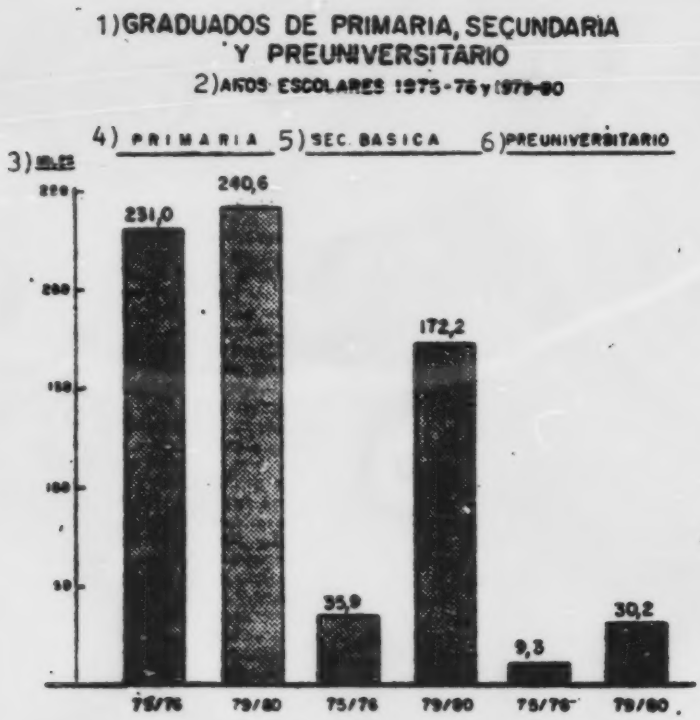
Continued Studies Guaranteed to Sixth, Ninth Grade Graduates

The growing effectiveness of our education at the primary level and the improvement of the system of evaluation of learning contributed significantly to producing the greatest number of graduates from sixth grade in the period analyzed in our educational history. In the past 5 years, 1,290,494 students have graduated from sixth grade. In other words, /in a single 5-year period, there was practically the same number of graduates as in the first 16 years after the triumph of the revolution/ [in boldface].

This led to an unprecedented increase in enrollment in the intermediate level. As the 5-year period ends, we can state with satisfaction that although the largest number of graduates from primary level in our history

occurred, in the past school year 40,000 more students graduated from the intermediate level than the primary level. This is an important qualitative advance in education.

To fully evaluate this multiple effort, it is necessary to remember that at the same time enrollment in the intermediate level exploded, there was extension of the work-study centers in the country to a great number of schools at this level and the application of the transitional stage of the improvement plan.



KEY:

1. Graduates of primary, secondary and preuniversity schools
2. 1975-76 and 1979-80 school years
3. Thousands
4. Primary
5. Basic secondary
6. Preuniversity

The number of sixth-grade graduates in the 5-year period 1976-80 is equivalent to the first 16 years under the revolution and 269,000 more than all the sixth-grade graduates from 1902-1958.

The number of basic secondary graduates in the last 5-year period (574,800) is 3.22 times larger than the number of basic secondary graduates in the first 16 years under the revolution and 57,000 more than the eighth-grade graduates from 1902 to 1958.

The number of advanced intermediate graduates in the last 5-year period is almost twice the number of graduates in the first 16 years under the revolution and almost 130,000 more than the number of graduates from 1902 to 1958.

KEY:

1. Expenses devoted to education per person (millions)
2. Actual
3. Plan
4. Population
5. Current expenses and investments
6. Expenses per person (pesos)

Cost of Education

In spite of the economic problems in the 5-year period because of decreased sugar prices and diseases in basic crops, the budgets for education increased in these 5 years. In the first school year after the triumph of the revolution, 12 pesos per person were allocated for education; this year 137 pesos per person were used. More than 11 percent of the overall social product is devoted to education.

The budget this year is 16 times larger than the budget in the year before the revolution.

As of 1975, a yearly average of 23 million copies of textbooks has been printed.

In 1979, 26,454,600 books were printed. For 1980, the printing of 25,125,000 textbooks is planned.

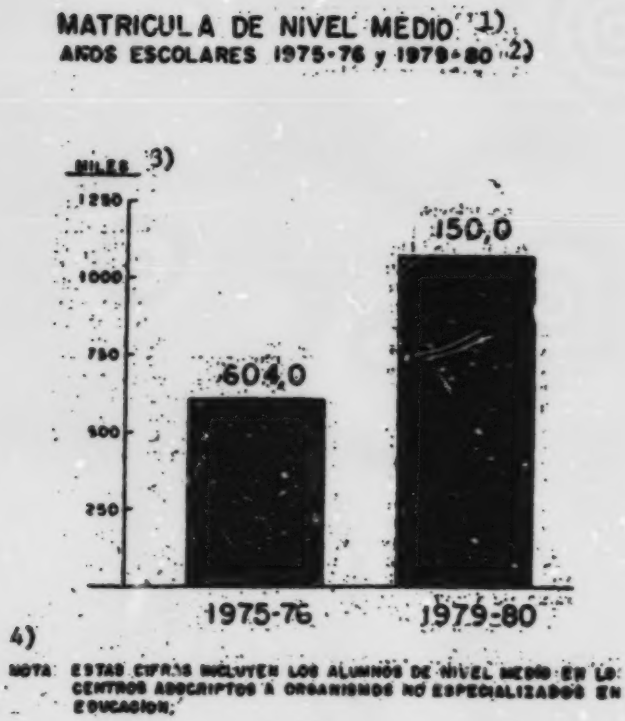
Adult Education

This 5-year period has included the battle for sixth grade which will end this year with more than 850,000 sixth-grade graduates among workers, peasants, housewives, etc., fulfilling the agreement approved by the First Party Congress. The victory in this battle represents a satisfactory change in the enrollment level of the people which has been made possible by the massive aid of teachers and people in general.

The task that the construction of socialism presents to our working masses at a time characterized by accelerated development of science and technology means that sixth grade is the minimum educational level which is indispensable to begin the true education of the man of today. The culmination of this beautiful battle is the starting point for a more ambitious objective: the ninth grade as the minimum education level of our workers. The conditions for its realization are already beginning to be created. At the same time, the planned stages of the improvement plan were implemented in the adult education subsystem in order "to guarantee the best articulation of its three levels (worker-peasant education, basic secondary courses and worker-peasant faculty) and their equivalent in the National Education System," according to the First Party Congress thesis on educational policy.

Technical and Professional Education

Enrollment in technical and professional education practically doubled in the 5-year period and its teaching staff increased from 6,900 to 13,066. There were more than 50,000 graduates--skilled workers and intermediate-level technicians--in the last school year. With this great qualitative increase and as a result of improvement in that subsystem, there was a



KEY:

1. Intermediate-level enrollment
2. 1975-76 and 1979-80 school years
3. Thousands
4. Note: These figures include the intermediate-level students in the centers under organizations that do not specialize in education.

new structure of specializations. These totaled 272 but will be reduced to 235 in the 1980-81 school year.

This school year, new study plans will be applied in all the specializations offered in the different types of polytechnical institutes and schools. This required the elaboration of 320 study plans, 1,010 programs and 350 textbooks during the last 5-year period. The required entrance level for the polytechnical schools (where the skilled workers are trained) was raised to the 9th grade and the required level for the polytechnical institutes (where the intermediate-level technicians are trained) went up to 12th grade. The increase in night and evening courses and directed

studies has increased the technical skill of the workers in production and service branches.

Higher Education

Higher education is now facing the task of improving the study plans and programs of specializations and increasing the quality and effectiveness of this educational process. It experienced increases in the largest enrollment in its history during this 5-year period.

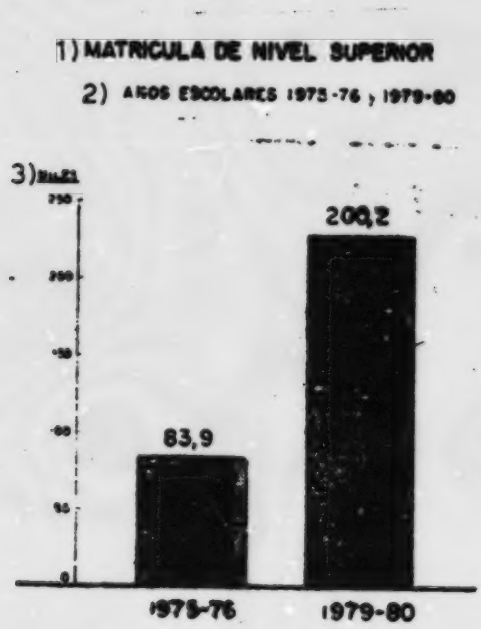
All the transformations in this process made it necessary to establish a central leadership organ: the MES [Ministry of Higher Education].

The improvement in the educational process includes several aspects that can only be understood as a whole: the revision and elaboration of study plans and programs; the establishment of a structure of specializations that correspond with present and future development of production and services; rational exploitation of the time for education; creation of a national network of centers and the improvement of its organization and structure to strengthen the leadership function scientifically; continued increase in the quality and effectiveness of scientific research projects; expansion and standardization of postgraduate courses; improvement of the technical-material base of the centers; and continued increase in the planning level of enrollees and graduates.

The directive of the First Party Congress thesis on educational policy concerning the need to link study with work has been fulfilled based on the expressed criterion: "Work is done based on the study plan with the intention of completing the study plan." In this sense, the experience of the past school year in incorporating students from the last course in engineering, economics and chemical sciences to the sugar mills, linking their degree work with their future work, has been very positive.

One important achievement in this 5-year period was the initiation of directed study (free education) in the specializations of accounting, history and law. This new modality of advanced study based on self-education provides this educational level to workers, housewives, retired persons, etc., with maximum economy in teachers and sites which are only used for examinations. There are prospects for a much greater increase in enrollment in higher education in the next 5-year period with the arrival of even more intermediate-level graduates. This will increase the number of students in the higher education centers to approximately 300,000 which implies a great effort in construction, equipment and training of the teaching staff.

Enrollment more than doubled. To have an idea of this rapid growth, the number of students who entered this education level in the past school year (81,517) is practically the same as the number of all students enrolled in this level at the beginning of the 5-year period (83,957).



KEY:

1. Enrollment in advanced level
2. 1975-76 and 1979-80 school years
3. Thousands

Scientific Degrees

In the entire higher education subsystem, there are 1,232 scientific-pedagogical cadres and 431 candidates for doctorates in science. At the end of 1980, the MES should have approximately 600 or 650 candidates for doctorates in science.

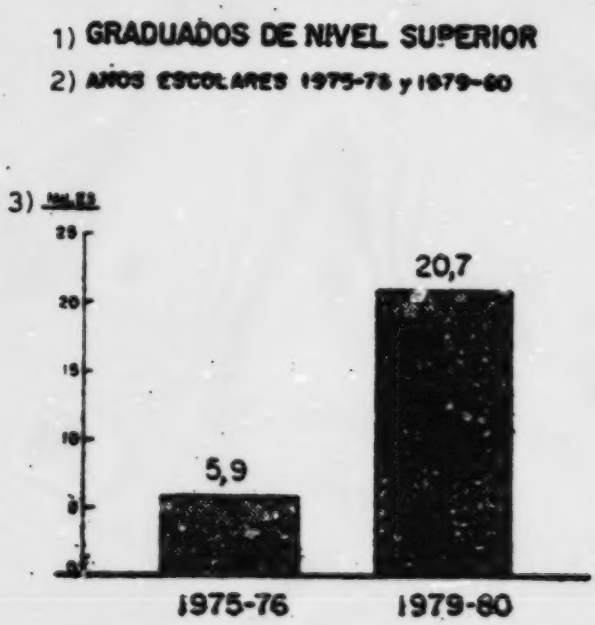
Scientific Research

The MES participates in 53 of the 77 main government research problems; in 11 of them it is the main organization. About 66 percent of all the professionals in the organization worked on the 1979 plan and 75 percent is expected to participate in the plan approved for 1980. This progressively leads to total incorporation of the scientific-pedagogical cadres in research work.

In the research done this year, special attention was given to research related to livestock development, industry, social sciences and education.

Postgraduate Courses

In 1979, there were 575 postgraduate courses and 25 postgraduate programs. A total of 10,045 graduates passed the courses and 463 finished the programs. An advanced stage in the process of establishment and consolidation of this system of professional advancement began.



KEY:
1. Advanced level graduates
2. 1975-76 and 1979-80 school years
3. Thousands

7717
CSO: 3010

NONCOMPLIANCE WITH LABOR LAWS CAUSES PROBLEMS

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Concerning the Coming Mass Trade Union Inspection to Find and Deal With Violations of the Labor Legislation"]

[Text] It is a secret to no one that lack of control and of administrative exigency, linked with certain limitations and imperfections in our laws, have had as their consequence an evident and systematic breakdown in labor and administrative discipline, with its sequel of economic loss and undesirable habits of conduct.

The trade union movement, as Roberto Veiga, general secretary of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] has repeated on more than one occasion, would be playing a very unimportant role if, given this situation, it merely blamed the administration of its responsibility for these violations, calmly awaiting corrections in the state apparatus and failing to struggle, using every means, to prevent these violations from continuing or recurring.

In recent periods the existence of a large number of wage violations has been established. In some cases Law No 12 designed to prevent the establishment of new historic wages has been violated. There have been flagrant violations of Resolution 24 on the assessment of workers' skills and thousands of jobs have been filled without evaluating anyone and without taking the rights of seniority and the requirements set forth in Resolution 70 on the drafting of personnel lists into account. Law No 1225 establishing labor records and Resolution 111 on the right to paid vacations are being violated.

The trade union movement, even though it is perfectly aware that the struggle being waged for discipline and exigency is not a battle which can be won overnight, but must be waged every day, at all times and in all places, has decided that in the course of this year more than 250,000 trade union leaders should attend seminars to study, even if only on an elementary level, the labor provisions which have suffered the most violations in recent times.

Also this year, and benefiting from this knowledge carried to the base level of the trade unions, the CTC directed that a mass trade union inspection be undertaken to cover the broadest possible range of labor centers and files, with a view to detecting violations and most energetically demanding immediate correction of them. The majority of these violations directly attack the economy of the country and the rights set forth in the law for the benefit of the workers.

This vast task, the inspection of thousands of labor centers and the verification of the status of tens of thousands of labor files, must in addition be carried out in the short time remaining between now and the end of November, the date set as the deadline so that the results can serve as a factor in information and basis for analysis at the most important meeting of Cuban society: the second communist party congress.

The purpose of the trade union inspection is based on realistic criteria: it is not a question of taking the heavens by siege. No one should expect that all of the violations, in all respects and in all places, will be found and corrected. No one can hope that tens of thousands of trade union leaders who are beginning a study of the laws today will suddenly become keen experts capable of finding a needle in a haystack.

What should we expect of the inspection? First of all the machinery which has really functioned very poorly when it comes to combating practices in violation of the legislation must be set in motion, and this launching must be on a grand scale. The speed the present situation requires obviates the regular and orthodox methods. We must break the vicious circle and end inertia and this must be done in drastic and exemplary fashion.

The inspection will make it possible to train many thousands of trade union leaders in practical and useful fashion to become familiar with what a labor file really is and how it is handled, to learn to discover the intolerable techniques of bureaucratic concealment in order to cover up what has been done wrong, and will enable them to become, in brief, more capable of directing the workers and defending their rights in the wage and labor sector.

The inspection will produce, as its first fruits, a large number of documents signed by the administrations and the trade unions, setting forth a description of the violations found and the pledge to correct them as soon as possible. This alone, inconceivable without rigorous and demanding control, would constitute an invaluable contribution by the trade union movement to the development of our socialist society and a worthy salute by the workers' class to the highest meeting of Cuban communists.

This task, which is yet another test of the capacity of our trade union movement to deal successfully with all types of vestiges and vices of the past, cannot be undertaken without a large measure of optimism which, naturally, does not preclude a profoundly-thought-out and rational strategy.

At no time will the policy of training trade union specialists in legislative measures be abandoned, in the belief that mass activity can take its place. The determined and concrete support of state inspection in all its aspects will not be abandoned. This process, which has justifiably been compared with a kind of literacy campaign for labor laws, will not stop here. In this field too a battle will be waged to achieve the sixth-grade level and then the ninth-grade level.

In order to carry out this great imminent task, enthusiasm, a combat spirit and optimism are needed. And it will be carried out because these are virtues inherent in the revolutionaries, the communists, the heirs to the glorious tradition bequeathed us by the unforgettable Lazaro Pena, whose living presence is felt whenever the workers' class needs to undertake a great and useful effort.

5157
CSO: 3010

NEW WAGE GUIDELINES FOR TEACHERS ISSUED

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 9 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] The General Salary Reform approved by the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers calls for a new salary organization for technicians, including educational workers affiliated with the National Education System, who are to be given varying treatment, depending on effort, additional time in service and evaluation of their work.

In order to fairly assess the endeavor of the educational workers, the State Committee for Labor and Social Security has issued Resolution No 504, which regulates the salary treatment to be applied to those rendering service on the preschool, elementary, basic intermediate, upper intermediate, special, adult, technical and professional levels of education.

Also included are the workers engaged in the training and improving of the personnel for teaching and supplementary training in the National Education System; those engaged in teaching, administration, counseling and inspection of teaching, as well as in administrative management; and those affiliated with the educational centers attached to the local People's Government organs, and the agencies of the central state administration.

The salary of the technical workers in education consists of the following components: monthly salary, additional pay for years of service rendered in education, increment for holding management positions, increase for performing duties involving educational counseling or inspection, increment for special working conditions, and increase based on the work load, the educational center in which the services are rendered and the performance of work in addition to that in the job description.

Three salary levels have been set as salaries for educational workers: a minimal, intermediate and maximum, so that those salaries can be raised or reduced depending on the qualitative and quantitative results achieved in the work; the latter being determined through the evaluation process established for that purpose.

The salaries vary depending on the level of qualifications, and whether or not the individual has the proper degree or equivalent training, under the terms and conditions recognized by the Ministries of Education and Culture, and the Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation, for holding the technical position involved.

When a worker without a degree obtains a degree, he starts earning the salary corresponding to the minimal rate for the position as a degree-holder, and he is exempted from the salary treatment established for new graduates.

In such instances, when the salary for the minimal level of the position as a degree-holder coincides with the maximum level of that position as a non-degree holder and the worker is earning the latter, he will be given the salary established for the medium salary level as a degree-holder.

For purposes of additional payment for years of service rendered in education, those wherein the worker has held any teaching position after obtaining the proper degree or equivalent training, under the terms and conditions recognized by the Ministries of Education and Culture, and the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation, are to be considered such.

The increment for holding educational management positions is contingent on the specific conditions under which those positions are discharged, according to the stipulations made by this regulation for that purpose.

The Salary of Technical Educational Workers

The following factors are considered for setting the monthly slaries of technical educational workers: level of education or supplementary training in which they are engaged; position held; degree status; and years of service rendered after obtaining the degree.

There is a special salary treatment for those just graduated or incorporated into positions on the preschool, elementary, basic intermediate, and upper intermediate levels of education, and in special, sports and art centers. Excluded from this treatment are: teaching aides, schoolmasters, instructors, school librarians and licensed elementary schoolmasters.

The monthly salaries set for technical educational workers are as follows, according to Article 15 of the aforementioned Resolution No 504:

Preschool and elementary education: instructor, schoolmaster (with degree), 148.00, 160.00 and 171.00; instructor without degree, 111.00, 119.00 and 128.00; licensed elementary schoolmaster, 198.00, 205.00 and 211.00; teaching aide with degree, 111.00, 119.00 and 128.00; and without degree, 97.00.

Basic intermediate education and language school: teacher (intermediate level graduate), 171.00, 185.00 and 198.00; without degree, 148.00, 160.00 and 171.00; teacher (higher level graduate), 211.00, 221.00 and 231.00.

Special education and diagnostic and guidance centers: therapist schoolmaster, (intermediate level graduate), 171.00, 185.00 and 198.00; without degree, 148.00, 160.00 and 171.00; therapist schoolmaster (upper level graduate), 198.00, 211.00 and 231.00; basic intermediate schoolteacher (intermediate level graduate), 198.00, 211.00 and 231.00; without degree, 171.00, 185.00 and 198.00; teacher, teaching psychologist, clinical instructor, psychologist and speech instructor (basic intermediate), upper level graduate, 211.00, 231.00 and 250.00; without degree, 171.00, 185.00 and 198.00; teaching aide, 128.00, 138.00 and 148.00; without degree, 111.00; reeducation aide, with degree, 148.00, 160.00 and 171.00; without degree, 128.00.

Upper intermediate education: teacher with degree, 211.00, 231.00 and 250.00; without degree, 171.00, 185.00 and 198.00.

School librarian: in elementary education and equivalent levels of supplementary training, with degree, 148.00, 160.00 and 171.00; in basic intermediate, upper intermediate and equivalent levels of supplementary training, with degree, 171.00, 185.00 and 198.00; without degree, 128.00, 138.00 and 148.00

Adult education: worker-peasant schoolmaster, with degree, 128.00, 138.00 and 148.00; without degree, 119.00; worker-peasant secondary teacher, with degree, 160.00, 171.00 and 185.00; without degree, 128.00, 138.00 and 148.00; worker-peasant faculty teacher, with degree, 211.00, 221.00 and 231.00; without degree, 148.00, 160.00 and 171.00.

Technical and professional education instructors: worker instructors in basic intermediate education and the youth movement will receive their salary as skilled workers; graduate intermediate technical and upper intermediate education instructor, 171.00, 185.00 and 198.00.

The salaries are also set for technical teachers and teachers aides in specialized cultural centers, with pay ranging between 17.000 and 280.00 for teachers with degrees, and between 128.00 and 198.00 for those without degrees. As for the coachers, instructors and teachers of athletics in specialized centers, the salaries range between 148.00 and 310.00 for those with degrees, and between 111.00 and 231.00 for those without degrees.

Increment for Holding Educational Management Positions

There are two different specific conditions for giving the increment for holding educational management positions: directors who discharge their functions in educational centers and those who do so on the territorial level.

For general education and specialized sports centers, divided into five categories, the increment for personnel in boarding school management will be between 100.00 and 20.00; in semi-boarding centers, between 80.00 and 10.00; and in day centers, between 60.00 and 10.00.

Increases are also to be received by the directors of specialized cultural centers, depending on their rating and their boarding, semi-boarding or day status; and of child day care centers, and diagnostic and guidance centers.

Additional Pay for Years of Service Rendered in Education

The technical educational workers receive additional monthly pay for years of service rendered in that activity, in the following amounts and forms:

Upon completely 5 years of service as a degree holder, the worker will be given 7.00; in 7 years, 5.00 will be added, making a total of 12.00; in 10 years, he will obtain 17.00; in 15 years, 27.00; in 20 years, 37.00; and, upon completing 25 years of service as a degree holder, he will receive 47.00.

Salary Increment for Holding Educational Counseling and Inspection Positions

The workers who hold positions as methodologists, methodologist inspectors, technical consulting inspectors and coordinators of art schools, all in education, depending on the area in which they perform their functions, and whether or not they possess the qualifications required for this purpose, will receive increments of between 70.00 and 40.00.

Salary Increases for Special Working Conditions

Monthly salary increments are stipuated for educational workers and directors who perform their functions in the basic secondary schools, preuniversity institutes, and polytechnical schools and institutes, when those centers are located in rural areas and the workers are housed in them.

These increments will be reckoned on the total salary, including the monthly salary, the increment for holding management positions and the additional pay for years of service. The amounts thereof will be:

a. 10 percent of the total salary when the leave system is weekly.

b. 15 percent of the total salary when the leave takes place after work periods of 12 days and 3 months.

c. 25 percent of the total salary when the leave takes place after work periods exceeding 3 months.

The text of Resolution No 504 also deals with various aspects of salaries, such as the salary of administrative managers, athletes or referees who have started giving courses, performers and those who give courses on television or radio programs.

Study on Workloads

The State Committee for Labor and Social Security, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture, the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation and the pertinent national unions, will make a study of the different workloads involved in the endeavor of teachers and instructors, the type of center in which they work and other activities added to their job description, for the purpose of regulating the payment for this activity when it is fitting. The aforementioned study must be concluded so that it may go into effect as of 1 January 1981.

Resolution No 504, of 3 September 1980, signed by the chairman of the CETSS [State Committee for Labor and Social Security], will go into effect as of the date cited therein, when it has been published in the Official Gazette of the Republic.

2909
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

CUBANA SABOTAGE ANNIVERSARY--Chaired by PCC Politburo member Sergio del Valle and Central Committee members Jose Ramon Fernandez and Oscar Iser Mojena, a ceremony was held today at the Martires de Barbados School for Sports Teachers in Havana on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the sabotage of a Cubana airliner off the coast of Barbados, killing 73 persons aboard. The main and only speaker, Oscar Iser Mojena, devoted a major portion of his speech to praise the youths making up the Cuban fencing team who were killed in that sabotage and the pilot of the airliner. He urged the students at the Martires de Barbados school to work hard and be better athletes, better teachers. He said Cuba must have athletes as good as the ones killed in that tragic event, who were returning to Cuba after winning all the gold medals in a Central American and Caribbean tournament. He then quoted Fidel Castro in his speech at the mass rally on the anniversary of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and demanded justice for the dead and punishment for the four monstrous criminals. [FL062230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2123 GMT 6 Oct 80 FL]

CHE GUEVARA ANNIVERSARY--Chaired by PCC Politburo member and Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes, Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero and Central Committee members Jose Ramon Fernandez and Osmani Cienfuegos and Ernesto Guevara Sr, a ceremony was held today at the Che Guevara Preuniversity School to commemorate the 13th anniversary of the death of the heroic guerrilla. PCC Central Committee member Oscar Fernandez Mell made the keynote speech which was entirely devoted to praise the revolutionary work of Ernesto Che Guevara. In his 18-minute biographical account, Fernandez Mell referred to Guevara's early days as a youth devoted to the cause of the poor, and subsequent encounter with Fidel Castro in Mexico. He noted Guevara's rapid climb through the ranks to the top of the guerrilla leadership in the Cuban war for freedom from the tyranny of Fulgencio Batista. [FL090112 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0032 GMT 9 Oct 80 FL]

ENVOY TO TRINIDAD, TOBAGO--It has been learned that the Council of State has designated Comrade Ivan Cesar Martinez Montalvo ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago with residence in Georgetown, Cooperative Republic of Guyana, where he holds a similar post. [Text] [FL031506 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1412 GMT 3 Oct 80]

ENVOY TO JORDAN--The Council of State has designated Comrade Lester Rodriguez Perez ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan with residence in Damascus,

Syrian Arab Republic, where he holds a similar post. [Text] [FL041207 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Oct 80]

NICARAGUAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today received His Excellency Mr Marco Antonio Valle Martinez, who presented the credentials accrediting him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua. At the conclusion of the ceremony the ambassador went to the Plaza de la Revolucion where he laid a floral wreath at the foot of the Jose Marti monument. [Text] [FL092327 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 80]

EMULATION EVALUATION--Light Industry Minister Manuel Millares today chaired the ministry's national emulation plenum at which the fulfillment of the technical-economic plan was analyzed. The report showed that as of 30 November [as heard] execution of the plan was 94 percent; that is, 35.4 million pesos behind schedule. Administrators were urged to encourage emulation so that enterprises that are in a position to do so may fulfill their plan prior to year's end. Of the 88,345 workers in light industry, 78,900 signed their emulation commitments but only 61,710 are fulfilling their pledges. Of the 115 enterprises grouped in the National Light Industry Workers Union, only 23 achieved the winning emulation index and 91 [as heard] are falling short in one or more indexes. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Oct 80 FL]

NAVY PARTY CONFERENCE--Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, member of the Central Committee and first vice minister [as heard] of the Revolutionary Armed Force, has closed the Revolutionary Navy's 7th Party Conference. The conference analyzed the work done by the party committee adjunct to the political section and elected the committee's members and alternate members, and delegates to the 2d party congress. [Text] [FL301707 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1137 GMT 30 Sep 80 FL]

NATIONAL RADIO MEETING--Miguel Cano Blanco, member of the party Central Committee and party first secretary in Holguin, has made the opening remarks at the third national radio meeting of the Cuban Radio and Television Institute [ICRT] which will be held until Friday at the Comdr Manuel Fajardo Sports Training Center. More than 100 delegates representing the national networks, provincial and local radio stations, and the directorates of the central organization [ICRT] are attending the meeting to examine the work done, future development of Cuban radio and exchange of experiences with other friendly countries. Directors of Nicaraguan radio stations are participating in the meeting as special guests who have come to expand their knowledge of the role of this important communications media. [Text] [FL161552 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 16 Oct 80 FL]

CTC INFORMATION MEETING--Party Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero has made the closing remarks at the national information meeting of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC) held at the Palace of Workers. The party official emphasized the importance which the party attaches to the information campaign for the economic education of workers and to the study clubs undertaken by the labor movement throughout the country. He also spoke of information work regarding implementation of the general wage reform, of the importance of the production and services meeting and about the existing labor legislation. [FL160234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 15 Oct 80 FL]

ALMEIDA IN SANTIAGO--Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, has toured various social projects under construction in Santiago de Cuba in honor of the party provincial assembly meeting and the Second PCC Congress. During his tour he was accompanied by Jose Ramon Balaguer, first party secretary in the province, Rene de los Santos and Lino Carreras, all members of the PCC Central Committee, as well as Eddy Fernandez Boada, president of the People's Government Provincial Assembly. [Text] [FL032132 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Oct 80 FL]

AGRICULTURAL-LIVESTOCK WORKERS DAY--The National Agricultural and Livestock Workers Union has presented a certificate of recognition to Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the party and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Rene Penalver, secretary general of the union, made the announcement as he spoke at the national commemoration of agricultural-livestock workers day held at the Matanzas Livestock Breeding Farm. Penalver said the certificate is in recognition of Raul's support in setting forth work guidelines since creation of the union in 1973. Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and a group of comrade leaders of the agriculture sector and national vanguards representing the 7,000 who have served 25 years in the agricultural-livestock sector also received certificates of recognition. [FL032132 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2103 GMT 3 Oct 80 FL]

SUGAR HARVEST PREPARATIONS--Party Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura has chaired a meeting held in San Cristobal, Pinar del Rio Province, to examine the status of preparations for the next sugar harvest. In his closing remarks at the meeting, he explained that deficiencies of the past cannot be allowed this year; therefore, work must be done with the canecutters so that they will achieve greater productivity. Machado Ventura also said that there has to be growth in other sectors such as livestock and tobacco so that positive results are obtained on all fronts. Jaime Crombet, party first secretary in Pinar del Rio, explained that work is being done to solve transportation problems. [FL022324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 80 FL]

PORT WORKERS ACCOMPLISHMENTS--PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Jorge Risquet has made the closing remarks at a meeting on the accomplishments of the port-transportation-domestic trade network during the month of September in the provinces of Ciego de Avila, Camaguey and Las Tunas. Terming positive the results in the three territories, Risquet urged the participants to maintain the same pace. The party leader said that during the current month some 755,000 tons should be unloaded throughout the island. He reiterated that the levels which have been attained must be maintained to raise the level of efficiency. [FL092229 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2133 GMT 9 Oct 80 FL]

MANZANILLO MODERN HOSPITAL--PCC Politburo member and Public Health Minister Sergio del Valle has toured the modern provincial 630-bed hospital under construction in Manzanillo. The leader visited the X-ray department where he expressed interest in the time it took to assemble the equipment, its technology and cost. He also visited the urology and ophthalmology wards, the blood bank offices, surgery rooms, the dental clinic, the intensive care unit, laboratories and other areas. During his tour of the hospital the public health minister also toured the dermatology department, emergency room and one of the classrooms. [FL092229 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2138 GMT 9 Oct 80 FL]

'GRANMA' PARTY MEETING--Chaired by PCC Politburo member Arnaldo Milian Castro, the second assembly meeting to evaluate, elect and/or reelect party officers is being held in Granma Province. During the morning session, Roberto Damian Alfonso, first party secretary in the province, read the main report which points out accomplishments and deficiencies in party work in that territory since holding the previous meeting. The leader greeted the workers for their efforts in weeding canefields and planting sugarcane as well as for their active participation in the militant people's marches. Damian Alfonso announced there had been favorable results in saving fuel and fulfilling repair plans of agricultural equipment and sugar mills, and called for making the next sugar harvest the most efficient to date. [FL092229 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2150 GMT 9 Oct 80 FL]

ICAP INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION--The 159th anniversary of Central American independence was celebrated last night at the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples [ICAP] with a call to all peace-loving men to join in solidarity with the people of El Salvador and Guatemala. Speaking of the situation of present-day Latin America, ICAP Vice-President Jorge Gallardo said, "We are calling upon all progressive men, revolutionary and progressive organizations, independent movements, international, regional and world organizations, the International Red Cross, the organizations which sincerely defend human rights that are denouncing the reign of terror, murder, and crime in El Salvador and Guatemala." Representing the Unified Revolutionary Directorate of El Salvador, Rafael Mejivas stated that last year the ICAP honored the Nicaraguan revolution, which is in power today, and next year will commemorate the people of El Salvador, who will also soon be in power. [Text] Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 Sep 80 p 3]

CANARY-CUBA FRIENDSHIP GROUP FAREWELL--A delegation of the Jose Marti Canary-Cuba Friendship Association, which was here on a 15-day visit, was bid farewell in a friendly meeting with leaders of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples [ICAP] at ICAP headquarters. The visiting group, which toured various provinces and held interest meetings with mass organizations, was led by Francisco Gonzales, president of the Canary-Cuba Friendship Association, who presented a plaque dedicated to our commander in chief as a remembrance of the group's visit to Cuba. Accepting the plaque, Alfonso Guillen Zelaya, vice president of ICAP, thanked the delegation and invited them to return to our country. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 Sep 80 p 3]

OCLAE MEDICAL TEAM IN NICARAGUA--Prensa Latina--The Francisco Meza Rojas medical team of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students [OCLAE], composed of Cuban, Chilean and Uruguayan specialists, has agreed to extend their term of service in the rural areas of Nicaragua until the end of the year. The decision is in response to a request by the Nicaragua Ministry of Public Health and the 19 July Sandinist Youth. The international medical brigade has been working since last February in a vast region that includes the departments of Bosco, Chontales, Rio San Juan and Zelaya Sur. [Text] [Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 2 Sep 80 p 1]

8587
CSO: 3010

ANEP FEARS SMALL BUSINESSES THREATENED BY MULTINATIONALS

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] "The National Private Enterprise Association (ANEP) reiterates its deep concern for the strong negative impact on the national economy as a result of the violence unleashed by extremist groups," says a communique released yesterday. It goes on to say:

"For more than 2 years, the productive sector of the nation has been subjected to a series of barbarous acts which range from kidnappings to the assassination of businessmen and the destruction of commercial and industrial facilities. All of these activities against private enterprise are placing our economy at the brink of collapse. The social consequences are difficult to quantify.

"This critical situation, from all viewpoints, justifies ANEP's concern for the immediate, uncertain and gloomy future that awaits the Salvadoran productive sector. To these extremely disturbing events on the national scene we must add other circumstances which threaten the abused private sector of El Salvador. The large international firms which provide raw materials and machinery for local production are exerting legal pressures against Salvadoran firms due to the latter's inability to meet their economic obligations. In view of the above, the National Private Enterprise Association (ANEP) declares and proposes the following:

"1) That it is essential to analyze this problem in all aspects, at the private and public levels, and to adopt alternative solutions as soon as possible to avoid the impact of the legal embargoes by the largest companies against the smallest ones.

"2) That the embassies of the countries that supply raw materials and machinery should inform their respective governments, through the usual channels, of the need to adopt flexible policies for the handling of the liquidity problems of the Salvadoran firms, and to take into consideration that any drastic measure would only lead to the definitive sinking of the Salvadoran economy.

"3) That by the same token and for the same purpose, the large Salvadoran companies should not take drastic measures against the medium and small firms, because that would result in the immediate closing of numerous enterprises which cannot meet their economic obligations due to these very political circumstances.

"4) That the positive attitude of the Salvadoran banking system should be recognized, because it implemented a refinancing policy for the enterprises that are enduring the current national political crisis, allowing a brief respite for the majority of enterprises.

"5) That despite the critical situation our country is experiencing, ANEP urges the entire business community to continue struggling indefatigably to prevent the breakdown of our economy. With the cooperation of the majority of the labor sector, we should keep open our workplaces throughout the republic."

8926
CSO: 3010

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ELECTIONS

FL151450 Georgetown SUNDAY CHRONICLE in English 5 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by George Baird]

[Text] President Arthur Chung in one of his last official acts, yesterday made an order to bring the electoral processes in the existing constitution in line with those in the new constitution being promulgated tomorrow.

The constitution of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana (adaptation and modification of laws) (elections) Order 1980 makes amendments relating to presidential, national assembly, and regional elections.

And with the local democratic organs act recently enacted to sanction the holding of regional elections simultaneously with general elections, official sources said Guyanese voters would be able to vote for president, members of parliament and regional councils' representatives at one time.

President Chung who vacates office tomorrow, signed yesterday's order to give his successor Prime Minister Forbes Burnham powers "to such an extent as may in his opinion, be necessary or expedient to enable the constitution to function on or after the appointed day." (tomorrow).

Clauses in yesterday's order relate mainly to the representation of the people act and the national registration act, constitutional experts said.

One of its features is to permit the chief election officer to shift polling places from one division to another providing notice of the switch is published not later than 20 days before the elections.

Geographical problems, particularly in places like the hinterland, were cited as necessitating this move.

For the first time, yesterday's order also made provisions in the electoral process for the parties contesting to name a presidential

candidate on their lists. Presiding officers must also now not only be furnished with copies of the representation of the people act but also with amendments for their guidance to deal with any on-the-spot difficulties.

Instead of only the Guyana defence force and the police, Guyana national service and Guyana people's militia personnel can also now be present at polling places because of another amendment which deletes the special service unit, now disbanded.

There is also a clause to legalise the use of the same procedures usable in general elections to be used in regional and local elections.

"These amendments are not only necessary but significant because the new constitution also ushers in a new system of representation of the people. Not that we are voting differently but some members of the National Assembly are being elected under different arrangements," said one official.

CSO: 3020

WHEELOCK REVIEWS ANTI-SOMOZA STRUGGLE

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock during ceremonies commemorating the second anniversary of operation "Death to Somozism," at the headquarters of the Council of State on 22 August 1980]

[Text] We are truly celebrating the second anniversary of the revolutionary action which erupted that midday of 22 August 1978 in the rooms of the Somozist Congress to deal the dictatorship a severe political blow and to give our masses a more definite confidence in the victory of the Sandinist Revolution. It is fortunate that we are celebrating this second anniversary in the room of the Council of State which is, as Comrade Dora María Tellez said, the faithful representative of a people legislating in a free country. We would like to point out several facts, circumstances and characteristics within this whole extraordinary and complex operation, which is so full of fruitful meaning.

In a way, the facts are known to everyone. The entire world--we would say--must have felt itself directly linked to that operation carried out by a group of young men--a deed of extraordinary bravery against one of the bloodiest and most genocidal dictatorships known to the history of mankind.

Struggle Only Possible With Weapons

We would like to point out some elements about this action: We must consider in the first place that by the year 1978, as a result of the prolonged struggle begun 20 years earlier by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] of the increased opposition by all the Nicaraguan people, the military dictatorship of Somoza had been weakening rapidly. It was known that in reactionary circles in the United States, Latin America and even within our own country, a certain distrust was already beginning to surface regarding the ability of the Somozist dictatorship to maintain its everlasting control over the political, economic and military structures of the country.

Of course the FSLN had indicated from the beginning that the head-on struggle of the Nicaraguan people should be for the revolutionary defeat of Somoza, the national independence of Nicaragua, true democracy and the social progress of the country. We all knew it was impossible to launch any kind of struggle in Nicaragua without weapons. However, those who in the past had even been in Somoza's government felt frightened by the rapid deterioration of dictatorial power, and they began to seek, find, experiment with and explore political solutions which would be favorable to continuing Somoza's plan, which meant, besides the oppressive character of Somozism, the continuation of imperialist oppression and the exploitation of broad popular masses.

We must say that there was confusion in some sectors of society. In a way some groups thought, partly because of their own interests and partly because of their ignorance, that Somoza would leave and a new government would be organized which could bring some advantages to the Nicaraguan people. By August 1978 the Nicaraguan people were already preparing to launch a tenacious and open resistance to Somozism. Gone were the days of August and September 1977, when the popular masses from the slums in the industrial centers, the students and the peasant sector in the surrounding mountains had launched a struggle against Somoza which, though still new was nevertheless broad-based. The event of October 1977, the January strike, and the first uprisings of the people which began in Monimbo and Diriamba were already past; in 1978, there was already a climate--shall we call it a national uprising--of popular, antidictatorial insurrection. However, in contrast to our vanguard organization's attempts to reunite all of society--an entire people, the entire country--against the Somozist dictatorship for its revolutionary overthrow, some groups were seeking antipopular solutions.

The People Fought Not Only To Kick Somoza Out, but To Take Over Power

For this very reason we say that the events of 22 August were basically a political action, but they were carried out primarily to destroy the possibility of that kind of solution. There could be no compromises, no half-measures, as long as there were people trying to solve the problem of power and not the problem of getting rid of Somoza.

Some said it was like pulling a tooth; an attempt to see whether the disease could be cured by pulling the bad tooth. On 22 August the FSLN launched a tremendous blow against the dictatorship, knocking out all its teeth once and for all; this meant the Sandinists were willing to maintain and keep the vanguard position in the defeat of Somozism and at the same time to show the people once more where they might converge their forces. We recall that besides the extremely intrepid, daring and highly revolutionary action, a program was announced, a message to the people and the world in which not only was Somoza condemned, not only was the dictator condemned, but the dictatorship and the whole system, as well as the oligarchy which was Somoza's accomplice, the turncoats, the Conservatives who were Somozists, and other Somozists--the exploiters and the oppressors.

We did not deceive anyone, nor did we say that these were the enemies of the Sandinist Revolution. At the same time, the attack was launched against the National Congress, the Somozist Congress where Conservatives and Liberals, the opposition and the governing party were having meetings. It was also a question of telling the Conservatives that they were just as much enemies of the people as the Somozists themselves, and thus to draw clearly the battle lines. Of course, it was also a military action, and there was a willingness to fight against the National Guard to the last man. In other words, the action had both political and military value.

Order To Open Fire Given on 22 August

Let us recall also that on that occasion the circumstances were already such that a few days later our people would rise up in a national revolt. Some of us thought it was not yet time to launch the national uprising, chiefly because we wanted the uprising and the insurrection to be victorious, and we saw that there were some military, organizational and unification matters among the revolutionaries which were not sufficiently clear. But we must also admit that under the political circumstances there was virtual agreement between the fighting spirit and resolution of the people and the same elements within our own political and military strategy; in other words, our people decided, before they were massacred and murdered by the dictatorship, to attack Somoza's forces directly. Either they killed us or we defended ourselves by attacking. And that probably led to the fact that we, over and above any disagreements, had to give the order and take the lead in that great uprising which had begun almost spontaneously in Matagalpa. We might say, in this regard, that the action of 22 August further weakened the dictatorship and practically represented an order to open fire.

We should also like to refer to some aspects of the action which are of everlasting value: the generosity, courage, fighting spirit and bravery of the fighters who participated in it.

It would not have been difficult, with all the elements in favor thereof, to retreat; that action had no retreat. From the tactical point of view, it was to be carried out in the center of Managua, in an extremely dangerous and complex terrain. Scarcely 25 men were involved and they did it, freeing many of our brothers from prison, among them some members of the National Directorate, so that they could join the fight for national liberation and support the Sandinist struggle with their experience and their direct participation.

The Assault on the Palace Reflected the People's Fighting Spirit

This action, from our point of view, has a significance and valor which are undoubtedly unique, but we would like to mention how that courage and audacity, like the action itself, are the reflection of the experience, the bravery and the fighting spirit demonstrated by the Nicaraguan people

throughout an extraordinarily prolonged period of our history. We will not go back too far. We will point out, for example, the actions at Rio Coco and Bocay which, although small, still displayed great fighting spirit and bravery; we will mention the actions by small groups, which wanted to break through, to open up history for Sandinism, in Pancasan, in Zinica; we will also recall the battles in the cities, where Julio Buitrago became the champion of bravery and courage. And surely imprinted on those fighters and helping to encourage them was the revolutionary spirit, the spirit of standing up for our free fatherland or dying; the fighting spirit of Julio, of Leonel, of the comrades in the mountains, of Silvio, Borge and Carlos, and finally, the spirit of many of our brothers who for long years had been fighting the dictatorship in the mountains, maintaining national resistance there at a time when our movement was still scattered; when it was difficult to organize a cell or group in the cities; when the dictatorship practically occupied the country, from the economic, political and military point of view; when that flame, that small spark which remained in the mountains for 5 or 7 years meant real existence, the shout of independence, national liberation, democracy, the defeat of Somizism and the hope of victory--no action can exceed its history and its scope.

And it is clear that this is also one of the most extraordinary expressions of Sandinism, which is also expressed in moral values, combat experience and the ideas of Sandino, Rigoberto and Carlos Fonseca.

Comrades, allow me to ask you today to pay tribute to those brothers of Rigoberto Lopez Perez who later died fighting against the dictatorship, and on their behalf to remember forever, with the gratitude due them, those who also made it possible for our country to be free and our people sovereign and masters of their own destiny. Thank you.

8735
CSO: 3010

RAMIREZ' NEGATIVE STATEMENT ON CELAM SCORED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Attacks on CELAM Which Arouse Suspicion"]

[Text] During the recent "Face the People" program involving the JGRN [Government Junta of National Reconstruction] and the Nicaraguan clergy, the carefully considered and constructive position maintained by the government's representatives was noteworthy.

This occasion was, in fact, a summation, avoiding the needless aftermath that is sometimes produced by ill-considered insinuations or attacks. Unfortunately, however, the next day, Saturday, we read an interview with Dr Sergio Ramirez, in which he reiterated the insinuations made by the minister of housing, Miguel Ernesto Vigil, against the top-ranking Church organization in Latin America, CELAM [Latin American Bishops Conference].

CELAM is the gathering of all the national bishops conferences that exist on this continent. Our bishops belong to it, through the head of the Nicaraguan Bishops Conference, now Monsignor Obando, and a delegate. Possibly because of being misinformed, Dr Ramirez called CELAM a "political entity," whereas, strictly speaking, it is the highest ranking Church organ in Latin America, inferior only to Rome. The bases for his accusation were as weak as those shown by Minister Vigil: statements made by Monsignor Lopez Trujillo, head of CELAM, on the occasion of the election of the bishops conferences, in which he said that, "if Nicaragua should become a Marxist-Leninist state, there would be problems for the Church."

This statement, plus some criticism of the personality of Monsignor Lopez Trujillo, sufficed to prompt these two members of the government of Nicaragua to bring the entire CELAM into question and to utter serious insinuations aimed at evoking suspicions about its purposes.

Fortunately, it was the Nicaraguan Bishops Conference itself which set forth to discredit the accusations, publicly thanking CELAM for the cooperation that it is lending our Church at the request of the Nicaraguan Church.

When, from the plains or in these pages, some Nicaraguans point out disturbing signs in the government or express distrust toward certain measures, many of the government's officials resent it, making countercharges against those who do so, accusing them of deliberately spreading distrust and instigating suspicion of the revolution. Hence one finds surprising the ease with which some of the same people at times harbor suspicions for reasons as unjustified as those cited, and launch forth to spread distrust of the intentions of the Catholic Church of Latin America.

The attacks on CELAM by Dr Ramirez and engineer Vigil, rather than doing the revolution the slightest good, inevitably lead to a countersuspicion that perhaps there is a self-interest in causing division within the Church whether internally, between the clergy and the hierarchy, or externally, between the Nicaraguan Church and the Universal Church of which it is an integral part. Using the aforementioned instance involving Monsignor Lopez Trujillo as an argument, moreover, only gives the impression that this is a mere excuse.

Good relations with the Catholic Church and with the Christian people of Nicaragua will not be cultivated with such needlessly belligerent attitudes, but rather by showing the strictest respect for the Church's local, regional and Roman authorities; because the Catholic Church is one and universal.

2909
CSO: 3010

LATIN AMERICAN ANTICOMMUNIST CONGRESS SCORED AS MENACING

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 2

[Commentary by Irene Selser: "Fourth Congress of the Latin American Anticommunist Confederation"]

[Text] On 1 September there appeared in the leading newspapers of the Mexican capital a cable from Buenos Aires reprinting the comments made by the Paraguayan defense minister, Maj Gen Marcial Samaniego, who, upon his arrival in Argentina, stated that, although one could not say that there was an alliance for defense among the nations of the American Southern Cone, "for some time there has been a tacit pact," and an "understanding." "We have always held meetings associated with the understandings related to Southern Cone policies. There is a practical aspect and a reality that we have been materializing for some time."

These remarks verbally support something that is already a fact, and has been for a long time, relating to the repressive coordination of Southern Cone armies and police forces. As early as 1977, 21 Chileans residing in Bolivia were turned over to the Chilean authorities in the border zone of Arica, as exiles accused of engaging in political activities of a "Marxist tendency." A year before, at the time of the most harsh repression of the popular sectors by the Argentine Armed Forces, two Uruguayan children were kidnapped, with their parents, in Buenos Aires. They were Anatole and Victoria Grissonas, aged 2 years and a few months, respectively. A few months later, they showed up abandoned on a square in Santiago de Chile. It was not until August 1979 that, thanks to the identification that someone made of them, it was learned that they had been adopted by a Chilean family.

Hence, there is a long list of cases of abductions in one area of the Southern Cone, the victims of which, after their capture, showed up dead or alive thousands of kilometers away, if they did not disappear without leaving a trace. To mention only the most widely publicized, we could cite the case of the Uruguayans Universindo Diaz and Lilian Celiberti, who were captured in Porto Alegre, Brazil, through the intervention of the Uruguayan and Brazilian police, and concerning whom there has been no word to date; the

disappearance of the Argentine journalist, Norberto A. Habegger, who disappeared in August 1978, in Brazil; and the more recent case of the five Argentines kidnapped in Peru, one of whom, Mrs Noemi Esther Gianotti de Molfino, a member of the Plaza de Mayo Mothers Movement, showed up dead in an apartment in Madrid, Spain. If there were any lingering doubts, these incidents confirm the fact that the state terrorism practiced by the governments of the Southern Cone countries recognizes no boundaries for its action.

Furthermore, in May 1979 the Brazilian weekly, ISTO E, reported on the agreement among Argentine, Brazilian and Uruguayan police that has allowed the "trafficking of political prisoners on the Southern Cone of the continent." On the same date, the newspaper FOLHA DE SAO PAULO reported that the cardinal of Rio de Janeiro, Eugenio Salles, "admits the presence of members of the Argentine police in Rio."

These abductions and murders, the latest example of which is the recent kidnapping of the top-ranking leader of the Paraguayan Communist Party, Antonio Maidana, who was residing in Buenos Aires, had their ideological reinforcement in the 23d Conference of American Armies, held in Colombia during 1979, at which the groundwork for the coordinated action of Southern Cone armies and police forces was laid.

It was in this context of joint action by the repressive apparatuses that the Fourth Congress of the Latin American Anticommunist Confederation (CAL) was held in Buenos Aires from 1 to 3 September of this year. Unlike any of the three preceding it (in Mexico, Brazil and Paraguay) since its founding in 1972, it had the unconcealed support of several military regimes, especially that of Argentina.

According to the statements emanating from the organizers of the event, the meeting "is intended to devise a strategy that will make it possible to counter the Marxist infiltration in the continent;" adding: "The Confederation is a private entity, but its recommendations are generally heeded by the anticommunist governments on the continent."

The verbatim congratulations sent by Gens Jorge Videla, of the country where it was held, Alfredo Stroessner of Paraguay, Luis Garcia Meza of Bolivia and Luis V. F. Queirolo, commander of the Uruguayan Army, left no room for doubt of the official nature of the conclave, which was chaired by Gen Suarez Mason, former chief of the First Army Corps, with headquarters in Palermo, Buenos Aires. The chief of the Argentine Federal Police, Gen Juan Bautista Sasiain, and the ambassador of Chile, Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes, did not fail to attend the opening ceremony.

As the Buenos Aires newspapers indicated, also not missing from the sessions attended by 200 delegates from 20 countries of the continent was the former vice president of Guatemala and leader of the ultraright wing National

Liberation Movement (MLN), Mario Sandoval Alarcon, who attended in the company of an entourage of well-known "anticommunist leaders," such as Roberto Cordon, Julio Villarreal, Ramiro Fernandez Grandiz and Hector Ramirez, as well as Deputy Georgina de Piraval. Arriving to represent Bolivia were the officials Alfredo Candia and Luis Canedo Reyes, and the vice minister of worship, Father Luis Rojas (who was recently appointed by the Garcia Meza government for the purpose of attempting to cause dissociation among the Bolivian ecclesiastical sectors).

A representative of the Argentine Armed Forces, Maj Gen Cristino Nicalaides, commander of Military Institutes, received the members of the party, to whom he mentioned the "high honor" and "lofty mark of distinction" represented by the presence of such distinguished visitors on the nation's soil, adding that "those representatives have one common target, which is the threat hovering over the liberty and democratic way of life in our countries." He then noted that, "Marxism is an irrelevant philosophy which attempts to violate national honor, seeking to upset the foundations, the meaning and the philosophy of an entire way of life." In conclusion, he declared that, "These delegations are a true symbol of a Western awakening," and wished them success in this respect.

There emerged from the meeting expressions of support for the regimes of Argentina, Guatemala, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile and Bolivia, for their outstanding participation in the battle against "Marxist subversion." There was also a denunciation of the Carter administration's foreign policy, "as an instrument of a Marxist neocolonial plan aimed against Latin America in particular and against the developing nations in general."

Finally, the remarks of the Mexican anticommunist delegates, Rafael Rodriguez and Raimundo Guerrero, are noteworthy. The former stated that "a conspiracy is afoot against our nations, which is not only coming from Moscow and Havana, but also has bases of support in Washington and New York, with accomplices in Venezuela, Panama, Costa Rica and Mexico, and among quite a few treacherous bishops." He added that Nicaragua has been "lost," not for "lack of courage," nor "because the munitions were depleted, although they were meager. We lost Nicaragua because we are still unwilling to believe that there are many very powerful enemies behind the visible enemy." And he summed it up by saying: "This conspiracy is acting like a clamp in the jugular vein of our peoples and governments. On the one hand, the communists are fomenting chaos, terrorizing the population and launching guerrillas to murder with impunity, so as to provoke reaction from the armed forces and the forces of order; or else some horrible attack takes place which is later blamed on a right wing group."

The president of CAL, Gen Suarez Mason, gave the meeting an ostensibly more balanced quality when he expressed ideas on strategy that have presumably been discouraged: "This battle is without doubt more for the combination of basic individual liberties in jeopardy than the official convenience of

the states (...).We want to convince more than to conquer materially (...). Our statements have the enormous value of demonstrating unconcealable realities which will certainly have an effect on the official policies (...) in our America."

And he added: "We understand the limits on our action. Neither the Latin American Anticommunist Confederation nor any international power or agency has a right to violate the sovereignty of states, attempting to impose on them its method of conceiving and interpreting democracy and liberty. Any attempt to impose on other Latin American governments one's own interpretations of democracy and liberty, in addition to being an intolerable instance of ideological and doctrinal imperialism, would catastrophically divide the anticommunist camp, destroying a unity which is indispensable."

He concluded by saying: "The Argentine Government, resorting to the legitimate means that are available and that can rescue us from the chaotic confusion which prevails, undertook the military struggle with determination and energy, without heeding the voices of disoriented external mentors(...) and succeeded in restoring calm and order. Hence we are valid witnesses to advise the unbelieving and to encourage the unwary and good combatants to aid the defenders of liberty and mankind."

In short, there will emerge from this Fourth Congress of Latin American Anticommunists major ideological reinforcement that is more precise and delineated for the repressive action of the Southern Cone dictatorships, the very instruments of state terrorism established in the various countries in an attempt to deter the advancement of the democratic processes on the continent.

But, while there are military toasts to their "victories in the battle against Marxist subversion," the peoples of our America are still learning that the defeats inflicted by the enemy on occasion are not such, but rather the painful but necessary steps in the process of accumulating forces for the definitive transformation of the structures of oppression. Let Nicaragua once again serve as an example.

2909
CSO: 3010

NEED FOR POSITIVE REVOLUTIONARY ATMOSPHERE STRESSED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Sep 80 p 2

[Commentary by Pedro Chamorro: "Unity, Reconstruction and Victory"]

[Text] It is a premise universally accepted by all the political and social sectors of our population that, in order to be able to reconstruct this country completely, there must be unity of action among all sectors, and, furthermore, that in order to be able to win the victory of the revolution, the material and moral reconstruction of Nicaragua is a necessity. The victory of the revolution does not consist solely of ousting Somoza; that was one of the prerequisites for being able to win it. The victory of the revolution stems from the economic and social (in health, education, housing, transportation, culture, etc.) betterment of the great majorities.

In order to achieve these goals which are truly national, it is essential to create a propitious atmosphere which will bring about actual national unity that is not so much political as patriotic. Because we are fighting a common enemy, namely, a really disastrous economic situation, in order to achieve that reconstruction, which the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] National Directorate has estimated will take about 4 or 5 years, production must increase, for without production there can be no reconstruction, and without reconstruction there will be no revolution.

Revolution is not distributing poverty, nor artificially fostering gratuitous enemies; revolution is creating more wealth and distributing it so that it may reach the most underprivileged classes, thus closing the gap between the rich and the poor. But wealth is not created by holding political or mass demonstrations, or constantly halting production, much less by calling everyone who does not think like a certain political group destructive names such as "mummies, counterrevolutionaries, traitors and reactionaries;"because the time would come when so many people were so described, and for harmless reasons, that it would appear that there are more counterrevolutionaries than revolutionaries.

In order to have unity, there must be understanding. Unity is not created with a "magic wand," while what is being preached is destroyed by a crude

vocabulary. A negative vocabulary cannot produce positive solutions. Only positive, conciliatory and intelligent vocabulary and actions can bring about positive solutions: a national unity within a framework of ideological pluralism wherein we all respect one another and consider one another Nicaraguan fellow countrymen who want the best for our nation, some with one ideology and others with a different one, without setting ourselves up as almighty judges of intentions. For such an attitude means destroying and not creating; it means disuniting and not sticking together.

2909
CSO: 3010

ALARM EXPRESSED OVER COUNTRY'S INCREASING MILITARIZATION

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 2

[Commentary by Felix Pedro Espinosa]

> [Text] "Countries with an army become jailers of their own people." (Rodrigo Carazo Odio)

We Nicaraguans, using the only form of combat against the tyranny that was open to us, had to turn to arms when there was no other civilized alternative possible; everything had been tried and had failed: peaceful resistance, dialogue, plebiscites, intercession, etc.

We all agreed that only in that way could we win the victory and it was with this goal in mind, for this vital need that we saw all our people armed and fighting: from children, young people, women, to elderly people. A single ideal united us: Liberty!

It was the military imposition and armed violence against the people on the part of the tyrant which led us to take up arms "temporarily" in order to uproot this militarization from our nation and to enter in a new and truly civilian era, in which we would only have the military forces needed to maintain order, national security, and the security of our citizens: a trained police corps to protect all honest working people.

Nonetheless we are surprised to see that Nicaragua is now a nation with the largest armed forces in Central America: an army that appears to be the largest in the area, the police, the air force, state security force, and popular militias. And now it seems that even the fire department is to be militarized.

Every day we see great mobilizations and troop deployments in special trucks (recently purchased) equipped with guns, machineguns, rifles, grenades, etc., all over the country: Military Zone No 1, Military Zone No 6, Military Zone No 7, etc: thus read the signs throughout Nicaragua. Everywhere in the country large military complexes have been set up and constructed, and as we can see from their size and shape, they must have cost the Nicaraguan people millions.

To this we also have to add the military and militaristic lexicon that has become official usage throughout the country: everywhere we hear talk of general staffs, squadrons, columns, etc. Even organizations with a definitely civilian nature, such as the literacy program, have a military organization: the Literacy Army, Workers Literacy Militias, etc. This was deliberately done in order to try to disorient the literacy teachers and to get them used to taking military orders from above. This is further reinforced by the fact that some agitators among the literacy teachers have created the slogan of: National Direction: order! and that they have been named (without consulting them about it) FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] militants and guerrillas.

After seeing so much militarization and so much interest in making Nicaragua a military society, we should ask some questions about this.

Why are there so many armies and why is there so much display of high-power military elements and artifacts, if we are friends of all countries of the world and if none of them is interested in attacking us militarily?

Will these military movements inspire confidence in the working people who want to devote themselves with perseverance to the construction of this country?

Are we expecting a war?

Are we creating a police state?

And finally, how many civilian citizens will we have left in Nicaragua?

7679
CSO: 3010

VICTORIES OVER COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES APPLAUDED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Sep 80 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] The annihilation of Dimas and the main ringleaders of his gang, along with the capture of "Pocoyo," the destruction of the leaders of another counterrevolutionary group that was operating in Wiwili, and the recent arrest of Bernardino Larios have shown the efficiency of our state security forces and the armed forces in the effort to crush the counterrevolutionary groups who are conspiring against the Sandinist people. These achievements reflect the most recent results of the raids conducted by the forces of the ministry of the interior; they are a harsh blow struck against the counterrevolutionary gangs which are attacking the stability of our process and the peace which was won at the cost of a great deal of blood shed by our people.

It cannot be said, though, that the counterrevolution has been rooted out from our country, but we can say that with the arrest and annihilation of these individuals, new attacks, assaults, and aggressions against the people have been prevented. It is important to make it clear that, while the security forces and the armed forces are the specialized organs of the Sandinist authority used to combat counterrevolution, it is still the duty of all the organized people to wage this struggle in the various areas in which it crops up, so that its roots can be destroyed. To the extent that the people are better organized, that they are stronger politically, and the economy is stimulated, to that extent will the counterrevolution's room for maneuver and its social base be diminished.

Revolutionary Commander Humberto Ortega said on 23 August: "We are confronted with a permanent state of counterrevolution. While this revolution has been moving forward, winning battles like the literacy campaign in which our Nicaraguan youth took consistently revolutionary positions, while our working class led by the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] has been constantly deepening and extending this process, at the same time the forces of counterrevolution and of reaction have to that same extent been on the attack."

That is why, while we should rejoice about each victory won by the organizations which defend our revolution, we must continue to speed up the process of the integration of all the people in the tasks of organization, defense, and construction of our economy.

The statements made by Guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna have showed the bond that exists between all the counterrevolutionary groups in our country. The ties between Bernardino Larios, Dimas, the FAD [Democratic Armed Forces], the 11 November group, and the former Somozist guards who are now in Honduras give us an idea of the plan that the enemies of the people had prepared to disrupt the stability of the Sandinist process. But with the destruction and arrest of some of the main ringleaders, they have suffered an overwhelming blow.

The revolutionary people are on the offensive, with the FSLN and the Sandinist militants in the vanguard; patiently, silently, day by day they are perfecting the mechanisms of defense to preserve our revolutionary conquests.

7679
CSO: 3010

FSLN SUMS UP RESULTS OF DIALOGUES WITH PROFESSIONALS

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] Guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas and Agustin Lara of the Departmental Committee of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] held a press conference in which they summarized the major points that the commission touched on in the seven meetings that it held with various professional groups.

Omar Cabezas summarized the background information, discussing the proposal that was being worked out by the special commission appointed by the Council of State.

He said that the political parties that are not involved in the process and part of the sector that is strong economically wanted to make use of this proposal to set the professionals against the revolution.

He emphasized that the FSLN had not yet completed the draft of the bill because it had not consulted with the professionals.

He said that the FSLN had spoken with CONAPRO [National Confederation of Professional Associations] so that they could work together in these talks. Some members agreed, others did not. In the end the decision was made that CONAPRO would not go to the meetings, he said.

He added that this weekend the report of the concerns raised will be delivered to the FSLN leadership, along with some recommendations formulated by the commission.

Agustin Lara then spoke, explaining that after the seven meetings with the professional groups were concluded, they could say that the general outcome was quite positive.

These results came about because of the interest that the FSLN has in establishing contacts with all sectors of the nation.

He said that it had been determined that the professionals lack a solid and extensive organization.

He pointed out, however, that their interest in organizing themselves and joining in the work of the revolution was quite evident. He said that the political attitude of the persons attending the meetings was one of support for and confidence in the revolution.

This is significant, he reported, because the professionals who have shown their patriotism are quite an important group.

He added that there are other important elements included in the report which will be delivered this weekend.

Omar Cabezas commented that the ideas of the professionals were quite important; they form a common denominator which should become part of the Professional Regulation Law.

He added that the FSLN leadership will later indicate what steps will be taken, and that the commission had been appointed solely in order to gather ideas from the various members.

When asked about the major recommendations made by the professionals, he said that he could cite as an example the case of the architects and engineers. They said that companies in some cases won bids for five projects and that they worked on the five projects, but were paid as if they were only working on a single project.

Doctors asked that schedules be adhered to in hospitals, because when some doctors do not perform their duties, these responsibilities cause added burdens for the others.

The public accountants reported that the multinationals registered with the public accounting office were paying foreign public accountants twice what was paid to Nicaraguan accountants. This is a clear case of discrimination.

The chemists pointed out their need for protection, since they work in conditions which directly endanger their health if their laboratories are not properly protected.

To another question, Agustin Lara answered that now professionals will be entitled to take advanced courses; in the past these were offered only to an elite.

He also pointed out that the FSLN is the driving force behind the organization and unity of all the professionals of Nicaragua.

On the topic of professionals who have years of experience but who have not received their degree because they have not published a monograph, Commander Cabezas said that he knows that the National Council on Higher Education is studying this matter, and there are good indications that these professionals will be given credit for their years of work experience as the equivalent of a monograph, as their years of work have given them vast experience in their field.

He concluded by saying that all the professionals who attended the meeting deserved praise, and adding that they could not conclude without recognizing the magnificent work done by journalism by reporting objectively on all the sessions that were held with the various professional groups. And for the communications media which remained silent on the subject, he said that the eloquence of their silence reflects their attitude.

7679
CSO: 3010

INDUSTRY MINISTER EXPLAINS PROBLEMS, PROPOSES SOLUTIONS

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Two principal points stood out in the speech given by Industry Minister Federico Cerda at the monthly luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce of Nicaragua on Tuesday, 26 August, at the Intercontinental Hotel. The minister's speech, entitled "Present Industry and the Industrial Policy of Nicaragua," awakened great interest among Managua businessmen, who filled the Ruben Dario Room of the aforementioned hotel that day.

The two aspects of the speech were: the characteristics of our national industry's capitalist dependency and the new course the present government is trying to chart for industry.

As to the first point, Minister Cerda indicated that at present it is difficult to decide what stimulus to use to get industry to behave according to the consumer needs of the dispossessed sectors of our society; that industry has characteristics which are suited to a dependent capitalist country and which are not very favorable or positive; and that industry was not conceived to satisfy the needs of the productive sectors of the country, that is, the peasants and workers.

He indicated that from these characteristics it is obvious that industry was not the result of an industrial development which is in tune with our own economic reality and that industry did not develop to satisfy a broad market. Nor did industry develop as the result of the skill of its components in developing the economy, since it was influenced from outside by the Central American Common Market. It was designed to serve a regional market and a national market at the same time. Finally, it is an industry designed for markets which do not depend on us.

That "extradimensional" design can be seen in the high production costs which beset our industry and in its vulnerability to markets like El Salvador and Guatemala, which are now internally affected by political problems and where the laws of competition are not respected.

In addition to these things, Minister Cerda continued, our industry is affected by the division of the market, which has come to be a great

weakness: it does not have a clear sense of integration among its various branches. The textile industry is one example, he said, because since Nicaragua is a big cotton producer, its textile industry depends on thread made in El Salvador.

Another example is the Hercasa Chemical Industry, a manufacturer of toxaphene, which was designed for foreign markets and is a victim of unfair competition by Guatemala.

Here, industry was planned on the basis of the Yankee need to respond to the Cuban problem, to generate jobs, to produce foodstuffs, and to make these countries forget about revolution.

Our industry is dealing with markets practically destroyed by political problems and with unfair competition.

Second Point

As to the second point, the minister said it should be made clear that industry and the economy must not pattern themselves along individualist lines, that we must put a stop to the zeal for profit on the part of industrialists and businessmen and that the latter must not purchase in the surrounding area anything which can be produced here.

He affirmed that industry must be transformed so that it ceases to be dependent on foreign goods and technology; that the reactivation of industry must be for competition with foreign countries and not just for survival at home; and that industry must see itself as a link in the business-industrial relationship. He added that we must have solidarity among ourselves, otherwise the government will have to act in the medium and long term.

He referred to high production costs, to underutilization of installed capacity, to labor problems and to financing and investment problems. The laws of supply and demand must be set aside, he said. Industry has had no education for programming industrial development. At present information problems prevent us from knowing industry's needs for cash and financing.

Poor Distribution

For that reason we must establish an industrial decisionmaking center in the Ministry of Industry.

He referred to the poor geographical distribution of industries, with 61 percent concentrated in Managua and the rest in Granada, Leon and Chinandega; to the huge sums concentrated in industrial activity; to the incorrect application of the Third Integration Agreement; and to the corruption in Somozist industries, which divided the exemptions among themselves as "free" and therefore were subsidized by the state.

He reiterated that the revolution was fought for the dispossessed sectors and that the economy generated by industry must be oriented toward those sectors; that industry's behavior must be corrected in favor of the interests of the peasants, who produce the basic grains and cut the coffee, cotton and sugarcane; that the most important element to consider in the new industrial policy is to produce for the dispossessed sectors, to achieve a more just society; and that we must become producers of popular consumer goods. We must avoid, for example, the current large-scale imports of ready-to-wear clothing.

He referred to the improvement of the aggregate value, to national consumable expenditures and to the gross value of production, which is derived from adding the first two elements together. He said that the object is for the aggregate value, added to the national consumable expenditures, to be as close as possible to the gross value of production.

He referred to the need to centralize information and to the fact that production must be the concern of both industrialists and workers; he emphasized that there can be no distribution if there is no production.

During the question and answer period it became obvious to those attending that the chief problem--from the point of view of the industrialists--concerns labor, and these problems are undermining social peace and preventing total reactivation of the industries which succeeded in reestablishing themselves after the war of liberation.

Minister Cerda referred to the labor problems in a general way; then he said we must not fall into casuistry. He indicated that such problems have two causes: some come from the aspirations of the workers who have so long been oppressed,and others from leftist extremists who, he emphasized, want the revolution to confiscate all the factories and industries in the country.

8735
CSO: 3010

JOURNALIST CHIDES STATE PETROLEUM ENTERPRISE

PY142210 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 12

[Commentary by Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle entitled: "Pardon, REPSA"]

[Text] We reporters apologize to the Paraguayan people. We have finally realized that we are the only ones responsible for the frequent increase in fuel prices. REPSA [Paraguay Refineries, Inc.] has nothing to do with this ugly affair. Only the reporters are to be blamed for this. It happens that we used to make some campaigns--in good faith, of course--for the national economy which is always on the brink of bankruptcy because of REPSA. And this campaign has never received an appropriate answer. REPSA has never bothered to answer any of the accusations. But it gets angry. And unfortunately it has no other way to express its anger but by increasing the fuel prices. This is the way it used to achieve its vengeance. This used to be its only answer.

When we reporters ask REPSA for some explanation on the handling of its business because we feel it is of national interest, REPSA frowns, rolls up its sleeves up to the elbow and increases the fuel prices. When we reporters ask ourselves why the most ordinary and most expensive gasoline is sold in Paraguay, REPSA loses its temper and inflicts a heavy blow on the pockets of the long-suffering consumer. When the newspapers uncover the obscure maneuvers, the scandalous shady deals, the unjustified tariffs, REPSA charges back with a new price increase. This is its only defense, its only answer. When someone gets angry, blinded by a momentary passion, he or she usually lies, slanders, calumniates or screams. But REPSA does not act this way. Instead, coldly, accurately, with impunity, without saying a word, without uttering a single sound, it administers its precise blow on the most sensitive part of its favorite victim. That is, on the economy of the Paraguayan people.

Since, after all, we reporters are also conscientious, we are going to assess our errors and try to end them. Perhaps the most appropriate attitude would be that adopted by the deputies and senators. That is, to keep most absolutely silent. Not to make any protest. Not to ask

for any information. Not to do anything at all. And not only the congressmen, but also the students, teachers and workers do not bother about REPSA. And it is appropriate to point out one fact which usually calls the attention: when the gasoline price goes up, nobody says a thing, but when bus fares go up, which is a logical consequence of the first, the students, teachers and everybody else angrily protest against the transport companies.

This time we reporters admit the responsibility for the fuel price increase. Thus, we get ahead of those who used to blame us for all the hardships the country is enduring. We had been blamed before for the floods, the droughts, the scarcities, the blackouts, the rain-flooded streets, etc.

But anyhow--something good ought to be found in our errors--REPSA has improved its system. Now it no longer resorts to a previous scarcity [of fuel], it no longer paralyzes the country to obtain the increase of its prices. It would also seem that it no longer needs to go through the long tiresome ministerial transactions to achieve what it wants: a telephone call would be enough. For this purpose it is REPSA.

Perhaps by this week we are already going to forget the new fuel price. We will be distracted by the increase of bus fares, of bread, of spagetti, etc., while REPSA--and its friends--increase their bank accounts because of the reporters who did not know how to be prudent and prompted the anger of this company which is extremely sensitive to criticisms.

CSO: 3010

COLUMNIST DEPLORES HANDLING OF OIL PRICE INCREASE

PY150203 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 11 Oct 80 p 11

[Article by Luis Alberto Mauro]

[Text] The week in which the fuel price increase was announced has ended and another week is starting without any indication that the country will be given an explanation for the unexpected increase. We cannot understand this silence. How can it be possible for the citizenry to be denied information on a matter that affects the economy of their homes, on a measure that drives inflation upwards and reduces the buying power of our currency?

This situation brings to the surface some distortions that affect our society. We will list some of these distortions: 1. We have an Industry and Commerce Ministry that is the government agency solely responsible for the difficult situation that REPSA is creating for the country with frequent price increases and with its simple presence in the national territory. Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion pays no attention to the requests for him to reveal the arguments that REPSA presented to obtain approval for the recent price increase. We, therefore, have a ministry that distorts the democratic order by deciding on vital questions behind closed doors, giving no explanations and expecting that decisions made at that level must be accepted by the citizenry in silence and with bowed heads. This fact brings to light an irregularity that is spreading in Paraguay: a great number of government officials manage public affairs as though they were private affairs in the belief that they must not account for their actions to the citizenry.

2. Agencies of higher status than the ministry, such as the National Economic Coordination Council and even congress, do nothing to correct these irregularities.

3. There is a prevailing idea that errors committed by a political leader or the misuse of public assets for his own benefit must be covered up because "he is a friend of a fellow party member." The sound principle that, upon discovering an irregularity, the party

should be the first to ask its member to account for his actions is being lost, and it should not be so, for the simple reason that the prestige of the party is at stake and the party younger members are watching and passing judgment.

4. Businessmen limit themselves to looking at effects, not at causes. At this time they are considering the advisability of drawing up a document on the price increase of oil byproducts, but they have already announced a review of their production costs for the modification of the price structure of a number of products, without bothering to ask the government for an explanation of the causes for the increase of fuel prices. At the same time that they request approval to increase the price of their products, they will stress the need not to raise salaries, arguing that if salaries are raised, new distortions will follow.

5. The workers federation believes that the ultimate solution is increasing salaries. The analysis does not go any further, nobody asks the government why the prices of oil byproducts were allowed to go up. Expert teams get lost looking at the nearest tree, without trying to see the entire forest.

6. The opposition do nothing but take advantage of the circumstances for their own propaganda benefit, without making any objective criticism. The calm attitude to voice an opinion intended to improve the situation is missing. The object is to heap vituperations on the government to bring water to the opposition's propaganda mill.

7. The government says that the press goes overboard with sensationalism, and it proclaims that the criticism will be heard and the wrong corrected if documents and evidence of wrongdoing are presented. But this is not the case with REPSA. There is plenty of evidence of REPSA's wrongdoings in the country, but, despite all evidence, this company goes on nonchalantly maneuvering to serve its own interests to the detriment of the national interests.

This whole situation just serves to show that a state of mind unconcerned with the new winds blowing across the face of the world is prevailing in the country. This situation is not apt to nourish the youth to make them capable of freely debating ideas, but only to practice obedience and conformity. This is the best way to undermine the strength of the country. And this is a situation that must be done away with forever if we aspire to building a more just nation for everyone.

Trying to preserve the moral health of the country, we say that neither the government nor the nation should accept silence as an answer from the industry and commerce minister when he is asked for an explanation as to why he accepted REPSA's proposal to raise the price of oil byproducts.

Minister Ugarte Centurion must convince us that the increase was justified, and the only way to do so is by showing us the figures, the invoices and the dates of all supporting documents. Otherwise, he would be acting with little respect for public opinion.

CSO: 3010

LABOR MINISTER ACCUSES UNIONS OF POLITICAL MANEUVERING

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] If the tendency to bring what are clearly labor demands into the political realm should predominate, then the democratic regime will be forced to ensure firm compliance with existing legal provisions, the minister of labor warned yesterday.

Alfonso Grados Bertorini condemned the intention of many trade unions of magnifying labor conflict before searching for solutions by the most suitable means, finally opting for strikes or work stoppages.

He noted that "we cannot accept the fact that before exhausting direct negotiations and conciliation, there already exists the coercion of the predetermined strike -- that is, the apparent desire for the conflict to end in a confrontation."

Grados Bertorini also referred to the announced 48-hour work stoppage of the National Miners and Metalworkers Federation, indicating that it was called for political and labor motives because the reinstatement of laid-off workers is being demanded.

Grados Bertorini expressed his confidence that the workers will understand that they must go beyond the directives of certain trade union organizations and before arriving at a work stoppage, work out their demands at the bargaining table.

With respect to the strike waged for several days by National Bank workers, Grados Bertorini said that inasmuch as it is a state entity, the solution depends on the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Democracy

Grados Bertorini also defended the existence of democracy in Latin America and expressed the hope that in this part of the continent, no more dictatorships like that of Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua will emerge.

Grados Bertorini said that in Peru there exists the possibility, expressed in the citizens will, of finding solutions within democracy.

He called on workers to sustain democratic order and "not confuse trade union activity, aimed at improving the living conditions of workers, with the political and social struggle."

He said that it was right for trade unions to engage in the social and political struggle under dictatorships, "but that is not their role in democratic times."

Referring to the assassination of dictator Anastasio Somoza, he said that he had been tried by history for leading Nicaragua through a process of inestimable material harm.

He added that "naturally, this does not mean that from my Social Christian position, I would condone the assassination of anyone."

11,464
CSO: 3010

COMMISSION PROPOSED TO ALLEVIATE LABOR PROBLEMS

Lima EL CORREO in Spanish 14 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Nemesio Rodriguez: "Need for Labor Agreement"]

[Text] 13 Sep (EFE)--The conflict-ridden labor situation in Peru, where over a million man hours have been lost, has caused some individuals to speak out demanding an agreement to solve the problem.

After it came to power on 28 July, the government of Fernando Belaunde Terry enjoyed a relative truce in the labor field, but as time passed, the truce turned out to be deceiving.

The silence of the country's largest labor unions in response to the government's repeated calls for a truce indicated that swords remained at the ready.

The final days of the military regime, which lasted 12 years, were characterized by a wave of strikes demanding wage increases.

At that time, in the opinion of observers, the future civilian ministers partly mortgaged their position by admitting that the petitions for wage increases were fair and should be heard.

In his election campaign, President Fernando Belaunde Terry himself promised the reinstatement of the thousands of workers dismissed for sociopolitical actions under the military regime.

It would appear that those promises are part of the issue in the current wage demands.

The relative labor truce during the early weeks of the Belaunde government came to an end with the beginning of the gradual increase in prices for basic commodities, from the first hike in the price of sugar to the last in that of gasoline.

Real Relationship

The government also increased salaries, but numerous collective agreements have recently expired and the need to negotiate new ones hardened the labor picture.

The first phase in the government's economic program has been called "unpacking," which to the man in the street overwhelmed by words and the effort to improve his purchasing power, sounds like Chinese.

With this phase, which concludes at the end of the year, the government is trying to achieve a real relationship between prices for the different products, some of which were repressed during the last months of the military government, while at the same time cautiously increasing the real value of wages.

In other words, it is trying to tell Peruvians that they have been living in a consumer world that was cheaper than it should have been.

This is a difficult shock to withstand when there is a great drop in purchasing power due to the strong inflation (60 percent this year).

This is where the experts see the cause of the strikes, although they also look at the political context since municipal elections are in 2 months.

AP Shows Reticence

Popular Action, the party in power, does not control any of the major trade unions.

Moreover, there is reticence among employers with respect to fulfilling many promises, including the reinstatement of workers laid off.

The General Confederation of Workers of Peru (CGTP) is the most powerful such group in Peru.

It is partly controlled by the Peruvian Communist Party, Muscovite line, but there are other more radical groups with a strong foothold.

With the approaching municipal elections, the left is trying to find a formula for unity that will increase the percentage of votes won in the May elections (total of 20 percent), when it was divided, while the Popular Action Party pursues its consolidation as the front-ranking party in the country.

The current challenge for the AP, in the opinion of observers, is to manage to improve the conflict-ridden labor situation.

One of the formulas being recommended by some protagonists in Peruvian public life is a tripartite pact between workers, employers and the government.

The CTP [Confederation of Workers of Peru], controlled by the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance], the second-ranking party in the country, is seeking to create a National Labor Council as an advisory organ to the four recognized trade unions.

Tripartite Commission

This council's purpose would be to establish a coherent and realistic labor policy, to make wage systems uniform throughout branches of industry and sectors, and to share responsibility for solidifying the democratic system.

Julio Cruzado, secretary general of the CTP, has said that President Belaunde was sympathetic to the proposal and next week will invite trade union confederations to a "summit conference" to analyze the labor situation.

11,464
CSO: 3010

MILLION MAN-HOURS LOST BY STRIKES

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Over a million man-hours have been lost to date because of the 34 strikes affecting nearly 25,000 workers throughout the country. Of these, bank employees make up the majority with 18,000.

These figures were released by the Ministry of Labor in a statistical table that also revealed that the incidence with respect to the total active economic population (PEA) in the country is .44 percent and with respect to the number of wage-earners 1.12 percent.

In addition, the manufacturing industry has been affected by the largest number of strikes with 24 waged by 5,050 workers. This means a total of 322,696 man-hours lost up to 5 September.

In mining, there have been 4 strikes carried out by 917 workers, meaning 206,380 man-hours lost by that same date.

In the commerce sector, where the bank strike is going on, there are two strikes with a total of 18,401 striking workers and 392,406 man-hours lost.

In each of the sectors of energy, transport and services, there is a strike. The Ministry of Labor has indicated that the figures are still preliminary and subject to pertinent readjustments.

Great Deterioration

As an example of the deterioration produced by this paralysis of the country's economy, one has a comparative table of strikes and losses in previous years.

For example, in 1978, 1,398,387 workers went out on strike and did not receive their combined wages of 3,367,355,000 sols.

In 1975, there were 779 strikes with an average of 11.67 calendar days affected and 20,269,428 man-hours lost. Nevertheless, this represented an amount of 668,297,000 sols not paid to the striking workers.

Finally, a reference to 1979 speaks of 577 strikes with an average of 6.78 calendar days each, affecting 703,483 workers representing 35.17 percent of all workers in the country.

The number of man-hours lost was 9,352,151 and the amount of wages not paid was also high: 1,638,836,000 sols.

11,464
CSO: 3010

THREE LABOR UNIONS SET UP DEMOCRATIC TRADE UNION FRONT

PA121758 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] The Confederation of Workers of Peru [CTP], the National Confederation of Workers [CNT] and the Federation of Workers of the Peruvian Revolution [CTRP] yesterday formed the Peruvian Democratic Trade Union Front [Frente Sindical Democratico Peruano], whose main purpose is to defend the rights of the workers and to reject acts of violence that may create social and political anarchy in this nation.

The announcement of the birth of this new national labor organization was made at a joint news conference by the secretaries general of the three unions, Julio Cruzado Zavala (CTP), Victor Sanchez Zapata (CNT) and Humberto Sanchez Villena (CTRP).

During the news conference, which was held at the Congress, Dr Romualdo Biaggi, the president of the Senate Labor and Social Security Committee, made a brief appearance to encourage the move and to congratulate the authors of the Peruvian Democratic Trade Union Front.

Senator Cruzado Zavala (Aprista Party of Peru), secretary general of the CTP, said that the labor union front covers 80 percent of the nation's workers and is composed of groups with different ideologies, but with an awareness of liberty and democracy.

After pointing out that the new labor organization differs from the General Confederation of Workers of Peru [CGTP] in that the CGTP believes in the class struggle, a concept that has already been overcome, Cruzado affirmed that the doors of the new trade union are open to all independent democratic labor institutions.

He pointed out that the formation of the front makes the establishment of the National Trade Union Council [Consejo Nacional Sindical], made up of the four labor centrals, more feasible.

Three committees were established to improve the operations of the front. They are the Labor Policy Committee, the Defense of Human Rights and Labor Freedoms Committee and the Health, Security and Social Welfare Committee.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

STRIKE IN UNIVERSITIES--The announcement was made at a press conference yesterday by the president of the University Federation of San Marcos, Enrique Jacoby, who emphasized that in order for the universities to meet their objectives, they would have to be granted 6 percent of the country's general budget. Jacoby also said that the University Assembly of San Marcos, which was set up on Friday, had resolved to reiterate to the government the request for an economic measure to cover the 2.36-million-sol deficit now facing San Marcos. Jacoby said that there is an imminent danger that that institution of higher education may be totally paralyzed by next month because of a lack of economic resources. The San Marcos University Assembly, in which student delegates are participating after 13 years, also resolved to ask for abolition of the decree-law creating SECIGRA-Health [expansion unknown] and the establishment of the Rural Health Service. The Assembly also unanimously agreed to appoint a commission for the administrative restructuring of the university, to set up new academic programs and to grant amnesty to three students subjected to administrative proceedings. [Text] [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 6] 11,464

UNIVERSITY DEMANDS--The national universities and certain private institutions in Lima are practically paralyzed because of the indefinite strike decreed by the institutions from their various campuses beginning on 2 September. Aside from the general demand for greater allocations for the university, co-government and higher wages and salaries, there are other problems at each university. For example, the Employees Association at Garcilaso University halted work from 1000 hours yesterday morning until 1300 hours in the afternoon, demanding raises and cost-of-living adjustments. Likewise, the Employees Association at Cayetano Heredia University is making similar demands and a group from the organization occupied the campus yesterday. The National Universities, which have come out for the indefinite strike and which are abiding by it, are: San Marcos, Villarreal, the Engineering University, the Agrarian University and Callao University. The strike affecting the university system was decreed by the National Teachers Federation of the Peruvian University, the Employees Federation and the Student Federation of Peru. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 17 Sep 80 p 3] 11,464

CSO: 3010

CONDITIONS AFTER GOVERNMENT COUP SCRUTINIZED

Amsterdam ELSEVIERS WEEKBLAD in Dutch 27 Sep 80 pp 38, 39

[Article by Johan Van Den Bossche: "Suriname After the Takeover and the Coup"]

> [Text] The new Surinamese rulers want to have the old rulers who are guilty of "moral and ethical misconduct," even though these are not officially punishable, tried by tribunals (called "special trial boards"; that sounds a little friendlier). With some difficulty, you could find something to say for that, but when you reverse the burden of proof, you are going too far. For how can anyone prove that he had behaved like one of society's pearls in a moral and ethical respect? Witch hunts are always mortally dangerous; they are extra dangerous in a country where the various population groups are at one another's throats, at least verbally.

He sat jubilantly behind his steering wheel that evening of 25 February. We were riding in his taxi from one roadblock to another when the radio released the report that Sergeant Sital, who had been locked up by Arron, had been called to the Waterkant.

Scarcely half a year later, he asked during a ride how my talk with Bouterse, the army commander, went. He snorted in agreement when I quoted that Bouterse's former comrade-in-arms Sital could be shot, as far as he was concerned. He noticed my surprise and said, "Naturally, I agree with that. If Sital comes into power, my taxi will be nationalized."

Poor Johnny--like all the other Surinamese he has been set adrift. He does not understand any of it any more. But why should he, when even his own vice premier, Haakmat, and his army commander apparently do not either any more? Witness the one contradictory statement after another they themselves make at intervals of a few weeks.

One example: on Tuesday, 26 August, I had a talk lasting nearly 4 hours with Vice Premier Haakmat. When asked about the tribunals, he patiently explained to me several times that the corruption practiced under the previous regime could be divided into two kinds of deeds: cases involving criminal acts, which should, therefore, be referred to regular judges, and cases of moral and ethical misdeeds, which are not, it is true, criminal, and, therefore, will go to "special trial boards."

The wind proved to have changed 2 weeks later. The vice premier, who wanted to see my questions and answers before publication, asked me to speak of criminal acts in the case of the moral and ethical misdeeds as well, so that the vice premier, who is also the minister of justice, has evidently made a distinction between "cases that are crminal" and "cases that are crminal." Now, I am no jurist, but I really do refuse to make changes of that kind in my texts. But I still wonder perplexedly what cases will wind up with regular judges and which will not. I cannot help it, but--small comfort--neither can Haakmat, for further along in the interview, he did prop up his contention that the special trials boards should be regarded as disciplinary boards.

Burden of Proof

And the vice premier keeps on propping things up like that which he himself has already toppled long before. What can you say, for example, about the statements he made to ELSEVIERS WEEKBLAD that moral and ethical misdeeds really ought to be proven and that anyone who is actually innocent will naturally be acquitted? He did not make any corrections to that, but in other newspapers he did just as happily make it known that the burden of proof was reversed. That is, that it is not the tribunals which have to prove that the accused is guilty, but the accused who has to prove that he is innocent, which is fundamentally different from saying that the moral and ethical misdeeds must be proven. Just get up on the stand, if your name is Henk Arron and you still have not been able to write down where the 380 million guilders in additional proceeds from the bauxite went. While this same Haakmat literally said of Arron in the interview with ELSEVIERS WEEKBLAD: "I am not saying that he lined his own purse. We just want to know what happened to the money."

That last wish is quite proper, for 380 million guilders is nothing to sneeze at, but for that reason to seize on someone who will then have to prove himself "clean" because otherwise he will hang is going too far. It conflicts with any sense of justice, while no one has heard me say--with a paraphase of Haakmat's words--that Arron has not lined his own purse. It just has to be proven. And that is terribly difficult. Or, as someone from the bench told me, "At the time we examined the Arron case very closely, but we could not find anything. So we let him go. But because of that we are now being classed with the counterrevolutionaries."

Naturally, our source is someone who, according to the new rulers, belonged to the "old order," but still not to the extent that he had to be regarded as lost to the "new order." Because of the integrity he showed even to the current rulers, they asked him to take a seat on the tribunal, which he, along with others, by the way, refused. "I could not do it," he says, "even though I am fully aware of the fact that if the whole bench refuses, things will only be worse. Then there will be nothing left at all of an honorable administration of justice."

Witch Hunt

Honorable administration of justice. I think that for the time being, as far as Suriname is concerned, we can just as well forget that. The country has just now drifted by way of a diffuse cloud of suspicion into the area of a proper witch hunt. That was made clear once again a short time ago when the Surinamese were urged by their own government that it was their duty to report to the government people that they knew to be corrupt. Things can get really snug that way; the same kind of snugness that there was 6 months ago when a complaint box was put up, which was immediately crammed full of anonymous complaints against corrupt fellow citizens. That led to a real wave of arrests, the final result of which was either a severe talking to or a little shaking up.

Squabbling Neighbors

No trials, of course, for that would have paralyzed the chaotic civil service system completely in no time at all. The new rulers seem to have learned nothing at all from that case, to judge by the new appeal. While the situation is scarcely changed from about 6 months ago. Just as in any small community, one person will have something against another in Suriname, too, a neighborhood squabble, for instance. Just count out your profits.

But you can do that anyway, when one population group cannot get along with another. After my arrival at Zanderij and the ride in the taxi, I felt at home right away. The driver was a Creole, and before we had reached Paramaribo he had put practically the whole Hindu community to the sword. I did not let that bother me much, because I knew that had I been riding with a Hindu, the Creoles would have been driven into the sea during the 45-minute ride.

But in a situation like that, it is really mortally dangerous to make an appeal to the sense of civic duty of the Surinamese. Everyone has a different understanding of that. But it does not become really explosive until the independent judicial system is set aside and replaced with a "special trial board." Even though fortunately in the manning of that board they took back the first steps by asking jurists almost exclusively.

The only question is whether these judges will be up to facing the extensive indoctrination from the Surinamese themselves. For instance, the Surinamese believe in advance that Arron and his crowd have committed moral and ethical

misdeeds. And that is not surprising when you see television anchorman Roy Horb (27) in the evening, answering questions from the exploiter of the Surinamese revolution, Josef Slagveer, by quoting extensively from the suspects' dossiers he had compiled.

It is true, that was done in a completely spastic account, with neither head nor tail, but it seemed to me that Surinamese present were taking it all in. That is probably because it is finally becoming clear to them that they themselves are not being held to blame for the failure of economic policy, but rather Patsy, for example.

Top Hundred

And in today's Suriname, Patsy can be anyone, so long as he was a member of the "top hundred" of the previous government. One hundred, let us hope not any more. If the rulers do go any further, and check broad layers of the populace as to their ethical and moral behavior, Suriname will undoubtedly swell up in protest. For that matter, that is not so surprising, because practically everyone is tainted. Not always by reason of 380 million guilders, naturally. Corruption was, after all, elevated to a fixed component of the Surinamese cultural pattern in past decades. The most frequently repeated sentiment there was and is: "I'll just straighten that out for you." For a consideration, naturally, but that was mutual.

I will never forget the day when my colleague Sigi Wolf--himself of Surinamese extraction--invited me out to eat at the Hotel Torarica at 6:30, while there were clear orders to close the kitchen at 6:00. We walked in just at the moment that Klaas-Jan Hendriks, of the NOS [Netherlands Broadcasting Foundation], was being turned out of the dining room because he was too late. Sigi and someone from the service staff fell into one another's arms and we were coaxed along into the kitchen, where, nota bene, we had to place our own orders. After that we sat down at a table, with Klaas-Jan with his nose pressed against the now-closed glass door as an unwanted spectator. Corruption? Well, for a Netherlander, maybe so; for a Surinamese at any rate, no.

Another example: Across from the Torarica there is a barbershop run by a woman. I was on my way to her and saw that she was putting up the "closed" sign and turning away a customer, so I turned around and retraced my steps. The telephone in my room rang 5 minutes later: it was the barber, who had noticed that I was on my way to her shop, and did I just want to step over and have my hair cut? "You can do that kind of thing, you know, here in Suriname," she continued. Corruption? Well, for a Netherlander, ... etc.

These, of course, are things that do not deserve to be punished, but they produce an atmosphere in which other people decide to take it a step further.

An example: Currently, when you are flying out of Suriname you have to be on an official list a minimum of 1 day in advance. Therefore, it is impossible to

effect a decision to take a plane the same day, even though you have a valid ticket. Unless . . . you pay out 300 Surinamese guilders in hush money, as occurred to me. How they got my name on the list a few hours before departure is a complete mystery to me. But I was on it. Corruption? For a Netherlander, yes, and for a Surinamese, yes as well, as I later found out.

Another example? Chin A Sen is said to have noticed that government vehicles were being rented to private individuals, and the officials were putting the money in their own pockets. The premier/president put a drastic stop to that. (At least in part, for the autos are still being rented out, but the income from that is now being used finally to begin paying old age benefits, which had been interrupted for years, at a rate of 50 Surinamese guilders per month.) Corruption? Yes, naturally, even to the Surinamese way of thinking, for the officials involved were prosecuted.

Sewers

By degrees, then, you get to more serious matters, such as higher officials who awarded sewers to contractors who did exist, but for streets that had never existed. Corruption? Yes, certainly, even to the Surinamese way of thinking, for the trials went on while I was in Suriname. The penalties were not impressive (a few years' imprisonment and eventual restitution), but then the amounts were not either. Amongst the three of them, the officials made off with a paltry 800,000 guilders over a few months. They admitted it fully, probably because it could not be denied; the evidence was overwhelming.

But it is not always that way. Take for example Ewald Karamat Ali, then Arron's top advisor, member of the Commission for Development Aid, Netherlands Suriname (CONS), but at the same time a consultant to Reynolds Aluminum. These Americans were taking part at the time in the development of West Suriname, and at a given moment they saw no more profit in the undertaking, despite the contract that supported it, and saw a chance to be paid 6 million guilders for services already rendered. An activity the company was able to bring to a successful conclusion solely because its advisor Karamat Ali had a mighty influence on Arron. The double consultant garnered 800,000 guilders for his representation of Reynolds.

Corruption? Who can say? Formally, probably not, even though it was a heavy blow to the Surinamese' sense of justice. The more so because Karamat Ali saw his chance to leave the country the day before the latest coup of 13 August. He was released because there were no charges on which to hold him, and, furthermore, he left with the knowledge of the authorities (and, therefore, legally). On the same airplane, for that matter, as the ex-minister of public health, Mike Brahim, against whom no charges could be placed either. The new rulers regretted that departure terribly, and, therefore, attribute it to the "old order," by which they mean no one else but the Surinamese bench, which, on the basis of existing legislation, could do nothing other than release the two gentlemen.

It characterizes the fluid situation in Suriname that it immediately occurred to the "new order" to forbid the brother of Mike Brahim, Jozef, to leave the country on vacation with his family. Jozef, who, as the presiding director of the Surinamese Bank, has never been arrested, at first received permission to depart, but later permission was suddenly revoked with no statement of grounds. An application just to let his wife and children leave was not honored either, at which he decided to make an appeal to the army commander, Bouterse, by means of a letter. Before Bouterse answered, Jozef again received permission to depart, and he did, too. I can still see the surprise on Bouterse's face when I told him that, for as far as Bouterse was concerned, he should not have been allowed to depart. For that matter, Bouterse could not explain why not. Unless you consider his declaration of "Just because" to be sufficient.

Sidelines

There are dozens of other examples that could be cited. Take for instance Frank Essed, a colleague of Ewald Karamat Ali on CONS, but at the same time an avid collector of directorates and other sidelines, a hobby that up to now has not been forbidden in Suriname, even though there are very dangerous angles to it. For example: to what extent is the placing of an order by CONS with a firm one of whose members is a commissioner determined by proper interests or not? Naturally, that is not an unimportant question and, therefore, it ought very well to be asked.

But it is no reason to have a shot at someone with respect to a trial. As it is, Essed will have to prove that his interests were proper and that he did not behave in an immoral or unethical way. Apparently, the accountants' reports published by both Dutch and Surinamese bureaus are not sufficient for that, for Essed is still confined. To put that more strongly: it seems very likely that the reliability of the accountants' reports will be questioned during the trial.

A short time ago, Vice Premier Haakmat made it known that much corruption was practiced in connection with CONS; that, therefore, development monies were also involved in it, and that it, therefore, seemed probable to him that the corruption cases will not be restricted to Suriname. I think few people will have difficulty with that, but with respect to possible corrupt Netherlanders the vice premier will have to bring rather harder evidence to light than he has done thus far with respect to his own Surinamese. Or to say that a bit differently: I cannot see our Minister De Ruiter locking any accountant in a cell for a few months just to get a column of figures put in proper order.

Show

The tragic thing for the Chin A Sen government is that it knows--just as everyone else does, to be sure--that under the Arron cabinet there was enormous corruption, but what it further does not know precisely is who was actually involved in it. Out of pure powerlessness, but also primarily

because there is no way to make the average Surinamese any happier, the Chin A Sen government is just piling all the punishment on the previous government. In doing so, it is conveniently forgetting that that leaves very little of a trial, but very much of a show. Everything that did not work in the past is now being blamed on about 20 suspects.

Haakmat's defense that there is no other way to try the top figures of the old regime is extremely weak and even approaches the weakness of the arguments of Bishop Zichem, which may fairly be characterized as a low point. In answer to a question from HIER EN NU whether he did not find it serious that one of the fiscal auditors (a kind of official of the Ministry of Justice) did not have any legal training at all, the bishop said: "No, I don't find that to be serious; from time to time that would work out to the advantage of the accused." Good day, bishop. Good day, sense of justice. Good day, constitutional state.

Naturally, Suriname has not been one of those for a long time, if it ever was one. For we must not forget above all that at the time of the coup on 25 February people were released who had been in prison for months without every having been arraigned. That is a sorry state of affairs which Haakmat naturally gladly uses as a smokescreen to divert attention from the fact that he himself has not been able to conjure up any watertight evidence in most cases.

But he has been able to present a number of practical arguments for those cases, the lack of manpower, for example. If Haakmat really wanted to produce watertight evidence, within the shortest time his entire apparatus of civil servants would have to be doubled at least. Or he would have to hold dozens of suspects in pretrial confinement to prevent them from eliminating evidence otherwise.

That was a choice that obviously did not please the vice premier. According to him, it was more efficient simply to reverse the burden of proof, and that is the truth, all right, but it is kind of irrelevant. For what good does it do an innocent party to disappear behind bars efficiently because he could not prove his innocence?

Is a minister of justice who institutes a system like that not indulging in a moral and ethical misdeed? I wonder.

6940
CSO: 3105

BRIEFS

SUGAR CROP DISASTER--Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Saturday (CANA)--Trinidad and Tobago had a disastrous sugar crop this year, and the country is in no position to take advantage of current high prices on the world market, a senior industry spokesman said here. Mr. Norman Girwar, a director of the state-owned sugar company, Caroni Limited, said this year's output was a mere 107,389 tonnes. That was 12,611 tonnes less than the revised target, and a drop of more than 40,000 tons under the original 1980 target of 147,000. The sugar director, who is also chairman of the Caribbean Cane Farmers' Association remarked: "Trinidad and Tobago has been consistently obtaining a better than average price for its sugar, but will be unable to take full advantage of the rise this year, due to an extremely poor crop. The Trinidad and Tobago Central Bank's report said that the 147,000 original target was five per cent above the actual 1979 production. This year's problems included a delayed start to harvesting operations "due to late delivery of factory equipment, while subsequent technical and electrical problems further hampered production." For the first quarter of the crop, output was 38 per cent less than for the corresponding period last year, the bank said. [Text] [FL101640 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 5 Oct 80 p 3]

CSO: 3020

LARGE CTV HOLDINGS, LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE ANALYZED

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 5 Oct 80 pp 12-21

[Article by Jose Suarez-Nunez: "CTV, a 450-Million-Bolivar Economic Enterprise]

> [Text] In addition to its labor union importance, CTV [Confederation of Venezuelan Workers] controls, through CORACREVI [Housing Savings and Loan Corporation], 15 industrial and service enterprises engaging in a great variety of activity, and, through the Workers Bank, 25 financial enterprises, which turn it into a power with the strength of imposing changes in the nation's economy and in deciding general elections.

On two occasions, during the 21 years that Democratic Action has been in existence, it lost presidential elections. But the chair of president of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers has been like an AD [Democratic Action] hereditary monarchy in which no other political force has been able to sit.

The AD labor unionists have had difficulties with the communist labor union leadership, which has more experience and is better organized than any other political force. AD has split three times, and on one of those times it lost the presidential election (1968) with the separation of the followers of Luis Beltran Prieto Figueroa and Jesus Angel Paz Galarraga.

In 1968, it lost the presidential election by only 30,000 votes, but it won the labor union elections in the sixth congress by only 25 delegates.

From the first CTV congress, held on 26 December 1936, presided over by Alejandro Oropeza Castillo, until the present time, they fought against storm clouds of dictatorship and the underground. In a 20-year period (between 1936 and 1980 [sic; probably should read 1958]), the organized workers were in limbo, but in the first democratic opening, the AD labor union members did not lose any time and took over the building on the corner of Tienda Honda.

That is known history. What is unknown is that the present CVT is, perhaps, the labor union organization with the most powerful assets in the world. Its counterpart, the business organization FEDECAMARAS [Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry], which supposedly harbors within it the highest level of the Venezuelan top-level middle class and oligarchy, has not even finished paying for its dark gray building in El Bosque, 100 meters from the Country Club, the symbol of Venezuelan wealth, and it is in perplexity with regard to coping with its most elementary operating requirements.

Meanwhile, the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers owns banks, finance companies, shipping companies, laundries, cigarette-lighter factories, automobile parts, spare parts, prefabricate housing, construction companies, city improvements and dozens of private trading companies.

Some of its founders have died and other have been growing old in labor union posts, as deputies and as senators, while the replacement generation is awaiting its opportunity. The political debate, which is hard and dirty at times, and more heated than the labor union debate, describes them as "conservatives" and "bureaucrats."

But the top labor union leadership has never been marked with the fault of corruption.

The seven CTV presidents have been from AD and the secretaries general (with the exception of the sixth and seventh congress, won by Social Christian Rafael Leon Leon), were members of AD. They have always had senators and deputies who let their weight be felt in Venezuelan politics and in the CEN [National Executive Committee] of AD. The times when the oil labor union demand was for 1 bolivar wage increase and 1 bolivar for housing in 1936, and petitions in 1944 demanding water to take baths in the oil fields have passed. Today's CTV speaks another language. The 1980 watchwords are for worker comanagement in the administration of enterprises and greater participation in the country's vital decisions.

Preparations for the eighth CTV congress, to be held in Porlamar, in October 1980, are going along at full speed. The labor union climate is beginning to heat up between AD members and members of COPEI [Social Christian Party]. Some political movements have decreased their potentiality, like the MEP [People's Electoral Movement] and the URD [Democratic Republican Union]. Other labor union organizations, like COPEI, are increasing their followers and the leftists are emerging -- the MAS]Movement for Socialism], MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], Causa R [expansion unknown], EPA [expansion unknown] and others. In the fifth congress, in 1964, COPEI had 107 delegates and 14.4 percent of the labor union percentage. In the seventh congress, it obtained 215 delegates and increased to 22 percent. The COPEI members who put the AD members in second place in the presidential and municipal elections, would like to smell the powder of the labor union victory that is approaching, but they cannot be the first force right now.

No signs are seen of a labor union pact between AD and COPEI. The moderate CTV of the last 5 years, which met every month in Miraflores with FEDECAMARAS, has taken on more aggressive watchwords. It went out into the street last year, in a timely action, and put pressure on the government to sign a general wage increase. To the annoyance of Luis Herrera, who so stated, they achieved their objective. The orthodox practice of wage increases by means of collective bargaining was left to one side.

The labor union bureau of AD is carrying out a pragmatic policy. They go around to every labor union in the country and cancel old grievances. Now they are supporting Isaac Olivera in the teachers union. It is proper, because the time has come to add up, because sight is set on the eighth CTV congress, which will be held in the Hotel Concorde in Porlamar, Margarita, from 8 to 12 October.

The organizers of the eighth congress have anticipated an attendance of approximately 1,500 delegates. Lodging will be needed for a minimum of 2,000 persons, because special guests from this country and from abroad, advisers, top-level leaders, political parties will be added. About 30 special guests from the United States, Latin American and European labor union movement are expected to visit the congress. Because the Hotel Concorde has room for only 900 persons, reservations have been made in the Bella Vista, Le Park, For You, Puerto Esmeraldo, Bahia del Morro, Caribbean and Farallon hotels.

It is estimated that the labor unionists will spend some 2.2 million bolivarse on lodging and food, on Margarita Island, during the 5 days that the eighth congress lasts, to be paid for individually by the national and regional labor unions and federations. On lodging alone, it is estimated that each delegate will spend some 1,100 bolivars in the 5 days, not including meals, transportation and other unforseen expenses that may occur. Sixty-eight CTV organizations, represented in the national and regional federations (44 national and 24 regional) will attend. AD labor union bureau sources say that CTV has 1.5 million members. COPEI sources state that CTV has only 800,000 members.

AD sources expect an attendance of 1,300 to 1,400 delegates and this figure might reach 1,500. Of that number, they estimate that the AD labor union bureau will obtain from 800 to 900 delegates and COPEI will obtain from 300 to 315 delegates. MEP will have 160 delegates. The rest will be distributed between MAS, MORENA [National Revolutionary Movement], MIR, URD, PCV [Communist Party of Venezuela] and independents.

The AD labor union bureau assures that it will obtain 9 posts on the Executive Committee, COPEI 3 posts, 2 for MEP and 1 post for the leftists. The social Christian labor union section announces a participation of 1,500 delegates approximately, with the objections to 100 delegates rejected from the Farmworker Federation and 13 from the Education Workers Union. They estimate that they will obtain from 420 to 460 delegates, or 30 percent of the total number of delegates. The following is said to be the position predicted by COPEI: AD, 8 posts on the Executive Committee; COPEI, 4 posts; MEP, 1 post; MORENA, 1 post and the leftists 1 post.

As of December 1979, the Venezuelan labor force amounted to 4,350,885 workers, of whom 4,106,239 were employed. This reveals that unemployment, according to Ministry of Labor figures, was 5.6 percent (244,646 workers). CTV has other figures and states that the country's labor force is 4.2 million workers and that 450,000 are unemployed (10.7 percent), primarily in the construction industry, the textile industry and public administration. The Gaither investigation came up with other figures and states that unemployment, in the Caracas area, now amounts to 17 percent, in its majority young and unskilled workers. According to official figures, Venezuela's population is 13,616,195 inhabitants. It can be estimated unofficially that the total population, including persons without identification, amounts to 15 million. This figure reveals that the labor force is 32 percent of the population. There are other important figures. It is estimated that there are 3,541,561 persons represented by students, housewives, those incapacitated for work and old persons. There is a large population of 5,723,749 persons under 15 years old who do not work for reasons of age. Nevertheless, other surveys, statistics and analyses lead us to discover that there are from 350,000 to 500,000 young persons between 10 and 14 years old who are a labor force, almost clandestine, neither organized nor registered by labor unions. They are the ones who sell hot dogs, who are bootblacks, car-washers and small workers who bag in supermarkets and stores.

As of 31 August 1979, there were 1.1 million workers nationwide, covered by collective agreement. This means that only 27 percent of Venezuelan workers are covered under those labor conditions. Every year, collective agreements are renewed and the following are the figures:

Year	Agreements	Workers
1979	561	98,811
1980	1,460	198,157
1981	736	479,393
1982	16	2,219
1983	1	22

In 1980, 580 collective agreements were signed covering 220,702 workers. The collective agreement procedure means wage increases, life insurance, hospitalization, social services, vacations and some banks provide an additional month by regulation. This form of collective agreement strengthens labor unionism. The daily minimum wage is 30 bolivars.

Labor unions and federations receive dues from the workers, Where there are collective agreements, these dues are deducted automatically. Sometimes there are special contributions by the central, state and municipal governments. The Venezuelan state contributed annual subsidies to the worker movement amounting to 16,648,000 bolivars last year. The following is the distribution:

	Bolivars
Confederation of Venezuelan Workers	2,240,000
CODESA [Committee of Autonomous Unions]	1,000,000
United Confederation of Venezuelan Workers	100,000
Federation of Public Employees	6,200,000
Farmworkers Federation	2,540,000
Farmworkers Confederation	500,000
Graphic Arts Federation	900,000
Port Workers Federation	470,000
Fishing Federation	216,000
FETRA-Hidrocarburos [Petroleum Workers Federation]	90.000
Unified Federation of Federal District Workers	600,000
Transportation Federation	300,000
FEDE-Monagas [Monagas Student Federation]	350,000

The Venezuelan labor union movement demanded, as absolute essential points, the wage and vacation issue, work tools, hygiene and industrial security. With the practice of collective agreements, a series of additional clauses have been annexed: scholarships, marriage and children subsidies and a wide range of medical-hospital, care and maternity benefits of the IVSS [Venezuelan Social Security Institute].

In countries like the United States and Europe, the vital issue is greater economic income and additional measures. There are no vacation clauses, as in Venezuela where a large number of enterprises grant their workers over 2 months vacations, although it is uniform for 90 percent of them to grant 1 month vacation with pay. The double pay clause for unjustified discharge is not applicable in almost any other country. In the United States, for example, a worker is discharged and he has no social services. Unemployment protection is the state's responsibility through Welfare. He is granted 22 weeks of his pay, paid weekly and, at the end of this period, the state makes no more payments.

The majority of the CTV has never accepted the insurrectional line. This firm attitude led them to expel the communists from the CTV when they were about to have labor union control. In this, they had the unrestricted support of President Betancourt. There was a criterion in the first years of the 1960's for making arrangements to incorporate every political party. In the opinion of Francisco Olivo, the proper orientation was for political parties to enter labor unions and struggle there.

CTV has gone through various stages. Its structures have continued to modernize. Augusto Malave Villalva, Jose Gonzalez Navarro, Francisco Olivo, Jose Vargas, Juan Herrera, Perez Salinas, Penalver had organizational and uniting responsibilities. The first congress had a unified spirit. The dictatorship of Marcos Perez Jimenez had just been overthrown and Jose Gonzalez Navarro had the task of brining labor unionists together and of expelling the communists. The first stage was very hard for the labor union movement.

Ismario Gonzalez, always elected in the Health Federation, is one of the leaders of the replacement generation.

The role of architect of the new CTV fell to Jose Vargas, with the economic resources available to it, and to set up a technical team able to discuss with managers, businessmen and the government, in a technical, economic language. It is now a different CTV that probably aims at not continuing to ask for wage increases and at avoiding strikes as far as possible, in order to move toward worker comanagement.

The CTV would like to be independent of governments and businessmen. It could achieve this, but when Democratic Action is in office, it cannot be independent, it cannot avoid it. The explanation offered by members of the AD labor union bureau is that AD has been the best government for the workers.

An important aspect of that point of view is that the CTV members regard their position as a result of the action taken by C.A. Perez. In the previous government administration, they were consulted. The highest levels refuse to agree that during the AD governments they did not make street mobilizations or great protests. They allege that this was owing to the attitude of President Herrera's government, that if it had consulted them, liberalization of prices might have been solved at the negotiation table.

President Herrera did not attend the meeting of FEDECAMARAS in Maracaibo and did not answer the Maracaibo Letter, the platform of the highest business sector. The CTV members are preparing the Porlamar Letter and they hope that President Herrera will concur.

The workers' document, the Porlamar Letter, will propose a new kind of labor participation in economic activity. "With greater responsibility, effectiveness and jurisdiction in the destiny of companies and greater participation in their economic results." The labor unionists will point out, in the Porlamar Letter, the need for greater austerity in spending, administrative rationalization, sincerity in costs, wages and earnings of businessmen.

"They will require a strong collective stand against corruption, speculation, negligence and laxity that are undermining the foundation of the democratic system and the country's future well-being. A complete tax reform and a reform of the body of laws governing economic activity and in particular the relations between capital and labor. They will maintain that all this is possible within institutional and constitutional channels and no change is required in the country's economic and social structure. Control of economic activity, so that capitalism may not concentrate the benefits of social wealth in a few hands."

Andres Hernandez Vazquez, eminent leader of the founding generation, always CTV treasurer.

Francisco Olivo, president of CTV in the past. He did not agree to ideological pacts. He believed that political parties and former guerrilla fighters should first join the labor unions and then fight there.

A Goal: Joint Management

The CTV has set its sight on the eighth congress in Porlamar, in order to assert its most highly desired conquest: comanagement. Venezuela has 830,000 public employees and the state, in addition to 56 autonomous institutes, has capital in some 300 enterprises all over Venezuela.

The country's economy can be socialized with a presidential decree, with one stroke of the pen. With the exception of various strategic areas, like oil, iron, and in other areas, like electricity, public services, not by intention but rather to avoid unemployment, the state has been becoming a bureaucratic giant in the last 20 years. With comanagement, the CTV would be as important as the government.

The CTV is moving from the old building on Tienda Honda Street, which it was asked to vacate over 3 years ago. It has bought three floors in the Protexo Building, on Urdaneta Avenue, and the new image of CTV is there. Plans have also been completed for building its permanent headquarters, an imposing building in Los Caobos, at a cost of 84 million bolivars. The government has made a contribution of 30 million and the rest will be supplied by the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers.

Is the CTV so powerful that it whets so many appetites? Why do the political parties want to control it? Why do businessmen view it with concern, in spite of its moderate behavior?

From 1936 to 1958, the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers was underground longer than it was official. Dictatorships, exiles hardened its most prominent leaders. The stage between 1959 and 1968 represented control by labor union power, almost with an absolute majority, but, starting in 1968, a different stage began, not absolutely of a labor union nature, when they lost political power.

Aside from labor union activity, a discreet business activity started. In the course of 15 years, it became a huge economic empire enabling the CTV of the 1980's to face up to governments and businessmen, regardless of whether AD is in office or in the opposition. The economic upsurge began when, on 2 September 1965, in the assembly hall of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers, CTV established for itself a nonprofit civil corporation, the Housing Savings and Loan Corporation-CTV (CORACREVI), and the establishment document was signed by Jose Gonzalez Navarro, Jose Tovar, Augusto Malave Villalba, Juan Herrera, Carlos Pinerua and other important Venezuelan labor union leaders.

The primary objective was to promote construction of comfortable housing for workers. It was established for an indefinite time, with a paid capital of 1,655,000 bolivars. Originally, 11 national federations participated in it. Later, some federations requested their separation. When the statutes were modified later, the civil association had a capital of 35 million bolivars, headed by a contribution of 10 million bolivars by CTV and followed in order of contributions by the Federations of the Construction Industry, Health, Graphic Arts, Cigarette Makers, Transportation, Fishing, INOS [National Institute of Sanitation Works], Telecommunications, public and education employees and the United Federal District Federation.

In the course of 15 years, CORACREVI gained control of 15 enterprises with a great variety of activity, with a capital of over 150 million bolivars, generating jobs and economic power in activities of construction, industries,

Jose Gonzalez Navarro, one of the important founders of CTV. He was president of the CTV three times. A very well-balanced leader.

The most sophisticated upsurge occurred when Augusto Malave Villalva registered the Workers Bank of Venezuela, 3 years later, on 14 March 1968. The first assembly of the Workers Bank was held on 13 January 1968, in the theater of the El Paraiso Labor Union House. It is one of the most important events in the Venezuelan labor movement and it was attended by the most important labor union leaders to offer their support and solidarity. The obsession of Augusto Malave Villalva and other labor union leaders who had lived in exile in Cuba, Mexico, Costa Rica, Chile, Colombia and other countries was to have their funds for the labor union struggle.

The subscribed capital of BTV [Workers Bank of Venezuela] was 20 million bolivars and on 14 March 1968, by collecting funds from federations and unions, the contribution amounted to 4,975,230 bolivars, which made it possible to pay for more than 20 percent of the shares issued.

An international loan from the powerful United States labor union organization the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), amounting to 27 million bolivars in favor of CORACREVI, opened the way. The dividends produced by CORACREVI, the savings of federations and unions, made it possible to buy shares to establish BTV.

Simultaneously, President Raul Leoni reformed the Venezuelan Social Security Institute and deposited its current accounts in the Workers Bank, in addition to long-term deposits. Thus, the holding company was created that was to generate dozens of additional enterprises.

At present, BTV has 4 billion bolivars in deposits, a substantial part of which are deposits from autonomous insitutes and state enterprises. The BTV has emerged as the banking organization that has developed most housing plans of social benefit. Its paid capital and reserves amount to 265 million.

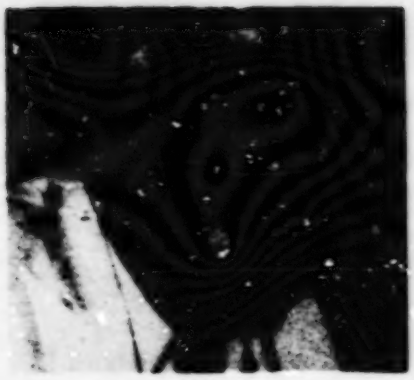
A great expansion leap forward occurred with the return of Democratic Action to power, in 1973, when the BTV had 5 years of banking experience and was more sophisticated. It established BANTRAB [Workers Bank] Investments, which it registered on 27 September 1973, with a capital of 5 million bolivars, for the purpose of buying, selling and managing real estate.

Three years later, BANTRAB Investments registered three more subsidiary companies to support development of the mother enterprise. BANTRAB Promotions was registered on 30 March 1976, with a capital of 500,000 bolivars, for the purpose of buying, selling and promoting housing. BANTRAB Management Company was registered on 30 March 1976 with a capital of 500,000 bolivars, for the purpose of managing real estate. BANTRAB Computer Company was registered on 26 April 1976 with a capital of 5 million bolivars, for the purpose of operating the computer business.

In a period of time from 20 September 1977 to 18 October 1977 (28 days), BANTRAB Investments registered 20 companies (from BANTRAB One to BANTRAB Twenty), each with a capital of 100,000 bolivars, whose purpose was to be the purchase, sale, management and development of personal property and real estate. The objective is housing development on land around the Caracas subway stations. BANTRAB Investments was associated in these activities with contractor Enrique Delfino for construction of these programs.

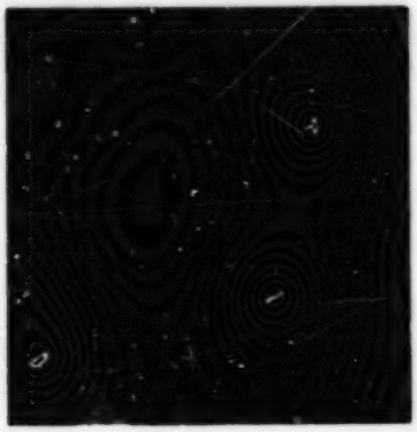
Another important enterprise registered on 5 February 1974 was the Petroleum Financing Corporation (COFIPECA), with a capital of 10 million bolivars, for the purpose of financing. Its principal contribution of 9,493,000 bolivars was received from the FEDEPETROL [Petroleum Workers Federation] Savings and Loan Corporation (CACREF). Other smaller contributions were made by labor union leaders. COFIPECA has a paid capital of 20 million bolivars, after its capital increase, but its purchase of 12 million bolivars in shares of PRO-Acero, by that time an unprofitable company and also without any production, was criticized from a stock market point of view. Originally, it was thought that COFIPECA would be oriented toward loans and financing to smaller companies in small and medium-sized industry and to other proletarian sectors most urgently innseed.

Fifteen years after the CTV leaders launched out into business activity, they have succeeded in amassing for the labor union organization an economic empire that exceeded 450 million bolivars on the books. The Workers Bank of Venezuela (BTV) has a paid capital and reserves of 265 million bolivars. Its BANTRAB subsidiaries have total assets of 10 million bolivars. The COFIPECA finance company has a capital of 20 million bolivars.



Jose Vargas, the current president of CTV, is responsible for the new image. He is involved in the opposition and in modernization of the labor union organization. He has been an important moderator within the AD Party between the followers of Betancourt and the followers of Carlos Andres [Perez] with unquestionable skill.

Humberto Hernandez, a senator and veteran leader of the founding generation of the CTV and its most important enterprises. He controls the Transportation Federation absolutely.



Perez Salinas is one of the founders of CTV and was its president once. He is an eminent leader, now retired from active labor union activity.

Pedro Brito, impetuous labor union leader of the replacement generation.

The CTV has a labor union empire of 1.5 million members, according to figures of the labor union bureau of AD, and a capitalist empire of 450 million bolivars. We regard it to be the most powerful in the world. In other countries, labor union confederations have had as their objective investment in printing houses and mass media, in order to be able to carry their labor union message. So interesting a phenomenon has occurred in no other country. On reading legal documents, it appears curious when "labor union member and banker" is recorded as the profession of some CTV leaders.

Does the CTV or the labor union bureau of AD have real influence to cope with the new proletariat, more aggressive, more class conscious and with many of its leaders who carried a rifle during the armed struggle and who answer today to political organizations with no party commitments?

It was seen recently in Aragua that CTV was unable to stop the textile strike. In the area of iron, the Causa R butchers control the most important iron and steel union (6,000 members), the footwear industry and the SIVENSA [expansion unknown] iron and steel industry, unions always controlled by AD, has gone into other hands and thus other worker organizations.

Adversaries of the AD labor union bureau state that the top leadership is out of phase. Is it right for the top CTV leadership, the founding veterans, to have created an economic empire? Yes. But insofar as that economic power is increasing, the figures of the worker congresses are weakening their power and are becoming obliged to share a portion of the labor union power with other political movements.

The large labor union [sic; probably should read wage] increases received by the propletariat were not bargained in the labor union class battle. The first one was thanks to the presidential decree in the first months of the C.A. Perez government administration. The second one, during the administration of Luis Herrera Campins, in a demonstration in which leaders of the Venezuelan left participated. This means that CTV has lost its great bargaining victory, offer and counteroffer aired by means of collective agreements.

The conquests achieved were by means of negotiation or political pressure. Or is it that the present labor union leadership cannot control the masses? Without doubt, labor union power, together with economic power, creates the tripod of political power in the AD labor union bureau and the worker movement is subject, to a considerable extent, to its strategies of a political party. Dagoberto Gonzalez defines the AD labor union bureau, "which takes the workers out into the street when it is not in power." Alfredo Maneiro states that "the CTV controls the workers to the point when the water becomes turbulent in times of peace." Some labor union leaders have stated to RESUMEN in this long survey that if there were a law that would make it constitutionally mandatory to call direct elections on fixed dates, labor union power would pass into other hands, but that there are mechanisms and obstacles that make it difficult to upset the labor union base of leaders now out of phase in Venezuela's 1980 situation.

Manuel Penalver is the number two man in CTV. The liaison between the AD labor union bureau and CTV. He is a respected leader within the labor union movement, but is more devoted to his party, AD.

Juan Herrera has absolute command in the Construction Industry Federation. He is one of the founders, very discreet, who, together with Augusto Malave Villalba, was a pioneer in establishing CORACREVI, from which they both promoted a minimum of 15 more commercial enterprises.

Meanwhile, through CORACREVI, CTV controls a 15-enterprise holding company with a capital of 150 million bolivars. It controls 25 companies, with a capital of 250 million bolivars, through the Workers Bank of Venezuela. The COPIPECA enterprise, the petroleum financing company, has a capital of 50 million bolivars. Altogether the 42 enterprises round out an economic figure of 450 million bolivars.

Those circumstances make the CTV a labor union and economic power leading to political power that cannot be disregarded in any election process.

Enterprises With Labor Union Power

CORAMATIC CA [Corporation]. This is a company registered on 23 March 1971 by German Manso Gonzalez, with a capital of 100,000 bolivars. Its purpose is to operate a dyeing and laundry business. Augusto Malave Villalba subscribed shares amounting to 99,000 bolivars in the name of CORACREVI, making a contribution of 46,000 bolivars in washing, drying, heating equipment. It shows Eleazar Pinto as its president.

La Candelaria Industrial Park CA. It was registered on 28 August 1974, with a capital of 1 million bolivars in shares subscribed and paid for. Origianlly, Ignacio Andrade Arcaya, Tony A. Lovera, T. E. Carrillo Batalla

and Andres Galdo. By 8 February 1980, the board of directors was changed and the following appeared: Sergio Leon Morales, chairman; Juan Herrera, president of CORACREVI and Pedro Jose Lander, director of PUBREL [expansion unknown] CA.

Margarita Tourism CA. It was registered on 1 September 1975, with a capital of 2,625,000 [bolivars], for the purpose of operating a passenger transportation business by sea. It was established by the Kenny Antonio Delgado Matos Company, which subscribed shares amounting to 1.05 million bolivars and paid shares amounting to 12,000 bolivars. In the name of CORACREVI, Eleazar Pinto subscribed shares amounting to 1,575,000 bolivars and paid for them in their entirety. By means of a check, CORACREVI made a bank transfer amounting to 1,575,000 bolivars ($366,280) to the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, payable to Hover Marine Corporation, as initial payment for the purchase of three motor launches for passenger transportation. On 21 October 1976, the company's capital was increased to 8,745,000 bolivars and CORACREVI subscribed shares worth 8,573,000 and Kenny Delgado Matos subscribed shares amounting to 120,000 bolivars.

Quince-Cuarenta [Fifteen-Forty] Housing CA (VIQUICUA). It was registered on 10 December 1976, with a capital of 100,000 bolivars. The purpose of the company is to engage in the construction of real estate developments and subdivisions. Eleazar Pinto signed for CORACREVI and acquired shares worth 99,000 bolivars. Juan Herrera acquired one 1,000-bolivar share in his name.

Venezuelan Cigarette Lighters CA (YESVENCA). It was registered on 29 September 1977, with a capital of 2.24 million bolivars, for the purpose of manufacturing cigarette lighters. Alfonso Ferretti, as general manager, acquired B shares amounting to 672,000 bolivars and Juan Herrera acquired A shares worth 1,568,000 bolivars as a representative of CORACREVI. The books reveal 5,501,045.74 bolivars as its balance of assets and liabilities.

El Encantado Residential Park CA. It was registered on 5 December 1977, with a capital of 50 million bolivars. The company's purpose is to develop and subdivide the housing complex in El Carpintero, Petare. Juan Herrera acquired shares amounting to 25 million bolivars for CORACREVI and Eleazar Pinto acquired shares amounting to 25 million bolivars for BANTRAB Investments. CORACREVI contributed parcels of land that it owned in La Suiza Gardens for construction of the housing complex in El Carpintero.

Greaterol CA. It was registered on 17 January 1978, with a capital of 250,000 bolivars. The company's purpose is to engage in advertising, radio and television programs and motion pictures, market planning and other activitives associated with advertising. The presidency was taken over by Hermes de Jesus Graterol Santander who acquired shares worth 75,000 bolivars. CORACREVI acquired 100,000 bolivars in shares and BANTRAB 75,000 bolivars. Finally, the capital was increased by 1.35 million bolivars. CORACREVI bought shares amounting to 540,000 bolivars. BANTRAB Investments bought 405,000 bolivars in shares and Graterol acquired

405,000 bolivars in shares. The total assets and liabilities shown by the company as of 31 December 1979 are 15,663,288.25 [bolivars], with accounts receivable amounting to 14,500,454.25 [bolivars].

Parcela del Caribe [Caribbean Development] CA. It was registered on 7 March 1978, with a capital of 3,472,000 bolivars, for the purpose of leasing real estate intended for ships for their arrival, anchoring, departure, maintenance. Juan Herrera contributed in representation of CORACREVI a parcel of land that it owned located in the El Morro tourist complex, Sotillo District, Anzoategui State.

Venezuela Ocean Freight Corporation CA (COMARVENCA). It was registered on 7 March 1978, with a capital of 3.66 million bolivars, for the purpose of loading and unloading ships anchored in open sea, transportation of goods to docks, port warehouses. Juan Herrera acquired shares worth 3,659,000 bolivars on behalf of CORACREVI and one 1,000-bolivar share in his own name. The CORACREVI contribution for establishment of the company consists of two ferryboats worth 3.66 million bolivars.

Torre Sur-Veinticinco [South Tower-25] CA. It was registered on 8 March 1978, with a capital of 3.69 million bolivars. The purpose of the company is to prepare studies, plans, construction, rental and sale of housing, subdivision and leasing. Juan Herrera, as president of CORACREVI, acquired shares amounting to 3,689,000 bolivars and one 1,000-bolivar share in his own name. CORACREVI contributed a parcel of land located in Candelaria Parish with an area of 2,626.67 square meters.

CORPOBAN SA. It was registered on 16 June 1978, with a capital of 30 million bolivars. The company's purpose is the purchase, sale, promotion, exchange of personal property and real estate, construction of housing, real estate developments, subdivisions and real estate management. As president of CORACREVI, Juan Herrera acquired shares worth 15 million bolivars and Eleazar Pinto, as president of BANTRAB Investments, acquired shares worth 15 million bolivars. CORACREVI contributed 23.33 percent of the industrial unit that it owned and that engaged in the production of 10 dwellings a day. The French SUPAE firm holds the patent for them. The total price of the plant is 38,800,707.72 [bolivars].

Complete Recreation SA (RECREINTESA). It was registered on 15 September 1978, with a capital of 2.5 million bolivars, for the purpose of promoting, developing, planning, building and managing tourist, recreation and vacation facilities. Lino Morales acquired shares worth 500,000 bolivars on behalf of INCRET [Workers Training and Recreation Institute]. The Workers Bank acquired shares worth 1 million bolivars and CORACREVI acquired shares worth 1 million bolivars. INCRET's contribution was a piece of real estate located in the Barlovento development, Rio Chico, Miranda State, in the Guaiqueri Recreational Colony, and 16 dwellings in process of construction.

Housing Management CA (ADVIENCA). It was registered on 18 August 1978, with a capital of 500,000 bolivars. Its purpose is to engage in personal property and real estate transactions, real estate development, brokerage, subdivision and loans. Juan Herrera, as president of CORACREVI, acquired shares worth 100,000 bolivars. Eleazar Pinto, representing BANTRAB Investments, acquired 500,000 bolivars in shares and he also acquired shares worth 350,000 bolivars as a representative of Valle Arriba de Charallave.

Machinebuilding and Motor Parts (COMAPASA). It was registered with a capital of 1.8 million bolivars, for the purpose of engaging in building special electromechanical machinery, design, repair, installation, sale and production of motor parts, dies, rebuilding heavy machinery.

As president of CORACREVI, Juan Herrera bought shares worth 1,799,000 [bolivars] and personally he acquired one 1,000-bolivar share. CORACREVI's contribution is a huge inventory of almost 100 machinery and equipment items like lathes, milling machines, grinders, platforms, drills, reamers, hydraulic presses, electric ovens and compressors.

La Tumerena Developments CA. It was registered on 29 November 1978, with a capital of 53 million bolivars. The company's purpose is to engage in development of a plot of land in the Pitahaya sector, Charallave Municipality, formerly El Zamuro Ranch, Urdaneta District, for subdivision into housing area of social interest, plans, studies and everything associated with building. Juan Herrera, as president of CORACREVI, acquired shares worth 52,999,000 bolivars and one 1,000-bolivar share for himself. The contribution by CORACREVI is three plots of land consisting of 269 hectares, today called La Tumerena and formerly El Zamuro.

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CARLOS ANDRES PEREZ' POLITICAL PAST, FUTURE DISCUSSED

Caracas BOHEMIA in Spanish 29 Sep-5 Oct 80 pp 6-9

> [Text] Paradoxically turned by his opponents into the "sacred monster" of Venezuelan politics, Carlos Andres Perez is, at present, one of the leaders who causes most concern over all that he does and all that he might do.
>
> Firmly established in a leadership that no one disputes now, the prospects of the former president of the Republic give rise to constant analysis by political observers.
>
> Where is CAP [Carlos Andres Perez] headed? Has he changed his ideological orientation? Or, on the contrary, will he withdraw from Venezuela's political scene?

The mist brought in by the gentle breeze from the mountains dissipates with lazy slowness on the streets of Rubio, a quiet little village in Tachira State, inhabited by small businessmen, craftsmen and farmers. Antonio Perez and his wife, Julia Rodriguez de Perez, raised their 12 children on La Argentina, a modest coffee plantation, in the shade of that strange combination of the strong character of a patriarch and the infinite tenderness of the matriarch, so characteristic of the mountain people. The times were those in which Juan Vicente Gomez and his executioners, scattered all over the country, governed Venezuela with an iron hand. There was talk of democracy in the Perez-Rodriguez house, in the whisper of family conversation and the evening chats with friends.

The next to the youngest child, Carlos Andres, made contact, when scarcely 15 years old, with Leonardo Ruiz Pineda, who incorporated him in the political activism of the National Democratic Party (PDN), embryo of what we knew later as Democratic Action. In 1937, young Carlos Andres Perez became president of the Venezuelan Students Federation in Rubio. Two years

later, spurred on by an eagerness to learn, he decided to move to Caracas, where he continued his senior high school studies.

Carlos Andres Perez had barely settled in the capital of the Republic, when he joined a PDN cell in San Agustin. Romulo Betancourt, who was granted amnesty by Gen Eleazar Lopez Contreras, returned from Chile and a group of young PDN members went to call on him. The young politican from Rubio was among them. Romulo observed him silently. He thought that this lad from the Andes, with sure expression, firm word, deep convictions, could become one of the great leaders in the cause promoted and stimulated by him.

In 1941, when Democratic Action was founded, Carlos Andres Perez was at the side of Romulo Betancourt. Later he was to go to San Cristobal, together with Leonardo Ruiz Pineda and Cesar Morales Carrero, to establish the party in Tachira State. He was appointed district secretary, but he was to remain anonymous, because he was still a minor. Later, he again returned to San Agustin, where he became a full-fledged member of the Youth Commando of Democratic Action and organized the establishment of the famous Youth Association of Venezuela (AJV), an organization that was to serve as an incubator in the training of many of the great future leaders of AD [Democratic Action].

When Romulo Betancourt became president of Venezuela, on 18 October 1945, CAP was at his side as private secretary. Later, he was appointed secretary of the Council of Ministers, a post that he gave up to work in the election campaign that brought Romulo Gallegos into the presidency of the Republic. Thus, he became secretary general of AD in Tachira State and was elected deputy to the National Congress from that state.

On 24 November 1948, when President Gallegos was deposed by the military coup that was to enthrone Marcos Perez Jimenez in power, subsequently, for 10 long years, Carlos Andres Perez was in Maracay, where he became part of the government being set up in the capital of Aragua State. This effort was to be of no avail, because the move toward a long night of obscurantism and violent suppression of the victories achieved by democracy during those scant 3 years of work, after the absolute negation of the Gomez regime.

Exile

Carlos Andres Perez went to Havana as a political exile, where he stayed until the fall of Prio Socarras. Long hours of conversation, consultation and studies came alongside Romulo Betancourt and other Democratic Action leaders. CAP worker enthsiastically on an AD commando in exile. In 1952, he moved to Costa Rica, where he was to stay for 6 years. He organized an AD resistance movement and engaged in journalism as coeditor of the daily newspaper LA REPUBLICA. Political activism did not diminish and the old dream of returning to his native land began to take shape gradually

more firmly. Somewhere between Venezuela and Trinidad, he made contact with the representative of the underground movement that AD maintained in our country. Perez Jimenez was tottering. The hard years of ostracism and economic penalties seemed to reaching their end. Carlos Andres Perez had become hardened in the struggle and had become strengthened in politial wisdom and in his democratic convictions.

Return

The light of freedom spread timidly over the country with the dawn of 23 January 1958. The "Sacred Cow" took flight with a robust passenger who had been very careful to place on board the aircraft his voluminous baggage of suitcases full of dollars and negotiable securities. The dictatorship had fallen. On that same day, an aircraft brought Carlos Andres Perez from Costa Rica, but it was not allowed to land at Maiquetia and he had to return to Curacao, where he stayed until the next day, when he finally set foot again on Venezuelan soil. Behind him were 10 long years of struggles, suffering and austerity. CAP immediately devoted himself to organizing the reception that the Venezuelan people were to give to the founder of Democratic Action, Romulo Betnacourt.

Later, Carlos Andres Perez went on to Tachira, where he was appointed secretary general of Democratic Action and he immediately devoted himself to the election campaign that brought Romulo Betancourt into the presidency of the Republic. Again elected deputy to the National Congress from Tachira State, CAP returned to Caracas and Betancourt appointed him director general of the Ministry of Domestic Affairs, headed by Dr Luis August Dubuc. From that office, first as director general and later as minister (1961) he was to wage one of the greatest tactical and strategic battles against leftist subsersion that was threatening the Betancourt regime. For that reason, when he returned to Parliament in 1963, the communists attempted to block his admission to the Chamber of Deputies in a famous incident recorded by the nation's political history, but CAP held firm and finally succeeded with calm courage in taking his seat.

Again deputy from his native state, after the election that again favored Democratic Action and put the now deceased Dr Raul Leoni in the presidency of the Republic, CAP assumed the post of national secretary general of Democratic Action, in which he was to remain for 10 consecutive years, until 1973, when he himself was elected president of the Republic.

Nevertheless, it was not easy for him to become president of the Republic. It was the period of the COPEI [Social Christian Party] government, headed by Dr Rafael Caldera, and the social Christians made unheard of efforts to stay in power. Carlos Andres Perez conducted an unprecedented campaign. He traveled day and night all over the country. He popularized the slogan of "that man indeed travels." He promised a strong government, a "democracy with energy," and he did not rest a minute. His message, his vitality, his increasing leadership captivated the masses. He became president with the most enormous percentage of votes received so far by any democratic candidate.

Democracy With Energy

As president, Carlos Andres Perez began to shake up the country. He put in exhausting days of work, including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. One Sunday, he would meet with industrialists. Another, with labor unionists. Another, with teachers. Another, with governors. He did not rest. His basic concern was focused on agriculture, livestock-raising and conservationism. He instrumented measures that stimulated Venezuela's economy to an unprecedented state of vigor, within a bold, visionary conception that was to be criticized subsequently by his opponents. He dictated decrees that the opposition described as socialist, but that undoubtedly benefited large sectors of the population. So much so, that there still are those who state that he governed backwards, because if he had issued them in his last 2 years of government, Democratic Action would have won the election again.

In the political field, the situation was different, because those who saw him -- when he became president -- as the submissive, obedient disciple of Romulo Betancourt were surprised by his independence and freedom of action, not only with regard to his teacher and political mentor, but also with regard to the very party that brought him into office. He governed with his own criterion and he even appointed assistants who did not completely please the old leader of the party. The names of Gumersindo Rodriguez, Diego Arria and Carmelo Lauria were pecked at in rumors in the National Headquarters of AD and talks in Pacairigua, but CAP kept them in their posts.

The Ghost of Corruption

The day on which he turned over the insignia of office to his successor, Dr Luis Herrera Campins, the new chief of state said, in his inaugural address, that he was receiving a "mortgaged country." Is it the beginning of the end? Possibly not. But then a campaign started directed by the followers of Caldera toward the personal destruction of Carlos Andres Perez and the possible disappearance of Democratic Action from the Venezuelan political scene. A strategy that was carefully defined and revised subsequently in "reflection sessions" in COPEI headquarters. First stage: accuse Carlos Andres Perez and a group of his assistants of administrative corruption, try them and put them in prison. The rest would be easy. Thus, the publicized Sierra Nevada scandal emerged and the rest of the story is familiar to everyone, because it is recent.

If the hands of Rafael Caldera and of Romulo Betancourt himself were present in the Sierra Nevada manipulation, in addition to the master plan, that is something that can be learned in time, to the extent to which history itself unravels the delicate threads that one day tried to involve the future and the destiny of CAP. What is certain is that he did not become disturbed at any time. He maintained a calm, proof against anything, and organized a defense whose results are also known. But he was alone momemtarily, dramatically alone, virtually isolated, with the sole friendship

and company of a few persons who kept their faith in him intact. That is so true that even a limited number of friends went to his office in Las Delicias Tower. Only his small group of immediate assistants. And Carlos Andres Perez, who is a man with infinite patience, knew how to wait with heroic resignation.

The Human Profile

Who is this man who during 43 years of his life has done nothing other than dedicate himself completely to political struggle? What is Carlos Andres Perez like inside? What are his thoughts and what are his attitudes? Where is he headed now? The scapegoat chosen by the members of COPEI in their attempt to discredit Democratic Action and to become the sole valid alternative for exercising government authority in Venezuela is, basically, a man whose confidence in himself is the best guarantee in any undertaking that he tackles. If he has made mistakes in the exercise of government authority, certainly they were beyond his control and not his unlimited confidence in thinking that he was doing things well.

To tell the truth, those who think that during his long years at the side of Romulo Betancourt he had the skill of remaining in the shadow without trying at any time to exceed his teacher, awaiting an opportunity that came to him at the time when he was elected president of the Republic, may be right. It is demonstrated, probably, by his unconditional loyalty to the leader during the most dramatic moments in the history of Democratic Action, especially at those times that ended with painful excisions in the great party. Carlos Andres not only stayed in Democratic Action at both times, but also he sincerely did not allow himself to be touched by the temptation to personal leadership. In his opinion, his destiny has always been within Democratic Action. The rest, a matter of knowing how to wait. What more could be expected of a man trained in the wisdom of the father of Venezuelan democracy, of that man who founded one of the most powerful political parties in Latin America, of that man who became president of the Republic three times? Has he betrayed him now?

Definitely not. In the opinion of Carlos Andres Perez, leadership does not lie in renewal for the sake of renewal. Not in the old saying of "get out so that I can come in." His personal convictions lead him, rather than to a mere generation change, to a change of structures, to a replacement of obsolete methods and systems that are incompatible with the dynamics of the present-day world and the real situation of a changing society.

From the human point of view, he is usually described as "very friendly" owing to his exemplary devotion to friendship, his consistency toward those who at some time have shown him real solidarity and affection. Of mountain origin, he might be placed in that category of men with a reserved nature, those who we never know what they are thinking, so frequently attributed to persons from the Andes. Outwardly, he is a man who holds out his hand frankly and his smile is broad, extroverted, likable a leader who attracts masses and captivates multitudes.

Apotheosis and Triumph

After winning the battle of Sierra Nevada in the eyes of public opinion, Carlos Andres Perez desperately needed the great stellar moment that would return him to the heat of popular emotions and fanaticism. That great moment came to him with the events organized to celebrate the 39th anniversary of the founding of Democratic Action, during which he -- paradoxically turned into the "sacred monster" of Venezuelan politics by the members of COPEI -- became the top star of all the celebrations. In the anniversary toast, in the supper with the labor unionists in Romeria Blanca, Carlos Andres Perez was the five-star leader of the AD members. But the apotheosis was, undoubtedly, the mass event organized by AD in San Cristobal, where a delirious multitude, estimated at 80,000 persons, acclaimed him and cheered him with overflowing enthusiasm bordering on fanaticism. Thus, his leadership was firmly consolidated.

The Future

With the way cleared now, the future of Carlos Andres Perez now appears to be frankly illuminated by the most favorable prospects. Will he go in search of Third World leadership exclusively, withdrawing from the Venezuelan political situation, or, on the contrary, will he devote himself basically to internal work in his party? We would say both things. It should be recalled, in the first place, that at present he is president of the Latin American Committee of the Socialist International and that this coming 12 November he will be in Madrid, in the worldwide meeting of the Socialist International in which he will speak as reporter on the topic of the "North-South Controversy," one of the three points included on the agenda. There in the Spanish capital, if all turns out as some political observers think may happen, it is most likely that CAP will return to Caracas having become the new world president of the Socialist International.

On the national level the prospects for Carlos Andres Perez are no less promising. For the present, specifically with regard to Democratic Action, the irresistable advance of the Lusinchi movement all over the country is openly facilitating his task of strengthening and consolidating his leadership.

But the Lusinchi movement is a trend destined to die once Jaime Lusinchi becomes secretary general. This is demonstrated by the fact that many of the great "generals" of this movement, like David Morales Bello and Carlos Canache Mata, have stated publicly that their support of the physician from Anzoategui extends only to the post of secretary general, for the obvious fact that both, just like Octavio Lepage, nourish ambitions for presidential candidacy. Thus, it is easy to predict that, starting in November, the Lusinchi movement will dissolve, becoming a pure, absolute designation: the Perez movement.

Then who will support CAP as AD presidential candidate for the 1983 election? An important support, if we are guided by the facts and circumstances

already presented in this report, which will give rise -- in due time -- to a more detailed analysus. With regard to CAP specifically, without the ghost of old physical ailments that might incapacitate him for the future, with a health as strong as iron, and in full enjoyment of vital energy, he will be 66 years old in 1988. Therefore, it is not presumptuous to imagine that, regardless of who may win the 1983 election, he is on the way to becoming the second Democratic Action leader capable to attaining the presidency of the Republic for the second time and the first one to do so both times by way of the ballot box.

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CALDERON BERTI DISCUSSES 1981-85 ENERGY POLICY

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p D-5

[Article by Cayetano Ramirez]

[Text] Venezuela will organize and implement an integral energy policy during the 5-year period from 1981 to 1985 covered by the Sixth National Plan, reported the minister of energy and mining, Dr Humberto Calderon Berti.

In a speech before representatives of business, union, science and labor interests who met under the auspices of Pro-Venezuela, the minister explained the features of the energy plan, and commented on its principal elements.

Calderon Berti stressed the reorganization of the plan for the purpose of finding more orderly methods so that coherent policies can be coordinated and applied in the energy sector as a whole. Before, that sector dealt almost exclusively with petroleum, but now it includes electricity, coal and all energy resources in the country.

In another part of his speech, the minister emphasized the importance of the policy of overall negotiations linked to the supply of oil by Venezuela, through which the country could obtain not only dollar payments, but also goods, services, investments and new exchanges required by the population and by development considerations.

Dr Reinaldo Cervini gave a speech stressing the importance of energy planning in the new situation created by the nationalization of oil. "Nationalized oil requires that we also nationalize the Venezuelan mentality so that our conduct and actions will complement this significant and delicate effort."

Energy Sector Strategy and Policy

Explaining the broader features of the plan to develop the energy sector, the document presented, which is a preliminary version subject to consultation, points out that the government reserves for itself the administration of all primary energy resources on national territory.

After some generalities about the various sectors included in the energy sector, with a breakdown of each one, the document specifies new approaches in the petrochemical field. The stated goal is to "redefine national petrochemical policy in order to determine the terms under which national and international private capital will play a role in the different phases of processing."

There are also new proposals regarding coal, in that the use of coal will not be limited to the Zulia electricity plant, but will also be used to generate electricity in other plants, wherever possible. There will also be future exploration and exploitation of this previously untapped resource.

In the nuclear sector, there is a proposal to step up exploration and to take the necessary initiatives to make commitments to nuclear programs, including the training of specialized personnel and the support of scientific institutions in this field.

During the period covered by the Sixth Plan, a holding company will be created for the state electricity sector.

Dr Maritza Izaguirre, a commissioner appointed by the president, emphasized the importance of the plan to the extent that now it will have not only national repercussions, but also sectorial and regional repercussions. It will provide the coherence and depth necessary to involve the entire nation in the planned effort.

Here is a summary of the elements of the Energy Plan:

--Incorporate existing petrochemical facilities into production.
--Establish the control mechanisms that will be able to measure the operational and administrative efficiency of the industry.
--Create the necessary incentives for an adequate yield on investments in the petrochemical industry.
--Develop the necessary human resources, responding to a continual process of training.
--Quantify natural gas reserves, rich in ethane and propane, in order to develop an adequate production potential so as to guarantee the future operations of the industry.
--Take the necessary steps to ensure the availability of raw materials (naphtha) for special projects.
--Guarantee technical assistance and technology in all phases of development of the petrochemical industry. Along these lines, the role of Venezuelan engineering firms will be studied.
--Evaluate petrochemical programs in light of financial responsibility criteria as well as economic and social ones.
--Redefine national petrochemical policy in order to determine the terms under which national and international private capital will play a role in the different phases of processing.

--Meet the needs of small and isolated localities through small hydroenergy projects wherever possible.
--Increase the interconnective capacity of the national electric system among the large power generation centers.
--Improve the connection contracts among the electrical firms of the country.
--Reactivate the power generation units that are now out of service, if they are capable of being repaired.
--Improve preventive and corrective maintenance programs for thermal generation units so as to permit maximum utilization.
--Replace obsolete equipment and processes with more efficient ones.

Policies

--Support the Caroni Electricity Enterprise in order to avoid additional delays in the Guri project.
--Streamline the administrative procedures with a view to reducing the time required to put the Planta Centro thermal units into operation.
--Strengthen the administrative capacity of the Electrical Administration and Development Corporation (CADAFE), required for the construction of its projects, through the incorporation of trained professionals and qualified technical advisers.
--Support the ENELVEN [expansion unknown] project for the construction of a coal-fired electrical plant. Also, study the possibility of building new plants that will operate with coal, whenever technical conditions permit, all within a rational technical and economic development of coal mines and the transportation of the mineral.
--Guarantee the supply of oil and natural gas derivatives required by the additional power facilities that will begin operations after 1981, in order to overcome the deficit problems resulting from setbacks in the main projects under construction. For this purpose, there will be close cooperation among the purchasers, the electrical firms, and the suppliers, the oil industry.
--Ensure timely financing of generation, transmission and distribution projects implemented by the firms of the electrical subsector. Current electricity rates will also be reviewed in consideration of the fact that such programs involve high investment and operational costs, and also require capital contributions and loans, as well as resources provided by the enterprises themselves.
--Design a price system for the electricity sector that will consider the national use of the country's natural resources for the generation of electricity, such as water, oil and coal.
--Promote the creation of regional electric utility enterprises. For this purpose, the negotiations for transferring CADAFE facilities and equipment on the east coast of Lake Maracaibo to ENELVEN will be accelerated, and studies will begin to define the goals and objectives of the regional enterprises of other areas of the country.
--Raise public awareness of the need to change consumption habits and encourage the conservation of electricity.
--Develop an intensive human resources program.

--Proceed immediately to the establishment of the holding company for the electrical subsector in order to incorporate the state-run enterprises into a single national system capable of implementing the policy set forth by the Executive, that will coordinate, supervise and control the activities of any type undertaken by its subsidiaries so as to guarantee electricity service to the entire country.
--Create the legal means necessary to reorganize and equip the energy sector with adequate tools for development.
--Step up exploration for radioactive minerals through the implementation of a program with a budget sufficient to cover the areas that are potentially most attractive to the nation, such that by the end of the plan's period the areas where the resource will be quantified will have been defined.
--Promote experimental activities aired at determining the best methods of extraction and purification of uranium and thorium, and the manufacture of heavy water.
--Increase the sample testing capacity of the centers devoted to that activity as a means to support the uranium exploration activities.
--Intensify experimental activities oriented toward the manufacture of combustible elements that use uranium and thorium.
--Use the experimental reactor of the Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research as a training tool to educate personnel for the energy industry.
--Promote the use of equipment in university and technological centers by means of the application of resources for the purchase and outfitting of that equipment.
--Sponsor the production of radioisotopes and radiopharmaceuticals in the country for the purpose of creating the necessary scientific and technical infrastructure to permit the short-term supply of national demand for products that are now imported.
--Gradually incorporate into experimental activities personnel that have been trained abroad in various nuclear disciplines.

For the upcoming 5-year period, the following policy and strategy guidelines have been set forth for the use of coal in the energy sector:

--Maintain exclusive state control over coal exploration and exploitation.
--Step up current coal exploration programs and proceed with the exploration of areas that have potential according to the Index Map, in order to determine the inventory of national coal resources and thus assess their energy role.
--Develop coal as a function of sidero-metallurgical and energy development needs.
--Develop coal-electricity programs in those regions of the country where conditions are conducive to the use of coal for the generation of electricity.
--Develop new markets for the energy use of coal in those industrial activities where it is feasible.
--Evaluate the Santo Domingo coal region for long-term development, in accordance with the national energy policy.
--Continue the coal development program in the state of Zulia in order to provide a convenient supply for the iron and steel complex and the coal-fired power plant that have been planned.

--Support the program to expand the Lobatera coal mines so as to guarantee the supply of regional demand.
--Continue the human resources training program abroad, which the National Council for the Development of the Nuclear Industry has been carrying out, through the sectorial programs of the Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho Foundation.
--Establish close ties between the national scientific and technological system and the development of nuclear projects, providing support for the various research projects that are taking place.
--Complement as soon as possible the legal, technical, industrial and safety norms that regulate nuclear activities in the country.
--Promote studies to evaluate the potential use of nuclear energy in Venezuela, especially with regard to the preselection of sites in coordination with territorial organization plans.
--Stimulate and motivate the industries and engineering concerns of the country to participate in future nuclear programs.
--Foment the development of the peaceful applications of nuclear energy in industry, medicine, agriculture and livestock, and food preservation.

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BRIEFS

GAS DISCOVERED OFF LOS TESTIGOS--A new discovery of natural gas was just made by LAGOVEN at its Los Testigos 1 well, located to the northeast of the Los Testigos Islands. This confirms that there are gas reserves on the Venezuelan continental shelf. Testing yielded positive results, with a production of up to approximately 480,000 cubic meters of natural gas per day (about 18 million cubic feet). This product is used as a fuel, and in various processes in the petrochemical industry and in the hydrogenation of heavy crude. This well is the northernmost one drilled by LAGOVEN in its offshore program. The vessel Wodeco 9 was used for this purpose; it has been operating north of the Paria Peninsula. The firm also is using a floating platform, the "Rowan Odessa," which is operating in the Gulf of Paria, in its exploration program. The area assigned to LAGOVEN for the development of its offshore program includes the entire continental shelf across from the Orinoco Delta, the Gulf of Paria and the whole coast from the Paria Peninsula to the north, through the eastern portion of the Island of Margarita, to the Island of Aves, the northernmost point in Venezuelan territory. The Los Testigos 1 well is about 100 kilometers north of the coast of the State of Sucre, and a little more than 20 kilometers northeast of the islands bearing the same name. It is worth noting that this is the first discovery in the northern basin, because the others were made closer to the Paria Peninsula: Mejillones 1, gas and very light liquid hydrocarbons; and Patao 1 and Dragon 1, exclusively natural gas. Preliminary tests revealed that the natural gas discovered at Testogos 1 has a greater heating capacity than those discovered earlier. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 28 Sep 80 Sec 1 p 22] 8926

SAN ROQUE REFINERY--Barcelona, 29 Sep--The MENEVEN refinery in San Roque achieved a half million man-hours worked without any debilitating accident, as a result of constant concern by the district management, supervisers and supervisees for the basic and indispensable elements of safety on the job. The record 500,000 man-hours were worked between 22 May 1979 and 16 September 1980, a total of 483 work days. This accomplishment is due to the accident prevention programs put into practice by S. A. MENEVEN in the Puerto La Cruz District. It also shows that the San Roque personnel have always borne in mind safety measures, and are convinced that safe work habits yield benefits. During this period, the plants were brought to a halt occasionally because the complexities and risks of the work required that

certain accident prevention norms and procedures be followed. Thus, with a clear awareness of safety and the cooperation of all refinery workers, operations have been carried out normally, without risks to personnel or to the facilities. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p D-17] 8926

LIGHT OIL DISCOVERED IN GUARICO--Maracaibo, 18 Sep--Deposits of light oil with a gravity of 41.3 API were discovered by MENEVEN in the state of Guarico, according to an official spokesman of that Venezuelan Petroleum Inc. (PETROVEN) subsidiary. He indicated that the discovery took place at the Jobal field in the municipality of Tucupido, Ribas District, in the state of Guarico. The well, MJOA-12, was drilled by the MENEVEN 4 drill to a depth of some 7,500 feet. The Chaguaramas formation was penetrated, and five likely sands were found. In Guarico, MENEVEN is carrying out a plan to determine the region's hydrocarbon potential, and for that purpose it will drill 24 wells in search of petroleum and gas. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 1] 8926

ALCASA ALUMINUM PRODUCTION--Guayana City, 29 Sep (VENPRES)--This year ALCASA /Caroni Aluminum Company/ will produce 110,000 tons of aluminum as the plant becomes 90 percent operational, ALCASA president Francisco Layrisse said here today. By 1982 plans call for the expansion of a new line of reduction cells which will raise production to 240,000 tons, he adds. Following this expansion, aluminum will rank second in the nation in terms of revenues. Reynolds holds 50 percent of ALCASA's capital while CVG /Guayana Venezuelan Corporation/ holds 28 percent and the Venezuelan Investment Fund holds 22 percent. At present ALCASA, which was founded 13 years ago, is completely run by Venezuelans. Eleven new Venezuelan managers are on the board of directors and most of them have risen from the ranks. Although 13 U.S. citizens remain as advisers to the board, as of today the company is being run by Venezuelan professionals who have made their careers in the company. The company which experienced losses between 1974 and 1979 will close out the year with earnings of over 16 million bolivars. /Text/ /Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 9 Sec 2/ 8599

PRESUMED GUERRILLA ATTACK--Los Teques, 27 Sep--Two alleged guerrilla groups carrying high powered weapons last night attacked two buses loaded with passengers traveling east along an isolated section of the El Guapo Highway between Tapipa and Panaquire. The first attack occurred at 2000 hours when six men dressed in olive green uniforms and wearing hoods over their heads stopped a Mercedes Benz bus dirven by Fernando Garcia, 35. The men who were armed with FALs and submachine guns stripped the passengers of their possessions. The bus was on its way to Margarita Island. The driver resisted the attempts of the subversive group to take control of the frightened and surprised passengers and was hit in the head with the butt of a weapon. After the group collected the money and jewelry from the passengers, they fled in a blue Caprice. The second attack occurred near the site of the first one at 0400 hours. Four individuals wearing masks, dressed in olive green uniforms and armed with submachine guns and grenades stopped a Mercedes Benz bus belonging to the Drivers Union of Margarita which was driven by Eliseo Rafael Betancourt. There were 49 passengers on board. This group used the same method of operation as the earlier one . After taking control of the bus, they took the passengers' money, jewelry and other valuables and fled in a white

Nova. Miranda police officers reported that none of the passengers was injured in either attack and that a manhunt was underway for both groups of subversives. Defense Minister Maj Gen Tomas Abreu Rescaniere traveled to the capital of Miranda early this morning where he visited some military installations. The reasons for the trip were unknown. /Text/ /Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 28 Sep 80 p D-31/ 8599

DOUGLAS BRAVO ARRESTED IN PARIS--Former guerrilla leader Douglas Bravo and his wife were arrested in Paris by members of the French secret police, the Surete. According to Ramon Morales, a member of the PRV /Party of the Venezuelan Revolution/, the couple had just met with French cinematographer and revolutionary leader George Mattei who was also arrested. George Mattei directed the documentary on the Venezuelan guerrillas which was filmed in the 60's in the mountains of Yaracuy where Douglas Bravo was interviewed. Apparently the French police consider Mattei to be a member of the extreme left because of his support for the Palestinian cause. "For some strange reason the Surete learned of the meeting and arrested them as they were leaving. Bravo was in Paris after having visited China at the invitation of the Communist Party. He also traveled to Korea where he attended ceremonies commemorating the revolution." At the last minute it was reported that Douglas Bravo and his wife had been released but had been given a specific period of time in which to leave France. /Text/ /Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p D-28/ 8599

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Latin America Report

No. 2209

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No. 2209

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ENERGY MINISTERS AGREE TO STRENGTHEN OLADE

Energy Cooperation

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p D-15

[Article by Cayetano Ramirez]

[Text] The Inter-American Energy Cooperation Program proposed by Venezuela to develop the various energy sources of the different countries of the continent, with the aim of reducing their dependence on imported oil, received the full backing of the Latin American ministers meeting in Caracas.

The meeting of the ministers from Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Venezuela opened yesterday morning in the Hilton, to consider the proposal to create a cooperation program that would address as a whole the development of the diverse potential energy sources of countries, whether or not they were members of the OLADE [Latin American Energy Organization] (which has 12 member countries).

The Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, Dr Humberto Calderon Berti, made the opening presentation, citing statistics on reserves, production and consumption of the different types of energy on the continent, with particular emphasis on the situation in the Latin American countries, in which production (1978 figures, which have already varied somewhat) totals 5,928,000 equivalent barrels of oil (meaning all forms of energy expressed in terms of energy value per barrel of oil) daily, and consumption totals 5 million equivalent barrels of oil daily. This leaves a favorable margin of 900,000 barrels a day. This figure, however, does not express reality, in that Mexico, Ecuador and Venezuela export large quantities of oil to North America and outside the hemisphere, so that the net energy balance in Latin America taken as a whole is a deficit.

The proposal submitted by Calderon Berti and outlined to reporters during a recess of the ministers' meeting seeks to combine the efforts of all the countries to carry out explorations for oil, gas, coal, geothermal and

other resources and to set up plans for the development of these potentialities; it would also undertake programs to promote other energy sources such as hydroelectric, geothermal, biomass, wind, sun, etc.

The statistics on energy resources compiled by the United Nations show that in 1978 Latin America had reserves totaling 264 billion equivalent barrels of oil (in the various forms of energy). This potential remains far from having been developed and constitutes the goal of the joint efforts now to be instituted.

The individual countries together would form an organization at the policy (ministers) level, a coordinating body (Inter-American Energy Coordination Group[GICE]), and a secretariat.

Programs would be financed through a special fund centralized in an already existing institution, such as the Inter-American Development Bank, to avoid creating a new bureaucracy, and the supplying of the fund would be shared by the industrialized countries of the continent, the oil exporting countries and the relatively more developed countries. Other contributions could come from sources outside the continent, such as the industrialized countries of Europe and Asia, development agencies and other institutions.

Wisdom of Overall Energy Approach

The Latin American ministers of petroleum and energy who are attending the meeting expressed their agreement yesterday with the effort to approach the energy problem on an overall basis rather than referring it to oil alone. The existence of large potential resources in each of the Latin American countries indicates the wisdom of promoting their development in each case to produce energy of all kinds and free these countries of their dependence on foreign sources in this field.

According to engineer Cesar de Oliveira Cals, Brazilian minister of energy and mines:

"Brazil recognizes that Latin American energy cooperation is highly important. One of the essential points of this cooperation--Minister Oliveira told us during our interview--is to approach all energy resources globally and not each one separately, even if it is as important as oil.

"Brazil also recognizes that the quickest and cheapest approach to dealing with the energy problem is by way of conservation, which is an obligation of each and every one. Brazil also supports the viewpoint that Latin American consumers must be given priority by the continental producers."

Engineer Oliveira Cals said that it is his country's intent to cooperate as fully as possible with the other Latin American countries, as well as with other regions of the world, in promoting the development of the

various forms of energy. In this regard, he indicated that his country is programing and is currently carrying out projects of this nature that will enable it to attain a production level of 1 million equivalent barrels of oil a day within 5 years, as follows: 500,000 barrels of oil; 170,000 barrels of ethanol; 170,000 equivalent barrels of coal; 120,000 equivalent barrels of wood; 25,000 equivalent barrels of bituminous shales; and 15,000 equivalent barrels of energy extracted from biogas, solar, wind and other sources.

Brazil currently produces 170,000 barrels of oil a day and is acutely self-insufficient, having to import 850,000 barrels a day of oil from foreign sources, especially the Middle East. Engineer Oliveira Cals explained that conservation efforts have enabled Brazil to reduce its energy consumption annual growth rate from a level of 7 percent to zero, and thus to reduce its oil imports from 970,000 barrels a day to 850,000 barrels a day this year, saving $1 billion this year.

The Brazilian minister considers it feasible to put into operation an energy cooperation program that will bring together technical, human and financial resources needed to undertake the required programs in the different countries.

Dr Andres Oteyza, Mexican secretary of patrimony and industrial development, had this to say:

"We view with interest the possibility of approaching energy problems on an overall basis."

The problems to be addressed are many--Dr Oteyza continued--and have their difficulties. He said however that if there is political willingness to address them and efficiency in what is done solutions will be found and success achieved. He added that organizations and mechanisms capable of enabling us to enact any programs on a continental or Latin American level are already in being, such as OLADE, the IDB and others.

"The underlying principle under consideration," he added, "is that of combining human, technical and financial resources to undertake the production of energy in all its forms. But these programs--whatever is done in regard to energy in the various countries--will require resources of different types as well as time, meaning that the training of technical cadres and work along the different lines must all begin now with our sights set on the years 1990-2000, because efforts in the field of energy must always be sustained and of a long-term nature for them to mature and bear fruit."

Mexico has become a top-ranking oil producer, and Minister Oteyza reported that its proved reserves are currently of the order of 60 billion barrels, with a production of 2.3 million barrels a day of which it consumes 1.2 million barrels a day and exports 1.1 million barrels a day.

Dr Humberto Avila Mora, Colombian minister of mines and energy, said:

"By addressing the energy question as a whole, solutions and aid can be found for everyone. Cooperation in this regard is possible and desirable."

Minister Avila Mora expressed his support of Minister Calderon Berti's proposal on the creation of an inter-American energy cooperation program.

Colombia--he reported--has a self-sufficiency deficit of some 40,000 barrels a day of oil that it must import; it produces 135,000 barrels a day. Most important is its exploratory effort, which is being carried out directly by ECOPETROL [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] and through 40 contracts with international companies that are exploring in various inland regions and offshore in the Atlantic. The latter exploration is for gas, deposits of which are already in production.

Concluding Document

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p D-9

[Article by Cayetano Ramirez]

[Text] Diversification of energy supplies and gradual elimination of Latin American dependency for oil were agreed by the eight energy ministers who met in Caracas this week.

At the end of a 2-day meeting, Ministers Oliveira Cals (Brazil), Avila Mora (Colombia), Fernando Altmann (Costa Rica), Andres Oteyza (Mexico), Carlos Zarruk (Nicaragua), Fernandez Marmol (Santo Domingo), Calderon Berti (Venezuela), and Manuel Mejia Calderon representing Ecuador, resolved to adopt the principle of strengthening the OLADE [Latin American Energy Organization] as the instrumentality of a continental policy with specific aims which they want free of bureaucratic bottlenecks and on an effective footing leading to real solutions and efficient attainments. This idea emerges not only from the communique with which they concluded their work but also from the impressions that were gathered during the proceedings of their meetings and the reports they finally released to the press.

The ministers signed a concluding document to their work and began returning immediately yesterday to their respective countries. All of them found that the meeting had been highly positive and expect it to bear concrete results.

"We can say that the meeting was highly satisfactory," said Fernando Altmann of Costa Rica, "and a document was signed that reflects a new style of action and pragmatism, which are what Latin America needs at this time if it wants to arrive at the solution of the energy problems we now

face and must resolve. The decision to strengthen the OLADE, as had already been agreed at the San Jose, Costa Rica meeting, and as a means of achieving our countries' goals in regard to energy, was also a good one."

The Nicaraguan minister of energy and mines, engineer Carlos Zarruk, said:

"We think it a very positive thing that the Latin American countries have joined in presenting a solid and viable position to the energy problem, a position that would be much weaker if based on individual action by each country separately.

"The decision to approach the energy problem in global form, with the possibilities this provides for developing the specific forms of energy that each country has, is also a very highly advantageous one."

A Five-Point Latin American Energy Policy

The ministers drew up the basic guidelines that will enable an interim organization to draft in a very short time--between now and November when the OLADE meets in Bogota--a Latin American energy policy and the mechanisms for implementing it. These guidelines are given in the concluding document, which says:

Informal Meeting of Latin American Energy Ministers

"Caracas, 10 and 11 September 1980

"By invitation of the Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, Dr Humberto Calderon Berti, an informal meeting of Latin American ministers of energy was held in Caracas, with the participation of: engineer Cesar Cals de Oliveira Filho, Brazilian minister of mines and energy; Dr Humberto Avila Mora, Colombian minister of mines and energy; Dr Fernando Altmann, Costa Rican minister of energy and mines; Dr Jose Andres Oteyza, national secretary of patrimony and industrial development; engineer Carlos Zarruk, Nicaraguan minister of mines and hydrocarbons; Dr Manuel Fernandez Marmol, Dominican secretary of state for industry and commerce; and, representing Ecuador, Dr Manuel Mejia Calderon, counsellor minister of the Ecuadorean Embassy in Venezuela; to consider the Inter-American Cooperation and Coordination Program proposed by Venezuela.

"The ministers studied and discussed the Venezuelan proposal and, as a result of this, agreed to submit for consideration by the ministers of the OLADE at its next meeting the following proposals:

1) Strengthen the OLADE.

2) Draw up policy lines for OLADE.

3) Define a specific program of action for OLADE.

4) Draw up a continental energy cooperation program.

5) Establish a mechanism for following up the work of OLADE.

"To this effect, they decided to form a working group made up of Venezuela, who will coordinate it, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico, to draft, with the aid of the OLADE permanent secretariat, the working document corresponding to the above-indicated initiatives.

"This document will be submitted to the consideration of the next meeting of OLADE ministers to be held in Colombia toward the end of November. The draft document will be based on the following points of agreement:

I. Strengthening of OLADE.

1) Take specific action to bring about the incorporation in OLADE of the Latin American countries that are still not members.

2) Consolidation of OLADE as the principal body responsible for energy cooperation and coordination among its member states and with other organizations and countries, and as the organizing body for all actions necessary to achieve those ends.

3) Endowment of OLADE with financial and human resources commensurate with the exercise of its functions, as well as an adequate organization.

II. Policy Lines.

With regard to policy lines, the following priority points were identified:

1) Development of native energy sources with the object of achieving energy self-sufficiency of the Latin American countries together with a mastery of the corresponding technologies.

2) Formulation of national energy policies and plans.

3) Diversification of energy supplies, rationalization of energy production, marketing and consumption, with special emphasis on the gradual elimination of dependency with respect to hydrocarbons.

4) Increase and rechanneling of the financial resources made available by industrialized countries and international financial organizations, and creation of additional finds for the sufficient and timely financing of the region's energy development. Promote, at the same time, mechanisms to facilitate technology transfers under less restrictive conditions than current ones.

5) Stimulation of trade in energy products among countries of the region, through schemes that provide priorities and guarantee the supply of energy between exporters and importers of the region.

6) Implementation of mechanisms that enable the minimization of energy costs, through rationalization of the processing, transport, storage and distribution of the region's energy resources.

7) Creation of means to facilitate the development of the human and technological resources available in the region.

III. Plan of Action.

The plan of action must provide for the following:

1) Speeding up the establishment of energy balances in Latin America.

2) Latin American energy planning.

3) Training of human resources and transfers of technologies.

4) Evaluation and regional exploration of potential energy resources.

5) Diversification of energy supplies, with emphasis on the following renewable sources:

--hydroelectic

--geothermal

--solar

--biomass

and on nonrenewable sources, especially:

--hydrocarbons

--coal

--nuclear energy.

6) Transfer of technical, legal and administrative information among the member states.

IV. Continental Energy Cooperation Program.

Based on the agreements reached during this informal meeting, draw up a Continental Energy Cooperation Program.

V. Followup Mechanism.

Consider the establishment of a special committee of OLADE ministers to effect systematic followup of policies as well as programs and projects assigned to the Permanent Secretariat.

Signatories:

Engineer Cesar Cals de Oliveira Filho, Brazilian minister of mines and energy; Dr Humberto Avila Mora, Colombian minister of mines and energy; Dr Fernando Altmann, Cost Rican minister of energy and mines; Dr Jose Andres Oteyza, Mexican secretary of patrimony and industrial development; engineer Carlos Zarruk, Nicaraguan minister of mines and hydrocarbons; Dr Manuel Fernandez Marmol, Dominican secretary of state for industry and commerce; Dr Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan minister of energy and mines; and Dr Manuel Mejia Calderon, counsellor minister of the Ecuadorean Embassy in Venezuela."

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NEED FOR WEST INDIAN UNITED FRONT STRESSED

Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 Sep 80 p 3

[Editorial: "WI Need a United Front"]

[Text] If anyone is in a position to know that the Caribbean needs to adopt a united stance in attacking its problems, that person is Barbados Minister of External Affairs Henry Forde. And Mr Forde showed last week that he knew the urgency of the need when he spoke to the 20th National Convention of the West Indies Jaycees.

The Minister emphasised that the Caribbean region needed a common front in attacking the problems of foreign private investment and the transfer of technology. He said that there would be a need for a common front through the Caribbean Community (Caricom) in negotiations with the European Economic Community (EEC), Canada, and other trade blocs, and for general politico-economic questions like the creation of political relations with Latin America and the mobilisation of external economic aid and technical assistance.

And he emphasised that the economic integration process required constant and even daily decisions at the national level on domestic economic policies and external actions. The Government could not pay lip service to the idea of Caribbean integration. Its adherence to the dream must be expressed in the reality of constantly, almost daily implementation of concrete measures and action. And in Mr Forde's opinion nowhere was the need to translate dream into reality more clearly seen than in the coordination of foreign policy.

Considering the small size of the unit territories of the Caribbean and the limited economic powers they possess, it is easy to see why Mr Forde emphasised once again the need for regional unity. Standing individually, each wields little political clout on the international scene. United they could together command a level of attention that could rapidly transform the world's regard for the region from that of poor islands with their hands always out for aid, to that of a regional entity that could transform hemispheric policy.

The history of unity in the Caribbean area is not rosy. The Federation of the West Indies broke up after a few brief years of squabbling and parochial political manoeuvring. But that had been put together on a political basis and the individual politicians were not sufficiently committed to regionalism to forego the exercise of power on their own home turf.

The longer lasting and more successful regional organisations--CARICOM with all its faults--has survived because political stances are overridden by economic necessity. And it has been repeatedly demonstrated that the Caribbean must develop economically as a region, or the units will stagnate or perish individually.

The interlocking nature of today's international affairs demands that territories with similar interests all over the world present a united front to protect themselves. If this is true on a global basis, where countries and governments on opposite sides of the world unite because their problems are similar, how much more necessary it must be for countries in one region to unite.

The nations of the Third World, into which category the Caribbean region falls, will inevitably depend on fair treatment and assistance from the powerful, rich nations of the developed world. Aid is largely a matter of individual choice or self-interest on the part of the donor. Trading and political links have more of a two-way flow of influence. Unity among small nations can give them a level of political clout that large countries or power blocs cannot ignore.

In the long run, Mr Forde's urging for unity in the Caribbean is in fact a recognition of the route we must take for self-preservation. And the sooner governments in this region accept this fact and act upon it, the more likely many of the outstanding problems will be solved.

CSO: 3020

ARGENTINE, BRAZILIAN ARMS EXPORT CAPABILITIES EXAMINED

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 10

[Passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] (AFP) Argentina, Brazil and potentially Mexico--which have the most important arms industries in Latin America--represent an /independent supply/ alternative for other countries of the Third World, according to the "Africa and Middle East Military Yearbook" published yesterday in Paris.

That 320-page document published by the JEUNE AFRIQUE press group to examine in-depth the military power and defense problems of the Third World is the equivalent of the report on military balance published annually by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London and the "Sipri Yearbook" of the International Institute in Stockholm.

In a lengthy chapter on the arms industries in the Third World, the report devotes an important part to Latin America.

The desire for independence demonstrated by several countries on the continent through arms production programs has been manifested most particularly in Argentina, Brazil and the potential of Mexico, the document reported.

Those countries not only manufacture arms for their armed forces but in the last few years have also begun to export to other nations of the Third World and have become an independent supply alternative.

As an example /of the development attained by the Argentine aeronautical industry--which produces some 20 civilian and military models--the report mentioned the Pucara, an antiguerrilla fighter plane which was recently sold to Bolivia, Mauritius and Mauritania /.

The same success was achieved by the Bandeirantes plane, which manufactured by Brazil and exported to a dozen countries, including France, the United States and Great Britain.

The Brazilian aviation industry, which also produces 20 models, will be capable of quickly reaching a higher level of production as the transfer of technology agreements signed with the principal Western countries are implemented.

The report adds that /Argentina, which also has an advanced naval industry, in recent years has manufactured a destroyer of the Vickers-42 type, four frigates of the standard class and two German vessels of the 148 type which will be equipped with Gabriel missiles from Israel /.

The Brazilian naval industry which began nearly a half century ago, continues to equip most of the units bought abroad, manufactures light ships and plans to build submarines.

In addition, Brazil manufactures X-20, X-40 missiles and Sonda-2 and Sonda-3 rockets in collaboration with Taiwan, and Cobra antitank rockets in cooperation with Germany.

Finally, Brazil produces various models of the Cascavel tank, the Urutu amphibious transport vehicle, and the EE-17 and EE-3 Jararaca armored cars.

After having sold 20 Jararaca to Qatar in 1976 and 400 Urutu and Cascavel to Lybia, it also exported several units to Chad; however, /its most important operation was with Iraq, to which it sold 200 armored cars (EE-9, EE-11, and EE-17) and 2,000 military trucks/.

The Brazilian military industry, which just 6 years ago produced no equipment, exported materiel worth /$100 million/ in 1978; it is estimated that this year the figure will be /$1 billion/.

/For its part, Argentina also manufactures armored cars. It is preparing to mass-produce 200 units of the TAM (Argentine Medium Tank)/, in collaboration with the German company Thyssen Henschel and 300 VCTP (Combat Vehicle and Personnel Carrier).

Moreover, its national industry assembled most of the AMX-13 tanks purchased in France.

For its part, in recent years Mexico has begun to produce light arms and ammunition and light planes for civilian use in collaboration with Northrup. It is negotiating with Israel for the purchase of IAI Arava transport planes.

Its shipyards, which produced 15 ships for military use between 1959 and 1963, is now building 15 patrol boats of the Aztec class under a British license. According to the report, Mexico is in a position to quickly have a truck and military vehicles plant through the utilization of the experience and technological capacity of its automobile industry.

However, according to the experts who prepared this study, /Mexico is rejecting the possibility of exporting military equipment because it would affect its international image and would be contrary to the basic principles of its foreign policy/.

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CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

CAUS-EL SALVADOR SOLIDARITY--The Nicaraguan Center for Labor Unity and Action [CAUS] recently announced the creation of the Commission of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People. The Commission is formed by the following organizations: the Communist Party (PC), the Revolutionary Labor Movement (MORE), the Union of Nicaraguan Peasants (UCN), the Labor Center for Social Studies (COES) and the CAUS. The Commission of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People immediately adopted the following work plan: to hold assemblies and motivation meetings in each work center, to mobilize the workers in the districts neighboring the factories and to carry out economic activities through various means. The work plan points out that it will strive to counteract interventionism; to make governments such as ours break relations with the Christian democratic Military Junta; and to fight for the recognition of the Unified Directorate of the Salvadoran Revolution and the Revolutionary Democratic Front as the true representatives of the Salvadoran people. [Text] [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Aug 80 p 5] 9341

CSO: 3010

NAVAL INDUSTRY SEEN APPROACHING INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 22 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorial: "The Argentine Naval Industry"]

[Text] A country such as ours, with such extensive Atlantic coastlines and such long and deep rivers, provides an excellent environment for the navigational transportation of passengers and cargo. It is therefore essential that we have a shipping industry capable of providing the necessary elements to fulfill this promise.

The adoption of a Naval Plan presupposes strict compliance with its programs, as well as serial production. In this manner, the above-mentioned industry will be able to function on an international scale. Official estimates, as reported to this newspaper by the secretary of state for maritime interests, now include an acceptable level of work, in the large shipyards as well as the small ones. The difficulties perceived in the repair sector, not difficult to overcome, do not change the optimistic view. If the large shipyards for the most part have work orders extending on into next year, the smaller businesses have no problems in their market either; they have now delivered about 6,000 vessels of all types, and have exported yachts to significant markets.

The Argentine shipping industry has not been immune to the dangerous fluctuations of official management of the economy. Short-lived policies and the resulting inconsistencies led to a drop in efficiency. The adoption of the Naval Plan will correct that problem in an orderly fashion so that the shipping industry may expand.

An overview of construction in this sector reveals that there are 148 shipyards in the nation, of which 25 turn out larger ships, 64 are engaged in the serial production of light craft, and 59 are engaged in the single-hull production of light craft. These enterprises employ about 10,000 workers, and of that total, 7,800 work in the heavier construction.

Multipurpose ships such as the "Presidente Castillo" and "Manuel Belgrano," each with a dead-weight tonnage of 14,450, are now working up; the "Ingeniero Huergo" is in the final stages of workup, and is 239 meters long and has a capacity of 60,000 tons, the largest dead-weight tonnage possible in our industry; another multipurpose cargo ship, suitable for grain

and semicontainers, has a capacity of 19,200 tons and is 168 meters long; the missile destroyer "Santisima Trinidad" will be delivered to the navy, and is on the ways; two crude oil tankers 215 meters long and with 58,500-ton capacities, and six MEKO-140 corvettes with missile- and rocket-launching systems, all are under construction at State Shipyards and Naval Factories (AFNE) in Rio Santiago. Argentine River Plate Shipyards, Inc. (ASTARSA), on the Lujan in Tigre, is ready to begin testing navigational equipment and other facilities on the oil tanker "Ingeniero Julio Krause," a 6,000 ton vessel built for Government Oil Deposits (YPF). It is also testing the electronic instruments on the oceanographic ship "Puerto Deseado," which displaces 2,000 tons and was built for the National Council for Science and Technology (CONACYT). The grain tanker "Ciudad de San Fernando," 25,780 tons, is in the final registry stages, and work is beginning on the same process for another grain ship of the same tonnage, "Ciudad de Tigre," for the Secretariat of Merchant Marine. In addition, the company is about to sign a contract to build a 15,000-ton oil tanker for a private firm.

The president of the Argentine Naval Industry Federation (FINA), moderately optimistic, claims that this period is the most brilliant in the industry's history, as well as the most prosperous, in terms of the number of vessels produced and in tonnage and variety. His assertion contains a note of caution based on possible risks, already experienced on other occasions, as a result of a lack of continuity.

In conclusion, the progress of the Argentine shipping industry allows us to contemplate the future of this sector with satisfaction. Its priority in our country is undeniable, not just in economic terms.

8926
CSO: 3010

'LA PRENSA' CONDEMNS CASTRO'S DEBASING OF CUBAN REFUGEES

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Sep 80 Sec 2 p 1

[Editorial: "False Image of the Cuban Exiles"]

[Text] From the very first, Latin American and world public opinion was aware that Fidel Castro's offer to grant visas to "all those who want to leave Cuba" was mitigated by certain curious--even suspicious--circumstances that suggested that the Cuban dictator might be playing dirty pool. This unprecedented event in the history of political asylum in Latin America, in which 10,000 Cubans stayed in the gardens and grounds of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, was undoubtedly a true indication of the degree of discontent that existed in the island population, and of the consequent desire to emigrate. However, accredited diplomats in the Cuban capital were already aware that among the thousands who were clamoring to obtain a safe-conduct out of the country, the Castro regime had included several hundred undesirables and police personnel for the purpose of provoking incidents that would cast doubts on the quality of those who had decided to go into exile.

These provocations took on greater force when the "boatlift" between Havana and Miami began a month later. By the end of the lift, about 10,000 Cubans who had crossed the Caribbean in fragile vessels were admitted to the United States as exiles. Castro took advantage of the situation to launch the most vicious attack, both verbal and physical, against those who left Cuba day after day. At the same time, he opened the prisons to let out not a few felons, who along with drug addicts, thieves, henchmen and spies were lumped falsely with the exiles in the contingents that left the island.

Only a few weeks had passed when the "elements" began to reveal their true nature in the camps where they had been placed. Disciplinary problems, escape attempts, fights, aggression, attacks against the guards and facilities, thefts and rapes reflected a lamentable state of affairs. The perpetrators of these shameful acts were in the minority, but there were enough of them to create an atmosphere of suspicion regarding the behavior of all. Skilled in these matters, the Castro agents achieved great success in the first of their actions in the United States, giving rise to doubts and reservations about the majority of the exiles.

The incidents that took place at McCoy Camp, where 5,000 Cubans are living and where a group of criminals took over the place, reached indescribable excesses.

Meanwhile, another incident took place in Lima, this time for only a short period. This incident revealed the true colors of some of the elements Castro sent out of the country as so-called exiles. A group of more than 150 of them took over a plane for the purpose of going to Miami. They took 15 passengers and the crew hostage. When they refused to let the hostages go, the skyjackers were declared "air pirates" by the government in Lima, and the usual negotiations began immediately. After 24 hours the skyjackers gave up and were taken back to the camp where they were being housed.

These are unfortunate episodes whose spontaneity is doubtful. The events of McCoy Camp and the Lima Airport cannot be divorced from the circumstances that preceded the departure of the Cuban exiles for the United States and Peru. Castro's game has been exposed: it consisted of leading people to believe that the perpetrators of the incidents and those guilty of the most blatant outrages were the exiles, or as Castro says, "those who are fighting against me," those who "wanted to leave Cuba in order to escape the law."

That attempt to distort the facts was not limited to the legal sphere; it also extended to the ideological sphere, with false arguments. The main one is that, according to Castro, "Those who have remained in Cuba, . . . those who work and live there, are with me. They are peaceful, well-mannered people." For that reason, in line with the word from Havana, the Peruvian left has called the Cuban refugees "trash," all of them, without exception, and has asked that they be expelled from the country.

The false picture Castro has tried to paint for the world of the men and women who decided to shake off the oppression of tyranny and leave Cuba, should now be corrected by those--we are referring to the Cuban exiles in the United States, Latin America and Spain--who are able to organize a worldwide campaign to clear up this situation and put things in perspective.

8926
CSO: 3010

SUPREME COURT RULES IN FAVOR OF JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 10

[Text] The expulsion of students who belong to the religious sect Jehovah's Witnesses, all minors, "is objectively unreasonable, and therefore constitutes an invalid annulment of the right to education of the minors on whose behalf the suit has been filed," ruled the Supreme Court of Justice of the Province of Buenos Aires.

The ruling came in response to a suit filed by some parents, claiming that Resolution 9/78 of the Buenos Aires Ministry of Education is unconstitutional. The court upheld the complaint because the resolution "rigidly requires the expulsion of minor students."

The superior court objects to the first article of the resolution, which refers to the worship of paternal symbols, in that it contradicts Articles 31 and 190 of the provincial constitution.

In his ruling, Dr Emilio P. Gnecco stated that "the regulation of rights can not reach the extreme of distorting or annihilating them," and added that primary or common education has been established in the provincial constitution as a right and an obligation. The same thing is true of the national constitution and the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, and the American declaration of those rights.

Right to Education

The same minister of the court also indicated that "the obligation to provide elementary education is incumbent upon not only the students and their parents, who are required by the state to provide a certain degree of instruction for their children, but also upon public officials charged with guaranteeing education when necessary, thereby protecting the right of children to obtain education even against the wishes of their parents."

8926
CSO: 3010

DISCONTENTED LAOTIANS PRESENT THEIR DEMANDS

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] The regional representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from Southeast Asia, George Gordon Lennox, reported that he will ask the Argentine Government to study the possibility of providing new employment opportunities for the Laotian families who are living in rural areas and are not satisfied with their present occupations.

Gordon Lennox, in statements made to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, described the situation of Laotians who came to this country under the aid program implemented by the Ministry of the Interior, and claimed that "some of them are having problems now, either in adjusting to the new environment or in the wages they are earning."

The office of the UN High Commissioner in this city received a visit yesterday from 13 families of Laotians (some 50 people) who had left their homes in the agricultural areas of Santa Fe and had traveled to this city to request a transfer to other countries.

Three of the leaders of this group, who spoke acceptable Spanish, stated, "Our children go hungry because we earn barely 350,000 pesos for our agricultural work; moreover, we are not adjusting to this life."

The heads of these Laotian families stated that they want to go to the United States, but for that they need for the Argentine Government to issue them passports, process their visas and help them pay for the trip and their daily needs.

Gordon Lennox spoke with these heads of household, offering them economic assistance to solve their housing, clothing and health problems, as long as they would agree to go back to their homes in Santa Fe.

For now, the local office of the High Commissioner has taken charge of providing for the lodging of these families in a hotel in Zone 11, until an agreement is reached.

Some Laotians said they could get better jobs in this city, because they are trained for technical and electronic jobs, and they know a little of the language now.

Gordon Lennox pointed out that the aid program provided for the Laotians included work with housing, as is now offered in the agricultural areas. He said they would probably not be able to settle here "with the housing problems that exist."

Gordon Lennox was asked if there are problems only with those 13 families, and he said that there are other groups that are not adjusting and that "we are seeking a solution" to their problems.

He reported that two representatives of the United Nations office are on a tour of Misiones, implementing the aid program for a group of Laotians who are working in the harvest of mate and tea.

The representative of the High Commissioner was asked if there is any possibility that the dissatisfied Laotians will leave the country, and he said, "It is very difficult, because countries such as the United States, Canada, France and other European countries will not accept them immediately, since although they do have programs for refugees, they are designed for people who are still in Southeast Asia, not in other countries."

Gordon Lennox concluded by stating that he is maintaining constant contact with Argentine authorities in the hopes of helping the refugees, "as is our duty."

8926
CSO: 3010

BBA HEAD CALLS FOR WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 29 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Text] Acting Magistrate Mrs Janet Bostwick Saturday urged Bahamian women to fight for seats in Parliament to become part of the most "effective and powerful" decision-making body in the nation.

Mrs Bostwick, the first female president of the Bahamas Bar Association, also challenged women to rehabilitate our society and restore old values.

"I call you to action. Fight inequality, fight immorality, fight the decadence of our society," Mrs Bostwick said during the Business and Professional Women's Association installation banquet at the Nassau Beach Hotel.

She told women: "Fig t for a place in the Lower House of our Legislature, for unless we are there, we are really not a part of what ought to be the most effective and powerful decision-making body in our country."

"It is time to get in there and show our men how it ought to be done," she said.

She said that the women have proven themselves to be more responsible than the men, yet still accept the second class citizenship imposed them.

"We have not agitated for the legislative reforms which were recognized as necessary more than two decades ago," she said, adding that matrimonial, inheritance and property laws with regard to women are most antiquated.

She said that each year there is talk of changing them. "They probably will, but have we said what we want?" she queried.

Mrs Bostwick said that young women must be taught that there are far more rewarding careers than attempting to snare a man who will thereafter take care of them.

"We must impress on our young men that truly great men achieve heights and retain them by diligent hard work which far surpasses the toil of the average man," she said.

She said the youth must be convinced it is wrong to prey on others, to benefit from taking advantage of others and that sooner or later we reap just what we sow in life.

"We must show the young that we refuse to honour or hold in esteem those who enrich themselves by crafty or dishonest means and by exploitation of the weak."

She said that for too long Bahamians have been content with orators and that there has been too much talk in our country, most of it by men.

"Talk has become repetitious espousing unrealistic programmes and lofty ideas, but there has been little action," Mrs Bostwick said.

She said that lack of achievement has sometimes been successfully, and at other times not so successfully, covered by a multitude of words.

"It is time for the orators to stop talking so that men and women of action can intervene," she added.

She said that the Bahamas has long relied on its women for stability and that the women are concerned about their homes, families, religion and future.

"More and more women are anxious to improve themselves," Mrs Bostwick said. "Usually they make more use of the education available to them. We are ambitious."

Of mounting concern to every citizen of our country, she said, should be the growing and frightening menace to life, personal safety, property, homes, on the streets, in schools, on the playground, in business places and in the church.

She said that the BPWA should be concerned because one of its objectives is to awaken and encourage a realization of women's responsibilities in the economic, political and social development of the Bahamas and in world affairs.

"But what can we do about it? You say, individually, probably nothing. But together and with the desire, the aspiration to do something about it, you can and you will," she said.

She pointed out that the women's civic pride and contributions to the community are praiseworthy, that they have volunteered for jury duty and are involved in rehabilitation of your girls.

"I invite you to look further ahead. I challenge you to rehabilitate our society," she said, noting that too often rehabilitation has been thought of as only helping persons convicted of criminal offences or those physically handicapped.

"But surely, if crime becomes rampant in a society, if there is little or no denouncement of corruption in highest offices, if there is too much aimlessness among the majority of our youth, if morality is the order of the day, if those who seek not after money and power but after greatness and the preservation of the dignity of man--if they despair; what other signs or symptoms do you need of a sick society which, unless rehabilitated, would become entirely decadent?" she asked.

"I suggest that we must restore old values," she said. "We must again instill self-pride and self-esteem in our people. The old fashioned virtues are still required--and we must restore them.

CSO: 3020

SDP'S SOLOMON SCORES PM'S DRUG TRAFFICKING STAND

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The leader of the Official Opposition Social Democratic Party today questioned whether Prime Minister Pindling was serious in his intent to stamp out drug trafficking in the Bahamas.

Mr Norman Solomon said he could not accept the present "laissez-faire attitude" of Government to some of the things going on in the country "if the Prime Minister is really serious about it."

Mr Solomon agreed with the Prime Minister that the job (on drugs) can't be done with available Bahamian equipment. "Of course we need assistance from America if the job is to be done," he said.

But, he said, if Mr Pindling were serious about the statements made in Washington yesterday "then he is one of the most incapable of people."

Mr Solomon said that eight years or so ago the Drug Enforcement Administration in Florida was "actively engaged in work in the Bahamas," but not only were Bahamian authorities not being cooperative, but they were downright obstructive.

"There were people--agents in the field--who told me they found it impossible to work in the Bahamas," he charged. And he said this was confirmed by 'higher-ups' in the DEA. "They couldn't understand the non-cooperation of the Bahamian authorities," said Mr Solomon.

The SDP leader said he raised all this matter publicly at the time but nothing was done about it.

And Mr Solomon said he would like to ask the Prime Minister why Mr Joe Lehder of Norman's Cay had not been deported from the country when it was discovered what was going on at that tiny Exuma Cay? "Why was he not deported, but just put on the stop list?" Mr Solomon asked.

He said it was his information that Mr Lehder had been back in the country "often" and he wanted to know if the rumour were true that the Prime Minister, a Cabinet Minister and a government back-bencher had visited Norman's Cay as the guest of Mr Lehder?

"A government back-bencher told me he got the red carpet treatment when he visited," Mr Solomon said.

Mr Solomon said the MIAMI HERALD had published the record of Mr Lehder and government could hardly plead innocence that they had no idea of his background.

"Further, I would also like to ask the Prime Minister about Mr Frank Brady at Hawksnest, Cat Island," who, he said, was recently picked up on a drugs charge in the West Palm Beach area and had to post $250,000 bail.

"Why is he only on the stop list? Why wasn't he deported from the country?" asked Mr Solomon.

Mr Solomon wanted to know why the government was "just messing about" with Mr Lehder and Mr Brady and had not closed down their operations and thrown them out of the country.

"How can we believe the Prime Minister in his 'serious intent to stamp out this (drugs) when this is allowed to go on," said Mr Solomon.

Further, he said it was totally wrong to ascribe all the drug traffic to American gangsters. "What about the pushers on Bay Street?" he asked. Surely, he said, the police could do something about that!" "But, no, they still harass the tourists and give us a bad name, and letters get written to the press and to travel magazines both here and abroad."

"No, I just don't believe the Prime Minister is serious about it. There's too much of a laissez-faire attitude about the whole damn thing," he said.

Mr Ed Moxey, speaking as Administrative Officer of the People's National Council, said the remarks by the Prime Minister over the "Today" show would likely result in further damage to our already damaged Bahamian economy.

"By implication the PM has confirmed all that the US Congressman (Harry Yourell) had to say. But whereas the Congressman's revelation may have reached a few thousand, the PM's utterances have reached millions," he said today.

And he said "If what the Prime Minister said is correct, then the official opposition in Parliament should immediately request an emergency

session of Parliament to deal with this very damaging revelation (that American gangsters are invading the country)."

Mr Moxey said the Prime Minister owes it to his colleagues, to the opposition and to the people of this country to explain exactly what is happening.

CSO: 5300

MORE ISRAELI AGRICULTURAL AID MAY BE FORTHCOMING

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 29 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

Barbados might get more technical assistance from Israel in the area of agriculture.

Isreal's Ambassador to Barbados, Mr. Moshe Melamed said that he had discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture with the possibility of giving technical assistance.

The diplomat who was due to leave Barbados yesterday after a one-week visit, said that there was increasing scope of Israeli technical assistance for Barbados.

He also had discussions with the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Henry Forde and other officials of that Ministry.

According to Mr. Melamid who was on one of his periodic visits to Barbados, the discussions centred around the political development in the Middle East and in the Caribbean.

Mr. Melamed who has been the ambassador for the past two years, said that he observed a very big progress in Barbados in the field of economic social development and the increase in tourism.

The diplomat said that it is hoped to hold on-the-spot-courses in Barbados by Israeli lectures, in fields indicated by the local authorities.

Barbados has already benefitted from overseas courses in Israel in the areas of agriculture and community development.

Mr. Melamid also has responsibility for Jamaica, Dominica and Grenada.

From Barbados, he was expected to visit Dominica to discuss possible training in areas as pointed out by that country. He has already visited Jamaica.

CSO: 3020

INTERIOR MINISTER'S ROLE IN COCAINE TRADE NOTED

PY161745 Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 72

[Exclusive report by Luiz Claudio Cunha, from La Paz]

[Text] During the first week in July of this year, a twin-engined Piper Aztec exploded over a populated area located 15 kilometers from La Paz. The plane's three occupants were killed. The Bolivian police found several grips containing $2 million in $50 and $100 bills. Intrigued, the police were examining the baggage, when a helicopter landed in the midst of the parts of the destroyed plane and the owner of the air taxi firm to which the Piper belonged descended: It was Col Luis Arce Gomez, at that time chief of the army's intelligence service (SIE). With harsh gestures Arce tore up the report drafted by the police and ordered them to return to La Paz and maintain absolute secrecy regarding this incident.

In this year alone, three of Arce's planes have been destroyed in accidents that have never been cleared up. In Bolivia, the deals of the colonel, who has been interior minister since Gen Luis Garcia Meza became president, are not within the reach of police investigations. "The madman" [El Loco"], as his comrades in arms call him, or "Arcesino" [play on his name and the Spanish word for murderer] to his innumerable enemies, Col Luis Arce Gomez, 42, is a veteran regarding contraventions. During the government of Rene Barrientos, when he was a captain, he got involved in the smuggling of leather [couro] and cigarettes to Paraguay. While climbing the ladder of honors, he was also climbing the ladder in clandestine traffic. Today Arce is the brain of the militarymen who are involved in the billion-dollar traffic of cocaine.

Arce's paramour, Rosario Poggi de Quesada, an attractive 37-year-old brunette, who during the 70's was one of the couriers between Spain and Bolivia, is officially the general secretary of the Interior Ministry, but unofficially she occupies the second place in the colonel's clandestine empire. Norberto "Bubby" Salomon, an air force colonel and Arce's partner in air transport enterprises, is also accumulating posts in the government and in the illegal organization while he is subordinated to the Interior Ministry. After the victorious

coup headed by Garcia Meza, Bubby Salomon was rewarded with the post of military attache in Caracas. A plane belonging to Salomon crashed in May in an airport in Beni Department with 320 kilograms of cocaine on board.

The salary of a colonel in Bolivia is $800, and yet Salomon is the owner of three ranches and three houses in La Paz, which he rents out. Like the majority of the uniformed stars who trade in drugs, Salomon has served in Santa Cruz de La Sierra, the center of cocaine traffic in Bolivian territory. Rebellious generals leave Santa Cruz heading for La Paz, and cocaine paste leaves it headed for the rest of the world.

In a meeting last June with the Santa Cruz cocaine magnates, Gen Hugo Echeverria, commander of II Corps, which is based in the city, received a donation of $2.7 million so that he could overthrow the government and scare away the specter of repression against trafficking. Echeverria promised Garcia Meza that he and a group of friends, "my friends from Montero," according to the general, would in some way or another collect the necessary $3 billion in order to pay off the foreign debt. Montero, 45 kilometers from Santa Cruz, is virtually the top free cocaine zone in Bolivian territory.

Outside of Bolivia, Arce's friends are always exposed to sudden shocks. Alfredo "Cutuchi" Gutierrez, the owner of a landing strip located at Kilometer 7 of the Santa Cruz-Cochabamba highway, which is encircled by high walls and is equipped with searchlights that are perfect for landing at night, was arrested in Miami during May 1979 while in charge of a plane that was full of cocaine. He stayed no longer than 24 hours in jail, but this incident alerted Arce about the special care that must be taken regarding Miami, the main door through which drugs enter the United States.

Bolivia currently maintains six consuls in Miami, one of whom is Arce's father. All of them were picked personally by the interior minister, who is afraid of diplomatic slipups, but he seems to be convinced that he is not exposed to eventual economic reprisals from the U.S. Government.

During a party held recently by friends in La Paz, Arce, quite boldly summed up the points on which he bases his confidence. "Tin represents $400 million a year, but cocaine gives us $1.2 billion," the minister explained. "If the Americans suspend their aid, I do not make myself responsible for the swamping of the United States with cocaine."

CSO: 5300

FORMER PRESIDENT FIGUERES DISCUSSES NATIONAL LIBERATION PARTY, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 24, 26 Sep 80

[Interview with former Costa Rican President Jose Figueres Ferrer, by Wilmer Murillo in the column "Political Wednesdays in the Republic"; date and place not given]

[24 Sep 80, p 9]

[Text] I. One Must Decide Whether To Be Poor or Rich

Jose Figueres Ferrer (Don Pepe), regarded by many as an old man exhausted by power, continues to cause trouble in Costa Rica. Many say that he has no influence in his party, but he shrugs his shoulders and says, "I am too old to think of parties. I think of the country."

Don Pepe, as both his supporters and his opponents call him, is after all independent of spirit. He often says he came into politics unintentionally, and he has three times been president of Costa Rica.

At 86, Figueres devotes the greater part of his time to the study of the problems of the country, but his greatest desire is to devote himself to writing. In this exclusive interview, Jose Figueres explains to the readers of LA REPUBLICA many of his points of view. He says that Costa Ricans must decide now if they want to continue to enjoy the advantages of civilization or return to Franciscan poverty. The former choice will require that we undertake great enterprises and the latter that we give up much. The following is the first part of the interview.

[Question] Recently the country has seen Jose Figueres complaining of the seriousness of the economic and social situation because it afflicts the whole country. But tell me, what are the solutions Jose Figueres offers the country to help it retreat from the precipice and pursue a democratic plan?

[Answer] First of all, there are no easy nor speedy solutions. Secondly, one must ask what kind of country we want. We must decide if we want to continue to advance along the current path of material wealth or if we want the country to return to Franciscan poverty. If we want all of the conveniences which civilization is bringing us we have no alternative but to deal with the industrial countries. Not necessarily solely with the industrial countries of the West, but with all the industrial countries. But here there is a terrible opposition to

large investments and large businesses. The people are accustomed to believing that we can produce abundantly with crumbs--with a little agriculture here and a little there. The country needs great investments of capital, three or four large enterprises without which no foreign investments can be developed.

[Question] What enterprises would you cite?

[Answer] For example, the exploitation of aluminum. We are paying with the consequences of the agitation created with regard to Alcoa. Today we would be a rich country if we had not committed the error of causing that contract to collapse. Now there are a number of possibilities for exploiting aluminum, which is very big business, and might bring in large investments rapidly. Another example. We have four gold mines, with veins which were not very profitable when the cost of gold was $28 an ounce. Today it would pay to exploit them to help the country speedily with the balance of payments and its enrichment in general. One can see that when there is talk of this opposition arises and the parades in the streets begin.

A pipeline should be built to carry oil from the Pacific to the Atlantic. But the emotional opposition to these projects is tremendous. They have to do with the violation of sovereignty, the possibility that the pipes will break and the crustaceans will be destroyed. Well. We have the possibility of exploiting copper. All of these require great expenditures for research and investments in the exploitation of these resources which a country of 2 million inhabitants cannot undertake. If we do not want to deal with the industrial countries, then let us say once and for all that we want to be poor and return to going barefoot. But the contradictions I see are enormous. We have what is a great and very expensive spiritual luxury--an expenditure on universities of about 1,100,000,000 a year. Increasing numbers of people want to go to the university. And how can we pay for this? I recently told a group of university students marching in the streets that if they do not want large investments, let them leave the universities, abandon their shoes and return to the fields. Because we cannot have both. It is like the girls who want to get married but who do not want to date men. I think it is possible to undertake great programs for national enrichment despite the blow oil has dealt us. But we must lose our fear of big business, and abandon the superstition that we Costa Ricans are not capable of negotiating advantageously for the country. In the farm sector, 100,000 hectares should be planted to trees speedily, because the natural forests are being exhausted. All of this requires the introduction of capital and technology, but above all value. In the case of sugarcane the technology is very simple. There is great knowledge in the sugar mills of the country. Many of the mills can even be built in this country. It would be a blessing from heaven if this were done. But again we come up against the fact that the owners of the mills are exploiters, and the country would not benefit. I do not understand. If these contradictions are not clarified, no one can commit himself to rescue the country from the pit into which it is sinking every day.

[Question] What in your view are the elements making Costa Rican society sick and feeding the conflicts contributing to its breakdown and disappearance?

[Answer] The same elements as contributed to the social development in the past 30 or 40 years, and which are responsible for the fact that we are less badly off than the rest of Central America. There has been a series of forces here which working together have proven wholesome. First the movement of the nationalists

and reformists which culminated in the party of General Volio. Then the Calderon communist movement which began social reform. Then came the PLN [National Liberation Party], which for 30 years has been transforming Costa Rican society on the basis of consuming everything and more of it. These forces had a net positive balance. Now that we have reached the very edge of the blanket, as the saying goes, the effect is negative. We are experiencing the reverse of the crisis of the 1930s, when consumption reached a low. All of these renewing forces in society have been added together in the belief that the economy has no limits, and that a strike will suffice for wealth to emerge. What is emerging now is the paper which makes prices go up.

[Question] You have often been seen with President Carazo. Do you support his style of government?

[Answer] My thesis is that it is the only government the country has, the struggle is very hard and whether one agrees with the government or the president or not it is necessary to support them in this crisis. For example, with regard to the loans. I can tell you this is not the first government opposed to the PLN I have supported. I aided the Trejos administration considerably. As time passes I realize that the feelings called democratic opposition go to the extreme of blocking progress. This is a derangement of democracy.

[Question] Since you are constantly engaged in exhortations to national dialog and civic struggles to rescue the country from extremism, does this mean that you have lost influence in your party?

[Answer] I do not know, nor do I care. I am too old to think of parties. I am thinking of the country. If I lose influence or gain it, it will depend in large part on the wise approach to certain problems, and the luck I have in getting people to want to study them. I find that many people listen to me and often correct me. Often I am wrong, above all in economic matters, which are so difficult. But in general, many people still listen to me.

[Question] You have been accused of having launched a style of government of an imperial sort, of pursuing an all-concealing autocracy in politics. Do you believe this is a proper observation?

[Answer] It is difficult for one to know if criticisms of him are correct. Probably many people have said this in good faith.

[Question] Do you believe that the PLN has a mandate to win the coming elections?

[Answer] Well, it is a party, whose mission is presumably to govern. It also has a mandate to analyze the situation and prepare to assume power. Winning elections can mean nothing if there is no study of solutions or search for new paths. You have used the word mandate. There is one, but it is the mandate to know, for whoever wants to govern.

[Question] Do you believe that there is a split in the government ranks, and that this might possibly be a factor the PLN should be ready to exploit?

[Answer] Yes. I believe that there are a number of trends and possible candidates going to a convention following the roots established by the PLN, more or less. I believe that we continue to lead the nation as a party, and I am happy that our opponents are following this line and having an educational convention which will have a good effect on political education. This will produce a candidate. Would that he might be a good and responsible one. If he wins let him serve, and if he does not, let him not be a hindrance.

[Question] Various groups have been organized in the country which claim that this is being done to save democracy. Do you believe that this is a hypocritical action or one worthy of applause? Is democracy really threatened by foreign-inspired extremism?

[Answer] Well, yes. I would say that democracy is somewhat in crisis. Those who claim to be of the left and those who claim to be of the right are attacking it. It also depends on what is meant by democracy. It is frequently confused with the juridical system. We have a highly sophisticated one. But the fact is that we are too civilized in this country. There must be some of everything in these groups, people acting in good faith, and people working to the detriment of democracy. All extremist actions are steps backward in the juridical society to which we Costa Ricans aspire.

[Question] The communists often make distinctions in the old scholastic manner, between freedoms--that to die of hunger and that to exploit the people. Do you believe that freedom is something simple, unqualified? Do you think that this style applied by communism involves dangers for our country?

[Answer] In my view one extreme is as bad as the other. Unfortunately, the word communism is used today for everything. I would favor talk of the communists with a certain respect for a way of thinking, an economic and political system. Often the term is used in a way which proves offensive. I believe that among those who regard themselves as communists there is a wide range, from responsible people, intellectuals or idealists, to opportunists, just as there are in other trends of thinking. Above all, there is much dogma. Things are seen as each one wants in accordance with this or that document.

[Question] You have mentioned the Russians here. Do you believe they are working to put an end to our democracy?

[Answer] They are very busy in Afghanistan and with other things. Here we have expelled two Russian embassy employees who had been in Moscow 2 months before. There was a strike in Limon and they were blamed for the whole hullaballoo. It is ridiculous. The Soviet Union has a serious and capable government which does not commit idiocies. However some members of the Cuban government are still thinking of liberating these countries in their fashion. In my view this is a danger.

[Question] I have heard it said that this business of models of development is nothing but words. How do you conceive of a realistic attitude for dealing with problems? Do you believe that there are Costa Rican formulae which can produce a developmental explosion?

[Answer] This business of models is vast nonsense. One talks of models to conceal ignorance. It seems to me that there is enough practical sense in the country to seek a solution to the problems. This business of adapting to models is proceeding from one dogma to another. In addition, it is a constant contradiction. Under the present government there have been demonstrations urging adoption of a liberal model. And the same page which reports this announces that the minister of economy has fixed the price for onions. Everything which mixes into doctrinary affairs is contradictory, because life is stronger than doctrine.

[26 Sep 80, p 5]

[Text] It Is Dangerous To Believe That the PLN Has Victory Assured

In its Wednesday, 24 September issue, LA REPUBLICA provided its readers with a verbatim account of some of the views of former President of the Republic Don Jose Figueres, obtained in an exclusive interview on various national problems. In this second and final portion of the interview, the former president speaks of his dissatisfaction with the way in which his party has engaged in the opposition, and the style of the government in handling its relations with the legislative assembly.

It is often said that there is currently a growing trend toward loss of confidence and certainty. This creates fertile ground for the ever-present forces of division, ready to exploit those who are uncertain and to stir up those who are disturbed.

Despite everything, Don Pepe expresses the view that there is still, fortunately, a great deal of pragmatism in Costa Rica for seeking solutions to the political and social dilemmas. "I believe that after all there is some degree of consensus. Otherwise things would already have exploded."

Among other things, he says that "we must change our attitude, think more and try to become a more alert and informed nation."

The following are the main aspects of the interview.

[Question] Are you satisfied with the opposition being provided by the parliamentary faction of the National Liberation Party, and the party in general?

[Answer] No, sir. Neither has the government handled relations with the parliament well, nor has the faction focused on the country, above the party and petty desires.

[Question] Would you say that after what many have called the disaster of the Carazo administration, the PLN now has its triumph in the coming elections assured?

[Answer] That may be, but there is nothing more dangerous than finding victory easy. In the great real battles in history, the victory cry has often been the signal for rout, with everything ending in defeat.

[Question] Do you believe that despite the economic and social tension, we are advancing toward calm elections?

[Answer] It is not a matter of belief, but it is what I desire. With these strike movements and the battle between the assembly and the executive branch we are going into the elections in a turbulent atmosphere. The day payment of government employees is suspended, the day because of a banana strike, the company tells us that's enough--what will happen?

[Question] Don't you believe in the ability of the Costa Ricans to take charge of the banana plantations?

[Answer] Indeed there is much greater ability than 30 years ago, because there are more people and they are better trained. But when someone takes charge, this does not mean that everything goes smoothly. While things are being reorganized, there are some difficult years. And I think that this business of the company leaving may happen. We are tweaking the tail of the animal excessively.

[Question] Many place emphasis on the need for national dialog. In your view is there a dogma of self-sufficiency in the executive branch, as opposed to what could be a normal process of discussion with all groups, its own and its opponents, on resolution of the problems affecting the country?

[Answer] I have always supported every effort at understanding and discussion, but I understand how difficult it is. They are all full of prejudice.

[Question] Would you say then that the country is faced with an insoluble problem, deriving from the difficulty of making up groups with sufficient authority to deal with the crisis?

[Answer] What is an insoluble problem? When a patient has cancer he must resign himself to death. But a country cannot die. There must be solutions, not insoluble situations. You do not believe that the country will cease to exist tomorrow, nor do I.

[Question] Is the problem then a lack of competence?

[Answer] It is perfectly normal to have differences of opinion among human beings, above all in a democracy. I am not alarmed. We will see what direction the next government will take. I recall the crisis of the '30s. It was much more serious than that we have had to date. However, we survived. Here we are alive and kicking. Every day has its problems and its solutions. It is good for the people to suffer a little, above all those who oppose big business. If the Alcoa contract had been signed we would be in another world. But I believe that even the current president marched with the students to oppose it. Now he must be sorry.

[Question] Speaking of big business, Vice President Alfaro said that he was morally certain that there was oil in Costa Rica. Do you believe that there is oil here?

[Answer] I do not know what the relation between morality and geology is, but he certainly meant he had a presentiment. This is something about which I know a great deal. There is oil where there is oil, of that I am certain. Even expert geologists think so. It is very certain that there is oil in Venezuela.

[Question] Do you believe that the relaxation of the acute antagonisms existing today between the different blocs of mankind has been effectively achieved, or has the world been dangerously plunged into a new version of the cold war?

[Answer] There is nothing new in this. Just a mere 2000 years ago we had a great struggle between Rome and Carthage, culminating in the total destruction of the latter. In Europe we have had struggles between France and England, England and Spain. A number against Germany and Germany against a number of other countries. It has all culminated now in the division of power between two great superpowers baring their teeth at each other. In reality, this is an instinctive, biological matter. Each side disguises it with ideology. Some are fighting for social justice and others for freedom and democracy. This is the sad reality.

[Question] Do you believe that the revolutionary movements in Latin America have advanced or retreated? Where do you see the points of greatest tension?

[Answer] The word revolution has been worn out. There is even talk of revolutionary luncheons. These are nothing but absurdities. Because the ideals of the era were abandoned for half a century in Central America, there is a focus of great tension. Central American society, outside of Costa Rica, is in the hands of dictatorships. They have subjugated these peoples by the force of arms and they keep them in that situation. I see the danger of a massacre in Guatemala and El Salvador. In Latin America, the peasant population blocs of pre-Columbian origin are large. They still feel like conquered people. Here we do not have this.

[Question] What do you believe are the most urgent problems in Central America? How will they affect us?

[Answer] A period of a quarter or half a century of great suffering seems inevitable to me. The problems have been allowed to accumulate, just as those pertaining to oil were neglected. Guatemala and El Salvador have not developed at all. Nicaragua was under a dynasty for almost half a century. When evils are allowed to accumulate it is like the pressure in a boiler. Either the pressures are vented or it blows up. One can only put up an umbrella and pray to God that the consequences will be as minimal as possible.

[Question] Do you believe that communism is incompatible with freedom?

[Answer] It is a question of definition. If we replace the word communism with socialism, meaning a society in which the economy is state controlled, centralized and planned, it seems to me that the Scandinavian countries, England itself, and the countries of Western Europe have a high level of socialization with a high degree of freedom. Yes, they are compatible. What happens is that a handful of agitators in this country have their minds filled with dogma. But I believe that socialism and freedom are perfectly compatible, just as Christianity and modern political systems are.

[Question] Do you believe that the "gnashing of teeth" began with President Carazo's government, or that the crisis already existed and developed during the administrations you headed?

[Answer] Both. During the PLN administrations we accumulated problems. We let the people believe that it was possible to continue to improve indefinitely. Generally, a single 4-year government cannot do either much evil or much good. Probably this one, made up of people who have spent many years in the opposition, without government responsibility, has precipitated many evils. But I do not believe it invented new ones. They were already on the way. And I will tell you something else. It is September now, and I remember that after 2 years, in the governments which it fell to me to head, there were more tensions than now. Opposition to the government was generalized. Time will be needed to judge Carazo.

[Question] You have been president of Costa Rica three times. Would you like to be again?

[Answer] I understand how hypothetical the question is, not only because of the constitution, but due to my age. My dream would be to be able to devote myself to writing, but it is difficult for me. Many people, I do not know why, seek me out. My office is like a public place. In addition to domestic affairs, I have to deal with international problems. My office resembles a Cuban or Nicaraguan consulate. People from various countries pass through. I have been too busy to write and I have this ambition. I think I should put down certain things in writing.

[Question] Of the politicians aspiring to the presidency, which do you see as most capable of drafting a new, imaginative plan equal to resolving the economic and social crisis the country is experiencing?

[Answer] It seems to me it would be unwise to venture an opinion, either for the PLN or its opposition, but least of all in this coalition.

[Question] Do you believe that if the PLN wins in the 1982 elections it will have an obligation to seek a combination of forces in the country in order to carry out the needed structural reforms?

[Answer] I do not know what this business of structural reforms is about. These are words. The obligation of the PLN, if it wins, is to seek a pragmatic solution to the problems based on a long-term orientation, which will doubtless be democratic or perhaps social democratic. But this thing about structures annoys me, just as the business of the ECLA [Economic Commission for Latin America] and liberal models does. It is a way of saying one does not know. Of making an impression so others will believe one is wise. In Costa Rica, as everywhere else, what is most common is people who do not think, who have no solutions and who criticize a great deal. This is the most common thing, but we have no monopoly on it. What we must do is change our attitude, think more and seek to be a more alert and informed nation. The rest is abstract phrases designed to conceal ignorance.

[Question] Luis Alberto Monge said that he would back a great social pact to safeguard peace and democracy. What do you think about this?

[Answer] Carazo has also talked a great deal about this social pact. Perhaps it is thanks partly to this that the level of bellicosity is not greater. It is good to reiterate many ideals even if they cannot be achieved. Moreover, don't you

believe that there is some degree of consensus? Otherwise things would already have exploded. You must realize that even in the strikes, the discussion was focused in the end on a juridical question. All of this presupposes a national consensus to the effect that we must live within the legal system. This is rather good in Costa Rica, despite everything.

[Question] Many believe that Monge presents the image of a defeated candidate and that this will affect the electorate. They say that the Orlich and Oduber situation will not be repeated. What reason would you give to the contrary?

[Answer] I do not understand this business of image. It is a foreign concept. Each individual is what he is. He projects one image to some and another to others. Monge was elected by democratic and proper methods. He should be supported as a candidate and as president if he wins.

[Question] It is said that Monge is in command in the PLN now. What role does he play in the liberation movement then, Jose Figueres?

[Answer] It seems to me that he should command in the PLN. He is the candidate and tomorrow I hope he will be the president. The others may be workers, ideologists, economists, what you will. May the Lord preserve us from central authority invested in the candidate.

Author's Note: Former President Jose Figueres had his 74th birthday yesterday. Due to a regrettable error, 12 years were added to his age in a statement published in the Wednesday portion of the interview. We offer our apologies to Don Pepe.

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ACOSTA NOTES IMPORTANT WORK DONE BY CDR

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 8 Sep 80 p 2

[Interview with Armando Acosta, National CDR Coordinator by Jesus Orta Ruiz: "The Committees for the Defense of the Revolution Emerged From Fidel's Trust in the People"]

[Text] The Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) are reaching their 20th anniversary with the same fighting spirit as on the historic occasion that marked their birth.

Counting their daily labor during these 20 years is a true epic. They were started as people's rearguard troops. They went on achieving such a degree of organization, such mobilizing capacity, that they have added to their basic task (revolutionary vigilance) numerous activities to support the economy, education, public health, institutionalization of the country and others.

On the eve of the CDR's 20th anniversary, an interview with Comrade Armando Acosta, member of the Central Committee of the party and national coordinator of the CDR's, is inevitable.

[Question] Comrade Armando Acosta, in your capacity as national coordinator of the CDR's, what aspect do you consider most important in the 20 years of existence of such a powerful organization of the masses?

[Answer] The 28th of this month will be exactly 20 years since that night on which our commander in chief called on the people to organize themselves into a system of revolutionary collective vigilance so that each block would be transformed into a solid and indestructible trench of the revolution. Since then many have been the battles and innumerable the struggles that the CDR members have carried out to defend the revolutionary process. But one thing becomes outstandingly evident: the deep trust of Fidel in the masses and the deep trust of the masses in Fidel.

I repeat, the CDR's arose from Fidel's faith in the people, a development that did not appear that day, but rather that was growing and becoming strong since the preparation of the attack on the Moncada barracks, where the full and total conviction is still demonstrated that the people longed for a true and final revolution, that the people could always be counted on in the certainty that they would answer: Present. Let us remember that in "History Will Absolve Me," Fidel states: "To this people whose anguished path is paved with deceptions and false promises, we were not going to say, 'We will give to you,' but rather, 'Here you are, fight now with all your strength so that freedom and happiness will be yours.'"

[Question] We know, Comrade Armando, that during these 20 years the committees have performed important tasks in various fields of social action. Has the plurality of fronts erased the basic character of the organization?

[Answer] In no way. The CDR's basic task continues to be the same: defense of the fatherland, constant surveillance of the enemy, always keeping our guard up. These 20 years are the best evidence of how the CDR members--counterpart of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior--have known how to fight against the criminal schemes of imperialism and its foreign and domestic agents, uselessly committed to destroying the revolution, killing its leaders and disturbing the safety and tranquillity of our working people. From the struggle of the rearguard when Playa Giron was attacked and in the October Crisis, to the vanguard action of the March of Fighting People, our organization has not let up in the daily battle against its enemies. That defense continues to be our basic task is specifically expressed in the motto of our 20th anniversary celebration: 'As in the mountains, as in Giron, as in war, without respite..."

[Question] However, we can say that the CDRs are accomplishing many tasks. Is that not true?

[Answer] In 1961, when our organization had completed its first year, Fidel was pointing out the extensive possibilities for it. "The CDRs," he said, "are bodies of the revolution; they are bodies of revolutionary power. Besides revolutionary tasks, as a revolutionary organization of the masses, you are called upon to fulfill various necessary and indispensable tasks for the revolution, that you must carry out with a great sense of responsibility, with a great sense of sacrifice." And he was correct. Our own structure, the arrangement of our organization, is the chief factor allowing the CDRs to be transformed into an effective mechanism for the participation of our organized people, from their own neighborhoods, to support economic, educational, cultural and social development in our country. The action of the CDR's has been outstanding in voluntary work, in the

recovery of raw materials, in the movement of Model Fathers in Education, in the antipolio vaccine campaign, in blood donations and in bringing to each and every member of our organization the laws and principles that govern our society. Our organization is a powerful mobilizing tool, capable of taking on and fulfilling any task that the revolution entrusts to it, rapidly and enthusiastically. The CDRs have effectively contributed to the process of institutionalization of the country. From the early years they have offered solutions to various and important administrative tasks, at a time when the state did not have suitable mechanisms. The CDRs have contributed to establishing bodies of people's government.

[Question] What special meaning does the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the CDR's have?

[Answer] This 20th anniversary does have a special meaning, not only because of the number of years and the work achieved in this time, but because we are celebrating it in the year of the Second Party Congress. It is also significant that during this period we will hold the Second CDR Congress. For all these reasons, we propose to make our 20th anniversary the most enthusiastic, massive, fighting and patriotic celebration in the history of the CDRs. Every CDR member, as a symbol of the guerrilla spirit of our people, will wear a red beret, and the tricolor joy of our flag will appear everywhere, the purest emblem of our sovereignty, so stubbornly threatened by North American imperialism, the usurper of a piece of our territory--where the Yankee naval base is installed at Guantanamo Bay.

[Question] What objectives are the CDRs establishing to achieve the highest quality in the activities saluting the 20th anniversary?

[Answer] The main incentive toward this end is the massive and reliable CDR participation in our Second Special Emulation Party Congress and in the tasks that we have pledged ourselves to fulfill in saluting the extremely important meeting of the Cuban communists. Recently we delivered our commitments to the first secretary of the party Central Committee, and this document is a powerful spur for the CDR to fulfill with deep passion the specific goals that we have outlined to salute this great partisan event. We are also working to carry out the points made to us by the eighth plenary session of the party Central Committee, regarding increasing revolutionary vigilance, basically in the second shift for the guard, as well as surpassing our work in increasing blood donations, in supporting educational activity and in the self-financing of our organization.

[Question] What do you think has been the most outstanding act of the CDRs in the year of the Second Party Congress and of the 20th anniversary of the CDR?

[Answer] Without a doubt, their massive, enthusiastic and patriotic participation in the March of the Fighting People. The imperialist enemy imagined for awhile that our people had lowered their guard. He made contact with some proimperialist puppets in Latin America, and he believed the time was right to present a distorted image of the Cuban people to the world. In our country he relied on the only element that he could rely on, the lumpen, the antisocial, who found their cellars for the stateless in the embassies of Peru and Venezuela and in the U.S. interests office. But the world did not take long to realize that this scum was not our people. Hundreds of thousands of CDR members, in an organized manner, demonstrated their rejection of the antisocial and their condemnation of the imperialists. The marches, on 19 April and 17 May, were gigantic floods, as was the immense turnout for International Workers Day. The world was able to understand from that massive demonstration who are really the people of Cuba, and that the revolution lives--with more strength and determination every day, because our motto "Fatherland or Death" is not a rhetorical display but an irrevocable choice in the new Cuba. The turnout on 28 September will be a continuation of the March of the Fighting People, in which we will reaffirm our order that the antisocial get out of our society of workers; that the imperialist blockade of our country stop; that the marines on the Yankee naval base in Guantanamo be dismissed forever; that the Yankee spy flights that are violating our skies be terminated. The event will be magnificent and enthusiastic. It will be our salute to the great assembly of the party.

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EXPEDIPORT DEPUTY NOTES PORT UNLOADING DIFFICULTIES

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 2

[Interview with Gabriel Roqueta, EXPEDIPORT Deputy Director, by Vinas Alfonso]

[Text] The officially named Notice of Dispatch, better known as OPE-2, is a document that has brought many difficulties to the port-transport-domestic economy chain. To learn more details about this subject, JUVENTUD REBELDE prepared several questions for Gabriel Roqueta, deputy director of the Port Expediting Enterprise (EXPEDIPORT), in charge of dispatching cargos for import and export by sea as well as by air.

"OPE-2 is a document made up by the importing enterprises, those governed by the Ministry of Foreign Trade as well as by the State Committee for Economic Cooperation [CECE], the CEATM [State Committee for Technical and Material Supply] and others.

"The OPE-2 contains the basic details of a specific merchandise: consignee, contract number, brands, quantity of bundles, gross weight, name of ship, approximate date of arrival, etc. In the OPE-2 one also specifies if the product shipped is reactive, explosive, corrosive, poisonous, inflammable or refrigerated, in accordance with the various international codifications.

"Of course, through the OPE-2 the importing enterprise gives the order to the shipper so that, once the customs procedures have been taken care of, he is able to unload any product from the port area and have it reach the recipients in the domestic economy."

[Question] It would interest us to know through what channel or channels the enterprises receive all this information that is so necessary for making up the OPE-2.

[Answer] Just as it is established in the contracts of sale and purchase, the information msut reach the importing enterprises through cables that they may receive from the foreign suppliers or shippers in the various kinds of purchases. In the case of "free on board" the representatives of CUFLET [Cuban Freight Enterprise] in the foreign ports send this information to the importing enterprises.

With this information the enterprises prepare the OPE-2 and in accordance with what has been established, they must delvier it to us 7 days before the arrival of the ship (when the ship is coming from Europe or Asia), but the time period is decreased to 2 days when the ports of origin are near Cuba, as is the case of Mexico, the Caribbean area and the Atlantic coast of Canada.

[Question] Up to this point everything seems very easy. Where do the complications begin?

[Answer] They are many, but we might say that the failure to provide information on time to the various agents is the main complication. For example, the importing enterprises must deliver the OPE-2 to EXPEDIPORT and to the domestic economy so that it is returned 48 hours after having been received (except when it is a matter of shipments coming from ports near Cuba) with the distribution of the product, that is, its destination. Of course, this does not always happen.

In the best of cases, when EXPEDIPORT has in its hands all the information, it presents it to the various customs districts through several dispatching agencies that EXPEDIPORT has in all the country's ports, since it gives the final authorization for the unloading of the port. After the merchandise has been unloaded, the OPE-2 again returns to the importing enterprises with all the documents of proof to certify that the order given was fulfilled and that the merchandise was sent to its final destination.

[Question] Can you tell us about some more specific deficiencies?

[Answer] Yes. The information to the foreign trade enterprises is not the most correct. For example, the name of the merchandise is not recorded, the contract is not clear, and then one has to request clarification or wait for the original manifest, which arrives in advance or which is carried on board the ship and is written in English.

The manifest is translated at the Mambisa Shipping Agents and once translated becomes the official document of Customs. Using this translated manifest, they compare it with what the OPE-2 says; thus, one sees the type of merchandise, its weight, various specifications, and if there is any difference, the OPE-2 must be corrected. This, of course, brings about another series of complications and delays, including the translations' sometimes not agreeing completely and there being differences among the terms used by the translators.

But there are other issues. For instance, if a ship is destined for a certain place and for some unforeseen reason it has to unload in another port, the necessary information is received by telex, and the OPE-2 will have to follow to the location where the merchandise will

be unloaded. This situation has its difficulties. First, every port has its manifest, and when there is a change of port a new manifest has to be made. This consequently brings a change in the number of the consignment and the manifest.

[Question] What do you think about this?

[Answer] Customs is studying the preparation of a manifest that will serve throughout the country, which is going to solve many problems. Moreover, we (EXPEDIPORT), are having difficulties in sending and circulating the OPE-2, and sometimes it is delayed.

As you will understand, this whole situation is complicated when in 1 month cargos arrive on ships not scheduled, or when the domestic enterprises claim they do not have the storage facilities for a specific product. Sometimes the OPE-2 procedures, the clarifications and the correcting of mistakes among all the agents involved have taken weeks. Naturally, in view of the present situation firm steps are being taken to avoid whatever may delay unloading the merchandise and also to achieve facilitating to the maximum all these procedures.

[Question] Can you give us a panoramic view of the specific tasks that EXPEDIPORT has?

[Answer] In the first place, it is a basic part of our work that all imported merchandise should have the correct documentation, and to recommend that merchandise be stowed in ships depending on the geographic destination of its distribution in Cuba. We also plan with the ports to unload the oldest merchandise and with Transport for this merchandise to arrive at its final destination. Also among our functions is making available to the importing enterprises all the documents for them to be able to establish insurance claims in the case of merchandise missing on unloading or damaged, as well as the documents authorizing the unloading of the merchandise.

EXPEDIPORT also is responsible for paying the demurrage on ships, as much in freely convertible currency as by contract, and collecting rapid settlement from foreign shipowners; also EXPEDIPORT has a department that takes care of the procedures for and dispatch of cargo that arrives by air and mail. Moreover, it handles procedures for the merchandise received by foreign technicians living in our country. Further, EXPEDIPORT has signed an agreement with Soviet shipowners for inspection of containers.

As you will have noticed, many factors enter into this whole issue and sometimes reconciling them all becomes bothersome, but knowing the importance for the national economy of the battle that is being waged to decongest the ports, the difficulties created by the OPE-2 have to finally disappear, and we are devoting our greatest effort to this objective.

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STUDY ON CONTROLLING VENEREAL DISEASES IN COUNTRY REPORTED

Havana REVISTA CUBANA DE HIGIENE Y EPIDEMIOLOGIA in Spanish Jan-Apr 80 pp 81-94

[Article by Dr Ronald K. St. John, adviser to PAHO (Pan American Health Organization)-WHO on venereal diseases (13-25 November 1978): "Control of Syphilis and Gonorrhea in Cuba"]

[Text] At the request of the Ministry of Public Health of the Republic of Cuba, the author, Dr Ronald K. St. John, deputy director of the Division of Disease Control (CDC), went to Havana, Cuba, as a short-term adviser to the Pan American Health Organization in order to make a study of the venereal disease control program and make recommendations for future actions. The study was made from 13 to 25 November 1978. The travel itinerary is attached hereto. The author especially wishes to thank Dr Leonardo Werthein, Dr Alfredo Abreu and Dr Olenia Hernandez for their assistance, frankness and inexhaustible patience. Without their support, it would not have been possible to prepare this report.

The author hopes that any errors found in this report will be of minor importance. They might be attributed to the relatively short time available to make the study and perhaps to certain difficulties in communicating subtle aspects of the country's health care system and activities relating to the control of venereal diseases.

Background

Health care system: It is essential to make a brief analysis of the health care system in Cuba in order to understand activities relating to the control of syphilis and gonorrhea. Over the past 20 years, Cuba has developed an overall system of basic health care based on a network of outpatient clinics for the people, with hospitals providing secondary and tertiary health care and specialized services for the referral of patients. An important role is played by preventive medicine, with special attention to neonatal and infant mortality. Health care services cover nearly 100 percent of the population and there has been an effective reduction in infant mortality, the incidence of preventable infectious diseases in children and the prevention of malnutrition.

The first level of primary health care is the outpatient clinic. Every outpatient clinic takes care of 30,000 people or less and has a staff of internists, pediatricians, obstetrician-gynecologists and odontologists so that it has available a specialist for a specific number of persons, for example, 1 pediatrician for 1,000 children and 1 obstetrician-gynecologist for 2,000 to 2,500 women. In this way, the staff at every outpatient clinic varies depending on the makeup of the population involved. Each clinic has auxiliary services: a statistical department, X-ray, nursing services, psychology, environmental health and a small laboratory where common analyses of hematology, urinalysis and general blood tests are done. It also performs certain serologic tests such as the VDRL [Venereal Disease Research Laboratories], but very few bacteriologic services are available at this level and those available are not always complete.

Each outpatient clinic is in close touch with community affairs and interrelates with the people. The medical group provides all basic care and refers patients to nearby hospitals for secondary and tertiary care when more complicated attention is required. For example, prenatal care is provided by obstetrician-gynecolosits at the outpatient clinic, but the delivery takes place at a nearby specialized (obstetrics-gynecology) hospital. Prenatal care for women with high-risk pregnancies is generally provided at one of these hospitals.

Patients may freely seek emergency attention at emergency rooms of local secondary-care hospitals or at any one of the clinics that provide emergency services after regular hours. Patients who go to emergency rooms may or may not receive treatment, depending on their disease.

Each outpatient clinic has a detailed data base oriented toward epidemiology in order to determine the state of health of the people being cared for. The clinic is in charge of making and updating the census of its population.

Outpatient clinics are supervised by the municipality where they are located and every municipality is in turn supervised by the province (equivalent to a state).

Physicians may request consultations with a specialist, for example, with a dermatologist, otorhinolaryngologist, oncologist, and so on. In general, the specialist meets with the patient during visits with the doctor at the clinic. Specialized clinics are located only at specialized hospitals, for example, pediatrics and gynecology-obstetrics. There are no single-purpose clinics such as for venereal diseases, family planning, hypertension, tuberculosis, and so on.

Control of syphilis and gonorrhea is completely incorporated into the general health care system. The same group procedure used for general basic care is applied to patients with syphilis or gonorrhea. The doctor in charge of basic care makes the diagnosis in consultation with a dermatologist and a registered nurse specially trained to be an interviewer and

tracker of contacts. Every outpatient clinic (or group of clinics) has a nurse-interviewer to locate contacts.

Syphilis Control Program

In 1962, a national program for the control of syphilis was initiated.[1] Criteria for diagnosis were determined, free attention was provided and an improvement was made in reporting cases. Nevertheless, the coverage provided by health care services for people exposed was inadequate. Laboratory support work varied greatly and epidemiological techniques and the search for contacts were not effective. In 1972, the program was examined at the First National Seminar on Epidemiology and the Control of Venereal Diseases and general outlines were drawn up. The VDRL smear test was reported and determined to be the only serological proof for detection of syphilis. Nurse-interviewers were trained and assigned to different places in the health care system. In the absence of serologic tests confirming the presence of Treponema, the definition of a patient with latent syphilis was given as any asymptomatic person with a reaction to the VDRL and a clinical history of a typical syphilitic lesion (in other words, primary or secondary syphilis) or epidemiological proof confirming exposure.[2] Early latent syphilis was defined as latent syphilis with a duration of less than 2 year.

The following table summarizes the trend of the incidence of syphilis in different phases from 1960 to 1973:

Cases of Syphilis and Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants 1960-1973

Prim., Sec., Early Latent			Lat. and Late Latent		Total	
Year	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
1960	295	3.6	287	3.5	590	7.1
1970	440	5.3	166	2.0	619	7.3
1971	757	8.8	212	2.4	969	11.2
1972	1,757	20.0	389	4.6	2,151	24.6
1973	3,585	40.5	832	9.0	4,417	49.6

Source: Reference 1

The spectacular increases in 1972 and 1973 reflect an improvement in detection, definition and the reporting of cases.

In 1973, 46.4 percent of the 3,585 cases of early syphilis detected were symptomatic (primary and secondary syphilis). In the initial phases of the new program, thanks to the detection of contacts, 35.7 percent of the new cases of early syphilis were diagnosed. In 1973, this percentage rose to 50.3 percent.[3]

Special attention was given to proper treatment of all cases diagnosed and to contacts with positive VDRL results for early syphilis, with a total dose of 6.0 megaunits (mu) of benzathine penicillin G (in doses divided as follows: 2.4 mu initially, followed by 1.2 mu on the 4th, 7th and 10th days). Pregnant women whose VDRL reaction was positive were also treated. More VDRL tests were administered in order to examine all pregnant women (two serological tests per pregnancy), blood donors, patients admitted to hospitals, military personnel, persons subject to periodic health examinations and special vulnerable groups (prisoners, persons seeking advice on birth control, women having abortions). Patients treated are observed for 2 years by means of serological tests performed the 1st, 3rd, 9th, 12th, 18th and 24th months. Great emphasis was placed on the prevention of congenital syphilis by means of extensive serological testing and treatment in the form already indicated. In addition, there was an investigation of spontaneous abortions and intrauterine deaths and cases of congenital syphilis were observed. In one study, Dr Hernandez et al[1] studied 94 cases of syphilis in pregnant women in Havana in 1973. In 89 cases, early syphilis was diagnosed, including 38 cases of primary or secondary syphilis. The prenatal serological examinations represented 70.2 percent of the cases, while 37.3 percent of the cases in mothers were diagnosed during the first 3 months, 40.4 percent in the second 3 months and 10.6 percent during the last 3 months. The period when the diagnosis was made was unknown in 11.7 percent of the women. In this group, the result of the pregnancies was three abortions, four premature births, 87 normal babies and one baby with congenital syphilis, born to a mother who was allergic to penicillin and who did not complete the oral treatment.

In the following 3 years (1974-1977), congenital syphilis dropped by 50 percent. At the present time, there are very few cases of the disease.

In June 1977, the program was once again examined during the Second National Seminar on Epidemiology and the Control of Venereal Diseases.[5] Greater use of the ATF-ABS [aluorescent treponemic antibodies] test was proposed, emphasis was placed on the importance of epidemiological analysis and integration of the program in the outpatient clinics was reaffirmed.

Program for Control of Gonorrhea

At the present time, there is no official program for the control of gonorrhea, but plans have been made to organize a program making it possible to measure the increase in gonorrhea and reduce its morbidity. Very few data are available and due to the nearly absolute lack of culture media, very little is known about the incidence of gonococcal infections in women. In the gynecology clinics of the obstetrics-gynecology hospitals, gonococcal complications are frequently observed, such as inflammation of the pelvis, but there is no systematic compilation of data about its incidence. Only a few data are available:

Year	Cases of Gonorrhea Reported	Year	Cases of Gonorrhea Reported
1965	697	1975	4,385
1972	703	1976	6,229
1973	870	1977	8,239
1974	3,233		

Approximately 95 percent of all the cases of gonorrhea are found in men. An unknown percentage of those cases is diagnosed by means of Gram's method. Patients in whom positive results were obtained using that method are treated with a total dose of 14 million units of procaine penicillin G (1 million units twice a day for 7 days). Authorities admit that this is an excessive dose and when the gonorrhea control program is put into effect, changes will be made.

For the treatment of neonatal gonococcal ophthalmia, drops of silver nitrate or penicillin for the eye have been used; this problem is not seen.

Control of Syphilis: Observations and Recommendations, Clinical Aspects

The diagnosis of syphilis is made with great care. All patients with or without symptoms, contacts and companions are subjected to serological tests and quantitative VDRL tests. The laboratory service immediately notifies the doctor, who in turn consults with a dermatologist. As soon as the diagnosis is confirmed, treatment is initiated and the patient is interviewed. Darkfield microscopy is limited. Only at hospital laboratories does this service exist due to the fact that darkfield condensers that can be adjusted to the many different types of microscopes in outpatient clinic laboratories are not available, and only rarely are cases of genital lesions seen at most outpatient clinics. Patients with suspicious lesions are sent to the hospital for examination by darkfield microscopy. Since approximately 15 percent of the cases of early syphilis involve primary syphilis, if darkfield microscopy is used more at outpatient clinics where cases of genital ulcers are taken care of, diagnosis and treatment will be faster.

At certain hospital laboratories, the ATF-ABS test is used to confirm the disease. As a result, asymptomatic patients and contacts with a positive reaction to the VDRL are treated with the first dose of benzathine penicillin G. If during the examination -- that is, during the interview and consultation with the dermatologist -- it is determined that the patient has a positive clinical history or if there is proof that the patient was exposed to the infection, as shown by the epidemiological study or the search for contacts, a definitive diagnosis of early latent syphilis is made and the treatment with penicillin is continued until the plan of 6.0 mu is completed. If these criteria are not met, the report on the case is not complete and treatment is discontinued. In these cases and in pregnant women with positive serological results, the use of the ATF-ABS reaction to confirm the disease will make it possible to clarify the diagnosis more

rapidly and will lead to faster epidemiological intervention. The method of group work for the diagnosis and treatment makes it possible to provide high-quality care. Very few patients who seek care fail to receive proper diagnosis or proper care.

Based on a thorough study of five medical histories and conversations with doctors and nurses acting as interviewers, the consultant came to the conclusion that the method of group work sometimes delays the final diagnosis and treatment. The patient is in no way affected by these delays with respect to final results because the follow-up at the outpatient clinic is very complete. However, from the standpoint of controlling the disease, delays could reduce the effectiveness of activities aimed at halting transmission of the disease by patients or their contacts.

The doses of penicillin used to treat syphilis are adequate for curing and preventing later complications. Patients allergic to penicillin who have syphilis are hospitalized and treated by oral means while under direct observation. Those with congenital syphilis receive proper doses of procaine penicillin G. The use of benzathine penicillin is being discontinued for the treatment of congenital syphilis, as is that of tetracycline for pregnant patients allergic to penicillin.

Recommendations

1 -- The criteria for diagnosis now being applied and plans of treatment are adequate and there is no need to change them.

2 -- Under the current system, there should be an attempt to reduce delays that could affect disease control activities. Regular analyses of common cases should be made at the local level in order to identify methods making it possible to reduce the time between the patient's first visit and final diagnosis.

3 -- All positive VDRL results in patients who it is suspected suffer from latent syphilis should be confirmed by a treponemic test. Before trying to expand the use of the ATF-ABS reaction, the Ministry of Public Health and the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology must investigate the cost, benefits and possibility of performing the microhemagglutination test with Treponema pallidum (MHA-TP). This test is less costly and not as complicated. It does not require complicated equipment.

4 -- A study should be made of the possibility of using darkfield microscopy more at outpatient clinics and hospitals where patients very vulnerable to syphilis are seen -- that is, within certain areas of metropolitan Havana. We repeat: The purpose is to reduce the time between initial consultation and the diagnosis and final treatment.

Epidemiological Aspects

Some 200 to 210 nurses were specially trained to track contacts of patients with syphilis. The nurses are assigned to outpatient clinics all over the country. Their duties include: the initial interview in order to gather data concerning contacts, suspicious carriers and partners, future treatment (four injections), serological tests (over a period of 24 months) and the exchange of epidemiological information. For every patient with syphilis interviewed, it is expected that data will be obtained on some ten contacts, suspicious carriers and partners (4, 2 and 4 respectively). At the present time, the national average is 5.1 contacts, suspicious carriers and partners for every patient interviewed.

Over 3 months of experience, one interviewer-nurse found:

Category	April	May	June	Total
Number of cases of early syphilis	8	2	2	12
Number of cases treated completely	8	2	2	12
Number of contacts identified	7	4	6	17
Number of contacts treated	7	4	4*	15
Number of identified suspects	3	3	3	9
Number of partners	3	9	9	21

*Two contacts were outside the area.

At the present time, the interview concentrates on identifying contacts, suspects and partners -- that is, "Who it is" in tracking contacts. Importance is not given to the relation of time between the patient and contacts, the "when" question in tracking contacts. Consequently, there is no systematic analysis of cases by source of propagation. The analysis is hindered even further by the current methods of keeping records, for which the use of many books is required.

Due to the close cooperation between the dermatologist and the nurse-interviewer, patients are interviewed as soon as the diagnosis is made, generally, before it is completed.

There are certain major problems with respect to the exchange of information concerning the tracking of contacts outside municipal areas. Within the municipalities, the nurse-interviewer first of all sends epidemiological forms to the municipality or province where they are exchanged. The form then goes to the new nurse-interviewer. If possible, a more rapid method (such as telephone) is used).

The nurse-interviewer is supervised by another who has been promoted to the municipal level. Case study techniques and interview study techniques are not used. Other measurements of interviewing effectiveness are not being examined.

Recommendations

1 -- If possible, analytical capabilities should be developed in order to indentify the source of infection and propagation. The Venereal Disease Control Division of the CDC is willing to provide technical assistance in the form of the services of a high-level official who is an expert in epidemiology and contact tracking in order to train nurse-interviewers and their supervisors in techniques of case analysis and supervision now being used in the United States. Training would be more useful if it would be planned to coincide with courses for nurse-interviewers offered in the country.

2 -- There should be an exploration of methods to improve the exchange of information on the search for contacts. Nurse-interviewers should exchange information directly and send copies of information to higher levels. Such nurses could perhaps be provided with the names and addresses of their colleagues throughout the country in order to be able to send directly by mail the form for the report on the search for contacts when there is no telephone or more rapid method.

3 -- Consideration should be given to the establishment of a new medical records system permitting a thorough analysis of cases. When a patient is interviewed, a file in opened for all information corresponding to that case. An analogous system is now being used in the United States.

Serological Proof

Throughout the country, the VDRL test on slides is being used. Systematic tests are made of numerous groups to detect syphilis, even when such groups would have little exposure to the disease. There has been very little or no evaluation of the results of such tests. In 1974, Dr Werthein et al[6] analyzed the results of 159,212 serological tests in a specific zone. The percentage of positive results varied from .5 percent at some hospitals to 6.1 percent at certain outpatient clinics that were chosen. The serological tests required for health cards represented 46 percent of the total of 3,825 positive serological tests. Hospitals and general medical and surgical outpatient clinics represented 24.8 percent and 16.1 percent respectively. In analyzing 247 cases of early syphilis, it was observed that 45.1 percent of these cases were detected through serological tests. The tests required for health cards made it possible to identify 48 cases out of a total 662 (7.2 percent) with positive results and presented 43.2 percent (48/111) of all the cases identified by means of such tests. The tests made at outpatient clinics yielded positive results in 28 cases out of a total of 619 (4.5 percent) and represented 25.3 percent of the cases.

The VDRL test is carried out at laboratories located in the outpatient clinics and hospitals. In order to achieve greater effectiveness and improve the quality of tests, an attempt is being made to centralize the VDRL tests at hospital laboratories at the municipal or provincial level.

If a large number of tests is made, automated techniques could be applied. Tests are made one or more times a week, depending on volume.

Positive results are immediately reported. Reference serums for control purposes are prepared by the test laboratory itself and are tried before the customary tests. Such serums are prepared by combining reaction serums, which are sent to provincial laboratories for titration. The titrated serum is sent back to the local laboratory. At provincial laboratories, the test procedures of local laboratories are periodically examined.

During a visit to Fajardo Hospital, the consultant observed the procedure used in the VDRL test. The hospital is the reference center for new outpatient clinics. The VDRL test has been centralized at one of the new outpatient laboratories. These laboratories send tests that gave a weak positive result and 5 percent of the negative results to the Fajardo Hospital laboratory for quality control. This laboratory also does the VDRL tests for all hospitalized and ambulatory patients. It also does ATF-ABS tests with appropriate controls in cases of diagnostic difficulties. However, it does not participate in an outside quality control program to control the quality of its own tests.

All serological tests with weak positive results are quantified in order to eliminate prozonal reactions. At most outpatient clinic laboratories, slides with concavities are used, while at hospital and reference laboratories, plates with paraffin are used. Modern equipment is used at all laboratories: water bath, rotators, and so on. The consultant was very impressed with the success of the congenital syphilis control program. Approximately 100 percent of all pregnant women are subjected to two serological tests as a minimum during the prenatal care period. For want of confirmatory proof, the vigorous treatment is justified. Subsequent observation of patients treated is adequate, but a more conservative method would involve the completion of serological tests every month for the purpose of observing treated patients in order to ascertain whether there is an adequate serological response making it possible to guarantee the detection of a later reinfection during the pregnancy.

Recommendations

1 -- The consultant agrees with the current plans for centralizing VDRL tests. Testing in large quantities would make it possible to complete tests daily, thereby reducing delays between the obtention of the blood sample and the reporting of results. The use of the automatized reagent test could further improve effectiveness. This reaction is technically absorbent. Equipment breakdowns are relatively common and spare parts must be kept on hand.

2 -- Centralized serological tests usually require more complicated records in order to facilitate the rapid working out of test results. The flow of samples going through the laboratories analyzing large volumes of such samples must be watched to detect excessive delays in reporting results.

3 -- It is necessary to expand internal and external quality control systems so as to include all laboratories performing VDRL or ATF-ABS tests. Serum samples whose positive reactions are known should be sent without identification to the test laboratory. The nurse-interviewer can serve as an intermediary receiving the serum for the test, identifying it with a fictitious name and sending it through customary channels to the test laboratory.

4 -- The CDC welcomes the participation of laboratories of the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology in the international outside quality control program.

5 -- Laboratories of the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology or another appropriate laboratory should coordinate all outside quality control programs and quality control of tests. The centralized control would make it possible to produce well-defined control serums for daily use in the laboratories that do the VDRL test.

6 -- An expert in serological tests from a competent laboratory should be available to go to the CDC to study the current procedures used in serological testing and outside quality control programs. With this study, the application of quality control techniques in Cuba would be facilitated.

Statistics and Reporting System

The little time available prevented the completion of an extensive study of current or proposed reporting systems. Consequently, no important recommendations can be formulated.

All cases diagnosed are immediately reported and sent to the municipal, provincial and national levels. In addition, at the municipal level, 21 tables are completed, which are added to the national level for the completion of epidemiological analyses.

The reporting system is also used as a confirmation system for supervising the work of the nurse-interviewer, dermatologists and doctors in the outpatient clinics under the municipal level.

There are currently systems for the collection of data in the CDC for comparative purposes. Cuba's system was redesigned and will be set up shortly. In the future, it will be necessary to reexamine the usefulness of the proposed forms.

Control of Gonorrhea: Observations and Recommendations

Although no structured program for the control of gonorrhea has been set up, the consultant studied the most recent plan to control the disease. In the course of numerous discussions, various aspects of importance and problems that must be solved were identified.

Treatment of Diagnosed Cases

No data were available to determine the level of resistance of gonococci in the country. No attempt was made to detect the presence of strains that produce beta lactam. It is recognized that the treatment now recommended is excessive (14 mu of procaine penicillin G) and new courses of treatment will be selected.

Recommendations

1 -- Until data is collected, the Ministry of Public Health should consider the possibility of accepting the revised treatment recommendations of the CDC for gonococcal infections, both complicated and uncomplicated.

2 -- Until the National Institute of Hygiene Epidemiology and Microbiology can develop the capacity to control resistance to antibiotics and beta lactam tests, the Venereal Disease Control Division of the CDC is available to determine the sensitivity of a limited number of strains to antibiotics (50 to 100).

Diagnostic Techniques

Patients with gonorrhea are diagnosed and treated at outpatient clinics and hospital emergency rooms of the second level. All outpatient clinics are equipped with excellent microscopes and the equipment needed to do stains using Gram's method. Stains of urethral secretions from males using Gram's method are sensitive and specifically for the diagnosis of gonorrhea. The consultant was not able to determine the degree to which this test is used in emergency rooms or outpatient clinics where very few men with urethral secretions are treated, that is, two or three a month.

The venereal disease control program in Cuba has specially avoided the use of endocervical *frotis* by means of Gram's method. When this test is cautiously interpreted, it constitutes a diagnosis of gonorrhea. The use of this test makes rapid identification and treatment of the patient and contacts possible.

The existence of Thayer-Martin culture media for diagnostic or study purposes is extremely limited. When the country's culture capacity is improved, the use of such culture media should be closely examined. As planned, gonorrhea control activities will be integrated into the current outpatient clinic structure. In this way, patients with gonorrhea will be scattered over several clinics (approximately 70 in Havana alone). Cultures at clinics will be costly due to the low expected production and cannot be recommended. The use of cultures in services of an area of specialization such as in outpatient gynecology clinics or obstetrics-gynecology clinics will make it possible, however, to identify a larger number of gonorrhea infections, not only in symptomatic women and women with pelvic inflammations, but also in asymptomatic women (50 to 80 percent of all infected women), if the

latter are included. The consultant was not able to determine whether hospital emergency rooms treat many symptomatic women, but it is known that such rooms do treat men with gonorrhea with some frequency.

Decisions must be made about the production, distribution and quality control of culture media. It is necessary to establish standards for the use of cultures for diagnostic purposes and subsequent observation and not for disease control. It is necessary to standardize and supervise sample obtention techniques. The means by which cultures are taken to laboratories must be set up.

Recommendations

1 -- At all outpatient clinics and emergency rooms, the preparation of *frotis* using Gram's method for samples from men with urethral secretions must be initiated. In men with a history of urethral secretions, the sample should be obtained from the anterior ureter with a bacteriologic instrument or cotton tipped swab.

2 -- At all outpatient clinics, emergency rooms and special clinics, endocervical *frotis* should be made using Gram's method for samples from women undergoing pelvic examinations. A cautious interpretation of the *frotis* must be made (that is, the presence of intracellular, gram-negative, typical diplococcus in the leucocytes). It will be necessary to train laboratory technicians. There are publications recommending the use of *frotis* by means of Gram's method in women.

3 -- In the beginning, the analysis of cultures should only be made at hospitals and clinics of an area of specialization, as in the case of obstetrics-gynecology, where laboratories are easily available and no messenger-mail systems are needed. The following aspects must be considered:

a -- Cultures must be inoculated the moment the examination is made.

b -- Cultures must be placed in an incubator in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide as soon as possible.

Inexpensive incubators and covered jars generally make incubation possible where the examination is conducted until the laboratory can gather the cultures from each day. In this way, all cultures must be available for the initial interpretation on the afternoon of the day following their preparation and for final reading on the afternoon of the second day (48 hours).

c -- An examination must be made of patients with positive cultures and with inflammation of the pelvis giving a positive reading in order to try to identify population groups with a relatively high rate of gonorrhea. Subsequently, the examination of cultures should extend to the clinics handling these high-risk groups.

d -- If, in the emergency rooms, many symptomatic women are seen, then the cultures must be prepared there in order to detect gonorrhea. Outpatient clinics should also try to identify high-risk groups in which systematic cultures yield 4-6 percent positive results.

e -- In all women treated for gonorrhea, a culture should be made for purposes of confirmation, whenever possible, 3 to 5 days after the last dose of antibiotics was administered in order to ensure that the infection was cured. This makes it possible to determine the efficacy of treatment. It would also be useful to obtain another confirmation culture 4 to 6 weeks after treatment in order to detect reinfection, perhaps through asymptomatic male contacts not treated.

f -- As the use of cultures expands, cultures should also be made from samples taken from women yielding positive results with Gram's stain, from contacts with gonorrhea and from men with a urethral secretion whose Gram stain is negative (in 5 percent of the cases, the cultures will be positive).

4 -- In order to maintain the quality of the culture media, centralized services must be set up for the production of cultures at the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology and other suitable laboratories. Quality control techniques must be applied to every lot before it is distributed to places where it will be used. In these places, cultures should be made periodically from samples taken from men with a positive Gram stain as a quality control measure. A minimum of 95 percent of all men who are gram-positive should yield positive results. In approximately 50 percent of the women having contact with men suffering from gonorrhea, the cultures should be positive.

5 -- Before undertaking the production of culture media and culture control, a competent Cuban microbiologist should consult with the CDC in order to study basic bacteriological techniques for the isolation of gonococci, quality control systems, the production of culture media and sensitivity tests to antibiotics.

Epidemiological Aspects

Current plans recommend that nurse-interviewers conduct thorough interviews with all positive cases of gonorrhea. The program anticipates the treatment of 10,000 to 20,000 cases a year and it would perhaps not be possible to make thorough interviews. Based on experience in the United States, in interviews with women suffering frequently from gonorrhea without complications, they mention contacts that have already had symptoms and that were treated. Moreover, interviews with women having repeated pelvic inflammations and repeated infections might lead to the detection of asymptomatic infected male contacts.

Recommendations

1 -- Consideration should be given to interviewing techniques to take the place of those traditionally used. There are examples of other methods in which the patient refers his contact to a reference service.

2 -- Studies should be made of results of traditional techniques in specially selected groups such as women with pelvic inflammations.

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ISLAND'S BLEAK ECONOMIC PICTURE DISCUSSED

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 27 Sep 80 p 10

[Text]

ROSEAU, Dominica, Thursday (CANA) — Dominicans have always known hard times, but some will tell you now that they could hardly have been worse than they are today.

In this poor, backward 289 square mile island, unemployment is estimated at a staggering 35 per cent the main export and foreign exchange earner, the banana industry is struggling and the state is recovering very slowly from the massive damage done by two hurricanes in the space of a year.

There is a deficit of more than EC$25 million (US$9.2 million) 1979-80 Budget and at the moment Dominica needs about EC$1.7 million (US$629 000) monthly to pay Government employees.

"...Because of the destruction of the hurricanes it prevents us from earning enough revenue to meet our current expenses, so that every month you are wondering where the salaries are coming from", Prime Minister Eugenia Charles who is Minister of Finance said during an interview on the problems facing her new administration.

Since 1977 the island has faced an average fall of over three per cent in its Gross Domestic Production (GDP) per year on the 1972 level. This compared with the modest real growth in the 1960s of two per cent.

"The island's poor performance of the 70s is attributable to a combination of factors including bad weather, domestic industrial unrest, international economic recession and a deteriorating investment climate", a report by the Barbados-owned Caribbean Development Bank said.

Miss Charles sees the international economic recession "as a serious setback for Dominica, at a time when the need for additional foreign aid has been so intensified by recent unfortunate events".

Agriculture, which has over the years been the mainstay of the island's fragile economy, continues to do so, with bananas being the main export crop.

1978 was the best ever year for banana production with nearly 48 000 tonnes being produced. This figure dropped substantially last year to 21 800 tonnes.

The dramatic slump was due almost entirely to killer Hurricane David in August 1979. The disaster was particularly difficult to swallow, since at the time bananas were fetching very high prices on the lucrative United Kingdom market.

The total effect of David on the island's economy was dramatic. During the presentation of her Budget Miss Charles said "total local revenue will therefore decrease by an estimated EC10.6 million (US$4 million) to EC$32.4 million (US$12 million) leaving a gap of EC$28.6 million dollars (US$10.5 million) between the recurrent revenue estimates and the recurrent expenditure estimates".

The depressing economic situation has been present everywhere and business activity has been slow.

"A number of businesses here have closed in the last few years others have gradually shrunk..." Parry Bellot, President of the Dominica Association of Industry and Commerce said.

"Inflation figures vary depending on where they originate, but using 1970 as a base year, inflation up to the present is easily up to 200 or 250 per cent", Mr. Bellot said adding "it has been difficult to make ends meet".

In 1979 Dominica's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) — the total value of all locally-produced goods and services — stood at just over EC$102 million (US$35 million) a drop of almost EC$13 million (US$5 million) over 1978, and this was the second highest figure recorded since 1975.

The 1979 figure showed a decline in all sectors of the island's revenue except the construction industry which recorded a marginal increase over the figures of 1978. But this

is thought to be the effect of much repair work done after David knocked down thousands of houses and buildings.

"One would feel that we have basically seven key export items and if we use the 1978 figures we see that bananas is still the major revenue earner", Mr. Bellot said as he reviewed the performances of the coconut, bay oil, citrus, soap and agro industries, other vital revenue earners.

Unlike some other Caribbean islands, Dominica does not abound in beautiful white sand beaches and generates no meaningful tourism.

But even this negligible area is slipping, the second quarters figures for 1980 show there were 2 524 visitors to Dominica compared with the same period last year, which saw more than 7 000 tourists come here.

With unemployment running as high as 34.91 per cent, the private sector believes that some attempt should be made to lure major Western countries to set up factories here, with the hope of encouraging employment and improving Dominica's per capita income.

"These are the countries that have the money.... I think that we need a programme under which any development programme will involve money, manpower material and management", Bellot states.

"We feel that we can approach the developed countries to supply money and management and we in Dominica can supply materials and manpower".

The Government, aware of the financial burden faced by all non-oil producing developing countries and the seemingly united capacity of rich states to help is hoping that one of the materials which it can assist the private sector to develop the investment climate here is by providing cheap energy through the country's geo-interenergy potential.

With the abundance of rivers, there is said to be one for each day of the year, the island's new administration is hoping to seek financial aid from major lending institutions to finance extension of the island's hydro-electric potential.

"If we can do this, we will, at least lessen the overwhelming problems created by the petroleum war between the oil producing and industrialised countries", Miss Charles reasons.

But one problem which the Government still has to face is that of meeting salary increases to public servants, a perennial problem to successive administrations.

At present the Government has to pay out an estimated EC11 million (US$4 million) to civil servants in backpay. With very little revenue, the treasury is by Government admission, not able to pay.

"Unless we can borrow money to pay it we will bot be able to meet it and we have two or three measures we are thinking of, so that we can be able to borrow this money. We would like to pay it out and forget about it, but whether we will be able to raise the loan is something else", the Prime Minister has said.

CSO: 3020

PQD LEADER WORRIED ABOUT ELECTORAL BOARD DISORGANIZATION

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 1 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Article by Hugo A. Ysalguez]

[Text] The president of the Democratic Quisqueyan Party (PQD), retired Gen Elias Wessin y Wessin, yesterday expressed his concern regarding the "disorganization in the Central Electoral Board (JCE)," pointing out that unless the shortcomings are rectified in time, the upcoming elections "will be plagued with irregularities."

The political leader stated that if the general elections were held now, more than half of the voting population would not be able to go to the polls because they lack their election card and because the election boards where they would cast their ballots are too far away.

He indicated that the JCE intends to put the voter register in order if the government gives it enough funds to do so.

He added that "the government has turned a deaf ear to the JCE's calls for sufficient funds to insure that the upcoming elections are well organized and fair."

Wessin said that the PQD has an ongoing campaign to see to it that its members secure their election card in time, to avoid snags when election day arrives.

He expressed surprise that the other political organizations are not worried about the government giving the JCE the funds it needs to revamp the voter register.

Wessin stated that "the Reformist Party stripped thousands of persons of their election card, and therefore many Dominicans do not have this important document.

"After the 1978 election, the Reformist Party stripped hundreds of thousands of Dominicans of their election cards to contest that election," he stated.

The PQD leader indicated that many Dominicans moved after Hurricane David and thus do not know where they are supposed to cast their votes.

"We completely support the JCE in its call for more funds to organize the upcoming elections," he emphasized.

He then urged the other parties to call on the government to meet the JCE's request, because fair and free elections will benefit opposition parties.

"The next elections cannot be held unless the voter register is organized," Wessin stressed.

He pointed out that the PQD is preparing to run in the 1982 elections and to win, but he said that this depended on whether the primaries could be organized soon enough to avoid suspicions.

"I do not understand how the other political parties can remain silent and say nothing about the JCE request," Wessin underscored.

Separately, he said he was in favor of a bill to make the Bureau of Personal Identification Cards and Registry Office a branch of the Central Electoral Board. He added that the PQD was the first party to propose this move, so that elections would be as fair as possible.

"The Reformist Party now comes out with a really constructive bill, and they will realize that this step will guarantee free elections," he said.

He stated that during the 12 years that they were in power the Reformists did not venture to put forth and implement the idea, adding that now that they are in the opposition they realize that this is a constructive step.

8743
CSO: 3010

PENA GOMEZ SPEAKS OUT ON VARIOUS TOPICS

Haitian Work Force, Reforestation

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 2 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Nelson Encarnacion]

[Text] Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez asserted yesterday that we should "abolish" the participation of foreigners in cane cutting, and it was his feeling that the country had sufficient manpower to do the work that "year after year" is performed by foreign cutters, who are thus creating a population problem.

The secretary general of the PRD said that due to the "appalling living conditions to which this thankless work dooms people," it is done only by "exploited foreigners."

Pena Gomez pointed out that the "population problem" is aggravated by the "selfishness of our powerful classes, who refuse to grant their workers their legitimate rights stemming from their role in creating the country's wealth."

The PRD leader added that we ought to abolish the participation of foreigners in cane cutting because this strenuous and poorly paid work has been performed "for many years now by aliens, with the resulting transfer of money overseas and the competition from cheap labor that is heightening our growing joblessness."

He went on to say that the cane cutting by Haitian laborers also creates "a situation of injustice and exploitation in our cane fields that has warranted international attention and is prompting condemnation of our country."

Pena Gomez discussed the issue of Haitian laborers whom the government hires every year to cut cane on the sugar plantations of the State Sugar Council (CEA), after analyzing the "Medical Campaign" held last week by PRD professionals in various spots in the southern region of the country.

He spoke yesterday on the program "Tribuna Democratica," the radio voice of the government party.

At another point in his speech Pena Gomez stated that "we can eradicate illiteracy, vaccinate all of our children and eliminate poliomyelitis."

He indicated that to do this "we have to dedicate ourselves to working for the country and we all have to make sacrifices, the people on top and the people on the bottom, the people in government and the people in the opposition."

He added that in particular "we PRD members have to shunt aside our internal strife and give priority to the struggle against poverty, disease, ignorance and hunger."

He pointed out that the PRD has stepped to the fore, and so have the professionals, who many thought were joining the party only to secure a position, "whereas many comrades who call themselves proletarians are proving to be engaged in 'corridor politics,' empty jabber, factional struggle and loafing."

"Let's all get to work to improve this country, because that is what the people elected us to do, to resolve their problems, not to go around looking for a revolver to wear on our belts, or to ride pompously in official cars, or to walk around with our chests puffed out in a false attitude of self-sufficiency and superiority," he stated.

He added that "this time the professionals have outdone the party's rank-and-file, which seems to be paralyzed and confused by the factional struggle, whereas the professionals are ignoring this and working solely on behalf of the party."

He asserted that "we have to hold down, regulate and control the internal struggle, and for this purpose we are going to visit all of the party's zonal committees in the National District, to preside at assemblies and determine who is working for the party and who is not."

The government party leader went on to say that the country has the wherewithal to cover our barren mountains "with green trees again and the sources of our rivers with thick woodlands and songbirds that will enrich our fauna, which are rapidly becoming extinct."

Pena Gomez also stressed in his speech the work that the government is doing in the field of public health, adding, however, that this job cannot be left just to the government, because all of the country's sectors have to take part.

He said that during the medical campaign staged by the PRD on the 12th, 13th and 14th of last month, 20,000 patients were seen by doctors in more than 15 towns in the southern region of the country.

He said that a truck loaded with medicines went around distributing them free of charge to persons requesting medical assistance.

Membership Increase Called For

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 2 Oct 80 pp 1, 14

[Article by Hugo A. Ysalguez]

[Text] The secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, said yesterday that his party does not deserve the people's trust if it is not able to utilize its grass roots strength in solving the country's problems.

Speaking on "Tribuna Democratica," the PRD leader stated that a political party must not be factory turning out candidates and officials.

"I have always said that the most important thing for a political party is to control the masses, but we have also repeated to the point of boredom that a program of social change cannot be carried out just with the masses," he stressed.

He pointed out that a party that lacks individuals capable of carrying out programs and changes aimed at bettering a nation's lot is doomed to failure.

Pena Gomez said that his silence over the last few days was due to health problems, adding that during this time some very important developments have taken place that warrant his attention and that are of interest to the nation and to the PRD.

"A political party cannot just issue press releases, make converts and prepare for elections every 4 years," he stated.

He added that the Dominican Republic is facing enormous problems, such as, for example, the one million Dominicans who do not know how to read or write, the poor health of a major portion of its population, and the ongoing destruction of its woodlands, which threatens to turn the country into a desert.

Another problem cited by Pena Gomez is sugarcane cutting. He said that this strenuous and poorly paid work has been done for many years by Haitian citizens, which has resulted in a transfer of money overseas and has brought in competition from cheap foreign labor, thus aggravating our mounting unemployment and creating a situation of injustice and exploitation in the country's cane fields.

"These are just some of the problems that the PRD can and will help to solve, but they cannot be solved just by government efforts or with the support of a single party," Pena Gomez stated.

He then clarified: "Reforesting the country, teaching our people to read and write, abolishing foreign participation in cane cutting, eradicating epidemics and providing health care to all Dominicans who need it are tasks that can be accomplished only with the cooperation of all Dominicans."

The PRD leader stated that during the most recent party convention he stressed that its doors would be opened to technicians and university professionals.

He recalled that on that occasion he proposed that university professionals be given a favored place in the PRD.

"Many national and municipal PRD leaders were afraid that the newly arrived professionals would take away their jobs, but the correctness of my proposal has been demonstrated as the months have gone by, and today we are witnessing the hoped-for merger of the PRD masses with the university professionals who had remained outside partisan political activity," he stated.

He asserted that aside from the 1,500 professionals who registered at two meetings organized in the National District, the interest in attracting professionals has spread to all PRD branches.

"As evidence of this interesting movement I would mention that on the 24th 103 agricultural professionals took the oath of party allegiance in the city of Santiago and on the 28th in Mao the oath was taken by 64 more out of a total of 100 who registered in the party, but the remaining 36 were unable to make it because of transportation difficulties," he indicated.

He asserted that this month in Moca a mass registration of 250 professionals was undertaken, while more than 70 professionals recently took the oath of party allegiance in Zone K of the National District, adding that in almost all PRD zones rank-and-file committees made up entirely of professionals are being organized, with Zone C already having one.

Separately, Pena Gomez said that the PRD recently staged a medical-social campaign in the southern region of the country during which more than 20,000 patients were treated.

"In staging the medical campaign, the Coordinating Committee collected a large amount of medicines thanks to the generous cooperation of several laboratories and pharmacies, as well as personal charitable donations," he stated.

He indicated that special congratulations are due the PRD branch in Puerto Rico, in particular the secretary general of the affiliate, Mr Tomas Gonzalez, and his wife Mary de Gonzalez, who as soon as they learned of the intention to stage the medical campaign, began collecting food and medicine, which they immediately shipped to our country and which our doctors were thus able to take with them to the provinces in the south.

"This is not the first time that our comrades in the Puerto Rico branch have acted quickly and efficiently to help our people. They also did so when hurricanes David and Frederick passed through and long before that, when heavy flooding caused serious damage in several provinces of the Cibao. This is how to help the party, with honest, disinterested work, not just with branch activities," Pena Gomez underscored.

In conclusion, he said that all of the country's leaders ought to take after the spirit of service shown by PRD member Tomas Gonzalez and the heads of the Puerto Rico branch.

8743
CSO: 3010

PAPER SAYS SUGAR SHORTAGES MUST BE RESOLVED

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Sugar"]

[Text] Hoarding does not create shortages; shortages cause hoarding.

When people notice that hoarding is going on because an item is in short supply, they tend to attribute the shortage to hoarding.

Hoarding is one of the ills that stem from shortages.

There is a real shortage of refined sugar simply because demand outstrips production.

This situation will seemingly last for years.

Neither low-price sales nor rationing to stores or distributor organizations will resolve the problem.

And there will be hoarding, because of the shortages.

It has been said that some sugar earmarked for domestic consumption has been exported clandestinely, and this is probably true.

On account of the price difference between sugar for domestic consumption and sugar on the world market, it is very tempting to clandestinely export sugar purchased for the home market.

This is an issue that warrants attention.

We Dominicans will have to consume more brown or cream sugar.

The consensus is that a purer cream sugar should be made available.

The problem of refined sugar is going to last quite a while, but we must seek a solution right now by boosting the production capacity of this kind of sugar.

Experts have pointed out that an intermediate variety of sugar could possibly be produced, with smaller investment requirements for equipment, which could be set up promptly. This approach should also be looked into.

8743
CSO: 3010

UNCONDITIONAL BAN OF ALL SOUTH AFRICAN GOODS ANNOUNCED

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 27 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Friday (CANA) — The Grenada Government today announced an unconditional ban on all trade with South Africa, following the discovery on supermarket shelves here of canned fruit from the racially-divided African state.

A statement from the Legal Affairs Ministry said it had investigated the presence here of canned South African mushrooms following a story in the Government-owned "Free West Indian" newspaper.

The paper had quoted the owner of the supermarket where the goods were seen as saying that the fruit were supplied by a company in Canada and he was unaware of the fact that the imports had originated from South Africa.

The Government statement said: "The Ministry looked into the legal position relative to the importation of South African goods into Grenada and advised that goods can only be imported under and by virtue of laws existing before the (March 1979) revolution, if a special license was issued to an importer. There is no record of any licence having been issued for the importation of South African goods.

"The People's Revolutionary Government has decided to affect a total ban on all trade with South Africa and accordingly the Ministry of Legal Affairs has drafted the necessary legal documents.

"All importers are hereby advised that under no circumstances what so ever will the importation of goods originating in South Africa be allowed into Grenada and the People's Revolutionary Government and the people of Grenada totally condemn and deplore the racist and facist government of South Africa".

CSO: 3020

PRIME MINISTER LAUDS LAUNCHING OF CUBAN COSMONAUT

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 27 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

ST. GEORGE's, Grenada, Friday (CANA) —

Grenada's Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, has said that the launching of Cuban Cosmonaut Arnaldo Tomayo Mendez into space "is very significant for Caribbean and Latin American countries in many respects."

The Government Information Service (GIS) quoted Mr. Bishop as saying "not only is Arnald Tomayo Mendez the first Cuban, first Latin American, first Caribbean man, first black man to be launched into space. For the Cuban people, and for all of us throughout the Caribbean and Latin America it is a great leap forward in the world of science and technology."

Mr. Bishop also noted that the Cuban and Soviet cosmonauts sent up last week will be carrying out a number of experiments designed by Cuban scientists, to benefit the Caribbean nations.

Bishop also said that "this event is also another indication on the part of the socialist countries of their willingness to share their experience in science and technology with the developing countries.

It should be noted, he said, a Vietnamese had recently accompanied the Soviets on a joint space flight.

"Continuing exploration of the peaceful use of outer space has been closely related to the advancement of the developing countries and was made possible by extensive co-operation among the ten socialist countries participating in the intercosmos programme," said Mr. Bishop.

"So we of revolutionary Grenada salute this latest manifestation of further co-operation between the socialist world and the developing countries.

"And we hail this, not only as a historic occasion for the Cuban people, but also as a great achievement for the entire Caribbean and Latin America, all of which stand to benefit from the peaceful use of outer space," he concluded.

CSO: 3020

CHURCH DOCUMENT PROTESTS AGAINST VIOLENT TREATMENT

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] A Canadian nuns' convent located in Morales, Izabal, in the northern part of the Republic of Guatemala, was recently subjected to an attack by individuals who threw hand grenades at the building where the nuns were sleeping. A similar attack occurred simultaneously at the parish house in the same locality.

These events come within the context of repression which the military dictatorship headed by Romeo Lucas Garcia has pursued against the Christians in Guatemala who have committed themselves to the cause of the people.

This type of attack has even extended to the murder of priests, both Guatemalan and foreign, in the El Quiche zone, a department situated in the northern part of Guatemala, in particular. In this area, all of the priests and nuns have been forced to leave in view of the refusal of the Guatemalan authorities to guarantee them a minimum of safety in the pursuit of their pastoral activities.

This document, drafted by the El Quiche diocese itself, objectively and without melodrama describes the harsh reality which exists as a result of the repression by the Guatemalan army.

I. Pastoral Background

Since the diocese of El Quiche was created, the bishops and workers in the pastorate of the diocese have tried to remain faithful to the doctrine of the second Vatican council. Throughout these years, the conscience of the faithful has been awakened to a greater commitment of love and solidarity to their brothers, especially the most needy. The Catholic Church, respectful of cultures, secular traditions and various levels of education, has patiently, with a mother's love, obtained excellent fruit in human and religious advancement.

The guidelines set forth by the bishops in Medellin and more recently in Puebla contributed to a better understanding of the will of God for His people. Catholics, like all human beings aware of universal brotherhood, have collaborated in the joint effort for progress, peace and advancement.

The diocese of El Quiche has since then done self-sacrificing work to offer the Lord more worthy, more just and more humane Guatemalans. It has never departed

from the guidelines of the Catholic Church, within the framework of the Guatemalan constitution.

The Church, mother and teacher of the people, has pursued its cultural and spiritual calling with love. Aware that the fatherland needed good and well-trained Guatemalans, it undertook the arduous task, sparing no effort or sacrifice, in full generosity.

Regrettably, this evangelical work has been misunderstood and criticized by those who are terrified by the universal fate of the great family of God. In recent years, the Catholic Church has found itself hindered, cruelly persecuted and criticized in its work.

This contradictory situation has become more acute since 1976, when all of Guatemala suffered one of the greatest disasters in its history, the February earthquake. The diocese of El Quiche dedicated itself to aiding the needy, without restrictions of race, creed or social status. This social activity awakened baseless suspicions and it was consistently slandered and accused of reflecting partisan and political interests.

II. Tragic Events

This year, 1980, has been a Calvary for the Catholic people in the department. The wave of violence from which the entire world is suffering is an insufficient explanation. On various occasions the diocese of El Quiche has raised its voice in a demand for justice in view of the flagrant violations of the most basic human rights. It was our duty, as human beings, as Christians and as Guatemalans.

A. In May of this year, the diocese suffered the machinegunning of the Uspantan Convent. The priests and nuns in that parish and the parishes of Cunen and Chicaman had to withdraw in view of the difficult working conditions and the lack of personal safety.

B. In the month of June our diocese donned mourning when Father Jose Maria Gran Cirera and his sexton were murdered in Chajul, forcing the monks, nuns and priests of the parishes of Nebaj, Chajul and Cotzal to depart.

C. The entire northern part of El Quiche was left without spiritual aid. The bishop of the diocese attempted to launch a dialog with the authorities to ensure respect for the mission of the Church and the physical safety of Catholics. Nothing positive was achieved.

D. In the month of July, Father Faustino Villaneueva was assassinated in his Joyabaj parish office, and as in the preceding cases, this forced the nuns working in the area to depart.

There have been no investigations of the crimes involved in any of these events to date. The murderers are free to function.

The violence pursued in the department of El Quiche reached a humanly intolerable situation when plans for an attack on the life of the bishop of the diocese were revealed. To these terrible deeds of blood and violence are added the tragedy of

the many poor families in our diocese who weep for the loss of their husbands, fathers or sons, and the death threats against various priests and nuns among those still remaining in the department, such that all were forced to depart, with the resulting closing of parish churches, seminaries, boarding schools and other aid projects.

III. Evaluation and Decision

The members of the pastorates headed by their bishop meditated in the light of their faith on what the best path for preventing this repression, persecution and the death of Christians would be. The Catholic faith, following the gospel of Christ loyally, is the basis of the scandalous motivation of the murderers' attacks. As when Jesus trod the path to Calvary carrying the cross, the forces of darkness will not accept the light of God. Hundreds of us Catholics are aware of this and live in hope. Christ came to the world to suffer a painful Good Friday in order to achieve the glory of the resurrection. Nothing can force the Christian spirit, nurtured by the blood of martyrs and saints, to bow. We protest that Catholics, as good Guatemalan Christians, have been martyred without reason. Lives useful to the fatherland have been lost because of slander and false interpretations of the word of God.

The conference of Guatemalan bishops attempted to correct this situation, establishing contacts and launching dialog with the authorities. No guarantees of respect or physical safety or of the lives of the members of the pastorate were given.

The conclusion which has been reached is that at this tragic moment in the history of Guatemala it is no longer possible to provide any kind of spiritual aid in the diocese of El Quiche, and that therefore a temporary withdrawal will be necessary. The bishop, priests and nuns have decided to leave the diocese awaiting minimally favorable conditions for returning. This forced absence does not mean abandonment or renunciation of service to the Christian people of El Quiche.

It represents a sincere decision reached in faith, which showed us the only path possible to aid our people, as witnesses to Guatemalan Christians of our protest against the current situation, and our energetic appeal to the authorities to do everything possible to resolve the problem which fills us with pain.

IV. Appeal to Hope

The Catholic Church has experienced difficult circumstances, persecution, death and misunderstanding throughout the 2,000 years of its existence. We beg of you to remain firm in your faith, to keep alive the light of hope and the flame of the love of God and one's neighbor.

We will never be alone if we have Christ and his mother the Virgin Mary as our guides. We cannot take the wrong path because we go hand in hand with the Good Shepherd. "For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind" (II Timothy, I:7).

Circumstances change and we hope that soon the diocese of El Quiche will return to normalcy.

As the word of God tells us, we must be alert to the greedy wolves who will try to mislead, rob and murder the souls of Christians. Our best defense is to suffer with the Church, standing with our bishop, the head of the diocese. Painful though the present provisions may be, we are certain that following the torment and the violence which afflict us, the sun of the justice of God the bountiful Father will shine.

We are always with you.

5157
CSO: 3010

GOVERNMENT EXAMINES COAL AS ALTERNATIVE TO OIL

Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Suzann Francis]

[Text]

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Saturday, (CANA) — The Jamaican Government is examining the possibility of converting its main energy-consuming industries from oil to coal.

"It is clear," Prime Minister Michael Manley told a Press conference, "that the price of energy output relationship between coal and oil for industrial uses is now massively in favour of coal. The potential savings in foreign exchange in a conversion of major industries from oil to coal in Jamaica are correspondingly great".

And Barclay Ewart, head of the Government's Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation (JIDC) and chairman of a task force which the Government has established to look into the conversion, said Jamaica could possibly anticipate an annual savings of some US $[illegible] million by switching from oil to coal.

Jamaica currently uses some 1.5 million tonnes of oil per annum for power generation by the bauxite companies, the Jamaica Public Service Company (JPS) and the state-owned cement company, Mr. Ewart said.

He said the conversion rate was approximately seven [illegible] of oil to one tonne of coal and that the comparative cost was presently some [illegible] per tonne for coal landed in Jamaica.

Mr. Ewart noted that coal had only 70 per cent the heating value of oil, but said the cost comparison for equivalent heating value was still in favour of coal, at US $87 for coal and US $225 for oil — a saving of US $138 per tonne.

However, the Government has indicated that while price factors currently favoured a change to coal, it was necessary to look at long-term availability of supplies and reliability of price.

"Government wants to see if we can achieve a major saving, say over the next five years or so, in the energy bill," Prime Minister Manley said.

"Our view is that the coal thing looks very promising. But to really make it realisable option, we have to look at whether we can get reliable prices, assured supplies, all these things," he said.

Mr. Manley said the task force, which includes personnel from energy organisations locally as well as from industry, was to have a preliminary report ready within two months.

He said the committee would be charged with examining the feasibility of converting the JPS and the cement company, in the first instance, from oil to coal. These [illegible] state-owned operations together [illegible] some 30 per cent of Jamaica's energy requirement.

The task force will look into the possibility of developing a system of coal supply at the lowest possible cost, with a special look being taken at the possibility of working out joint shipping arrangement with the bauxite companies.

It will also look into the possibility of securing long-term supplies of coal at predictable prices, examine existing coal supply proposals of international organizations, and look into the environmental aspect of the matter.

Assuming that all the indications are favourable, Mr. Manley said, the task force would be then be asked to consider what other aspects of the economy could benefit from conversion to coal.

The task force report is to be made available for public discussion.

CSO: 3020

HUMBERTO ORTEGA DISCUSSES SIGNIFICANCE OF SOMOZA'S DEATH

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 6

[Interview with Humberto Ortega, minister of defense and commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS), by Richard Izarra; in Managua, date not given]

[Text] Special report (UNO MAS UNO and DIARIO DE CARACAS)--When the current defense minister and commander in chief of the EPS was 19 years old, he and three companions mounted an operation to execute Anastasio Somoza Debayle, an operation very similar to the one on 17 September in Paraguay, but with the vast difference that in 1966 the Sandinist Movement was weak and feeble.

Heading up the young commando unit, Humberto Ortega did not have too many weapons to choose from: some tacks to stop the car in which Somoza was riding, two pistols and several Molotov cocktails that they themselves had put together. The place: the Leon Highway. The dictator would take this route back to Managua.

The commando unit was not in luck. They were discovered and arrested. Ortega was beginning to make a name for himself in the student movement, and Somoza did not want to create too many waves. Moreover, this was nothing more than a "student itch," and they were not going to undermine his mighty empire. Thus, Somoza released Ortega. Little did the dictator suspect that 14 years later that tall, thin young man with the sparse mustache would be sitting in his comfortable armchair in Somoza's own government office, while in the southern part of the continent the dictator was being blown to bits by a blast apparently from an "RPG4" like the ones that the Vietnamese used to destroy Yankee tanks.

Sooner or Later

As if in some fable (except that the pages and drawings have been brought to life by the actions of hundreds of thousands of people), "the bad" have been cut down by "the good." Sooner or later the hand of justice does its work. And sure enough, our defense minister, Commander Humberto Ortega, is sitting in the same chair in the same office that Somoza had built.

It was there that Humberto Ortega and I talked about Somoza's death. Our entire talk transpired in the midst of that very special smile that comes to one's lips at moments of triumph. There could be no doubt: the military strategist of the Sandinist Revolution had dealt another victorious blow. His joy was visible through his uniform. He had accomplished, 14 years later, that which had so often kept him awake at night.

[Question] Commander, was this a Sandinist operation?

[Answer] We Sandinists are envious of this operation because we were not personally pulling the trigger on the weapons used against the tyrant. We envy its boldness and perfect execution. We feel fulfilled by it. In this sense, we Sandinists identify with the spirit, bravery and boldness of the group that performed it.

Whatever He Decides

[Question] Commander, what do you think the future holds for Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, the son of the executed Somoza?

[Answer] His destiny depends on whatever he decides to do. If he chooses to do what his father or grandfather did, he will wind up like his father and grandfather.

[Question] In your opinion, commander, which of the two Somozas (Somoza Garcia and Somoza Debayle) promoted the most "evil" in Nicaragua?

[Answer] That's like asking which ocean is saltier: the Atlantic or the Pacific. I think that they are equally salty. We could say that the two Somozas, "Tacho senior" (Somoza Garcia) and the other Tacho (Somoza Debayle) are part of a single dictatorial distortion and aberration of a system that was born of the worst reactionary imperialism. The Somoza dictatorship was a monstrous child of an equally monstrous mother: Gringo intervention in Nicaragua. It was

this intervention that intensified the evil sentiments. But it was the Yankee Marines who taught the National Guard how to burn down ranches, how to toss children in the air and run them through with bayonets and how to cut off heads, arms and tongues. That was the school, the "West Point" for the Nicaraguan National Guard trained during the years of the intervention. That was what Somoza handed down to his sons, to his followers, who over time set up a dynasty, a clique. Thus it is not by chance that we have several thousand Somozaist prisoners here, because all of them were trained in that school and put its teachings into practice.

[Question] Where were you when the elder Somoza was killed?

[Answer] I was just a small boy. "Tacho senior," as we called him, was executed in 1956. I was born in 1947, so I was 9 years old, but I remember the incident well, also the fear-tinged joy that my parents and our people felt in hailing this historic event. I would compare that moment with now, when we are celebrating the execution of the other tyrant without fear. It cannot fail to move you, especially when you have gone through a lengthy struggle.

First Reaction

[Question] What was your first reaction, commander, upon learning of his execution?

[Answer] What first came to my mind was a prose poem by our national poet, Ruben Dario, written in 1892 and entitled "Why."

It is perhaps one of Dario's most social, most rebellious, most political and most anti-imperialist poems. At one point he asserts that the oppressed will sooner or later overthrow tyrannies. He mentions how the statues of bandits will be smashed to bits, which happened here in Nicaragua: the statues of Somoza were smashed to bits. Ruben Dario spoke about that in those days. Dario described everything that is coming to pass now, everything that was to happen in this century. At one point the poem says: "...fire will illuminate the ruins..." (this is talking about when the people will rise up) and then "...the heavens will see with fearful joy the supreme and terrible revenge of drunken poverty..." Our people really did get drunk with joy. It was the enthusiasm of the poor people whom Somoza bequeathed us that rose up on 17 September as they expressed their instinctive feelings of grass roots vengeance. The vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), does not encourage revenge but together with the people it experienced the relief of their vengeance in relation to what happened in Paraguay.

[Question] How many victims of Somozism have there been, commander?

[Answer] We are not engaging in propaganda when we talk of 100,000 victims during the Somoza era. Last century and at the beginning of this century, Nicaragua had almost three times as many people as Costa Rica and Panama. Now, however, we have almost the same population. Why? Because of the frightful social conditions and the continual bloodletting that interventionist wars caused in our country. We know that tens of thousands of people were either killed, wounded, maimed or exiled.

[Question] As far as you yourself are concerned, commander, how did you feel when you learned of Somoza's death, inasmuch as you occupy his office and even use the same chair that he did?

[Answer] I didn't feel anything special just because I sit in the same armchair in the same office. Everything was destroyed here in Nicaragua, not only because of the war but also because of the Somozist corruption together with the 1972 earthquake. What was left was a very poor, very limited infrastructure. That is why we are here in these offices; I mean, we're not going to leave them unused because of romantic notions. I'm particularly annoyed at having to use this cave of sorts, because this bunker is just that: a cave. There are no windows; it's all closed up. In the future we are going to transfer it to the university and the Ministry of Culture. I did not want to work here, but as the months have gone by, I have forgotten that "the man used to be here..."

[Question] One last question, commander. Who do you think carried out the operation in Paraguay?

[Answer] It does not matter so much which group it was. What really matters is that a monster is no longer alive. They were patriots, they were valiant men, they were men of peace.

8743
CSO: 3010

JUNTA MEMBER RAMIREZ COMMENTS ON WORLD, REGIONAL ISSUES

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 27 Sep 80 pp 1,9

[Interview with Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Government Junta of National Reconstruction; date and place not given]

[Text] Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the Government Junta of National Reconstruction, described as extremely regrettable the war between Iran and Iraq, adding that a worsening of the conflict would be a real disaster for the Nicaraguan economy because it would immediately trigger a steep jump in oil prices.

In an interview with EL NUEVO DIARIO, Dr Ramirez Mercado expressed the hope that the conflict can soon be settled peacefully.

The Interview

The following is the interview with Dr Ramirez Mercado, in which he discusses a variety of issues:

[Question] Does the Government Junta have any statement to make on the war between Iran and Iraq?

[Answer] We are monitoring with great concern this war between two members of the nonalined movement. It has caused us much grief that the war is between two countries seeking their own paths of development. The situation affects all nonalined countries, and we hope that it can be settled peacefully right away.

[Question] Do you feel that the hand of imperialism could be involved?

[Answer] That is very difficult to tell at the moment. This is an extremely tense and conflict-ridden zone because they are fighting over the Straits of Hormuz, which are of major strategic importance since

the oil for the West passes through there. It is impossible to think that worldwide interests are not somehow involved in this war.

Repercussions Here

[Question] What repercussions would an intensification of the war have on Nicaragua?

[Answer] The destruction of the refineries would immediately trigger a shortage in world oil reserves. We are currently paying $32.50 a barrel. If prices jump to $50, for example, our economy would have a tough time handling that. It would be a disaster.

The Incident in Paraguay

[Question] What could you tell us about the Stroessner government's allegations that the Nicaraguan Government was involved in Somoza's execution?

[Answer] It was a major failure to Stroessner's dictatorship to see Somoza killed in the middle of the street in broad daylight without his police being able to do anything to prevent it.

Dictators boast that their countries are islands of peace, and such an incident had never before taken place in that country. It stands to reason that Stroessner should try to blame someone else, and that someone else is Nicaragua.

But the crazy lies of the Paraguayan police have been denied by the people whom they pointed to as participants in the attack, who were in Managua at the time of the incident. I think that his regime took this tack because it has been unable to bring its investigation to a close.

Regarding CELAM [Latin American Bishops Conference]

[Question] What could you tell us about Miguel Ernesto Vigil's report that CELAM is plotting against the Nicaraguan Revolution?

[Answer] CELAM is a political entity and, therefore, takes political stands. When Monsignor Lopez Trujillo says without grounds that "if Nicaragua were to become a Marxist-Leninist state, there would be problems for the Church," it is as if I were to say that if the Church reverts to the days of the Inquisition, it would be a problem for Christians.

The Whole Thing Is Made Up

That, of course, would be an equally subjective correct assertion and just as groundless. The reactionary papers here printed headlines like "CELAM sees serious problems in Nicaragua," but the whole thing is made up.

So then, as a politician, Mr Lopez Trujillo takes a stand opposed to the revolution, and therefore we have to respond to him politically, because we cannot assume that his stand is eminently religious.

He is coming to the defense of the Church in Nicaragua at a time when parishioners, Catholics and the hierarchy know very well that the Church is not under attack; on the contrary, we are striving to create the best climate for relations, and the Church is witness to this endeavor.

Work-Study

[Question] A local paper has begun a campaign against the work-study program. What comments do you have in this respect?

[Answer] They are looking at it from an anticommunist, anti-Sandinist and antirevolutionary perspective.

I think that they are talking from the darkness of caves, because the work-study combination was not invented by regimes with a Marxist-Leninist ideology. Under this concept, capitalist countries reached their highest level of development in the 19th century when they radically altered their Thomist concept of education, based on an eminently theoretical and ecclesiastical approach, and linked it to labor.

We cannot say that Truman was a communist because he set up the agricultural schools in which students worked hard and learned to respect the value of labor.

It is our hope that here in Nicaragua we do not have a rift between the peasant farmers and the intellectuals who attend school or university to get away from the working people and later exploit them without any sense of guilt.

The people who want to create this rift are the same ones who are now saying that the peasant farmers do not want to work, that they are loafers. We can see clearly that if the farmers were not working and if the workers were not operating the machines, we would not have 150,000 manzanas [1 manzana=1 3/4 acres] of cotton and 200,000 manzanas of corn growing, nor would we be on the verge of harvesting our coffee.

So then, the people who say that the peasant farmers are not working are the ones who have never stooped down to work in a furrow and who look with scorn on students who get their shoes dirty and get calluses on their hands from using machetes.

Somozism

[Question] Did Somozism die with Somoza?

[Answer] We cannot say that Somozism died with the physical disappearance of Somoza, because it is a system, an attitude. There are Somozists inside and outside the country. There are some who did not used to be but who are now and are against the revolution because they want to preserve a system that the revolution did away with on 19 July.

We cannot say that it has disappeared because when the United States wanted to declare Somoza's civil death, the aim was to preserve Somozaism intact.

[Question] What do you have to say about Somoza Portocarrero apparently inheriting the leadership from him?

[Answer] Every counterrevolution has a head, some close friends and some followers. Somozism is the thousand-headed snake that we still have here: the people who oppose the revolution and lie to damage it, the people who want to bring back the past.

[Question] People are saying that now that Somoza is dead, you can no longer accuse anyone of being a Somozist, just a counterrevolutionary. What do have to say about this?

[Answer] The revolution does not invent, search out or go digging for descriptions. They are determined by people's attitudes. We could not describe as counterrevolutionaries the people who want the poor to have higher living standards, who are for education, health care centers, etc and who are willing to fight to the utmost consequences to achieve these things. But resorting to systematic lies against the revolution to oppose these changes is Somozism.

[Question] Do you think that Somozism has lost strength with Somoza's death?

[Answer] I think that it is more important to ask how strong the revolution is, because the stronger it is, the more organized it is and the more weapons it has, it will be able to turn back and crush any invasions or terrorist acts that Somozists come here to undertake, and the revolution has the strength to do this now.

Infiltrators

[Question] Cordova Rivas said recently that Somozists had infiltrated the Sandinist Movement. What about this?

[Answer] Well, a person who voted for Somoza because he was hungry or because he was afraid of losing his job is not a Somozist. Somozists are the people who still hold the attitudes that Somozism engendered and sheltered, who are haughty even though they work in government, who look scornfully on someone because he is poor and who rob from the Treasury. The revolution has to pursue these people to the death, and that is what we are doing. We currently have more than 50 cases before the regular courts of individuals who have stolen from the Treasury.

[Question] Cordova Rivas also says that a number of conservatives have been jailed on charges of being Somozist infiltrators, which creates problems for pluralism and, in particular, for his party.

[Answer] I would not go as far as he does. We have to qualify things a bit. Some people have abused their uniforms and government jobs, and the revolution has been implacable with them. Many of them are in jail; others have been fired, and others are before the courts.

There could be cases such as the ones that Dr Cordova Rivas is talking about, but they are isolated, not systematic cases. I think that the people who have been unjustly imprisoned should be released, but the people who are in jail for counterrevolutionary acts have to be held accountable, whether they are conservatives, liberals or whatever.

8743
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VIOLETA CHAMORRO COMMENTS ON NEW PRESS LAW

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Sep 80 pp 1, 12

[Interview with Mrs Violeta de Chamorro, former member of the Government Junta, at the A. C. Sandino Airport; date not given]

> [Text] Mrs Violeta de Chamorro left Sunday for Houston, in the United States, for reasons of health. Since she broke her right foot some 6 months ago, Mrs Chamorro has been suffering from constant pain in her foot.
>
> Before leaving for the United States, Mrs Chamorro was approached at the A. C. Sandino Airport by a LA PRENSA reporter to whom she granted an interview concerning the three new decrees issued by the Government Junta which, according to a local newspaper, are "to guarantee freedom of expression."

[Question] Mrs Chamorro: What is your opinion of the three new decrees issued by the JGRN [National Reconstruction Government Junta] which, according to a local newspaper, "guarantee the freedom of expression?"

[Answer] Well, I understand freedom of expression to mean my husband's struggle. During the 27 years I spent with him, I was able to see that he defended everybody, rich and poor, guerrillas, journalists and peasants against the Somoza dictatorship. He always fought for the broadest freedom of expression.

One would have to understand these "little things" that have been promulgated today; I do not understand how they guarantee freedom of expression and I believe that they should be consistent. If there are going to be restrictive laws, they should be applied to all the means of communication.

All the means of communication have a guiding function, including that of guiding the government as to where its faults lie, helping in that way to improve government to the benefit of all Nicaragua.

Pedro, my husband, fought through LA PRENSA so that our people could free themselves from the Somoza dictatorship and in great measure contributed to that liberation with his life and with his death.

Freedom of expression is basic to the existence of all other freedoms. Before, the IAPA was good because it struggled to defend freedom of the press and defended jailed journalists. I cannot understand why now some of the journalists who benefited from that great labor of the IAPA, attack it with hatred.

9341
CSO: 3010

REVOLUTION ANALYZED FROM MARXIST PERSPECTIVE

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 30 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Eddy Matute Ruiz: "A Marxist Analysis of the Sandinist Revolution"]

[Text] This article has the express objective of viewing the Sandinist government from a Marxist methodological perspective. In so doing we scrupulously respect the ideological premises which, translated into Lenin's diverse writings and the official documentation of the Marxist Unification Labor Party (POUM) drawn up by its secretary Andres Nin during the Spanish Civil War, are the basis of that doctrine and applicable to the Nicaraguan case.

This analytical approach applied to the Nicaraguan reality tells us that the People's Sandinist Revolution, from the point of view of the methods of taking power and the demands expressed in the government program, acquires the classic form of the proletarian revolution started in the Soviet Union in 1917, adopting its own peculiar nuances due to the local structure of its social classes and of the insurrection, in a specific geopolitical situation which determines the alliances and the rythm of social change.

To examine the character of the Nicaraguan Government as expressed in its social action programs and alliances, we will use as historic reference Lenin's 1905 theses, a series of considerations which he developed when the labor masses in Czarist Russia were undertaking their first historical attempt to attack the citadel of power. In that situation, Lenin was saying that the government which would eventually be established in Russia would be a revolutionary democratic government of workers and peasants. In essence that meant that the triumphant proletariat together with the peasants would have to develop democratic changes, such as the agrarian reform and the nationalization of the banks. This implied, in Lenin's judgement, the participation of some employers in the government.

However, the defeat of the proletariat in 1905 and its subsequent disappearance from the political scene offered the Czarist autocracy the possibility of maintaining the bourgeoisie relatively unified, until this unity was severely damaged by the proletariat offensive at the end of 1916. This offensive, in its unstoppable advance, demonstrated that the correlation of forces between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat had gone through a historic turning point, wherein it was possible to observe that the democratic employers did not intend

or have the strength to support the path of change, and had to confront workers and peasants who in 1917, led by the Bolshevik Party, ousted them from power by means of an insurrection.

This armed event raised the Bolshevik Party to the position of leader of all society, with the resulting acute and radical polarity between the social classes as a consequence of the taking of power and the difficulties created in the administration of this process. This compelled the Bolsheviks to establish a sort of proletarian dictatorship which meant the concentration of political power in the hands of the party, a concentration of power which did not imply the total expropriation of the bourgeoisie.

This expropriation increased when the Russian employers abandoned this factories, businesses and land holdings, taking for granted that the counterrevolutionary armies would restore the hegemony of capital. However, the Red Army led by Trostky crushed the counterrevolution with the harshness typical of the Bolsheviks, closing off for a long time the process of restoring capital.

The above statements lead us to draw the main political conclusions.

The concentration of political and economic power carried out by the Bolshevik Party in Russia was not a consequence of its program but rather of the situation provoked by reactionary forces, which made them become harsher. In other works, in the field of Marxism, it is the specific situation that determines the form of government.

The above implies that each revolution has a form of government which reflects the peculiarities of its historical and political context.

An examination of the Nicaraguan revolution on the basis of the processes mentioned above, which are a good example of the social history of the class struggle, tells us that the Nicaraguan process in this stage can be interpreted according to Lenin's 1905 methodology; obviously in doing so we keep in mind the historical and time differences.

This analysis shows that in Nicaragua there is a democratic government of workers and peasants, which having hegemony over the economy and politics, does not try to control all the social life of the nation, promoting in practice a government of mixed economy and pluralist politics, a fact which is reflected in the composition of the Council of State.

That is to say that Sandinism is trying to develop a program of deep social changes without giving up a vast democratic alliance, an objective reflected in the tendencies of those who form the National Patriotic Front.

However, this pluralist objective of Sandinism is being seriously affected by the terrorist offensive unleashed during the last week of July by a small number who are resisting social change, a fact which, at this level in the analysis, suggest a basic question.

To answer this question in the Nicaraguan case, we must consider two of the aspects present in the Marxist concept of proletarian dictatorship.

a) The main aspect of the concept analyzed tells us that the concept of proletarian dictatorship refers to the vanguard's hegemony over the economy, a scheme which, by affecting the distribution of surpluses, facilitates leadership in political conflicts.

b) Political conflicts, in turn, can acquire two forms: authoritarian and democratic. These forms of government are not defined beforehand by the vanguard but take form according to the activity of counterrevolutionary forces, which will be determining by their acts the social and political answer of the vanguard.

9341
CSO: 3010

ANDEN EXTOLS TEACHERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN LITERACY CAMPAIGN

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 3 Sep 80 p 7

[Article by Trinidad Vasquez]

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan teachers who participated in the glorious literacy campaign, especially those who worked in the rural areas and the red-black brigades which were sent to the most remote areas of the country, now deserve to be called with dignity teachers and it was they who restored the reputation of the national teaching profession in this new revolutionary age.

And this has been recognized by ANDEN [National Association of Nicaraguan Educators] in an excensive communique which in one of its most outstanding parts says: "Our brothers the teachers were subjected this time to their hardest trial and restored with their presence in the literacy campaign the dignity of the teaching profession, vilified by the Somoza regime and rescued by our teaching organization wisely led by the vanguard theory, which is the Sandinist theory."

For that reason Professor Emilio Caldera, ANDEN acting president, is now demanding greater participation by the teachers in the drafting of the new educational plans and programs, since they are the authorized voice in the field of education. He is also asking that the Sandinist Youth be taken into account.

Up to now, the teachers have participated in commissions as observers in the discussion of transitional plans and programs. Almost 20,000 elementary and secondary school teachers took part in the National Literacy Crusade.

9341
CSO: 3010

INTERVIEW WITH PCU SECRETARY GENERAL RODNEY ARISMENDI

Rome L'UNITA in Italian 19 Sep 80 p 15

[Interview with Rodney Arismendi by Mario Ronchi, in Rome date not given]

[Text] We met with Comrade Rodney Arismendi, the secretary general of the Communist Party of Uruguay, who is at present in Rome, and we asked him to give us some idea about the most recent developments in the situation of his country, which has been oppressed for 7 years (June 1973) by a harsh fascist military dictatorship and on the Latin American subcontinent. What is happening is the small republic of the "Southern Cone?" Have new prospects and new possibilities for struggle opened up?

[Answer] "Yes," Arismendi answered. "The regime, in its attempt to break out of the isolation in which it had come to find itself on the international level and to face in some way its internal opposition, has announced for next November a 'constitutional referendum.' It is an operation 'a la Pinochet,' a 'trick through which the military would like to "institutionalize" their dictatorship and at the same time give themselves a patina of 'legitimacy' and make themselves a little more 'presentable.' This 'referendum' on a drastically authoritarian constitution is to be the first stage in the so-called 'political chronogram' devised by the leaders of the coup; the second stage is to unfold in 1981, with the direct election of a sole candidate for the presidency of the republic, chosen by the military themselves.

"The political seriousness of such a maneuver, its raw instrumental character," emphasized the secretary of the Uruguayan PC, "are very obvious. The intention is to force the people--voting, among other things, would be obligatory, with heavy sanctions for those who abstain--to swallow the 'status quo,' fascism. The coup leaders' plan, however, is encountering strong resistance, being rejected not only by the Broad Front (the coalition presided over by General Liber Seregni, who is still held in a prison camp, and in which all the democratic and progressive forces in Uruguay participate: from the PC to the Socialist Party, to numerous personalities

in political and cultural life, to the DC and by the National Convention of Workers (this one also outlawed), but also by the two 'traditional' parties: the White (or National) Party and the Colored one."

The opposition today brings together even the solid sectors of the middle class--and this is explained, among other things, by the inability demonstrated by the regime to deal with the economic crisis, which is ruining medium-sized and small industries and craft activities which once flourished--, a good number of students and intellectuals, of the clergy itself and it is tending to broaden."

Arismendi recalled, in particular, the "nature," in so many ways "new," of the constitution, in New York, last April, at the headquarters of the United Nations, of the Group for Democratic Convergence of Uruguay, an organization formed by acknowledged representatives of the three main political currents (the White party, the Colored party and the Fronte Ampio) and which represents, before the government and international public opinion, the united will of antifascism. "Democratic convergence is the expression of very broad forces, it has the support of various Latin American countries (such as Mexico, Cuba, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica), of COPAL (which groups all the Latin American democratic parties) and, also, of American political and parliamentary personalities of democratic orientation. Precisely because its constitution has marked an important step forward in the common struggle against dictatorship, reinforcing the unity of the antifascist components in their respective autonomy and giving thus a new impetus also to the opposition movement within the country, the military have reached hysterically and that is by intensifying repression, multiplying the arrests (recently, the 77-year old socialist leader, Comrade Cardoso, was even imprisoned), worsening the conditions of the thousands of political prisoners."

The situation is, therefore, changing. The difficulties are certainly enormous: but the possibilities for making the reactionary plan of the coup leaders fail, by imposing the restoration of political and union freedoms and of civil rights, general amnesty for all the prisoners and for those exiled (among whom is Comrade Arismendi himself, expelled from his country in 1974, after a year of prison), the beginning of a process of free popular participation in the political and social life of the country, does not appear unrealistic or "remote" today.

[Question] Up to what point, therefore, can the recent, serious events which have occurred on the Latin American subcontinent influence Uruguay?

[Answer] "From the 'coup' carried out in 1973 first in my country, then in Chile," affirmed Arismendi, "there have begun, even though with difficulty and contradictions, new processes of great political importance in

Latin America. We are thinking of the slow but progressive crumbling of the dictatorship in Brazil and of the success obtained last June by Herman Siles Zuazo in Bolivia, also of the victorious armed revolutionary struggle of the Sandinists and of the patriots in Nicaragua.

The democratic trends and forces have struggled and they have become reinforced on the whole. Certainly, the situations are different from country to country, each of which has its own national specific needs; and different, therefore, are the ways which the progressive and revolutionary movements can take. But the renewal has gone forward."

"Naturally," adds Arismendi, "these are not pointless processes. The 'coup' by the military in Bolivia, after the victory of Siles Zuazo (whom the Uruguayan regime has not actively supported by chance) represents, in particular, a threat, a danger for the entire subcontinent. The attempt to consolidate by every means the dictatorship of the 'Southern Cone' (Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Paraguay) and to implant others (as is happening right now in Bolivia) is in fact directed against every democratic prospect of development, of transformation and it inserts itself, by exploiting them, into the difficulties which today the line of detente on the international level is encountering. The fascist military want to present themselves as the main force of support for U.S. imperialism in Latin America and on a world scale. Because of this, today more than ever, a concrete, incisive international solidarity with the struggle of our people is necessary."

Tomorrow, Demonstration in Rome

Rome--Through the initiative of the Group in Italy of the Communist Party of Uruguay, there will be held tomorrow at the Central Theater (Via Celsea 6) of Rome, a celebratory demonstration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the PCU. Comrades Rodney Arismendi, the secretary of the Uruguayan PC and Gian Carlo Pajetta, of the PCI leadership, will speak. Comrade Maurizio Ferrara, regional secretary of the PCI, will preside.

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CSO: 3104

GUERRILLAS THREATEN EASTERN REGION FARMERS

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 4 Sep 80 p D-19

[Text] "The growing lack of safety in rural areas is seriously threatening the property and life of the agriculture and livestock farmers," the president of the National Federation of Cattlemen warned yesterday on announcing that this subject will be given priority consideration by the administrative council that the organization is convoking on 16 September.

Rafael Marcial Garmendia stated that the cattlemen's associations have been reporting to the appropriate authorities and to the federation itself a series of events that disturb them because they threaten food production for the Venezuelan population.

Cattlemen and leaders of several of the country's regions frequently report lack of safety, robbery and fear in the eastern farms, where groups of guerrillas operate constantly, despoiling and threatening the cattlemen's lives and hindering free access to their work locations and the continuation of their agricultural and livestock labors.

Garmendia said that the stealing of cattle has spread throughout the country and in some regions it has become serious, as in Portuguesa, where there have been million-dollar robberies.

Garmendia emphasized that the proliferation of meat sales along highways is highly disturbing because this not only facilitates selling animals of doubtful origin but threatens the people's health, since most of these places do not maintain minimal sanitary requirements.

More than 500 delegates from the 130 affiliated associations will attend the National Administrative Council of Federation Cattlemen, according to Garmendia.

"We also hope that by 16 September we will have been received by the minister of interior, whom we have asked for a hearing to explain to him the details of the insecurity in the countryside, which is placing restrictions on agriculture and livestock production," he said.

9545
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

RED FLAG MEMBERS SOUGHT--Fourteen alleged guerrillas accused of being part of a subversive cell that is reportedly operating in the mountains of Carabobo, and who belong to the Red Flag group and to the Americo Silva Front, are being energetically sought in the region by the DISIP (Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services) and the PTJ (Judicial Technical Police) forces, according to information obtained from completely reliable sources. The DISIP, say the sources, has distributed among state security entities a poster with the photographs of the 14 persons sought, with the warning that they are "dangerous subjects armed with very powerful weapons; thus full caution must be exercised in capturing them." The list of persons sought is the following: Gabriel Puerta Aponte, Andres Villarreal Baris, Jovito Faustino Lugo, Roberto Rincon Cabrera, Jose Luis Dominguez, Emperatriz Guzman, Andres Cova Mata, Jose Asdrubal Cordero, Francisco Javier Jimenez, Oscar Cedeno, Manual Gonzalez Mayer, Jesus Ramon Rodriguez, Fernando Valdivieso and Daniel Hernandez Lopez. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 5 Sep 80 p D-24] 9545

ALLEGED GUERRILLA CONTACT ARRESTED--Casanay, 27 Aug--The alleged guerrilla contact arrested on his ranch in La Pena, near the site of the last skirmish between the government and guerrilla forces, is a Social Christian Party [COPEI] member and former policeman. The army arrested him after surprising him up a high tree, while soldiers were tracking through the outskirts of Santa Maria de Cariaco. The 60-year-old man's name is Francisco Vicente Jimenez. His relatives stated they are "sure he is not a guerrilla contact. He is a sick man, and we fear for his health. He was much loved on the docks of Cariaco and has always been in contact with the police there." Jimenez was a policeman in Cumana and a COPEI member, according to a card provided by his relatives. A neighbor who witnessed the arrest said Jimenez had gone out with a bucket full of fish heads for his dogs. He then climbed a tree to throw out some of the fish heads, when the dogs started to bark. Immediately thereafter the soldiers arrived. From that very moment Jimenez has been missing. His relatives want to know his whereabouts. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 28 Aug 80 Sec 2 p 30] 9545

PCV POLITICAL BUREAU ELECTED--The second plenary meeting of the Central Committee, which met on Friday, 22 August, elected the new Political Bureau consisting of 11 members and 5 alternates and approved in their posts the directors of TRIBUNA

POPULAR. The members of the Political Bureau are Comrades Gustavo Machado, president; Jesus Faria, general secretary; Alonso Ojeda Olaechea, Pedro Ortega Diaz, Radames Larrazabal, Rafael Jose Cortes, Eduardo Gallegos Mancera, Hector Mujica, Noel Sirit, Lino Perez Loyo and Jorge Santana, members; Trino Melean, Luis Ciano, Silvino Varela, Pedro Gutierrez and Ali Morales, alternate members. At the head of TRIBUNA POPULAR will be Comrades Gustavo Machado, director, and Americo Diaz Nunez, editor in chief. The plenary meeting also heard a report on the Polish situation and another on the danger of China's warlike attitude. The Central Committee of the PCV (Communist Party of Venezuela) unanimously approved a statement of support for the striking workers in the textile industry, the text of which is being published in this edition. [Text] [Caracas TRIBUNA POPULAR in Spanish 29 Aug-4 Sep 80 p 11] 9545

MARAVEN PROPANE LINE--Maracaibo, 11 Sep--The MARAVEN operating company is currently building a propane line from Puerto Miranda to the Zulia Petrochemical Complex that will facilitate the delivery of propane to the El Tablazo olefin plant. An authorized spokesman for the PDVSA [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc] subsidiary said the project calls for the installation of 5 kilometers of 4-inch pipeline, with meteuing and control facilities. "This propane line," the spokesman said, "will carry all the production received from the La Paz and Mara plants, which ranges between 1,500 and 2,000 barrels a day." As is known, the El Tablazo operating installations are the site of CORPOVEN's LPG plant, which processes and supplies natural gas as a raw material to the PEQUIVEN [Petrochemical Company of Venezuela] olefin plant, the backbone of the El Tablazo Petrochemical Complex, but since demand exceeds CORPOVEN's supply, the MARAVEN operating company is building this project that will help reduce propane transportation costs. The propane is currently being transported in ships. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 14 Sep 80 p D-7] 9238

ANZOATEGUI GAS PRODUCTION--Caracas, 5 Sep (VENPRES)--With the construction of the El Toco and Santa Rosa II gas plants in the state of Anzoategui, MENEVEN will be able to produce an additional 155 million cubic feet of gas a day. The PDVSA [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc] subsidiary revealed that the El Toco plant will be equipped with three, 2,600-hp each, reciprocating compressors, with a total processing capacity of 75 million cubic feet of gas a day. The Santa Rosa II plant will have three, 4,500-hp each, compressors that will handle 80 million cubic feet of gas a day. Both plants are a part of the Aragua-Norte project in its second phase, which includes dehydration systems installed in the El Tono and Santa Rosa areas and the San Joaquin metering station. According to information released by MENEVEN, the El Toco gas plant will be in operation by the second half of 1981, and the Santa Rosa II plant by the first quarter of 1982. The additional 155 million cubic feet of gas a day to be produced by these two plants will all be supplied to CORPOVEN for industrial and household uses. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 6 Sep 80 p D-6] 9238

MARAVEN PRODUCTION UP--Maracaibo, 14 Sep--The project being implemented by the operating company MARAVEN, replacing the compressors in the La Paz field to increase production in the area, is in its final phase. The installation of the four turbocompressor units, an authorized spokesman of that company said, comes to 38 million bolivars. Two turbocompressors will compress the gas that goes directly to the field to higher pressures to obtain an estimated production increase of some 5,000 barrels a day of oil and an estimated increase of 10 million cubic feet of gas a day. The other two units are fundamentally for the purpose of compressing the gas to be injected into the field. This project was designed in September 1977, under the Engineering and Development Coordination unit of the Production Operations Division, and construction started in September 1979. At the same time, a number of additional projects have been completed in the La Paz field, such as the installation of air compressors, the increase of electric power generation by the plant, and the construction of 15 miles of pipeline. The compressor was procured from the American firm Elliot and the turbine from the British firm Rouston; the installation was done entirely by Venezuelan personnel. Currently, the stabilizing system of the installed units is being checked out in full detail, and the final acceptance test is scheduled for the current month of September. The said test will be attended by personnel from the American and British factories and personnel of the MARAVEN Instrumentation and Equipment unit. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 15 Sep 80 p D-12] 9238

3010 END

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Latin America Report

No. 2210

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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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SILES ZUAZO SAYS COUP RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 10

[Text] New York, 30 Sep—Hernan Siles Zuazo, former president of Bolivia, today described Gen Luis Garcia Meza's takeover last July as "the first coup d'etat caused by drug trafficking."

Siles Zuazo, head of the Democratic and Popular Unity which won 37 percent of the popular vote in the 29 June elections, had the chance to become president of Bolivia on 4 August. He made this comment during a press conference sponsored by the Council on Hemispheric Affairs.

The former Bolivian president denounced "the participation of Argentine military advisers in planning the conspiracy" and said that "we have received reports that those advisers also participated in interrogations and, unfortunately, torture."

Siles Zuazo indicated that Bolivian exports total about $650 million annually while drug traffic income is estimated at $700 to $800 million a year.

He said that, during the brief administration of President Lidia Gueiler who was overthrown by Garcia Meza, "the Ministry of Interior had investigated drug traffic in order to start legal procedures." It "revealed many of the connections between the drug traffic and the military who took over."

He cited the present minister of interior, Col Luis Arce, as an example. He "owns the main transportation enterprise that transports narcotics; this is important since the transportation of narcotics brings in as much income as drug production."

He added that "as a precaution, Arce announced the death penalty for drug traffickers and subversives. However, that only insures the continuation of the repressive system."

Siles Zuazo read parts of a document written last August by the Bolivian Episcopal Conference, citing the cases of Father Julio Tumiri, head of the Human Rights Assembly, and Father Juan Envis, a Jesuit, director of the "Faith and Joy" movement and a member of the Human Rights Assembly.

According to the document, Father Tumiri, 69 years old, wrote his testimony on toilet paper while he was in jail. According to that document and the testimony of other prisoners, Father Tumiri was "horribly tortured."

Father Envis, who went to the authorities to inquire about the whereabouts of other Jesuits, was also arrested and tortured, according to the document.

A letter accompanied the document. It was from "the mothers in the town of Caracoles" some 100 kilometers south of La Paz. They denounced "looting, rapes, mass arrests and other atrocities committed by the armed forces."

The former president said that "the Bolivian people are fighting against the monopoly of the communications media and weapons by work slowdowns and civil disobedience."

Siles Zuazo predicted that, before the end of the year, "that movement will have created total isolation and internal dissent within the armed forces. opening the way for a return to democracy."

Meanwhile, it was reported from La Paz that the Permanent Bolivian Episcopal Council was convoked for an urgent meeting to analyze the deterioration of relations between the Catholic Church and the military government.

The secretary general of the episcopal conference, Monsignor Alejandro Mestre, did not set a date but church sources thought the meeting would be held this week.

The sources said that the government has not complied with agreements with the church hierarchy concerning the arrest of priests, raids of religious orders and aid to political prisoners.

The meeting would study the case of Father Alvaro Puente, study prefect at the main Jesuit school in this city, who was arrested on Friday by a group of civilians and exiled to Buenos Aires over the weekend, according to Jesuit superiors in Bolivia.

Victor Blajot, superior of the Jesuit order, and Vicente Beneyto, rector of San Calixto School, stated that Father Alvaro Puente's arrest "violates the verbal agreement between church authorities and the military that no priest, monk or sister can be arrested without an agreement between both authorities."

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NEW PROJECTS AIMED AT REVITALIZING ECONOMIC SECTOR

Prefabricated Housing Industry

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 1 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] With an investment of $5 million, an industrial plant for prefabricated wood houses will be installed in Santa Cruz, according to Dr Oscar Ramirez Pacheco, director of the PROINTERCONT [Promoters of Continental Trade] consortium.

That consortium recently installed a tractor factory in Santa Cruz for agricultural, forestry and road projects.

Ramirez Pacheco said that the prefabricated housing plant will have a special section for treatment of multipurpose lumber which will mean a higher aggregate value for national lumber production.

The prefabricated houses will be marketed within the country but there are plans to expand to foreign markets.

He indicated that the investments made in that plant will permit our country to produce prefabricated wood houses with all the conveniences and installable in any part of the country in an exceptionally short time.

He noted that prefabricated houses are not only used in the rural area but in large cities in the United States and Europe.

He indicated that the designs and plans for prefabricated houses will make that housing system very acceptable in Bolivia, especially considering its low cost compared to traditional houses.

He referred to the great problem of the national housing shortage which this factory will try to help solve.

He said: "The prefabricated housing plant will be installed with the objective of producing finished lumber which has a higher marketing value. Through the construction of wood housing, the country will save foreign currency which it needs for other vital things."

He indicated that once the prefabricated housing plant begins production, the consortium that he represents will install a marketing enterprise that will help develop national forestry activities.

The consortium brought foreign capital to the country to be invested in strictly productive activities, according to Ramirez Pacheco.

Projects to Benefit Farmers

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 1 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Oruro, 30 Aug--The Regional Development Program for Oruro Communities invested 4 million pesos in more than 34 projects in different rural sectors of that department.

Engineer Jose Soto, director of the development organization, revealed: "The rural infrastructure program has been carried out in communities in the department of Oruro and the northern part of Potosi within its jurisdiction. This is part of a social program whose objective is to improve the environment, especially in depressed and border areas."

The construction includes schools, sanitation offices, potable water reservoirs, filtration systems, irrigation dams, levees, etc.

The economic objective of these projects is to increase rural agricultural and livestock productivity and to increase the low income of these workers. He reported that, along with these community projects, there were also projects to improve highways, bridges, small irrigation systems and agricultural construction.

The projects listed by engineer Soto Fernandez were: a school in Chiquiriyo; a potable water reservoir in Puqui; a sanitation office in Huardana; a medical post in Sorachi; an irrigation reservoir and levees in Anocariri; a cooperative center and agricultural construction in Llallagua; a potable water reservoir in Cacachaca; a filtration system in Callumalliri; a potable water reservoir in Pacariza; a potable water reservoir in Agua Rica; an irrigation dam in Cruz de Macha; a school in Turaquiri; a school in Huancanapi; a medical post in Santiago de Ajencha; a potable water reservoir in Clacha; a potable water reservoir in Villa Candelaria; an irrigation dam in Pilani; an irrigation dam in Buena Vista; and schools in Vinaya, Finca Esquema, Bombury, Collana, Tuica, Jarana, Ravelo, Sauta, Colcoma, Maraca, Patacalasaya, Choco, Chilcapalca and Yurimata.

The funds for this construction came from USAID Bolivia and the Bolivian General Treasury.

Government Credits

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] "The armed forces are aware of the important role of the agricultural workers. Therefore, the Military-Campesino Pact has been ratified as a symbol of national unity and integration," said Col Julio Molina, minister of agriculture and campesino affairs, during a campesino rally yesterday in Montero, Santa Cruz.

He said that nature has given us highly productive soil, the furrow is waiting and we only have to go out and plant.

He added: "Let us go, then, and produce more and better; we have the ability. Today national reconstruction is in full swing. Let us all work to meet that great challenge we have ahead of us: the true political, social and economic independence of our beloved fatherland."

Colonel Molina added that if the campesino wants to produce more, the government, through the appropriate channels, will offer him the necessary and timely aid so that he will improve his production. Agricultural insurance has already been implemented to protect the small farmer against possible changes in weather, insect infestation or bad crops.

He said: "The agricultural insurance will also permit the campesino to request and obtain credit since he will have endorsement for his production. This insurance is already available in the Cochabamba valley; it will later be available throughout national territory."

Colonel Molina met with the campesinos to organize them in responsible and representative groups, cooperatives or precooperatives. "That way, it will be easier for them to present their problems which, in general, are common to a region and the government can take care of those problems better."

Finally, he pointed out that self-help programs still exist under the Armed Forces Civic Action and the National Community Development Service.

Construction of New Airport

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 22 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] The final studies for the construction of the new Cochabamba airport are in the hands of the World Bank which is studying financing for that project. It will cost about $70 million and will take 4 years, according to the AASANA [Auxiliary Air Navigation Services Administration].

According to the information supplied by the AASANA, the new landing strip 13-31 is a major objective and will become reality "with the cooperation of the World Bank which is studying the project for financing."

The new strip will be 3,000 meters long and 45 meters wide and can even be used by the Jumbo Jet 747's "which are the largest in the world."

The final studies, designs and other documents for the construction of that new landing strip were drawn up by AASANA professionals and technicians. According to what was reported, they have already been given to the international finance organization for study.

They said that the present landing strip at Jorge Wilsterman Airport is limited due to increased technology and modernization. It is also dangerous for the city and has already been the object of protests, petitions and other complaints by civic organizations in Cochabamba.

They said: "The construction of a new landing strip, designated 13-31 by AASANA, is an aspiration of that department which AASANA will make a reality."

They explained that, according to the studies, construction of that mammoth project will cost $70 million which the World Bank can provide, according to its representatives. The Bolivian Government would contribute a lesser sum.

They said that the project will take 3 to 4 years so it is considered a long-term project.

Reinforcement

AASANA spokesmen indicated that in the meantime, as an emergency measure because of air traffic, there has been reinforcement of the asphalt area of the present field at Jorge Wilsterman Airport. This will permit the LAB [Lloyd Bolivian Air Line] to operate all its airplanes.

They said that work on this field consisted of an asphalt area 8 centimeters thick and 2,650 meters long "which will permit the operation of 727-200 airplanes with a weight of 155,000 pounds."

This work done on the 04-22 landing strip cost 45 million pesos. It was totally financed by the Bolivian General Treasury, according to AASANA executives.

They added that this reinforcement project made it possible for the Jorge Wilsterman Airport to return to normalcy; its air operations are no longer restricted.

Production Incentive

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] The Huanuni mining enterprise under COMIBOL [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] will pay its workers production bonuses for August of between $7,000 to $20,000, according to sources in that state enterprise.

The payment will start on Saturday. The indicated production bonus is 182 percent of the cash wages which do not include family subsidies, extra work, overtime, contracts, etc.

The source remarked that the Huanuni workers in general responded positively to the call of the government and executives of COMIBOL to increase production rates within the framework of peace and discipline that has existed in the country for 2 months.

In this way, Huanuni remains the most profitable enterprise in the state mining system through its continually increasing production rate of tin.

This contrasts with July when Huanuni lost more than $600,000 because of its low production after 15 years. Now that the road to normalcy and constructive work has been taken again, there are better results particularly for the workers who received additional income as they had months ago, according to the sources.

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NEW 'CIVIC-MILITARY MOVEMENT' ANALYZED

Pinochet's Motives Questioned

Santiago HOY in Spanish 24-30 Sep 80 pp 9-10

[Article by Jaime Moreno Laval]

[Text] Gen Augusto Pinochet was the father and the godfather. However, the birth and baptism of the Civic-Military Movement (MCM)--which came into the world the night of 11 September--have been on its progenitor's mind for several years.

In his message to the country in 1975, the chief of state called for the formation of such a movement. It had an echo. A group of civilians met in the La Leonera Hotel, and there arose a single, laconic bellow: MUN, the National Unity Movement. It died from a lack of interest in survival. In July 1978, the boyish cry of Ignacio Astete was heard in La Serena. He called upon Chileans to close ranks "around a civic movement that will turn Pinochetism into the overwhelming force . . ."

The summons went in one ear and out the other. The leader was praised for his "generosity" (EL MERCURIO), but not for his political astuteness. Many supporters of the government thought it was inappropriate for the era of a "caudillo" to begin.

It is possible that, after 7 years in power, Pinochet has concluded that only he--and in an atmosphere of victory--could at last set in motion what he had already proposed 5 years before. And thus it was that he directly asked men, women and children to sign up, starting on the following day, in the local communities to "form the great Chilean Civic-Military Movement." Bemused, the towns improvised registers for those who might answer the president's call. It was still not known very well what the MCM was all about.

Apolitical--Among "liberal" or "soft" junta supporters concern was noted. They wondered whether General Pinochet's initiative was political. Within a few hours they were calmed by the chief of state himself: "The movement will involve labor, not politics."

Some thought that behind the MCM was the hand of Pablo Rodriquez. The latter, on discussing the plebiscite, concluded that the majority of the people do not want to return the monopoly on generation and exercise of power to the political parties.

Pondering the results of the 11 September voting, journalist Silvia Pinto expressed the opinion that it marks a transition between an administrative government and a regime "with a civic-military movement."

Minister of the Interior Sergio Fernandez also stripped the political label from the newly announced product. He stated that the political parties are in abeyance, and the government could scarcely sponsor one, "particularly when it had the character of a single party, which is a sad sign of totalitarian regimes." According to Fernandez, the MCM will only try to bring organization to efforts to mobilize the citizenry to serve Chile.

Thus far, the most fervent advocate of the MCM is General Pinochet's former press secretary, Federico Willoughby, who knows the general's personality well. To Willoughby, it is clear that Pinochet is seeking a means of civic-military unification with the political support that he has received. He also does not want the groups supporting him to be in a position of engaging in disputes. Moreover, the chief of state probably thinks that only a political route can provide the stability that the economic model requires; and there is nothing better for this than unification at the local level, with a single objective: to achieve the regime's goals.

Although they don't like it--the man who worked closely with General Pinochet told HOY that the groups supporting the government have been guilty of inertia while "the opposition has never stopped mobilizing." He does not doubt that the leader of the MCM will be its creator, "although there are people who may not like him to exercise both civilian and military leadership."

The "liberals" expressed their satisfaction with the MCM only after General Pinochet's clarification concerning its apolitical purpose. Jaime Guzman stated that he interpreted it as an intensification of social action at the community level, given the importance that local government has in the new institutionality. A political party? In response to this question, Guzman said that the concept of a military government is opposed to the existence of a political movement.

Roberto Pulido, chairman of the group New Democracy--a body with close ties with Guzman--told HOY that, to the extent that the MCM was not a political organization, "We like it a great deal because it will serve to strengthen social action at the municipal level." To Pulido, the structure of the MCM should be only local--not national--and its actual leader will be the local mayor. He said, too, that to transform it into a political party "is totalitarianism, fascism," and that observation of other countries that have attempted that suggests that they are "false fronts that attract no one."

The representative of New Democracy does not believe that the MCM has arisen to eliminate differences and unite, once and for all, heterogeneous groups that support the regime. He spoke categorically on this point: "Before, there was a struggle concerning the institutional line to be taken by the regime; but that has now been determined. They have said 'No' to the corporate state and 'Yes' to an institutionality aimed toward democracy."

From this mold?--Despite the president's explanations concerning the nature of the MCM, doubts persist because its potential members are not wholly in agreement.

Specialists in Latin-American militarism believe that the stage of Paraguayan-style bossism (Stroessner) has passed. Today, the military regimes are more institutional, they add, and their style is not that of the Nazis and Fascists of prewar Europe. That is because they seek mass apathy, fearing mobilization of their followers, and thus they do away with political parties as an organized link between civilian society and the state.

These same analysts have observed that the new Latin-American military authoritarians prefer the technical relationship between the government and social groups. Could the Chilean military regime be coming from this mold with the MCM?

As of the end of last week, in the municipality of Santiago 600 people had registered; in La Reina, 30; in Las Condes, 120; and in Nunoa, 114. Of those registering, 60 percent were women.

An unemployed man who was waiting his turn in line to register in the municipality of Nunoa told HOY: "I'm doing it to place myself at the disposal of the authorities and to work for Chile." An employed man, Fernando Reyes, said: "I'll sign up with the entire family because President Pinochet needs support."

None of the towns visited by HOY was certain how the MCM will operate, nor when it will officially begin. It is a movement full of surprises. But, like any movement, it will reveal itself as it goes. . . .

Willoughby Interviewed

Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish 25 Sep-1 Oct 80 pp 6-8

[Interview with Federico Willoughby, former press secretary to President Pinochet, by M. Angelica Bulnes]

> [Text] Federico Willoughby (41 years old, married to journalist Martita Olivos and father of three children) was an Alessandrist--and a personal friend of the former president--an ardent fighter against Popular Unity, and, since 11 September 1973, press secretary

to President Pinochet, a post which he resigned because of ill health. At present, he calls himself an independent man, devoted, in addition to his work, to safeguarding his health, and retired from politics. "I consider myself a conservative. I belonged to the Conservative Party, and when it started to become a hybrid, I left it. What I liked about the conservatives and the rightists was that they were an absolutely indigenous expression of Chilean public sentiment, a distillation of the spirit of Portales."

[Question] Although you've retired from politics, you're engaged in it through your articles in the press, calling for the resignation of ministers, proposing a political movement . . .

[Answer] No; I'm practicing more journalism than politics. Public affairs interest me; and the perspective that I get from trying to influence people's political views while having no personal ambition is a very interesting perspective. I have a limitation that prevents me from actively participating in any public matter, and this gives me a unique opportunity, a very rich experience that can scarcely be described.

Political Movement

[Question] For 4 years you have been asserting that the government should be supported by a civic-military movement that is political. President Pinochet--in his speech of the 11th--gave a green light for the movement to become a reality. Do you think that he is also proposing it as a form of political support?

[Answer] I think so because where the president needs political support is among the rank and file, and it is there where unification has to take place; and by the rank and file I mean the local communities. This movement has to mature and win itself a place in the national political scene. It is a movement called upon to go about acquiring greater distinction as it develops. And this is very important because the idea of creating a "Pinochetist" political party or of converting a group of personal friends into a party, which was called "national unity," failed because it did not have a true structure.

Willoughby does not accept the idea that this movement can be identified--owing to known historical experiences--with a movement of the Francoist or Fascist type. In his opinion, the Chilean Government does not fit historical patterns. It is a political experiment, and the experiences of other countries are not applicable to it.

[Question] How does a political movement function in a country where political activity officially does not take place?

[Answer] The lack of activity is due to the need to prevent action by the antidemocratic parties, a situation which has been fairly well remedied, judging from the results of the plebiscite. It was also to counteract the influence of international groups that had achieved preponderance in Chile, and to exclude from political activity those demagogs who collaborated in creating the crisis. For just as there are responsible former legislators who contributed to the good of Chile, there was a large number of former legislators and people who were parasites on public life. They lived from the wealth, activities and privileges of the parties.

[Question] And what part would be played in this movement by the people you called good former legislators?

[Answer] It is an individual problem; but I believe that when President Pinochet says, "Come and stand under the wing of the government," it is an invitation.

[Question] The opposition disagrees with most of the reforms carried out by the government. Is it realistic to expect them to take part in actions that they censure?

[Answer] It will depend on the seriousness or power of the movement. If it has sufficient power to carry along the rank and file, the latter will carry along the leaders.

Minister of the Interior: Mission accomplished?

[Question] There are those who think a movement that represents the regime's supporters is interesting, but they believe that it should not be organized by the government. On the other hand, you are proposing that the minister of the interior organize

[Answer] Perhaps he should at the outset, and after . . . I think that the minister of the interior has to be the organizer not only of the backing by the government's supporters, but also he should assume the ongoing task of conciliating all the people who are partly in agreement; that is, approach the Church, union leaders, the parties that declare themselves in opposition, and attract them to the government to produce effects within them themselves.

[Question] But the government in turn criticizes opposition groups a great deal.

[Answer] Well, then a person is needed who has a certain political skill, because he will have to navigate in turbulent waters.

[Question] However, once a "reconciliation party" was planned, and apparently it was disallowed.

[Answer] Then the problem should have been solved right there, there was one solution. Besides, that was a special incident that went beyond politics.

[Question] In your column in the daily LA TERCERA you have clearly sought changes in the cabinet, and you have specifically referred to the minister of the interior. Why?

[Answer] More than the change of a minister or of a cabinet, the important thing is that the country accepted a political formula that is a transition for adaptation to a constitutional solution. That period begins in March 1981. During this period, the president of the republic, with the powers granted him by the citizenry, can observe his cabinet members' capability for adapting to these new conditions.

[Question] Why wouldn't they adapt if they have worked together all these years on the government's program and within its framework?

[Answer] Because the conditions are different. I'm referring to the political ministers and not to those who have specific jobs related to modern needs such as labor, health and justice. The minister of the interior has the president's confidence and can continue permanently in his post. However, I think that the functions for which he was summoned to serve in the government have been carried out. He can serve the country in other tasks, if indeed the chief of state has a more suitable solution. Minister Fernandez has performed excellently; but this is a problem of political circumstances.

Nonexclusive Political Solution

[Question] Some people wonder if they would have to participate in this movement with such people as Gen Manuel Contreras (Ret).

[Answer] I don't know. Personally, I think I would choose who I was going to work with. In any case, if the movement is a political solution, it requires a greater degree of generosity than an exclusive, restrictive solution, which in my opinion is negative and leads to a flaw. For while the Marxists are preparing their cadres with dialectics, the people who support the government are burning themselves up with intrigues and speculations; and this has a serious long-term cost. This movement has a greater depth that goes beyond the daily skirmishes that enliven Chilean politics so much.

[Question] But it seems to be a rather vague depth. . . .

[Answer] That's how deep things are sometimes, a little vague. Politics and love bear a close resemblance.

[Question] Don't you think that this type of movement goes against the sober grain of the Chilean, who, it has been shown, does not actively parti-

cipate in politics, much less in partisan organizations, except in times of crisis?

[Answer] I don't think this country is so sober. Issues have always been contested between men whose names were given to political movements: the Carrerists, the O'Higginsists; coming down to the Alessandrists and Freiists. This is a country that endorses a man. I do not agree that we are politically sober; on the contrary, we are very flighty.

[Question] The political leaders are flighty. . . .

[Answer] The Chilean, who is not very excitable, gets excited about soccer and politics. The people have a natural tendency to be interested in public affairs.

Joining Forces

[Question] And what is the basic purpose of this movement? A long life for the military regime?

[Answer] The purpose is to unite the armed forces and civilians in pursuit of the goals that have been set by the government.

[Question] Isn't that politicizing the armed forces?

[Answer] No, because the armed forces, by taking part in specific tasks (literacy campaign, for example), are carrying out social, not political, work.

[Question] But they're already doing this. . . .

[Answer] Of course, but in coordinating this with the people who are volunteering or who want to colloborate more closely, they are joining forces. The problem that I began stating 4 years ago is that of avoiding dispersion; for otherwise groups arise, the elites, the people engaged in corridor politics, the distorted images. What is important that all this feeling expressing the Chilean reaction to Marxism have a political interpretation that outlives people. After the experience of Marxism in Chile and the experience of the Christian Democrats, the idea that processes are irreversible has ceased to be a dogma for me.

[Question] You have asserted that the differences among supporters of the government are problems of cliques. Don't you think that the problem is more fundamental and that it concerns the fact that some want Chile to take the democratic road and others want to perpetuate the military government?

[Answer] Possibly, but I don't know of anyone in the government who is opposed to President Pinochet's continuing in his work for another 10 years;

and if they feel that way, they don't say so. It seems to me that they are all quarrels over power; that, perhaps, following calm analysis and under the powerful authority imposed by unity, those positions should disappear.

[Question] Did you favor a gradual transition?

[Answer] Yes, extremely gradual, so that the model could make its own place.

[Question] Do you think we are moving toward a fully democratic regime?

[Answer] I think that this is a democratic regime, a democratic experiment of a different sort.

[Question] And the future?

[Answer] This is a country capable of adjusting to itself and of seeking its own solutions. I think our task is in the medium term, because medium-term political conditions will offer a perspective of the long term. Chile will always be democratic. He who believes otherwise is wasting his money and his time.

[Question] And what regime would you like for Chile?

[Answer] The one we have.

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FUTURE PLANS OF 'GROUP OF 24' DISCUSSED

Santiago HOY in Spanish 24-30 Sep 80 p 17

[Interview with Ignacio Balbontin Arteaga, member of the executive committee of "The 24," by Patricia Verdugo]

[Text] For 7 years he focused his sociological research on "the institutional crisis in Chile," and now he has shifted to "social mobilization in democratic terms." That is, in simpler words, Ignacio Balbontin Arteaga (40, married, three daughters) appears to be a good representative of the dissidents who have spent 7 years wondering why what is happening is happening and recently have decided to move down a path that is not mere reaction to what the Pinochet government decides to do.

Balbontin says that, in his case, it is "neither so much nor so little." He was one of 13 Christian Democrats who, on that same 11 September 1973, signed a declaration that they would never cease fighting for the return of democracy. Between January and March of 1978 he was one of the 12 who were punished with exile to the northern altiplano. He was a university professor, and now he is a researcher for the FLACSO [Latin-American School of Social Sciences] (on the project undertaken with the Academy of Christian Humanism) and 1 of the 10 members of the executive committee of the group "The 24."

[Question] On 9 September, "The 24" issued a call to all Chileans "to undertake the commitment to democracy." Is that summons intended to lead to the formation of a movement?

[Answer] Without invading the political parties' territory, we want to form a great Movement for a Commitment to Democracy, a social movement that -- first of all -- seeks to have Chileans who voted "No" explain, in positive terms, what their position was. Just as the experience of "The 24" proved that, despite ideological differences, it was possible

to come to terms because of social needs. With this call we are trying to create a framework within which millions of Chileans can begin to act. For the major "achievement" of the government with its "plebiscite," in quotes, was to divide Chileans in half. Previously, the political deadlock was among the famous three thirds. Today we are in a deadlock between two groups, and that is very dangerous. . . .

[Question] But the official figures didn't indicate any sort of deadlock.

[Answer] They were juggled. There is a scientific sample, obtained with a completely proper methodology, that proves a 10 percent statistical fraud. It is the result of exaggerating the size of an indeterminate universe because of the lack of electoral registers. Add to this the fraud at many polling places owing to the absence of representatives watching over the "No" votes; and add the Chileans who live in exile, between 500,000 and 700,000 over the age of 18. For something very strange emerges from the official figures: Every Chilean who lives in Chile voted; no one failed to vote. For you have to eliminate those in exile from the universe of citizens, 6,750,000, according to official statistics. Since 6,268,000 voted, no one at home could have failed to vote.

[Question] Supposing that you were right, the third of rightists grew until it became one-half supporting Pinochet, and that is quite an accomplishment. . . .

[Answer] The difference is that our 50 percent is stronger because it consists of committed Chileans who ran the risk of voting "No," of being repressed and persecuted. And although they are ideologically heterogeneous, they are prepared to take risks, to different degrees, to achieve their goal of a democratic way of life.

[Question] Lately there has been increasing criticism behind closed doors of the immobility of the top leaders of the political parties. Do you think that the action of a social movement could overcome the problem?

[Answer] Unfortunately, all partisan organizations have devoted themselves to the defense of their own outdated ideological positions. And, despite their efforts, have not been able to deal with this crisis, uniting the common will. Nor will this fraudently approved constitution relieve the institutional crisis. Before, the polarization was among three groupings, and now there are two.

Before, democracy operated only in political matters, and not in the other facets of the system (social, economic and cultural). Now a society of apartheid, a discriminatory one, has been formed.

The time has now arrived to challenge the partisan organizations. What I propose is a program of social mobilization that begins by taking upon

itself expression of the will of the majority and making it effective. And those who undertake the commitment should not only be prepared, in the future, to support a democratic government in operation but to live democratically from then on in all their social organizations.

[Question] Just as some think that all the little dictatorships explain the birth and flourishing of a dictatorial government, do you think that all the little democracies will give rise to the great big democracy?

[Answer] Yes, adding in all the middle-size democracies and everyone's personal commitment to democracy, it is really possible to construct a great big democracy because for us democracy is an end and a means at the same time. It is an end to the extent that it constitutes a space in which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is possible. And it is a means because it constitutes a procedure for majority rule with respect to minorities. That is, a commitment to conduct consistent with the goal.

[Question] Now, in practical terms, what does the call by "The 24" come to?

[Answer] It calls upon people and organizations to sign the Declaration of Commitment to Democracy as a first step. Then, to support the actions of the vicariates, the Chilean Committee on Human Rights and the work of "The 24."

Signers have before them three obstacles to overcome: 1) Fear of repression: They must defeat it, denouncing any assault, organizing and mobilizing; 2) Consumerism: They must not consume more than necessary because to the extent that a person becomes indebted he ceases to be free, and he ceases to be capable of criticism (said in another way, this means rejecting the fact that Chile today has a foreign debt of $10 billion and rejecting the speculative economy that transfers goods already created by the government to a group or individual); and 3) Fear of freedom: The product of being accustomed to the existing situation, which causes one to think that he is incapable of creating a future, to believe the story that only Pinochet can prevent chaos. They must think that all of us Chileans are building the future, and they must again have confidence in our own abilities.

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LEADER OF ANTIFASCIST COMMITTEE IN CUBA INTERVIEWED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 4

[Interview with Cristian Gonzalez, chairman of the Chilean Antifascist Resistance Committee in Cuba, by Marcy Garcia]

[Text] Pinochet has called for a rigged plebiscite as a supposed response to the struggle of the Chilean people. This struggle has been steadily growing since early 1978, and it has intensified during the last few months.

The response by that fellow people in the Southern Cone to the farcical plebiscite was described by Cristian Gonzalez, chairman of the Chilean Antifascist Resistance Committee in Cuba (CRA) in an interview with JUVENTUD REBELDE. He was completing another tour in search of solidarity with the open struggle against fascism in that country.

"It is important," the Chilean leader said, "to bear in mind that this call for a plebiscite demonstrates the increasing internal weakening of the dictatorship. The dispute between 'hard' fascists and 'soft' fascists has recently become a public issue in Chile."

According to Gonzalez, there is no group within the ruling clique that embodies the aspirations of the people, let alone takes interest in restoring a democratic system. It is simply a dispute in which continued domination by the monopolies, the multinationals -- at the cost of the people's frustrated wish for freedom -- is assumed.

At the same time, the ruling clique is attempting to reaffirm its power to control the dissenting groups in the pro-imperialist bourgeois alliance, and to neutralize the criticism that is beginning to arise from within the armed forces.

The fascists say, "Destroy them!" The traditional right, in turn, says, "No, relax controls!" Thus, they say such things as this: "If you shut the doors, the Communists are the ones who will benefit." The fascists respond, "These proposals have to be opposed. Otherwise, this group

will become useful to the communists." That is the reality of the issue between the so-called "hard" and "soft" fascists, the Chilean leader indicated.

Gonzalez said, "The tyrant is attempting to take advantage of the repressive conditions and of his control over the communications media. He is not taking into account the people's power, the determination of the working class, of the democratic groups, not to permit the charade to take place."

And thus, as all the organizations and groups in the country have spoken, manifesting the determination to oppose Pinochet's farce, unity among those in opposition has been achieved as never before during the 7 years of fascism in Chile.

The chairman of the CRA in our country said further that the absurdity of the dictator's measure has spurred the combativeness of the masses, for the people have ceased to be afraid. The repudiation is expressed in the streets, where people shout without fear, "Down with Pinochet! Democracy now!" "United, the people will never be defeated!" These are slogans heard daily, and there are also posters, murals and other expressions of opposition and protest that have never been seen before.

All this is occurring despite the fact that since early this year there has been a renewal of repressive activities: constant military maneuvers, sweeps in towns, searches, mass arrests. It is under these conditions that the plebiscite is taking place.

Asked about the Chilean people's choices, the chairman of the CRA answered: All resources have to be mobilized for the active struggle to overthrow the dictatorship, for establishment of a provisional government including all democratic and antifascist groups, and the convening of a constituent assembly that will guarantee restoration of liberty.

Because of the farcical plebiscite, there has been a de facto coming-together. In fact, the democratic and antifascist groups are now in a new phase. The only task left to the Chilean people is a direct assault on the dictatorship involving all forms of combat, including the most intense violence, the chairman of the Chilean Antifascist Resistance Committee said in closing.

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LIFE IN FARC STRONGHOLD DESCRIBED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 8, 9 Sep 80

[Article by Fernan Martinez Mahecha]

[8 Sep 80, p 2-B: Three Days in El Pato]

[Text] Newsman Fernan Martinez Mahecha spent 3 days in the El Pato region, where he spoke with members of the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] and with settlers fleeing from there to Neiva.

In the heart of Colombia there is another completely independent "country" covering 3,000 square kilometers; it is called El Pato.

There is not so much as a single police inspector here. The settlers do not know what a ballot box is. The law is enforced by more than 1,200 men who go by the name of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia.

If a person steals, kills, rapes, smokes marihuana or commits any other crime, the FARC try him, and he will most likely be sentenced to death, exile or forced labor on his victim's farm.

All of the children born over the last 15 years have been treated by guerrilla doctors, and guerrilla instructors have taught them how to read and write, but not with the "Joy of Reading" primer; they have used "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State" by Friedrich Engels.

El Pato has three main access routes: Balsillas (Huila), Piedra Marcada (Huila) and San Vicente del Caguan (Caqueta). Everyone passing through is checked out by the guerrillas, who hide in the woodlands with their camouflaged uniforms and stop travelers to ask why they are there. If it is a new settler with a wife and children, they might let him through, but if it is a government official, he will not make it 10 kilometers before they have forced him to return, if he is lucky; they might simply shoot him with their rifles.

The authorities were only too familiar with this situation and had allowed this sleeping monster to lie undisturbed for several years until this past 24 August. On that day at 1550 hours, the army decided to take over a semiabandoned landing strip at Las Perlas in Lower Pato that was used by the small planes that came in to pay the seven-figure ransoms for the individuals that the guerrilla group had kidnaped. This was not an easy military operation. They knew that several guerrillas were entrenched there with powerful weapons, and therefore they had to initiate the operation by hurling several bombs in the vicinity of the strip to prevent potential troop losses, as happened 2 years ago when a helicopter tried to land at that same spot.

Peasant Farmer Exodus

When the tenant farmers heard the exploding bombs, they were quite rightly frightened and as quickly as the noise of the explosion could travel, they decided to leave for Neiva to ask the government to halt military operations in this fertile zone. By the next day, El Pato was almost deserted. Houses were abandoned. The settlers left with their wives, children, dogs and mules and were in Balsillas 12 days later. Today, Monday, they could well be in the capital of Huila.

The authorities are convinced that this exodus was organized by the guerrillas themselves in a bid to halt the army's onslaught. This stands to reason because the settlers and the guerrillas have magnificent relations. There are two ways people can live in El Pato: as friends or as enemies of the guerrillas. Their enemies do not live long.

This reporter spoke with tenant farmers whose flight had taken them to Santa Helena, 45 kilometers from Neiva. Their makeshift camps consisted of plastic tents. Babes in arms, women and old people were making their way on foot. There could have been as many as 1,500 persons, accompanied by 120 mules, 80 dogs, a parrot and a long-tailed monkey.

"The dogs came because they always follow you, and we needed the mules to take the kids," says a woman of about 50 eating a stew out of a smoked pot; she gives a spoonful to each of her six children and to the two dogs following her.

The march is headed up by a Colombian flag and another white one. In Balsillas, they filed between the soldiers of the battalion there; no one said a single word. It looked like a silent film.

"This is a peaceful march, and I hope they let us talk in Neiva," says Humberto Moncada, the main leader of this movement, whom the

authorities of the Ninth Brigade brand the guerrillas' main helper under the pretext of stocking a cooperative that he heads up.

The women wash their children's clothes in a nearby stream, while others prepare meals under their makeshift tents. The men, all of them with machetes in their belts, help to cut up two steers and give a half pound to each adult and a quarter pound to each child. They call their names as they appear on a list, and the father takes the meat for each family.

Stool Pigeons

All of these peasant farmers are quite familiar with the guerrillas. They come across "the boys" every day as they walk along the trails. Although many of them deny having seen guerrillas, others talk about them as calmly as a child in a city talks about having seen policemen and soldiers.

"The guerrillas never come into your house unless you call them," says Cesar Tobar, who has an 800-plaza farm in Upper Pato near Andalucia, Jorge Villamil's estate.

As long as the peasants do not "snitch" on the guerrillas, they never have problems with them, but if they do, they are executed.

The commander of the Ninth Brigade gave newsmen a detailed account of peasants slain by the guerrillas. They had placed handwritten sentences on top of their bodies. One of them read verbatim: "The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, applies revolutionary justice to Algemiro Grazon because he was a stool pigeon, because he informed on us to the army. This made him a parasite against the struggle fought by poor peasant farmers and students who see poverty and hunger in this system. The people are applying justice and will apply justice to their class enemies who are using the army to torture and massacre our people. But the FARC distinguishes between the high military commands, including the reactionary Camacho Leyva and company, and the rank-and-file."

Las Perlas and the Jungle

Before talking with the El Pato peasants who are evacuating the area, EL TIEMPO flew over the entire region and visited Las Perlas, which is in the jungle and under the full control of the guerrillas.

There is a landing strip here in very poor condition; seen from the air, it looks like a 5-centimeter pencil line in Bolivar Plaza. The troops that have been left there put the pieces of the helicopter that the guerrillas shot down in a bamboo structure, and the sentries use them as seats, holding powerful machine guns behind makeshift trenches.

You can also see the remains of a light plane that crashed as it was trying to land with the ransom money for rancher Gilbero Ramirez Bejerano.

The landing strip was built 18 years ago by settler Martiniano Gonzalez, who later sold it to another family. Since the guerrillas give and take away lands as they see fit, it is thought that Las Perlas was expropriated from its last owner for the exclusive use of the guerrillas. Richard Star was kept at a ranch there.

The takeover of this strip was the largest loss of terrain for the guerrillas, and therefore they are thought to have pushed the peasant farmers into leaving. The army has expressed its intention of leaving troops here indefinitely and of continuing to penetrate throughout El Pato.

This is what the settlers are afraid of, as they would be caught in a veritable combat zone, since the guerrillas have their main leaders and their largest number of men in arms here.

Guerrillas are sent out from El Pato to the rest of the country. All of the rebels are trained here for the other fronts in the Darien region, the Caldas mountains, Santander, La Macarena and the western part of the Cauca. "The cancer spreads from here throughout Colombia," says Gen Luis Enrique Rodriguez Botiva, the commander of the Ninth Brigade.

The climate and the land in this region are among the best in the entire nation. The guerrillas own livestock and grow crops, according to the people heading for Neiva. Besides the Pato River, there are dozens of others winding through the territory taken over by the guerrillas, who follow the Moscow line of the Communist Party.

Twice in previous years the region has been evacuated because of the same problem with guerrillas, or bandits as they used to be called. The settlers returned when amnesty was declared. The people there now came in with the aid of official agencies and the army itself. The road that military engineers are building from Neiva to San Vicente del Caguan, though Balsillas, has received just 5 million in government aid in 18 years. This road, it is thought, could transform the region.

Those Who Remain Behind

At Gibraltar, 50 kilometers from Las Perlas, where the Lower Pato ends, EL TIEMPO spoke with more than 400 settlers who refused to leave the area like their comrades. They agree that the army has helped them and that it represents a sort of guarantee for their lives. Gibraltar is closer to the site of the bombardment than to where the settlers heading for the Huila capital live.

Some of the settlers heading for Neiva as they were resting at Santa Helena, 45 kilometers from the capital of Huila. They have with them their wives and children, as well as several mules and dogs. They are calling for the withdrawal of the army or a 30-day truce to get out all their belongings.

"The odd thing is that people from the Upper Pato, more than 100 kilometers from Las Perlas, are leaving," says a high-level officer from the Rapid Maneuvers Battalion [Batallon Cazadores] headquartered in San Vicente del Caguan.

Have Them Send Buses

Because the settlers heading for the capital of Huila were weary and ill, they asked the authorities for several buses to take people from Santa Helena to Neiva. The army authorized the passage of the vehicles that normally travel these areas. The peasant farmers do not want to break up and are therefore asking for buses just for themselves. They are afraid that the hot and rock-strewn road from Santa Helena to Neiva might do serious harm to the walkers, who are used to the jungle, not to roads. People are showing solidarity with them and asking for aid in schools and universities. As of now, no one knows where they are going to stay in Neiva.

"If they don't fix things up for us there, we'll move on to Bogota," the leaders of the march told EL TIEMPO.

"That land is so good that you can live on the weather alone. Just look at my kids, not a single one sick. That's why we love the region so much," one of the women commented.

When asked whether some subversives might have infiltrated among them, they all stated that they were willing to identify themselves so that the army, which has done a head count on them all, can check whether they are guerrillas or laborers.

"Look at our hands and you'll see that we're all people who work the land. The guerrillas' hands are not like that because rifles don't give you calluses," says one of them, showing his wrinkled, thick-fingered, black-nailed hands.

[9 Sep 80, p 2-B: Guerrilla Lifestyle]

[Text] El Pato, Huila--The guerrillas called him Esteban; family names are not used. For 2 years he carried a 50-pound knapsack on his back, a loose rifle in his hands and in his head the fixed idea that he was going to be slain by an army or a guerrilla bullet.

He had his happy times in the jungle too, especially when at night he would sneak off to the bed of a guerrilla girl. He made love to a different one each night. There were 26 women, and he had sex with 25 of them; the other one was very ugly.

The women who join up live just like the men. They march like them, eat like them, obey the same laws, wear the same camouflaged uniforms and carry the same equipment, plus two extra things: birth control pills and sanitary napkins.

Free love is practiced. Each person sleeps with whomever he or she likes. When they go to bathe in the rivers, the men and women walk around in the nude. They never wash in exposed ponds, for fear that they might be seen by army light planes and helicopters searching for their hideouts.

The largest FARC groups live in the El Pato jungle, located in Huila, Meta and Caqueta. All of the rebels who are to leave for other fronts scattered around Colombia's mountains train there.

In order for a person to join the guerrilla movement, they first monitor all of his activities in the city or town in which he lives. Then, little by little, they begin telling him about the jungle and their political intentions. If the candidate accepts, two guerrillas arrive on the least expected day and take him away. No one can be notified of the departure, not even a person's mother. Esteban was sleeping at his farm in Paujil when they came to get him. He did not even have time to get a picture of his girlfriend or his toothbrush.

They then spend 6, 10, 20 days walking through the forest until they reach the spot where other comrades have been recruited to begin the training course. The instruction is imparted in large, wall-less, tree-branch-covered houses with mattress-less bamboo beds. They are first taught how to handle weapons, cross ravines, march through the undergrowth and crawl when wounded, and they fight mock battles with wooden rifles.

They are also trained to endure hunger and to live on water and a piece of brown sugar loaf for several days. When the guerrillas take flight, they do not stop, not even to pick up the dead who fell in combat. Guerrillas usually escape in pairs, not in groups. Before the ambush, they agree to meet at a certain bend in the river or at a place where there are five cinnamon tree stalks in a straight line. A few of them say prayers.

While at rest, they study and discuss surplus value, the class struggle, the role of the worker in the various systems of production, the laws of historic materialism and the secrets of the dialectic. Marx, Engels, Lenin, Trotsky, Mandel and other Marxist thinkers become their only friends outside the people in their column. "In 6 days you'll have to explain the postulates of Leon Trotsky's Permanent Revolution," they told Esteban 5 weeks after he left his farm.

They also learn how to make bombs out of cookie, butter or deodorant jars. For this they use clamps, nails, pieces of glass and powder. They activate them with an automatic detonator when they see troops walking over others that they have previously buried. They also use them to ambush vehicles, usually at a curve or after a bad stretch of road when they have to slow their pace. The first rule is to shoot the driver and the people in the cab. Then the guerrillas in charge of blowing out the tires shoot, and lastly they fire on the troops, who for 20 seconds or so after the explosion are in disorder. Shots are exchanged for 2 or 3 minutes, and then they begin fleeing along the predetermined paths. Six guerrillas remain at the mouth of the ambush site to fire back in the event of a counterattack.

The Guerrilla Code

The death penalty is meted out, without appeal, for raping the daughters of settlers, divulging secrets, leaving a wounded person on the ground, smoking marihuana, stealing and mistreating a comrade either by word or by deed. Such a trial lasts no more than a half-hour, and the guilty party is tied to a tree in front of all his comrades and shot once, because ammunition is precious to them.

No one can return to everyday life on his own initiative. A person who agrees to join the guerrillas knows that he cannot leave the jungle.

The commander of each front has the personal records of each guerrilla under him. All of their mistakes and successes are written down in notebooks. The children carry these files on their backs, files that also contain information on ammunition and food supplies. Each guerrilla receives an annual salary of 300 pesos.

They can grow beards if they like. When shaving, they use the mirrors that some women carry in the pockets of their fatigues or they look at their reflection in the water. The women use deodorant, and some men put talcum powder on their feet.

The children are also armed. The offspring of either settlers or guerrillas, they start working at age 4 as informers or lookouts. They are given short weapons and put in charge of picking up papers and garbage that get left behind so that their trail cannot be followed.

When they sense that the army is very near, they never light a fire to cook; they just eat dry fish with brown sugar loaf and water. They remove the bark from the sticks they burn so that no smoke will be emitted.

The guerrilla groups in El Pato own farms and grow bananas, yucca and fruits and raise hogs and cattle there. They distribute the land themselves, and there are some areas in which the settlers are not allowed for any reason whatsoever. The peasant farmers working there sometimes see them pass by in groups of up to 400 men, but they do not know which one is the leader.

They hide their belongings high up in the trees. Weapons, bullets, powder, food, clothing, drugs and books are fastened there, and each guerrilla has to remember where he left his things without making any sort of a mark. At times they climb up the trees while troops file past below. They do not so much as breathe.

They sleep on canvas hammocks strung out between trees. They make love in these hammocks. They use cords smeared with repellent to keep snakes out. Everyone sleeps with his rifle by his head. Whoever leaves aside his weapon for even a minute is severely punished.

Ambushes Recorded

They are not allowed to use swear words among themselves, but when they ambush an army patrol, they shout out the ones they have not been able to utter in several months. These ambushes are recorded, and they later play back the shouts, machine gun fire and moans of the wounded while commenting on the details of the battle.

Sometimes they stage parties, dance and drink fermented sugar cane juice. They celebrate 1 May with great discipline and raise their yellow, blue and red flag with the letters FARC painted in black.

"When they played 'brillar hebella,' we had a real good time," Esteban comments in reference to their dances.

Argemiro, the commander of the Third Front, has a lover named Rosa. They say she is very beautiful. She had a son by Argemiro. When she found out that she was pregnant, she came to Bogota to look after herself. She is used as a decoy for attacks on various spots. A year ago she went to the town of La Macarena and flirted with the commander of the police station, who was unable to refuse the requests of this guerrilla "Mata Hari" and took her to see the facilities at his headquarters and told her about the movements of his agents. Two months later, Rosa commanded an assault on the town and fired her rifle at the policeman to whom she had sworn eternal love.

When there has been a battle, the guerrillas are skilled in removing the clothes from slain soldiers. Many of the FARC members wear uniforms riddled with their own bullets, uniforms that they removed from dead army troops. The first thing that they do when they find a

slain soldier is to break the boot laces so that they can be removed readily. The belt with the grenades, canteen and ammunition has by this time been taken off. If they have time, they turn the body face up and push in the stomach to tear the pants along the zipper. "You can make the dead bodies 'suck in' their guts real easy," says Esteban, the former guerrilla who now works with the army. He escaped one night when everyone thought that he was slipping off to a guerrilla girl's hammock, as he had done so very often.

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CORRUPTION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DISCUSSED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 2-F

[Article by Hector Sanchez P.]

[Text] The rash of government official downfalls seems to be increasing, as EL MUNDO has now pounced on a governor.

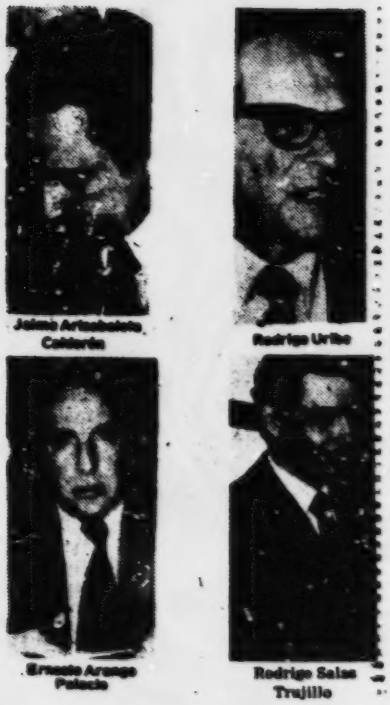
In giving a brief account of government official downfalls under the present administration, we could say that bitter political revenge has gathered momentum, and those in opposition have set up a watchtower from which they can detect any false move by administrators.

The oddest incidents, such as the appointment of a few overseers or paying for a cocktail party with funds earmarked for education, have brought down these public servants as quickly as mangoes are harvested from trees.

One of the institutions hardest hit by the fall of its directors has been the Social Security Fund. Ever since 1972, when its director Hernando Cuevas was fined a ludicrous 1,000 pesos, supposedly for disobedience, the fund has not managed to secure acceptable leadership, and its image is the most tarnished among government agencies.

One downfall that was long in the works (in the Social Security Fund once again) was Ernesto Arango Palacio's. He was, in fact, arrested by detectives in his very own office and put behind bars; a few days later he was forced to resign when charged with misrepresentation, corruption and bribery. Arango was unable to parry the attack against him, despite having wealthy godfathers.

The Arango affair was one of the strangest in the wide range of traps that the enemy sets to bring down officials. The fund director defended himself even by bringing death into the picture, because at a press conference at the Bogota Journalists Club he warned that his life was in jeopardy on account of his adversaries and that his heart could not take all these attacks.



Nevertheless, a few days later the government received his resignation, which was, of course, prompted by the tight squeeze that his opponents had put on him.

The Social Security Fund is now in the midst of another crisis, as its director, Rodrigo Salas, is being swamped by an avalanche of criticism by hundreds of doctors calling for his resignation. They are accusing him of taking possession of patient medical records and of violating professional ethics. In short, it is this fund that has suffered the most setbacks, and as always, its beneficiaries will be the ones who suffer.

A Few Overseers

The appointment of a few overseers, according to the defendant, gave rise to a lengthy battle initiated by a former president against a manager of the Institute of Territorial Credit (ICT). This later culminated with the resignation of the ICT chief in light of the intolerable situation that he was faced with.

ICT manager Rodrigo Garavito was swamped by a mounting wave of criticism over the swelling of the institute's bureaucracy, which the former chief executive had detected.

Cocktails Charged to Education Funds

It can happen in the jungle, in the capital or in any province, and in fact it happened not long ago to a commissioner of Guainia who staged a banquet at which expensive brands of liquor were served and which lasted far into the night. The generous host, without the slightest discretion, paid for the bash with the budget funds earmarked for the construction of schools in the territory and was quite pleased with himself.

But the host of enemies appeared on the scene, and when the drinking spree was over, the Federal Government was already apprised of the commissioner's frivolity. A few days later, the presidential palace issued a message whose most important section read: "Decree removing the commissioner of..."

And thus continue the blunder-prompted removals of officials, the intrigues and the political jealousy of a number of unsuccessful office-seekers in their regions, who cannot rest until they see their rivals out in the street.

The most talked-about case recently involves the governor of Del Valle, Jaime Arizabaleta, who took a kingly trip to the Old World. Upon his return, he was caught up in a whirlwind of criticism that swept away all that he had done in his 2 years as governor. Arizabaleta, who besides being invited by European governments had a per diem allowance of $280 (some 13,000 pesos), compared to just $180 for the president of the republic, tried to justify his princely tour, but a powerful address by a legislator reduced his defense to rubble. Some days later, the former governor was telling his friends how enchanting the nights are under the bridges of Paris and the nostalgia that one feels on the banks of the Thames.

So then, the enemy lies in ambush when someone like Arizabaleta takes such a trip, when some old friends are invited over for drinks or when the mayor of an obscure town "feathers his nest," and there will always be personal or political accounts to render.

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TURBAY, OTHERS LAUD VIRGILIO BARCO

President's Letter

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 9-A

[Text] President Turbay Ayala yesterday accepted the resignation of Colombia's ambassador in Washington, Virgilio Barco, describing as "brilliant" his efforts in the post over the last 3 years.

In particular, Turbay underscored Barco's efforts to have a U.S. Senate committee approve the treaty acknowledging Colombia's jurisdiction over the keys of Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana. The treaty is now awaiting action by the full Senate.

Barco resigned 3 weeks ago and according to his recent announcement, is taking care of a few last things and "preparing to return" to Bogota by the end of October.

He will be replaced by Liberal leader Jorge Mario Eastman, who plans to head for Washington next month also.

Virgilio Barco will be arriving here to head up a major Liberal movement seeking his nomination as the official Liberal candidate for the 1982 presidential election. Yesterday, several Liberal factions in Norte de Santander (not including Public Works Minister Enrique Vargas's group) formally backed Barco's candidacy.

President Turbay's letter to Ambassador Barco reads:

Esteemed doctor and friend,

It was with real sorrow that I learned of your resignation as Colombia's ambassador to the United States of America.

I was very pleased to have enjoyed your effective and loyal cooperation during the time that I have been president. From the ongoing contacts that I had with you, I can gladly assert that your performance as ambassador was brilliant, not just satisfactory.

You undertook many efforts with the U.S. Government, and almost all of them were crowned with success. It would be unfair if I did not underscore your persistent efforts to have ratified the treaty that the authorized representatives of the United States and Colombia signed in good faith in 1972, acknowledging our country's jurisdiction over the keys of Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana. You succeeded in getting the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to approve the treaty unanimously, and it is now awaiting State Department clearance for final passage by the full Senate. We hope that it can be ratified before the close of the regular session of the U.S. Congress.

I understand very well the powerful reasons why you are returning to our country and your desire to participate more actively in national politics. I do not doubt that your presence in our country will promote understanding among the various factions of the party that you have represented several times in our Congress.

It is only because I realize that it would be useless to ask you to remain as ambassador to Washington that I accept your resignation, while once again expressing my appreciation for the valuable cooperation that you lent the government that I head and wishing you and your family personal well-being and success in your new undertakings.

Your fellow countryman and friend,
Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala

Liberal Support for Barco

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 9-A

[Article by Jaime Calderon]

[Text] Cucuta, 24 Sep--A document indicative of strong Liberal unity in Norte de Santander around the presidential candidacy of Virgilio Barco Vargas was disclosed here today when departmental congressmen and deputies and Cucuta councilmen from the various Liberal Party factions sent a message to the ambassador in Washington underscoring his exceptional personal qualifications and offering enthusiastic and resolute support for his nomination.

The message is signed by the visible leaders of the various political factions, who ran on separate lists at the last two elections. The document reads as follows:

Cucuta, 24 September 1980
Virgilio Barco V.
Embassy of Colombia, Washington

Realizing how important it would be for the country if a man of your political, intellectual and moral qualifications were nominated as our party's candidate for president and then elected to that post, we

wanted to inform you, as Liberal Party leaders in this section of the country, of our decision to support you actively and enthusiastically in this endeavor, the successful culmination of which we regard as good for the country, for the party and, obviously, for our region.

In making this decision, we are absolutely certain that as leaders of the Liberal Party in Norte de Santander, we have the total and enthusiastic backing of the rank-and-file, who have repeatedly asked us to formalize this sentiment as convincing proof of the recognition that Norte de Santander Liberalism owes to an individual of your proven abilities, who has demonstrated to the country by each of your public and private actions that you are more interested in the organization of the party and the welfare of the nation than any honor you might obtain under the current circumstances.

We acknowledge that this prudent and circumspect approach reaffirms the excellent record of your public life, which has been devoted to serving the nation's most cherished interests.

You can rest assured, Dr Barco, that the Liberal Party in Norte de Santander will not spare any effort to rally together as in our best and hardest times, with the full awareness that once again our department is giving the country its finest and best qualified son, certain that his performence will never disappoint it.

Your friends and fellow party members,
Eustorgio Colmenares, Gustavo Silva G., Jorge Cristo S., Carlos Celis C., Clemente Montanez, Hector Casas, Alfonso Chamie, Gabino Hernandez, Marco C. Leyva, Enrique Cuadros, Ismael Quintero P., Yezmin Colmenares de Zahn, Eduardo Assai, Alberto Ramirez M., Francisco Varela, Margarita de Luna, Max Rincon, Carlos Eduardo Ramirez, Gisela de Morales, Hernando Acevedo, Justo Castellanos.

Virgilio Barco

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PROPOSED NUCLEAR ENERGY LAW ANALYZED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 10-A

[Article by Jairo Saravia H.]

[Text] Bucaramanga, 25 Sep--Mines Minister Humberto Avila Mora will preside for the first time this Friday over the Board of Directors of Coluranio.

The board will undertake a wideranging analysis of its input into the nuclear energy bill that the administration will be submitting to Congress.

It will also attempt to formulate an administrative policy and a new administrative structure for the company.

The general manager of Coluranio, Jaime Garcia Pena, will introduce a preliminary model for the economic appraisal of uranium projects.

It will also consider the transfer by the Mineton Company of France, a partner of Coluranio, of 40 percent of its interests in the country to the Italian company Agip.

The board meeting will be attended by the minister; the manager of ECOPETROL [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise], Jose Fernando Isaza; the manager of ISA, German Jaramillo Bendek; the director of IAN [Nuclear Affairs Institute], Ernesto Villareal; the manager of CORELCA [Electric Corporation of the Atlantic Coast], Jacobo Acosta, and the representative of the president of the republic, Jorge Reyes Puyana.

After the meeting, which will start at 900 hours, Minister Avila Mora will attend the signing of electrification contracts for Santander.

At 1600 hours he will preside over the energy forum organized by the Santander Association of Engineers. He will be received there as an honorary member of the Engineers Association and will swear in its new Board of Directors.

This ceremony will also be attended by the president of the Colombian Engineers Association, Felipe Estrada.

At 1900 hours, accompanied by the governor of Santander, Alfonso Gomez Gomez, he will close the meeting of the Engineering Departments currently being held at the Industrial University of Santander.

At the Coluranio meeting they will approve the proposals that will be sent to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and that will subsequently be formulated into a bill that will seek to prepare the country to undertake the development of nuclear energy.

In addition, the appraisal of economic projects will in the future enable the Federal Government, through Coluranio, to be in a position to decide whether a uranium deposit is commercially feasible or not.

Garcia Pena told EL TIEMPO that at present the results from all of the projects that the company is carrying forward show that radioactive minerals are present in various areas of the country.

He went on to say that since an exploration period lasts about 4 to 8 years, these results can be considered acceptable as part of Coluranio's initial stage of development.

The Colombian Uranium Company was created in March 1978 as a state-run commercial and industrial enterprise to explore for, develop, refine, process and market every kind of radioactive mineral and by-product.

Board of Director meetings have previously been held in Bogota. This is the first time that the minister of mines is holding one in the capital of Santander.

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ELIMINATION OF STAMPED PAPER PROPOSED

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 9 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Raul Rodriguez]

[Text] Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Parra has reported that the administration will submit to the Senate a bill to eliminate the use of stamped paper.

At the opening of a new federal tax collection unit in Bogota, Garcia Parra said that the elimination of stamped paper is another government measure to simplify the complicated administrative procedures that Colombian citizens have to follow.

The minister commented that stamped paper is an age-old system in our country, that it is no longer functional and that it thus causes problems for citizens and the public administration.

Colombians will be able to use regular paper for all of the formalities that currently require stamped paper; this will eliminate an unnecessary expense and streamline the handling of red tape, which represents a headache for the people today, Garcia Parra added.

Stamped paper does not bring in much revenue for the nation, since its production costs total 350 million pesos while receipts from its sale amount to 380 million.

A sheet of stamped paper currently costs 10 pesos and it costs 6 pesos to produce; this is profitable neither to the government nor to users, Garcia Parra stated.

Decentralization Program

The finance minister unveiled a new tax collection office in the Siete de Agosto section of Bogota. It is part of the decentralization program begun by the Federal Tax Administration throughout the nation.

Federal tax director Max Rodriguez reported that Bogota would have a total of 15 tax collection offices to serve the 400,000 taxpayers living in the capital.

The Tax Administration signed an agreement with the Banco Popular to open up six new collection offices in the Special District.

The federal tax director maintained that this decentralization program would spread throughout the country. Its goal is to simplify the tax process by streamlining procedures and providing better service to the community.

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CONSTRUCTION AID ACTIVITIES IN ANGOLA REPORTED

Construction Pledges Announced

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by E.M.]

[Text] The completion of 60 five-story buildings and the rehabilitation of 26 are basic pledges of the internationalist construction brigades working in the beautiful country of Angola in salute to the Second Party Congress and to Construction Workers Day.

This was announced at a press conference held at the SNTC [National Construction Workers Union] headquarters by Ivo Conde, secretary general of the Construction Workers Union in the Cuban Construction Enterprise based in Luanda. Expanding the water distribution plant in Kifandongo is another project of the Cuban workers. This work is being done at the request of President Eduardo Dos Santos by 47 workers from our country and 162 Angolan workers, and it has a significant historical value, since it was there, in 1975, that the victory offensive was carried out against South African intervention.

Four special brigades were formed for the construction of the 60 buildings--which are being built near the central airport. The Assault on Moncada Barracks group, composed of 116 men--who have returned to Cuba--completed 12 of the planned buildings 35 days ahead of schedule.

The Heroes of Bolivia brigade, made up of 241 workers, is trying to achieve a similar goal--12 buildings--by 8 October, date of the fall in combat of the Heroic Guerrilla.

Another group, the Embarkation of the Granma, with 442 construction workers, hopes to complete 23 buildings before 5 December.

The 22d Anniversary group, consisting of 198 members, is located in the Viana area, outside Luanda, and has set 30 November as the deadline for finishing their proposed quota of 13 buildings.

At this time, 95 internationalist construction workers have finished the first stage of the rehabilitation of the area known as "Brazil 1 and 2," and that of the hospital in the capital.

This group pledged to complete the improvement work and to finish 60 buildings. There are 2,431 construction workers in the brother country at present. A 500-student military vocational school is being constructed in Huambo through Cuban-Angolan cooperation.

They are also building the Dalas Dam on the Chimbe River in eastern Angola, and they are already finishing a bridge over the Cutalo River and another in Dusso, in the department of Huambo.

In addition, they are building two water distribution plants in Luanda and a like number in Mulema and Paluca, near the capital.

Brigade Activities, Arrival Home

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 2 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Edith Martin]

[Text] Several beautiful examples of our country's workers who have completed internationalist missions in other latitudes can be pointed out, among them, the construction workers who have distinguished themselves in the People's Republic of Angola.

The work being done by the men in the white hats in the African region is beginning to transform its geographical landscape and at the same time to give impetus to its economic and social development, started by the Angolan Revolution.

At this time there are 2,431 Cuban internationalist construction workers building bridges, schools and apartment buildings and developing inhospitable areas--all of this without sparing their concern and always with the firm attitude of solidarity which is typical of our people.

Some of the Projects

In Dala, a settlement in eastern Angola, 92 construction workers headed by engineer Andres Diaz of the Cuban Construction Enterprise, are doing the civil engineering work on what will be a hydroelectric complex which will utilize the natural resources of the Chimbe River waterfall.

The complex will supply electric power to the provinces of Moxico and Lunda Sur and in its primary stages will generate some 5,000 kilowatts.

Here the Cuban workers are working chiefly on the entry channel of the complex, on the intake level and on construction of the concrete wall of the spillway, which will be 143.5 meters long.

To construct the wall our workers partially changed the course of the Chimbe, rerouting it to the right bank in order to work from the center toward the left bank.

As part of the project, this brigade will also construct three bridges between the Saurimo and Mocanda regions, one, 38 meters long, on the Chimbe River; one over the Mombo, 72 meters in length; and the third, 84 meters long, over the Lupige River.

Salute to Second Party Congress

Four internationalist construction brigades, bearing glorious names from out fatherland--Assault on Moncada Barracks, Embarkation of the Granma, 22d Anniversary and Heroes of Bolivia--have, since the beginning of 1979, taken upon themselves volunteer work days without pay to complete 60 buildings, each with 5 stories and 20 apartments, as a salute to the Second Party Congress, as well as the rehabilition of 26 such buildings located in areas near the Luanda international airport.

Recently the Assault on Moncada Barracks group, with 116 construction workers, arrived home, the first to complete their task--2 model E-15 and Luanda 1 buildings--which they did 35 days ahead of schedule.

In an emotional farewell ceremony, Rafael Francia Mestre, a member of our party Central Committee and Cuban ambassador in the brother country of Angola, spoke of them, of their attitude toward work, of their self-denial and spirit of sacrifice for the sake of internationalism and of labor discipline.

On this occasion Francia Mestre delivered to the winning brigade its insignia flag, to be given to Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] and a member of the party Central Committee, who, on receiving the banners of the remaining groups--as symbols of duty accomplished--will take them to the Second Party Congress when it begins.

Union Organization in Luanda

Since the struggle for discipline began in our country, basically in the productive sphere, the Construction Workers Union in Luanda has begun the task of applying to the internationalist brigades the connection between labor and output, beginning with the time required for execution of the projects.

"We began the task of linking work to output with a pilot plan in the projects being constructed in the airport area," explained Ivo Conde, secretary general of the SNTC [National Construction Workers Union] in the Cuban Construction Enterprise in Luanda. We saw the results immediately. In the first 5 months of the year, per worker productivity was 941 pesos per month, and production only reached 547,941 pesos.

"After the new form of payment was implemented, productivity rose to 1,642 pesos per month and the value of the product reached 1,239,128 pesos. The quality rose more than 50 percent."

Angola is the first country in which Cuban internationalists are working to apply the labor-output connection to the time required to execute the projects. Previously it was tried out on the worker contracted for 1 or 2 year periods. Now it is done on the basis of the least time utilized in the completion of the buildings.

This experience represented a savings of 1,185 workers needed in October and November of this year to finish the buildings and developments already completed, project goals which were planned for 1981.

The Construction Workers Union in Angola has a committee made up of 13 cadres, 23 union sections in which 151 rank and file leaders work. They hold monthly meetings to check the progress of the projects, anything related to personnel cited for negligence or other reasons and the number of warnings issued.

There is a close relationship between the Cuban workers organization and the Construction and Dwellings Workers Union of the People's Republic of Angola. Their members participate in SNTC activities through interoffice meetings and political, sports and recreational activities.

The Angolan National Workers Union (UNTA) gives a quarterly prize to encourage the Cuban internationalist construction brigade to greater and better successes.

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COSMONAUT TAMAYO INTERVIEWED ON FLIGHT PREPARATIONS

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 4-5

[Interview with Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez by Jacinto Grande]

> [Text] During his past vacation in Cuba, Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez met with famous Cuban newsmen to whom he related some of the impressions of his training, his relations with his counterparts and the solidarity encountered at all times in order to make possible this transcendent reality which today, Thursday, 18 September 1980, shakes our fatherland: a Cuban has arrived in outer space. This press conference was also attended by Capt Jose Armando Lopez Falcon, a cosmonaut candidate, who was a member of the two-man team during training for this flight. Here is the conversation with Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez.

Newsman: Comrade Tamayo, we would like to learn something about the steps that were taken in picking you as a cosmonaut candidate.

Tamayo: The selection process to make up the detachment of Cuban cosmonaut candidates began first of all with the phase during the party organizations, where an opportunity was provided for all fellow pilots, who are on duty in our glorious Air Force, either in a leadership capacity or in meeting some initial requirements, such as the ability to speak Russian. Another one of the requirements was preferably a university education; if not, they had to be at least high school graduates.

Yet another requirement was being an active pilot in the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], preferably a first-category pilot; if not, they were going to take second-category flying personnel. Quite logically, you had to be in good physical condition and that was also an indispensable requirement. On the basis of these requirements, commissions were set up to evaluate this work on the level of our Air Force unit and at HQ, Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force; taking all this into account, they selected, from among the large number of pilots, the group who met those requirements and each case was evaluated separately.

From this initial phase they went on to the brigade commission and the latter, in turn, sent the application on to the higher commission.

The next step was selection from the medical viewpoint. Each of us, as a career pilot, as a military pilot, has a medical record but during this step they went more directly into the medical examination of the candidates proposed by each air brigade.

Until that moment, nobody knew who was going to make up the preliminary candidate detachment because three groups of pilots were being processed. There were about 50 of us; and from that number, approximately nine comrades had to be chosen.

Our group of nine comrades went to an air unit where we trained from the viewpoint of physical preparation, improving our knowledge of the Russian language, and they also taught us special classes on space travel. The four comrades were then selected by decision of the DAAFAR [Air Defense and Revolutionary Air Force] in keeping with all of the requirements.

We arrived in the Soviet Union in January 1978, approximately on 20 January. We passed the medical checkup--more rigorous than at the Luis Diaz Soto Central Military Hospital--with various different requirements and specialized tests relating to the medical requirements which a candidate for space flight would have to meet.

After that examination, which took about a month over there, in Moscow, we returned. With the results worked out by the Soviet medical commission, the opinions and recommendations forwarded, the DAAFAR then decided on selecting two out of the four comrades and those two were the ones who had to go to study in the USSR under the control of space flight training.

The two of us selected were Capt Jose Armando Lopez Falcon and I.

After a month in Cuba, we returned to the USSR in February to start our studies in March. Our official training thus began on 22 or 23 March 1978. That was the end of the selection phase which was very strict.

Newsman: When they gave the news that you were one of the two cosmonaut candidates, what were your feelings?

Tamayo: This was a moment of such great joy that tears almost came to my eyes. If you are a professional pilot, the fact that you are selected to constitute a detachment of cosmonaut candidates is one of the great aspirations from the professional viewpoint. And then of course it was a moment of considerable joy, considerable happiness, a very moving moment when the commander of the DAAFAR gave the names of the two candidates who were going to take the course at the meeting of that group of preliminary candidates.

Newsman: We would like you to explain to us what your life was like when you were a child, during your early youth, where you were born, what you were doing when Gagarin made his first space flight.

Tamayo: I was born on 29 January 1942. I come from Guantanamo, from the town by that name. I spent my first years of education in a rural school and later on went through the other grades in public school in the city itself. I studied up to the eighth grade, approximately. I was 12 or 13 years old, I was studying and working at the same time, such as shining shoes, selling vegetables and fruits, anything possible just to get along. Later on I began to work in a carpentry shop as apprentice, until the end of 1959, and then I went through the eighth grade.

The FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] minister issued an appeal to all youngsters to join the Youth Labor Columns which initially and later on were called AJR [Rebel Youth Association]; I joined that outfit in March of that year. The call was issued in January 1960 in connection with the birth of Our Lord; they called upon those youngsters who for one reason or another had not been able to finish their studies. I joined the AJR in the city of Guantanamo where I stayed approximately until May or June. Then I had an opportunity to join the 1st Brigade in the Sierra Maestra, I climbed the Cinco Picos, and at the end of December, we went to Pinares de Mayari. Throughout this entire phase in the Sierra Maestra and Pinares de Mayari, our brigades had the mission of building housing, roads, and camps, on top of the physical effort it took to climb those mountain peaks. On the basis of a call that was issued for various courses among the mass of Young Rebels, I went to Mayari in December 1960; here we also had a chance to study technical careers, aviation, diplomacy, and I decided to study technology and in December of that same year I went to Havana and started my studies all over again, adding to my general education at a school of the Rebel Army in Jaimanitas. I stayed there approximately until February 1961. That year we paraded in the Square during the first general rally. I was a member of a company of Young Rebels.

Then the school issued a new appeal because they still needed some comrades to complete the group of those who were supposed to go to the USSR and study aviation; in response to this new call, I decided to pursue a career in aviation and this is how, after the eucalyptus and pine planting drive, in Guane, Pinar del Rio, I was sent to the USSR to study aviation.

The course was rather fast; that was right after the mercenary attack in the Bay of Pigs. We went to the USSR in May with an emerging plan for pilot training; as you know, in the beginning of the revolution, our Air Force was very poor; we had very few aircraft and very few pilots and our plan precisely involved this fast, initial course for rated personnel, technicians, pilots, to beef up our service and to strengthen our FAR.

The course lasted one year; during that year, we flew two types of aircraft in the USSR--a piston aircraft, for basic training, and later a jet.

On returning from the USSR, I was first of all, in May 1962, assigned to the Playa Giron Guards Air Brigade; I stayed there until 1963 when I was sent to a fighter unit in the Central Region. I stayed with that unit until I was selected to join the detachment of preliminary cosmonaut candidates.

At the time of Gagarin's flight, I was planting eucalyptus in Pinar del Rio. I was selected as a member of the group that was going to study flying in the USSR.

Newsman: What did the triumph of the revolution mean to you and your family?

Tamayo: I remember there, in Guantanamo, which was where I was able to experience that moment, with what jubilation and emotion the people received the revolutionary triumph. For me and for my family, as for any poor family at that time, the means of subsistence really were very scarce and the triumph of the revolution for us meant the improvement of our living conditions, it gave me an opportunity personally to pursue my desire for studying because before 1959 I was unable to do so; I was able to study only up to the eighth grade. I always wanted to go on and study more and the triumph of the revolution opened new doors for me; a new perspective of development opened up for me and I really believe that I managed to utilize the opportunity which the revolution gave me.

For my family this also meant shaking off the chains of an old society that kept us shackled and subjected to discrimination.

Newsman: Taking up the problem of the Cosmos, could you give us a general idea of what your activities might have been in outer space, for example, how many orbits around the earth, how many hours could the flight last.

Tamayo: The flight involving composite crews, made up of Soviet citizens and citizens from the socialist camp, is programmed to last approximately 8 days.

During that period of time, plans call for conducting a series of experiments proposed by Cuban and Soviet scientists; as a member of the composite crew, our mission will be to perform activities as pilot-investigator. The pilot-investigator is busy helping the ship's commander and he must also carry out scientific investigations. In other words, he has a twin function: an investigative function involving certain experiments carried out on board and the control function over the work being done in the spaceship.

Newsman: What do you think of the development achieved by the USSR in the field of space science and what could you tell us about your comrades in training as well as your instructors.

Tamayo: You know that, following the first cosmic flight in 1957, over a little more than 20 years, Soviet science and technology has taken truly

gigantic strides, truly phenomenal, ever since the first Sputnik, ever since the first man who flew in space, that is, Yuriy Gagarin, and later on we saw the great advances of Soviet science. The work that was done is truly admirable; the work which is being planned with a view to the exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes, for the employment, by man, of those advantages deriving from cosmic investigation for peaceful purposes. It is really astonishing how Soviet scientists, technicians, and specialists in general are working tirelessly to achieve the objectives which are being set up for peaceful purposes in space research.

Starting with our rival at the Yuriy Gagarin Cosmonaut Center, our training was realy quite active; the minutes and the seconds of our stay there were planned for the sake of the accomplishment of the entire flight program. I must really stress the help and the relations we had with the flight personnel, the Soviet personnel who had flown in space earlier, with personnel who have not yet flown, with the engineers, the doctors, the scientists, the technicians, and the personnel in general. Without that help we would not have been able to achieve the training level we did attain. In other words, in the USSR we received selfless aid, intended to make sure that our flight would be accomplished according to the established program, the Intercosmos Program, and to make sure likewise that our training would be as complete as possible. The instructors spared no time, neither during the day, nor at night, in helping us clear up any doubts we might have had; the engineers, the comrades who are in charge of training, the instructors themselves, including the language teachers, because initially language was a barrier--they all really helped us in learning the Russian language which, as you know, is a rather complicated language. In summary, from language all the way to the most complex activities, we received extraordinary help.

Newsman: What was one day of training like in your life as cosmonaut candidate?

Tamayo: I must begin by saying that no day there seems like any other day; every day brings a rather strong physical and psychological stress; I must tell you that no day seems like the day before because different activities are involved, you study theory and practice, you get physical and medical training; and then of course there are the group and social activities.

Our activities began early in the morning; that of course meant early morning calisthenics. Those exercises were directed by a professor of physical education and involved running, warmup exercises and a series of tasks which enabled the organism to begin to develop optimum condition for the rest of the day's programs.

Then you have breakfast and after that you start the morning's activities. We had two work and study sessions which lasted until 1800. Those 8 hours of activity, during the initial phase of our training, were basically theoretical; there was a certain volume of theory which we had to absorb

so that, when we started our practical training, we would already have an idea of what a spaceship is, what the systems are like, what a linkup is like, what a launch means, and what outer space is. After that general course we pursued theory and practical activities at the same time.

We went to the laboratories and there, with the instructors and engineers, we inspected the spaceship because sometimes you have a theoretical idea of a spaceship, in the classroom, but you have to get confirmation of your knowledge through personal inspection.

Physical training was carried out simultaneously on a preliminary basis three times a week, lasting 2 hours, each time.

Physical training is quite strongly emphasized; we generally did that during the afternoon session. We also engaged in medical activities, such as periodic checkups. Social activities were reserved for the weekend, preferably on Sunday, although when training gets real rough, you have to subordinate recreation to the need for study and that is generally the way it is.

Regardless of the lecture hours designed to give us a deeper knowledge of this new technology, this new line of work, we continued independent study during night-time hours, using the laboratories at the training center, the mockups, the instructors and we did that in our own homes or, since instruction normally ends at 1800, we would continue studying elsewhere, sometimes in preparation for examinations and other teaching activities so that our program extended into the night-time hours.

Newsman: Two questions. First of all, tell us a little more about the training. What did you find most interesting here and how did your life, your experience as a pilot help you in coping with this new task facing you?

Tamayo: In the profession of cosmonaut, you have a series of emotional phenomena which involve great physical tension, which really imply very complex preparation and training; well, among that pile of complex activities, there is always one that stands out and I might say that in my case in particular the most complex one was the initial phase when I realized that my Russian was quite deficient although right now it is good and up to the required level.

Basic scientific instruction was quite tough for me. Right now, with the help of Jose Armando (the Cuban backup cosmonaut) as well as the other comrades and professors, that difficulty was removed. Another problem is the study of the professional aspect, a new technology, a new foundation which exists in space flight, which requires knowledge and calls for basic information. Another question involved the medical tests which are quite strict; these are control and analysis which are recommended by the medical commission, even though there may be no problem whatsoever.

The centrifuge, for example, is a quite tough test which requires resistance from the organism and the latter must respond to the physical overload developing in this device.

Newsman: Talking about the excess stress generated in the centrifuge, do you recall some occasion in Cinco Picos that could be an antecedent for the training you later on got in the USSR.

Tamayo: I believe that I was still quite young at that time, much younger, and I had greater strength from the physical viewpoint. The fact is that Cinco Picos required a tremendous effort on my part. Although, when I went into the Sierra Maestra, from childhood on, I had a certain amount of physical training, if you will, due to my living conditions, I did find myself in a rather tense environment, a rather tough way of life, and this is perhaps why climbing Cinco Picos was not as difficult for me, although these were tough trials requiring good resistance to climb up those various peaks which are on the way, as well as in the course of the various work functions we performed; but in cosmonaut training, the overload stress tests which you get are much more violent. I imagine in this centrifuge test, the maximum overload we received is 8 G; that means that your weight is multiplied eight times and you are practically pressed against your seat; all of the organism's work systems are changed, you pulse rate changes, your cardiovascular system functions differently and you need a good physical foundation to be able to stand up under those tests. We had comrades, for example, who had spent many years in aviation but who nevertheless were not able to pass those tests even though normally, as pilots, they were subjected to high temperatures and changes in pressure.

But these are specialized tests which are performed to find organisms that can really meet the stiff requirements of space flight.

Newsman: The other question deals with your visit to Vietnam during the United States aggression. I would like you to tell us something about that.

Tamayo: I had an opportunity to be selected to make up a military delegation from our FAR which visited the RDV [Democratic Republic of Vietnam] in March 1967. The purpose of that delegation was to exchange, with Vietnamese military personnel, our experiences in the management and development of modern technology and tactics in the fight against enemy aviation, in this case, United States aircraft. Our experiences were much less than theirs since they had for many years been involved in this task of defending their fatherland. For our part, the experience we had to offer was what little we had; however, we got a large amount of experience from them in the fight against United States aircraft which were indiscriminately bombing Vietnam, with the subsequent devastation of resources and buildings, including even the indescriminate bombing of the civilian population in villages, residential sections, even the capital of Hanoi. For those of us in this group, this was realy a very great experience which helped us much in our training as military personnel, as aviation specialists. Besides, we had

an opportunity to see how the population responded to this cruel aggression in the north as well as against the intervention by American troops in the south, how the people fought shoulder to shoulder, tenaciously, to eliminate United States aggression; we saw the heroism of that people because we were able to see acts of impressive heroism.

Newsman: We would like to know more about you individually, as a cosmonaut; we would like to know whether you are married or single, whether you have children, in other words, we would like to know you personally, as cosmonaut.

Tamayo: I can tell you that I have been married since 1967, I have two boys, one going on 11 and the other one going on 10, in other words, they are about 16 months apart. The older has the same name as I, the mother's name, and the younger one is called Orlando. I kept my matrimonial relations within normal conditions and I really received great help from my wife, both as pilot in the FAR and in my new task of preparing myself for space flight. She was really a big help and she was one of the persons who assisted me much. She constantly watched over my training.

Newsman: The cosmonauts are getting training so that they may work in outer space but logically they must get some training so that they can rest out there. I would like you to tell us a little bit about training for sleeping because I imagine that, in a space ship, things are not as comfortable as when it comes to sleeping as they are here on earth.

Tamayo: This really is an answer which in practice you get during flight itself because the state of weightlessness is very difficult to simulate on earth. There are reports on that, there are assumptions, there are the stories told by comrades who have flown and they all tell us how the organism performed in a state of weightlessness. You know that there is mass in a state of weightlessness but no weight. The systems and the normal functions of the organism are changed. This kind of training you cannot get in practice on the ground because the conditions of weightlessness do not exist; but you do get instructions which you have to follow in order to perform the act of sleeping, in other words, how to get into a kind of bag so as not to be floating around because otherwise you would be floating all over the inside of the spaceship. The training we got in reality which respect to that is rather more theoretical and you have to experiment with the practical aspect during the flight itself. These are interesting things; you are accustomed to sleeping in a bed, with a matress and some people use pillows; besides, a spaceship would have to be quite big if we were to fit in those things which we are accustomed to having on the ground; in the beginning, this adaptation is quite uncomfortable but after several days of flight you manage to settle down and sleep, according to the experience of the other Soviet comrades.

Newsman: Could you tell us something about the experiments which you are going to perform during the joint Cuban-Soviet flight as part of the Intercosmos Program?

Tamayo: Our Academy of Sciences is directing the scientific work involved in the experiments which are going to be conducted during our flight or during other subsequent flights to be made. There is a series of studies which are to be conducted from the viewpoint of medical and general research.

As part of them, it is very important to explore the natural resources of the earth which can be used or which can be discovered by our personnel, along with the observation of areas adjacent to ours, their fishing regions. We also are planning and we already have taken some photographs for the purpose of studying our relief, the structural formation of our territory, and our adjacent waters.

Newsman: Getting back to the training, we would like to know something about the diet you get. I would like you to tell us something about that.

Tamayo: Regarding the diet which we are going to take along during the flight, they first of all gave us a general overview of the consumption required during the state of weightlessness. During the training process itself, we consume those food items for one week. The basic objective was for us to get used to those foods which certainly are different from what we are accustomed to eating. These are foods which are in small cans, tubes, or under a system which is called sublimation, which involves completely dehydrated food and which does not lose its flavor. Once we are out in space, the only thing the pilot has to do with that food in the spaceship is to activate it with water and this is how you eat.

During that week we consumed all of the food items in order to check them out and so that we might give our opinions from the taste viewpoint because it has been found that everybody has a different palate; some people like soup and others like stew or various kinds of meat; during that week we consumed those food items in order to measure them; and then they prepared a menu which each and everyone of us requested for the flight, in other words, we got the menu which we were going to take along on the flight.

Newsman: And what menu did you pick for the flight?

Tamayo: The breakfast which I picked, for example, included coffee with cream, bread, meat in a tube with seasoning. For lunch, I started off with soup, Russian soup, in this particular case I recall that it was borshch, a very flavorful soup with much seasoning; my second course included puree with meat, bread, and for desert I had picked a fruit bar. I proposed various dishes in the dining room; it is difficult to remember just exactly what I proposed on the various days but I basically suggested meats since soup is the first course for lunch. And for afternoon snacks I mostly wanted sweets.

Newsman: What importance do you assign to the Intercosmos Program?

Tamayo: The Intercosmos Program has opened up vast prospects of scientific investigation on outer space for the socialist community, headed by the USSR.

Before the creation of this program, which is being carried out by the socialist countries together, there had been no other possibility of investigation. Just imagine Cuba, with its scarce resources, with a scientific level that is certainly not up to the levels of the European countries, for Cuba it was practically impossible to perform experiments in outer space and even less so to send a Cuban citizen to conduct research during space flight. The creation of this program in the USSR was truly a gesture of collaboration among our socialist countries, of brotherhood among our scientists and peoples. And the fundamental aspect is that the USSR has managed to internationalize outer space in order to achieve greater results in research and exploration which are currently being carried out. The Intercosmos Program provides possibilities for our countries to be able to investigate and to make contributions to world science from the results of studies on cosmic space.

Newsman: What are your impressions of the group at Star City and what factor do you consider permits that international spirit of union where the national character of the participants is preserved?

Tamayo: It is really a very beautiful spectacle to see how the representatives of the the various nationalities, independently of the geographic location, maintain profoundly brotherly human and revolutionary relations. This is understandable because above all there, among the comrades who are training, there is a strong desire for help and profoundly brotherly human and revolutionary relations are being maintained and there was really strong cohesion in terms of work and study. It is an impressive thing to achieve that. Of course, during the training program, under the direction of the Space Flight Training Center, we did perform certain activities which sometimes are individual whereas at other times they are group activities; and these basic experiences are obtained in the group activities which we engaged in, with the Soviets and with the other representatives of the socialist countries; here you find manifested this kind of cohesion in our work as a part of the training effort.

An example of this cohesion is that, for the first time in history, Soviet communists and communists from eight countries who are in the training phase now are getting together in a party aktiv. Here we are developing a kind of aktiv prior to the launch and indeed everybody speaks out as a communist about the training of the other comrade who is going to fly but who was not of his nationality. This gives you an indication as to how we achieve work cohesion there among all nationalities.

Newsman: Getting back to the aspect of brotherhood and comradeship and noting that your cosmonaut teammate Capt Jose Armando Lopez Falcon is also here, we would like Lieutenant Colonel Tamayo to give us his impression about the other Cuban cosmonaut candidate.

Tamayo: About Jose Armando, first of all, I must tell you that we have known each other for a long time, much longer than our joint training. He is a jovial fellow, a good companion, a revolutionary, and I believe I must say that, during the pre-flight phase, both in his training and mine, he has always played a very fundamental role as far as I am concerned by virtue of his training, because he is intelligent, because he is younger, more dynamic, and really we managed to create a strong working group, a working group where there is no individualism; a group where our basic principle is the fact that a Cuban citizen is going out into space, be it he or I. On the basis of that principle we helped each other and in the training we got, in the general training and in all activities, Jose Armando was fundamental. In other words, we created a team on the basis of the principle that one of us two is going to have to fly and we must help each other, without letting either one of us make mistakes which the other one could help correct. During the stiff theoretical training phase, the phase I talked to you about, during the Russian-language training phase, we reviewed the materials together late into the night.

Newsman: We think that Capt Jose Armando Lopez has the right to reply and we ask him briefly to express his opinion on his comrade, Lieutenant Colonel Tamayo.

Lopez Falcon: As Tamayo said, we have known each other for quite some time, even before this process of preparation for the Intercosmos Program. When we met in Cuba as pilots, I was his subordinate, in other words, he was my boss there, and he continued to be my boss here, and I believe that he is going to be my boss for a long time. Relations with the comrade lieutenant colonel always were excellent, he is a comrade who is very easy to have access to. For any younger comrade, such as me, in this case, because, when I joined the FAR, I had no experience, I was not an experienced pilot, whereas he was, I had much confidence in him, because of his personal abilities, not only because of his achievements as a pilot and as an officer but also because of his personal characteristics, as a comrade, as a brother, as a friend. In any activity, within this training phase under the Intercosmos Program, we worked closely together and he helped me and I helped him in some parts but in other parts we went more or less half-and-half, although I also received help from him, not only from the specifically technical viewpoint but also some basic aspects, the problem of staying calm, of evaluating the most difficult situations, of grasping the most important directions; together with him we always formed a team in which our mission always was to be ready in the best possible way, without sparing any effort. This common objective and these relations likewise are the things that enabled us to overcome all difficulties and solve all problems which we had in taking on the unique objective of making this flight a success.

Newsman: I believe that I summarize the feeling of all comrades when I say that this has been an example of human solidarity, of friendship among two Cuban cosmonaut candidates. But now I would like to direct a specific question to Lieutenant Colonel Tamayo. We would like to know something

about an aspect which you have not yet covered, your spare time, your preferences, your books, and whether you were free to take some specific books out into space, as other comrade cosmonauts have done before, and we would also like you to tell us about what you did not have in the way of free time.

Tamayo: Over there, free time is rather short; recreation activities thus are programmed within that context so that you practically have very little time left for this sort of thing; and what little spare time you have, you must use in studying. This is why it is difficult to answer what I was doing during my time off. But there is always some little thing there that you can do by way of personal activities; I can tell you that, during that short free time, usually on weekend, I preferred, for example, to read some books. When I had a little more time in Cuba, I liked to dance and to go to parties. In the USSR there is of course singing and you can also dance because the Soviets very much like to dance; sometimes we spent our free time in this way. We also engaged in our own family activities, we visited each other, and we had to give some of our time to the boys. We went to Moscow, we saw some museums and some movies, we went for walks, we visited some historical sites and that is how we spent that spare time.

As for taking books on the mission, as part of our objectives, we had some historical documents. We took along a very much reduced version of "La historia me absolvera," as well as the Program Platform of our Party and the Montecristi Manifesto. These are three documents which we are going to take on board. Of course, any other type of literature is quite limited because it goes against the weight limit. The weight is programmed in terms of so many kilograms per activities of this type; and once you have reached the weight limit, it is very difficult to add anything else. We picked those three documents as a form of historical demonstration; they undoubtedly helped us perform a fundamental role so that a Cuban citizen might be able to travel to outer space and they are basic documents for our political ideology and our party.

Newsman: After a trip into outer space, what will a journey to your hometown, Guantanamo, be like?

Tamayo: I have some very intimate memories of my hometown. Especially during the hard times. It will be a very emotional thing, if the flight comes off successfully, because I will once again meet the people of Guantanamo.

Newsman: There has been talk of Cuba, of the first cosmonaut of Latin America. How could you come to be the carrier of the Latin American ideal and in a certain sense, through this journey, could you also move Latin America closer to outer space?

Tamayo: I believe that we must place this success, this great event, in a broader context, in this case, the context of the peoples of Latin America,

since Cuba is a part of the peoples making up Latin America, since Cuba a little more than 20 years ago lived in the same circumstances, the same characteristics as we find among all Latin American peoples. For Latin America this will also be an extremely important event which demonstrates the possibility of sending a Latin American citizen out into space. It opens the doors for Latin America and it shows that only through profound socialist scientific collaboration, such as the one which we are implementing with the rest of the countries of the socialist community, especially with the USSR, we can achieve this exploit. This is why this will not only be a success for Cuba but for the peoples of Latin America who will also view this as a success of theirs.

Newsman: Now all that remains for us to do is to wish you, Comrade Tamayo, success and a happy journey to outer space.

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MACHADO VENTURA CLOSES NATIONAL SEMINAR ON SUGARCANE

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 10 Sep 80 p 2

[Speech by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party, at closing session of the Fifth National Sugarcane Information and Propaganda Seminar, held in Holguin on 8-9 September 1980]

[Text] Comrades:

As we have every year, we have again followed with great interest this National Sugarcane Propaganda and Information Seminar, which on this occasion has as its scenario one of the country's leading sugarcane producing provinces. The event has gradually grown in quality and depth. This can be seen both in its organization and in the content of the subjects analyzed and discussed, subjects that have laid the groundwork for taking up tasks of dissemination relating to the current sugarcane season.

Since sugarcane propaganda involves the country's major economic activity, it constitutes a sphere of vital importance in ideological work requiring systematic, priority attention from the party, the UJC [Union of Young Communists], the trade unions, state offices and other elements, especially when the circumstances in which we shall have to complete the current harvest compel us to mobilize all our forces and make the necessary efforts, both in industry as well as in agriculture, so as to obtain an optimum harvest responding to the country's needs.

Sugarcane is our country's most important economic activity every year. It is a task whose success depends on many factors involving organization, leadership, discipline, responsibility and the enthusiasm of the people who participate in it, and on the degree of exigency, auditing and control exercised by cadres and organizations in charge of the task, all under the leadership of our party and convinced that its successful completion will determine to a great extent the future economic and social progress of the country.

For that reason, we believe it is very useful to speak to you about certain considerations relating to preparations for the current sugarcane harvest and other tasks of which, because of their importance, you should be aware in order to carry on your propaganda work.

In the current phase, there are certain tasks of vital importance to sugarcane growing and to the sugarcane industry.

In order to check the negative effects of rust, an enormous effort was made when the cane was planted during the first 6 months, which made it possible to complete the plan we outlined for that phase. At the same time, we waged a gigantic sugarcane cleanup campaign in response to the appeal made by Comrade Fidel. The massive mobilization of hundreds of thousands of men and women throughout the country made it possible to clear 154,680 caballerias [1 caballeria = 33.2 acres] by the end of August, 75,000 more than during the same period in 1979. With the current rainfall, this should mean a better yield than originally predicted. Despite this achievement, we must point out that there are still places with weedy fields and that some weeding operations were completed late.

Nevertheless, we must use our experience to see what it is possible to do when the masses, motivated by such a need, give a categorical response to the call of Fidel and the party and in an organized fashion, face the battle and emerge victorious. We must emphasize that all the mass organizations participated in this production success and propaganda played a role in mobilizing the people.

Looking to the next harvest, we must guarantee the repair of farm equipment used in the harvest: the combines, loading machinery, lifts and other equipment, and we must ensure the repair and maintenance of sugarcane roads.

In the industrial sector, efforts are directed toward investments and expansions, the setting up of new collection centers, the overhauling and repair of railroad equipment and track and repairs in industry itself.

We wish to emphasize, in this connection, that on the negative side of the ledger, we still have organizational and material and technical supply problems to which we must continue to give all the attention required so that agriculture and industry will complete their repairs by the dates set and with the quality making it possible to complete the harvest under better conditions than last year.

In addition to these activities, a sustained effort has been made to complete the cold-weather planting plan for this phase. However, one must point out that there are some delays, especially in the provinces of Sancti Spiritus, Ciego de Avila, Pinar del Rio, Camaguey, Havana, Granma, Villa Clara and Las Tunas, which must double their efforts in ground preparation and planting, thereby avoiding the last-minute marathons that hurt quality.

Simultaneously with these tasks, work is being done on organizing the next sugarcane season. This takes on special importance since the strategy that will be followed is that all mills will begin on the set date and from the very beginning, will mill at maximum capacity. In order to do so, it is indispensable that the cutting, hauling and loading be done with the

required objectivity, permitting an uninterrupted supply of raw material to industry. We hope to complete this harvest efficiently and process all cane that can be milled.

In order to guarantee compliance with this goal, it is necessary that technicians, specialists and cadres in sugarcane agriculture make objective estimates of cane, including all millable cane and avoiding by all means any significant deviation, due to poor estimates, in the amount of cane to be milled. This would have the negative effect of disrupting the entire sugarcane program. In addition to this, we must work on an optimum cutting program in order to mill the cane when it has reached peak maturity.

This important aspect which we have underlined is part of the strategy of completing the harvest early and on the scheduled dates in order to be able to concentrate all human and technical efforts freed from the harvest on the spring planning and clearing operations.

Comrades:

In speaking about measures being adopted for the coming harvest, we believe it is necessary to dwell on a subjective factor of great importance, which fundamentally depends on the leadership cadres which at the different levels are responsible for planning, execution and control. We are talking about the organization of the harvest.

On many occasions, our press, the communications media and our people speak of the sugarcane harvest, referring to it as a great battle. Indeed, I believe that no term could be more accurate to describe the combination of activities, tasks and efforts being made to complete this operation.

In order to have an idea of what this means, it is enough to say that participating in the harvest are over 350,000 men who throughout our country make it possible. These men have different responsibilities and jobs, from the cutters and combine operators to those who load and haul the cane, those who work in receiving centers, those who haul it to the mills and those who then turn it into sugar, after which our vital product goes to the shipping zones for export.

It is impressive to see the number of links in this productive chain, the quantity of factors the intervene in the different phases of the process. It is truly a complex activity to organize this battle in which, in addition to the men, are thousands of machines: tractors, combines, lifts, trucks, hundreds of locomotives and thousands of railroad cars, in short, an immense ensemble of men and machinery that move in unison like the gears of an enormous machine.

This ensemble of men and machines has to be united by a single plan in which the task which every worker participating in the harvest must be clearly outlined. In addition, systematic control and daily standards are required.

The responsibility for drawing up the plan, carrying it out and enforcing compliance has been given to the Ministry of the Sugar Industry, its provincial delegates and its cane and sugar enterprises. They receive the valuable support of the Workers Movement, ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers], the EJT [Youth Labor Army], the UJC, the FMC [Federation of Cuban Women] and the CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], all under the guidance and leadership of our party.

The Sugarcane Union must play a valuable and decisive role in this great production task. October is the month of the Sugarcane Union Congress, which brings cane workers together with mill workers under the banners of the Jesus Menendez Union, which achieved so many victories in the fight against imperialism and capitalist exploitation. We repeat that because of the importance of this task, the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] and the party must lend all the required attention so that this union will emerge at maximum strength to face the great tasks it has ahead.

That is why I wish to emphasize that propaganda must first of all be directed toward the correct planning of the sugarcane harvest and then toward ensuring that every worker, leader, technician, and so on, completes the task assigned to him.

Concerning organizational measures, I should like to dwell on a number of particular aspects.

During this phase, the workers movement, the administration and the party are working on the selection of cutters to participate in the next harvest. I believe it is a fitting time to express certain important considerations. We must follow the principle that our comrades who go to work in the harvest at the different work centers, mobilized as volunteers by the CTC and its unions, must truly be the most productive men from each place. The results of previous harvests must be taken into account, as well as commitments to the current harvest. Those picked must be the most disciplined comrades and in general, those who contribute the most to the harvest.

It is very important that in the heat of the assemblies held to pick the cutters, the unions must take their organization into brigades into account. It is also indispensable to talk with workers about the forms of payment applied for the harvest, explaining in detail these aspects so that the workers choose the type they prefer.

Even now, new forms of payment are being analyzed to stimulate this activity economically, thereby ensuring the success of the entire process.

Another aspect to bear in mind in the system of rest for the men. It is necessary to remember two important factors, first of all, that the men participating in the harvest must rest in an organized fashion and second, that the harvest is an uninterrupted process demanding the volumes of cane planned for delivery every day. We must not view these factors as negative

but rather, as necessary elements of the same process. For example, one can observe that the inadequate planning of rest for the men causes drops in milling at the beginning and end of the week because of an insufficient supply of cane. This situation must be resolved in an intelligent and organized fashion. That is why, at meetings with brigades, leaders of the workers movement should discuss this with cutters so that their leaves do not interrupt the supply of cane to the mills. During the past harvest, some provinces took measures to spread out the rest periods of cutters and thereby obtained positive results in stabilizing the delivery of cane daily.

Propaganda has a great responsibility here since it is necessary to change deep-rooted habits of workers in agriculture, who customarily rest on weekends.

Another important aspect we wish to emphasize has to do with the millionaire movement. In his report to our party's First Congress, Comrade Fidel said that it was "one of the fundamental pillars of our battle for productivity and our fight to reduce the amount of labor required for the harvest to a minimum, while advancing toward complete mechanization of cane cutting."

Without a doubt, the Millionaire Movement has become the most productive and organized form of manual cane cutting. It is enough to point out that the men in the Millionaire Movement have higher productivity than the rest of the cutting crews not in the movement. On the average, the amount of cane cut for every "millionaire" is two and one-half times that cut by other cutters.

And yet, we must say that we still have a long way to go here. During the past sugar harvest, some 130,000 men from all labor sectors participated: from the CTC, regular workers, ANAP, the EJT, and of these, only 41 percent, 52,995 men, won the millionaire prize. For these reasons, it is indispensable for the party to devote special attention to these forces during this phase, to discussion with cutters in order to bring them into this honorable millionaire movement and help them achieve the objective during the sugar harvest. This task requires greater support and dissemination by our press and the communications media, which helps create greater awareness of the country's need to save on human resources.

I also believe that specialists must see why all propaganda is aimed at emphasizing the achievements of the millionaire brigades but without directing propaganda toward the goal of incorporating more cutters into the movement and toward emphasizing the causes keeping them from it.

In my judgment, the low membership in the Millionaire Movement is due to organizational deficiencies and to poor ideological work.

One topic deserving of special attention has to do with socialist emulation during the harvest period. There is no satisfactory explanation of why there is weak work regarding the harvest emulation when there is a mechanism set up and when it has been in place for years. The crux of the problem

seems to be the lack of organization, the little supervision, the absence of individual and collective commitments, deficiencies in the inspection of results and the late awarding of incentives to winners -- sometimes they did not even receive them -- and the need to improve the plan of incentives now followed. There is also insufficient support and attention from the party, the government, trade unions and other organizations connected with this activity. Sometimes there is not enough information.

In my opinion, emulation should be an objective reflection of the results of work. Our harvests have suffered from serious organizational problems and we therefore believe that this factor has had a negative effect on emulation.

A recent survey among cane workers showed that when asked if they were involved in emulation, negative responses were received from 32 percent of the cutters and manual workers, 44 percent of loading operators connected with manual cutting and 42 percent of mechanized lift workers. We believe that these data are eloquent and show that it is necessary to give a vigorous boost to this vital activity, breaking with traditional schemes and molds of work and bringing about a radical change in this situation.

We have spoken of certain tasks and activities in which we are now engaged and of others that we shall soon take up.

Within this context is the Study and Application of Wage Reform in Industry and Agriculture, along with new forms of economic incentives through the payment of bonuses in these activities.

The consistent and timely application of these new forms of payment are set forth in the Economic Guidelines that will be analyzed at the Second Congress of our party.

We must prepare ourselves to disseminate economic measures adopted to all workers in this sector. It will be necessary, in connection with these important measures, to do far-reaching political work by the party, trade unions, the UJC and the government, reaching all sugar workers so that no matter what decisions are adopted on wage increases, there must be improvements in discipline at work, efficiency and productivity and these questions must complement each other.

Comrade propaganda workers:

We have described to you briefly the projection of work in this phase in sugarcane harvest activities so that you may have all the elements you need for your work. We should now like to emphasize certain ideas about how we should disseminate these ideas and how we can emphasize certain problems in particular through propaganda.

Sugarcane harvest propaganda must not be limited to the time of the harvest only. Rather, it must take in all phases of the agroindustrial process and take into consideration the many interrelated elements in every phase.

In future work, we must remember that already for 1981, over 45 percent of the cutting will be done by machine. This demands a great effort on the part of all administrative organizations responsible for this task in order to guarantee optimum conditions in preparing areas that can be handled with machines, creating procedures making it possible to train and retrain personnel in charge of operating, maintaining and repairing this costly equipment.

At the same time, we must ensure a supply of spare parts and the materials needed to maintain and repair combines so as to keep all stock ready and avoid the loss of time because of breakdowns that sometimes last longer than is reasonable. We must see that workshops that build and rebuild spare parts have the materials, equipment, tools and technical means needed for their work and that they overcome organizational deficiencies that have considerable influence of the output of equipment. Consequently, propaganda must be aimed at ensuring that the men who perform these tasks are aware of the need to comply with established norms for mechanized cutting, and the government must be very strict in order to achieve good results.

Along with mechanization, there are plans to expand irrigated areas, another of the fundamental programs being carried out, based on the need to overcome the imponderables stemming from the great fluctuations in rainfall characterizing our country.

However, the importance and scope of the application of techniques to our sugarcane agriculture are not properly reflected in our work of dissemination. Above all, local means and resources are not sufficiently used and not enough attention is paid to the development of activism and direct propaganda.

Without a doubt, the need to develop increased productivity and improved efficiency in production and to achieve optimum results in management cannot be resolved simply through propaganda; on this we all agree. But no one can deny that the production propagandist and especially the sugarcane propagandist can, once aware of each and every problem, help to localize them and isolate them, whether in the mill, at the center of collection, the transport base or the area where the cutters live and work together. then create conditions for their solution. This can only be achieved when the propagandist is closely linked to the men to whom his message is directed so that it will be materialized in concrete actions, expressed in convictions that lead to the maximum contribution with full awareness of the importance of the contribution to the national economy.

The press has an important role to play in this effort, especially with respect to information, an objective analysis of the progress of sugarcane work and an objective and critical examination of deficiencies, which is an economic, political and social imperative. We are now on the right path.

We believe that information on the sugarcane crop is quite satisfactory in our written press. It meets its commitment and helps create a harvest atmosphere throughout the country. This is good, comrades. We hope that further work will be done along these same lines.

Regarding the need to disseminate the policy of encouraging sugarcane workers, I should like to draw your attention to the fact that that policy must be directed to the proper place and in the proper manner. Many of you are aware that propaganda has not always been adequately directed and that on occasion, what has been viewed as a labor feat or something outstanding has not always had a favorable result for production and the economy as a whole. On occasion, partial production results, the results of a day or a short period of time, have been praised. This has sometimes caused us to evaluate results subjectively and to form a good idea of something that actually is not going well. We must emphasize the feats of our cutters and operators, just as of those who mill the sugar and perform the rest of the activities of the sugarcane harvest, but always on the basis of not merely pointing up the exceptional achievements of one day, but the daily effort which in the long run is what provides a solid support for the economy and the nation.

We want to repeat the concept that sugarcane propaganda must stress to collectives and workers the fact that they must complete the tasks planned in each link of this important process on a stable, daily basis.

We must continue to put out sugarcane propaganda throughout the year and in an intelligent manner, see that it responds to the requirements of each phase. In this sense, it is fitting to reiterate that for every phase, we must use adequate means and suitable language, ensuring the necessary cover during planting, weeding, harvesting, the industrial process and export.

This is a requirement for all of us who in one way or another are involved in the task and the sugarcane agroindustrial process, trying to create a suitable atmosphere in the country in order to face this work with the enthusiasm, fighting spirit and responsibility it implies.

The sugarcane crop is a mass activity and as such, propaganda must play its role as an element to mobilize the masses, a vehicle to spread the best experience and incentives for workers participating in it. They are subject to the work of propaganda and agitation since it is they who must see themselves reflected in the propaganda aimed at them so that they can feel that they are what they truly are: protagonists in the national undertaking which every sugarcane harvest signifies.

As the years have gone by, substantial changes have taken place in the thinking of sugarcane farm workers. Many of those who were cutters years ago have now been promoted and efficiently operate combines. It is obvious that propaganda must be adapted to these changes taking place in the men and adopt new forms and content. The message reaching every man must be in

harmony with the work he does. It must be clear and direct and take up the very questions in which the worker is involved. That is why we insist that sugarcane propaganda must be characterized by a high level of specialization and be perfectly suited to the different problems and areas.

We cannot lose sight of the fact that the level of development of our society demands work that is more lasting, well-thought-out and not improvised. Our propaganda must also be that way in order to inspire men to achieve results corresponding to the progress of our process.

In the Proposed Economic and Social Guidelines for the 1981-1985 Period, which were recently discussed in the country and submitted for the approval of the Second Congress of the party, the need to improve yield to 70,000 or 80,000 arrobas [1 arroba = 25 pounds] per caballeria and to 90,000 arrobas in some provinces is expressed. We must also increase the capacity of the sugar industry. These are measures aimed at the objective of producing between 10 and 10.5 million tons of sugar by 1985.

These aspirations will only become a reality if we start now to lay the objective, concrete foundations both in agriculture and industry. Once the cement has been poured, we need but the proper attitude, systematic demands, rigorous control and the anticipation of every step to be taken to guarantee high and stable yields, quality in sugar, savings on raw materials and other factors that mean greater efficiency in production.

Comrades:

We have taken the opportunity provided by this meeting to speak about a whole series of general problems in which propaganda work can play an important role. We must continue to pay proper attention to the adaptation of the sugarcane propaganda campaign in rank-and-file party organizations and its related organizations, in keeping with the specific characteristics of the work of each one. This is a task of extreme importance because it will determine whether we can truly take up the problems emerging in practice, fight difficulties, emphasize successes and properly support this fundamental economic management.

I believe it is valid to emphasize the meritorious work done in relation to the need to maintain and improve the quality of sugar and recently, of cleaning operations.

At this seminar, there has been discussion of several experiments of the UJC, the Youth Labor Army and mass organizations and it is our opinion that the discussions have been beneficial because they have emphasized the ever closer ties of these organizations to sugarcane propaganda and agitation tasks.

Concerning means of dissemination, it is worthwhile to emphasize the need to step up efforts, improve organization, so as to make a positive contribution to victory in this battle, based on established schedules and with improved

quality. That is why, from this moment forward, we must think about how in every area we can support the sugarcane harvests of the coming years, which are essential to the future development of the national economy.

We wish to remind you that the coming harvest will begin days before the holding of the Second Congress of our party, meaning that the beginning of cutting, milling at the plants, and so on, must constitute a summons and a commitment of workers to achieve an optimum harvest in the year of the Second Congress.

We are completely sure that in this approaching battle of our economy, the 1981 season, every individual will do his duty. An honorable task awaits all those of you who have the responsibility of reporting to all our people on the results of the harvest, to the workers, party organizations, the UJC, the trade unions, ANAP, the EJT, the government and other organizations connected with the harvest. We are fully confident that the results will reward the efforts, dedication and revolutionary passion with which our people respond to every task which the party and Fidel place in their hands.

Thank you.

11,464
CSO: 3010

RISQUET CLOSES PORTWORKERS NATIONAL MEETING

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 Sep 80 p 2

[Speech by Central Committee Secretariat member Jorge Risquet in Havana on 11 September 1980 delivered at a meeting of union leaders and port enterprise managers; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface or caps]

[Text] At the end of May when the issue of the situation the ports will be facing during the next few months was raised in the Political Bureau, there really existed a serious threat to the national economy.

On the one hand, June was to begin with 540,000 tons of immobilized merchandise afloat and 248,000 in warehouses and port yards.

During these 3 months of port emergency, cargos amounting to about 2.044 million tons arrived. The unloading plan for these 3 months covered 1.792 million tons.

This means that arrivals exceeded the unloading plan by 252,000 tons, a figure which was to rise to 540,000 by 1 June. If we had worked as usual, keeping up with the plan, we would now, on 1 September, have had no less than 792,000 tons afloat and over /a million/ tons immobilized between ships and ports.

This would have had a disastrous effect on the economy. On the one hand, it would have meant the expenditure of an estimated 46 million pesos in demurrage costs from June to December.

Secondly, immobilization of the Cuban fleet, the fleet leased by CUFLET [Cuban Freight Enterprise] and the Soviet fleet would have forced us to charter more ships to carry the merchandise acquired during the year at the time of a big jump in freight rates, an increase that would have been even bigger if Cuba were to appear on the market with such a big demand for charter services.

Thirdly, such a large volume of merchandise immobilized in the ports would impose heavy financial burdens on industry, agriculture, construction and

transport, leading to shortages of raw materials, equipment, accessories, fertilizers and complete installations necessary for the execution of production plans.

And it would also have inflicted shortages on the people, who would have needed the food and other consumer items tied up in the ports.

The fact that this posed a grave danger to the economy, one that had to be quickly and energetically averted, did not escape the notice of our party leadership.

Comrade Fidel directed the party to explain the situation to the workers and take all the steps necessary to set in motion an urgent and vigorous mobilization of all workers involved in the port-transport-national economy chain. And he instructed the government to study and immediately implement a whole series of measures designed to provide the necessary material resources.

The response of the workers was enormous. During those 3 months, 2,217,900 tons were unloaded from ships in port, transported and deposited in national economy warehouses. That is, the plan schedule was exceeded by 23.7 percent. In comparison with the same quarter last year, the increase amounted to 40.6 percent.

This was the achievement of the port workers, who belong to the Mambisa Terminals Enterprises Union and the grain and mining terminals. It was the work of the truck and rail transport workers as well as of MITRANS [Ministry of Transport] enterprises and other state organizations. It was the work of the national economy warehouse workers. And it was the work of many thousands of other workers who volunteered their efforts to achieve this labor victory.

Now what is the situation at the start of this September?

At the beginning of the month, we had 367,000 tons afloat. Anticipated arrivals amount to less than 600,000 tons. We should be unloading 700,000 and, in so doing, reduce the amount afloat to about 250,000 tons, a figure which may be considered normal for maintaining an unloading volume of 700,000 tons a month and not having to pay demurrage charges.

If we work hard in September — and that involves unloading 700,000 tons and getting a larger figure out of port operations — we will be facing a normal situation in the ports. Arrivals anticipated during the last quarter of the year will not exceed 2 million tons. So, maintaining the cumulative average of 700,000 tons a month, or 4.9 million tons from June to December, will permit us to normalize the situation and maintain a stable production flow in the ports throughout the whole chain of operations.

If we succeed in doing this, as early as October we will have achieved a positive balance in terms of demurrage and prompt shipments. During the 3 months in question we paid out 7 million pesos in demurrage charges. If we work hard during the rest of the year, by the end of the year that figure should be less than 10 million for June through December. That is, what was estimated to come to 46 million should not amount to 10 million. The 30 odd million thus saved will be thanks to you, the port and chain-of-delivery workers.

This will enable us to begin 1981, the first year of the next 5-year plan, with less than 250,000 tons afloat and less than 150 million tons in transit through the ports.

In 1981 the average monthly volume of goods that have to be unloaded will come to about 750,000 tons since, according to preliminary figures, the national economy should be receiving about 9 million tons of dry cargo during the year.

It is now up to us to consolidate this victory. In concrete terms, consolidating the victory means unloading, without demurrage charges, an average 750,000 tons a month, transporting them and depositing them in national economy warehouses during the coming year.

Next year we can count on more equipment, spare-part and accessory resources than we had this year, in the ports as well as in cargo transport and the receiving centers. New national economy port installations, cold-storage plants and warehouses will be completed by construction enterprises. There are still numerous organizational reserves to be utilized. There is every reason to believe that we can continue to cut down the cost in pesos, maintain the increase in productivity regardless of the average wage, increase our profits and create bonus funds.

The key to port-transport-national economy chain efficiency lies in organizing the flow of cargo as a /constant activity/.

Activity in the ports, the cargo-transport sector and the receiving centers /is constant: day and night, from Monday through Sunday/.

The as yet partial application of this elementary truth is what has made it possible to increase our volume of unloading and transport of imported goods by 23.7 percent over that called for in the plan, by 24.6 percent over that achieved during the first 5 months and by 40.6 percent over that of the same quarter last year.

The chief task consists of the general application of this principle.

In the ports, we have to set up night shifts and Sunday as a workday for as long as there is cargo to be handled.

Truck and rail cargo-transport equipment must roll 24 hours a day every day. Maintenance and repair shops for this equipment must meet the challenge of this constant flow. In the national economy warehouses, we must organize personnel so that cargo is immediately unloaded as soon as it arrives.

Of course, this neither can nor should mean that workers in this chain of delivery have to give up their weekly day of rest. We must organize a labor turnover system. In some cases, we will have to increase the number of workers. In others, elimination of the time lost waiting for the arrival of carriers or waiting to load or unload cargo will increase productivity and additional personnel will not be necessary. In still others, especially in national economy warehouses, whenever necessary personnel may be hired whose wages will be based on standard wage scales.

All this must be very well organized with attention to economic efficiency. The cost of a ton unloaded at the port, of a ton transported per kilometer, of a ton unloaded at its ultimate destination should not go up, rather down. Perhaps, if we had said this months ago many people would not have believed what we were saying.

But what I am saying now has been achieved by the working masses in many of the country's working districts. In response to an appeal by the party, the labor-union movement took on this job. Throughout the whole province of Pinar del Rio, every truck or freight car is unloaded within the prescribed time. In the province of Las Tunas too, they have achieved this and even better: Trucks are unloaded in an average time of 1 hour and 54 minutes, that is, in 63 percent of the prescribed time. The same is true with freight cars.

Granma and Cienfuegos are also provinces where neither ships nor trucks nor freight cars are allowed to accumulate demurrage charges.

However, we have not yet reached this point in all the provinces and all our enterprises and organizations are working toward this. There are still provinces where freight cars wait 3.82 days, 2.99 days to be unloaded. Then there is an extreme case, a province where last week an average delay of 7 days in the unloading of boxcars was recorded. This is shameless, a crime against the economy!

Cargo still arrives without /advance notice/. Advance notice is an indispensable organizational factor, of enormous importance. Because it is out of the question to keep idle warehouse stevedores waiting for a possible delivery. That would be an unacceptably wasteful procedure.

Cargo still arrives at warehouses that are not in a position to receive it: irresponsibility on the part of the organization or enterprise that ordered the shipment without checking and coordinating matters beforehand.

Ships still arrive in port without OPB-2, that is, the cargo manifest, listing the cargo the ship is carrying and the appropriate plan for distributing it to those to whom it is addressed: irresponsibility on the part of the organization or enterprise whose job it is to do precisely that.

Lots of raw materials are still acquired and shipped to a plant that has no storage facilities and will take 3 years to consume them, to cite an extreme but actual example.

Cuban ships still arrive in port which cannot dock or unload cargo because their cranes or rudders are broken due to a lack of suitable maintenance.

These organizational shortcomings and irresponsible actions, the bureaucracy, laziness and the lack of a sense of urgency still exist. The success we have had these past 3 months was achieved despite the existence of these faults and errors which, while they have been reduced, are still far from having been eliminated.

If we had eliminated these failings and this negligence, these subjective factors, I have not the slightest doubt that, instead of some 700,000, we would have unloaded 800,000 tons a month.

I also have no doubt that we must reduce these shortcomings to a minimum. We declare war on them, without quarter. Furthermore, allocated material resources will begin to flow. And workers' awareness and attitudes will continue to improve. Emulation of this model will extend the entire length of the chain of delivery and will be a powerful instrument of mobilization.

We are going to devote special attention to the improvement of port working conditions. The Labor Union-Enterprise Union Commission we have today created should present us with a detailed report on the problems that exist by February.

We optimistically face these final months of the year and our task in the coming year. With the 700,000-ton-per-month average we have achieved, we can, at its second congress, assure our party that in 1981 the labor force involved in this chain of delivery will be prepared to efficiently absorb up to 750,000 tons a month, up to 9 million in that year, while at the same time guaranteeing shipment of all the millions of tons of sugar, honey, cement, minerals, citrus fruit and other products the country exports.

The port workers, their union leaders and enterprise management are attacking the jobs assigned to them with energy and revolutionary zeal. We are certain that this will also be the case in the future. At the pace set by you, the transport workers, and the national economy has responded to it vigorously. The chain-of-delivery workers have launched the offensive!

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CSO: 3010

PCC PROVINCIAL EVALUATION MEETINGS CONCLUDE

Miret at Guantanamo

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Pablo Soroa]

[Text] Guantanamo--The party assembly for evaluation, election and reelection of officers, culmination of the assembly process from the rank and file to the provincial level prior to the second congress, met here, with 268 delegates under the chairmanship of Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the Central Committee's Political Bureau and of the Council of State.

Also present were members of the Central Committee Manuel Diaz Gonzalez and Alfonso Hodge--who was reelected first secretary of the party in the province and who read the central report--officials of the Central Committee, leaders of the party and the people's government and representatives of the political and mass organizations.

The report included a brief summary of the results of the work of the 3 years which have passed since the last assembly and of the implementation of the resolutions of the first congress and the plans of the higher organism, which were the object of periodic study by the executive bureau and the provincial committee.

The delegates elected the new provincial committee, consisting of 69 active and 7 alternate members, by secret and direct ballot.

Among the work objectives approved by the delegates for the period just beginning, on the basis of compliance with the resolutions of the meeting, as well as the theme and resolutions which will be decided at the congress and other directives of the higher organs, are the strengthening of the housing construction policy for coffee workers, the construction of highways to stimulate development of that production, the encouragement of greater productivity of saline soils and the use of coastal vessels as a means of transportation, etc.

In concluding, Pedro Miret emphasized that work with the Union of Young Communists, which is the "connecting thread of party work with the youth masses," must be undertaken with even greater intensity.

After pointing out that the process of deepening the awareness of students in the province has been meritorious, he called upon the assembly to continue improving the worker composition of the membership and to strengthen its ties with young workers.

In the economic sphere--"abundantly debated today"--Pedro Miret exhorted the assembly to avoid imports, to create the maximum exportable funds and to improve the quality of production.

Valdes Valdes at Ciego de Avila

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Ciego de Avila (AIN)--Rafael Valdes Valdes, first secretary of the party here, read the central report of the party's assembly for evaluation, election and reelection of officers, which met in the Principal Theater here.

The document pointed out how significant it was for the province to be designated by the political bureau as the seat of the central activities for the 27th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks, giving a definite impetus to the social and economic tasks ahead.

The report listed and evaluated the successes, difficulties and experiences in the work since the last assembly, and indicated as one of the principal tasks that of increasing the worker membership in the party rank and file.

In the area of economic activity, the important advances achieved in the implementation of the Economic Management and Planning System and the 2.8 percent rate of increase in production are outstanding.

The document gave an important role to the Union of Young Communists and to the mass youth organizations in the formation of the younger generations. In addition, it analyzed the activities related to culture and improvement, which have been carried out in the organs of the People's Government, and the importance of daily improvement in the efficiency of its activities.

The report also emphasized the role played by the FMC [Cuban Women's Federation], ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers], CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], and the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] in the province's struggle for social and economic development and the need to improve socialist emulation as a motor force for that activity.

Garcia at Havana

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 22 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Ariel Rojas and Reinold Rassi]

[Text] In closing the party's provincial evaluation assembly in Havana Province, Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia, a member of the political bureau, recognized and saluted the efforts of the party and the workers in that province to comply with the various production plans, particularly in the agricultural and livestock area.

Presiding at the assembly along with Guillermo Garcia were Jose R. Machado Ventura, also a member of the Political Bureau; Julio Camacho Aguilera, a member of the Secretariat and first secretary of the party in City of Havana; Brigade Gen Calixto Garcia and Emilio Loo, members of the Central Committee; Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, first secretary of the party in Havana Province; and other leaders of the party and of state agencies.

The 405 delegates present at the assembly reelected Luis Alvarez de la Nuez first secretary of the party in the province.

There was broad and critical discussion by the delegates of the central report, which was read by Luis Alvarez de la Nuez.

The assembly approved a resolution in salute to the joint Soviet-Cuban space flight and congratulated cosmonauts Col Yuriy Romanenko and Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo.

In concluding, Guillermo Garcia emphasized the quality, depth, organization and control of the entire assembly process, which ended with this party assembly in Havana, and the importance of the various tasks to be carried out in this new phase by the communists in this province.

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CSO: 3010

PSYCHOLOGY OF COMBAT READINESS EXPLAINED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 14 Sep 80 pp 36-37

[Article by Maj Roberto Echevarria: "Psychology of Combat Readiness"]

[Text] Among the tasks of military psychology already explained in VERDE OLIVO (No 6 10/2/80), a prominent place is occupied by the psychological description of military activities in peacetime.

Socialist military psychology in recent years has acquired notable advances in the psychological analysis of the content of activities. In this article we shall explain some considerations on the psychological characteristics of combat readiness and the training of troops, the main objective of our work in peacetime.

Combat readiness is that which allows units and small units at any time, and in a brief period, to enter into combat in an organized manner and win a victory over the enemy. It is the result of merging objective factors (weaponry, combat equipment and so forth) and subjective factors provided by the contents of the psyche of man, which in the final instance is the important thing. That is why if personnel are not ready to act at any moment as required, there is no combat readiness.

From the point of view of its psychological characteristics, it has two basic indexes: external and internal. The former is determined by the place where personnel are located and their occupation. The interior index is the important one and indicates whether the man and the collective unit have the necessary readiness and training for action.

On the psychological plane, the interior index has its characteristics classified by form and content.

Depending on the form of existence of psychological characteristics of combat readiness, they can be divided into two groups. The first merges the stable peculiarities existing in a soldier (hopes, interests, traditions, cooperation and so forth). This group characterizes the degree of training and potential for action under the difficult conditions of combat and it determines the initial readiness of the man and the unit.

The second group refers to the dynamic peculiarities of the psyche, among which are the hopes, motivations, thinking, concerns, suffering, degree of attention, internal mobilization and control of oneself at a given moment. In the case of the collective unit, needs, opinions, state of spirit which predominates at that moment, are also considered. This group determines the immediate readiness to accomplish combat actions as well as possible at a given moment.

Stable psychological phenomenons are something typical, which are repeated and characterize each soldier and unit. Their presence indicates the possibilities of the emergence of various psychic processes and states, but it is necessary to emphasize that the latter only materialize due to dynamic phenomenons. That is the reason for the importance of the close relationship between initial and immediate combat readiness.

The fact that the stable components are not an absolute guarantee of the emergence of the necessary psychological states is primarily due to the fact that the manifestations of the potential of man are not an automatic thing without contradictions and uniform. It is, rather, a complex internal process very much related with all the psychic processes and requires time. Research made shows that man, in the first 10 to 15 minutes of having gone from a normal, tranquil activity into a complex and difficult activity, does not show all his potential. An example of this is when there is a mobilization during an emergency.

In the second place, it is necessary to recognize that the emergence of certain psychological processes depend not only on the potential of man but also on events and the situation and conditions under which they take place.

This shows the need to instill into the soldier those qualities which allow him to shorten the time required for mobilizing all internal strengths.

Combat experience and research show that the greater the difference between the state required under combat conditions and that which is manifested by personnel in activities of combat training, guard service and so forth, the more difficult it will be for them to mobilize all their potential at the required time.

That is why it is important to maintain a high immediate combat readiness which should be characterized by high political-moral feelings, understanding of the tasks ahead, difficulties and processes for accomplishing them, desire to fight the enemy, self-confidence and high emotional state and readiness.

After having determined the stable and the dynamic psychological components of combat readiness by their form, we shall now do so by their content. Here also we shall divide the elements into two groups: the first being the basic (general) and the second the complementary (specific).

Basic psychological phenomenons are those which show the readiness of the soldier to perform any task and maintain his composure toward any critical situation.

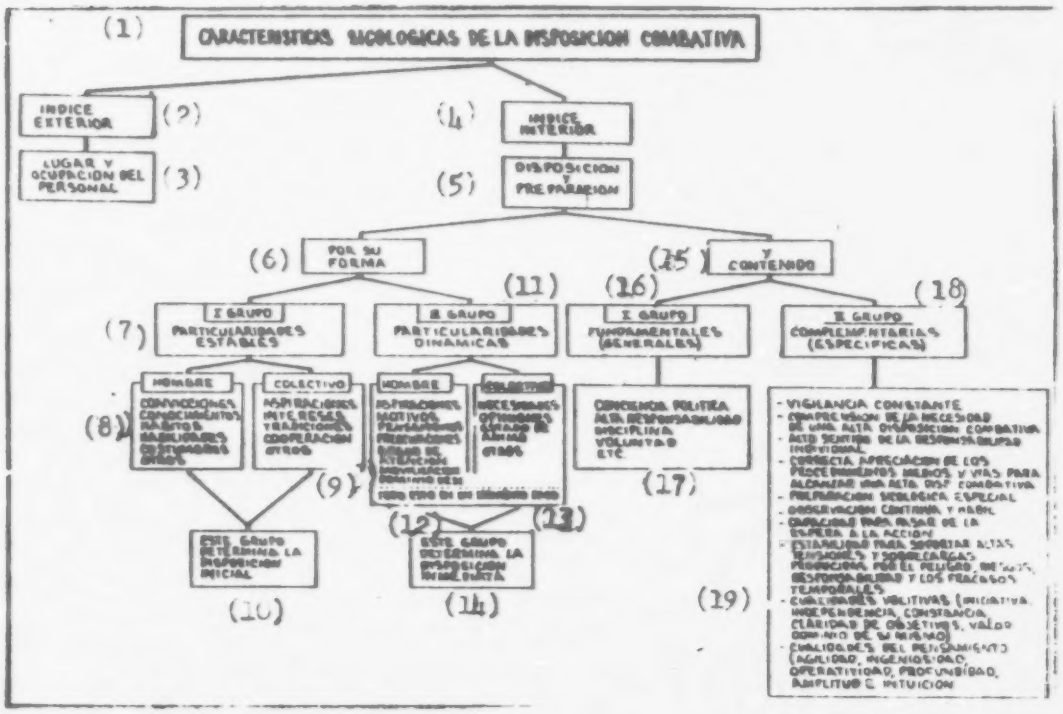
These depend on the political awareness, responsibility, discipline and will of the man. These qualities are based on the Marxist-Leninist concept of the world, the ideas of the interests of the individual, a profound knowledge of the policy of our party and a developed feeling of duty.

Internal combat readiness, however, is also insured by complementary (specific) elements because men in the performance of their service, in the use of weapons and in the fight against tanks or aircraft must at all times show the maximum limits of the specific elements of their readiness and training. Among these elements must be a constant alertness, a deep understanding of individual responsibilities for the security of the country, proper application of procedures and ways and means for achieving a complete readiness. Psychological and special training, continuous and skillful observation, ability to pass from standby to action status quickly, high degree of stability so as to withstand sudden and unexpected tensions produced by responsibility, danger, risks and temporary failures, are also necessary. A decisive role is also played by qualities of will such as initiative, independence, composure, clarity of objectives,determination, courage, self-control, as well as qualities of thought, among which cunning, ingenuity, quickness, profundity, broadness and intuition are prominent. The listed components of the specific content of combat readiness have their peculiarities in the commanders, political workers, soldiers, pilots, sailors and so forth, that is, in each type of military occupation.

The fundamental contents and stable elements which make up the internal readiness of personnel are formed under the influence of the entire system of instruction, education, psychological training and service in general.

The work oriented toward a concrete objective under the conditions of instruction, education, psychological training, guard service and so forth have a great influence on the specific content.

The complex structure of the internal combat readiness of personnel objectively reflects the requirements asked of the members of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], particularly of the command structure and officers, who not only have to maintain a high internal combat readiness but must also obtain it from their subordinates as a basic condition for the high combat capabilities of our troops in the defense of the Socialist Homeland.



Key:

1. Psychological characteristics of combat readiness
2. External index
3. Place and occupation of personnel
4. External index
5. Readiness and training
6. By its form
7. Group I--Stable peculiarities
8. Man--Convictions, knowledge, habits, skills, customs and others
9. Unit--Hopes, interests, traditions, cooperation and others

10. This group determines initial readiness
11. Group II--Dynamic peculiarities
12. Man--Aspirations, motives, thoughts, concerns, degree of attention, mobilization, self-control, all this at a given moment.
13. Unit--Needs, opinions, state of spirit and others, all at a given moment.
14. This group determines immediate readiness
15. By their content
16. Group 1--Basic (general)
17. Political awareness, high degree of responsibility, discipline, will and so forth
18. Group II--complementary (specific)
19. Constant alertness, understanding of the need for a high combat readiness.
    High sense of individual responsibility
    Proper application of processes, way and means for reaching a high combat readiness.
    Special psychological training
    Continuous and skillful observation
    Ability to go from standby to action
    Stability for withstanding high tensions and overloads produced by danger, risks, responsibility and temporary failures
    Qualities of will (initiative, independence, steadfastness, clarity of objectives, courage and self-control).
    Qualities of thought (cunning, ingeniousness, quickness, depth, broadness and intuition).

8908
CSO: 3010

EASTERN ARMY BORDER BRIGADE INITIATES EMULATION

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 17 Sep 80 pp 52-54

[Article by Pablo Noa: "And The Desire of The Border Guards Was Fulfilled"]

[Text] The beginning of the training year brought pleasant news: the Eastern Army Border Brigade declared itself "Socialist Emulation Initiating Unit in the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces]."

The news caused no surprise among us who know the characteristics and the quality of the commanders, officers, warrant officers, sergeants and privates which make it up. It did, however, lead to a festive and enthusiastic atmosphere.

Soldiers who for years have faced the aggressions of the imperialist enemy from the front lines of the revolution, now received the honor and recognition to the old desire to be initiators of emulation.

And it was precisely there, scant kilometers from the place where the Yankee beast sinks its claws that the beautiful military ceremony in which the unit proclaimed itself an initiator took place.

With the voice of steadfast men, presided over by Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, chief of the Central Political Directorate of the FAR; Alfonso Hodge, Guantanamo Provincial Party Committee First secretary, both members of the Central Committee; Div Gen Julio Casas, chief of the Eastern Army and alternate member of the Central Committee, commanders, officers and representatives of the political and mass organizations, the ceremony took place.

It is extraordinarily symbolic that at the same place that the soldiers of the Border Brigade have for almost 20 years heroically and with exemplary calm faced many provocations and acts of aggression, there is now its proclamation as "Socialist Emulation Initiating Unit in the FAR," an honor which falls upon the Eastern Army for the first time.

The words of Col Orgelino Perez Pena, as he read the pledge-challenge, filled the parade ground, carrying to those in attendance the spirit of the members of the unit and their determination to comply with it completely.

Joy was visible in the young soldiers, perfectly formed into squares. Undoubtedly this event is already part of life on the border, like so many others which enrich their fighting tradition.

This brigade has a beautiful and rich fighting history. It was formed during the early years of the revolution of workers, peasants, youths of the five peaks [jovenes cinco picos], members of the Rebel Army and the National Revolutionary Militia. When aggressions were a sort of daily occurance, and the hostility of imperialism against our young revolution was becoming greater every day, the unit had an active participation during those years in the operations of the fight against bandits and other important fighting activities. It remained on the front lines together with our people during the hard and difficult days of the October Crisis. Firm and determined, showing its great daring and courage, it faced imperialist aggressions and provocations in which self-sacrificing comrades lost their lives.

All this contributed to the fighting spirit of this group, whose soldiers have been characterized by their determination, loyalty to the revolution and socialism and discipline and a high sense of honor which makes them deserving of the admiration and respect of the FAR and all the people.

In its salute, the Provincial Party Committee expressed its support and determination to collaborate with the brigade in complying with the important aspects which make up the pledge-challenge referring to raising and maintaining combat and mobilization readiness, political and Marxist-Leninist training, maintenance, conservation and use of equipment and weaponry, living conditions, recreation, culture and sports, civilian worker activities, and others...

The solemn moment brought to mind past events with their heroes and martyrs, who invariably are evoked in this combination of efforts and accomplishments.

"It is impossible on a day like today, when the unit, in deserved recognition of its efforts and brilliant execution, receives an honor which distinguishes it, not to remember the brave comrades, who in a gesture which immortalizes them, died in the performance of their duty. We feel the physical absence of Ramon Lopez Pena and Luiz Ramirez Lopez today, but we feel their presence and their demand: Work and fight for the same work in which they and thousands of Cubans have given their precious lives: the Revolution!"

With the Border Guards

Although the ceremony ended with the closing speech made by Brig Gen Jesus Bermudiz Cutino, we began a brief talk with some of the members of the unit.

Col Orgelino Perez Pena was the first to answer the question: "How did the members of the brigade feel when they learned it had been accepted as an initiator?"

"When the favorably reply to our request was received, allowing us to be Socialist Emulation Initiatin Unit in the FAR, there was a great enthusiasm in the brigade which led to meetings and gatherings in the small units and to continuous demonstrations of joy among all personnel."

Around us are other officers and soldiers, so we decided to make a sort of collective interview in which all would participate. In keeping with this, we asked the question to Lt Col Carlos C Galan, political worker in the unit.

"This is an old hope. There was broad participation in the preparation of the document. Everyone contributed elements to be considered in the pledge-challenge. Generally it reflects the main aspects of the life of the unit. Because of the support by the members of the unit from the beginning, we are sure that we shall fulfill it and next year we shall have another ceremony in which we shall be given the banner of Socialist Emulation Initiating Unit in the FAR for fulfilling its pledge," he said.

We took advantage of the presence of 1st Lt Jose Antonio Santana, Party leader, to learn of the communist organization activity with respect to the pledge.

"For the communists the pledge-challenge is a task for all. We are ready to give everything humanly possible, whatever is necessary, in efforts to successfully fulfill it. I also wish to point out that these activities will be accomplished together with those already planned and with those we are accomplishing to hail the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba."

"And what will the Young Communists Union [UJC] do?"

The reply was provided by Sgt 1st Class Nelson Lobaine, secretary general of a rank and file organization.

"Truly, for the members of the UJC this proclamation is a great stimulus which makes us very happy. We have to be demanding in the accomplishment of our work and must work seriously to guarantee victory in the tasks

the unit has set for itself. We shall demonstrate with our attitude and activities that we are deserving of this high responsibility and recognition."

Two soldiers have been listening carefully to the conversation. Before turning to them, Lieutenant Colonel Galan told me that they are FAR vanguards in the unit this year.

Luis Enrique Almeida and Victor Rodriguez Suarez are young men who by their behavior symbolize the feeling of determination and seriousness of the rest of their comrades.

"All the comrades of the brigade have the certainty and the confidence that we shall keep our pledge," begins Luiz Enrique. "The results achieved in the checks and inspection visits demonstrate this. We are in the best of shape."

We asked Victor what it means to him to be initiators.

"It means a lot that my unit proclaimed itself Socialist Emulation Initiating Unit of the FAR because we are a very few steps from the Yankee Naval Base and it is a high honor for every revolutionary soldier who occupies a post in the anti-imperialist front lines, who is the vanguard leader in emulation in the FAR."

The gathering, which was truly small exchange of ideas, corroborated the initial evaluation: They are decidedly certain that they will keep their pledge. The words of General of the Army Raul Castro, minister of the FAR, when he visited the Border Brigade in February 1965 are a spur and the main slogan for them: "While the Cuban Socialist Revolution is the vanguard in America, this military unit occupies the frontline as the spearhead of the vanguard of socialism in this continent. This unit must be exemplary among the exemplary."

8908
CSO: 3010

'PRODUCTIVE' USE OF FARM MACHINERY DISCUSSED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 12 Sep 80 pp 16-23

[Article by Magda Martinez on discussions with officials and workers at the Melanio Ortiz Miscellaneous Crops Enterprise in Las Tunas]

[Text] Is It or Isn't It Productive?

Such a question is ambiguous when posed this way, but it makes all the difference if we clarify that we are talking about farm machinery, doesn't it, because this is a much-talked-about topic. For better or for worse. Whether it is utilized properly. Whether there is too much equipment because of the ingrained habit of always asking for more. Whether at times it is used for activities other than farming. In a nutshell, countless doubts could exist. For this reason, the BOHEMIA Economic Section visited Las Tunas, the land of patriot Vicente Garcia, to conduct a survey on the following questions: Is the machinery being utilized properly at present? What is the ratio between equipment and operators? Are there fuel consumption standards? Do equipment operators receive adequate incentives? The survey yielded interesting results. Of course, the Melanio Ortiz Miscellaneous Crops Enterprise in Las Tunas does not present the bleakest outlook in terms of equipment use. It is also fair to report that a month ago its situation was not the same as today. Why, then, has it improved? This is a valid question. This article provides that kind of information. I have a firm commitment to return within 6 months. Everyone agreed, and in fact, a thought-provoking plan was decided on.

As we were flying to Las Tunas, countless things were going through my mind. I remembered passages from Fidel's speech at the opening of the health care complex in the province. I was familiar with the province from what I had heard or from what I had read in the papers about it, but as far as a real personal experience was concerned, I had had none. This was, in fact, my first visit to the province in all of my travels around the country reporting on its economy. My assignment was clear-cut: to conduct a survey on farm equipment, which as a colleague accurately stated, is the backbone of agriculture. Thus, my job was important enough to keep me busy all the time.

It would not be odd for someone to question the reason for such concern. Already during the initial descent I was thinking about the somewhat widespread view that farm machinery was not being properly utilized, from an economic standpoint, of course. Thus, with a sheaf of papers containing very simple questions under my arm, I toured the six districts of the Melanio Ortiz Miscellaneous Crops Enterprise in the municipality of Jobabo. There, I went about surveying all machinery operators and their bosses. My goal: to learn the facts from the grass roots. What do all these men think?

By now I was engaged in a whirlwind of activity, because it was not as simple as talk of a mere survey might imply, even though I questioned 57 individuals day after after and district by district. My questions were neither complicated nor tricky; on the contrary, they were simple and straightforward.

If my job had involved just this, there would have been no problem. But aside from the survey, I conversed with a heavy equipment platoon and with the union section from the Ciruelitos District (the enterprise's largest district and the one with the most manpower problems) and, to round things out, I met with the expanded Board of Directors. The questions were the same at each and every one of the talks: Is the machinery being properly used? Are equipment operators being given incentives? How are social problems being dealt with?

I was given an exhaustive report by the Melanio Ortiz Enterprise itself. It provides a thorough analysis of issues relating to the use of equipment, from the economic angle, naturally.

I was satisfied when I completed my job, because I was able to discuss countless things as I toured the enterprise with Antonio Couso, the head of equipment of its subdivision. The conversation always revolved around the origin of the name Las Tunas [tuna=prickly pear] and the famous battle that was fought on a hill covered with these plants. My host also took me one evening to see the "El Cornito" tourist center, and I saw the famous birthplace of El Cucalambe. Here, of course, we spoke at length about the poet. We then returned to the topic of machinery. Couso, I should point out, was a first class colleague and, like the others, he never tried to keep me in the dark. My companions were always helpful. At times, during our tour we caught people red-handed with equipment on the highway. No excuses were ever given. On the contrary, I was asked to get on with the questioning. I would then get out and start asking. This was the spirit, and none other, that prevailed during my 6-day stay in Las Tunas.

I will mention one initial piece of information so that readers do not become confused. The chronological order of my interviews is going to be reversed in this article, whose content, however, will not be altered.

A Union Section Speaks

As I was in the midst of organizing my survey, I told my companions that I wanted to meet with a district union section to look into the farm machinery issue and other topics of interest from the grass roots level.

BOHEMIA's talk with the union began early in the morning and lasted until noon. We touched on interesting issues, including many that can indirectly have a negative or positive impact on how an enterprise is run and, therefore, on how machinery is used.

Our discussion was wideranging, and each person said what he had to, without sugar-coating or rose-colored glasses, simply and plainly. These are their opinions, expressed with absolute honesty and with that incredible sensitivity that the rank-and-file have in focusing on problems, especially these genuine representatives of the working class in the Ciruelitos District.

Question: What are your views concerning the utilization of farm machinery?

Armando Almaguer, organizer: The biggest difficulty is supplying spare parts. Sometimes there really aren't any, and other times it's because of snags. The central repair shop does not pick up at the platoon.

Question: Why?

Armando: They say that the machinery has to go into the shop. Can you imagine? Sometimes a team loses a couple of days just because of a simple little thing, because they have to use their shift to take it to the shop. Now then, if the platoon were given the chance to do it, I could take care of it right away because I'm a mechanic. They have made it obligatory to send everything to the shop. Just think about it, a piece of equipment breaks down because of steering defects, and you tow it into the shop. By the time you get there, of course, it's not only the steering but the battery, the generator, etc too.

Wilder Acosta, secretary general of the enterprise bureau: Even if an operator can do an item of repair work, it still has to go into the shop. But he isn't paid for the 4 hours that he has to stay there, and that interferes with work. The shop doesn't do the best repair work either. You go to pick up a harrow, and something goes wrong with it right away. The BOHEMIA survey could help this enterprise a lot. Quality is what is lacking. For example, we have just one welding machine...

Armando, who is, after all, a mechanic and a fiery leader, comes out with an idea that he has brought up before: "We once asked for a portable welder, so that we could cover the entire enterprise. You say you have to weld a harrow? Well, get a tractor with a trailer and take it to the shop. What a waste of time!"

Question: How are equipment operators treated?

Silvio Estupinan, emulation front: There is emulation in the district, and the best operators come from there, but it doesn't go beyond that level. They are not encouraged. They have held their little parties, but with their own funds. The winners encourage themselves.

There is just one woman leader in the union section. Her name is Magdalena Perez and she heads up the work organization front. Her comment was: "The same thing happens with something as necessary as lunch. It doesn't arrive, and the claim is that there is nothing to bring it in. That is quite discouraging."

The intrepid Armando then emphasizes: "We don't need millions. The situation is easily handled. For example, we can take the best platoon to the beach. We have two or three trucks here, and the folks who went that Sunday are battling to earn the right to go again.

Magdalena Perez: I remember that in the livestock section the best worker was given a saddle and a pair of boots was raffled off among 12 others. That is an incentive for them to keep working hard.

Armando: Some workers are not familiar with "El Cornito."

We tested this assertion among the six comrades who were there. Only three of them had visited this tourist spot, and they had done so on their own.

Wilder Acosta: It's nice going to "El Cornito."

Armando replies like lightning: "But being taken there because you won a trip is not the same as going by yourself. No one here wants to have his expenses paid; we only want to have the trip organized.

Wilder Acosta: The union doesn't have a budget, and apparently the workers have to pay for any excursion. There are districts in which the equipment operators are taken care of properly. They ought to have lunch brought to them in the field.

Silverio Salazar, secretary general of the union section: We have discussed the lunch problem with the administration here.

Silvio Estupinan: There is no control with the workers' lunch. At times the services chief takes some of the breakfast portion and takes care of them that way.

Armando: The lunch problem is an old one. It's been around since Adam.

Magdalena Perez: Since part of the breakfast portion is used for lunch, sometimes we've been left without rations.

Armando: We've gone without tubers here. You say it, but you still don't believe it. Where are they grown, anyway! And the reason given is this: there is not enough equipment to go back there and get it.

Wilder Acosta: If there are not enough tubers here to eat in this district, it's because of negligence.

I have to get back to the original question: Is the machinery being properly used or not? At times, three pieces of equipment are sent to the same place to do the same three things when one can do them just as well. They also have to get organized to condense information because otherwise, the equipment will never get the job done in the districts.

A parenthetical remark: they have obviously been talking about services, not production activities.

Armando does not lose his train of thought: "There used to be just one person to take those papers, and they took him away."

Wilder: This enterprise is not profitable. Last year it cost 3 pesos to produce 1. It all went into conservation. I agree nevertheless. At times we have wound up spending more by trying to save. We have not been analytical. The list of regular staff has not broken down by function; it is not even up-to-date.

Faustino Rodriguez: That's why the machinery is running around all over the place. For the sake of economy we got rid of the fellow who did the reports. But we sent out a tractor operator who earns 4 pesos a day, plus the 100-odd peso salary of the other. He used to do both and earn 96. He went around on horseback and did it all himself. We paid a lot of pesos to save a little work.

The Ciruelitos District is short 300 men for its production activities, and this shortfall is made up with personal from another district, Aguas Blancas. These men have to commute 30 kilometers a day over bad roads. If we want to be realistic from an economic standpoint, how should we resolve this situation?

Silverio Salazar: Trying to get the men settled in is complicated.

Magdalena Perez: There is a solution. You build housing for them and bring them in here. That is the most obvious possibility.

Silvio Estupinan: The most practical, at least. When they go home now and get caught by a rain shower, they say to themselves: "I'm not coming tomorrow." Also, if we add it all up, when they come in from over there, they work 4 or 5 hours. If they lived here, they would work 8.

Silverio: When the irrigation gets here, we'll be able to make do with fewer people.

Armando: These are people with a small plot of farm land, and it won't be easy to get them to leave their region. We have to give them guarantees here.

You can now see why I altered the sequence in this article, and it will become even clearer later on. It's simple. The survey results show that most people thought that the machinery was being used as it was supposed to be used. We should logically ask: Why do these problems exist. Although, I repeat, I could not confront the enterprise with analytical indices of equipment use, I noticed during my talks that a number of very real problems were brought up.

Here is the rest of the article.

Facts and Figures on the Enterprise

I mentioned previously that the Melanio Ortiz Enterprise is located in the municipality of Jobabo. It has a farm acreage of 220.5 caballerias [1 caballeria=33.2 acres] and a staff of 1,449 workers.

A little bit above, I explained the method I used for this BOHEMIA economic section article. I was giving basic information. A breakdown of the survey responses shows that almost 70 percent of those polled thought that the machinery was being used properly.

Try to follow my approach carefully. Here are the facts on the enterprise, as reflected in the sruvey. Let's take a close look at certain indicators.

The enterprise has 100 pieces of equipment for its production work. The following are the percentage utilizations of the machinery by type:

C-100	19 percent
DT-75	20 percent
MTZ-80	63 percent
JUNZ-6	58 percent
MTZ	87 percent
T-25	57 percent
T-28x3	90 percent

If catepillar tractors are supposed to show 50 percent utilization and wheel tractors, 70 percent, we can see right away that we are not up to standards. The equipment earmarked for non-production use is only at 87 and 96 percent.

The average number of equipment work hours (in terms of the active fleet) was 7.1 enterprise/hours. However, prior to my visit, the average was just 4 or 5 hours. The picture has changed substantially after the system of pay linked to a completed field was instituted. This has been a major gain, as revealed in the positive responses in the survey, although my talks still brought out a number of shortcomings.

The figures revealed by the question concerning equipment used for staff transportation and services are not alarming on paper. Nevertheless, the union mentioned some facts to be kept in mind. Perhaps this can be clarified when I come back in 6 months.

Tractors for services	9 percent
Tractors for transportation	7 percent

Here is a fact that grabbed my attention: the enterprise has 100 tractors and 79 operators.

These are the figures. I am quoting them just as they were supplied. I am now giving the floor to the

Expanded Board of Directors

I was about 30 kilometers from the main office and arrived a half-hour later for my meeting with the Board of Directors because the enterprise's roads were in such poor condition. They had been waiting outside, under a big, leafy tree. I proposed that we remain there. Here at least we could feel the cool, lazy breeze.

The circle widened, and then the usual thing happened: people could not break the ice. How hard it is for people to loosen up! A number of them did, however, speak up on a variety of topics.

They were at all times receptive to what I said about a number of irregularities that I noticed on the roads. The following is a summary of our conversation as it transpired:

Dario Posada, enterprise director: If we look at things in perspective, the machinery has to do a lot more work. We are just fair in technique. We do not meet the guidelines. Nevertheless, what we get planted now is because of the equipment.

Question: Why does the machinery foreman also have to be held accountable for breaking up new ground?

Dario: The machinery head should be working on the technology and organization of the equipment. Basically, he should be allocating the tractors by district. The production foremen should be in charge of their utilization.

A parenthetical remark: I asked this question because the machinery foreman himself had told me about this situation. Regrettably, however, when it came his turn to speak, he did not delve further into the matter.

Solitude and melancholy, as Nicola de Beri would say in one of his songs. This detail lodged itself readily in my mental file. As soon as I arrived, Couso the engineer began talking about the spot known as La Soledad. So I visited it. It's an enormous plain of about 60 caballerias. That's all. The enterprise had planted 18 caballerias of sweet potatoes and harvested just 2.5; the rains ruined the rest.

La Soledad and La Soledad...Go see La Soledad. The name itself does not tell the whole story. It does not take much effort to imagine what it is like. It is lonely. I counted only three dwellings in the vicinity. That's all. This is lowland, and proper access roads are urgently needed to prevent flooding when it rains. Manpower and materials were wasted when it rained. If its future is not assured, it will continue to be dependent on the weather, like a sword of Damocles over its head. But let's be optimistic. The weather was good, and they were able to prepare the land. Then they planted, and when the harvest was being gathered, it began raining. What could they do?

They were again preparing the fields at the time to plant sweet potatoes. You could not help thinking about their mental torture. What if it rains? Will we lose everything again? Life involves such things, however. Suddenly, the deserted plain was brightened by a starling, a bird with normal plumage on top and a pretty contrast between glassy blue and yellow on its breast.

I almost had to write the above lines, to introduce the reader to the core of the following debate:

Dario: La Soledad is supposed to have irrigation over 33 caballerias. We have done a lot of earthmoving work, but the system has still not arrived. It was supposed to be here in April.

We were planning to grow bananas in La Soledad. It's common in this region.

A finished field policy is to an extent a solution, because this is the problem with farming: we do planting that is not really planting, the same with clearing. We have to do programming that reaches everyone. We have to go further: pay for what is done.

Question: Why are there more pieces of equipment than operators?

Dario: The roll says one man per machine, but we're really at 0.79. Our technical utilization level is below average. That number doesn't matter, but we have to cover everything anyway. It's poor organization not to have a full staff and to have that many undeveloped caballerias.

Wilfredo Arenas, machinery foreman, then spoke up along the same lines: "In 1979 we had only one welding machine, and our shops did not really meet the needs of our equipment. The machines will yield benefits when the facilities are completed."

"We have serious problems with parts. For example, the DT-75's have been in use for 2 years and they still lack basic parts. Three of them are out of order for this reason.

"Roads are extremely important for equipment performance. In two districts we have had to put two tractors on a trailer with tubers to help it get going. This is a violation of technical standards, and equipment can get broken.

"We have to focus attention on direct mechanization. This will cut costs and work time."

Question: Are machinery operators being given incentives?

Arenas: We have held ceremonies for them, along with the union, a dinner and an awards ceremony. We held another one when the spring farm season ended. I don't mean to say that we are doing all we can, but we have been trying to carry out our plans.

Dario wants to point out one detail: "We pick out the best ones and take them to the enterprise. After an annual evaluation, we give a dining room set as a prize, and at the half-year mark we're going to give away some other furniture."

Question: Something worries me. What is going on with the operators' lunches?

Dario: Lunch is not part of the planning, and we have to work on it. We have come up with internal solutions. But this is a shortcoming of ours. We had a cassave bread bakery, and it fell apart. It's all an organizational problem.

Wilder Acosta: There have been problems with the incentives. This semester we have not been able to do evaluations.

Wilder continued his comments with determination: "We normally do not give incentives. We do not pick the best workers. From a material standpoint, we should take them to the beach. Some have not been to 'El Cornito' but spend 8 or 10 hours sitting in top of a piece of equipment."

All of the district chiefs agreed that the most disciplined group was the machinery operators.

In a talk with the DT-75 platoon we analyzed their comments about how hard it was to meet the quotas. So, I moved on to this issue. Angel Pacheco, from human resources, provided a reply: "The DT-75 quotas are nationwide, and they are based on the book estimates, taking into account the soil and the activity. I don't know why they are bringing this up. When adjustments are needed, the person who sets the quota tells us about them."

Antonio Couso wanted to say something before we concluded: "There is one major concern with regard to the equipment: it should really be productive and it should not be where it is not supposed to be. Nevertheless, we cannot say this about all of them. For example, we have found production tractors being used for personal matters. We have fought against this, but it is still going on. The situation is worst in the districts. Here, our comrades pick up the document and voucher for a DT-75 and unload a sack of tubers at a house."

"We have executed the machinery use program, but we could do more. Because of this, some machinery is kept out of service and production."

The Results of the Survey

Just a few hours after landing I met with the comrades of the agricultural and livestock department of the Provincial PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] and with Hector San Juan, the deputy delegate of the Miscellaneous Crops Section. After I explained the purposes of my work, San Juan immediately gave me all the support he could. What is more, he commented to me that they had just overhauled and set up a new schedule for the equipment and that the survey would complement these efforts.

I spoke with San Juan and then, at the enterprise, with Dario about the almost 2 months of uninterrupted rains and the losses in land preparation. The planting had thus been adversely affected. By the time I arrived, intensive work was going on to recover lost time. So I was asked to try and interrupt work as little as possible. We reached an agreement. I was supposed to go to places where the equipment was preparing the land, and I kept my word. I didn't stop anyone from working. BOHEMIA's economics section got right into the furrows.

The poll covered 57 machinery workers from the Melanio Ortiz Enterprise, with the following breakdown: 27 operators; 20 mechanics, route planners [pisteros] and others; 10 district leaders.

The following were their levels of education: 5 had a first to third grade education; 30, from fourth to sixth grade, and 17 with more than a sixth grade education.

Adding these figures up, we find that there is a difference of five individuals. This is because they left the box in question blank. This was not the only time. Other significant data had to do with the experience of the participants: 16 had between 1 and 10 years, and 34 had from 10 to 20 years.

The staff gave the following answers to the question about the use of equipment: 39 said that it was being used well; 6 said it was not, and 3 said that they didn't know.

As far as tractor work hours were concerned, 11 said 8 hours; 33 said 10, and 9 said more than 10.

I then asked how many hours were actually worked. Twenty-six said 8 hours; 15 said 10, and 3 said more than 10.

The wide range of answers from the staff is not to be ignored: 7 hours, 6.5, 7.5, 9.5 and fewer than 12. This is an interesting mix. The enterprise itself mentions 7.1 enterprise/hours in its general report. Why don't the workers know what the work day really is and what its breakdown is like?

I had already mentioned that 70 percent of them regarded as proper the utilization of the equipment. From the outset, my curiosity was aroused by this percentage. That is why I reversed the order, to place myself in the proper context. Monitoring-related aspects were also dealt with in the survey. In this regard, I asked the following questions: Who reports the work? Who monitors the quality of work? Who monitors maintenance? Who monitors fuel consumption?

The wide range of diverging responses is noteworthy. Is that really how the monitoring is done? Is that conforming to standards? Do the answers really reflect how things are? Is it because the participants don't know? If the monitoring is so far from standardized, how can it contribute to internal organization in the enterprise?

In reply to the first question, 11 said the platoon chief; 21 said the plot foreman and 21 said the machinery foreman. In answer to the second question, 5 mentioned the platoon chief; 24, the plot foreman; 4, the production foreman; 16, the machinery foreman; 1, the human resources foreman and another the person setting production quotas. As far as the third question is concerned, maintenance monitoring, 47 said the technical foreman and 2 said the mechanic. With regard to the person monitoring fuel consumption, there was a wide range of answers: 8 pointed to the technical foreman; 41 to the route planners; 1 to the operator homself, and another to the machinery foreman.

I must repeat a previous comment. A certain number of those I polled mentioned nothing or no one in their answers to almost all questions. Those who are curious and take the time to add up the numbers, should remember this when they notice discrepancies in totals.

Something to Conclude

The Melanio Ortiz Enterprise is large, and its problems stem from its own territorial structure. They have been incorporating small sections, and a district could just as well cover 30 as 100 caballerias.

In addition, the districts are widely scattered. I was unable to tour the entire enterprise in a day. It is a somewhat troublesome situation, both from the standpoint of management and organizing and utilizing resources.

Throughout this article I have referred to the conditions of roads. How, then, do they resolve the difficulties of getting the crops out over those roads? On occasions they have had to resort to oxen. I often came across them during my visit.

I must stress once again: locally speaking, the Melanio Ortiz Enterprise is not the only one, nor is it in the worst shape. Frankly, however, there are organizational snags in the districts, and there is no widespread concern as to the best use of the equipment.

There are no consumption standards for how many gallons are supposed to be used for such and such activity. Only in the Pozo Salado District did the machinery foreman show me on his own what he has been doing to draw some conlcusions. He is making somewhat rough estimates. This is, however, a quite widespread practice. Since there are no standards, consumption levels are quite unclear, of course.

During the lengthy talk with the Board of Directors, Dario replied thus to the question about consumption: "If we are producers, I think that we ought to set up a fuel filling spot to meet our needs. Otherwise, we would turn into a distributor, and that is complicated." This is his respectable viewpoint. I, however, disagree, though my modest judgment is, of course, not infallible. I think that the enterprise could do a fine job in this regard. As the old adage goes, you always look after your own things best. We have covered this well-worn path before. Man is more productive when he feels that his needs are met.

Man thinks according to how he lives, Karl Marx correctly stated. It is undeniable that lifestyles influence productivity. As people's basic problems are taken care of for them, all of their reserve strength will unavoidably emerge.

Couso told me about recreational activities. There are few options. The problem is similar with housing. Here is another fact: when the technicians and professionals complete their social service, they leave.

That is why I clearly remember Fidel's words at the opening of the health care complex in Las Tunas. How much remains to be done! These working people are battling to overcome their difficulties, because they realize that part of the solution is in their power. I do not doubt that they will be resolved, because they plunge every day with such eagerness and concern into the battle to prove that they are worthy of the site of 26 July.

Views of the DT-75 Platoon

I was told a great deal about this heavy equipment platoon. They have an important job to do. They have to constantly travel around the enterprise and shoulder the most difficult work. It was they who worked in the discouraging surroundings of La Soledad. These operators were in charge of preparing the 18 caballerias that were later lost.

The entire platoon was there, but not all of them spoke up. Only Ramon Carreno, Eduardo Rojas, Leonardo Ortiz and Orlando Figueredo made comments. The rest remained silent, their arms crossed.

The following were the general comments:

--A lot of land is prepared, but the work force is unable to cover it.

--An awful lot of land has been lost. We have brought this up, and their answer is that these are the plans.

--Some lands have been prepared more than four times.

--We ought to be planting according to our manpower, not the plans.

--The production quota book is out of touch with reality: hard soil, weeds, rocks. The land is not evaluated.

--The production quotas are being met, but we have to work hard.

Some individuals comments were:

Eduardo Rojas: If the production quota is for 6 hours, and we work 8, something's not right. This wears out the equipment and the tools and is not the right way to farm.

Ramon Carreno: The machinery operators at the Melanio Ortiz Enterprise are worried about the loss of land, which is due to several causes. We work hard to get the most out of it, and you can see this readily in what gets done.

Leonardo Ortiz: The basic secondary schools are a big help, but our needs are still not being met.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 17. The Melanio Ortiz Enterprise planned to plant 207 caballerias as follows: 162 in the spring and 45 in winter. They were nearing 100 in April when they had to stop to take care of the areas that were already planted, which would otherwise have been lost.

2. p 17 This small tractor is a T-25, a very effective piece of equipment in growing bananas. It has been out of service for 5 months because of a factory defect. It is warrantied, but the part has not arrived. Thus, it has not done its work on 100 caballerias.

3. p 18 At this parts warehouse in the main shop I saw for myself the tight supervision of stock through file checks and stock card verifications. I did a random sample, and everything checked out perfectly.

4. pp 18-19 Enterprise tool mechanic Eduardo Rojas is shown driving a tractor along the highway with a companion. This is a clear-cut violation of the rules.

5. p 21 One of the Melanio Ortiz Enterprise's permanent goals is to grow yucca, sweet potatoes, malanga and bananas.

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CSO: 3010

STUDENTS REPUDIATE SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

PA171614 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Communique of Honduran University Students Federation dated 16 October; read by unidentified student leader in telephone call from Tegucigalpa—broadcast in progress; recorded]

[Text] ...The foreign minister of the Salvadoran tyranny. The Honduran University Students Federation [FEUH], [words indistinct] a member of the National Coordinating Commission of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People, expresses with indignation its repudiation of the visit to our country, or better said, to the government of our country, of the foreign minister of the Salvadoran bloody tyranny.

The Salvadoran foreign minister cannot be welcomed in our country. On the contrary, his presence is an insult to Honduran youths and people because it is part of the machinations of U.S. imperialism and the Central American oligarchies in detriment to the national interests and dignity of people, particularly of our people who, in 1969, were the target of a cowardly aggression by the Salvadoran armed forces in the service of the Salvadoran oligarchy.

One of those machinations seeks to hasten a solution of the Honduran-Salvadoran dispute, completely disregarding Honduras' national interests and betraying the official position held up to a short time ago which called for the overall and simultaneous resolution of the issues involved in the conflict between the two countries. The objective of all this is to smooth the way for the coordination of the counterrevolutionary forces manipulated and led by the U.S. interventionists who were the accomplices of the 1969 aggression in view of the relations they have always had with the Salvadoran oligarchy.

The Salvadoran foreign minister represents a government which is not representative of the desires or interests of the Salvadoran people. Instead he represents a small, exploitative and repressive minority which is currently waging a counterrevolutionary war against that brother people. It uses brutal slaughter and fierce repressive methods to keep itself in power and to defeat the rebellion of the popular masses, which heroically resist in an unequal battle for democracy, justice and national liberation.

In view of the aforementioned, the FEUH repudiates the visit of the Salvadoran foreign minister and calls on all patriotic sectors to raise the banner in

demand of an overall and simultaneous settlement of the conflict with El Salvador and to unite to defeat the traitorous maneuver of an agreement that is harmful to the national interests. Workers, peasants, students, patriotic soldiers, all of us will repudiate the anti-Honduran and antipopular maneuvers of the Salvadoran oligarchy and the U.S. interventionists.

FEUH to victory always. 16 October 1980

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

CHARGE TROOPS HELPING SALVADORAN REGIME--The National Coordinating Board of Solidarity With El Salvador has charged in Tegucigalpa that Honduran troops helped the Salvadoran regime in war actions carried out in several towns in Morazan Department. For its part, the Central American Independent News Agency reported that Honduran military units have cordoned off the San Antonio River to prevent the entry of Salvadoran refugees. It added that El Salvador and Honduras will sign a peace treaty this month as part of the counterrevolutionary strategy planned and supported by the United States. It noted that revolutionary forces occupied Mejicanos and Cuscatansingo neighborhoods in San Salvador over the past few hours. The revolutionaries gave military training, including lessons on how to make home-made bombs, to the residents. [Excerpt] [PA182019 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Oct 80]

CSO: 3010

'BARRICADA' SAYS 'LA PRENSA' ABUSING FREEDOM OF PRESS

PA170142 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Why Does LA PRENSA Talk of 'Censorship'?"]

[Text] It is necessary to establish once and for all the reason why LA PRENSA has in practice adopted a negative posture that runs contrary to the legal system which the revolution has implemented as the source of power to preserve and deepen the country's socioeconomic transformations. Its posture is due to the fact that it seeks to deny the legitimacy of the junta of the government of national reconstruction by indicating veiled similarities between the junta and the Somozist government.

In recent days, it has been LA PRENSA's policy of information to challenge the revolutionary government. Its editorials say one thing, but it practices another in daily work. All this is designed to undermine the legitimacy of the revolutionary government, because this is a class government that represents the interests of the workers.

But the shameful thing is that it tries to hide these maneuvers behind the upright figure of Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro by harking back to editorials and articles which he wrote, with his characteristic bravery and honesty, against the Somozist military dictatorship. In other words, LA PRENSA manipulates the figure of its martyred director, extrapolating his thoughts and reducing him to the ploy of the reactionaries. The truth is that most of those who are presently on the news staff have nothing in common with the LA PRENSA of the Nicaraguans that was edited by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. And if this is not the truth, we hope they will contradict us.

It was one thing to defend Nicaraguans against the Somoza dictatorship in the past, and another to defend one's own interests and those of the reactionaries. However, it is not satisfied with rolling down this dangerous incline. It has also taken on the task of defending counterrevolutionary sectors, assuming extreme and dishonest positions as in the case of Bernardino Larios, who plotted the mass assassination of the leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN). Shamelessly distorting the facts as usual, LA PRENSA, in a sensationalist headline, sought to have Cmdr Tomas Borge appear not as the victim, but as the culprit.

LA PRENSA refuses to investigate or confirm a report in order to give a complete account of the facts, alleging that to do so would restrict freedom of the press. However, its systematic use and abuse of this freedom, earned by our people in arms on 19 July, has led it to issue erroneous, distorted reports on a large number of events. We challenge the paper to correct us if it is not true that never in its history has it been refuted as much as it has been from May to the present. Its falsehoods have been uncovered.

Precisely this refusal to turn to the official sources of information led the paper to charge insidiously that the cattlemen in Boaco had been arrested simply because they are cattlemen, thus insinuating that this was a crime in Nicaragua. Our people learned from the very cattlemen under arrest, however, that they were arrested because they had been linked to counterrevolutionary activities.

Calling itself independent (?), it seeks to practice unrestrained journalism, disregarding the legal provisions promulgated by the revolution, but seeking their protection when it is expedient to do so. It talks of respect for laws, but on the other hand refuses to obey them, particularly in the case of reports linked to the security of the revolutionary state, since it is not really interested in seeing that state consolidated.

How can one be independent, if one exists by virtue of and is nourished by the sectors that, one way or another, impugn the revolutionary government? Just to read its pages provides a perfect understanding of its policy of information and an indication of who subsidizes the paper.

However, with great hypocrisy, this paper, whose norm has been misinformation, manipulation and disregard for the revolutionary government, has been posing as the victim.

It calls daily for laws to be issued to define the rules of the game. Yet, when the laws are issued, it refuses to respect them.

CSO: 3010

STATION HAILS PARDONS AS SIGN OF HUMAN RIGHTS CLIMATE

PA150347 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Station commentary by Carlos Jose Guadamuz]

[Text] Our revolution, through the junta of the government of national reconstruction, last week granted a pardon to 70 women jailed for their links to or actions in conjunction with Somoxism.

In granting this pardon, several factors were considered, including age, health and the seriousness of the crime. In every case, very flexible criteria were used to make the measure more extensive. The pardon was not influenced by the presence in our country of the International [as heard] Human Rights Commission since the need to grant this pardon had been noted several weeks before.

This does not rule out the possibility of other pardons. BARRICADA already announced today that there will be another pardon by the end of the year. These are measures which, without verbosity, clearly speak of the true existence of human rights in our country. In this regard, our revolution has been completely different from other revolutions and periods of human upheaval in which severe punishment was swiftly meted out to the enemies of the people.

We are not referring here to fascist regimes which, upon overthrowing progressive governments or movements, have cut off as many heads as they could and destroyed the progressive forces by blood and fire. Close at hand is the memory of Chile, where Pinochet's fascists assassinated and caused the disappearance of thousands of activists and sympathizers of Salvador Allende's government; of the Dominican Republic, where, to crush the people's movement, U.S. soldiers killed thousands of Dominicans; of Bolivia, where the overthrow of Juan Jose Torres and recently of President Gueiler were accompanied by a torrent of the people's blood. We are referring to those governments that are presently repressing popular movements struggling for their liberations.

It is enough, therefore, to analyze this picture to realize that in Nicaragua, the exercise of human rights is unrestricted and applies to everyone. Only those who criticize us by profession, by instruction or because of commercial interests, that is, those who, in order to contradict us do not mind saying that it is nighttime even if it is high noon, only such persons, I repeat, can talk--without foundation or reason--of alleged violations of human rights. They are individuals who wish to ignore the fact that, only because of our generosity

as well as our tolerance, has it been possible for there to be the extremes of provocation and harassment in Nicaragua that are not permitted in any other country, not even in Switzerland.

The problem is that those individuals confuse the concept of human rights with their (?former) rights which ranged from the exploitation and humiliation of our workers to the yielding of our sovereignty to the interests of the world imperialist system and which included the rigid censure and repression of newsmen who work for radio stations that today are complaining of an alleged limitation of freedom of expression.

Unfortunately for them, such rights will never again prevail in Nicaragua because the only thing which shines here today is the sun of freedom, the sun of the workers, of the peasants, of the students, of the children, of our heroic women. This is the only sun that will shine forever.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

'NUEVO DIARIO' NOT TO JOIN IAPA--Dr Danilo Aguirre Solis, president of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists, UPN, and assistant director of EL NUEVO DIARIO, said the newspaper definitely will not join the IAPA. In a brief interview with local reporters, Dr Aguirre Solis said the newspaper cannot associate with news merchants such as IAPA because EL NUEVO DIARIO serves exclusively the interests of the Nicaraguan people and consequently interprets the concept of freedom of expression within a totally revolutionary mechanism. IAPA, on the other hand, he added, merely publishes news for commercial purposes and exercises the freedom of expression as a business; that is, that freedom of expression that best suits its members' interests by handling those news items which are suitable to them politically and economically, with which we fully disagree. [Excerpt] [PA171701 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 80]

CSO: 3010

PAPER PRAISES U.S. AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENTS

PA101953 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p A-4

[Editorial: "Ambassador Moss' Statements"]

[Text] When U.S. Secretary of State Muskie spoke at the UN General Assembly 2 weeks ago, he did not mention Latin America. This surprised most of the Latin American and other delegations which are perfectly aware of the seriousness of the situation in this area of the world and the U.S. interest in it.

However, U.S. Ambassador to Panama Ambler Moss delivered a speech at the Center for Inter-American Relations in New York in which he dealt with the subject of the Central American area and Panama. He not only showed great knowledge of the subject but expressed a number of courageous thoughts.

It is evident that the Carter administration has brought about an in-depth change in the way the Latin American situation is viewed. A fundamental factor has been its policy in favor of human rights which has been widely criticized by several governments of the region.

No one doubts that there is communist penetration but to believe that this atheist doctrine is the cause of all evils is to hide the sun with one hand and to seek an easy excuse to commit all kinds of abuses. Ambassador Moss clearly said--and we share his views--that "despite Cuba's evident interest in the area, what we are seeing in Central America today would not be very different if Fidel Castro and the Soviet Union did not exist." The U.S. diplomat added that "the political and social changes that we are now seeing are natural and inevitable, and the instability and violence which are shaking the region are mainly the result of internal factors."

Regarding Panama, the ambassador mentioned the relationship which has been established between Panama and the United States as result of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. We think it was a very opportune moment to discuss this subject because Republican candidate Reagan has referred several times to the canal treaties in a way which shows his ignorance.

One does not frequently find high-ranking U.S. Government officials who view and focus on Latin American problems, particularly those of Central America, with the frankness which characterizes Ambassador Moss. We hope that his statements will find support in the State Department since the United States must, of necessity, play an important role in the region whether for good or evil.

CSO: 3010

TURBAY'S CONGRATULATIONS TO ROYO DESCRIBED AS 'CALCULATED'

PA121510 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 8

[Article by Julio E. Linares: "Turbay Ayala and the Monteria Treaty"]

[Text] Although it is a known fact that state funds were used to favor certain candidates, especially from the Revolutionary Democratic Party [PRD], we will not state here that the elections of Sunday, 28 September, were a fraud. As mere observers of these elections, we do not have, at least for now, enough facts to maintain such a charge. Because of our education and temperament, we refrain from making statements which we cannot prove even if we could obtain personal or political benefits from them.

However, there is a reality which has been charged and even admitted by those who participated in the elections, including the top PRD hierarchy. This reality lies in "the blunders and deficiencies in the organization of the elections which prevented thousands of citizens from voting," to use the words of a PRD communique published on 3 October in MATUTINO. These blunders and deficiencies were "harshly" criticized by the government itself in this communique.

If according to the dictionary of the Royal Spanish Academy the adjective "irreproachable" means that "admitting or deserving no criticism" and if the noun "flaw" means "defect found on something which makes it imperfect," the 28 September elections were far from "irreproachable" or "flawless."

If this is so, for those who are not familiar with international relations, the dispatch that Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala sent to President Royo the day after the elections to "congratulate him for the democratic elections" held here "to elect one-third of the members of the National Legislation Council in an 'irreproachable' process," is, to say the least, a foolish act.

Let us not be deceived. Turbay Ayala is not a scatterbrain who is accustomed to speaking or acting thoughtlessly. He is not misinformed about the Panamanian situation either. It is just the opposite. He is not only very well informed but he talks and acts with sound judgment. His statements and actions are aimed at one objective which is more than just considered, it is premeditated: Panamanian ratification of the Monteria treaty.

It is a well-known fact that with the Contadora declaration and the subsequent signing of the Monteria treaty, Colombia obtained the possibility of continuing

to enjoy most of the colonialist rights that the Thompson-Urrutia treaty granted to it regarding the Panama Canal and railroad. This is a treaty that was repudiated by the Panamanian governments prior to 11 October 1968. The Monteria treaty debate was suspended, as it may be recalled, in an act of patriotic rebelliousness by the National Assembly of Corregimiento representatives.

As long as Panama does not define its stand regarding the Monteria treaty, we cannot expect anything but "solidarity," "sympathy," "cooperation," "understanding" and so forth from Turbay Ayala so that we ratify that ill-fated treaty. What is more, he will support, as he is already doing and as his predecessor, Alfonso Lopez Michelsen did, the legal-political system which has been imposed on us in order to win over and keep the friendship of those who are ruling us. It will be a different story once the treaty is ratified or rejected. Meanwhile, the Panamanian Government will always find a valuable ally in Colombia which will back all its initiatives and domestic policies regardless of how undemocratic they may be. The national interest of Colombia demands it be thus.

Consequently, we must be on the alert. Let us not be seduced with congratulations and compliments. Let us not be naive in believing that "the message that the Colombian president sent to Panamanian President Aristides Royo Sanchez congratulating not only him but Panama for this new reaffirmation of liberty and civism acquires greater importance" in the face of the Panamanian opposition's doubts about the government impartiality in the past elections as was stated in an editorial of a morning newspaper.

These congratulations are calculated...and calculated actions are insincere.

CSO: 3010

PDC OFFICIAL SAYS ELECTION RESULTS PROVE PEOPLE WANT CHANGE

PA122303 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 4C

[Article by Milciades A. Ortiz, Jr; quotation marks as published]

[Text] The election has proven that the majority of the people here are in the opposition and want institutional change so we can have real democracy, Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) Political Commission, has stated.

"The PDC had three goals in mind upon registering for and participating in the election: First, political participation by a growing number of people, particularly young people who have not had the experience of political democracy in the past 12 years," Dr Arias Calderon said in a mellow voice.

He added that: "On 9 October [1979] it was verified that the thinking of the Panamanian people is contrary to that of the regime. But a way had to be found to express the opposition of the average citizen politically, since the average citizen is at the core of democracy. This is one reason why we decided to register and participate in the election."

Dr Arias Calderon paused and then went on with his methodic discourse.

"Another objective was to further organize the PDC. Democracy requires extensively organized parties, parties that are geographically and socially involved in integration work. Without 'integrating' parties in this twofold way there can be no effective democracy."

We briefly interrupted him to ask about the word "integrating." The doctor in philosophy, professor at the University of Panama and former academic vice president of the International University of Florida, replied directly:

"The best way to explain this is to sum up the Christian Democrats' experience in the past 6 months. We were about 1,500 to 2,000 strong, although we thought we had many other anonymous sympathizers.

The registration process permitted us to recruit 35,875 people and the PDC candidates got approximately 160,000 votes--20 percent of the total votes cast. The interesting thing is that the registration figures and the votes came from all over the country and so our organization is present throughout the republic. Our

membership encompasses various social strata: from banana workers in Baru, where we got a majority vote, to middle-class professionals in San Francisco [neighborhood] and Panama City where the voter turnout was very high, and it includes important peasant sectors in Veraguas.

"The PDC was a party of middle-class professionals and small groups from other sectors in the 1960's. It has become a party with a broad popular base. Its provincial leadership has been renewed. It has gained experience through the registration and the election. This has left us a strong, broadly based organization."

"The third goal was to exert ever stronger twofold pressure on the regime: to take away elements of its sociopolitical power and also to unmask its abuse of power. We have been able to draw away segments of the population from under the wing of the regime and we have also compelled the government to demonstrate its incompetence while organizing the electoral process and show its effort to manipulate the process in an arbitrary fashion."

It was almost impossible to get a word in because Dr Arias seemed to be ecstatic as he answers the question. It is obvious he has a lot to say about the PDC to which he has devoted 16 years.

About the meaning of the recent election, he said: "In our opinion, 53 percent of the voters voted for the opposition: 19 to 20 percent voted for the PDC, 13 percent for the Liberal Party and 20 percent for independent opposition candidates, while a mere 48 percent voted for the government in some way (41 percent voted for the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), 4 percent for the Popular Broad Front and 4 percent for independent candidates linked to the regime)."

The meaning then is that the majority voted against the regime.

About the abstention rate, Dr Arias Calderon said: "I think 40 percent didn't vote in one of three ways: Through /political indifference/ [slantlines denote boldface as published]--as happens in every election. In Panama's electoral history this has never been below 10 to 15 percent. Through /involuntary abstention/ by those who wanted to vote but due to the disastrous electoral lists were unable to do so because their names were not properly listed, their identification card numbers were wrong, their assigned booths were too distant and so forth. Involuntary abstention may have totaled 5 to 8 percent. Finally, through /voluntary/ abstention with full political conscience which is at least half the total abstention rate, 20 percent. If this percentage of opponents to the regime is added to the votes against the government, we have to conclude that the election was an /outright defeat/ not only for the PRD, but for the regime itself.

The methods of the people in opposition who voted and those who abstained were different, but not their objectives. Both agree on the fundamental objective that a change is necessary not just of the people who are in power or in their policies but in the political institutions."

"Everybody saw the incredible disorganization of the electoral process. I think the election has dramatically posed two basic tasks to the nation: the revamping of the electoral legislation and the electoral apparatus, and the waging and intensifying of the struggle for institutional change in Panama.

Without giving the reporter an opportunity to rest, Dr Arias went on: "About the first task it is necessary for the electoral tribunal to limit itself to settling disputes regarding the interpretation and application of the electoral law. A superior electoral council must be created with the participation of the parties and independent figures who would be in charge of the electoral organization as such; that is, the identification cards, the voting lists and the effective performance of the voting booths. The present system which leaves this up to three magistrates has failed."

"Regarding the second task, the opposition sectors, backed by the broad majority of their supporters, must clearly establish the way to exert more pressure on the regime and make a specific proposal for change to the nation.

What do you think General Torrijos' attitude should be now?

"In General Torrijos' own words in a document entitled 'The Final Objective,' the regime is based on three things: the PRD, the official legislators and the National Guard. The first two have made a poor showing during the election. This means that the regime's component parts have failed. The National Guard in a way has been left out in the cold, politically speaking.

"It engendered and still backs this regime. It cannot evade the responsibility of admitting that the people want a different regime so as to live in genuine democracy."

As a final word, Dr Arias Calderon said that: The role played by the young people is noteworthy. The most significant victory in this regard is that of Nestor Gutierrez in Chiriqui. I must also highlight the role played by women, not in the traditional "political kitchen" but in direct political activity.

"The support given us by these two groups makes us feel proud and a tremendous responsibility," he stated.

CSO: 3010

FORMER ENVOY TO U.S. DISCUSSES ELECTION RESULTS, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PA060026 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Oct 80 p 8C

["Counterparty" column interview with Carlos Lopez Guevara, former Panamanian ambassador to the United States and canal treaties negotiator, by Milciades A. Ortiz; no date or place given]

[Text] Panama needs a radical change. This was said in a peaceful way by the people on 28 September elections, in which the leaders "were led" by the citizens, Carlos Alfredo Lopez Guevara says in an extensive and profound interview which deals with current and future political and economic matters.

Elections: Serious Warning

The distinguished Panamanian lawyer, diplomat and public man told LA PRENSA:

"One should never govern without the people's approval. Ours is a people which believes in Judeo-Christian values and resents any measure which is suspected, even slightly, of being influenced by communist elements. That is why the educational reform was rejected. Last October the people held a march. In the recent elections, the people once again of their own free will went to the polls to tell General Torrijos and the National Guard high command that it is time to give the state apparatus a democratic tuneup."

He then continues to analyze the significance of last Sunday's elections, without a question from the interviewer.

"It is still too early to make a final statement because I do not have the final figures. But the vote by the opposition as well as the opposition expressed through abstention are clear indications of the need for radical changes in the constitutional structure."

As if he were giving a lecture at the university, the former treaty negotiations adviser continues expressing his views, some of which he has prepared in writing to help the interviewer. Now he talks about national development matters closely related to politics:

"The elections proved that development should not occur by sacrificing freedom. This is what the people of Colon said despite the $130 million program the government approved for Colon. The people of Colon resented the fact that the

project was imposed on them and they were never consulted even up to the point where, in the ceremony which initiated the project, Colon had no representative on the main board."

Lopez Guevara summarizes his views on last Sunday's elections:

"The people in a peaceful manner and high civic spirit have given a serious warning which I am sure the National Guard high command and its commander in chief are still considering and which is probably encouraging them to think responsibly and profoundly. The National Guard will listen to the people's message for peaceful measures leading to a government of national unity which will facilitate the reforms to the constitutional structures."

The Foreign Debt Problem

Lopez Guevara discloses to the reporter an interest in matters related to Panama's economic development. In this area as in the legal, diplomatic and the canal fields, he is an expert with definite ideas on the topic. That is why he says:

"There are serious problems affecting the entire republic and future generations. The public debt, through which many public works have been carried out, is almost $3 billion. At present 50 percent of the nation's budget goes to pay the interest on the debt. When interest goes up 1 percent, the debt increases by $30 million. This is serious.

"There are flagrant violations of the canal treaty which can only be dealt with categorically if we have national unity. There are 100,000 unemployed. Can we create 20,000 new jobs per year? Cerro Colorado is a development alternative."

He tries to incorporate the political aspect in what he has said by adding in a low but firm voice:

"The aforementioned problems are very serious. These are not the government's or the opposition's problems. These are the problems of Panama and of all Panamanians. They mainly affect the large mass of peasants, Indians and workers, who lack the means to cope with the crisis and unemployment."

National Unity the Only Way Out

In keeping with his meticulous manner, Lopez Guevara summarizes his thoughts once he has completed his exposition. Thus he adds:

"All these problems are waiting for an adequate solution. The best chance for a solution is through national unity which I trust our local leaders can carry out in cooperation with the National Guard."

Not satisfied with this, Lopez Guevara explains his view to clear up any doubts:

"We should hold open and permanent meetings to try to find solutions in a brotherly attitude, inspired by our flag, which every Panamanian can see permanently atop Ancon Hill, and which proves that only through a unity of views are the nation's great strategic objectives achieved."

At the risk of being a little indiscreet, we ask Lopez Guevara, former Panamanian ambassador to the United States, his opinion about Gen Omar Torrijos. There is a pause, Lopez Guevara meditates for an instant, looks at the ceiling as if trying to find the adequate words and with a smile which immediately disappears, he gives his opinion:

"Torrijos has proven to have great political acumen. He is definitely analyzing the people's message contained in the voting and abstention of the recent semi-elections."

Lopez Guevara may have noticed that what he has just said has caused a negative reaction which I cannot keep from showing in my face and he adds, trying to explain his view:

"The situation in Panama cannot remain unchangeable and General Torrijos' political acumen will cause him to seek better formulas for political coexistence for Panama, free of the social upheavals which are currently affecting Central America at a tremendous social cost."

I cannot remain silent and, setting aside the role of interviewer, I let Lopez Guevara know my opinion about the negative influence that General Torrijos has had on the nation's life. I ask him to forgive me for my brashness and with a smile and with great diplomacy, he accepts my apology.

I go over portions of Lopez Guevara's written notes and I go over what he says about communism.

Flirting With Communism

"I wish to point out emphatically that the government's flirtation with the communists is hurting the economy. This flirtation scares away investors and is a deadweight holding back the economic takeoff we all expected after the treaties were signed. The latest election proves that the popular masses reject the communists and only vote for them when they are disguised as lambs."

"Communists are like the shade of the chamomile tree; they are harmful for one's health. Poland best demonstrates that communism is not the best promoter of workers' rights. Guided by Valeza in Gdansk, the workers of Poland invoked the Virgin Mary in order to win over the omnipotent communist state, and they achieved their goal. The photographs that appeared in the factories were not of Lenin or Stalin, but of the Virgin Mary and Pope John Paul II. Flirting with the communists brings us nearer to the climate of violence in Central America.

People's Wish Should Be Considered

Once again, the interview is channeled. I insist on solutions to the nation's problems and Lopez Guevara outlines concrete action:

"We are still in time to find solution formulas. One could be a constituent [assembly] following a broad discussion to choose the candidates and to agree on the main issues of the reform, both legal and political. The nation is demanding

a radical change and has said so peacefully. Our leaders were led by the citizens in the recent partial popular consultation. It is time the leaders got in tune with the will of the people."

"I hope so," I say with a sigh. Lopez Guevara shows optimism and smiles, willing to continue to speak, but this is not possible because there is work to do on the newspaper.

CSO: 3010

INTERVIEW WITH FORMER GUERRILLA HUGO SPADAFORA

PA180402 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 16, 17 Oct 80

[Interview with Dr Hugo Spadafora, former deputy minister of public health and commander of the Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade--date not given]

[16 Oct 80 p 8C]

[Text] Dr Spadafora had been in Panama for 24 hours. Because of that extra sense journalists have, we knew that he had returned to the country and that he would stay only briefly.

After talking to a few people, we were able to find the guerrilla doctor, if he could be called that. He gave us an appointment at his residence and we were there on time. One of his bodyguards received us.

We are told the person who greeted us is not a bodyguard but one of the fighters of the Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade that the brigade puts at Spadafora's disposal when he is in Panama. We went up to his residence and one of his assistants was waiting for us. We were announced and then Commander Hugo appeared smiling and cheerful happy. He greeted us warmly and appeared surprised we were there on time. "One of the greatest sins of we Latins, is tardiness," he told us. He looked for a chair. Then we sat down and the conversation began without agenda. It was an informal talk during which we discussed a little of everything. He was happy to be in Panama "although for a very short time," he told us. "I came to see my children, my parents and some close friends," he noted. Dr Spadafora looked thinner than usual. He told us he keeps in shape because he maintains a diet and exercises. He told us: "The truth is that I did not want it to be known that I am in Panama and I wanted an interview even less."

After the opening informal conversation, we asked him the first question.

LA PRENSA: Doctor, according to international reports you have been involved in revolutionary movements in some Central American countries. Particularly in El Salvador. You are also being linked to the trafficking of arms to those countries. What can you tell us about that?

Spadafora: I have always said I am a leftist militant with an internationalist awareness. I am also a man of action. With these two ingredients, and knowing that I struggle in order to be consistent with my ideas, it is impossible not to

link me to the liberation struggles being waged and that will be waged in this continent. I will always cooperate as much as I can with this type of struggle. Regarding my activities or any detail I will say nothing. I will remain loyal to my position as a militant of the revolution in Latin America.

LA PRENSA: Then you admit you have direct links with the groups that are struggling in neighbor countries?

Spadafora: I have never denied that. Never. Regarding the arms traffic, I give this word a commercial connotation. I have never trafficked in arms. However, I would like to have many weapons to give to the revolutionary groups struggling in Latin America.

LA PRENSA: You have been out of the country approximately 3 and 1/2 months. Could you tell us where you have been all this time? Did you visit Central American countries where revolutionary groups are struggling?

Spadafora: I will give that question a general answer. I came to the country to see my children and to say hello to some friends. I have visited some countries and in some of them I have worked in favor of my revolutionary ideals. However, I have not broken any law in any of the countries I have visited.

LA PRENSA: In those trips you have carried out in the past few weeks, have you had a chance to visit Nicaragua and see how the Nicaraguan revolution is doing?

Spadafora: I have visited Nicaragua. I consider Nicaragua as another fatherland and whenever I have an opportunity to visit it, I do it. I believe despite all the errors and deficiencies natural in any human-led process, the Nicaraguan revolution maintains the popular support it earned from the very beginning. I also believe that the Nicaraguan people are the true makers of that revolution.

Blind and emotional anticommunism is overwhelming many and prevents them from seeing the true situation of the Nicaraguan process. For example, not long ago, statements by Monsignor Obando, bishop of Nicaragua, defending the right of Nicaragua to carry out its revolution, even if it is socialist, were published here. However, this had been published in Panama as a paid advertisement approximately 2 months ago. Those statements were published together with a document from more than 200 clergymen of El Salvador denouncing the crimes committed daily in that country by the so-called Military-Christian Democratic Junta.

LA PRENSA: To what do you think caused the recent disturbances and complaints, such as in Bluefields concerning the involvement of Cuban teachers and technicians in that revolution? It has been mentioned that the revolution is going communist.

Spadafora: There is something inherent to every revolution: the fears that stem from prejudice or created interests which are endangered. There is a famous phrase that every revolution carries with it, its own counterrevolution. In Nicaragua's case there are many fears from bona fide individuals who, due to their anticommunist prejudices, see the danger of having the Soviets or Cuban troops in Nicaraguan territory in every progressive and radical action. There

are also the fears of those who see their privileges in danger because of the revolutionary victory. Considering the ignorance into which the dictatorship plunged the Nicaraguan people—illiteracy, political ignorance, misinformation--the least one can expect from such a movement is that some popular sectors can be mobilized because of those fears, prejudices, misinformation and so forth.

That to me explains the demonstrations and unrest occurring in Nicaragua and any that may occur in the future. However, even publications such as TIME magazine admit that the revolutionary process is being carried out in a rather balanced way. Now then it is true there are many Cuban teachers and technicians there. But those technicians don't cost the Nicaraguan people a penny.

The Nicaraguan Government asked all nations, including the United States of America, for help. The only country that responded with largess was Cuba. There are, however, teachers and technicians from many other countries, for instance, Mexico; not as many as there are Cubans but there are some. However, we know that when Cuba is mentioned everybody shivers. In fact there is a Latin American army of peace in Nicaragua helping the revolution rebuild a half-destroyed nation.

LA PRENSA: Don't you think that group of Latin Americans who have gone to Nicaragua is a leftwing group interested in promoting a leftist revolution?

Spadafora: I would say most of them are. That is to be commended. They are being consistent with their ideas. Let's not forget that when one wants to criticize, one criticizes. I have heard much criticism of the left because it doesn't work and just puts forth ideas. However, now it is being criticized because it is working for its ideals. Then what's the score? We should commend these people who work for their ideals even if they are leftwingers.

LA PRENSA: Doctor, what was your impression of the assassination of General Somoza?

Spadafora: I was glad, like all the people of Nicaragua who celebrated. I was in no condition to celebrate since I was neither in Panama, nor in Nicaragua. I was very glad, however, and I shared the joy expressed by the government and people of Nicaragua.

LA PRENSA: Who do you think assassinated him?

Spadafora: The truth is that the Paraguayan Government has handled this whole thing very poorly and has given so many contradictory versions that I do not dare give an opinion. I hope and expect it was revolutionaries who did it.

LA PRENSA: Rumors, which sometimes go faster than press reports, have it that you were linked with the plane that crashed in El Salvador with a load of arms in which pilot Cesar Rodriguez was injured. It was later rumored that you were traveling in the second plane that picked up Captain Rodriguez and brought him to Panama? [as published]

Spadafora: I am used to this type of rumor. In December 1978, a magazine in Panama published a report that I had died along with guerrilla priest Gaspar Garcia Laviana.

Several months later, General Somoza himself announced my death on radio and television in Managua, but today, he is the one that is dead.

Now I am being linked with the plane crash and two other air accidents. The truth is that I have never been linked to any of these flights.

LA PRENSA: About 2 weeks [ago], a plane was lost on the Atlantic coast, between Veraguas and Colon provinces in which four persons originally only identified by pseudonyms were traveling. It was later learned that they were Salvadoran leftist leaders. The international press only identified three of the four passengers. It was rumored that you were the fourth, although his identity was later learned. Did you know anything about this flight?

Spadafora: I really do not know anything about it since I was in another country and I knew nothing of the whole thing. I only knew about it later and I do not know the slightest thing about the flight.

LA PRENSA: Why did this plane, which, it was said, was going from Costa Rica to Panama and, therefore, should have been flying on the Pacific side, get lost in the Atlantic?

Spadafora: Sincerely, I know nothing of this matter. I know nothing.

LA PRENSA: Will you be returning again to your revolutionary activities?

Spadafora: I shall be leaving soon. I am returning to my international militant revolutionary activities.

LA PRENSA: Does this mean you are going to take up a flag? Will you fight again? Are you going to organize a new battalion? What kind of militancy will you be involved in?

Spadafora: Let us allow time to reply to this question with future events.

LA PRENSA: What is your impression of the elections held a few days ago in Panama?

Spadafora: Generally speaking, I heard that voting was fairly evenly shared by the opposition and the government. The Democratic Revolutionary Party got a majority, but not what it expected. That is, a large percentage of the people voted with candidates of the opposition. This result is in line with the observations I made more than 1 year ago to the effect that the nation is fairly divided between government forces, that is pro-Torrijos forces, and the forces of the opposition.

This gives more validity to the line I have proposed to promote and serve as a simple citizen: the quest for national unity. The nation cannot be ruled,

broken in two between forces that view each other as mortal enemies; this does not work. I think that these elections, among other elections [as published] it offers us, shows that there is need to seek unity and national concord. Not in an abstract way, however, but based on concrete development programs. These certainly are not difficult to achieve if discussed at a negotiation table in a positive way and in good faith, setting aside egotism and biases, which bring forth the uncontrolled ambition that for a long time has moved politics in this country. We must put forth a little more patriotism and unselfishness and true patriotic fervor to rebuild this country. If not, I believe we are on the path to disaster.

PA181922 [17 Oct 80 p 6]

[Text] LA PRENSA: Over a year ago you were one of the first persons to mention the need for all groups to join in national unity to save the country from the crisis it was facing at the time and which still persists. Do you still feel the same?

Spadafora: I have always felt that way. I have said so in every meeting and place I have been and, for my own satisfaction, I have been congratulated by many persons, by the humblest and by all socioeconomic groups.

Besides, I have observed that neither Dr Arnulfo Arias nor Gen Omar Torrijos have said anything against my thesis. It would have been very easy for Dr Arnulfo Arias, who has a very peculiar political style, to have ridiculed my thesis. I feel that Dr Arias has acted very prudently by not criticizing me, not even in private as far as I know. Neither from General Torrijos, of whom I am a follower and friend, have I received any opposition to my thesis.

I have met with leaders from the opposition and from the party in power and I have not heard opinions against the thesis from them. We all agree that it is very difficult, but they do not question the logic behind my thesis.

LA PRENSA: You talk as if General Torrijos were the country's current ruler. Why?

Spadafora: I insist on what I have always said. There are only two leaders in this country, Dr Arnulfo Arias and Gen Omar Torrijos. Dr Arias is followed by a large sector, perhaps the majority of the Panamanian people. General Torrijos is followed by a large sector of the civilian population, among whom I count myself. This I reiterate. Besides, he is the political and military leader of this country's army.

LA PRENSA: Do you refer to the leader in the sense of political power, or in the spiritual sense, that is, the leader who holds together and commands the masses?

Spadafora: President Royo from the first day as president of the republic and at all times, has always recognized that the leader of the revolutionary process is General Torrijos. This is accepted by all of us who participate in this process. I insist that General Torrijos is a political leader of domestic and

international stature. Besides, he is also the commander in chief of this country's army, which is very important.

We must admit, at least this is my opinion, that the National Guard under the command of General Torrijos, is a factor of stability in this country, if we compare Panama with other typical Latin American countries, in which we observe cycles in which coups alternate with democratic elections, widening the divisions in those countries more each day.

Here we have a leader who observes a civil attitude. General Torrijos can be strongly criticized as a ruler for his mistakes and shortcomings, the same as any other ruler. But we cannot deny, at least this is my opinion, that he does maintain a civil attitude and that he tries to find civilian solutions to the country's problems. I think that the opposition as well as official sectors should take advantage of this. We must seek this historic meeting--and I repeat what I said a year ago--we must seek the great historic meeting between the Panamenist, liberal and other opposition groups with the Torrijist groups.

LA PRENSA: We continue stressing national unity, but at the same time we see that instead of national unity, the chasm between the government and the opposition is widening each day. For instance, we see it in the treaties which are criticized more and more each day and fewer persons want to get involved in this problem to find a solution which should serve to unite all Panamanians. What do you think about this?

Spadafora: I think the North Americans have much to be faulted for regarding the treaties. In fact, not just the opposition, but our own sectors strongly criticize the treaties. I think it is due more than anything else to the fact that what was already agreed upon and signed is not being complied with. This stirs the flame of discontent from both sectors. Criticism within the government is as harsh as that expressed by the opposition.

LA PRENSA: Do you think there is less unity today than before the treaties were approved?

Spadafora: In relation to the treaties, I do not think there are big differences. At least, they are not so hard to solve. I think that what we have here is a process that in politics as well as in medicine is known as a feverish state prior to a resolution. That is, there are illnesses which are cured through a fever, a high temperature. In the same manner, there are political processes which are also cured through big events. We are heading toward a political crisis which will require this historic understanding and in which the National Guard and a strong and balanced leadership as that of General Torrijos, will be key elements.

LA PRENSA: Regarding this process of purification, if it can be called that, don't you believe that one of the greatest problems we are facing is the corruption of this process? How can there be any purification if there is so much corruption?

Spadafora: The corruption has historical roots in these countries. It started with the corruption imported from Spain in colonial times and it continued throughout the Colombian administration.

The corruption in Panama is endemic. It did not happen since 1968 or 1940 when it became evident. It is as old as the republic. The revolutionary process headed by General Torrijos has failed in efficiently fighting this corruption. I believe this is one of the greatest problems. However, my personal experience was when I was a public official and I was able to confirm this, that General Torrijos, as the top leader of this process, wanted and still wants to fight this corruption.

Every time I tried to fight corruption in any way, from my political position, I had the approval and the encouragement of General Torrijos to do so. I had great problems with prominent people in the medical community in this country. I even had problems with the large pharmaceutical companies. There was a lot of money at stake and they tried to bribe as well as threaten and pressure me.

However, General Torrijos always encouraged me in my struggle against corruption. I repeat, corruption is something endemic in our country. It cannot be blamed on the government or the leader only. The government has failed in this but we, as a society, have also failed. I am sure that we could get General Torrijos' support to thoroughly fight this corruption in the country.

LA PRENSA: Don't you think that the revolutionary process, because of its name which means change, should have eradicated then, once and for all, the endemic corruption which you say the country is suffering?

Spadafora: I agree and I have said so. This is one of the deficiencies of this process. However, I am not pessimistic. I believe that it can be corrected. I think this is feasible if one can find the two forces I am talking about based on a well-designed program listing the fight against corruption among its priorities.

LA PRENSA: Doctor, in going back to you, after your revolutionary activities, do you plan to join the present government?

Spadafora: I am very satisfied and proud to say that I was a member of the revolutionary government. Specifically, I was deputy minister during the administration of General Torrijos when he was chief of government. I had many satisfactions. I like politics and political and administrative matters. I thought it was good to continue being part of the government but when the conflict in Nicaragua appeared I left, attracted by that great goal of fighting against the Somozas. Now, however, I have continued in my internationalist revolutionary activities.

I plan to return to Panama next year to establish myself there. I would like to have the experience I had before when I was a deputy minister. But I have made a firm decision not to accept any official position in this or any other government in the country. I am convinced that the only way for people to believe my statements about national unity is by seeing that I am not moved by personal interests.

So I have decided that as I sacrificed so many things I like to fight for just causes in other lands, such as being with my children and friends and in my fatherland, I feel I must give up the satisfaction of holding any government post for the sake of this policy of national unity. I will devote myself to promoting this policy next year when I return to my country. I will not accept any post from any government in power.

LA PRENSA: Does this mean that you will not participate in a democratic struggle in Panama even if it means running as a candidate in popular elections?

Spadafora: It means that I will not hold any post by election or appointment.

LA PRENSA: Don't you think you are going to extremes by thinking this way?

Spadafora: I don't believe so. I believe that a policy of national unity is definitely necessary. I believe it is the only way to avoid a civil war in the country. Too much is at stake because in talking about a civil war in this country we are talking about the destruction of a peaceful and calm life such as that we are used to in Panama. Avoiding a war is the best inheritance that we can leave our children and all the good Panamanians.

LA PRENSA: Do you foresee internal struggles in Panama?

Spadafora: Well, we only have to look around us. We have to look at the other Latin American countries to see what is happening there. In looking at these examples, we will reach the conclusion that no country can long survive if it is split in two hostile sides such as is the case in Panama.

LA PRENSA: What does the government think of this?

Spadafora: I already said it in this interview and I have stated it in previous discussions. I believe in the open mindedness and the patriotic feeling of General Torrijos. I have said that he is an instrument of balance. I also believe that through this leader there will be an agreement with the opposition in Panama.

LA PRENSA: It is being rumored that the PRD has contemplated the possibility of calling on General Torrijos so that he will be its candidate for the next elections.

Spadafora: Sociologically speaking, I believe that a leader, when he is a true and genuine leader, will have his work carried out without having him in the presidency. I believe that General Torrijos, in his capacity as commander of the National Guard, president of a party or president of the republic can carry out any historical duty he is called for.

LA PRENSA: You have not answered the most important part of the question. Do you think General Torrijos will be a presidential candidate in the forthcoming elections?

Spadafora: I have no idea. But, I repeat, I don't think it is necessary for General Torrijos to be a candidate to preside, politically, over a national unity process.

I believe, and I insist on this, that he is the necessary element in this historic moment in Panama to carry forth the process of national unity and the same applies for Dr Arnulfo Arias. There can be no talk about national unity with Dr Arnulfo Arias being against that unity. Regardless of the posts Dr Arnulfo Arias and General Torrijos may occupy, the two are necessary elements for national unity.

LA PRENSA: Regarding yourself, you have said you will return in a year. Are you going back now to participate in an armed struggle in some country?

Spadafora: I have told you I prefer not to talk about my plans during my absence. Let us forget my future plans.

LA PRENSA: I insist. Where are you going to reside during your absence from Panama? El Salvador? Mexico?

Spadafora: In no fixed place.

LA PRENSA: Since you have connections with revolutionary movements, do you think the revolutionary forces of El Salvador will have the success the revolutionary forces of Nicaragua had?

Spadafora: I do believe that. The Salvadoran people are entirely against a criminal government. The movement is led by an organized vanguard that has demonstrated it has the capacity to arm a portion of the people for the struggle. There is no question that victory is on their side.

LA PRENSA: Don't you think that if the Salvadoran Government wants a democratic solution, through elections, there should be in El Salvador the unity you want for Panama?

Spadafora: When there are mass killings like those taking place in El Salvador, when there is a criminal repression like that taking place in El Salvador, then the road of dialog is closed. The environment in Panama is completely different than that in El Salvador. There is no doubt about that. In El Salvador, the only dialog the military has accepted with the revolutionary left until now is the dialog of bullets.

LA PRENSA: You talk about killings, are they being carried out by the Salvadoran Army as happened in Nicaragua?

Spadafora: Perhaps even worse. It is not just what I say. Monsignor Romero and hundreds of other high-ranking clergymen in El Salvador have charged that the policy of the Salvadoran Government is criminal.

LA PRENSA: What about Guatemala?

Spadafora: The repression in Guatemala is perhaps even worse than that in El Salvador, but it has less publicity. Many people are being assassinated in the countryside. Many clergymen, not only the left, have denounced these murders. In Guatemala also we shall see a revolutionary process that will put an end to a reactionary and criminal government.

LA PRENSA: Do you mean that the revolutionary groups opposed to the Guatemalan Government are not as well organized as those in El Salvador?

Spadafora: It has to be understood that processes do not take place simultaneously in countries. Every process has its beginning and its own development. The Guatemalan groups have not yet been able to give the process the massive dynamics we see in El Salvador. But in my opinion that is only a matter of time and revolutionary work. I believe it will come...and very soon.

CSO: 3010

NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT STUDIES SURINAME TREATY REQUEST

The Hague ALGEMEEN NEDERLANDS PERSBUREAU in English 3 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Hague, October 3--The Dutch government is studying a Surinam request for early talks on the country's most pressing social and economic problem--the mass exodus of Surinamese and the return of expatriates, a foreign ministry spokesman said.

The request was made by Surinam's deputy premier Andre Haakmat when he met Dutch Development Cooperation Minister Jan de Koning in New York this week in the margin of the U.N. general assembly.

Mr Haakmat told Mr De Koning that Surinam wished to get two bilateral treaties which will expire on November 25 replaced by two new treaties.

One of the treaties, which dates from Surinam's independence five years ago, regulates the admission of Surinamese into the Netherlands. The second deals with the Dutch military mission in Paramaribo, capital of Surinam.

Mr De Koning told our correspondent in New York that the Surinam request for two new treaties had come to him as a surprise.

Unilateral Move

More than 150,000 Surinamese--more than a third of the country's population--have settled in the Netherlands since the country became independent in November 1975.

To stem the flow the Netherlands introduced visas for Surinam nationals last month, a unilateral move which the Netherlands says does not violate the terms of the 1975 treaty which allow for access to the Netherlands on easy terms.

When the treaty expires next month Surinamese will be subject to the normal aliens laws in the Netherlands including its clauses regulating family reunions and its 'very liberal' provisions for those who want to study in the Netherlands, Mr De Koning said.

The minister told our correspondent in New York that it would be inhuman to isolate the Surinamese from the Netherlands. Apart from the South Africans they were the only people abroad who speak Dutch.

However, he described the settlement of Surinamese in the Netherlands as a 'major disaster' which had thrown back Surinam's development an entire generation.

Mr Haakmat said he failed to understand why the Netherlands had introduced visas for Surinamese after Surinam had made proposals to solve the problem and after his government's strenuous efforts to encourage the return of expatriates.

He said the Surinam government had formed a commission on Monday to prepare for talks with the Netherlands on the migration problem. He had asked Mr De Koning to use his influence in the Dutch cabinet to get the talks started by mid-October.

The treaty dealing with the Dutch military mission in Paramaribo will be extended by one year on November 25 under a bilateral agreement initiated last month. The agreement provides for further one-year extensions at a time if tacitly approved.

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END

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CUBA INVOLVED IN RECENT TERRORIST ATTACKS IN GUADELOUPE

Paris LE FIGARO in French 26 Sep 80 p 6

[Article by Nicole Kern: "Guadelope Attacks Masterminded by Cuba"]

[Text] In the final analysis, everything is not as simple as one might think. Undoubtedly, the GLA (Armed Liberation Group) was blamed a little too quickly for the series of attacks which took place last week at Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadelope, during a "Corsican-style" black night. At the start of the investigation it was even thought that the death of the gendarme-artificer was accidental. But today the investigators think that the situation was entirely different and that this series of terrorist attacks cannot be compared to the attacks during which bullets were fired at Counsellor-General Vivies and the manager of a big department store from continental France, nor even the explosive attack against the gendarmerie post at Sainte-Anne, but rather an act of terrorists perpetrated in Guyana against a gasoline storage facility at Kourou and a gendarmerie post. They are now sure that one must see the hand of Cuba in this.

Little by little, Cuban influence has spread over the islands of the Caribbean, but the little islands of prosperity, represented by the French departments in America, constitute an obstacle to Castro's hegemony. Recently, the political map however was modified in that part of the world, a particularly sensitive one, with one particular withdrawal by the Marxists; this retreat emerged on Dominica, an island located between Martinique and Guadeloupe, where elections led to the defeat of the pro-Castro forces. This tendency is also in the process of being reversed at Sainte-Lucie and Saint-Vincent. One can thus understand the importance which, as far as Cuba is concerned, springs right now from a destabilization of the French departments which are as many ramparts standing in the way of Cuban influence.

People are more and more certain, in Guadeloupe, that the series of attacks reveals an undertaking that was remote-controlled from abroad even though it was carried out by a handful of citizens of Guadeloupe who had gotten training in Cuba. The investigators as a matter of fact have discovered troubling similarities between the attacks in Kourou and those at Pointe-a-Pitre. In particular, there was a very high level of technical preparation and a determination to kill, as revealed by the way in which the explosive charges were set; a second explosion was to take place a certain time after the first one, once the forces of public order had arrived on the spot.

Investigations are thus being oriented in that direction. It is known that two Guyanese are currently being charged with terrorism in the State Security Court and that two others were identified but so far could not be apprehended.

The population of Guadeloupe but also the population of Martinique undeniably suffered a shock and, consciously or not, refuses to recognize the persons behind these criminal actions as members of their communities. And precisely because the people hope very quickly to drive the demons out, precisely because of that everybody wants to have the guilty ones apprehended quickly. But the investigation is not easy because, according to all evidence, the terrorists are few in number, well-trained and well-organized.

During his visit to Martinique and Guadeloupe early this week, Paul Dijoud asserted the determination of the French government to do the utmost to make sure that the guilty persons will be punished, especially since, after the trials represented by the hurricanes, the two departments have every reason to believe in their future.

The ambitious but realistic improvement of the leeward coast of Guadeloupe, new investments for tourism and industry, lead us to think that the French Antilles have numerous assets for the next 10 years; but it is obvious that these assets cannot be utilized effectively except in a climate of confidence and calm, something which precisely prevails on Martinique and Guadeloupe today for the vast majority of the inhabitants.

This is why Paul Dijoud feels that it is above all necessary to reassure the French back home that they are wrong in believing that these acts, with racist overtones, reflect the feeling and the opinion of the local population whereas, on the contrary, these actions are being unanimously condemned.

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SPANISH PAPER SAYS JOURNALISM MOST DANGEROUS PROFESSION IN L.A.

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 23 Aug 80 pp 3-A, 17-A

[Text] Madrid, 22 Aug (IPS)--The Madrid newspaper DIARIO 16 published today a lengthy report in which it states that the most dangerous profession in Latin America today is that of journalist.

The report is carried on the front page under the headline "Dictators Against the Press" and is illustrated with photographs of several journalists who have been victims of reprisals in Latin America and with a drawing showing Generals Augusto Pinochet, Jorge R. Videla and Luis Garcia Meza as the worst enemies of freedom of information.

DIARIO 16 cites the resolutions of the Latin American Journalists Federation (FELAP) which carried out a symbolic protest last Tuesday with a work stoppage and 5 minutes of silence in Latin American editorial offices in memory of three Mexican newsmen who were assassinated in El Salvador.

After citing numerous cases of persecution of the press, such as the kidnapping in Chile of Guillermon Hormazabal, director of information services of Radio Chilena; the death of the young reporter Jose Eduardo Jara as a result of torture, also in Chile; the 30-month imprisonment and subsequent expulsion from the country of Jacobo Timerman, former director of LA OPINION of Buenos Aires; the arrest of Oscar Penafranco, vice president of FELAP in Bolivia; and so forth, the report charged that there is an organized campaign to dominate the news media in the contries under totalitarian regimes.

Countries Dangerous for Journalists

The report indicates, based on factual information, that the most dangerous countries for journalists at present are: El Salvador, Chile, Bolivia, Argentina, Guatemala and Uruguay.

The newspaper quotes a statement by Argentine journalist Jacobo Timerman, who has pointed out that "the press can do more for human rights than the Pope, the United Nations and Amnesty International." And it is precisely for that reason that dictators persecute journalists so harshly.

"Aside from the professionals who have been assassinated, imprisoned and tortured in various Latin American countries," the Spanish newspaper says, "there are several

thousand who have had to go into exile, many of them taking refuge in embassies. And even today, 7 years after the Pinochet military coup in Chile, there are several hundred journalists who are prevented from returning to their country because they are considered to be 'dangerous to the security of the state,' and several of them have lost their citizenship."

The newspaper DIARIO 16 points out that in spite of everything, journalists are in some ways privileged, since the governments are afraid to harm them because of the international clamor that arises in their defense. But in spite of this Latin American dictatorships such as those of Videla, Pinochet, Garcia Meza and others, prefer to run the risk of protest against them and to eliminate impartial journalists.

DIARIO 16 states that one of Pinochet's first concerns when he staged the coup on 11 September 1973--as the dictator himself discloses in his book "El Dia Decisivo"--was the operation to silence the domestic radio stations. Garcia Meza did the same thing in Bolivia, since even before they had gotten President Lidia Gueiler to sign her resignation the military had occupied the studios of the Catholic radio station FIDES.

DIARIO 16 also points out that dictators are not in favor of holding trials for journalists because they fear that things will come to light which they prefer to keep hidden. This is the case of the Bolivians, who arrested Mary Helen Spooner, a correspondent for the English newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, in La Paz, Bolivia.

But she was not tried because the proof that she has of ties between the military men who staged the coup and the traffic in drugs might have been aired in public.

"The profession of the journalist," DIARIO 16 concludes, "if not the oldest, is certainly the most dangerous under the totalitarian regimes of Latin America."

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CSO: 3010

VIOLA'S LINE OF THOUGHT REVIEWED

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 4 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] A review of the opinions expressed by retired Lt Gen Roberto Viola on topics of institutional or political interest revealed the following items:

Presidential Aspirations: "I have already stated that I do not have much desire to be president." (Report in LA CAPITAL, Mar del Plata, 1/22/80)

"You ask me if I want to be president; if I answer no, very few people will believe it." (Idem)

"If they have forgotten about me in 8 months, it is because they have found a better person." (Idem)

Political Aspirations: "I will not engage in politics in the classical sense, but I will continue striving to ensure a successful development of the Process." (Report in LA CAPITAL, Mar del Plata, 1/22/80)

"To try to exercise power without engaging in politics is utopian and nonsensical." (Speech on occasion of installation of General Nicolaides, 12/17/79)

Status of Process: "The great national effort initiated on 24 March 1976 has successfully completed the first cycle, having triumphed over historically decisive circumstances. Now the final success awaits us." (Military Academy, farewell to generals, 4/11/80)

"If the Process is supposed to lead into a new stage of faith and hope, it should not burn itself out; it should continue even though its development requires the adoption of different forms." (Farewell to Army, 12/26/79)

"Its mission consists of beginning a new historical cycle that will allow Argentina to make a strong debut in the third millenium of our Christian era." (Idem)

"We live in very peculiar circumstances. The country cannot afford to make another mistake, so the Process will take its time in formulating its aspirations. It will take precautions to avoid new frustrations." (Idem)

Institutional Future: "A rejuvenating and hopeful vision of our institutional future, of our country's tomorrow, cannot be made a reality without the active, generous

and open support of all Argentines." (Military Academy, farewell to generals, 4/11/80)

"In a freely elected political system, a people's spirit, principles and ideology are reflected. It is the tool which makes it feasible to carry out the necessary actions to realize their hopes." (Farewell to Army, 12/26/79)

"The future should attract all our attention and inspire the best of our intelligence." (Idem)

"To determine honestly if we are democrats, that is, capable of living under the inspiration of those ideals and putting them into practice, even though that involves a constant effort." (Idem)

"If we move forward without letting ourselves be ruled by prejudices about past experiences, without falling into speculative demagoguery about the future to be built; if we act with prudence, reason, honesty and objectivity, Argentina's success is a foregone conclusion." (Idem)

Mission of the Armed Forces: "The Armed Forces will actively participate in all of the Process that leads us to a definitive solution to the Argentine political problem." (Farewell to Army, 12/26/79)

"Military power is not autonomous; it serves a higher authority, the political leadership, which is completely responsible for decisions." (Farewell to Second Army Corps, 12/7/79)

Economic Ideas: "I believe in an economic system based on the philosophy and basic concepts that orient the system applied by the Process." (Farewell to Army, 12/26/79)

"The system, like all systems, should have an operative model with a clear political orientation that will enable us to achieve the objectives that meet the national interest at a given moment." (Idem)

"Such a model should allow maximum use of the nation's resources and its productive capacity, establishing a profile that includes the activities in which we have comparative advantages, as well as those that should be undertaken by the country because of their degree of technology, high aggregate value or strategic importance." (Idem)

Dialog and National Unity: "Through the widespread exchange of opinions, constructive dialog and mutual understanding, we must enrich and strengthen our cherished national unity." (Military Academy, farewell to generals, 4/11/80)

"National unity, which should lead to agreement among Argentines on the ideology and institutional framework that will bring it about, means establishing an accepted political system." (Farewell to Army, 12/26/79)

Political Dialog: "I agree 90 percent with the implementation of political dialog, although I believe that this call, this proposal, should have come 2 years earlier." (Report in LA CAPITAL, Mar del Plata, 1/22/80)

Political Parties: "Fundamental and irreplacable nuclei of the republican system, they have the great responsibility of forming organizations that are representative, that provide valid channels for citizens' concerns and schools for civic education." (Farewell to Army, 12/26/79)

"They should be the focus of reflection about our problems rather than electoral enterprises." (Idem)

"They should resist the temptation to confuse the party with the nation, to believe that an occasional majority implies the right to govern extralegally." (Idem)

"They should propose serious and realistic programs, avoiding utopian promises." (Idem)

"I am convinced that the solution to our political problem is the key to resolve the other issues that concern us." (Idem)

"I am convinced that there can be broad areas of agreement among almost all the parties." (To the foreign press, 12/22/79)

Electoralism: "We must not be lured by the simple idea that politics is an electoral process. This is an important element in a democratic system, but that is not all. If that was true in the past, it should not be in the future." (Speech on occasion of installation of General Nicolaides, 12/17/79)

Peronism: "It will not be able to stay united. Just one act of persecution, which will not happen under any circumstances, could open the possibility of a monolithic unity among that political group." (Report in LA CAPITAL, Mar del Plata, 1/22/80)

"When they were in power they showed, after Peron's death, that they had a propensity for disintegration, disunity; in their case, power divides." (Idem)

Civilian Participation: "Gradualism does not simply mean staggered elections. It goes beyond that, aiming at a daily advancement toward the rule of law and the implementation of civilian participation in government decisions and functions, until there is full civilian rule with no surprises." (Farewell to Army, 12/26/79)

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BIOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF NEWLY APPOINTED PRESIDENT

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 4 Oct 80 pp 1, 11

[Text] Three different periods can be distinguished in the professional and public career of retired Lieut Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola, named by the Military Junta to serve as president of the nation.

The first consists of his military education in the infantry. He was born in Buenos Aires on 13 October 1924, and entered the Military Academy on 3 March 1942. He graduated from that school on 21 December 1944. The new second lieutenant was assigned to the 27th Infantry Regiment--today the Fifth Regiment--where he served from 1945 to 1951.

From there Viola went to the War College, where in 1954 he was designated Staff Officer. Later he was assigned to command the Third Army--now the First Army Corps--and then went on to become group chief of the Professional Corps School--now the Combat Support Service School--and subsequently he served in the office of the undersecretary of war and the Army General Staff.

In 1959 Viola took the information course for officers, and in 1965, by this time a colonel, he took the advanced strategy course at the Army Center for Higher Learning.

Between 1967 and 1969 he served as adviser to the Argentine delegation to the Inter-American Defense Board, where he worked under Captain Lambruschini. Upon returning to the country, he was named assistant director of the Military Academy, and in December 1971 he was promoted to brigadier general. By that time he was already commander of the Third Infantry Brigade.

Second Period

The second period in the new president's career is that which, because of his responsibilities, began to project his reputation beyond the confines of the military.

On 2 June 1973 he was named second commander and chief of staff of the Second Army Corps, a post he held until 20 December 1973. At that time he was named secretary to the Army commander in chief.

On 20 May 1975 he assumed command of the Second Army Corps, and on 29 August of that year he was promoted to chief of the Army General Staff. In December of 1975 he was promoted to major general.

Lieut Gen Videla, who was a classmate and close friend, named Viola to succeed him as commander in chief of the Army in 1978. Taking that job meant promotion to lieutenant general, which took place on 31 July 1978. At that time he swore that "without conditions, time limits or fixed deadlines, firmly resisting any sort of internal or external pressure, we fervently adhere to the government's program for traveling a peaceful and free road to national unity."

As a member of the highest ranking government agency, the Military Junta, he had the opportunity to experience and participate actively in the most difficult episodes of the border conflict with Chile, and to contribute to the coordination, final drafting and approval of the Political Guidelines.

The Public Man

The public Viola by this time was already a reality; his participation in the National Reorganization Process was obvious, and was based on his firm convictions.

Viola's manifest belief in democratic forms of government (on 20 October 1978 he asserted in Caracas that "Argentina will return to an authentic and real democracy") goes hand in hand with his conviction of the need for a revitalization of these formulas, and his decision not to abandon the task undertaken by the Armed Forces in 1976.

In this regard, his farewell message to the Army (he turned command over to Lieut Gen Galtieri on 28 December last year) is a true indication of these principles.

"We do not have easy times ahead of us. We have passed through just the first stage," he said in that document, "of a hard road that will not be immune to difficulties, troubles and misunderstandings. But it should lead us inexorably to the dawning of a new historical era in this nation. The road taken by the Armed Forces in this process does not and will not have any return route."

He also stated on that occasion: "The Army of which we are a part is the protagonist in a process that has clearly identified its objectives, which imply the establishment of a system in which mankind, liberty, justice, law, institutions, reason, Christian faith, in sum, the entire nation--all are privileged elements."

Third Period

The beginning of the third period of the new president's career can be pegged at the moment he retired from the Army. After that point in time it was considered probable that he would be called upon to succeed Lieut Gen Videla in the 1981-84 presidential term.

Many expectations were based on that probability, because many sectors considered him the most suitable man to lead the expansion of the political liberalization. This is not surprising if we bear in mind that the new president maintained that through the political parties "great agreements will be possible. Their existence is not the issue; it is how their role is to be defined."

Upon leaving the active ranks of the Army, he said: "I do not have much desire to be president, but I would accept the appointment because that is one more act of

service." At that time he was responding to a query from a journalist, and he added: "On other occasions I already indicated that I cannot refuse if they name me. You ask me if I want to be president; if I say no, few people will believe me. But at one point I answered that I do not have much desire to be president."

He also claimed on that occasion that he would not engage in politics "in the classic sense," but that he would continue to work so that the Reorganization Process "will be successful."

Thus, he managed to fend off publicity about himself. He plunged into the study of national problems, an attitude which, despite his intention to remain in silence, did not hide from public opinion the increasing likelihood of his candidacy.

Now the Military Junta's decision will make retired Lieut Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola president of the nation as of 29 March next year. It might be worthwhile to note that he once remarked: "The National Reorganization Process is not against a certain social sector, political party or economic system; its purpose is to correct excesses, prevent diversion, and reorder and direct national life; in sum, to facilitate the full development of our potential. There are no institutions that are considered enemies of the Process; its enemies are subversives, dishonest and corrupt people who are responsible for administrative, economic, business or union chaos."

Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola

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NATIONAL FIGURES COMMENT ON VIOLA APPOINTMENT

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 5 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] The political and official circles of the nation continued to comment yesterday on the appointment of Lt. Gen Roberto Viola to complete the presidential term that is to begin in March 1981.

There is agreement that the Junta's decision "satisfies expectations." The governor of the province of Buenos Aires, Gen Iberico Saint Jean, indicated that although the appointment was no surprise, the official acceptance "makes the importance of this event crystal clear," he said.

He added: "Changing personnel on all levels leads to new expectations, and is very healthy. Those of us who have been in government more than 4 years are being gradually worn down, so that the only thing we can do is offer our complete cooperation to General Viola."

Juan Carlos Pugliese, minister of economics under Arturo Illia, remarked on the procedure used to choose the future leader. He said: "We are confident this will be the last time this procedure is used. I don't think there is anything more to be said."

The Military Junta's selection was also considered positive by the comptroller of the Justicialist Party in Cordoba, Transito Rigatuso, who stated that "the president will be supported by Argentines," and went on to say that "national unity will be the mainstay of the new government."

Similar ideas were expressed by the former national legislator for the Justicialist Party, Julio Antun. He asserted: "The citizenry will hold its tongue and not commit itself until the nominee draws up his program; only then can a valid opinion be given. I hope, of course, that he will be the last de facto president."

Reasons, Not Emotions

Jorge Aguado, president of Argentine Rural Confederations (CRA), claimed that Viola's appointment "is the best appointment the Military Junta could have made."

He described the future president as "a very steady man who obviously listens to reason and not emotion."

Aguado denied that Viola was a "populist," and rejected reports that he had been offered the post of minister of agriculture in the future government.

The democratic leader of Mendoza, Amadeo Frugoli, expressed his satisfaction because the Junta had decided "long before the anticipated extension was over."

He also pointed out that "the word process implies the existence of a series of stages or successive phases," indicating that Videla and Viola "give the impression of continuity in actions and time."

Jorge Spilimbergo, leader of the Popular Leftist Front (national faction), stated: "The appointment of General Viola at the end of a secretive, conflicting and not entirely democratic process does not alter the continuity of a power that is harmful to the country."

Federico Bravo, leader of the Blockist Party headed by his brother Leopoldo Bravo, current ambassador to the USSR, called General Viola "a democratic man, defender of federalism, upright and serious." He commented: "His appointment is in line with the country's desires; everyone considers him a popular man."

PDP

The Progressive Democratic Party (PDP) issued a statement expressing its concern that General Viola as president should support more participation by civilians in government, advocating a rapid normalization of political parties.

The head of the provincial committee of the Radicals of Mendoza, Alfredo Moso, said that "it is upsetting that the Military Junta took 30 days to select the president of the nation," and expressed his desire "that this be the last military administration."

Menendez Silent

The former commander of the Third Army Corps, Maj Gen Luciano Benjamin Menendez, refused to comment on the appointment of Lieutenant General Viola as president of the nation.

The high official, who is now in retirement, led a military uprising in September 1979 which threatened Viola's position as commander of that military branch. The revolt failed, and Menendez was arrested at a regiment of Curusu Cuatia, in the province of Corrientes.

Menendez lives in the city of Cordoba, and when he was asked about the appointment of the new chief of state, he answered: "Of course I have an opinion on the matter. But I prefer not to make it public now. That is all."

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VIOLA'S PREDETERMINED PATH TO PRESIDENCY SURVEYED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 6 Oct 80 pp 8, 20

[From the column "Political Week"]

[Text] Growth of a Reputation

The American ambassadors to Buenos Aires have cultivated a reputation for being among the best informed men in terms of Argentine politics. The most recent of these ambassadors, Dr Raul Castro, has made an appreciable contribution to the growth of this reputation.

In the last quarter of 1979, though quite a while earlier than the end-of-year shuffling of Army personnel, the former American ambassador used to assert more firmly than any other observer in private conversations about the military political process that ended in the official announcement of the day before yesterday: "Videla's successor has already been elected. It is Viola."

Of course the United States intelligence services function in some parts of the world with greater efficiency than American taxpayers have surmised for many years. But in the specific case at hand, it is possible to infer that the conviction of the diplomat who left Buenos Aires in the middle of the year--to accompany President Carter during his election campaign--was based essentially on a personal, objective interpretation of four or five points of reference that were available, to be sure, to any Argentine citizen who was moderately well informed.

From the Beginning

"Ab ovo," as the classics said: that is, from the egg, from the beginning, the presidential destiny of Lieut Gen Viola was so crystal clear that we cannot but assert that his appointment by the Military Junta was an entirely natural and foreseeable event. Only by reducing things to the absurd could one think in recent months of the possibility that someone other than he might occupy the presidency of the nation after Lieut Gen Videla. "Alea jacta est." As we said months ago, the die was cast in the Army, when it was learned that the major generals were advising unanimously that their commander in chief vote for the candidacy of that officer.

But all was not final. The desire for unity among the internal cadres of the Armed Forces runs deep, regardless of differences in leadership that led to Tuesday's delicate entanglement in the Military Junta. That cohesion was what demanded that the

final word by the Military Junta on the presidency be awaited; in spite of everything, there is no single institution that is willing to overlook the substantive rules that govern the system that has been in effect since March 1976.

Viola, Onganía, Perón

The contemporary military political history of our country does not contain such a long, reflexive and carefully prepared presidential candidacy as the one which led to the Military Junta's Thursday decision. In a certain sense, it is true that Lieut Gen Viola is one of those officers who have returned to power (the presidency) after having had it before (in the form of the commander in chief of the Army). Before him, this feat was achieved by Lieut Gen Onganía and Juan Perón, the latter after 18 years.

Although Viola's case is, in that sense, more similar to that of Onganía than that of Perón, it is also true that there are some essential differences between the two situations: in the first place, Onganía reached the presidency through a military coup to which two of the four corps commanders were opposed; in the second place, Lieut Gen Viola has been backed by all the commanders of the Army without exception, in his quest for the Casa Rosada, but what is more, his presence in the public eye throughout the first 9 months of 1980 (since he retired as commander in chief) was the official responsibility of the Army. To put it precisely, it was the chiefs and high-ranking officers of the active forces, at the heart of the Army Command, who took it upon themselves during that time, as a military mission, to organize the periodic agenda--discreet but very active--of Lieut Gen Viola's work.

Renewed Expectations

Amid such a well-publicized situation at the heart of the Army, attention was distracted during the last 2 weeks from at least two retired generals, who were mentioned in some circles as "dark horses," as the Americans call the silent candidates who are put in at the last minute. These generals decided to detract from the capricious comments involving them.

The man who will be the next president of the nation has been described in the past 48 hours by international news agencies as a genuine democrat, or as one of the Argentine military officers with the most firm resolve to come to grips with the reconstruction of the nation's republican institutions.

For now, the sum of the statements made by political leaders upon learning of the decision of the Military Junta has been basically one of renewed expectations, not rejection. Among the voices raised to express satisfaction with the Military Junta's appointment was that of the minister of economics.

It was not for nothing that the minister had met with Lieut Gen Viola at a crucial moment during the Junta's deliberations, some 3 weeks earlier, even as some of the secretaries of state in his sector were openly opposing the idea of Lieut Gen Viola's being chosen by the Military Junta, and were rejecting the very possibility. When the cards were revealed, however, fate had dealt a winning hand to Viola, despite the evidence to the contrary which those officials and their allies had claimed to see.

1981 Budget

As we reported in yesterday's edition, Lieut Gen Viola will not make any statement before 15 October. Therefore, it would be useful as an orientation to the economic situation to note some recent events.

One of those events, which has not been thoroughly examined yet, [words missing]

There were undoubtedly many varied reasons for the man who has now been named the next president by the Military Junta to sidestep the issue under those circumstances. Some of those reasons would probably be found in an examination of the internal policy of the Army between 1976 and 1979.

It is well known that the situation in the upper echelons of the Army in 1976 forced Lieut Gen Videla to assume the presidency while retaining the post of commander in chief. Thus, one of the agreements made with the other branches of the military concerning the separation of the offices of president and commander in chief, had to be put off.

Unity and Pluralism

Lieut Gen Viola will be taking office a little more than 5 years after those events. From that point on he has had many opportunities to demonstrate his unusual patience for dealing with the tangled web of politics. Nothing has been easy for him, but he has progressed slowly, leaving behind obstacles which seemed unsurmountable in 1976, 1977 and 1978. This weekend there was no indication in any of the upper ranks of the three military branches that the suspense that had been deliberately maintained nearly until the end of September regarding Viola's candidacy, was anything more than just that: pure suspense, something which had its own political value independently of the results.

But the unforeseen events that took place between Monday and Tuesday, when the logical sequence of the collective behavior of the Military Junta was broken, ended up, it could be said, from the military point of view, giving Lieut Gen Viola an even clearer path to the Casa Rosada than was expected. Since Viola has not exactly been the fruit of his own efforts, it can be deduced that chance has at least been among his most effective allies during this process.

Meanwhile, it should be recalled that the Military Junta was bogged down for a couple of months between the summer and autumn of 1978 before it reelected Lieut Gen Videla. To reelect him it was necessary to call a meeting of the Plenary Junta. Thus, the Military Junta managed to come to a quicker and less risky decision at the beginning of this week, despite the dilemma.

In Lieut Gen Videla's recent speech in Mercedes, whole paragraphs can be found which his successor would not hesitate to endorse. The most significant ones refer to the need to reaffirm national unity and to defend the type of pluralist structure which characterizes Argentine nationality.

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'DER SPIEGEL' INTERVIEWS FORMER PRESIDENT GUEILER

DW281454 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 27 Oct 80 pp 185-192

[Interview with Lidia Gueiler, former Bolivian president, by Jutta Fischbeck--at Gueiler's daughter's home near Paris, date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mrs Gueiler, during the summer you were forced to flee to the Papal Embassy in the Bolivian capital La Paz to escape the rebellious military men of your country. How did you manage your departure into exile?

Lidia Gueiler: The foreign press, I think in Chile, shortly after the coup published something that the Bolivian military people did not like. The military people then charged me with having misused the right to asylum and continued to detain me. The diplomatic corps and the Nuncio as its doyen then intervened time and again with the Foreign Ministry on my behalf, and finally they were successful.

SPIEGEL: Were you specifically threatened by the government while you were at the Papal Embassy?

Lidia Gueiler: The interior minister of the military government told the Nuncio that he could not guarantee in any way that I would safely make it to the airport from the Papal Embassy. But, thanks to the firmness of the Nuncio and the Bolivian church in defending human rights, I was allowed to leave the country after all.

SPIEGEL: Is it true that the planned television broadcast on your forced resignation could not be made at first because you showed visible traces of having been mistreated?

Lidia Gueiler: Naturally my appearance showed the burden which the coup, which seemed to me to be a monstrous treason, was on me. I looked very tired and unhappy and I felt so utterly powerless.

SPIEGEL: Were you tormented physically?

Lidia Gueiler: No. But after 30 years of political struggle for the liberation of the Bolivian people and a mere 19 days prior to the transfer of governmental power to a government that emerged from free elections I would never have voluntarily surrendered power to the military.

I was practically put under arrest in the presidential residence, I could not leave. Soldiers were posted in front of every door. When they brought me the prepared resignation statement they told me that I should sign to avoid greater bloodshed, that the seizure of power had been decided on anyway.

SPIEGEL: In the 155 years since your country's independence about 200 coups d'etat have been staged, most of them by military people. This is more than in any other country on the Latin American continent, which is not particularly poor when it comes to coups anyway. Why is this so?

Lidia Gueiler: This is attributable to the fact that the military men regrettably have turned their institution into a political party. Time and again generals have had the ambition of crowning their military career with the office of the president. This personal hunger for power leads to incessant violent revolutions.

SPIEGEL: But are there not any historical or sociological reasons for this phenomenon as well?

Lidia Gueiler: I believe that the personal quest for power on the part of the military is the main reason. In most cases the military men used the office of president for personal enrichment. A normal soldier in Bolivia does not earn much. This is why military people have always been a willing instrument in the hands of those wielding economic power.

SPIEGEL: Could you, under these circumstances, ever seriously expect that the military people would not try to stage a coup against you?

Lidia Gueiler: I was so optimistic as to believe just that. I think it was my mistake that I believed their word. If you are decent and keep your promises, you always believe that others do also. Besides, during the 8 months of my term of office I was practically a dike against the constant desire for coups. Had I not had my political experience and a great deal of patience, the coup would probably have come earlier.

SPIEGEL: What caused you to take charge of the office of president in such an explosive situation?

Lidia Gueiler: I had become the president of the House of Deputies and ultimately of congress. After the last elections parliament unanimously agreed to appoint me transitional president because nobody had emerged the clear victor from the elections and because the parties failed to reach agreement on a candidate. I believed at the time that jointly with the political forces that put me into this office I might save democracy.

SPIEGEL: Basically you owe your office as president to the inability of the political parties to agree on one of the candidates who were running. Is this weakness not also a reason why the military people time and again interfere in politics?

Lidia Gueiler: During the preceding 7 years of military dictatorship, all political parties and democratic institutions had been smashed. The advocates of democracy were still disorganized. This is but natural. But the dispersion of the parties at that time inflicted great harm indeed on the process of democratization. The group egotism of the parties was extremely lamentable. I believe that this reflected a lack of political maturity and political perspective.

[DW281523] SPIEGEL: Did the military people ever definitely promise you that they would not meddle with the democratization process?

Lidia Gueiler: Yes, to me as well as to the political parties. General Garcia Meza, for example, who later headed the coup, expressly assured me, at the time I was forced to appoint him supreme commander of the ground forces, that he intended to secure democracy from this post. Nevertheless, he subsequently threatened me with coups time and again.

SPIEGEL: Your critics accuse you of having failed to take any protective measures even though another coup was to be expected. Were you unable to take them or were you reluctant to take them?

Lidia Gueiler: I could not have achieved anything at all against the armed forces by myself. The only power that backed me was parliament, and it ultimately dissolved itself under the pressure of the military.

SPIEGEL: But as the president you were simultaneously the supreme commander of the armed forces. In that capacity could you not have made timely transfers of military men into retirement or to outside posts who were known to be hatching plans for a coup?

Lidia Gueiler: I tried in the beginning. I offered an ambassadorial post to Gen Garcia Meza, as I did to the incumbent minister of the interior, Col Arce Gomez. Arce Gomez had accepted, too; he wanted to go to Spain. But then he had previously talked with Garcia Meza and the other putschists, and they told him to stay.

SPIEGEL: Did Arce Gomez seem to you to be the most dangerous of them?

Lidia Gueiler: I have had tips that he instigated acts of sabotage.

SPIEGEL: What kind of acts of sabotage?

Lidia Gueiler: Bombing attempts, for instance. And I told him so quite frankly.

SPIEGEL: And did he admit it?

Lidia Gueiler: No, naturally not. But he said, if you want me to go abroad, I will go. As I said earlier, nothing came of it. Garcia Meza and the other putschists then worked toward a coup d'etat by stating that "extremists" were bringing arms into the country to liquidate the armed forces. Since the armed forces consider themselves mainly a military caste, this kind of propaganda was very well suited to preparing the terrain for the coup.

SPIEGEL: Was Gen Garcia Meza acting out of personal ambition, or for ideological reasons?

Lidia Gueiler: Out of personal ambition. He has no ideological pretentions. When I took over, I confirmed most members of the general staffs in the commands they held, but at the request of some party leaders I did not confirm Gen Garcia Meza. He was angry with me from that time on.

SPIEGEL: The military regimes in Chile, Brazil and Argentina were at least temporarily actively supported by the big brother, the United States. Bolivia's military, however, seems to have staged the coup against the explicit wish of Washington. How did Washington try to prevent the coup?

Lidia Gueiler: American Ambassador Weissman was personally very much concerned by the continual rumors about a coup. As far as I can judge, the United States in this case really followed Carter's democratization policy for Latin America.

SPIEGEL: Who supports, who finances the Bolivian military government?

Lidia Gueiler: I think the countries who do not care much about Latin America.

SPIEGEL: Argentina is said to have supplied money and arms.

Lidia Gueiler: I cannot prove that. But those who pull the strings probably belong to regimes which are not interested in Bolivia's becoming democratic.

SPIEGEL: When the military staged the coup, the people in the streets and in the tin mines fought against the tanks. It was to no avail....

Lidia Gueiler: The Bolivian people had no other weapon than their hope for democracy. These are helpless people without arms, almost without a political organization, who can do nothing against a long prepared and excellently planned coup d'etat.

SPIEGEL: The miners tried it at least. They retired to the tin mines and took along dynamite.

Lidia Gueiler: And they were the ones who bled the most.

SPIEGEL: Helpless people and armed forces doing what they want--that is a routine affair not only in Bolivia, but also in many other Latin American countries. How do you explain it that democracy is so weak on that continent?

Lidia Gueiler: Democracy is possible only if the people are educated in a democratic way, which is very costly. It is possible only if the ruling class shows maturity.

[DW281544] SPIEGEL: Most Latin American states, contrary to other countries of the Third World, have been independent for 1-1/2 centuries. They have had much experience with regard to democratic forms of government. And yet, the military always wins and the politicians lose. Why?

Lidia Gueiler: Because the military regimes are backed by powerful economic interests, and because the military is mainly interested in economic power.

SPIEGEL: When you were young, you fought in the national revolutionary movement of President Victor Paz Estenssoro, which in 1952 initiated in Bolivia the first social revolution of South America. The military have stopped that process, and the majority of the people, the Indios, are as poorly off as ever. Paz once said that "only violence will help in such a case." Do you think so too?

Lidia Gueiler: I am not an advocate of violence, but a revolution sometimes calls for violence.

SPIEGEL: And now? The trade unions have been dissolved, the parties suppressed and the politicians arrested or persecuted or they are in exile.

Lidia Gueiler: I think that most of all we must make great efforts to reorganize our forces. Without an organization even violence would be of no use.

SPIEGEL: Are there advocates of democracy in the Bolivian armed forces, despite everything else?

Lidia Gueiler: Not all military people agree with the way of our armed forces look today. The institutionalists prefer the army to consider itself only as an institution for the defense of the country.

SPIEGEL: And how strong are they?

Lidia Gueiler: Their intellectual capacity is stronger than their fighting strength.

SPIEGEL: The others have the rifles and will shoot at their own people in an emergency.

Lidia Gueiler: This is why I say that most importantly we must reorganize.

SPIEGEL: Aren't you afraid that history will simply repeat itself? Parties, trade unions and politicians will reorganize, trying to come to power in a democratic way, and then the next military coup will come?

Lidia Gueiler: We must therefore learn from experience. The military, for example, have arrested all the powerful trade union leaders this time. Had the trade unions been better organized down to the lower level, the next rank of cadres could have taken over immediately, so that the organization could have continued to exist underground. I know that at this moment they are about to learn exactly that and will carry on.

SPIEGEL: Emilio Sanchez, the Hamburg consul general dispatched by your government, has fought in vain against the recognition of the military regime. Now the La Paz regime demands his extradition. What would happen to him in case of extradition? Would he be imprisoned?

Lidia Gueiler: Certainly. And not just that. If he were extradited it would bring him into the gravest danger. Such a politically motivated request for extradition is juridically impossible.

SPIEGEL: Mrs Gueiler, you were the first woman who ever held the office of president in Bolivia, and that in an extremely difficicult political situation when the attempt was being made to reintroduce democracy into Bolivia. Did the military believe that a woman could be manipulated more easily?

Lidia Gueiler: At that time the military had no other choice than to accept me. If they thought they could have manipulated me, they could have staged a coup earlier. Some of the military probably admired that I managed to stay on so long.

SPIEGEL: Did they act differently toward you than they would have toward a male president?

Lidia Gueiler: The military always act like the military, regardless of whether it is toward a man or a woman.

SPIEGEL: Probably not always. Some weeks prior to the coup an officer broke into your private rooms at night to force you to resign. Would he have done it if you had been a man?

Lidia Gueiler: Possibly, but the officer would probably not have gotten away as he did.

SPIEGEL: He would have been shot?

Lidia Gueiler: Exactly.

SPIEGEL: And what did you do?

Lidia Gueiler: If I had a weapon, I would have shot him too.

SPIEGEL: Mrs Gueiler, we thank you for this discussion.

CSO: 3103

INTERIOR MINISTER'S DRUG CONNECTIONS WITH MILITARY CITED

Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 72

[Article by Luiz Claudio Cunha: "The Minister of Cocaine"]

[Text] La Paz--During the first week of July this year, a two-engine Piper-Azteca aircraft exploded over a village 14 kilometers from La Paz and killed its three passengers. Near the bodies, Bolivian police found several suitcases containing $2 million in $50 and $100 bills. Intrigued, they were examining the baggage when a helicopter landed amidst the wreckage and the owner of the air-taxi company that owned the Piper aircraft stepped out: it was Col Luis Arce Gomez, then chief of the Army Intelligence Service (SIE). He brusquely tore up the report the police were writing, ordering them to return to La Paz and maintain absolute silence about the episode.

This year alone, three of Arce's aircraft were destroyed in tragedies that have never been explained--in Bolivia, affairs of the colonel, minister of the interior since the takeover by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, are not subject to investigation by the police. "El Loco," as he is called by his barracks comrades, or "Arcesino" to his countless enemies, Col Luis Arce Gomez, 42, is a veteran lawbreaker. In the Rene Barrientos government, while still a captain, he was implicated in smuggling leather and cigarettes into Paraguay. As he acquired more gold braid, he was also rising through the ranks of contraband traffic. Today, Arce is the brains of the military men involved in the billion-dollar cocaine trade.

Arce's girlfriend, Rosario Poggi de Quesada, an attractive brunette of 37 who smuggled narcotics between Spain and Bolivia during the 1970's, is, officially, the secretary general of the Interior Ministry and, unofficially, second in command of the colonel's clandestine empire. Norberto "Bubby" Salomon, air-force colonel and Arce's partner in air-transport companies, is also accumulating positions in the government and in the illegal organization headed by the interior minister. After the successful coup led by Garcia Meza, Bubby Salomon was rewarded with the post of military attache in Caracas. In May, one of Salomon's aircraft had crashed at the Beni airport with 320 kilograms of cocaine aboard.

In Bolivia, a colonel's pay is equivalent to about $800. But Salomon owns three farms and three rented homes in La Paz. As have most of the military officers who conduct the drug trade, Salomon has served in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, center of cocaine traffic in Bolivia. From Santa Cruz come rebel generals headed for La Paz and cocaine bound for the rest of the world.

Night Landings

Last June, at a meeting with Santa Cruz cocaine magnates, Gen Hugo Echeverria, commandant of the II Army Corps based in that city, was given a donation of $2.7 million to overthrow the government and drive out the specter of traffic repression. Echeverria promised Garcia Meza he would raise the $3 billion needed to pay off the nation's foreign debt with a groups of friends--"My friends from Montero," according to the general. Montero, 45 kilometers from Santa Cruz, is virtually the first free-trade zone for cocaine on Bolivian territory.

Outside of Bolivia, friends of Arce are always subject to unexpected happenings. Alfredo "Cutuchi" Gutierrez, owner of a landing strip at kilometer 7 on the Santa Cruz-Cochabamba highway surrounded by high walls and equipped with searchlights perfect for night landings, was arrested in Miami during May of last year piloting an aircraft loaded with cocaine. He wasn't in jail more than 24 hours--but the case alerted Colonel Arce to the special precautions that must be taken in Miami, the main point of entry for drugs in the United States.

At the present time, Bolivia has six consuls in Miami--one of them is Arce's father. All of them were chosen personally by the interior minister, who is afraid of diplomatic slipups, but seems convinced that he is not exposed to unforeseen economic reprisals from the U.S. government.

At a recent party given by friends in La Paz, Colonel Arce quite enthusiastically summed up the figures on which his confidence is based. "Tin represents $400 million a year, but cocaine brings in $1.2 billion," the interior minister explained. "If the Americans cut off their aid, it won't be my fault if the United States is flooded with cocaine."

8834
CSO: 5300

EXILED COLONEL TERMS BRAZILIAN LIBERALIZATION A FARCE

Press Conference

Caracas TRIBUNA POPULAR in Spanish 12-18 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Caracas--"The democratic opening so loudly proclaimed by the military government in Brazil is a farce," declared Col Jefferson Cardim de Alencar Osorio during a press conference held in this capital.

Col Jefferson de Alencar Osorio is the well-known member of the Brazilian Armed Forces who recently requested and was granted asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy in Brasilia. He is thinking of remaining in our country at least a year and then continuing in other countries the struggle he began some 15 years ago in Brazil when he had to take up arms in defense of constitutional order violated by previous comrades in arms when they overthrew President Joao Goulart.

From that time on, 25 March 1965, there began a period of armed struggle, initially conventional and, after being betrayed, in the guerrillas. Initially defeated and arrested, he was freed in 1977 after 10 years in prison.

With the new situation that apparently had developed in Brazil with the approval of the amnesty law, his military rank had been recognized and he had even been promoted to general.

"The Military Supreme Court not only canceled that decision but I was accused of being a terrorist," he explained. "That left me without any guarantee in Brazil. My amnesty was canceled and I had to resort to asylum. I immediately resorted to the Venezuelan Embassy."

As proof also of the fraudulent nature of the so-called "democratic opening" in Brazil, he said that only 700 or the 7,500 militarymen subject to the law were amnestied. "And only 34 of them in the whole armed forces were readmitted into the service."

Furthermore, it was an amnesty granted also so that all the political exiles might return, but they are not permitted to carry out political activities.

"It can be seen that there is pressure on the people and there are still political prisoners; you cannot carry out a public demonstration in the street; political rallies can only be held in certain places and with the permission of the police. Nor can one attack or speak out against the government," declared Colonel Alencar Osorio.

The prominent democratic fighter related also that the "opening" has been denounced by the opposition press as a formula conceived by the government to improve its image abroad while repression continues at home.

He added that "up to now the government has not dissolved the organs of repression of the armed forces or the paramilitary civilian organizations. The torture apparatus remains untouched."

The Brazilian colonel also referred to his struggles, to the armed movements that have taken place in Brazil, as well as other aspects of the political situation there, which we will report on in our next edition.

Further Comments

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p D-18

[Reportage by Mario Villegas]

[Text] In 1948, as an active service Brazilian Army officer, Jefferson Cardim traveled to Montevideo to marry the Uruguayan Rosa de Osorio, his present wife, whom he had met in Libramento on the border between Uruguay and Brazil. On his return to Brazil, he was unexpectedly arrested. Cardim had been married on 3 January, a date on which coincidentally a testimonial had been given in honor of the Brazilian communist leader, Luis Carlos Prestes, on the occasion of his birthday. The commander under whom Jefferson Cardim served associated the latter's trip with the tribute to the communist leader and for that reason had him arrested.

But that would not be the first or last time that Colonel Jefferson Cardim de Alencar Osorio would be arrested. Earlier, in August 1943, he was arrested after making a speech against the dictatorship of Getulio Vargas and carrying out political activities against Nazi-fascism. He was a fierce enemy of the Brazilian exponents of that philosophy and fought them without respite. Later he was also arrested on various occasions in the course of his checkered political-military career, because in Brazil, unlike Venezuela, the military could participate in political activity. Except that since the overthrow of the constitutional government of Joao Goulart in 1964 only the rightist militarymen can be politically active.

The Colonel Is in Caracas

Colonel Jefferson Cardim is currently in Caracas following the diplomatic asylum granted him by the Venezuelan Government because of the persecution and death threats he has undergone recently in Brazil. He is accompanied by his oldest son, Roberto Osorio, a lawyer, who together with the well-known Brazilian historian and jurist, Decio Freitas, is pressing the defense of the veteran 68-year-old colonel. His son will go to Brazil again shortly to appeal before the Supreme Military Tribunal against a perverted decision of which Cardim was the victim and by which he was declared a "terrorist" and excluded from the benefits of the amnesty law promulgated on 28 August 1979. Then they will resort to the Supreme Court, certain that they will not win in the Supreme Military Tribunal.

Cardim said that he requested asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy certain that the democratic regime of President Herrera Compins would protect him from the political and military persecution in Brazil. At other times, he has taken asylum in Uruguay, Mexico and Algeria. He had never been in Venezuela before. Colonel Jefferson Cardim made his public presentation to the Venezuelan press at the headquarters of the

National Press Association where, in half Portuguese and half Spanish and helped by his son Roberto, who is quite fluent in Spanish, he spoke about the vicissitudes that his rebellious fate has brought him.

The Guerrillas

On 31 March 1964, there occurred the coup d'etat commanded by General Humberto de Castello Branco that overthrew the nationalist and constitutional government of Joao Goulart. At that time, Colonel Jefferson Cardim was in Montevideo where he occupied a diplomatic position that had been entrusted to him. One month before, Cardim had communicated from Montevideo with his friend, General Argemiro Assis Brasil, chief of Goulart's Military Household. "Give me a command, Argemiro, we must prevent the coup," Cardim said; to which his friend replied: "It is too late, Jefferson. Goulart no longer listens to me; we are lost. Stay in Montevideo, you are already in exile."

Joao Goulart arrived in Montevideo in exile, as did Leonel Brizola, who had been governor of the state of Rio Grande do Sul. After meeting with Jefferson Cardim, plans began to be prepared to install a democratic government in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Cardim related, since Jango (as Goulart is popularly called) had great support there and two-thirds of the army forces were quartered there, the majority of them loyal to the ousted president, similarly the militia. Nevertheless, the military resistance did not prevail.

"On the morning of 26 March 1965, we carried out "Operation Tres Pasos" under my command, which meant taking the city of Tres Pasos, which would be the beginning of the seizure of barracks and the government of the state of Rio Grande do Sul. I had some 40 men and only 4 hunting rifles, 2 Colt 38's and my Colt 45. We assaulted the military detachment and seized the arms in addition to getting some 30 persons, including officers and men, to join us. We took the radio station and issued a proclamation written by me, which I signed as commander of the National Liberation Armed Forces (FALN). It was the first armed guerrilla movement against the dictatorial regime."

After that they carried out other military actions and the detachments of Tenente Portela and Oporan were taken. Colonel Cardim recalls then that "the other forces committed to the uprising and loyal to Goulart and Brizola lost their nerve and the general uprising did not occur." He related that they had no other alternative than to continue to carry out guerrilla actions with some 25 men whom he thought of leading to Mato Grosso; but he was unable to reach it because there was a fight with the troops of the Third Army in which they were defeated.

From there they escaped and dispersed. Cardim was arrested on 28 March 1965 when he was reported by the brother of a farmer who had given him food and lodging.

The colonel was tortured and then sentenced to 10 years in prison. He served 3 years of that sentence in the first phase, because he escaped from prison and took asylum in Mexico, from where he went to Algeria. In the course of a later trip to Montevideo with a stop in Buenos Aires, he was arrested by the Argentine authorities and turned over to the Brazilian Government. He then served the second phase of his sentence, 7 years, after which he devoted himself to fighting for general amnesty.

The Democratic Opening: A Farce

When the amnesty law went into effect, Cardim was reintegrated in the rank that he would have had if he had continued in his military career: major general retired, receiving the corresponding benefits and economic and social prerogatives. Nevertheless, his case was reconsidered and the Supreme Military Tribunal canceled his amnesty and began to consider him not as a politician but as a common criminal and terrorist. After that came the threats on his life and military persecution. That is when he decided to seek asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy in Brasilia.

"I will continue my struggle abroad, denouncing the violation of the amnesty law, the violation of human rights and demonstrating that the 'democratic opening' in Brazil is a farce.

"Suffice it to read the Rio and Sao Paulo newspapers," the colonel said, "to be aware of how the sinister 'Death Squadron' continues to operate with the same violence as before, coldly murdering alleged criminals." Referring to the participation of the left in Brazilian political life, within the so-called opening, he said:

"The military who are in key positions, especially the army generals, do not allow a party having a pinkish hue, with nationalistic or anti-imperialistic tendencies, or with a socialist base to be legalized. Much less the Brazilian Communist Party, which was the only one that continued to operate underground and now has a little freedom with the return to Brazil of some of its members and Central Committee leaders, such as Luis Carlos Prestes, but it cannot obtain legalization, nor has it been permitted to carry out any political propaganda or have headquarters in all of the national territory and it is proscribed as a party," he said.

He said also that the economic policy imposed by the International Monetary Fund has sown hunger among more than 30 million farmers. "We have to alert the people to the struggle," he said, indicating the course. "The vote is now our only weapon inasmuch as the firearms are in the service of reaction." He charged that Brazil's foreign debt exceeds $60 billion and that inflation has increased more than 100 percent. "We have to eradicate imperialism from our country and mobilize all the people to achieve a constituent assembly that will elect a government of popular representation with all political parties, including the Brazilian Communist Party."

Colonel Jefferson Cardim de Alencar Osorio is now in Venezuela where he is thinking of settling permanently. His wife Rosa de Osorio, 52 years old, will come to join him soon. The guerrilla colonel, with straight gray hair, a penetrating look and youthful smile, will soon begin to write his memoirs about his arduous revolutionary life, which he is thinking of publishing in Caracas. His son, Roberto, will leave him here since he also has an important task: He is undertaking the legal defense of his father in Brazil.

Jefferson Cardim rises, checks the buttons of aquamarine double-breasted jacket and firmly shakes the reporter's hand.

8711
CSO: 3010

FIGUEIREDO CONFIRMS DETERMINATION TO DEVELOP DEMOCRACY

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Florianopolis--President Joao Figueiredo, speaking yesterday in Tubarao, Santa Catarina, said that his determination to establish a democracy in Brazil will not waver "however many bombs they may toss at the head of the government."

The president of the republic, criticizing those who doubt that he is in a position to keep his promises, reiterated that there will be direct elections in 1982, and he recalled that he has invariably responded to the unbelievers with facts.

Speaking to representatives of the state government, the municipal administration and Santa Catarina businessmen, President Joao Figueiredo said:

"They say I have made many promises, many claims, which I am not in a position to keep. But they said that about amnesty, about the political normalization of the country, about freedom of expression and freedom of the press. They said this about the multi-party system. And still they dare to say it now about direct elections. To all of these doubts, within the situational potential of the country, I have responded with facts. No one can accuse me of having avoided any of the promises I made as a candidate. Despite the attacks, sometimes unjust and even slanderous, I remain committed to those promises I made, to establish the democracy which is possible for Brazil in this country."

In conclusion he said:

"May heaven allow me to return to this state at the end of my term in office to say that I have kept those promises, so that Santa Catarina can in fact emerge from this interim period and play the role it deserves in the national context."

Detente

President Figueiredo landed in Tubarao at 1050 hours, and he was applauded along the route to the local plant by more than 2,000 persons. But it was at the modest municipal airport that the atmosphere of detente which would mark this visit to Santa Catarina was evident. A number of people gathered early to await the president, and immediately after landing, Figueiredo abandoned the route leading to the bus and mixed with the small crowd. For 15 minutes he shook hands and

embraced citizens, kissing women and children and entirely upsetting the plans of the security agents, who found themselves enveloped by the throng.

The president made himself available once again at lunch with the ELETROSUL [Southern Electric Power Plants] employees' association. He even left the table and went outside to acknowledge the loud applause of some hundreds of persons who had gathered outside the building.

Visit to Criciuma

At 1500 hours, the president arrived in Criciuma and proceeded immediately to the Sangao mine, where he pushed the button putting it into operation. As he was preparing to leave the platform, a reporter presented him with a Porto Alegre association jersey (the team for which Figueiredo roots), and asked him three questions, the first about the role of Santa Catarina with regard to the energy question.

"The Santa Catarina coal and the Rio Grande do Sul coal," he answered, "are so important that I have reserved a third of the resources of the energy mobilization program for coal. The alternatives in the Brazilian energy program do not lie in PROALCOOL [National Alcohol Program] alone. We will get there."

The next question concerned the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

"It has serious implications for us," he said. "But I do not believe it will last long. I think the conflict will come to an end soon. But in any case, it may have serious consequences for us, because we are importing 340,000 barrels a day from there. If the supply is interrupted, there will be serious consequences for the country."

In conclusion, a reporter asked when the president expects the first results of the investigation of the attacks.

"Well," the president responded, "I am not the police, am I? But do you know, I wish I were?"

5157
CSO: 3001

BRIZOLA PROPOSES OPPOSITION GROUP FORUM AS ALTERNATIVE

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Sep 80 p 5

[Interview with Democratic Labor Party President Leonel Brizola by Orivaldo Perrin, date and place not given]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--The power system in the country has reached a crossroads. The democratic alternative proposed by the Figueiredo government will either become concrete or it will collapse once and for all. The current economic model, if it is to be maintained, has to be bolstered by a rigid dictatorship. A social impasse has been reached: the nation wants an end, a response to terrorist acts, and the government is not acting. This crossroads could be found within the armed forces, where there is said to be a group of authoritarian officers who want to guide the nation.

This is what the president of the Democratic Labor Party (PDT), Leonel Brizola, thinks. Five days ago he obtained temporary registration of his party with the TSE [Supreme Electoral Court], and he is now embarking on a new stage in the career he has outlined for himself since his return to the country.

In this interview, the former governor of Rio Grande do Sul proposed the establishment of a forum of opposition groups to confront the government, with representatives of all the parties. "This may not yet be the solution," Brizola commented, "but it is a real alternative for bringing us to power. And the time has come: the government is indecisive and vague, and owes the people innumerable political, social and economic clarifications. We need to exorcise the demons contained among us and begin to act, for otherwise we will end up accustomed to this fox-in-the-chicken-house democracy."

First Step

The main passages of the interview follow.

[Question] As a slogan and a party, is the PDT just in its infancy?

[Answer] We have obtained our provisional registration with the TSE. This is the second party we laborites have formed in accordance with the requirements of the law. The first was under our old name. When we read reports of the possible disqualification of the PDT, we laugh among ourselves. The fact is we find it easier to organize the party now than it was earlier.

We find more people prepared to join with us, even in Sao Paulo. The dispossession from which we suffered awakened a reaction of solidarity within the Brazilian people. It was easy to see that the real party was neglected with the intent of benefiting a group the government could manipulate through the Machiavellianism of General Golbery. Today this problem has practically been dealt with. Many weep over our losses, but they were only on the level of cadres. Many electoralists, opportunists and the "physiologists" left. All of the short-sighted people.

The Right Wing

[Question] What type of short-sightedness do you mean?

[Answer] The right-wing team. Our losses were on the right-wing side. We had none on the left. And this is very significant, because it represents for us a purge, particularly in view of the nature of the new party we are building.

The new name expresses more faithfully our doctrine and the program we are presenting for Brazil today. The modern labor path is the Brazilian path to democratic socialism. The data available to us shows that the labor movement, as a popular trend in our country, as an intelligible formulation by the people, has not fallen into the trap laid by the government.

As a party, we do not represent an immediate alternative for power. In the medium time range we do. Our initial work is oriented toward the small municipal and state administrations and the legislatures.

While we are proceeding through this period of formation and affirmation within the national context, our logical path calls for joint action with the other parties and factions within the opposition. I believe that the new aspect in this country is in the opposition sector. The current regime, responsible as it is for these 16 years of omissions, errors, compromise and inhuman acts, has nothing more to offer the nation. It is spent. It has exhausted itself. It led the country to a situation of distortion and impasse, crisis and dependence, such as we had never before experienced. However much effort it may make, it no longer has public credibility. The little which remains for the present regime is the opportunity for concrete action, since it is in power. But in the realm of hope, nothing more is possible.

Moreover, this regime has been one of the aged and elderly. Its inspirers were members of a generation which preceded mine considerably. Some of the personages who founded the regime and have been influencing it up to the present were already active in Brazilian politics in the year when I was born, as is the case with Marshal Cordeiro de Farias and even former President Geisel. I once saw in a foreign country a photograph of General Geisel and some of his aides. At first glance I thought it was one of those photographs of Kremlin personalities. The alternative for the opposition must be like a still-unknown passage through some kind of gorge situated between two inaccessible and undesirable obstacles for the Brazilian people. On the one hand you have the perplexities, lack of definition and sleight-of-hand characteristic of the government, and on the other hand the authoritarian pockets with their concealed intentions of promoting a return to arbitrary action, as these terrorist attempts demonstrate.

The Open Political Approach

[Question] In your view, who would hinder the more open political approach?

[Answer] I have thought about this a great deal. Would it be the armed forces, which cultivates authoritarianism in its internal structures and has this unjust and unacceptable desire to control a nation of 120 million persons? First of all, it is natural for them to be concerned that the socioeconomic changes imposed should be carried out in orderly fashion. On this there is a consensus, a unanimous view: no one wants chaos or anarchy. Secondly, there is the problem of revanchism, the feeling of rancor and the desire for vengeance. I have traveled throughout this country and I can say with certainty that the Brazilian people are not interested in any type of revanchism. Our people want only a solution to their afflictions and for the country. Thirdly, there is a question of stability and pluralism. Now the people have been proving to be the greatest factor in stability. A study was made to determine this. The people abhor terrorism, attempted coups, and any kind of surprising action. The people cultivate hope and not despair. In fourth place I would put a question of great importance concerning the role of the concerns of the armed forces. It is a question of seeking a serious and realistic democratic alternative for the country. To pursue the commitments and accept the formulae and models of these last 15 years I think can only be done with more dictatorship, because it would have to be through an imposition against the will of the majority of the people. It seems I am taking up a taboo subject, that of the armed forces, but I think it will be beneficial for the building of democracy. We need to exorcise all kinds of demons. The alternative for power I imagine will have to be realistic on another point too: if it takes too leftist a direction, it cannot be assimilated by the Brazilian people as a whole. Brazil is neither Nicaragua nor Iran.

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NAVY MINISTER EXAMINES DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

Terrorism Assessed

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 27 Sep 80 pp 112-113

[Interview with Minister of Navy Eduardo da Silva Fonseca Maximiano by Haroldo Hollanda; date and place not given]

[Text] Admiral Maximiano Fonseca, minister of navy, gives assurance that nothing will deter President Joao Figueiredo in his determination to promote the perfecting of democracy, but he admits that the more open political approach makes the battle against inflation difficult. He condemns and is saddened by terrorist actions and recalls that these radical attitudes hinder and delay the process of achieving full democracy. Minister Maximiano da Fonseca sees no substantial difference between direct and indirect elections for the presidency of the republic, since either of the two can be democratic. He still prefers the indirect method, for he believes that it better defines and increases the responsibilities of those who make the final choice of a president of the republic.

[Question] Despite the present economic difficulties, is the more open approach an irreversible process?

[Answer] The history of nations demonstrates that political stability is closely linked with economic stability. It can even be said that one is always the consequence of the other. This being the case, we could presumably conclude that there would be a danger that inflation will contribute to a political retreat. However, the facts are there to prove that the commitment made by the president of the republic to establish a democratic system in the country has been fulfilled without reversals, despite the fact that difficulties in the battle against inflation have without a doubt been increased as a result of the problems generated by the more open political process. The public senses that the political opening has made the battle against inflation difficult. But nothing will divert the president from his promise, and he reiterated this with the greatest conviction and firmness in the two addresses he gave at the Planalto Palace and in Uberaba, respectively, immediately after the hateful terrorist acts perpetrated in Rio de Janeiro.

[Question] Is normalization of our political life one of the irrevocable promises of the revolution which President Joao Figueiredo is attempting to fulfill?

[Answer] I have not the slightest doubt or hestiation in answering this question in the affirmative. The fact that some sectors, either due to lack of understanding or radicalism, or because of spurious interests, raise a doubt about the honesty of the president's intentions and, as a result, proceed in such a way that they only contribute to slowing the speed of our steps in the firm direction of full democracy is regrettable, for obviously, we do not want and will not return to the situation prior to March 1964. This is the reason for the indispensable caution in the conduct of the process of democratic improvement we have undertaken, until our regime reaches the level desired by all true democrats. As I have already had occasion to say, some of the greatest enemies of democracy are among those who are urging immediate and full democracy most insistently.

[Question] Do you favor the holding of direct elections for the presidency of the republic? Or do you believe that in a country such as ours, a parliamentary system of government, with indirect elections, would be preferable?

[Answer] The most important thing is not whether the elections are direct or indirect, but rather that they be held democratically. For there are countries which have adopted direct elections, whereas they in reality are not democratic, while other truly democratic countries have indirect elections. The parliamentary system has already been tried in the country without good results, and I believe that such a system would not contribute to increasing our political stability. On the contrary, it might threaten it. There are some who deny that the election of the president of the United States, a country with a presidential system, is indirect in nature. However, yet once again its history has shown that the president elected is not the man winning the majority of the nominal votes of the people. Indirect elections, even under a presidential system, have in my opinion the great advantage that they not only provide a better definition, but also increase the responsibilities of those to whom it falls to make the final choice of a president.

Radicals Profit From Chaos

[Question] Do you believe that the recent terrorist attacks are designed to disturb the political life of the country?

[Answer] These incidents are extremely regrettable, and in reality it is the government which is most threatened by them, since public calm is a basic factor in its proper functioning. I believe that there are two possible sources for these incidents. Either they are in fact designed to disturb the political life of Brazil in order to hinder the functioning of the government, and in such a case they could be either leftist or rightist. Or they could be carried out by those who, even though not professing extremist doctrines, are dissatisfied with the lack of responsibility which regrettably is to be found--and this is true--mainly on the part of the so-called alternative press, which has been unable to make use of the full freedom currently enjoyed for noble purposes. It is indicative to note that these attacks are not oriented only toward the political press, but also that which without a doubt has been contributing to the moral decline of our traditions. As to the clearly terrorist attacks which have occurred recently, even causing loss of life, they are quite justly rejected and condemned vehemently by all good Brazilians. In my view, their origin lies in the

more radical sectors of an extremist movement which has never hesitated to use such means in any country to create chaos, which is its best vehicle for winning power.

[Question] Do you see or glimpse on the horizon any political events similar to those in 1968 which culminated in the promulgation of AI-5 [Institutional Act No 5]?

[Answer] The situation is entirely different. I would say in fact that it is in a way the opposite of that in 1968. In 1968 the government was concerned quite rightly with strengthening the regime established by the movement which was transformed into a revolution, the results of which could not be denied, either in the economic sector or in domestic order. The events then forced the government to undertake more energetic measures, due to the need to prevent the loss of what had already been achieved, or a lag in the process of future improvement. Currently, since domestic order is assured, the government is interested from the political point of view in strengthening the democratic system, which has always constituted one of the principal goals of the revolution. Tolerance of some phenomena which would not have been allowed in 1968 demonstrates what we have just asserted. Political problems of greater or lesser gravity are inherent in a democracy, and provided domestic order is assured, we will have nothing to fear. The guarantee of domestic order is provided by the perfect unity in the armed forces.

[Question] Is the Brazilian government, and the navy in particular, concerned with the defense of the South Atlantic? Has the Brazilian navy shown interest in signing a defense pact in this area of the world?

[Answer] As could not fail to be the case, the Brazilian government is concerned with the defense of the South Atlantic. In particular, as to the navy, this is its main concern, because such defense involves almost the whole of its mission. In fact, if we realize that almost all of our foreign trade passes through the South Atlantic, that the role of Brazilian products and services in the majority of the countries bordering this ocean is increasing steadily, that technological development has increasingly been allowing the exploitation of the ocean's resources, we can see how important the presence of our flag is throughout the South Atlantic, even in peacetime, is. First of all, it would be well to remember that there is already a mutual assistance treaty among the American nations, the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR). A defense pact limited to the South Atlantic would only make sense if one or some of the riparian nations possessed great naval power, which would enable it to support the others. However, none of the navies in this part of the world have the power necessary even for their own defense, and thus we do not believe the signing of such a treaty is justified. The important thing is that these navies understand each other very well in order to be able to function together if the circumstances should justify such a decision.

[Question] How do you view the recent rapprochement promoted in the relations between Brazil and Argentina?

[Answer] I regard it as one of the most significant foreign policy actions of Brazil under the present government. It is obvious that the more united the South

American countries are, the stronger the position of the continent within the context of international relations will be, mainly in view of the fact that these countries face very similar problems. The rapprochement between Brazil and Argentina will certainly encourage good understanding among the South American countries.

Brazilian Production of Warships

[Question] Have you any indications or news about the presence of Soviet vessels in the South Atlantic?

[Answer] The potential presence of Soviet warships off the eastern coast in the South Atlantic is a known fact. With the ever-growing increase in Soviet naval power, this presence is naturally tending to become ever more effective in all ocean areas, including the South Atlantic.

[Question] Has the level of efficiency of our naval forces in patrolling the coast improved?

[Answer] The level of the efficiency of our naval forces has without a doubt improved substantially where the quality and the training of the personnel are concerned, mainly since the new frigates, submarines, mine-sweepers and aircraft carriers went into service. Our great problem is quantity, since our fluctuating available assets are undeniably far below our real needs. It is important to note that the new frigates are not and should not be regularly used on patrol assignments, because these are vessels the operation of which is very costly. For regular patrol service we are using just 10 corvettes and we can use destroyers, which are now more than 25 years old.

[Question] How is Brazilian naval construction of warships developing?

[Answer] The great problem for our military naval construction industry is the lack of financial resources. Without a doubt, we are in a position to produce even submarines. It is our firm intention not to order any more new foreign vessels, unless an emergency situation develops, which is unlikely. We can indeed purchase foreign naval vessels second-hand, making it possible to alleviate our difficulties until the equipment presently available can be replaced with vessels built in Brazil. Currently, we are in the final stage of developing some projects in Brazil for vessels which will be built here as soon as financial conditions permit.

Persian Gulf Conflict

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Sep 80 p 21

[Text] Naval Minister Maximiano da Fonseca stated yesterday that the war between Iran and Iraq is likely to be resolved soon.

He explained that with the great offensive power of modern weapons now, one country can overcome another and impose its will in a brief time.

He said that the neutrality of the two major powers--the Soviet Union and the United States--is a guarantee that the other countries will not have to face a broad war.

Concerning the possibility of some type of problem with the authorities in the two warring countries caused by a Brazilian oil tanker, the minister said the following:

"The Brazilian merchant ships passing through the area of conflict are meeting the requirements of the countries at war. It is hardly likely that a Brazilian vessel could cause an incident, but if some problem arose, it would fall to the navy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to deal with the matter."

He said that the permission given Brazilian vessels to leave the Persian Gulf showed a reasonable and friendly attitude on the part of Iran.

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ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ENERGY UNDER STUDY

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Sep 80 p 13

[Article by Thereza Martins: "The Search for Fuels--Scientists Research Biomass Derivatives for Use as Oil Substitutes"]

[Text] The difficulties which oil imports have caused the Brazilian economy have led scientists and researchers to work on and develop projects in the energy sector with a view to the gradual replacement of oil with other fuels.

"One of the ways of reaching this goal is increasing the contribution of renewable sources of the biomass type (wood, sugarcane bagasse, charcoal), especially wood, encouraging the replacement of oil products with biomass derivatives."

This statement was made by Prof Saul Goncalves d'Avila of the chemical engineering department at the faculty of engineering, University of Campinas (UNICAMP), who has been pursuing research in the energy sector since 1978, along with Profs Jose Claudio Moura and Zsolt Makray.

Initially, the purpose of this research involved the use of agricultural residues for energy production, but it was then found that the equipment used also lent itself to the processing of wood or forest residues.

"Studies of pyrolysis (decomposition by heat) were made on a laboratory scale and a pilot facility linking a gasification apparatus with a motor-generator complex for the production of electricity was built," Professor d'Avila explained.

"The results showed," he added, "that the gas obtained from cellulosic materials readily lends itself to use as fuel for internal combustion engines." The gasification apparatus developed is of the descending flow type, making it possible to produce a gas which is practically free of tar, the UNICAMP professor and researcher said. This gas, in order to be used in engines, needs only an operation involving heat filtering and condensation of the water which forms.

"The results of gas-burning tests in furnaces showed that the gas is suitable for replacing fuel oil in its multiple uses, such as for example in boilers, kilns, etc." Professor d'Avila also said that "it seems that the only limitation on generalized use lies in the flame, which does not reach temperatures above 1,200°."

He explained moreover that the tests are not conclusive, because the furnace design is an important factor here.

Decentralization

Professor d'Avila, who is also coordinator of the CODETEC [Technological Development Company]-FINEP [Funding Authority for Studies and Projects]-UNICAMP bioconversion project (the Technological Development Company has been devoting itself since 1978 to research and development work in the field of gasification of cellulosic materials, also notes that the energy consumed today in the form of fuel oil "is equivalent to the energy supplied by only 2,000 gasification units of 10 million kilocalories per hour."

The units developed thus far are in the 500,000-kilocalorie-per-hour range, but the CODETEC goal is to produce units with a capacity of up to 10 million kilocalories per hour, Professor d'Avila explained.

In his view, the development in the country of a technology such as that for the gasification of wood, which is "simple and low in cost," will provide social and economic benefits. "Another effect to be considered is the decentralization of the production of natural fuels, which will have positive repercussions in the interior by creating new jobs, both in reforestation and at the wood gasification and processing units."

Prof Saul Goncalves d'Avila emphasized "the encouragement which the effective adoption of a national solution and technology for the energy problem would have on technical and scientific circles in the country," and he said that the reforestation of 0.6 percent of the country's area could produce energy equivalent to the planned fuel oil consumption for this year.

"Based on a functional energy equivalent of 3.3 tons of wood per ton of fuel oil, and presuming productivity in reforestation of 12 tons of wood per hectare per year, it will be possible to provide a substitute for all of the fuel oil to be consumed in the country in 1980 through the exploitation of 46,000 square kilometers of planted forest, representing only 0.6 percent of the area of the country."

He believes that, despite the increase in energy consumption, "wood is an abundant and renewable natural energy source for Brazil."

According to Prof Saul Goncalves d'Avila, "the overall energy efficiency of wood gasification processes depends above all on the performance of the gasification unit, which represents the key apparatus for the whole system."

He explained that the first gasification or gas-producing units date back to the first half of the 19th century and utilized coal. "They were all of the upward-draft (countercurrent) type, with movable beds supported by a grid through which air and steam were blown."

This same type of design has been used for gasogenic units for the processing of wood and cellulosic residues, but according to Professor d'Avila, this was "a

mistake," because the gases produced by the materials used have a "high water and tar content, thus requiring additional purification installations."

Professor d'Avila said that "the presence of tars in the gas can be avoided by passing the products of pyrolysis through an incandescent charcoal sector in the gasification unit. In this way the tars are thermically cracked, producing a clean gas," he concluded.

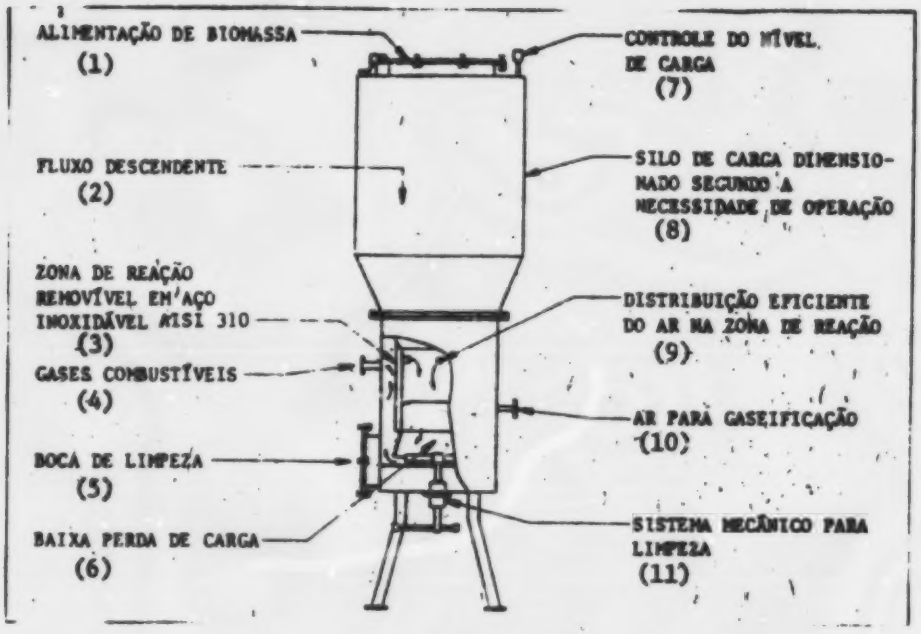
The gasification apparatus using this technique are called downdraft or cocurrent gasification units. This type also uses air as a gasification agent, and the energy needed for the process is supplied by combustion reactions which occur in the descending bed.

Research

The gasification of wood in gas-producing units (cocurrent type) was a process used, mainly in Germany, during World War II. After the war, the development of gasification units was almost forgotten, only becoming the focus of attention again in recent years because of the high price and the prospect of the scarcity of oil, Professor d'Avila explained.

He also explained that despite the fact that the programs for the gasification of biomass (wood, among other materials) are still small and have not gone beyond the pilot plant stage, they have one characteristic in common. "They are oriented toward the building of large-scale gasification units capable of meeting the energy demand in modern installations, and certainly much larger than those before World War II."

Professor d'Avila further said that "with the high content of volatile products, the low ash content and the additional advantage of containing no sulfur, wood is the ideal raw material for gasification. Depending on the gasification process," he added, "gaseous fuel can be used as a source of industrial heat, fuel for engines and turbines, a reduction gas for metallurgy or a synthesis gas for ammonia, methanol and other hydrocarbons."



The solid material fed into the gasification unit passes through successive stages: drying, pyrolysis, in which the volatile material is distilled, and finally, high-temperature reaction, during which the combustible gases are formed, mainly carbon monoxide, hydrogen and methane.

Key:

1. Biomass feed
2. Descending flow
3. Removable reaction section of AISI 310 stainless steel
4. Combustible gases
5. Access for cleaning
6. Lower load valve
7. Load level control
8. Load hopper with volume consistent with functional needs
9. Efficient distribution of air in reaction section
10. Air for gasification
11. Mechanical cleaning system

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ALCOHOL IS FUEL FOR ONE-FOURTH OF CARS BUILT THIS YEAR

Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 17 Sep 80 pp 76-84

[Cover story: "The Alcohol Explosion"]

[Text] Seven years after the cataclysm caused by the unbridled rise of oil prices and the disorder that reigned in the economy of the whole world, we can already say: Alcohol hit it right in Brazil. Perhaps that fact is not yet apparent. Perhaps there may be problems and big problems ahead. Perhaps the Brazilians, only a minority of whom have already entered the alcohol cycle, have not perceived the change. But alcohol has definitely taken the course of things that have come to stay--and as of now, the future cannot be conceived without it.

After a shaky start in 1975, the national alcohol program took off and this year alone the automobile plants will sell 250,000 alcohol-fueled vehicles, almost one-quarter of their total production. It is known that the program is not a panacea capable of solving the energy problems of the country, which must still import oil for a long time. But while it may not stanch the drain in the balance of payments, though lessening it, alcohol is transforming Brazil into the first modern society that concretely has begun to eliminate the prophecy of the end of the automobile civilization, giving the automobile industry a certificate of long life. A sign of that tendency is the drop in the consumption of gasoline. From January to August of this year, consumption decreased 10.7 percent compared to the same period last year.

"The alcohol-fueled car is the real Brazilian miracle," proclaimed a man who cannot err in that type of thing: Wolfgang Sauer, president of Volkswagen do Brasil, the largest automobile manufacturer in the country, who expects to sell 120,000 alcohol-fueled cars this year. Enthusiastically, Sauer predicts that next year no less than 80 percent of the company's automobile production--estimated at 550,000 units--will be of alcohol-fueled cars, a complete reversal of Volkswagen's production profile. The gasoline cars--the other 20 percent--will be almost optional. His optimism has a clearly simple explanation: This year Volkswagen does not know if it can take care of the long queues of consumers that line up at its authorized dealerships wanting an alcohol-fueled car. Sauer advises, however, that the gasoline-fueled car cannot be considered an anachronism. After all, the national fleet numbers 7 million vehicles and the alcohol-fueled vehicles have not even reached 10 percent of that number. Thus, the replacement will be a goal to achieve in the long term.

Even so, this excited demand is not justified only by the incentives given the owners of alcohol-fueled cars--the price of 18.20 cruzeiros per liter compared to

38 for gasoline, the single road tax (TRU) 50 percent lower, more generous financing terms, and fuel supply available on Saturdays. In a country accustomed to mistrusting its own solutions for difficult problems, it would be impossible to induce so many consumers to take a gamble they did not like to take, just as it was impossible to convince them to eat soybean instead of beans. But soybean is soybean and alcohol is alcohol. The sales performance clearly indicates that there is no suspicion hovering over the alcohol-fueled car. Of course, there are still problems with the alcohol motors but none of them are insurmountable. "We are in the first generation of alcohol-fueled motors," said Wolfgang Sauer of Volkswagen. "The second generation is already in the testing phase and will be better," he asserted.

Alcohol Not at Fault--The backing of the consumers forced the factories to develop improvements in the automobiles and solidified the option for alcohol as irreversible. Proalcool, the government program that coordinates the whole spectacular mass of financing for the production of alcohol is definitive. When it still ran the risk of infant mortality, it already had the support of the industrialists. By July of this year, the National Executive Commission for Alcohol, responsible for the program, had already approved 292 projects involving investments of 45 billion cruzeiros and a production of 6.8 billion liters of alcohol per year. That figure is still below the 10.7 billion liters set by the government as the goal for 1985 but Minister of Industry and Commerce Joao Camilo Penna, responsible for the implementation of the program, guarantees that there will be no lack of alcohol. "How can we doubt a program of such dimensions?" he asks. Proalcool also has in its favor the fact that it has not installed itself in its own building, does not have a bureaucracy, and is not planning to set up a branch headquarters in Rio de Janeiro, as would be normal to expect from one more federal agency.

But since mistrust in the face of a new experiment was natural, even though no especially sophisticated technology was at stake, the government offered itself as a guinea pig for the first tests of the regular use of alcohol-fueled cars. Since July 1979, President Joao Figueiredo himself has been moving about in an alcohol-fueled Ford Landau. At each inspection, however, the car revealed corrosion problems. Until on 19 November, Flag Day, what many had expected to happen at any time did happen. After presiding over the commemorations at Planalto Palace, Figueiredo went to his car. After a few tries, the car would not start.

For 2 weeks, mechanics of the transportation service of the presidency of the republic, Ford technicians and even a specialist from the Aerospace Technical Center (CTA) inspected the adaptation made in the motor to run on alcohol. They could not find anything wrong. Until by chance one Sunday, the duty sergeant in the Planalto service station decided to examine the ignition system of the Landau. He pressed the starter several times but the car would not start. Inspecting the electrical system, he discovered that a transistor through which the electric current flowed was intermittent. That was the trouble. The alcohol was not at fault.

From that time on, the Number 1 car in the country had no further problems, as the president's chauffeur, Miguel Soares, states. "On the contrary," he avers, "since alcohol gives the car more power, the security personnel many times complain that I am going too fast." After driving Juscelino Kubitschek's Cadillac, the Mercedes-Benz of Joao Goulart and Castello Branco and the Galaxie of Costa e Silva, all gasoline-fueled, Soares does not hesitate to say that he does not feel any big differences between them and the alcohol-fueled Landau, "the most comfortable of all."

Today in Planalto the following ministers are driving around in alcohol-fueled cars: Golbery do Couto e Silva of the Civilian Household, Octavio Medeiros of the National Intelligence Service (SNI), Danilo Venturini of the Military Household, Celfim Netto of Planning, Helio Beltrao of Debureaucratization, Said Farhat of the Mass Media, and the secretary of the presidency, Heitor Ferreira. Of all of them, Ferreira is what could be called a pioneer in this field. He has been driving an alcohol-fueled Volkswagen for some time and even today he drives the official black Opala himself. "Many people would like my alcohol-fueled car to explode," he admits. "But it runs very well." Golbery, who has not had a steering wheel in his hands for 15 years has also never heard any complaints from his chauffeur.

Without Complaints--Now with the initial difficulties having been overcome, Planalto has made an accounting of its consumption--from June 1979 to 10 September of this year, the transportation service used 415,000 liters of alcohol--and already sees the doubts disappear even among the opposition. Three months ago, Federal Deputy Marcelo Medeiros (Popular Party for Rio de Janeiro) bought an alcohol-fueled car. Convinced by him, his wife Heloisa 1 month ago exchanged a gasoline-fueled Caravan for an alcohol-fueled Opala Comodoro. "I made a good deal," she declared. Normally Heloisa uses one tank of gasoline (55 liters in this case) per week. With the Caravan, today she would have been spending 2,090 cruzeiros per week. With the alcohol-fueled car, she spends 990 cruzeiros. Thus, she saves 1,100 cruzeiros per week or 4,400 per month.

Without any complaints to make, Heloisa today is among the exponents of an alcohol-fueled car--"I have already convinced my gymnastics teacher"--joining the ever-growing number of those who believe that the benefits exceed the problems. She complains about the difficulty of traveling with the car because of the shortage of alcohol stations--a real problem but one that is on the way to a solution because alcohol stations are being established at a rate that few expected (there are fewer than 1,800 at the present time and states such as Rio Grande do Sul, for example, do not have any). In addition, Brazil is beginning to accumulate experience in the operation of alcohol-fueled motors. A pioneer in the use of alcohol-fueled cars, Telecommunications of Sao Paulo (TELESP) is already in a position to make an assessment.

Pressured by stricter and stricter orders to reduce fuel consumption, reserve Colonel Olavo Grunau, chief of the company's transportation department, comprised mostly of Volkswagens, did not see any alternative but alcohol. On 2 August 1977 the first 25 alcohol-fueled cars were operating. Today TELESP has 1,053 alcohol-fueled cars--most of them adapted--that get an average of 4.12 kilometers to a liter of alcohol. The performance is poor, much inferior to that of factory-built alcohol-fueled cars, and inferior also to the company's 994 gasoline-fueled cars, which get on the average 5.15 kilometers per liter. However, discounting the difference in the price of alcohol compared to gasoline, it is quite positive: a study conducted last June shows that since 1977, TELESP saved 20 million cruzeiros. The initial problems of TELESP's cars--at slow speeds, they "went dead" and the motor parts that had direct contact with alcohol suffered excessive corrosion--have already been solved. Corrosion, incidentally, stopped being a problem when the factories began to protect the fuel lines with chrome or copper.

Solution in Sight: Fuel consumption--from 15 to 20 percent more than with gasoline--is the central problem and has been the main worry of the factories. Three years

ago, Volkswagen, which has already invested 492 million cruzeiros in the development of alcohol-fueled cars in its Brazilian factory, brought one of the most famous motor specialists in the world to Sao Paulo: the German, Herbert Heitland, 54 years old, an independent consultant, presently the company's research manager.

With the typical image of the stubborn scientist, Heitland is working on various alternatives, unconcerned for the time being about cost problems. He guarantees, however, that some day there will be an alcohol-fueled car capable of getting 20 kilometers to 1 liter--a rate so far reached only by the German Golf which runs on diesel fuel and is reputed to be one of the most economical automobiles in the world. There is already a solution in sight for the problem of starting the motor, which is still slow. "We have already tested a prototype and the motor was started at a temperature of 10 degrees below zero," Heitland said.

The tendency toward improvement is a constant factor. "The automobile industry worked 80 years on gasoline. It is not logical to expect to get the same results from 6 or 7 years' experience with alcohol-fueled cars," argued Andre Beer, executive director of General Motors of Brazil, himself a user of an alcohol-fueled Opala. He predicts that this year 40 percent of GM's production will consist of alcohol-fueled cars. Fiat, the first factory to produce alcohol-fueled cars on the assembly line, also promises to change its production structure. "In a little while, half of our production will be of alcohol-fueled cars," Miguel Goncalves, the president of Fiat, predicted. The fact is that none of the big automobile factories in Brazil have stayed out of the alcohol area, and all of their strategy is to concentrate more and more in that sector.

The Runaround--Because it was the first, Fiat at first was bogged down in the labyrinths of the bureaucracy. Trying to obtain certification for the first exclusively alcohol-fueled car in 1978, Fiat was the victim of a runaround. In the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (the minister at the time was Angelo Calmon de Sa) sometimes they said that the certification should be given by the CTA, other times, by the National Oil Council (NP), or, who knows, by the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS). To solve the impasse, the company threatened to grant its own certification. Under pressure, the ministry reluctantly agreed to give its approval, but even so not until July 1979.

Conflicts of that kind were settled exactly 1 year ago. At that time, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the automobile industry signed their famous "protocol" establishing targets for the production of alcohol-fueled cars for each year, compatible with the expected production of alcohol. Under that document, the industry commits itself to produce 250,000 vehicles this year, 300,000 next year and 350,000 in 1982. The president of the National Automotive Vehicle Manufacturers Association (ANFAVEA), Mario Garnero, who had declared that the target would not be reached this year and production would not exceed 209,000 reconsidered his prediction. Today, more confident, Garnero guarantees that the industry will meet its commitment. As a matter of fact, Volkswagen, Fiat, General Motors and Ford predict that they will exceed their estimates as a result of buyer pressure.

The concern of everyone now converges on one point: Will Brazil have sufficient alcohol for the 900,000 cars that will be produced between 1980 and 1982, and after that? Between 1975 and 1980, alcohol production encouraged by government financing increased an impressive 659 percent. That expansion will not be so radical

in the coming years. "Production capacity reached its fullness in the past harvest. New increases now can be achieved only at the cost of new investments," explained Jose Luis Zillo, 39 years old, successor to the controversial Jorge Wolney Atalla as president of Copersucar, responsible for 50 percent of the country's alcohol production, estimated at 4 billion liters.

Changed Landscape--Far from the daily problems that concern businessmen in that sector, banker Castao Eduardo de Bueno Vidigal, principal stockholder in the Mercantile Bank of Sao Paulo, puts all his chips on an inescapable progress of the program. And not exactly because alcohol is going to reduce the foreign debt or resolve the problems of the automobile industry. His interest is and has always been money; he always knew where it was and how it is reproduced. "Have you ever imagined how much the Cross Industrial Product is going to grow as a result of the increase of cane production?" Vidigal asks. "What is going to happen in this country is a penomenon of development similar to what occurred when the automobile industry was established in 1961."

He recalls that that industry was also regarded with discredit. He himself, as secretary of finance for Sao Paulo in 1961 was surprised when he discovered in tax accounts that a single automobile factory paid more taxes on sales and consignments than all the coffee exports. "Nobody can hold Proalcool," asserted the banker, who also predicts a concentrated growth in Sao Paulo, which today is responsible for no less than 80 percent of the alcohol produced in Brazil.

As a matter of fact, Vidigal's prediction makes sense. The landscape in the countryside has been changing since Proalcool was established. Today sugarcane intended for alcohol already occupies a planted area of 2.5 million hectares, greater than the area of the state of Sergipe. In 1985, to attain the production target of 10.7 billion liters, it will be necessary to mill 100 million hectares. According to a Copersucar study, that will create more than 350,000 direct jobs and it is estimated that in the producing areas, per capita income will be $2,000. In addition, by law the companies that produce alcohol must allocate 2 percent of the price for the benefit of its workers. That type of social fund will have accumulated 4 billion cruzeiros at today's prices by 1985. The extraordinarily favorable panorama does not hide gray areas. The businessmen in the sector complain, for example, about the low return they receive today. The price of a liter of alcohol to the consumer is 18.20 cruzeiros today but the producer receives only 14.93. "The margin is laughable," complains Zillo of Copersucar. According to him, the fair price the producer should receive is 22 cruzeiros. "Today we are dependent on the favors of the government because we do not have a price," laments Orlando Crisin Ometto, 58 years old, the largest individual producer of sugar and alcohol in the world, in the center of his empire established in the interior of Sao Paulo.

Ometto, a native of Sao Paulo from the city of Piracicaba, a classic sugarcane city, has fond recollections about the period when his family of Italian immigrants erected a good part of the vast empire he commands with the wealth it accumulated in a period of almost 100 years in Brazil. Today his four plants, the largest one located in Barra Bonita, produce 6 percent of all the alcohol manufactured in Brazil. In the next few years, the group is going to spend 21 billion cruzeiros--$371 million--on new projects. Associated with Votorantim, Atlantica-Boavista Insurance and the Dedini machinery industry (he with 34 percent and the other three groups with 22 percent each), Ometto is going to install the largest alcohol distillery in the world in Mato Grosso do Sul, in the Bodoquena Plantation. In 1985,

Bodoquena will be producing 224 million liters of alcohol per year. But that feat will be surpassed in 1988 by Ometto himself when project Jaiba in northern Minas Gerais goes into operation, the production of which will reach 487 million liters per year. At that stage, Ometto will be producing almost 10 percent of the alcohol manufactured in Brazil. It is just as if Brazil were planting Kuwaits, of which Ometto will be the principal "alcohol sheikh."

"If I did not believe in Proalcool, no way would I run that risk investing so much money. And afterwards what excuse would I give my grandchildren and great grandchildren?" he asks. Although there are drawbacks in the course of the program, Ometto is certainly not throwing money out the window or creating any problem for his descendents. Businessmen like himself who committed their assets to alcohol dispel the predictions of the gloomy scenario produced in academic circles where nobody risks money on wrong guesses. At this stage, for example, it is hairsplitting to discuss if the planted area necessary for alcohol is going to rob lands usable for food production or is going to chase small farmers into the city.

Alcohol is blazing other agriculture frontiers. Ometto, for example, is successfully planting beans along with sugarcane, demonstrating that one crop can complement another, thus taking care of two needs: energy and food. Also, the warning that the first explosion of the price of sugar in the world market would topple production of alcohol is nothing more than intellectual anguish. The prices of sugar in the market today are the highest since 1975 and that has not caused the production of alcohol to be reduced a single liter. The specter of "vinhoto," a pollutive residue resulting from the preparation of alcohol, has also evaporated. Today, the "vinhoto" is completely utilized as a fertilzer and its use as fodder is being studied.

It would certainly be more useful if those interested in the energy problem would devote their efforts to more concrete questions. Difficulties that have not yet been overcome still persist, such as the substitution of diesel oil, which is responsible for the burning of 32 percent of the oil refined in Brazil--more than gasoline, which accounts for 25 percent of the imported oil. Firm supporters such as Ometto or Gastao Vidigal guarantee the irreversibility of the alcohol alternative. One could add to them the government of Kuwait, the third largest OPEC producer, which in June purchased 10 percent of the shares of Volkswagen do Brasil, which were held by the Monteiro Aranha group. According to Rui Patricio, former Portuguese foreign minister, Proalcool "was an important factor in the transaction." At the same time, the pressure of consumers for alcohol-fueled cars and the readiness of industry to build them in increasing numbers consolidates the chosen course. Oil is expensive, difficult to find and some day it will end. Alcohol, if one plants the raw material, will yield.

A Really Good Deal

During the debut last July of his alcohol-fueled Fiat, banker Agenor Vitor Lazzari, 46 years old, a management aide for the Bank of the State of Sao Paulo, was on the point of exploding with indignation. He had gone a few blocks when, in irritation he asked himself if he had not made a bad deal. "It was a real disaster," he said. "The car kept missing."

Lazzari thought of canceling the deal but he ended up by learning a lesson for all owners of alcohol-fueled Fiats out of that episode: "Let the car warm up for 5 minutes." The car's good performance now makes him smile--the indignation was left

in those first few meters. On the roads that run along the Pinheiros and Tiete rivers, which he takes going home from work, the Fiat hits 100 and 110 kilometers per hour, "just touching the accelerator." Agenor Lazzari drives an average of 54 kilometers a day, alcohol consumption is 8.3 kilometers per liter, and he spends 3,000 cruzeiros per month on fuel.

It is exactly 50 percent less than other consumers spend driving an almost equal number of kilometers per month with a Fiat identical to Lazzari's, except gasoline-fueled. It is true that the gasoline-fueled Fiat has a lower fuel consumption--about 11 kilometers per liter. But the prices of fuel are so high that that difference is largely compensated for. "I looked for an alcohol-fueled car because of my distress over seeing gasoline more and more expensive and scarce," Lazzari explained. He swore that he is not exaggerating when he says that his Fiat goes up Sao Gualter Avenue, one of the steepest in Sao Paulo, in fourth gear.

The daily life of the owner of an alcohol-fueled car, like Lazzari, is not different from that of drivers of traditional cars other than the fact that they spend less. For them, there is simply no worry about being without gasoline on weekends, or not being able to make longer trips--the alcohol stations operate normally on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays and their constantly growing network already covers long road routes across the country. There is still the specter of maintenance and service station expenses. But, as the alcohol enthusiasts ask, who knows of any gasoline-fueled car of any make or year that one can swear never went into a service station.

Supply Guaranteed From North to South

One of the questions that interests potential buyers of alcohol-fueled cars the most is knowing how far they can go without the risk of getting stuck on the road because of a lack of fuel. The answer is promising: There are 1,781 stations in Brazil today that have alcohol pumps, spread from Florianopolis in Santa Catarina to Fortaleza in Ceara. More than 800 of them are in Sao Paulo where the travel options for that very reason are countless. On the Anhanguera highway, for example, one can go from Campinas, Limeira, Araras and Riberirao Preto to the border of the state of Minas Gerais where there are 160 stations available. According to Renato Lutti, an Anfavea aide, on that route there are stations with alcohol pumps every 50 kilometers. The Sao Paulo coast is also well served. There are stations in Santos, Sao Vicente, Guaruja and all of Praia Grande up to Itanhaem.

A trip from Sao Paulo to Rio de Janeiro is made without any problem. By Dutra highway, there are stations in Sao Jose dos Campos, Taubate, Guaratinguata, Lorena, Resende, Volta Redonda, Nova Iguacu and Duque de Caxias and there you are: The next city is Rio, where almost all the stations have alcohol pumps. The coastal route is similarly easy to follow: There are stations in Ilha Bela, Sao Sebastiao, Ubatuba, Caraguatatuba, Parati and Angra dos Reis. A Ford LTD can go from Salvador to Joao Pessoa with only two stops since the distance between those cities is 938 kilometers.

There are countless routes for trips by alcohol-fueled cars: It is possible today to go from Brasilia to Florianopolis and from there to Fortaleza without using gasoline as the map shows. Even if the intention of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to reach the target of 7,000 stations in Brazil by the end of the year is not met, it will not be the lack of guarantee of a fuel supply that will keep one from buying an alcohol-fueled car.

8711
CSO: 3001

AGRICULTURE MINISTER: SEED SHORTAGE WILL NOT AFFECT CROP

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Sep 80 p 25

[Text] (Bureau correspondents)--Amaury Stabile, minister of agriculture, said yesterday in Londrina that, despite the shortage of seed grain in some regions, next year's grain crop should reach about 60 million tons, as against 51.5 million tons this year. In Maracaju (Mato Grosso do Sul), the minister announced that another 5 billion cruzeiros will be allocated to expand the area planted for the 1980/1981 crop. The sum will be added to the 5 billion cruzeiros allocated last July for the same purpose. It is estimated that, using these funds, about 400,000 hectares will be added to the area under cultivation for the 1980/1981 crop.

In Londrina, Stabile said: "We are already sure of 56 million tons, but we are not counting on the harvest in the north and northeast. This crop will be greater because of the 5-percent increase in the area under cultivation, which went from 26 to 28 million hectares this year."

Regarding the seed shortage, the minister reported that 70,000 sacks of beans are needed in Parana alone. "Actually, the reason we have no seed, particularly beans, is that with the current market prices the producers are selling seed as grain. We are looking for seed and we have found a little in Bahia and Minas Gerais. If we don't get seed, however, we will use higher-grade grain for planting."

Stabile is traveling with a "production caravan," formed by Agriculture Ministry technicians who are going around the country to meet with producers. In Maracaju, the minister heard violent criticism of Delfim Netto, minister of planning. In the opinion of Rubens Ilgenfritz, president of the COTRIJUI [local wheat growers' cooperative], Netto is still a stranger to the concerns of the nation's farmers.

Today in Brasilia, the agriculture minister is meeting with representatives of 41 Rio Grande do Sul wheat cooperatives, to take an accounting of the losses in the state and to study the current situation.

6362
CSO: 3001

FROST DAMAGES SOUTHERN WHEAT CROP

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 20 Sep 80 p 23

[Text] Londrina (O GLOBO)--Parana has lost 150,000 tons of wheat, a financial loss of about 110 million cruzeiros, and will have to replant 70,000 hectares of beans ["feijao das aguas"] as a result of the recent frosts in the state. The estimate was given in Maringa last Thursday by Eugenio Estefanelo, director general of the Parana Secretariat of Agriculture. He also predicted higher prices for vegetables and fruits in the days to come, owing to total losses in the green belts around Curitiba. His predictions were based on the surveys of the secretariat's Department of Rural Economy, which had been studying the situation since the beginning of the week, when the temperature began to drop in Parana. According to the surveys, wheat was damaged mainly in the western and southern regions, where 260,000 hectares are planted in wheat and half of it is in the spike-forming stage. Hence, average yields, estimated by the technicians at 1,130 kg per alqueire, will probably decline by 12 percent.

The bean crop suffered the worst damage, however, mainly in the southern and south-western regions. Some 830,000 hectares in the state are planted in beans, and half of them had already been seeded. In the western and central western regions, 70,000 of the 90,000 alqueires will have to be replanted. According to Estefanelo, the planting period can be extended to October, which means the bean crop could be salvaged, but producers throughout the state are complaining about the generalized shortage of seeds, and are thinking of planting corn or cotton instead of beans, according to technicians of the Agriculture Secretariat's regional office in Cascavel.

The secretariat's director general admitted during his visit to Maringa that next year's coffee crop in Parana, estimated at 7 million sacks of processed beans, will not reach that figure, although it is still too early to evaluate the loss.

Rio Grande do Sul

Porto Alegre (O GLOBO)--The Rio Grande wheat crop should be significantly smaller this year because of the frosts that occurred last Tuesday and Wednesday in the interior, with temperatures close to 0 degrees centigrade. Only 1.2 million hectares were planted this year, fewer than last year. Under normal weather conditions, the yield is 1,200 kg per hectare, but, with the frosts, the estimate has been reduced to between 600 and 900 kg per hectare.

The regional office of the CFP (Commission on Financing and Production) sent a telex to the CFP superintendency in Brasilia yesterday, reporting that within 8 to 10 days it will take a survey of the frost damage to the Rio Grande crop. Ary Herzog, regional officer of the CFP, added that "the most significant losses will be in wheat and fruit."

Viticulture will be minimally affected, as will corn and beans, which had just been planted.

COTRIROSA

Pedro Lugoz, director-superintendent of COTRIDORA (Santa Rosa Wheat Growers Cooperative) reported that losses to the wheat crop in the region should be about 25 percent. Some 40,000 hectares of wheat were planted in the cooperative region, with an estimated yield of about 1,200 kg per hectare. With the frosts, the estimate has dropped to 900 kg per hectare.

Lugoz said: "The corn was affected, but it can recover. Beans and fruit were badly damaged by the frosts. It is still too soon to estimate the crop losses, because you cannot be certain of the yield until the crop is actually harvested."

Luis Fernando, technical director of the Carazinho wheat growers cooperative, adds that "the crop loss from the frosts should be about 50 percent, at least.

"The wheat is in the stage of spike formation and some crops are in the flowering stage. Yields of 1,200 kg per hectare were estimated initially, but the figure should be about 600. Some 20,000 hectares were planted in wheat. The bean crop here was a total loss, but the wheat was only recently planted."

6362
CSO: 3001

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR CENTRAL WEST DISCUSSED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Sep 80 p 34

[Text] Finance Minister Ernane Galveas predicted yesterday that within 3 years the Central West could be producing from 3 to 5 million tons of grain for export, bringing in about $2 billion more in exchange reserves for the country, if the programs in progress in the region are not interrupted.

He assured that the federal government will continue to give full financial support to the region, within the limitations of the budget, and admitted the possibility that the National Monetary Council [CMN] could approve further funding for investments to put new areas into production, if the credit of 5 billion cruzeiros recently authorized by the CMN is used up.

Lecturing at the seminar "Central West: New Frontier," in Brasilia, Galveas promised that "once the most critical phase of the inflation is overcome, the federal government is going to channel more generous investment credit to that area of the country, mainly because the region is in the best position to absorb the manpower freed by the modernization of agriculture in the South and Southwest and to handle the migratory flow from the Northeast." This settlement plan is seen to be entirely "viable," according to the finance minister, because the region (formed by Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul and Goias, the Federal District and the territory of Rondonia) takes in 23.1 percent of the total area of the country and has only 6.3 percent of the total population.

He also stressed the agricultural potential of the region, reporting that production in the Central West increased from 5.6 million tons in 1978 to 7.6 million tons in 1979, a growth of 35 percent in a single year, whereas nationwide production increased by only 7 percent. In addition to the extent of the territory, the minister noted the region's fertile soil, favorable for an enormous range of products, notably natural rubber, cacao, coffee, black pepper, cotton, rice, cassava, corn, beans, soybeans and wheat.

Galveas disappointed businessmen and officials in the region, however, in indicating his firm opposition to the creation of a Regional Development Bank for the Central West.

6362
CSO: 3001

FRG NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS JUNTA MEMBER MATTHEI

Bonn DIE WELT in German 22 Sep 80 p 5

[Interview with Fernando Matthei, Chile's air force chief, by Manfred Neuber: "Chile/Junta General Assures: There Will Be a Civilian After Pinochet: 'The Free Market Economy Is a Success for Us'"]

[Text] Santiago—Chile is hoping for better relations with the FRG "when people there realize that we are making solid progress toward transfer to a democratic system," General Fernando Matthei (55) said in a conversation with DIE WELT. Matthei is chief of Chile's air force and a member of the military junta.

After the failure of the old parliamentary democracy, which made it possible for a minority to bring Chile under communist domination, the only country in the world to do so through free elections, a domination "from which we freed ourselves at the last minute," as the general of German origin explains, the new order could not "occur overnight."

The free world must understand, he said, that Chile does not want to revert to the situation before the takeover by the military on 11 September 1973. Matthei said that the "truth about Chile" could only be asserted gradually, because the image of his country has been distorted for years. He responds to the criticism of the Pinochet regime by CDU politicians: "CDU politicians in the FRG actually must recognize that the model of a free market economy most compatible to their own interests was introduced and has been a great success here."

About the Christian Democrat former president Eduardo Frei the junta member maintained that he is allowing himself to be put to work by the popular front as the most recent statements from Mexico by Allende's widow have revealed. Matthei drew the following conclusion from the results of the referendum on Chile's new constitution: "Today we have more than two-thirds of the population behind us. The Marxists always amounted to at least 20 percent. That means that the rest are only generals without armies."

WELT: Are you speaking of former party leaders?

Matthei: Yes, they are still planning campaigns and have at best staff officers. I know many Christian Democrats who want to construct a new democratic order with us. We can tread the same path, even if they do not agree with everything that we do.... We are not trying to disguise the fact that we have an autocratic government, but it is being transformed step by step into a democratic one.

WELT: Frei has proposed forming a transitional government composed of military and civilian politicians...

Matthei: Do Messrs Frei, Zaldivar, and whatever their names might be believe that they could find idiots in uniform who would join forces with them after they picked on the military for years?

WELT: Not even young officers who perhaps...

Matthei: The politicians have no idea how disciplined and loyal our armed forces are. They stand behind their superiors to the last man.

WELT: Is it esprit de corps or concern about a possible "purge" if there were another regime?

Matthei: A government that would try something like that would not survive a single day.

The air force chief conceded that General Pinochet's decision shortly before the plebiscite not to be a candidate in the presidential election planned for 1989 favorably influenced the results of the voting. "Many people would not have been happy with the prospect of having the president remain in office until 1997." According to Matthei his successor will not come from the junta, rather he will be a civilian politician. At the latest within 3 years a law will be passed on the admission of new parties.

According to the new constitution Marxist parties remain prohibited. Matthei explained: "The parties in the new democracy should also have a democratic internal structure. We do not want any cadre parties directed by foreign countries."

During the conversation on the 15th floor of the government residence Diego Portales the pilot general underscored the government's great social achievements. International organizations have just certified Chile's high rate of literacy and the lowest rate of infant mortality in Latin America. With a continuously high rate of economic growth (more than 8.5 percent) the country with the "crazy geography" (a 4,000-kilometer-long narrow strip between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean) likewise is in a leading position.

Currently Chile is experiencing a construction boom. Within 8 years 900,000 dwellings are to be created. The state which eliminated almost all subventions and fostered free competition, however, contributes to the costs of individual homes for residents of low income. Health care and schools are to be improved by decentralization of the bureaucracy. "Before everybody waited to see what Santiago was doing. Now the cities can take matters into their own hands. This way more of the tax revenues are kept locally," Matthei explained.

General Matthei provided DIE WELT with a sense of things on the directional struggles openly discussed in Chile between hawks and doves in the junta and in the armed forces by frowning at the replacement of the cosmopolitan foreign minister, Hernan Cubillos, who was successful in Europe, with the chief of state, Pinochet (officially because of Pinochet's punctured Asian trip, unofficially because of pressures exerted by Cubillos to liberalize the regime).

9485
CSO: 3103

IMAGE ABROAD DEEMED IMPORTANT, UNDERESTIMATED

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 10 Oct 80 p A-3

/Editorial: "Necessary Understanding"/

/Text/ After reading a letter written by a U.S. diplomat to the WASHINGTON POST, which EL MERUCRIO published yesterday, the need for understanding the Chilean situation becomes obvious. It is indispensable that foreign public opinion understand Chile and understanding is also absolutely necessary within our country in order to learn about Chile's internal problems and those which arise from our international relations.

The letter to the WASHINGTON POST was written by U.S. diplomat Robert A. Stevenson, political counselor at the U.S. Embassy from 1962 to 1965, in other words during a period when ideological and political refinement reached a peak. That U.S. diplomat had at that time an indepth knowledge of the great virtues of our democratic and political life as well as of the weaknesses of the system. Mr. Robert A. Stevenson could not have ignored that our active democracy, "vibrant and intensely political" as described by the WASHINGTON POST, reached a small circle of citizens and that the concepts of social progress coexisted with the irritating state of extreme poverty and backwardness of the masses.

Mr. Stevenson has clearly understood that the vast majority of Chileans are anxious for peace and wish to dedicate themselves, without obstacles, to productive work. It is natural then that they have supported the military government for 7 years and that they have given President Pinochet overwhelming support as expressed by the 11 September plebiscite.

However, Stevenson stresses his surprise over the Chilean's lack of understanding over the damage to Chilean-U.S. relations following the murder of Orlando Letelier. This is an important aspect which we are not always aware of. We Chileans are very closely tied to our internal problems and are perhaps extra sensitive to criticism from abroad. Thus we are not aware of the damage to our respectability abroad by such unfortunate acts as the murder of former minister Letelier.

We should ponder the ideas of this U.S. diplomat because Chile's distance from the large world centers invites a kind of provincial indifference to foreign events or acts caused directly or indirectly by Chile abroad.

Nations that are more in tune with international events or that are more observant react quickly to threats or dangers from abroad. We Chileans suffer from a certain blindness in this matter. We are an inward looking people. Convinced that by solving our internal problems we are adequately prepared to effectively meet external problems, we are satisfied with the achievement of small successes within our own boundaries and we have no fear of defying large powers simply because we do not physically appreciate the danger of the challenge.

In an era when the people are fully aware that the military regime has support that is unprecedented in the history of any government, it is worthwhile for us to overcome the mental barriers which to date have prevented us from making broad and flexible international decisions. Inter-relationships among nations that are more meaningful and broader in scope make isolation undesirable regardless of the reasons for it and even though there is a potential for large future gains. The growing success of Chile's economic experience, which should be followed by success in the political model, obligates us to move toward an international opening, to a greater understanding of foreign positions and to show greater modesty in dealing with Chile's reality and its future.

U.S. diplomat Stevenson has done us a service through his efforts to dissipate the errors and perverse opinions held in the United States about Chile, but he has also given us some advise which should always be kept in mind: Chileans cannot live with their backs to the world and it is best that they realize this.

8599
CSO: 3010

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM PLANS ENDORSED

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p A-3

/Editorial: "Administrative Reforms"/

/Text/ CONARA /National Administrative Reform Commission/ Minister-president Gen Roberto Soto announced, during the seminar on Government Administration and the Principle of Subsidiaries, that the basic goals of the entire administrative reform program should be the reduction in the number of ministers, a reduction in the number of public servants and improvement of their training.

As is known at the start of the year the president issued presidential guidelines establishing the basic objectives to be pursued in modernizing the government. It involves a real effort to debureaucratize the administrative processes, improve and simplify the traditional red tape, strengthen the process of regionalization, bolster the role of the mayors and improve municipal services, conduct a general reorganization of the ministries, public services and institutions to eliminate duplication and other irregularities and to prepare an organic law governing the administration of the government.

The need for a modern and functional public administration is obvious since in one way or another all renovation projects which the country has undertaken depend on the existence of efficient and expeditious administrative mechanisms.

What is more the reform of the government is closely tied to the current government's great political program which aims to restore freedom as the guiding principle for all social activity, strengthening individual initiative in all areas of daily life.

For this reason the principle which administrative reform should underscore is that the government assume only those activities which because of their very nature unequivocally fall within the government's domain and that private enterprise be allowed to develop its entire creative capacity to solve the vast majority of the public's problems.

To achieve this it is necessary to drastically reduce the power of government agencies, power which they have enjoyed for decades, and create mechanisms that will allow participation by individuals and safeguard the inviolability of their rights.

In this respect CONARA's position that the number of ministries should be closer to seven or eight, with the remaining ministries becoming mere departments, might be a valuable contribution to the attainment of an administrative structure that is more in tune with current needs. However, a cutback in the number of ministries alone will not guarantee the decentralization of power and, therefore, it must be accompanied by measures guaranteeing that the citizens will be "the natural, only and direct benefitiaries of the functions performed by officials according to the law," as CONARA has said.

Also important is the decision to cut back on the number of public employees gradually so as not to increase the number of unemployed. A general characteristic of lesser developed countries is the existence of huge bureaucratic machines which paralyze reorganization rather than furthering the government's development plans. In the past the slow rate of economic growth, the shortage of productive employment opportunities and highly statist political ideas led to the abnormal growth of the bureaucracy which resulted in administrative inefficiency. The new policies and the idea that administrative tasks are activities requiring special technical training signal the possibility of a modern state which guarantees real freedom.

8599
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

CONGRESS ON ACCIDENT PREVENTION--Vina Del Mar, 21 Oct (AFP)--Military representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, the United States, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay and Chile are attending the Fourth Meeting of the Committee for the Prevention of Accidents of the Air Forces of America, which will end on 24 October. [PY222023 Paris AFP in Spanish 1455 GMT 21 Oct 80 PY]

TRADE MISSION IN SINGAPORE--A Chilean trade mission headed by Chilean Foreign Ministry director Javier Illanes has arrived in Singapore to see about increasing commercial ties between the two countries. This visit is part of a tour which will encompass the five ASEAN countries. [PY202025 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 20 Oct 80]

ODEPLAN DIRECTOR TO FRG--Miguel Kast, the ODEPLAN [National Planning Office] director, has left for the FRG, where he will attend a seminar on European and Chilean economic problems. Kast was invited by a local university that is sponsoring the seminar. During his stay Kast will also give lectures on social and economic development in Chile. He will also visit Great Britain and Italy, where he will contact representatives of both government and private business sectors. [PY151352 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Oct 80 PY]

CREATION OF SPACE COMMITTEE--The Chilean Government has created a space committee that will be in charge of drafting the law that will establish a Chilean space commission. It will also advise the president on matters pertaining to this activity until the new law is issued. This will enable Chile to have in the near future an organization to represent the country at the many international forums on this subject and have a channel for all international aid and technical cooperation that may be rendered to our country. [PY151351 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Oct 80 PY]

BRITISH BANK LOAN--London, 6 Oct (AFP)--Barclays Bank has granted the Bank of Santiago a $5 million-credit line, which will be used for Chilean purchases of British equipment during the next 12 months. [PY161238 Paris AFP in Spanish 2020 GMT 6 Oct 80 PY]

NEW OFFSHORE OIL RIG--The National Petroleum Enterprise (ENAP) has reported that the SP-3 platform, which is the third offshore platform at the Spiteful deposit, has started production with approximately 3,000 cubic meters daily. The platform is situated in Laredo Bay, 25 km north of Punta Arenas, in the Magellan Strait. [PY161238 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 8 PY]

IMPORT FIGURES--According to a report of the Central Bank, Chile imported $8.5 million worth of whiskey during the period January-August as compared to $9.5 million for the same period last year. The report adds that Chile imported 28,386 vehicles during the first 8 months of the year. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Oct 80 PY]

AGRICULTURE MINISTER IN JAPAN--Chilean agriculture minister, Alfonso Marquez de La Plata, has arrived in Japan and today met with his Japanese counterpart, Takao Kameoka, with whom he discussed Chilean wood exports to Japan and Japanese technical cooperation for the development of the forestry sector in Chile. [PY212044 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 21 Oct 80 PY]

TRADE DEFICIT--According to the Central Bank, the Chilean trade balance during the first 8 months of the year showed a deficit of $351.1 million. During the mentioned period Chile imported goods worth $3.5994 million as compared to $2.6385 million in the same period of 1979 and exported goods worth $3.2483 million as compared to $2.3726 million last year. Chile's main trade partner during January-August 1980 was the United States which accounted for $1.3355 million, Japan with $720 million, Brazil with $590.5 million and the FRG with $552.9 million. [figures as received] [PY241809 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2252 GMT 4 Oct 80 PY]

TRADE WITH SPAIN--Raul Artigas Jara, president of the Chilean-Spanish Business Chamber pointed out that bilateral trade during 1978 and 1979 increased by 59.6 percent and that during the first 8 months of the current year it amounted to $184.6 million. He also said that the main products purchased are: copper which amounted to $58.8 million, fish and seafood for $16.3 million, celulosa and various minerals. Chile has bought from Spain transport equipment, electric domestic appliances, textile machinery and agricultural equipment, books and other Spanish-made products. [PY241809 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 13 Oct 80 p 5 PY]

PUBLICATION OF MAGAZINE BANNED--Santiago, Chile, 18 Oct (AFP)--The Chilean Supreme Court has passed down a decision which confirms the decision of the military authorities to prohibit the publication of the bi-weekly magazine GENTE ACTUAL. The first edition of this magazine, which among others belong to members of the proscribed Christian Democratic Party, was never circulated, by decision of the military chief of the Santiago Emergency Zone. [PY241809 Paris AFP in Spanish 1529 GMT 18 Oct 80 PY]

SALARY READJUSTMENT--The National Statistics Institute announced that as of yesterday a salary readjustment of 14 percent has been implemented for the workers of the public sector, pensioners and for those of the private sector who are not subject to collective bargaining agreements. [PY241809 Santiago Chile LA NATION in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 2 PY]

CSO: 3010

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER NOTE ON HORN OF AFRICA STATUS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 6

[Letter from Ethiopian Foreign Affairs Minister Gedle-Giorgis Felleke to Isidoro Octavio Malmierca Peoli, Cuban minister of foreign relations, on recent events threatening the stability of the Horn of Africa]

[Text] Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relation, Republic of Cuba, Havana:

I am honored to call your urgent attention to the following events which have been seriously undermining the stability of the Horn of Africa, thus creating a serious threat to the maintenance of international peace and security.

In flagrant violation of the charter and decisions of the OAU and the principles of the Nonalined Countries Movement and despite a great loss in life and property amounting to billions of dollars caused by the invading army in the administrative areas of eastern and southeastern Ethiopia during the war of aggression which Somalia unleashed against Ethiopia in 1977 and 1978, the Somalian government is still persisting in its insatiable ambition for territorial expansion and enlargement at the expense of all its neighbors.

Ignoring international public opinion which has emphatically condemned its nonprovoked aggression against my country and without obtaining information about the ignominious defeat it suffered at the hands of the Ethiopian Revolutionary Army, the Somalian government has engaged in provocative activities in recent months infiltrating thousands of its regular troops into Ethiopia with the deliberate intention of sabotaging, subverting and promoting its most recent aggression.

Having repudiated the invading army by resorting to its legitimate right of self-defense, Ethiopia showed maximum restraint in ordering its defensive troops to stop their advance at the common border. My government had also offered clear-cut conditions for the restoration of regional peace, stability and harmony based on the cardinal principles of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, the inviolability of frontiers, the nonuse of force and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other.

The Somalian government not only refrained from answering our appeal for peace but even delighted in engaging in a number of machinations aimed at disorienting and deceiving world public opinion and opening the way for its latest aggression against Ethiopia.

Its unending but spurious complaints to the United Nations about alleged attacks by Ethiopia and its claims of having been inundated by Ethiopian refugees while diverting humanitarian aid to supply its aggressive forces are only two of the more conspicuous examples of its hypocrisy. The Mogadishu government and those imperialist powers which are obsessed only with the acquisition of military bases to use as a springboard for aggression and destabilization are totally responsible for the horrendous effects that aggression and destabilization are having with regard to the preservation of international peace and security.

Since the troops which Somalia previously infiltrated did not enable the Mogadishu government to achieve its expansionist objectives, that government recently engaged in open aggression against Ethiopia. Once more it made a massive deployment of its regular armed forces fully equipped with the latest and most deadly weapons, including various types of missiles, light and heavy artillery, tanks, armored trucks, 106 mm antitank artillery, various explosives and mines and many other weapons of U.S. and NATO origin. The 14,000 fully mechanized troops which Somalia put into action, with three divisions in the rear guard, attacked the town of Warder in Ogaden on five occasions and from four different points. The 3rd, 4th and 5th infantry divisions participated in the full-scale attack. Also participating in the attack were 6 infantry brigades, 1 commando brigade, 1 police combat brigade, 1 mechanized brigade with 60 vehicles of Italian origin and 4 artillery battalions each equipped with 18 pieces of 122 mm artillery.

Confronted by units of the Ethiopian Revolutionary Army, the invading forces clearly shows that the Mogadishu government is at present in complete harmony with imperialism, which is openly supporting Somalia's expansionist ambitions to further its own strategic interests in the area.

Somalia's objective and purpose in its latest desperate attempt were to undermine the consolidation of the Ethiopian revolution and the progress of the economic and social development it has achieved. Somalia's frustration was further intensified by Ethiopia's peaceful efforts to promote a spirit of understanding, cooperation and good neighborly relations with its closest neighbors.

Beginning with the army's defeat in 1978, Siad Barre's regime has also been seriously threatened by internal opposition and conflict which have been aggravated by the unfortunate ventures he continues to promote and by his extremely poor administration. Determined to divert public attention from the increasing domestic problems it is facing, Barr's regime has intentionally sent its opponents on

missions which are impossible to fulfill with the obvious purpose of eliminating those opponents in the process.

Fully aware that one of the objectives of the Somalian government is to try to get Ethiopia to cross the common border and then capitalize on that act, we shall continue to exercise self-control. However, the international community must understand that there is a limit to our patience. Consequently, the world community should not be content with verbal condemnation of Somalia's latest aggression but, rather, take a strong position aimed at eliminating similar aggressions in the future.

In urgently calling your attention to this problem, it is my obligation to inform you that my government reserves the right to resort to other legitimate measures of self-defense as provided by Article 51 of the UN Charter. My government will also hold the Somalian government and its benefactors responsible for all consequences of its latest attack on my country.

The series of full-scale attacks committed by Somalia against Ethiopia is creating a serious threat to international peace and security. I am therefore honored to request that you present this matter to the attention of the current chairman of the Nonalined Countries Movement, Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, and inform him of our request that the text of this communique be circulated to all Countries which are members of that movement.

With high esteem,

Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs of Socialist Ethiopia

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CSO: 3010

'GRANMA' SCORES VENEZUELA'S COPEI FOR SABATEUR RULING

Charges 'Complicity'

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 12 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Crime Upon Crime, Infamy Upon Infamy"]

[Text]

THE FOURTH anniversary of the monstrous Barbados crime is upon us in circumstances that make it 1000 times more abhorrent and more deserving of our indignation. To the amazement and derision of humankind, the heartless assassins who one day shook the world with horror, and whose uninterred victims are still crying out for justice from the bottom of the sea, among the scattered remains of the plane the criminals blew up in mid-flight, are now on the verge of being acquitted by the court that is trying them, in evident complicity with the Government of Venezuela.

On that Cubana plane were traveling 57 exemplary, devoted sons and daughters of our people, including two complete crews of our airline enterprise, with a brilliant service record; the members of the junior fencing team, euphoric on their way back to their homeland laden with medals, after carrying off all the first places in the Central American and Caribbean Championship; people working in the fishing industry; and other valuable comrades. With them were 11 Guyanese citizens, young people coming to study medicine in our universities, and five officials of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

There can be no words to describe the inconceivable cruelty of that act.

How can one begin to describe the last minutes of those 73 defenseless people, trapped in a craft at a height of thousands of feet above the sea, who, in such an unexpected and cowardly way, were suddenly hit by a violent explosion, engulfed in flames, asphyxiated by gases and hurtled with no possible salvation to a dreadful death?

How can one begin to describe the spirit and heroism of the pilots who, even in such terrible circumstances, made a superhuman effort to pilot the plane back to land?

Four years have not been enough to dry the burning tears of our people, one in pain, feeling the death of each and every one of those hard-working, exemplary, humble and promising compatriots that day as if each was a son, a parent or a sister. Four centuries will not be enough either.

Only justice can assuage the pain. It's not a question of making those despicable murderers pay for the crime they have committed. All their lives together could not compensate for a single second in the life of any of the Cubans who died on October 6, 1976. It's a question of something much more important. History demands that such an act not go unpunished. It was essential that, along with the moral sanction of humankind, there be a legal sanction, so that crimes of this kind cannot repeat themselves and so that those whose lives were cut short in their prime will at least stand to save many other human beings potentially threatened by the practices of those crazed agents of terrorism and international crime.

It was to be supposed that any responsible government, with an elementary sense of justice and national honor, would have put such reasons above any other considerations or any ideological differences between it and Cuba.

But this has not been the case with the Social Christian Government of Venezuela.

Since it came to power, a whole sordid scene of lies has surrounded the legal proceedings against the four individuals charged with blowing up the Cuban plane.

It was not by any means easy for the Carlos Andrés Pérez government to open proceedings against the criminals. It had to deal with delaying tactics, pressures, threats, affronts and even attempted sabotage. But, despite its well-known divergences with our country, that government acted firmly, decorously and with a sense of responsibility. Although there were many pitfalls

in the way of the work of the courts, they were slowly surmounted and there was the certainty that sooner or later justice would prevail.

Everything changed, however, when the ruling COPEI clique installed itself in Miraflores Palace.

The true cause of this is not hard to understand. While the previous government kept its differences with Cuba at a noble, respectful distance, the current rulers of Venezuela have given themselves over to a dirty maneuver in complicity with other international reactionary forces, to foment provocation, revive old threats, worsen the blockade and try to slander and isolate Cuba from the peoples of the continent. While the previous government followed a sovereign and even solidary Latin American policy, the present government has done the exact opposite and is stained with the heroic blood of the Salvadoran people, whose slaughterers it has been backing and advising with no qualms whatsoever. While the previous government had nothing to do with the assassins, there are politicians in power in Venezuela today who are involved, have a lot to do with the intellectual and material authors of the barbaric Barbados sabotage.

We're not going to find out anything that isn't public knowledge in Venezuela and other places.

The bomb destruction of the Cubana plane was the work of small, counterrevolutionary terrorist groupings and is part of a campaign of threats, attacks and attempts on the lives of Cuban officials in many countries of the Caribbean and in Argentina, the United States and Portugal. These groups are known to have had links with the now ousted Somoza regime and with the Chilean repressive bodies. They are also known to have been involved in such repugnant acts as the assassination of Chilean former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier. These elements are known to have bases, as well as local agents and contacts, in several parts of the United States and in countries of the Caribbean to carry out their dirty work.

Everyone knows that the main perpetrator of this crime, a cynical, depraved assassin by the name of Orlando Bosch, had a base of terrorist operations in Caracas, run by another of the men implicated, Luis Posada Carriles. Everyone knows that Posada was a Batista follower who acquired Venezuelan nationality, that he ended up a notorious torturer and murderer in the Venezuelan political police before the Carlos Andrés Pérez government and that he had close ties with politically influential circles in the COPEI Party. Everyone also knows that the material authors of the sabotage, Freddy Lugo and Hernán Ricardo, are two individuals whose ties with the political police, Posada and the COPEI clique go back to that time.

This explains all. As has been confirmed in the recent courageous statements made by Venezuelan journalist Alicia Herrera, the four criminals had been told a while ago that nothing would happen to them, that their dossiers would be fixed, that the witnesses' evidence would be changed under pressure and that the military court would finally acquit them. The privileged conditions of confinement for these individuals was in itself a grotesque farce: The Venezuelan security services paid them a substantial stipend month after month. This is the reality that arouses indignation, and the Venezuelan Government knows full well that there is not a single word in her statement that is anything but the truth and the whole truth.

It would be difficult to sink to greater depths of infamy.

Who are the COPEI ruling clique hoping to take in with their phariseical invocations of the independent decisions of the courts? Who are they out to make a mockery of with all their legal talk but no solid backing to their arguments? Who do they aim to bamboozle with their hypocritical guise of defenders of "human rights," "democracy" and "national dignity"? Are they not the ones committing a crime that defies description against the law, human rights and the very dignity of their country?

The Venezuelan Government knows that the military court is acquitting the guilty. It knows that there is irrefutable evidence against them. And it knows that they are self-confessed murderers, since one of the two who directly committed the crime, Hernán Ricardo, is publicly known to have confessed to the police in Trinidad and Tobago that he and Lugo had planted the bomb that exploded in midair aboard the Cubana plane. Judge Delia Estaba Moreno, who opened the proceedings, has honestly declared only recently how strong the evidence is pointing to the guilt of the detained.

Let the Venezuelan Government deny this if it can!

We are convinced that this monstrous act of provocation will have many more, serious repercussions than those its miserly promoters are perhaps capable of foreseeing.

Four years ago, a band of mercenary gangsters, who know no country or law, murdered 73 defenseless human beings. Today, it is a government that coldly murders justice, tramples on the law and has utter disregard for the integrity of all humankind.

The decision to acquit the terrorists is a crime greater than the sabotage itself. That act took its toll of 73 victims; what the Venezuelan Government is doing today might well take its toll of hundreds of thousands of innocent lives. The bloodthirsty assassins will be loose on the streets, free to do as they wish. And many other assassins like them will feel free, will be encouraged to commit the same atrocities. That is the fateful role the Venezuelan Government has cast for itself.

Those who are today so blinded by their hatred of Cuba and so incapable of bearing the dignified, prestigious international role of our country as to plot such crimes will not have long to wait before they see how their shameless actions backfire on them. The peoples will never forgive them for such an affront. No soldier of

honor will want to be associated with such villany. The noble, heroic Venezuelan people will never forgive them for this insult. These dirty depredators of the nation's honor and Venezuela's responsibility to the world community will face, are already facing, the firm repudiation of all honest Venezuelans and the strongest of condemnations on the part of international public opinion.

For now, the Venezuelan Government will bear the sole responsibility for all the consequences of this act where official relations between Venezuela and Cuba are concerned.

For centuries, from the depths of their hearts, our people will repudiate this monstrous Barbados sabotage; for centuries also they will remember and abhor this decision on the part of the current Government of Venezuela, which heightens the crime and infamy of four years ago manifold. But neither the crime nor the infamy will go unpunished. Such moral dwarves will fall by the wayside; our martyrs will live forever.

COPEI Accused of Wrong-Doing

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 12 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

THE LATIN American public and that of the rest of the world have just learned of new important disclosures on the incredible, repugnant scheme devised in Caracas — for which the Venezuelan Government is directly responsible — to set free those who committed the monstrous crime off Barbados. Venezuelan professional journalist Alicia Herrera spent a long time interviewing the criminals in prison and obtaining detailed information on the way they sabotaged a Cuban airliner that resulted in the death of 73 people. She openly accused the COPEI clique that rules Venezuela of having worked out a disgraceful plot to acquit the four assassins.

The charges made by the Venezuelan journalist — a story in itself — also reveal the hypocritical nature of the Social Christian regime in Venezuela which has made it a point to declare itself, in the corridors of international organizations and in official documents, a defender of human rights while in fact protecting, and therefore encouraging, monsters capable of committing the most horrible crimes.

The attitude of the prosecutor, the military court and, above all, the Venezuelan Government was so utterly shameful, despicable and immoral that journalist Alicia Herrera, fully realizing that human dignity and justice were being trampled by the COPEI clique and that an attempt was being made to let a crime condemned by all humanity go unpunished, decided to risk her life in order to let the world know the truth.

Although the people of Cuba have closely followed the trial of assassins Orlando Bosch, Luis Posada, Hernán Ricardo and Freddy Lugo and are well informed regarding these criminals' guilt in the sabotage of the Cubana plane on October 6, 1976, the new evidence brought to light by the Venezuelan journalist in a press conference in Mexico has aroused great interest, not only in Cuba but abroad as well.

The journalist's disclosures constitute additional irrefutable evidence of the defendants' participation in the monstrous crime and, furthermore, reveal the sinister official plan, the Venezuelan Government's influence on the court's decision to exonerate the self-confessed criminals, the criminals' links with the Venezuelan security services, the changes made in the case files and the pressure exerted on witnesses in order to fabricate juridical pretexts and hide behind an alleged separation of powers.

But that's not all.

The Venezuelan journalist also revealed that the terrorists, especially their leader, had been involved in other crimes and acts of sabotage in this hemisphere which included the sabotaging of Venezuelan planes, and she also made it known that one of the main plans that Orlando Bosch intends to carry out as soon as he is released is to assassinate the former president of Venezuela, Carlos Andrés Pérez, with whom, he told her, he was "going to settle accounts."

It is common knowledge that Carlos Andrés Pérez, who was president of Venezuela when the Barbados saboteurs were arrested, took firm and forceful measures to foil the schemes and the pressure tactics to protect the assassins, thereby acting in a totally responsible way and with deep concern for his country's honor. And his political and ideological differences with our Revolution are well known. The present Government of Venezuela, the military court and the prosecutor are well aware of the fact that by planning to release those guilty of the Barbados crime they're not only absolving them of all guilt and committing a brutal, unpardonable act of provocation against Cuba, but also opening the doors and giving free rein to terrorism, crime and murder that know no borders or nationality, thereby showing absolute disregard for the hemisphere's desires for peace and tranquility.

As Fidel said, "The fact that the culprits go unpunished — after having been in the hands of the authorities, after having been in prison — can go a long way toward encouraging similar incidents, and then instead of one it will be ten, 20 or 100 times that the peoples will have to mourn over atrocities of that sort."

The tremendous responsibility assumed by the Venezuelan Government has not gone unnoticed by international public opinion, and it was also denounced by journalist Alicia Herrera in her press conference. She said, "I want to reiterate my charges that if the four assassins responsible for the Barbados crime and many other acts of terrorism are freed, the government of Herrera Campins will be an accomplice, and the world will hold it responsible for whatever crimes these despicable individuals commit in the future."

The action taken by Alicia Herrera, a journalist of much experience in Venezuela, shows the feelings that can be aroused in defense of national honor when it is violated by unscrupulous elements — like those who want to release those guilty of the Barbados crime. The Venezuelan journalist's courageous and honorable gesture confirms our people's opinion of the noble and fraternal character of the Venezuelan people.

We are convinced that among the Venezuelan people — a people who, at the cost of their own lives and with the collaboration of worthy, honest members of the military, had the courage to overthrow tyrants like Pérez Jiménez — there are millions, including decent, honest members of the military, who regardless of their ideology or creed are firmly opposed to such a monstrous, shameful action as that of setting free a group of assassins who blew up a plane in midair with 73 defenseless people aboard.

As the Venezuelan journalist said, the decision taken by her country's Social Christian government, the military court and the prosecutor to acquit the criminals constitutes "an insult to justice and to human dignity." And that government, that military court and that prosecutor should not forget that there are countless men and women in Venezuela who have very high regard for justice and dignity.

COPEI Involved in Acquittal

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 12 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] The abhorrent machinations going on in Caracas with the complicity of the COPEI clique that rules Venezuela to acquit the assassins who blew up a plane in flight with 73 persons aboard and to leave such a horrible crime unpunished, continue to astound world public opinion and to draw protest from many personalities and organizations in Latin America.

The Venezuelan Government's representatives who are sponsoring these outrageous plans are not fooling anybody with their hipocritical "juridical" arguments about an alleged separation of powers. There's no room for excuses or pretexts of any kind in this matter. World public opinion, including Venezuelan public opinion, is well aware of the fact that terrorists Orlando Bosch, Luis Posada, Hernán Ricardo and Freddy Lugo are guilty of the crime off Barbados. Everybody knew this from the very beginning, and the evidence leaves no doubt as to their guilt.

This has been confirmed in Caracas by Judge Delia Estaba Moreno who in October 1976 was designated special trial judge for the case of the Cubana plane sabotage that resulted in the death of 57 Cubans, 11 Guyanese and five Koreans.

When world public opinion was still recovering from the shock of the charges made by noted Venezuelan journalist Alicia Herrera, who added new and irrefutable evidence of the guilt of those accused of the monstrous crime and revealed interesting details about the changes made in the original dossier, the news agencies reported on an interview granted by Judge Delia Estaba Moreno to the Caracas daily El Nacional, in which she confirmed again that the dossier contained enough evidence to prove that those under arrest — Bosch, Posada, Ricardo and Lugo — were guilty of the crime.

Judge Estaba Moreno explained: "When I ordered the arrest of those persons, I based myself on the provisions of Article 182 of the Criminal Procedure Code." Said article states that the trial judge shall issue an order of arrest "when there are well-founded indications of guilt."

Judge Estaba Moreno also said, "When the dossier left this court it contained sufficient evidence, and the arrest orders were confirmed by the military court. However, I have no idea what happened to the dossier after it left my hands."

These statements weren't made by just anybody. They were made by Venezuelan Judge Delia Estaba Moreno, a prestigious jurist with many years of professional experience who was in charge of the case for several months until it was transferred from civil jurisdiction to the military courts. She opened the dossier on the case and is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the investigation proceedings. This is why her courageous statements prove that the course of the proceedings had been diverted toward a dirty, monstrous maneuver aided and abetted by the present Government of Venezuela.

Judge Estaba Moreno's firm, coolheaded statements demonstrate that justice in Venezuela has not been debased and that a clumsy attempt is being made to handcuff it through an action that has all the earmarks of an act of provocation against Cuba, an action that runs counter to the worldwide clamor for an end to air piracy and terrorism, an action that, if successful, will cast an indelible mark on the prestige of the Venezuelan armed forces, on the Venezuelan state and on the Venezuelan Government.

Judge Estaba Moreno's dignified stand is in keeping with her unwavering attitude throughout the time she was in charge of the case: an attitude characterized by impartiality, forcefulness, honesty and resolve to punish those guilty of the horrible crime.

It wasn't by accident that the defense attorneys made repeated efforts to challenge her for lack of competence when she was in charge of the case, nor was it by accident that instead of contesting the serious evidence that existed against the defendants they tried to postpone the trial and have the main dossier transferred to another judge.

These delaying tactics were accompanied with threats, pressure and contempt of judiciary and executive authority. As everyone will remember, in those months in 1977 terrorist groups linked to ringleader Orlando Bosch tried to sabotage a Venezuelan passenger plane and carried out an act of sabotage against the Venezuelan airlines offices in Florida demanding the release of the assassins. It was also at that time that the Daily Journal published an interview with Bosch in which he made all kinds of insulting and slanderous remarks about then Venezuelan President Carlos Andrés Pérez.

No amount of pressure was able to stop Judge Delia Estaba Moreno from acting according to justice and reason. The prosecutor of the military court to where the case was transferred called for a sentence of 30 years' imprisonment, based on the evidence. And then, the same prosecutor, following orders from above, asked for an acquittal, a request that was quickly ratified by the military court.

The facts themselves; the charges about the changes made in the dossier; the promises made by the Venezuelan Government officials to the criminals that they would be set free; the criminals' well-known links with the Venezuelan security services; the pressure exerted on witnesses to change their initial statements; the overwhelming evidence produced by Venezuelan journalist Alicia Herrera; and, most recently, the courageous statements made by Judge Delia Estaba Moreno confirm that efforts are being made to commit an action as monstrous as the sabotage off Barbados. Acting coldly and deliberately, a state has assumed the protection of those guilty of a barbarous crime, thus making it possible with such incredible behavior for crazed individuals filled with hatred, for professional killers like those who blew up the Cuban passenger plane in flight, to quench their thirst for blood through the repetition of similar acts.

The Venezuelan people's response to this horrible scheme demonstrates that the COPEI clique is making a mistake by thinking that justice and dignity in Venezuela no longer exist. It's not so easy to play around with a nation's conscience, honor and dignity!

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If the prosecutor, the military court and the government of Venezuela insist on committing this crime, they'll have to go through with it alone, without the participation of those who really represent justice and to whom the magistrate's gown is a symbol of duty. They will have to carry it out against the will of the people of Venezuela, of the peoples of the rest of Latin America and of all conscientious governments of this hemisphere and the world over.

CSO: 3020

JORGE RISQUET COMMEMORATES 'GRANMA' ANNIVERSARY

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 12 Oct 80 p 9

[Text]

Speech delivered by Jorge Risquet, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, in a ceremony to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the founding of the daily Granma held in the Luis A. Turcios Lima Auditorium of the Ministry of Communications, in Havana, on October 3, 1980, Year of the 2nd Congress

Comrades:

ON THE occasion of meeting to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the daily Granma, we share the satisfaction of this collective that successfully tackles each day the task of bringing to our citizens the most relevant domestic and international news, our Party's guidelines and the most important efforts of our people who, immersed in their daily chores, read Granma every morning to get a rundown of the information they are interested in.

Anniversaries of various work places are often used to give a rundown of the work done in a given period — a particularly complex task when a newspaper is involved that daily submits the results of its work to the rigor of its own criticism and to the judgment of public opinion. Each day millions of avid readers take over the work done the night before by journalists, editors, photographers, and print, communication, transportation and office workers.

Each edition of the paper becomes, therefore, a literary and political job encompassing widely varying topics that immediately — in a matter of hours — is subjected to the rigorous criticism of millions of readers of all ages, interests, opinions and walks of life.

Someone once said that this multifaceted work is a flower lasting only one day, a flower that buds, opens its newsprint petals and withers all on the same day.

In the case of Granma, this image is valid only if one adds that this daily flower is planted with skill and care, has undergone a long period of germination and only withers after sowing its seed deep in the consciousness of its readers.

Only those who are on the inside of the exhilarating atmosphere in a newspaper are able to justly appraise what these 15 years of work in a publication with these characteristics really mean.

It has taken you, Granma workers, an impressively sustained effort for 5000 days and 5000 nights to punctually bring out the organ of the Cuban Revolution whose voice of guidance and denunciation, combat and hope, reaches our people at dawn and is then multiplied over the other media and taken to the four corners of the world.

A well-known Spanish poet once wrote;

> Some obscure helots
> of pen and paper
> toil laboriously
> so the next day
> on the pages of the daily
> the world's in your hands,
> you're master of the land,
> your horizons are widened.

It goes without saying that the workers of Granma are not helots in the sense attached to the word in ancient Sparta; yet they are indeed helots if we consider their unblemished sense of duty, the responsible way in which they work and their dedicated efforts to make each edition better than the one before.

On occasions like this, we cannot but recall the origins of our organ founded, when the Revolution was still young, with the merger of two political papers that had behind them a magnificent revolutionary record.

The fighting tradition of Noticias de Hoy, whose forerunner was Voz Proletaria, and the revolutionary impetus of Revolución, whose immediate antecedent was El Cubano Libre, gave rise to the wonderful symbiosis of which Granma is the result.

THE PATRIOTIC TRADITION OF OUR 'MAMBI' PRESS, THE TRAJECTORY OF WORKER PUBLICATIONS, THE HERITAGE OF THE TEMPERED, BOTH LEGAL AND UNDERGROUND, COMMUNIST PRESS AND THE LATEST OFFSHOOTS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PRESS WERE THE THREADS LEADING UP TO GRANMA

The patriotic tradition of our mambí press, the trajectory of worker publications, the heritage of the tempered, both

legal and underground, communist press and the latest offshoots of the revolutionary press were the threads leading up to Granma.

With its brilliant record, Granma has not only remained faithful to its historical legacy but has also heightened that legacy in such a way that it is now a landmark in the development of journalism in our country.

"The very name of the paper," Fidel once said, "is a symbol of our revolutionary ideas and of our path."

The social function of the press under socialism in itself implies an extraordinary responsibility, new and greater complexities, in the case of a newspaper like Granma that, in addition to conforming to the ethics of the journalistic profession, has its own condition of being the official organ of the Party, voicing its viewpoints and serving as a vehicle to guide and set the pattern for the actions of millions of people.

The growing role of information in the life of modern societies is constantly attaching more importance to the role of the mass media, particularly the press, whose workers must each day sift a considerable volume of material to give their readers broad, varied and interesting information on events that have real relevance and content in line with the needs of a population like ours — highly politicized, aware of widely varying questions and avidly seeking knowledge and news on the most varied problems.

In the pages of Granma — which through its daily presence in homes and work places for 15 years now has become a sort of daily bread — our workers can find the selection that is the result of the entire staff's careful work. Actually, in spite of the fact that everything is still not perfect, the official organ of the Party offers a substantial volume of information whose quality and approach satisfy the needs of the greater part of the population, whose broad range of interests makes a careful distribution of space and a setting of priorities mandatory practically every day.

The basic quality of journalism under the conditions of socialist society is precisely what generates greatest complexity, for it is not just a question of keeping public opinion informed in any old way, overwhelming readers with a chaotic avalanche of information without rhyme or reason, or wasting time and resources in putting on the senseless show typical of the bourgeois press.

When, for instance, we compare Granma with some capitalist dailies whose editions have 30 and more pages, our paper seems minuscule in size.

Yet, on going into content, it can be seen that while the capitalist papers are characterized by a chaotic mixture of very diverse, pompous and trivial information, often unconfirmed and attributed to unidentified sources or simply concocted by the editors, in addition to the ads, fashion pages, sex or diplomacy, with all the gossip and frivolity of the social pages, ours is a daily that is reasonably well ordered, with essential information on matters of real social interest, that focuses on the spheres of greatest interest to the public and that, in the long run, contains more and better information and contributes in a more responsible way to forming mature public opinion, qualified to correctly evaluate what the paper brings each day.

What those who make simple comparisons sometimes fail to understand is that the essential differences between one and the other way of making a newspaper also generate differences in form and content and that the excess information that bourgeois papers boast about so much boils down, in essence, to a sophisticated procedure of disinformation.

To plough his way through all that is dumped on him every morning, the reader of capitalist dailies must himself tackle the task of selecting and analyzing what, in our case, is done each night by Granma's editorial team. In the long run public opinion in the capitalist countries necessarily suffers from indigestion, or worse still, from poisoning of a special kind, falsehoods ranging from subtle distortions of the truth to downright lies and gross slander.

IN THESE LAST 15 YEARS, GRANMA HAS ACHIEVED ITS MAIN GOAL OF KEEPING OUR PEOPLE INFORMED, GUIDING THEM IN THEIR EVERYDAY TASKS, CONTRIBUTING TO THEIR EDUCATION AND EXERTING A POSITIVE INFLUENCE ON HELPING DEVELOP THEIR REVOLUTIONARY AWARENESS

The Granma collective, following its own path and drawing from the experience of the revolutionary and progressive press, has created its own peculiar style and overcome the obstacles stemming from inexperience; it has succeeded in doing away with clichés and in filling the vacuum caused by the absence or lack of regularity of publications specializing in culture, sports, science and technology. In these last 15 years, Granma has achieved its main goal of keeping our people informed, guiding them in their everyday tasks, contributing to their education and exerting a positive influence on helping develop their revolutionary awareness.

There have also been shortcomings in these 15 years. Not everything was done the way it should have been done. However, every single important event, every revolutionary feat and every social achievement was to be found on the pages of Granma.

Day after day, Granma has reflected the activities of the people, life throughout the country, the efforts of its workers, the dedication of its soldiers, the most important developments in Cuban culture, its victories in sports and the progress made in education and public health.

Only recently we were witness to the efforts made to give adequate coverage to the most outstanding technical-scientific feat ever undertaken by a Cuban: the Soviet-Cuban spaceflight that took Granma up into the stars and whose protagonists were cosmonauts Arnaldo Tamayo and Yuri Romanenko, along with Valeri Riumin and Leonid Popov.

In keeping with a necessary system of priorities set by the limitations of space available for each day's issue, Granma reflects the successes of certain work collectives, the progress of the sugar harvest and agricultural development, the advances made in industrialization, the efforts of port and transportation workers, the dedicated work of fishermen and seamen and the victories obtained using higher forms of production in the countryside. In a nutshell, the extraordinary, many-sided, dynamic efforts made in economic and social sectors that contribute to the progress made by our people in the construction of socialism.

The space devoted every day by our paper to the international situation reflects the tenacious and often heroic revolutionary efforts of the peoples engaged in a struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. The progress made by the recently liberated nations in their struggle to free themselves of the burden of centuries of domination is reflected in our paper. And revolutionaries the world over find in the coverage of their struggles a powerful stimulus for their sacrifices and their aspirations.

No important international event escapes Granma's attention. Granma reports on it, analyzes it and often offers its readers conclusions on its results and its role in contemporary international society.

The progress made by the countries building socialism; the internationalist stand of the Soviet Union; a critique of the bourgeois way of life and the ideological currents hostile to socialism are given systematic attention by Granma, which also reserves in each issue the necessary space to cover the speeches of our leaders, particularly those of our commander in chief, which, given their great importance, have often made it necessary to run off over a million copies, which have rapidly sold out.

The pages of Granma have also echoed the criticisms formulated by our leaders and our readers as well to those who show themselves to be incapable or insensitive to people's problems, to those who make incorrect use of common property, to those who make errors in the management of the economy and to those who do not take proper care of social property.

Practically everything of real interest to our people is published day after day by this newspaper that is the daily result of the work, the intellect and the desire for improvement on the part of the revolutionary collective of Granma workers.

Doubtlessly, Granma still has a great deal to do, and the professionals on its roster must make renewed efforts to further their knowledge. There's still room for improvement in some of the departments, in distribution, for example. But, as a whole, the Party and the people are satisfied with the paper, above all on account of the marked improvement in efficiency and the sustained overall progress especially evident since the 1st Congress of the Party.

Nevertheless, this collective, which has been so receptive to fair and opportune criticism, should meditate on the observations made by Comrade Raúl in regard to the press at the recent journalists' congress, which deal with the main aspects of journalistic work. Above all, we would like to insist on his observations on the journalist's role as a worker in the terrain of ideology, who, according to Raúl's words, is "a reproducer of ideology, one who multiplies his appreciations by millions of copies."

This characteristic of the journalist's profession is the source of the great responsibility that falls on those who live and work in this field, who must be aware of the fact that our people's being well informed, well oriented and therefore well prepared to interpret everything that occurs in our country and in the rest of the world and to react accordingly in the face of any problem increasingly depends on the journalist's work, on the effort he puts into his work, his dedication to his work and the extent of his knowledge and ability.

The paper should also improve its profile, make an effort to better reflect the activities of the Party's grass-root organizations, reflect more frequently and in greater depth the results of the Party's work and, above all, keep the people and Party members informed on the results of the activities of leading bodies which often make decisions that take a long time to be made known or do not reach the grass-roots and the population the way they should.

This can only be achieved as correspondents, reporters and activists strengthen their ties with the organizations, learn to grasp better the essence of their work and more frequently attend events in the provinces, the municipalities and major work places.

As the organ of the Party, Granma must dedicate its greatest efforts to the ideological work for its pages to reflect, day by day, the complex problems facing the Party in this respect; the virulent, complex class struggle in the ideological sphere; and the problems that it is of great importance to clarify in furthering the revolutionary awareness of the masses.

We must realize that the defense of the purity of our ideology, the clarification of our historical past and the effort to salvage the best of our national culture — which, at present, constitutes the main content of the ideological page in some issues — should be well substantiated, not so much with profound, complex and often excessively long theoretical pieces — not always suitable for a daily — as with opportune, skillful treatment of current issues: a critique of the bourgeois way of life and currents hostile to socialism; the problems of peace and détente; the different viewpoints in appraising international cooperation; the situation of the peoples of the so-called Third World; the problems of socialist construction; sociopolitical questions related to the organization of social production; the economic analysis of achievements in production; and other matters of indisputable interest whose coverage involves practical ideological clarifications.

In order to make these aims a reality, we must do more to implement the guidelines emanating from the Party leadership. In this sense, the press in general, and Granma in particular, must pay due attention to the establishment of the mechanisms necessary for implementing the resolution of the 9th Plenary Meeting of the Party of the exercise of criticism in the mass media.

The more what is contained in that resolution becomes natural to people, the more the quality of journalistic work will improve; the greater prestige of the various press organs will contribute to eradicating the errors and shortcomings affecting production and services for the people, creating headaches for the people and, in general, blocking our people's progress.

Due attention must also be paid to subject coverage and efforts must be made to continue improving our work until a perfect balance is achieved between national and international information and the attention given by the paper to the different spheres of the nation's life.

This should be an occasion for recognizing and making known to you that it wouldn't be fair to expect top quality work from the Granma collective while at the same time neglecting to give the systematic and opportune help you need from our Party, especially the Party's central organs.

We should all feel committed colleborators of Granma and are under an obligation to provide the paper, in an organized, permanent fashion, with the information and criteria necessary for the writing staff to have all the informational and analytical elements to formulate a well-founded, accurate, true and profound approach.

Who sets us an example in fulfilling this duty to the letter is Fidel; in spite on his multiple, complex and exhausting tasks, he always finds time for such collaboration.

Comrades, at this celebration I have emphasized the role played by the official organ of our Party in informing and guiding the masses, but we can't overlook the fact that internationally speaking Granma is the best qualified and most timely spokesman concerning the feelings of our people, and its articles and editorials clearly and unequivocally set forth the stand taken by the Cuban Revolution, the essential lines of our foreign policy and the resolute will of our nation to confront all maneuvers, resist all aggression and properly counter the efforts of our enemies.

Should it be necessary to confirm any of this, the recent work drives on the part of the workers in response to the mounting anti-Cuban maneuvers orchestrated by imperialism and backed by the continent's puppet government and reactionary press, the strong reply we gave from its pages to the gross training invasion, the broad coverage concerning the events that took place at the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies, the editorials clearly setting forth the Cuban stand and the coverage given to the Marches of the Fighting People would be good examples of the deep respect our people have for Granma.

WHEN GRANMA SAYS SOMETHING IT IS CUBA THAT IS SPEAKING, AND CUBA DOES NOT EXAGGERATE, IS NOT IN ITS ACTIONS PROMPTED BY SENSATIONALISM, AND NEVER LIES

And our enemies also respect Granma, for they fear the sharp edge of its pen, the overwhelming strength of its truth, and its penetrating humor and growing prestige that has forced many to realize that when Granma says something it is Cuba that is speaking, and Cuba does not exaggerate, is not in its actions prompted by sensationalism, and never lies.

Another example that attests to the above is the clear-cut information published so far as a result of the attempts of the Venezuelan Government to bring about one of the most shameful maneuvers ever contemplated against Cuba, that of releasing the material and intellectual perpetrators of the monstrous crime committed off Barbados. Such information has unmasked the profoundly reactionary nature of that government and that court, and has aroused the indignation of world public opinion that unanimously condemns such infamous behavior.

The official organ of our Party has reached its 15th anniversary in the climax of its activities and the best moment of its life. Its prestige is today greater than ever; deeper than ever is the respect the people have for Granma, a paper that is indissolubly linked to them. For our people and our Party, it is our teacher and our voice.

For over ten of the 15 years, the difficult post of editor of Granma has been filled by Comrade Jorge Enrique Mendoza with an extraordinary sense of responsibility, with absolute dedication, leaving behind each dawn, with the close of a new issue, a bit of his health.

On expressing our Party's recognition for the selfless labor and exemplary modesty of Comrade Mendoza, we extend this tribute to all the comrades in the work collective of Granma.

Many congratulations to you all; may Granma have a long life and many successes.

Patria o muerte! Venceremos!

CSO: 3020

HART ON ART, LITERATURE AS CLASS VIEW

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 12 Oct 80 p 12

[Interview with Armando Hart, member of the political bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of culture, by Ana Maria Radaelli; date and place not given]

[Text]

● A GREAT deal has been written about culture in socialism. This is quite understandable, considering that art and literature represent a specific social class' world view.

In contrast with art conceived as a luxury for a minority and the subculture imposed by imperialism on those countries under its domination, socialism reaffirms the real values of artistic creation which, based on the most legitimate national traditions, is the result of the work of the masses and is meant for their enjoyment.

Twenty years ago Cuba began its first big cultural battle. It was to get rid of illiteracy in a relatively short time. For the existence of over a million illiterates made speaking about culture utopian.

The creation of a strong cultural movement in Cuba, a country subjected to colonial and then to imperialist domination, was not easy. A long and difficult road had to be traveled to leave behind the past when our country was "a factory without schools or books" and reach a stage when all manifestations of culture are enjoyed by the masses.

We discussed the subject — of great importance to those peoples who have taken their future into their own hands — with Comrade Armando Hart, who graciously answered our questions.

The Cuban Revolution has been defined as the cultural event par excellence. Could you comment on this idea?

Every real revolution represents a cultural event. Revolutionary processes are based on two basic principles: first, the peoples' liberation struggle, that is, the concrete struggle for economic, social and political rights — what we call in Marxist terminology the class struggle — and, second, the evolution of philosophical and political ideas and the evolution of science. The latter factor has played a major role in our country. I'm referring specifically to the development of the political ideas of the 19th century. Starting in the late 18th century and more specifically since the middle of the 19th century, Cuban culture has been closely related to historical objectives, that is, independence from Spanish domination and abolition of slavery. In the 19th century there was an awakening of national awareness which, in turn, gave rise to a cultural awakening that served to heighten the national awareness. Thus culture was present in the country's political and social life.

October 20 has been named National Culture Day because it was on that date, ten days after the outbreak

of Cuba's first war of independence, in 1868, that our national anthem, the March of Bayamo, was sung for the first time. Our purpose is to show that social action and culture have always been closely bound up with each other in the history of our cultural development. And it was this close relationship that made the 19th century one of great intellectual richness in Cuba.

Its highest figure was José Martí who was not only one of the precursors of the great anti-imperialist struggles but also a precursor of modernism. . . and whom Rubén Darío called his teacher. And it isn't a coincidence that the greatest figure in Cuban 19th-century politics and revolutionary ideas was also the greatest figure in Cuban culture.

Thus, as a result of this close relationship between the social and the cultural, between the awakening of national awareness and cultural awareness, the 19th century was very rich indeed and paved the way for the further development of Cuban culture.

However, imperialism often tried to divorce Cuban culture from its historical roots, a fact that is seen in the case of all peoples under foreign domination.

That is correct. The penetration began at the start of this century and gathered force starting in the '30s. Severing the links was a matter of major importance to imperialism, because the social ideas that existed in Cuba in the 19th century were advanced for their time. It wasn't a question of socialism since at that time this was not recognized as a necessity of society, but still those ideas were indeed very advanced: Cuba was in favor of independence and against slavery.

Neocolonialism used two main methods to undermine these ideas: the corruption of the educational system and penetration through the mass media. And I want to go back to what I said before, that is that the Revolution of 1959 was a cultural event to the extent that it meant precisely an awakening of national awareness.

There's no question that such awareness born a century before was present in the people, but it had been seriously undermined by imperialist penetration. The triumph of the Revolution, this major cultural event, led to a whole series of new cultural events.... The triumphant Revolution put into effect very advanced ideas that gelled with the construction of socialist society. The revolution in culture is profoundly humanist. Let us remember that the Preamble to our Constitution states that the fundamental law of the Republic is the full dignity of man. This principle of José Martí is deeply rooted in the core of our Revolution.

How would you define this principle of humanism?

It would be well to define exactly what this principle means since all kinds of myths and falsehoods have been connected with it. To us, the full dignity of man means that millions of people who didn't know how to read or write the word "humanism" can do it now; that millions of people who didn't know how to spell "dignity" are now able to do it.... For there are many places where there's much talk about democracy and yet millions of persons are discriminated against because of the color of their skin. To us, the term dignity of man is not applicable just to a few but to all.

The Revolution also meant the liberation of man when it gave him an education, medical care and a decent job.... There's one aspect we think is worthwhile pointing out and that is that many countries the world over have recognized that Cuba has had notable achievements in education, in public health.... Let's say that they simply had to recognize these facts. Still, many try to hide other equally important achievements, for example the mechanization of agriculture. And this is an important achievement, it's important that people don't have to cut sugarcane under the conditions they used to in the past. Doesn't this mean the full dignity of man? To some people it may not mean that because they're not interested in the workers, because to them a worker is not a human being — but to us he is. Freeing work in this way opens new possibilities for people to further their knowledge; they have more free time and therefore more time to study, more time to participate in cultural activities....

TITLES AND NUMBER OF COPIES PUBLISHED

Year	Number of titles	Number of copies
1973	886	31 620 900
1975	851	37 709 600
1978	1013	33 539 400
1979	1049	35 703 800

Which would you say were the most important achievements in the last 20 years of cultural work?

There were many, but the most important one was, without a doubt, the Literacy Campaign and the extension of primary education and later of secondary education, up to this vast educational system that comprises all levels and specialties. Only a revolution could make such an achievement possible.

Speaking more specifically, in the fields of art and literature the list of achievements is also long. However, suffice it to say, for example, that prior to the triumph of the Revolution the number of books published in Cuba ran to about half a million a year, while the figure now stands at over 30 million. We could mention many other things, for example the expansion of the library and museum network, the establishment of the motion picture industry, the founding of Casa de las Américas, the establishment of a whole system of art education, the training of art instructors, the development of the Movement of Amateur Artists as well as the development of a strong artistic movement among the children through the Pioneer Organization....

Regarding professional artists, we could mention the founding of a democratic organization which had no precedent in our country, the Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba (UNEAC). We should also mention the artistic brigades such as the Raúl Gómez García Brigade, composed of young professionals from the art schools, and the Hermanos Saíz Brigade, composed of young artists.... We should also mention the New Song Movement and the many festivals and other important events held in our country — those sponsored by Casa de las Américas, for example, which have contributed so much to our greater knowledge of the Latin American intellectuals.... None of these things would have been possible without a revolution. The National Ballet of Cuba wouldn't be what it is today without the Revolution,

and the same thing can be said about the National Dance Group, the National Folklore Group and our theater movement....

What about the Revolution's efforts to bring out the real value of the cultural traditions you mentioned before?

Bringing out the real value of our cultural and artistic traditions along with the enhancement of our cultural values; that's very important. It can be said without exaggeration that never before in the history of this country were artists given such recognition as they are given now. Before the triumph of the Revolution, figures like Alejo Carpentier and Nicolás Guillén, to cite only two examples, were underestimated by that society.... Today, the situation is radically different. What we're saying now can also be said by our artists, because it's an objective fact that some may deny or ignore, but it exists just the same. We have already pointed out the importance we attach to bringing out the historic values of our culture, of a culture that developed, as we have seen, throughout the 19th century. I think we've done quite a lot in this respect, but we should continue to delve deep into the study and the revival of our cultural roots.

What can you tell us about the Revolution's policy on artistic creation?

In the specific field of creation, there's no doubt that the Revolution gave great opportunities to our artists to develop their talent. As I said before, prior to the triumph of the Revolution the number of books published in Cuba ran to about half a million a year, while the figure now is over 30 million, and I believe that is very significant. The difference between the number of authors who have had their books published in the last 20 years — both established writers and young talents — and the list of the books published prior to 1959 is so great that it's beyond comparison.

Many things are said about our country abroad, but the facts speak for themselves, because the work of the Revolution is reflected in facts such as those we have just mentioned. The complete list is too long to bring up now....

This doesn't mean that we're fully satisfied with the results. A revolutionary is never satisfied; when he feels satisfied it means that he's stopped being a revolutionary! There are still many problems to be solved, but getting back to what I was saying, cultural work is so evident, it's impossible to hide. As far back as 1961, on the occasion of the dialogue between Fidel and the intellectuals and, later, at the 1st Congress on Education and Culture and then five years ago, at the 1st Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, what we meant by creative work was clearly defined, and the principle is reflected in our Constitution as follows: "Artistic creativity is free as long as its content is not contrary to the Revolution. Forms of expression in art are free." This means that we guarantee freedom of creation as long as it's not contrary to the essence of the Revolution, because that would constitute a negation of creative freedom.

There's full freedom of form because the Revolution made freedom of creation possible and supplied materials to all artists, and we can assert that never before in the history of Cuba has there been so much freedom. This, too — and you must forgive the repetition — may be ignored by the ignorant or kept secret by our enemies, but it is an objective fact.

As I said before, many myths and falsehoods have been woven around this subject. The mass media controlled by the imperialists have never said a word about what it meant to eradicate illiteracy, to extend primary, secondary, technical and university education to the entire country. They never mention the strong Movement of Amateur Artists that embraces every sector of the population, the libraries and houses of culture located everywhere in Cuba or the intellectuals' and artists' participation in drawing up our cultural policy....

How do they take part?

One of the Revolution's great achievements in the field of culture is precisely that of having artists participate directly in drawing up our cultural policy. How is this done? Through the Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba, the Raúl Gómez García and Hermanos Saíz Brigades, the New Song Movement and the Technical Advisory Council of the Ministry of Culture composed of the most representative figures of art and literature.... It's done this way because the Ministry of Culture does not consider itself as having the authority to take any kind of important decision in the matter of the arts without the advice of specialists in that field. Likewise, we cannot apply a policy on music without consulting the musicians, nor in the field of the theater without consulting the playwrights....

We challenge all those who slander our country by accusing it of muzzling culture to come here and see for themselves; let them meet with our artists, our writers and our young people in the universities. We challenge them to meet with the students and intellectuals in their own countries the way we've been doing. We challenge them to talk freely with the intellectuals in their countries and discuss cultural policy with them.

It has become very fashionable to use the term "dissident" in the propaganda campaigns aimed at Cuba and the socialist countries in general.

Yes, but they forget that in many capitalist countries the entire cultural movement dissents, at least on basic issues. It's not a question of just a few.... The cultural movement in the capitalist system dissents, from Picasso to Neruda, to cite only two examples. Neruda was a dissident in the capitalist system and so was Picasso. So what do these propagandists do? Instead

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Year	Number of titles	Authors (Cuban)	Number of copies
1978	623	602	32 887 000
1979	698	808	32 479 000

Year	Number of titles	Authors (foreign)	Number of copies
1978	331	328	9 256 800
1979	342	316	11 082 300

Note: This table includes coeditions printed abroad

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES

	1963	1973	1975	1978	1979
Theater					
Performances	1257	3255	6798	7009	8944
Audience (in thousands)	531.8	771.4	1211.1	1367.9	1816.5
Groups	—	40	40	50	56
Dance					
Performances	243	280	635	444	903
Audience (in thousands)	139.3	247.5	316.7	288	612.3
Groups	—	6	10	8	15
Music					
Performances	5892	61 162	30 225	36 366	37 104
Audience (in thousands)	2013.5	6485.2	9875.1	7048	7727.9
Cinema					
Performances	—	—	2309	1963	2847
Audience (in thousands)	—	—	2827.8	1276	2115.9
Amateur arts					
Activities	—	105 600	220 400	310 600	376 800
Audience (in thousands)	—	21 045.3	40 358.3	44 333.2	41 904.6
Libraries					
Users (in thousands)	399	2595.8	4052	5571.7	5037.8
Museums					
Visitors (in thousands)	—	637.7	1026.2	1365.9	1321.8
Exhibits					
Visitors (in thousands)	382.4	751.2	1112.7	1482.3	1229.3

of mentioning our achievements — and there are plenty of them — there's a big outcry about four or five names. Four or five names that don't reach, even remotely, the intellectual stature of an Alejo Carpentier, a Nicolás Guillén or an Alicia Alonso. No great figure of Cuban culture is outside the Revolution. Now then, supposing there were more than four or five, so what? Supposing there were 100 or 200, so what? There are millions of us living in socialist society! They want us to talk about the dissidents. But we have to talk about our educational system, about our houses of culture — there are already 111 of them throughout the country — about our artistic groups that have been so successful abroad; about our amateur artists festivals, in a nutshell, about the intellectual development of a country where only 20 years ago more than a million people didn't know how to read or write. . . . Why all this hullabalooo over four or five people? It's worth asking why. For those who engineer the propaganda campaigns against Cuba and against socialism don't tackle the problems of intellectual development in their own countries or the problem of setting up a national library network or the many problems involved in playwriting in today's world or the real and concrete problem that the motion picture industry in many — if not all — capitalist countries is flooded with violence and pornography. That's culture? A movie industry that goes so far as to use children for these purposes — and this happens in countries that claim they champion human dignity. What does this mean? That the current theme of the dissidents is just a smoke screen in an attempt to hide the great problems posed by the development of culture today, in a world where there are millions of illiterate people!

There's one undeniable fact, and that is that the enemy has a powerful machine. Let's not forget that the press, radio and television in those countries are in the hands of the monopolies. In short, they use cultural techniques for anti-culture purposes that denigrate human beings.

Generally speaking, to what extent have the resolutions adopted by the 1st Congress of the Party five years ago been fulfilled?

Generally speaking, we can say that our objectives have been reached and that, as we said before, there have been many achievements. However, there's something I'd like to point out. The 1st Congress theses say that the Communist Party of Cuba's policy on artistic culture is aimed at establishing in our country a climate of great creativity that will promote art and literature, which constitutes the legitimate aspiration of the whole people and is the duty of all political, state and mass organizations.

That is already a fact and, quite likely, one of our greatest achievements: the establishment of that kind of favorable climate for artistic and intellectual work that makes possible the creation and dissemination of art in such a way that creation is the result of the masses' work for the enjoyment of the masses. And that, I repeat, is one of our greatest achievements.

CSO: 3020

NEED FOR WORK STANDARDIZATION EXPLAINED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Jose Nornielia: "System of Administration and Planning of the Economy"]

[Text] Standardization of all labor operations capable of being standardized and the application of some form of piecework or per-job payment corresponding to each type of work, where possible, are the two principal measures which should be undertaken by all organizations, firms and budget-operated units during the rest of this year and next year to speed up improvement in work standardization and the wage structure.

In the immediate future emphasis, should be placed on achieving basic work standardization in accordance with time standards, specific methods and planned programs in each of our work centers. It is also essential to continue to apply the principle of socialist distribution according to the quantity and quality of work performed.

Among other measures which should be taken are updating all time standards compatible with the spirit of Resolution No 236 and implementing the types of work standards which prevailed in 1976 in accordance with Instruction No 1 issued by the former Ministry of Labor in 1972.

We must preserve our typical agrigultural projects and coordinate them with the new terms of the system of payment per finished crop. At the same time, we must promote forms of payment commensurate with the amount of production really achieved. With regard to the building sector, the system of payment per contract should be the general rule.

Urgent Need To Draw up Branch Regulations for Bonus Payments

It is also necessary to draw up branch regulations for bonus payments to speed up their introduction as a powerful factor in materially stimulating workers in accordance with their productive efforts and services rendered.

Companies and budget-operated units should promote internal studies on work standardization to improve that operational phase. The result of these studies should be incorporated in the annual plan for the development of the work-standardization program so than we might enter more deeply into a phase which could be described as the establishment of a basic level of work standardization.

In recent years, the work-standardization effort has been limited by many objective and subjective factors; it has met with difficulties and suffered from many inadequacies. Its greatest limitation in recent years can be traced to the fact that the increase in productivity brought about by the need for increased production did not seek to mobilize our current productive reserves through improvement in work standardization.

Inadequate Wages, Obstacle to Progress of Work-Standardization Effort

Among the difficulties of a general nature on the subject of work-standardization, we can point out the recession and resultant stagnation in the process of tying wages in with performance as one of the most serious. This situation has caused a weakening in the application of the principle of socialist distribution according to the work involved and a lack of concern in introducing basic work standardization in work centers, particularly with reference to piecework standards.

In general, there has been poor performance in the labor and wage indicators, such as productivity, average wage, base wage, cost per production unit and others.

We should keep in mind that the development of work standardization does not constitute an end in itself but rather an effective means of increasing economic efficiency. While plans for the economy do not reflect the possibilities of increasing productivity through work standardization, nonfulfillment of the work-standardization, measures adopted for that purpose is also not obligatory.

This limitation is all the more significant in that the mechanisms for moral and material incentives have not been fully developed, thus providing companies with the challenge to put forth all their productive effort to increase their economic efficiency.

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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES NEW WAGES FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY

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[Original paragraphing not followed]

[Text] Introduction

On 14 February 1980, the executive committee of the Council of Ministers approved the General Wage Reform which covers all the economic sectors and branches in the country. One of the objectives of the wage reform is to increase economic efficiency through increased work productivity, with the establishment of organizational measures that make the massive introduction of payment for yield possible. The principle is from each according to his ability, to each according to his work. This also leads to closer agreement between the social interests and the individual interests of the workers.

In order to fulfill the objectives of the wage reform, the introduction of a coefficient of 1.15 for sugar harvest activities has been planned to differentiate the wages in this branch from others. The coefficient is nothing more than a wage increase expressed in a percentage (15 percent) which means that work of equal complexity provides different wages for workers based on the branch of the economy in which they work.

Everyone knows that the economy of our country depends decisively on sugar production which includes, agriculturally, land preparation, sowing, cultivation and harvesting of the cane and, industrially, its transformation into sugar. It is in the interest of the revolution to favor this branch of the economy in order to stimulate increased productivity, efficiency and the short, medium and long-term production quotas and to promote the incorporation, training and stability of the work force in each one of the sugar activity phases.

Along with this coefficient, the new rates of the General Wage Reform will be applied as will payment of bonuses, payment for years of service in

certain jobs and other mechanisms of material stimulation based on payment for yield.

In other words, plans are to increase the wage base of the workers who participate in cane agriculture and the sugar industry by some 100 million pesos. About 42 million will go to the industry and 58 million to all the tasks of cane agriculture, including harvesting.

The increases in the industrial sector will be applied as the organizational conditions required for the application of the General Wage Reform are established. The coefficient of 1.15 for the industry will be applied gradually as the fourth brigade is introduced in each sugar mill.

At the beginning of the next sugar harvest, the application of the fourth brigade will begin in 18 selected mills throughout the country in order to obtain the necessary experience to make the extension of this new labor organization possible. This requires a greater number of trained workers than before.

The wage increases for the agricultural activities of the sugar harvest will be applied at the beginning of the work for the next sugar harvest. In the case of cane sowing, cultivation, fertilization, etc., they will be implemented now to the degree that the cane enterprises create the organizational conditions indicated in the General Wage Reform.

The State Committee for Labor and Social Security and the Ministry of the Sugar Industry in coordination with the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] and the National Sugar Workers Union have been working since the last sugar harvest on work organization and wage studies in order to incorporate the principles of the General Wage Reform in the coming harvest.

These studies were done in cane enterprises in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Sancti Spiritus, Ciego de Avila, Camaguey, Las Tunas, Holguin, Granma, Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo with the participation of workers, union and administrative leaders and dozens of specialists including economists, engineers, psychologists, sociologists and technicians in work organization and wages. They made thousands of direct observations of the work, statistical analyses of previous periods and direct interviews with workers who participate in cane cutting, reaping and harvesting. Also research done by the Ministry of Agriculture in previous years and the opinions of the technical offices of the agrotechnical and mechanized sector were incorporated in these studies.

In order to apply the results of these studies, the executive committee of the Council of Ministers agreed to introduce a set of organizational and wage measures in the next sugar harvest to permit a more rational use of the work force through the application of work norms adapted to the cane varieties, type of cutting, structure of the fields, distance of transportation and other organizational factors. Also the introduction of new

wage mechanisms for the mobilization of volunteer forces has been planned. The CTC and the National Sugar Workers Union are working on improvement of emulation regulations that specify rates, inspection periods and stimulation mechanisms at the levels where this is held.

In summary, the study covers: manual and mechanized cutting; harvesting with animal power, tractors and trucks; and mechanized reaping and harvesting. Also the collection centers that are part of the chain from the cutter to the mill were analyzed.

There has also been work on analysis of the working and living conditions of the workers in this sector in order to take measures to improve these conditions based on the economic possibilities of the country.

In order to give a more thorough explanation, let us discuss these measures by labor activity.

Manual Cane Cutting

In manual cutting, the types of cane (green or burned), the varieties, the cutting systems, reaping modalities, periods of cutting (leftover cane or not) and yield of the fields were studied.

The studies took into account time for training, time for rest and personal needs as well as time for servicing equipment. This work was done through thousands of direct observations of workers involved in manual cutting, reaping, harvesting and mechanized cutting.

In conclusion, it was felt necessary to reduce the variables and establish only four. Concerning varieties, it was decided to differentiate the quotas for Barbados 42231 from the rest of the varieties and to differentiate the quotas for the leftover cane from the other and green cane from burned cane.

We want to point out that, in the past harvest, the wages for cutting green cane increased from 4.64 pesos to 5.36 pesos, an increase of 15 percent in the cutters' wages. Also the studies showed an average increase in quotas for manual cutting of about 10 percent for harvesting by tractor and 13 percent for harvesting by truck. In harvesting by animal power, the introduction of new parameters of distance meant the adjustment of some quotas. In reaping, there was a reduction of the cane quota for collection centers and an increase in quotas for the rest of the cane.

With respect to the combines, an average reduction of 15 percent is planned for cane on less than 80,000 arrobas and an increase of 10 percent for cane on more than 80,000 arrobas.

The application of the new wage rates in the reform means an average increase of 10.4 percent on the wage scale which increases the projected

wages for the cutters to 5.92 pesos. In addition, a coefficient of 1.15 will be applied as in the rest of the sugar harvest activities as an increase for economic and social interest, considering the importance of this sector for the economic and social development of the country. There has been approval for these wages to receive an additional increase of 15 percent compared to the other sectors. By adding this increase to the 5.92 pesos which we mentioned, the wages of the cutter increase to 6.80 pesos. In other words, if the cutter fulfills the quota, he will receive 25.9 percent more wages according to the new quota although this, as we have already stated, is 10 percent larger on the average than the present quota. Although this actually represents a 10-percent reduction in the rates, it will be compensated by the payment of 9.09 percent for rest which, until now, was included in the rates. Therefore, the 25.9 percent mentioned above becomes a net increase.

In addition, the cutter of green cane can also receive a 15-percent bonus (5 percent more than in the past harvest) for fulfillment of the quota and attendance biweekly and 10 percent more for fulfillment of the quota and attendance during the entire harvest (25 percent in total bonuses).

As an example, let us look at payment for 100 arrobas of cane cut before and after these measures are applied.

In the cutting of green cane by technical standards with a yield of 40,000 to 60,000 arrobas per caballeria, the rate per 100 arrobas is: before--2.23 pesos; and now--2.61 pesos.

As we can see, even when the quota was increased, the value for 100 arrobas grew by 0.23 pesos, an increase of about 17 percent for this type of quota. Also, for fulfillment of the quota in the 2-week period, the wages increased by about 15 percent because of the bonuses he receives if he meets the planned attendance and cutting quality.

We should point out that the existing wage of 5.36 pesos includes vacation pay; that is, the cane worker receives 9.09 percent for vacation pay in each payment.

Another important new measure is that, for all the wages the worker receives during the harvest, 9.09 percent will be accumulated. He will receive this at vacation time based on the real time he worked.

In practice, this measure means an additional increase. The worker who meets the attendance requirement and the quotas during the harvest will still receive a bonus of about 10 percent on all wages paid during the harvest.

As an example, we will take a worker who received the 15-percent bonus for fulfillment of the quota and attendance each 2-week period. In this case,

if the harvest lasted 160 days as is normal, he should have worked 128 days if he was present during the entire period. Taking his wages of 6.80 pesos plus the 15 percent he was receiving as a bonus--1.02 pesos in daily bonuses--he will make 7.82 pesos daily.

The wages of 6.80 pesos multiplied by the 128 days of harvest give a total of 870.40 pesos. This was his wages during the harvest (without the biweekly bonuses). As we stated before, these wages can be increased by the bonus at the end of the harvest plus the accumulated vacation pay. Let us see an example.

The wages paid during the harvest increase with the final bonus as follows:

Wages for arrobas cut	870.40 pesos
Biweekly bonus	130.56
Bonus at end of harvest	87.04
	1,088.00 pesos

He has the right to 12 legal days of vacation--that is, 15 calendar days. If he is paid 1,088.00 pesos for the harvest time and the vacation pay is 9.09 percent of this income, the worker will receive 98.90 pesos.

In this case, the worker received 1,000.96 pesos during the harvest and, at the end of the harvest, will receive 185.94 pesos if he fulfilled his social duty expressed by fulfillment of the quota and punctual daily attendance at work.

If we divide this payment--1,186.90 pesos--by the 128 days worked plus the 12 vacation days for a total of 140 days, the worker will have received an average daily income of 8.47 pesos. Compared to the 6.40 pesos he would have received in the past harvest under the same conditions, this means an increase of 32 percent in wages.

Of course, we did not include other possible wage increases in the above example that he can obtain for overfulfillment of the quota.

Wages of Mobilized Cutter

Under the present system, the volunteer cutter has the opportunity to choose the wages of his regular work center with the right to receive the wage difference for the cane cut or he can accept the established rates and systems of payment for the harvest which is known as "go for what the cutter gets."

In the analysis of the results of real productivity achieved with respect to the wages of their regular work centers, we see that, in the last harvest, more than 15 million pesos were paid in wages that were not supported by production. The mechanisms of the Economic Management and

Planning System demand maximum efficiency from the enterprises and these, in order to achieve it, require that the wages paid in the cane enterprises correspond to the quantity and quality of work done by each worker.

Nevertheless, the present system impedes the application of this principle since the establishment of the wages for those workers does not depend on the enterprise that receives the work force. They are determined by the enterprise of origin.

To solve this situation, a new system has been conceived which consists in giving the mobilized cutter a guarantee of 40 percent of his regular wages. Starting with that sum, everything else that he receives in wages will be based on the quantity and quality of the work that he does during the harvest and the corresponding bonuses.

To have a better idea of this measure, we will illustrate it with the same example analyzed above.

In the past harvest, the worker was paid 5.36 pesos daily. Starting in the next harvest, that wage will increase to 6.80 pesos for fields of 40,000 to 60,000 arrobas. In the previous harvest, the cutter received 2.23 pesos for each 100 arrobas; in the next, that figure will increase to 2.61 pesos. In other words, he will receive a 17-percent increase. As can be observed in this example, the decrease in wages is reduced by the increased quota; that is, that increase is a net increase.

A volunteer cutter from any sector who receives, for example, monthly wages of 200 pesos will receive a guarantee of 80 pesos monthly if he agrees to this system of payment. In addition, he will be paid for the amount of cane cut plus the corresponding bonus if he fulfilled the quota. Following the example cited earlier and assuming he has fulfilled the monthly quota, the worker would receive: 6.80 pesos daily for 24 days for a total of 163.20 pesos plus 15 percent in bonuses--24.48 pesos--plus the 80 pesos in guaranteed wages for a total of 267.68 pesos for the month.

This represents a 33.8 percent increase in his wages of 200 pesos by merely fulfilling the quota and attendance.

Independent of this, the workers from the work centers of industry, transportation, services, etc. will still have the option to agree to this system or to cut cane for the wages from their regular work centers. However, in this latter case, they cannot receive the wage difference as before.

In order to further illustrate the new system, we have a worker who opts for it who receives a monthly income of 100 pesos. In this case, starting with the example mentioned above, if he chooses the wages of the harvest with the 40-percent guarantee, he will receive 40 pesos and the corresponding wages for the month which, as we stated above, can reach 187.68

pesos--the scale wages, coefficient and bonus. This plus the 40-percent guarantee would total 227.68 pesos. In other words, this worker can receive much more than twice his present wages by merely fulfilling the quota and attendance.

If the worker joins the harvest for the wages of his regular work center, he will only receive the 100 pesos mentioned above. These examples illustrate the justice of the system that will go into effect with the next harvest.

All the agricultural workers who are mobilized for the harvest will use the new approved system.

Wages of Regular Cutter of Cane Enterprise

In order to stimulate the incorporation and permanence of regular cutters of the cane enterprise itself, there is an additional increase of 10 percent in the daily wages paid for fulfillment of the quotas (without the bonuses) which they will receive in each payment period.

Loading the Cane

In the past harvest, there were two quotas for the loader operators based on the type of equipment used. This situation was solved during the course of the harvest itself and a single quota was established for both cases.

In the present quotas, the cane to be cut was not divided according to technical standards or collection centers. The studies demonstrated that it was necessary to establish a difference in loading cut cane with technical standards and for cut cane destined for the collection centers--that is, with chaff. It was also considered necessary to establish three ranges of yield and, based on this, fix the quotas for the next harvest.

An increase of 24 percent has been planned for loading cane which increases the present wages of the operator from 6.32 pesos to 7.82 pesos. Also when he fulfills the quotas of work and attendance, he can receive an additional 10 percent in the 2-week period which is equal to a total wage of 8.60 pesos daily. This raises the monthly income to 206.40 pesos if he fulfills the quota and attendance.

With respect to loading, the quotas for cane cut with technical standards (separated cane) have increased an average of 10 percent and they have been reduced almost the same amount for cane for collection centers (cane with chaff), except for cane of more than 100,000 arrobas. In the wage calculations, we felt that the medium-term worker would not be affected by the adjustments in the quotas.

Hauling Cane (Does Not Include Mechanized Cutting)

In the studies, special attention was given to hauling cane with animal power, tractors or trucks.

Those studies were aimed at analyzing the structure of the use of time for hauling tasks and tasks related to preparation and servicing of equipment as well as time for rest and personal needs. Also the ranges of distance, yield, type of cutting and other technical organizational factors were studied to define the work quotas.

All the above showed the need to reduce some quotas and increase others. There was an average increase of 12 to 14 percent although in no case was the increase more than 18 percent.

The need to introduce bonuses in this activity was also demonstrated.

Because of the above, it was decided to increase the wages of tractor operators from 5.36 pesos to 6.80 and those of truck drivers from 6.64 pesos to 8.28. In both cases, the wages were increased by 25 percent with the possibility of obtaining 10 percent more as a bonus if the established attendance and work quotas were met in the 2-week period. This will increase the daily wages to 7.48 and 9.11 respectively, with the possibility of receiving a monthly wage of 179.52 pesos and 218.64 pesos for the tractor operator and truck driver respectively if they fulfill the quota and attendance.

In hauling cane with animal power, an adaptation of the quotas has been planned based on differentiating the hauling distances. This will have positive repercussions on this task as will the introduction of wage increases of about 25 percent.

In summary, the new wage rates for the workers in manual cutting and mechanized loading are as follows:

No.	Occupation	Wage Rates Present	Wage Rates Approved
1.	Youth brigade manual cutter	5.36	6.80
2.	Cutter	5.36	6.80
3.	Cane burner	5.36	6.80
4.	Estimator	4.64	5.88
5.	Cane burner's helper	4.00	5.15
6.	Loader operator	6.32	7.82
7.	Grab operator	4.64	5.88
8.	Load arranger	4.64	5.88
9.	Manual loader	4.64	5.88
10.	Tractor operator	5.36	6.80
11.	Truck driver	6.64	8.28

The bonus system for all the labor forces that participate in the cane harvest is based on the following:

a) To increase the biweekly bonus for the cutter of green cane to 15 percent of the wages paid in the 2-week period for fulfillment and overfulfillment of quotas, establishing the fulfillment of the standards of quality in manual cutting as the main condition.

b) To continue the bonus of 10 percent for the cutter at the end of the harvest as an incentive for permanence and productivity.

c) To establish a bonus of 15 percent in mechanized loading for the loader operator and 10 percent for the grab operator and load arranger based on the biweekly wages paid for fulfillment and overfulfillment of quotas establishing the fulfillment of the standards of quality for that activity as a condition. Only those whose quotas have been lowered below the equipment quotas because they work for collection centers are not included in this.

To modify the wage treatment of the volunteer cutters of the CTC mobilized for the harvest, two choices have been given in each case:

a) To receive the wages of the regular work center without payment of the wage difference at the end of the harvest; and

b) To receive the rates and systems of payment established for manual cutting, also receiving 40 percent of the wages received at the regular work center.

The agricultural workers mobilized for the sugar harvest activities will use the latter system.

Also 9.09 percent for vacation pay will be paid to all the workers in manual activities and with animal power based on the new rates.

At present, the rate for these activities includes the 9.09 percent vacation pay. In the coming harvest, 9.09 percent will be added to the new rate to accumulate for subsequent use.

Mechanized Harvesting

Mechanized harvesting received special attention in the mentioned studies where everything related to the time for preparation of the equipment, quality of maintenance, material support for breakdowns and other factors as well as the real time of operation of each piece of equipment were evaluated according to types of cutting, yield per area, size of the fields, leftover cane or not and preparation of areas for mechanization.

At present, the workers in the mechanized harvest receive wages based on a guaranteed wage of 30 percent with regressive wage rates of 0.7 for each

percentage of fulfillment up to 100 percent. After 100 percent, they are on a 1-to-1 basis. There is also a bonus of 15 percent when the daily quota is met.

The conclusions of the study advised the need to continue this system of payment, introducing a reduction in the quotas for green and leftover cane and areas of less than 80,000 arrobas per caballeria. This provides the chance to receive a 15-percent larger wage in the rate per thousand arrobas and, consequently, to be able to fulfill the quotas and receive the daily bonus of 15 percent.

The present wage scale was raised from 7.44 pesos to 7.84; at the same time, the present bonus will be increased from 15 percent to 20 percent. This makes a total possible increase of 25.4 percent. If we add a 10-percent bonus for seniority to operators with 3 to 4 years' experience and a 20-percent bonus for those with 8 years of work or more, the real increases for years of service and bonuses could be as follows:

	New Wage With Coefficient	Seniority	20% Bonus	Total Wages
Under 3 years	9.01	——	1.80	10.81
3 to 4 years	9.01	0.90	1.80	11.71
5 to 7 years	9.01	1.35	1.80	12.16
8 or more years	9.01	1.80	1.80	12.61

In other words, an operator with 5 years' experience or more who fulfilled the existing quota in the past harvest (which has been reduced by 15 percent) received 9.65 pesos daily. In the present harvest, he will receive 14.31 pesos, an increase of 48 percent.

We should add that there will be increases of about 25 percent in wages and 5 percent in the present bonus for the rest of the squad which would mean an average direct increase of 30 percent in wages for this work force. With the 15-percent reduction in quotas, this increase is about 45 percent.

In summary, the increases for mechanized cutting with the new wage measures individually, by job, are as follows:

No.	Occupation	Wage Rates Present	Approved
1.	Operator mechanic	8.72	10.48
2.	Combine operator	7.44	9.01
3.	Combine " mechanic	6.32	7.82
4.	"Panolero de Novia"	5.36	6.80
5.	"Panolero de Novia Tractorista"	5.36	6.80
6.	Estimator	4.64	5.88

[Continued on next page]

No.	Occupation	Wage Rates Present	Approved
7.	Tractor operator	5.36	6.80
8.	Sling tender	4.64	5.88
9.	Truck driver	6.64	8.28
10.	Mechanized harvest helper	----	5.88

The occupations of clearer of obstacles and comber have been combined under a single job title--mechanized harvest helper--at the new level on the scale.

For the squad chief who now receives 192.00 pesos per month, two wages have been established depending on whether he meets the qualifications for the occupation or not.

	Approved Wage Rates
With qualifications	10.48
Without qualifications	9.01
If an operator mechanic	12.05

Payment for years of service (seniority) applies to the combine operator as follows:

Years of Service	% Bonus on Wages Paid
3 to 4 years	10
5 to 7 years	15
8 or more years	20

The payment of bonuses to all the workers in the mechanized harvest has continued, establishing the fulfillment of the technical standards of quality established for mechanized cutting as the main condition.

a) Bonus for fulfillment of the daily quota:

Occupation or Activity	% of Bonus
Operator mechanic and combine operator	20
Squad leadership personnel	15

b) The payment of a 10-percent bonus will be gradually introduced in the mechanized harvest for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of harvesting for the collection centers. The principal condition will be fulfillment of the established percentage of foreign materials.

In the places where this bonus is being introduced, the bonus granted for fulfillment of the quota will be reduced by 5 percent. In these cases, a

bonus of up to 25 percent can be received by the operators and up to 20 percent by the rest of the squad.

General Wage Reform in Sugar Industry

At the end of the 1960's, a set of organizational measures was adopted in this industry. They included labor and wage stabilization with the objective of achieving greater stability in the work force and the incorporation of new workers in order to respond to the planned increases in production.

Under the conditions created by Economic Calculation, it was necessary to introduce the General Wage Reform in this industry as a suitable mechanism to reinforce the stability of the work force.

Within the framework of the General Wage Reform, studies have been done in 18 sugar units in order to obtain experience to apply, throughout the industry, the principle of distribution based on work, the introduction of the weekly break, payment for abnormal labor conditions in those occupations that require it, payment for night work, the introduction of additional jobs and professions where feasible, etc.

For these reasons, it was agreed to introduce a set of organizational and wage measures in the sugar industry which favor not only stability but incorporation of new labor and increased qualifications of those workers.

In order to achieve these objectives the following measures will be applied at the beginning of the next harvest as the organizational conditions required by the General Wage Reform are created:

1. Application of the planned new rates in the General Wage Reform to all workers;

2. Payment for night work to personnel who work on rotating shifts;

3. Payment for abnormal labor conditions in those occupations that require it;

4. Payment for years of service (seniority); and

5. Payment for additional jobs, etc.

In addition, the payment of bonuses will be introduced to stimulate fulfillment of the sugar production quota and other indicators such as clean bagasse, pure syrup, etc.

The application of these wage measures must be preceded by studies of work organization that permit changes in the unnecessary work force at the sugar mills. This should constitute a large part of the workers who will make up the fourth brigade which we will discuss later. Until this is

implemented, they should do other tasks or take qualification or requalification courses.

The measures that will be introduced will be based on the existence of three large groups of workers:

1. Workers presently stabilized (fixed);

2. Nonstabilized workers (contracted); and

3. New workers.

For the first group, the stabilized, the proposed measures will be applied, except in the cases where the wages now received during the harvest and at other times are higher on the basis of days worked, with the payment of the wage difference to those workers who sometimes hold a job requiring less skill.

By placing workers of this group in other activities outside the enterprise, the wage difference resulting from the wages that they receive for the occupation they hold during the harvest and the wages corresponding to the new occupation that they hold will be respected. They will receive their wages based on the established system of payment.

The second and third groups (nonstabilized and new workers) will collect the wages for the work they do.

The application of the measures and regulations described above permits the establishment of a new integral labor and wage organization which benefits all the sugar workers. It helps create favorable conditions to guarantee the stability and incorporation of the necessary work force to this industry and promotes increased skill in the workers.

a) The new wage rates refer to those approved in the General Wage Reform for all occupational categories, excluding those for technical positions which will be applied once the qualifiers for this occupational category are completed in 1981.

b) Payment for abnormal labor conditions will include all those resulting from the studies at each mill.

c) There will be payment of 0.16 pesos per hour for the shift from 1900 hours to 0300 hours and of 0.08 pesos for the shift from 0300 hours to 1100 hours. This would mean an increase of approximately 15 pesos for all workers who rotate shifts.

d) All the workers of the sugar enterprises will receive an increase in their basic wages for years of service (seniority).

This increase will be applied at an increasing rate in correspondence with the accumulated years of experience: 5 years, 5 percent; 10 years, 7 percent; 15 years, 9 percent; 20 years, 12 percent; and 25 years, 15 percent.

It will be necessary to establish certain rules in order to fulfill the objective of this increase; for example, the continuous nature of the years of work in one enterprise.

e) There will be a 10-percent wage increase for additional jobs. If a worker has the knowledge to permit him to do different jobs during different periods of the year, this is important to the sugar industry. Therefore, it has been decided that:

1. Those workers who have or achieve qualifications that permit their full incorporation during the periods of disassembly, cleaning and repair will have a 10-percent increase in their basic wages paid during the period those qualifications are used.

2. Those workers who are connected with another activity because they have equal or greater qualifications than the fourth group on the scale will have the right to the mentioned 10-percent bonus during the period of use of their qualifications.

f) The regulation of bonuses implemented during the past harvest in some experimental enterprises will be applied to all sugar enterprises with the required adjustments. This will stimulate fulfillment of the sugar production quota and other indicators such as clean bagasse, pure syrup, etc.

In summary, the integral application of these measures will be carried out as the studies are completed at the beginning of the next harvest.

Seen in perspective, these approved measures are within the limits of the agroindustrial complexes and permit a more consistent development of the Economic Management and Planning System. It is indispensable to use this focus in order to understand the positive effect that the approved wage and labor measures have on the economic efficiency of this, the primary industry of the country. The nominal expenses that these represent can be compensated for with the increased production and productivity and the development in general that is expected of this activity.

Gradual Introduction of Fourth Brigade in Sugar Industry

It has been the constant concern of the leadership of the revolution to provide a weekly break for the sugar workers who work on continuous shifts, especially in these years when this activity has lasted longer because of our harvests.

Nevertheless, only now does our country have solutions for this old problem. At this time, there is the possibility of deflecting the workers needed to

complete the fourth brigade toward this activity and the General Wage Reform permits certain wage mechanisms which have little effect on the workers while reducing the work week by 1-1/2 days.

Since the decision to create the fourth brigade in the sugar mills implies the introduction of a new labor organization which requires a logical base for a certain period of time and the necessary work force with the required skills, it was felt appropriate to gradually introduce the fourth brigade without delaying the application of the General Wage Reform (based on the established requirements) as pertains to this branch: new rates, payment for abnormal labor conditions and night work, seniority, bonuses, etc.

In 18 selected sugar mills throughout the country, the necessary organizational studies have been done and conditions have been created for internal promotion of the workers of the mill to supply the required skilled personnel. The introduction of the fourth brigade at the beginning of this harvest and the application of a coefficient of 1.15 that will serve to further stimulate the incorporation and permanence of workers in this activity put this branch in a preferred situation compared to the rest of the national economy.

In the rest of the mills, the introduction of the fourth brigade at the proper time will be accompanied by the application of the coefficient mentioned above which will reduce the work week of the workers from 56 to 42 hours, only minimally decreasing the wage increases that they obtained at the time the reform was applied.

Let us take as an example the case of a worker in the sugar industry who holds the position of crystallization point checker and has been working in the mill for 15 years.

	Receives Now		Will Receive With Reform	
	Daily	Monthly	Daily	Monthly
Rate scale	8.72	261.60	9.12	273.60
Abnormal labor conditions	——	——	0.64	19.20
Night work	——	——	0.64	19.20
				312.00
Seniority (9 percent)	261.60			28.08
				340.08

At the time the General Wage Reform is applied, he will receive an increase of 76.80 pesos.

When the fourth brigade goes into effect, his wage situation will be as follows:

Rate	1.14 pesos for 182 hours	207.48
Abnormal labor conditions	0.08 pesos for 182 hours	14.56
Night work	0.08 pesos for 182 hours	14.56
Coefficient	15 percent of 207.48	31.12
		267.72
Seniority (9 percent)		24.09
		291.81

Therefore, after the fourth brigade starts, the worker will see his wages increased by 30.21 and his work week decreased by 14 hours, practically 2 days, in comparison with his present situation.

The situation of a paid vacation for agricultural and forestry workers is as follows.

At present, as a result of a practice that dates back to the middle 1960's, the rates for those who are paid for manual work and animal power in agricultural and forestry activities increase by 9.09 percent for a paid vacation for these workers. This is included in the job rate.

The cyclical nature of the work done in agriculture and the reigning system of payment—that is, by the job—meant that the payment periods were short. Consequently, the wage accumulation system for vacation pay was not followed. This was paid with the basic part of the wages.

Due to the socioeconomic development that has taken place in our country since the triumph of the revolution, agricultural workers have employment all year, in one activity or another. Therefore, there is a logical need to take a vacation the same as the rest of the workers in the country. This has been presented repeatedly in recent years, particularly in the 13th and 14th Labor Congress.

It was not possible to respond to this until now since that would have meant a reduction in the income that these workers were receiving biweekly, a difference due to the accumulated income to be paid at the time of vacation.

The application of the General Wage Reform permits accumulation of the 9.09 percent for a paid vacation since these workers receive wage increases of 20 to 30 percent.

Once this mechanism is applied to an agricultural enterprise, the workers who benefit from this measure will receive a vacation and their pay, according to the existing legislation for all workers in the country.

It should remain clear that this measure will be applied in each agricultural enterprise at the time of implementation of the General Wage Reform once each enterprise has fulfilled the organizational requirements necessary for its application.

7717
CSO: 3010

TERRORISTS, WHITE RACISM, FEWER EXPORTS SEEN MAKING FUTURE BLEAK

Paris LE FIGARO in French 7 Oct 80 p 2

[Commentary by Thierry Desjardins: "Guadeloupe: Fear of the Future"]

[Text] Four bombs in Guadeloupe. One dead. One Boeing destroyed, two boats sunk. The news traveled around the world, and everyone concluded from the report that "this was it," that the rebellion in the French Antilles was beginning and that Martinique and Guadeloupe would before long become independent.

However, when one is in Guadeloupe for several days, things do not seem so simple. The French Antilles: that is very complicated. It is true, there are independentists in Guadeloupe, and doubtless there are increasing numbers of these individuals in this archipelago of 318,000 inhabitants, 54 percent of whom are under 20 years of age, with 98 percent of this group attending school. On the walls of Point-a-Pitre, Basse-Terre, Saint-Francois and Sainte-Anne, one sees hastily painted slogans generally with Creole spelling: "Andepandans nasyonal" [National independence], "vive la Guadeloupe lib'" [Long live free Guadeloupe], "Deor les Blancse" [Whites out]. One already also sees the Guadelupian flag, red, of course, with a star and two small green bands.

The independentists also have a thriving organization. The Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe (UPLG) does not conceal itself, and all of its leaders are known. Attorneys such as Messrs Tacita and Hermantin; professors such as Messrs Thesauros, president of the Antilles-Guyana University Center; and Edenval, director of the UER [?Teaching and Research Unit] of law in Point-a-Pitre; trade unionists such as Mr Mounie of the Union of Poor Peasants; and several journalists. They are a total of 50 intellectuals, masters of thought, who can count on about 200 loyal activists, the young generally, recruited at the university. Altogether, they do not amount to very much.

Moreover, these intellectuals do not hesitate to get their hands dirty. The president of the University Center, an important position if there are any, was arrested the other evening by the police as he was in the process of writing on the walls of a pharmacy, with "his face camouflaged by a woman's pantyhose" (according to the police report): "Long live the UPLG." After spending several hours at the police station like an unruly schoolboy, President Thesouros, who seems to be a professional in independence movements--during the war in Algeria,

he had joined the ranks of the FLN [National Liberation Front]—was released. Today he was booked on a simple police charge of destruction of private property and returned to his office of president.

Added to these avowed independentists are the communists who hold a certain number of mayoralties, in Pointe-a-Pitre and Basse-Terre, in particular; leftist elected officials; and large part of the clergy. Officially, the Guadeloupian CP, behind its number one man, the mayor of Point-a-Pitre, Dr Bangou, wants "democratic and popular autonomy, with a Guadeloupian executive and legislature, with an independence perspective." During the last PCG [Guadeloupian Communist Party] congress, the young activists had prepared motions which were much more radical in glorification of independence. Bangou, who has a feel for the realities, prefers to speak of "national liberation."

Unfortunately, there are also those who prefer bombs to graffiti. This is the Guadeloupian Armed Struggle Group (GLAG). It has already claimed responsibility for two assassination attempts. The first, on 6 March 1980, against Raymond Vivies, a wealthy Point-a-Pitre businessman and the only white member of the general council, and the second, on 11 July, against the director of the Point-a-Pitre Grand Galleries, Mr Jouandon. On 15 April, the GLAG had claimed responsibility for the arson of radio station FR 3.

However, it still has not claimed responsibility for the four explosions at the beginning of September. Nevertheless, everyone here is convinced that it was indeed the GLAG which perpetrated these acts.

All the more so because the GLAG has published explicit, to say the least, communiques. Under the headline "War on the Intruders in Guadeloupe," it wrote: "The UPLG and the GLAG are assembling to organize the 'red quarter.' A 'red quarter' during which the French living in Guadeloupe are invited to pack their bags before 31 December. Those who, on that date, have not complied will be considered objective enemies of the Guadeloupian people and will be treated as such."

The Atmosphere Is Becoming Oppressive

Let us say at the outset that among the 20,000 whites in Guadeloupe (12,000 Bekes and 8,000 metropolitan Frenchmen), no one attaches a great deal of importance to these threats and these tracts which are racist to say the least.

What really disturbs them is the atmosphere which is deteriorating day by day. Unlike the people of Martinique, the Guadeloupians have never been a very cheerful or outgoing people.

However, this antiwhite racism at present occasionally takes on more disturbing overtones. A few weeks ago, we witnessed an "operation for the recovery of our beaches." At the cry of "the whites are polluting our beaches," a number of blacks chased off vacationers who were trying to get a tan on the beaches of Sainte-Anne and Saint-Francois with blows of sticks and stones. In short, the whites--more the metropolitan French than the Bekes, moreover--feel ill at ease; and many of them have already bought weapons, a very bad thing.

Have the Windward Islands then been caught up in the winds of history? When one listens to the president of the bar association, Felix Rodes, one would be inclined to believe it.

With his sideburns and large benign mustache, he is one of the most senior members of the independence movement. His principal claim to fame, apart from a doctoral thesis written in 1951 in Montpellier on the subject of "Gentlemen Glassworkers in Languedoc Under the Ancien Regime," is having spent 169 days in prison following the 1967 incidents. This former confirmed Gaulliist, this former UNR [Union for the New Republic] candidate in 1958 whom a disappointment (a seat on the economic and social council which was promised but not awarded) pushed him in the direction of resentment and then toward the most absolute independentism, is positive: "Independence is the only realistic solution to save Guadeloupe where the situation is catastrophic." The president of the bar association then presented figures.

"In 1965, the department covered 50 percent of its imports and produced 185,000 tons of sugar and 165,000 tons of bananas. Today it covers only 19 percent of its imports and produces only 90,000 tons of sugar and 80,000 tons of bananas."

These figures are accurate; however, Rodes failed to mention certain things. First, Guadeloupe was the victim of hurricanes David and Frederick in 1979 and Allen in 1980. "Colonialism" did not do much about it, in large measure limiting itself to indemnifying the victims. Next, in the face of the harsh laws of the world market it should have been admitted that the Guadeloupian banana was no longer the best and that the techniques used, particularly for shipment, were archaic. Quality was then improved and "containerized" export was adopted, limiting the losses at the port of debarkation. Banana experts, if there is not another hurricane, hope to regain the 1979 figures, 135,000 tons, and before long to reach the quota allocated to Guadeloupe, which is on the order of 155,000 tons.

As for sugar, the island's other traditional lifeline, one must yield to the evidence: sugarcane is selling increasingly poorly. The department's five plants were operating at a loss. Therefore, it was necessary to close two of them and modernize the three remaining plants. Baron Empain has just sold the 12,000 hectares of sugarcane he owned here. The SAFER [Real Estate and Rural Development Company] which bought the land from him for over 100 million [francs] expects to bring about real agrarian reform by offering the land to young farmers and by encouraging diversification of production. Experts estimate that the island could become a department engaging in livestock raising, (it imports 40 percent of its meat), vegetable growing (a kilo of tomatoes in Point-a-Pitre costs 25 francs) and fruit production (pineapples, papayas, limes and mangoes will be planted).

The malcontents maintain that this relative abandonment of sugarcane has a dual objective: "to play the game of the sugar beet lobby of metropolitan France and to make more Guadeloupians unemployed so that they can become employees of the Paris metro." Such arguments will hold water. And when the malcontents conclude that independence would make "Guadeloupe a rich country thanks to its bananas and sugarcane," we become skeptical.

Opposing Felix Rodes and his friends is Lucien Bernier and his people. A former senator, president of the general council, mayor of Saint-Francois for 35 years, this socialist broke with Francois Mitterrand because he intended to remain a fierce supporter of departmentalization. He is at least as direct as his opponent: "The independentists say that they speak for the people. But so do I. And I have a considerable advantage over them: I was elected. Let them present themselves, then, against me. Here the elections are free. We are not in Cuba or Chile."

During the last legislative sessions, the PCF [French Communist Party] sent its number one man, Gremetz. Shortly after his arrival, he said: "Guadeloupe will be independent." Result: three RPR [Rally for the Republic] deputies were elected. Ninety percent of the Guadeloupians do not want independence, and they prove it at every election. They are right. Independence is regression. It is enough to take a look at all the neighboring islands which are independent. On Dominica, a domestic earns 120 francs a month. Here she earns 1,200 francs. The standard of living in Cuba is four times lower than our own. Our gross domestic product is 12,250 francs per capita. On Antigua, it is 4,400 francs. Our people have been accustomed to a metropolitan standard of living and will never agree to return to the Caribbean level. That would be crazy. My commune covers 6,000 hectares. At the end of the year, I will be able to count on the fingers of one hand the number of houses which do not have running water."

Figures Which Make One Think

We can see that the debate is not always purely ideological. There are a few figures with which everyone on the island is acquainted and which make the Guadeloupians think when they are alone in a voting booth. Public expenditures on Guadeloupe total 2.101 billion francs. Revenues taken in amount to 568 million, which means that Guadeloups costs metropolitan France 1.533 billion francs per year; i.e., Paris gives an average of 5,110 francs to every Guadeloupian annually, including the newborn. There are about 200,000 Guadeloupians working in metropolitan France. Of the 90,000 employed persons in the department, 22,000 are government employees. There are 70,000 automobiles on the island; i.e., one automobile for every four and one half inhabitants. Twenty years ago, there were 4,000 automobiles. The infant death rate is lower than that of the Nord department. There is not a single beggar in the French Antilles, a unique phenomenon in the region. And examples can be cited ad infinitum. The Guadeloupians know this, they who witness the daily en masse arrivals of illegals from Dominaca, Haiti or Santo Domingo.

Much-vaunted Specificity

Of course, the word independence has charm. Older persons imagine that they are already presidents or ministers and the young that they are ambassadors to the United Nations. But the Antillean soul is complex. Blackness which is dear to Senghor and was imported here by his friend, Cesaire, the mayor-poet of Port-de-France, has not had much success. In search of their "specificity" (the grand a la mode term), the Guadeloupians prefer Creoleness to blackness. But this Creoleness is hard to define.

One of Thesauros' young students told me: "If we bring up slavery so often, it is perhaps because we want to obtain greater assimilation. An Antillean in Paris is a negro; however, a Guadeloupian in New York is almost a Frenchman. As for me, I had two uncles who were killed in the war. I am of French culture more than African or American culture."

In fact, nowadays, what the vast majority of Guadeloupians fear is not so much a small group of terrorists or a handful of ideologues but rather being turned loose by Paris. Everyone here repeats: "After the 1981 presidential elections, Giscard will find a way to cut us loose. We are costing him too much, and he does not wish to be accused of being a colonialist. After that will come the blood bath, the departure of the whites and misery for the country."

It is said that the president of the republic intends to come to the Antilles at the end of the year. It would be good for him to come and above all to state with great clarity the thoughts of Paris on the future of the Antilleans. That said, the whites are trying to sell their businesses but are not finding any buyers.

8143
CSO: 3100

PAPER MOCKS NICARAGUAN CRITICISM OF LUCAS' PEACE RALLY SPEECH

Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 10 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] We have heard on the radio a Nicaraguan speech, motivated by government touchiness, which found wanting some opinions expressed by the president of Guatemala without pointing out or stating specifically the reason for and nature of its disagreement. Probably, as our colleague PRENSA LIBRE notes in today's edition, it was because the president labeled the Nicaraguan Government a communist regime, which is the name universally given to applied Marxism, although it may be necessary to add certain defining adjectives to it: Leninist Marxism and Leninist-Stalinist Marxism. President Lucas Garcia also said that it had brought that country to hunger.

The speech by the Guatemalan president to the overflow crowd of demonstrators at the Plaza de Armas here was clear and suited the circumstances, aptly interpreting the current situation in Central America, while in our country we were feeling the unfortunate effects of the incredible dynamite attack on Central Park, which indiscriminately threatened both passersby and those who customarily use the park chosen by the terrorists for their attack--a criminal explosion which left many victims, both dead and gravely wounded, as well as large losses, including those of artistic value, such as the stained-glass windows of the National Palace, the work of artist Luis Urruela.

PRENSA LIBRE commented today that those who were paying attention "to the words spoken so energetically by President Lucas--a definition of positions--must have understood that that speech was, in a certain measure, his way of warning that he had understood exactly the significance of last Friday's attack," an exhortation to the demonstrators to defend the institutionality of the nation, since "there have ceased to be any illusions with respect to poetic 'dialog,' and he understands the futility of intellectual parry and thrust as a response to terrorism."

In view of that clear position, the attitude of the Nicaraguan Government, which has recalled its ambassador, Alejandro Castillo Massis, is noteworthy, it being rumored that he was going home to inform his foreign office about the Guatemalan president's speech. One can see an attempt at further alienation, since relations between the two governments are not particularly cordial--much less fraternal--since Cuba does not look kindly upon us. And we have just heard a curious observation about Nicaraguan policy: When there is any doubtful question, difference of opinion or search for a reasonable solution to certain problems, these are decided by a homologous rule: "This is how they do it in Cuba."

Generally the universal method of providing clarification is used--even Guatemala supported that right when it was discussed and decided in the United Nations--since maintaining the unblemished right to free expression of thought, free information and free opinion or comparison of criteria and opinions takes precedence over concerns and arrogance or just plain touchiness, and for that reason we Guatemalans have overlooked certain Nicaraguan expressions of opinion including some official statements, which would have merited timely rectification; the most serious we have observed among brothers was the preferential treatment in Nicaragua of foreigners--such as Russians and Cubans--while other Central American countries were ignored.

And the reason some Nicaraguan official disapproved of the Guatemalan president's speech perhaps might be that in Nicaragua, information has been restricted and there is censorship or repression of the press: The National Reconstruction Government Junta has by successive decrees limited newspaper information; the law forbids mention of candidates for elections, said to be planned for 1985; no mention is to be made of consumer goods shortages; no reference is to be made to possible confrontations with rebels or antirevolutionaries; no information is to be divulged regarding the internal security of the country. Perhaps they have discussed this matter and have resolved it in accordance with the latest fashion: "This is how they do it in Cuba."

Adolfo G. Merino, UPI correspondent, says, quoting a U.S. legislator, that "Soviet military activity in Cuba gives the lie to the old saying that the Caribbean is an American lake," and an article by Mickey Edwards (in "Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute") indicates that "the Soviet Navy has a recent and persistent presence in the Caribbean," and the objectives may be to threaten eventually the maritime routes in that region, to provide well-supplied and well-armed military force to encourage political instability in other countries, and finally, to assure a military presence and acquire capability for eventual maneuvers or as a latent threat.

Our colleague PRENSA LIBRE is right in warning: "After what has happened in Nicaragua and what is occurring in El Salvador, these details should be as transparent as the mountain air. However, the exact significance of the message appears not to have been received."

9735
CSO: 3010

U.S. SUPPORT OF DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES IN REGION UPHELD

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Sep 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Big Stick for Central America?"]

[Text] The subject of violence in Central America has acquired such importance that at present in Western Europe and the United States it holds first place in public attention.

This was demonstrated once again by the television program aired on 3 September by the important National Broadcasting Company [NBC] network, which devoted a 90-minute documentary during prime time to the present political, economic and social situation in the isthmus.

The program revealed, among other things, the opinions of Ronald Reagan, candidate for the presidency of the United States on the Republican Party ticket; the opinions of Henry Kissinger, former secretary of state of the superpower; and the position of the present administration, as expressed by Warren Christopher, second in command of the U.S. State Department.

The former chief of American diplomacy, considered one of the most skillful diplomats of our time, said that, "what is happening in Central America is extremely serious for us. We have not found any definition, any democratic alternative with which the oligarchies could be replaced to resist totalitarianism, so we are approaching the process backwards."

Mr Kissinger also added: "The process in question, which has spread from Nicaragua to El Salvador, is bound to affect Guatemala and is certain to have an impact on Mexico, which would be a very grave matter for us."

The aspiring Republican presidential candidate, in turn, did not rule out the possibility that, if he becomes president of the United States, he may find himself in the position of having to use force to slow the advance of totalitarianism, repeating the imperialist advantures of the 1920's, when the marines landed anywhere in Latin America to impose Uncle Sam's will. Asked specifically whether he would use direct military intervention in case of an emergency, Mr Reagan replied: "That is a question that no one can answer in advance. The general hope is that it may never be necessary, but I believe a person should never say 'never.' I believe that each situation must be judged in its own context."

Finally, NBC aired President Jimmy Carter's position and that of the present administration, in the words of Under Secretary Christopher, as follows: "The present Central American situation is one of change; it is an uncontrollable and irrepressible reality, and I believe that wh t we must do is work with the forces of change. Past generations would have countered these pressures with military force, trying to stop the change...."

Some information media, and particularly the voices of the left, believe they saw in Reagan's words a threat that "the big stick," which has been kept in the attic for years, could again be used by the great power up north to crush the extremist groups which are agitating and quarreling in Guatemala and El Salvador.

If one reads carefully, one will see that Reagan said, clearly, that "the general hope is that the use of force would never be necessary," in other words that he--if he becomes president--would exhaust all peaceful means to prevent Central America from becoming a sphere of influence of the Soviet Union. Certainly the time of landings and invasions has passed--except for the USSR, which last year occupied Afghanistan with its military forces and prior to that had taken Cambodia, using the Vietnamese army as mercenaries.

In the Western Hemisphere it would be very difficult to go to such extremes, and for the sake of national peace and dignity, as well as of respect for sovereignty and international law, it is desirable that such a thing never happen here.

In reality, Mr Carter's administration offers, perhaps, the only sensible approach: to support democratic changes, to achieve wealth, development and justice and, in this way, to reduce tensions to a minimum.

If we examine the events of recent history, we will see that wherever the struggle has taken a military form, totalitarianism has won the battle. This happened in Cuba, Vietnam, Cambodia, Nicaragua, Ethiopia, etc.

On the contrary, when nations have decided to transform their structures peacefully, extremism has been isolated. Examples: Costa Rica, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, post-war Germany, Japan, Italy (where the largest Communist Party in the West has been defeated repeatedly) and other free countries. In summary: We doubt that Reagan, with his anachronistic policy, will win the election. Moreover, we hardly dare to expect that Carter will win reelection. But if the people of the United States make the mistake of supporting the former film cowboy, he will undoubtedly have recourse to an expedient which is doomed to defeat before it begins.

Finally, the key to the question is whether--if indeed the promoters of violence are moved by ideological reasons and ambition for power--the people support them (or deny them support) when they are suffering from hunger, oppression and other outrages.

When the time comes when there is true peace, freedom, development and justice in our countries, the emissaries of Moscow will be absolutely alone and, as in authentically democratic nations, they can't expect any more results than if they were plowing the sea.

8735
CSO: 3010

CTH, COHEP PRESENT VIEWS ON NEW CONSTITUTION

Private Enterprise Menaced

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Sep 80 p 88

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The Honduran Private Enterprise Council (COHEP) has declared itself in permanent session and in a state of alert "because it feels that the new constitution of the republic infringes on private property and ignores private enterprise."

At the general assembly, which began last Friday evening, most of the businessmen reviewed a document that has served as a basis for drawing up the new constitution, which the National Constituent Assembly has already approved in initial debate.

Further explaining his position, Dr Raul Aguero Neda, the treasurer of the COHEP Board of Directors, said that "our stand is due to the real danger posed to all by the current first draft of the constitution, which we regard as a real threat to the country in general and to private enterprise in particular."

"It is our impression that this country is taking the attitude of 'get off my back because I want to get drunk,' not 'get off my back because I want to work.' Private enterprise is not surprised when a minor party makes it into the National Constituent Assembly to practice cheap demagoguery, to increase its political capital with a well-reasoned, individual vote, but we are surprised when the honorable representatives of our majority parties ignore the real values of this country," he said.

"A few days ago an honorable deputy told me that 'my party is not afraid of legislating because we feel that we have the backing of more than 500,000 votes.' I would dare say that 75 percent of the people who cast those votes will feel sorry that they did so when they see what they are really going to represent when the new constitution is passed," Dr Aguero Neda argued.

The COHEP treasurer said that we have to distinguish between those honest deputies who will oppose certain articles that are harmful to the country because they are familiar with and know how to interpret the scope of the new political constitution, and those who will raise their hands like automatons because they are not capable of making a discerning judgment.

A Ridiculous Constitution

He said that last Friday, when they analyzed a number of articles of the constitution and several regulations, "we had smiles on our faces because we thought that it was a joke. That is how ridiculous the constitution of the republic is.

"On a radio program that focused on university autonomy and private universities, Jorge Arturo Reina said that 'the National University is the state for education purposes,' and this was seconded by an honorable deputy, who is one of the country's young and trained representatives. In this case, we are looking at a violation of human rights.

"This limits the education of our children to an environment that is not in keeping with the ideas and doctrines that many of us have embraced, without political interference or alien doctrines. We think that no one should deny the autonomy of the National University, but we do not think that Hondurans ought to be limited to or forced to accept an educational environment with those restrictions. Private enterprise predicts serious problems when this constitution is put to a serious vote, if the deputies are going to vote by party bloc, without the grasp of issues that all competent deputies ought to have. We feel that very few of them are competent to interpret the scope of the constitution, and some of them, because of that law, will be in a position to lose what they have now and what they might have in the future."

Private Enterprise and Private Property

The COHEP treasurer said that "according to the interpretations of a number of technicians who are looking into the draft constitution, private enterprise is not regarded as necessary in this country, and what is more, there is a move to ride roughshod over private property. In certain paragraphs you can even read between the lines that there is a desire to destroy even the smallest grocer, thus relegating to the government the right to market food and medicine. Another part mentions the socialization of medicine in general."

He contended that "I sincerely believe that the country is in serious danger, and what is more, private enterprise has to stand up and speak up. We are already in a state of alert because it is better to die on your feet than on your knees, and we feel that the entire Honduran nation must be prepared for the struggle that will be waged to openly oppose this cumbersome constitution. Our lawmakers are forgetting that there are more than 256,000 businessmen in this country, excluding coffee growers, who represent another 50,000, and that if we multiply this number by the average family size, they represent almost a million voters that the political parties are losing out on, and in future elections these voters will have to think seriously about whom they should vote for."

Social Guarantees Reviewed

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Sep 80 pp 32-33

[Statement by the Confederation of Honduran Workers (CTH) to the Honorable National Constituent Assembly in relation to the "Social Guarantees" section of the new constitution of the republic; date not specified]

[Text] Honorable Representatives of the People:

The National Assembly of Boards of Directors of unions affiliated with the Union Federation of Northern Honduras Workers (FESITRANH) and with the Central Federation of Unions of Free Honduran Workers (FECESITLIH), which make up, in turn, the Confederation of Honduran Workers, met in the city of San Pedro Sula on 20 September 1980 to analyze with the responsibility and high-mindedness that characterize Honduras's Free and Democratic Union Movement, the draft constitution, which includes the section on Social Guarantees, and in particular the following headings: the family, labor and social security, health care, housing and culture.

Organized labor is aware of the lofty responsibility that the honorable representatives of the people have taken on in their binding commitment to promulgate a new constitution of the republic that is fully consistent with the sacred interests of the people, and thus the CTH, pursuant to a mandate from its rank-and-file, has decided to present its views regarding these major social provisions, with the understanding that they will warrant your due attention since they represent the sentiments and thoughts of an overwhelming majority of the Honduran people, the organized workers in our cities and countryside.

1. The Family

We note that the subsection on the family derives from the 1965 Constitution of the Republic but also incorporates new concepts that unquestionably enhance its social content; it therefore deserves our approval. Nevertheless, given the importance of the family as the basic unit of our society, we feel that this subsection should be complemented with the following articles:

Article 10. Children must not be left abandoned. The state shall adopt every precaution for their comprehensive protection.

"Parents are obliged to feed, assist and educate their children. The state shall see to it that these duties are fulfilled.

"Abandonment or refusal to provide support for under-age or legally disqualified children, a spouse or destitute siblings is punishable by law if the committed party is capable of doing so or if he conveys his assets to third parties or if he resorts to any other method of avoiding the obligation."

We propose the following articles to the honorable representatives of the people as aspirations of the workers:

Article No ( ). Single mothers shall be the object of special legislation, as shall destitute older citizens.

Article No ( ). The state shall guarantee the legal equality of spouses.

Article No ( ). The state shall promote and maintain day care centers and nurseries in the most populated sections of urban and rural areas.

2. Labor and Social Security

Most of the 26 articles on labor and social security are from the 1965 constitution, and some are from the existing Labor Code, but we note a pattern of enhancing their social content. Even so, we feel that greater emphasis ought to be placed on these factors because the preservation of the country's social peace depends on them.

In light of these considerations, the CTH wishes to propose the following amendments to the new constitution:

Article 20 of the Draft Committee: 3-a. There must be equal pay for equal work.

Article 4-a. Wages, compensation and social security benefits enjoy a preferential credit claim in the event of employer insolvency or bankruptcy.

Article 5-a. Every worker is entitled to receive a minimum wage set periodically by agreement among the state, employers and workers. It should be sufficient to meet the normal material, moral and cultural needs of the family, in accordance with the type of work, the conditions in each region, the conditions of each job, the cost of living, the relative skills of the worker and the pay scales of the companies.

In addition, a minimum professional wage shall be set for those occupations in which the minimum wage is not regulated by a labor union contract or pact. Minimum wages must be revised annually to keep pace with the cost of living. The law shall govern their revision.

The minimum wage shall be exempt from attachment, compensation and deduction, except as stipulated by law in connection with allowance for board, union dues or taxes.

8-a. Workers shall be entitled to annual paid vacations. In the event of an unjustified dismissal, the employer shall pay in cash, aside from the legally stipulated compensation, for the vacation time taken and the proportional time worked. A worker cannot receive extra pay for working during his vacation. The employer is obliged to grant vacation time, and the worker to make use of it. The law shall govern these obligations and indicate permissible instances of cumulative vacation time.

The amount that is due a worker for his vacation time is independent of the wage that he is to receive in advance for the vacation days that he is to take. The law shall govern this right.

9-a. Workers shall be entitled to a weekly paid day of rest and to the holidays stipulated by the law. If a worker works on his weekly day of rest or on a national or legal holiday, he shall be paid for this performance of service, plus double his wage for the time that he works that day.

11-a. Nighttime work in public or private industrial establishments or in dangerous or unhealthy jobs is prohibited for workers of both sexes under age 18, except in cases in which only the members of a single family are employed, or in the event of force majeur, or in the case of women performing management tasks that do not normally require manual labor and other things expressly stipulated by the law.

12-a. Employers are obliged to compensate workers for occupational accidents and job-related illnesses. The labor authority shall assess the damage caused to the worker in accordance with the new list of disabilities that it shall draw up in consultation with the International Labor Organization. When the accident results in the death of the worker or when the accident or job-related illness causes a total or partial disability, the compensation shall consist of an amount equal to at least 1,000 workdays.

13-a. The right to strike and stage work stoppages is recognized, as long as direct talks between employers and workers have proven fruitless.

14-a. Workers and employers, without distinction as to sex, religion or political philosophy, are entitled to freely establish unions, professional organizations, federations and confederations, without prior authorization, for the defense of their respective interests.

Article 21. The law guarantees job stability for workers, in accordance with the characteristics of the industries and professions in question, and stipulates just causes for dismissal.

If a worker is unjustifiably dismissed, he shall be entitled to damages consisting of the wages that he failed to receive and to the legal and contractual compensation agreed upon, or, if he so chooses, he can be reinstated in his job, with his employer honoring the wages that he failed to receive in the form of damages until his reinstatement takes effect. These actions acknowledged by the law are exculpatory.

Article 24. The law shall govern labor relations for farm, livestock and forestry workers; land, sea, navigable waterway, railway and air transport workers; miners, oil and port workers; store personnel, private commissioned workers and other similar agents; professional athletes; actors and musicians; professionals such as examining physicians [medicos visitadores]; social workers; government blue- and white-collar workers who are not under separate jurisdiction, and mass media workers.

Article 26. The labor jurisdiction to which all judicial disputes between labor and capital are to be submitted is hereby established.

Courts of Appeal and Labor Courts are hereby established. The law shall establish the regulations for this jurisdiction and for the organizations that shall implement them, "under the principle of all due speed in hearing cases under labor law."

Article 29. Workers shall share in company profits in accordance with the percentage that the National Tripartite Commission shall determine. A special law shall create this national commission and stipulate its powers.

Article 30. Under equal conditions, Honduran workers shall have preference over aliens. The law shall set the percentage of Honduran workers for companies or employers; this shall not be lower than 90 percent, except in the cases set forth in the law. The Executive Branch shall be able to modify this percentage when agricultural requirements or the national good so dictate and shall stipulate exceptions for Central American workers under conditions of reciprocity.

No company or employer can pay Honduran workers less than 85 percent of the total wages they earn in their respective companies.

Article 32. Employers are obliged to directly resolve the problems of their workers either individually or collectively. If this procedure does not yield results, workers can resort to legal strikes. The state shall establish mechanisms for their prompt settlement.

Article 33. The state shall contribute to the ongoing technical training of workers and to the enhancement of their cultural and economic level. Its contribution shall represent two percent of the federal budget.

Within the province of their special area of interest, industrial enterprises are obliged to set up schools to promote worker education for the children of their laborers and associates. The law shall regulate this matter.

Article 36. Every person is entitled to a guaranteed livelihood in the event that he suffers from a work disability or is unable to secure gainful employment. Social security benefits shall be paid out and administered by the Honduran Social Security Institute and shall cover cases of illness, maternity leave, family subsidies, old age, orphanhood, loss of work, occupational accidents, occupational diseases and all other contingencies affecting the ability to produce and consume. The law shall provide for the provision of these benefits as long as social needs so dictate. The state shall create aid and social welfare institutions that shall be unified under a single state-run system with the contributions of all interested parties and the state itself.

Article 38. For the benefit of society, the social security system shall be extended to urban and rural workers.

Social security shall comprise family allowances, medical and maternity benefits, disability, old age, death and survivors benefits, occupational accidents and diseases benefits and unemployment benefits.

The law shall regulate the exercise of this right and related procedures.

Article 39. Employers and workers shall participate through their most representative national organizations on the Board of Directors of the Honduran Social Security Institute; they shall have more representatives on it than the state.

Article 41. The state shall protect peasant farmers and to this end shall pass laws and formulate programs in connection with family assets that cannot be seized and that are exempt from all types of taxes; farm credit, compensation and crop loss insurance; production and consumption cooperatives; pension funds; the creation of modern farm technology schools and experimental farms; the construction of irrigation and rural roads projects; marketing and land awards, among other matters.

Article 44. Workers and civil servants are entitled to receive annually and in proportion to their time of service, a Christmas or other bonus. This bonus shall not be less than 100 percent of their last regular straight-time wage or than the average of their last 6 months of contractual pay or fraction thereof if the contract has not been in effect for that period, which does not preclude the gains achieved by workers in labor union contracts.

In addition, employers shall pay their workers a 13th month's wage either in two installments (June and December) or in a single installment for each year of uninterrupted service.

The CTH asks the honorable representatives of the people to include the following articles in the new constitution of the republic:

Article ( ). In order to enforce labor guarantees and laws, the state shall monitor and inspect companies and, in the event of violations, shall impose the legally stipulated sanctions.

Article ( ). In line with a full employment policy, a 40-hour work week shall be established for day and day-night work and a 36-hour week for night work (pay shall be for 48 hours), to help eradicate unemployment and under-employment.

Article ( ). Any existing legal provision that is more beneficial to workers shall be legally enforced.

Article ( ). Workers shall enjoy paid leave of absence for their professional training at all levels, for their general, social and civic education and for their union education.

The law shall determine the objectives and conditions.

Article ( ). Worker representatives to companies must enjoy effective protection against any act that could harm them.

Article ( ). Worker representatives shall have access at companies to facilities that shall enable them to rapidly and effectively perform their functions.

Article ( ). Permanent jobs cannot be regarded as casual labor, and only permanent workers can be hired for permanent jobs.

Workers must share in the net profits of their companies but must never assume their risks or losses.

Article ( ). Companies or employers shall include in their annual budgets funds for worker benefits, and they are given a period of 3 years from the time that this constitution takes effect, to meet this obligation. The proper yearly amount shall be deposited in a joint account in the workers' bank, with each worker assigned his due amount.

As long as these funds are not needed by their real owners, the workers, pursuant to the regulations issued, they shall be invested in social programs that directly benefit the workers and their dependents.

A tripartite commission made up of representatives of union organizations, employers and the state shall be in charge of administering this fund.

The CTH feels that it is of the highest importance to include the following temporary provisions:

Article ( ). The state shall enforce all labor guarantees and laws and, to this end, shall review all labor and social legislation with an eye towards updating and including in it all of the benefits granted by this constitution. An organization made up of government, employer and worker representatives shall be established to enforce this principle.

Article ( ). A standing tripartite commission shall analyze ratified ILO conventions and the proposals that are to be brought before the appropriate authority in relation with the submission of recently adopted international labor conventions and recommendations.

3. Health Care

We feel that the health care subsection, which consists of five articles, should include the following principle:

--The state shall promote medical care benefits so that workers can regain their health, prevent a further development of disease and alleviate suffering.

The nature and scope of the medical care shall be determined by pertinent legislation.

4. Housing

The housing subsection consists of just three articles, and thus the CTH proposes the following additions:

Article ( ). Rents shall be part of a general housing policy. The state shall determine the maximum percentage as a frame of reference for appraising rents.

Article ( ). Housing policy should be regarded as an integral part of economic policy in general, which includes full employment, price stability, a more equitable distribution of wealth and an efficient utilization of production sources.

Article ( ). The construction of low-cost housing shall be promoted through suitable incentives, subsidies and controls to maintain stable and standard prices that most of the population can afford.

Article ( ). Companies located outside urban areas are obliged to provide workers with sanitary and sufficiently ample housing if the labor contract stipulates room and board.

Article ( ). Eviction notices must not be issued unless a worker's transfer to another housing unit has been provided for.

Article ( ). A tenant must always enjoy guaranteed safeguards. The law shall govern pertinent procedures.

Honorable Citizens:

In light of the lofty standards and the heightened social responsiveness of the honorable representatives of the people, the Special General Assembly of the CTH hereby submits, through my person, the above proposals for debate and subsequent inclusion in the Social Guarantees Section of the new Constitution of the Republic of Honduras.

The Free and Democratic Honduran Union Movement trusts that each of the honorable deputies will support the freely expressed thoughts of our representatives.

We would inform you that the Special General Assembly of the CTH has appointed an Ad Hoc Committee to expand upon, when appropriate, the content of these proposals, pending the consent of this august Legislative Chamber.

Tegucigalpa, D.C., 22 September 1980
Representing the Confederation of Honduran Workers,
Andres Victor Artiles, Secretary General
"National Literacy Year"

8743
CSO: 3010

PART III OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS' RESPONSE TO FSLN ON RELIGION

PA292242 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 22 Oct 80 p 4

[Third and last part of Nicaraguan Catholic bishops' response to Sandinist National Liberation Front communique on religion in Nicaragua; issued in Managua 17 October 1980; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Revolution. What Revolution?

5. We Christians want and have been demanding serious and thorough transformations. We are /radicals/, not extremists. We demand revolutionary changes. However, we must always ask ourselves "What revolution are we making and how are we making it?" On what bases and on what values? We demand social justice, but justice is not a "class privilege" of any class over any other. It is a basis for common rights and common respect which does not grant the right for mutual destruction.

Demanding economic justice is dignified and just. Establishing "ideological and class materialism" is something very different.

The problem that the Christian faces is not that he refuses to revolutionize but that he is not able to accept certain principles and procedures which disregard the values of faith and the fundamental sense of man and history. Atheism and materialism are impiety against God.

Could anyone be so senseless as to accuse the church or the Christians or opposing revolutions because they offer culture, medicines and work and production systems which are better adapted to human dignity and social development?

Wars are made and financed by the powerful to assume power.

Revolutions have to be made with generosity and sacrifice by the people themselves, dignifying themselves in their human quality and in their rights to participate "actively and deliberatively" in everything regarding their history. We are on the side of these people and this revolution.

The "poor" are not a /mass [masa]/. We are struggling for their dignity and liberation as sovereign children of God in their nation.

Open Door Toward Interventionism

6. The principle which declares that "the interpretation of religious matters is the sole jurisdiction of the church" (No 6) is abolished if the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] assumes the right to "interpret which popular religious activities or festivals" are or are not contrary to its revolution. This is not merely a supposition since, according to the FSLN's way of thinking, religion is only "a personal matter" in the sphere of the individual. (No 9).

This concept is not just a private interpretation of the FSLN on religious matters but is at the same time a "political" interpretation. We all know that this concept is inherent in individualistic liberalism and that it has been the source of grave injustices in the social life and against the rights of religion.

Therefore, subjecting religion to these opinions of the FSLN is opening a door to interventionism and political abuse, especially by those who wish to eliminate religion from human life.

In addition to these reasons, there are objective facts which confirm the tendency to "interfere" and to interpret the religious holidays as partisan political events. Everyone already knows about certain plans to substitute the "religious content" of our traditional holidays for content and activities of a partisan political nature, such as the slogans and plans to celebrate the nativity, those already used for the Immaculate conception and the patron saint festivals.

Atheistic Proselytism

7. Judging from the declaration which affirms textually that "within the partisan framework of the FSLN there is no room for religious proselytism because it destroys the specific character of the vanguard and causes disunity," it is not interested in introducing motives of disunity due to "discriminations" or religious interpretations. However, how can one reconcile this statement with what is officially and publicly done against the faith and against religion through the official state organs and organizational structures within it? Indoctrination and pressure is carried out by different means and known methods against religious beliefs and sentiments.

Atheism and materialism are beating at the religious door. If being an atheist is an individual right, it is something else to proselytize for atheism from the state institutions and through pressure groups.

Would these not be the "long philosophical discussions" which the FSLN delegation considers unnecessary to attain its objectives? [sentence as published] Or is it that these teachings and watchwords are imparted only to cause confusion?

Religion will provide the integrity of life. It demands free and responsible action from every man on the earth. Religion encourages and liberates man from his own personal affairs, and because of this, far from making him forget the duty to transform and to renew the social structures, it obliges him to do so with meaning and evangelical criticism.

[PA292244] This is a recent situation; the Christians know that. The FSLN knows it. "The Catholic church as an institution" and Christians, "prompted by their faith, participated in the popular victory" over the regime which took away the property and the rights of the people. It isn't necessary to repeat that any more.

To want to limit the church and the duties of Christians to an individualistic plane again is not just an injustice to their revolutionary activities and involvements but an overt affront to their faith, which prompted their activities and involvement.

This is the eternal reason why the weak, the oppressed, the imprisoned, those deprived of freedom and land, the poor and the masses have turned to the one, living and true God who restores their worth as beings and gives them the strength to continue fighting deceit and absolute power.

/Conclusion/

/To the People Their Own/

We have made these observations not just to respond to or to explain the recent /FSLN communique/. In this time of change we are dutybound to offer religious guidelines to the people.

If it is recognized that religious motivation played a role in promoting the revolution, why is religion denied the power and the right to lay the groundwork for new revolutionary structures today? Has there been a break with the Nicaraguan people who claim that their faith is the reason for their joy? If it is a fact that Christians and the institutional church have actively participated in the revolution, who is opposing them now? The church and Christians are not against the Nicaraguan revolution. They are against those who make the revolution's ideology go against the religious feelings of our people.

"It wouldn't be fair or sensible if, after so much bloodshed and sacrifice, the value of life and humanity involved in a genuine liberation were again forgotten." (Bishops' 30 July 1979 message).

"Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage." (Galatians 5:1)

Managua, 17 October 1980, day of Saint Ignatius of Antioch, bishop and martyr
[signed] Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference

CSO: 3010

EDUCATION MINISTER ON TEACHERS' STRIKES

Lima CORREO in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] A severe warning was issued yesterday by the minister of education. It was directed toward teachers who threatened to paralyze educational activities.

Minister Luis Felipe Alarco said that in the event of strikes, the laws will simply be enforced.

Then he warned: "If they strike they will definitively not be paid."

Yesterday, after several weeks of absence, Alarco met again with reporters assigned to cover the government palace.

He spoke at length and most interesting was his statement concerning his relationship with the Single Union of Education Workers. (SUTEP)

Alarco thinks the situation among the teachers is calm and the main problems have been solved.

On the other hand, he reiterated that for the time being it was impossible to meet their demands, because of lack of funds.

Alarco proposed the teachers should work in order to get paid and observe the following system: Work on summer and implementation courses to be offered next year in September and November.

The education minister summarized the situation as follows: If one does not work, one does not get paid.

He said there is no problem otherwise, at least he does not have any, in recognizing SUTEP and that the situation is being studied by a special commission.

He also stated that negotiations with teachers are still going on, even at the ministerial level.

Alarco also emphatically denied the rumors regarding his departure from the ministry on Abancay Avenue.

CSO: 3010

MONTES DE OCA CHALLENGES CALDERA'S POSITION IN COPEI

Caracas BOHEMIA in Spanish 15 Sep 80 pp 6-9

> [Text] The COPEI [Social Christian Party] intraparty battle is now joined. Montes de Oca has jumped into the ring, where until now only the former president, working out with his followers, held sway. Things have changed, and this report unveils them.

It was a warm, serene, mid-July night in San Cristobal. The young fair-haired man behind metal-rimmed spectacles, short-stature, cool, down-to-earth, and devoid of emotionalism in manner and speech, spoke clearly and incisively: We must now choose and virtually launch, or prelaunch, the COPEI leader who is to be the candidate to continue the work of Luis Herrera Campins [LHC]. The one who spoke this way is Edgard Flores, somewhat over 30 years of age, and general secretary of COPEI in Tachira, a state that is certainly linked to the germinal tradition of the current governing party.

The man had just made a speedy return from the United States, spurred by a nocturnal conclave that had been held a few nights before in the home of the then recently appointed Governor Ildefonso Moreno Mayo, where unanimity had spread like wildfire--without anyone knowing in fact who had proposed it--around one name: Rafael Andres Montes de Oca.

Also present at that meeting were: Nestor Solano, scarcely over 20 years of age and already secretary for organization (of the Regional Committee) and head of the green contingent in the Legislative Assembly; Luis Largo, who for his surname lacks physical height but who in battle lacks no fight, and who headed LHC's campaign in that region; Erasmo Ochoa, Camilo Granados, Perez Vivas and, in short, the youthful upper echelon of the Andean traditional enclave.

"But we cannot stop at having agreed, nor at having decided: We must launch him, at once!" one of those said later over the steaming black demitasses being savored by the group in the inviting atmosphere of the highest

regional official's private residence. Approved unanimously! Signed, sealed and delivered: We must contact without delay the most immediately available journalists. The next day, the Tachira correspondent of a Caracas daily and our colleague Francisco ("El Gocho") Guerrero Pulido, managing editor of the San Cristobal LA NACION, were strategically invited to a dramatic announcement, which indeed it was. Expressed or "rendered" in plain homespun words: COPEI was dispensing with all nonsense and lining up behind its star figure, Rafael Andres Montes de Oca, the charismatic "Pepi."

The "bomb" had been dropped in San Cristobal. It would not be the last.

In the Home of Bello

Miguel Bello's home is one of the most attractive on Valencia's Avenida de Circonvalacion, on the outskirts of the city, in a suburban community surrounded by refreshing greenery, beside the Colegio La Salle. A significant adjacency?

Dona Flor, the genteel wife of Miguel, is one of the most active leaders of that state's COPEI, but at no time does she put aside her home-loving virtues: an exquisite hostess, she prepares the most delightful dishes and does not permit any of her guests to be served by other than herself.

Well, in the Valencia home of the Bellos, almost in convivial simultaneity with San Cristobal, another no less symptomatic and newsworthy conclave was taking place. Present were "all the leaders" of Carabobo's Herreraists--that is, most of the regional COPEI executive lineup. Present also was Governor Raul Gomez, an architect with a neatly trimmed goatee, who is very well liked by everyone because of his warm personal simplicity: he rides the buses, makes unannounced official visits, conducts his personal affairs himself, etc.

Here, the "bomb" was more complete and encompassing, and its orchestration was entrusted to none other than the president of the Municipal Council, Armando Celli Giuni, of the branch of the Valencia Cellis that also has its very prestigious AD [Democratic Action] ramification. This COPEI-ist Celli who could formerly be counted among the supporters of ex-President Caldera, is also, like his "white" cousins, a respected "green" leader in the old and dense metropolitan center. His bombastic proposal was unequivocal: It was "Pepi" all the way. That is, he proposed the interior minister's candidacy for national secretary general of the COPEI in 1981, against the incumbent Eduardo Fernandez, who aspires to reelection; and called for the selfsame Montes de Oca's candidacy for president of the Republic in 1983.

Almost the entire Regional Committee exploded in favor of this integral proposal, which seemed to offer a menu that included everything under the sun.

But in this case the Valencia leaders had no sooner finished their coffee than they brought their highly successful meeting to a close and dashed off to lay "Hands To The Wheel!"--notwithstanding that this little slogan is a current stock saying of former President CAP [Carlos Andres Perez], the favorite target of wrathful outbursts by the Calderaists.

In any case, there was no lack of jesters who ascribed the stampede to fear that Dona Flor de Bello would, as she frequently does with her guests, coerce them into a game of football or baseball on one of the respective fields adjoining her home.

Lunches and the Clock

"Hands To The Wheel" did not remain in the realm of words. A high-level strategic mobilization was immediately initiated at the two launching platforms: the western and the central. Valmore Acevedo and Donald Ramirez left by plane for Tachira. Other passengers on the flight recount that it seemed to them they had overheard Valmore, today one of the leaders closest to the president and the prime minister, telling Donald in an anecdotal vein about a certain scolding he had received during a wedding reception, from ex-President Caldera, who was seemingly fit to be tied, because of some statements the former COPEI secretary for municipal affairs had made. That pronouncement of his, published in one of the newspapers, had presumably set off the Herrera-Pabloist offensive in a series of coldly calculated moves.

Meanwhile, on the throughway he had so often driven as a tauromachy buff of yore, Cesar Perdomo, political bullfighter who has proven himself in a hundred rings, sped toward Valencia in his modest automobile filled with leaders as distinguished as he.

The central-western pincers began to close in tightly from the two key coordinates in COPEI's geostrategy. While Valmore Acevedo, ex-governor of Tachira, and the deputy and former secretary general of the JRC [COPEI Revolutionary Youth] operated behind the scenes in their elegant Andean manner in Tachira, Cesar for his part, in Carabobo's precincts, and in his unfailingly open collar and aggressive and straightforward style, was bullfighting the left, playing the bulls, so to speak, with slow, simple, close-in and well executed passes. Both faenas--the Tachira one and the Valencia one--were destined to culminate in estocadas without puntilla and a circling of the arena after receiving both ears.

From another quarter, a coincident ceremonial obligation added its contribution to the geopolitical design for prelaunching Montes de Oca: As minister of interior, he had to attend the ceremony in San Cristobal consecrating the assignment of Monsignor Arellano Moreno as bishop of San Carlos (Cojedes). "Pepi" went there, and, by way of further coincidence, traveled together with whom others but Valmore Acevedo, Donald Ramirez and Cesar Perdomo.

In the capital of the border region, he was received by COPEI-ists and independents alike with an enthusiasm that resembled an acclamation. But before leaving Caracas, asked by reporters what was going on, he had responded with one of his cryptic messages: One should not lunch at breakfast time. The interpreters and/or targets of this new message (similar to the previous one: "We are now talking through photos") would now have to add to their studies in photology a crash course in chrono-gastronomy.

Others, meanwhile, are thinking that Montes de Oca, good outdoorsman and accustomed as he is to hearty early morning meals, is now making a hearty lunch of them all. Especially now, when, rid of the encumbrance of a useless gall bladder, he finds himself in good physical shape and ready to enter the ring--assuming he has not already entered it.

But it is not entirely a question of gastroenterologic chronometry. Also included is a new political geography. Or rather, a geographic strategy. For, while many observers thought the Herrera-Pablo-Pepi-ists would fire their rockets from their launching platforms situated in the famous "Bermuda Triangle" (Lara-Portuguesa-Barinas), the native lairs of the most powerful figures in the government, or in Yaracuy, which is also a zone of influence of Miraflores's "Cogollito" bordering on the Caldera homeland, they are actually launching their missiles from the bases least imagined would be used: Tachira and Carabobo, the first of these the cradle of COPEI's ancestral lineage, and the second its newest electoral bastion.

The logistics of the initial attack is tending to disconcert the adversary and encompasses extensive old- and new-world zones in COPEI's mapping: the latter two indicated above, those of the mentioned triangle, the also mentioned one of Yaracuy, and, in a certain way, Trujillo, the land of Pedro Pablo, who, despite his apostolic names, has not been able to forget the wounds of Parque Central.

Calderaism, which had been shadow boxing alone in the ring, perceived the danger: Montes de Oca had climbed through the ropes and was advancing with solid steps. It had to seek a tactical fall-back or at least a deferment of the encounter. Aristedes Calvani, the able and veteran trainer, recognizing the risks (careful of those unexpected strikes from Tachira and Carabobo!), opted for declaring a suspension of the fight: Candidacies within the COPEI were, for the moment, impertinent.

But already, his pupil, Jose Curiel, a good engineer, not content with having revealed months ago a Caldera electoral apparatus, had considered it justifiable to respond to the Montes de Oca proclamations with a gerontophilial statement picked up by reporter Alfredo Pena: "Why invent youngsters? Caldera is the man for 1983!"

A local caricaturist came up with a biting comment: There are two candidacies: the "impertinent" one and Caldera's. Former Foreign Minister Calvani folded his hands and remained silent. But those who like to lunch early recalled that the supporters of Calderaism, when the founder of COPEI was president, also considered Luis Herrera Campins's electoral prolegomena "impertinent."

Meanwhile, what was "Pepi" doing? Far from letting those highly "spiced" early morning lunches he was served in San Cristobal and Valencia upset his cool or his digestion, he proceeded to calmly assimilate such an itinerant balanced diet. And, agreeing with Luis Herrera, he sustained that any candidacies were in fact untimely. For some experts, the man from Carmelitas is still being sibylline in his utterances. And what he is not saying is more significant than what he is saying. Amen. There will be no further publicized "rounds" for now. "Pepi," according to the experts, has won the first round.

Developments are now taking place within COPEI's traditionalist sector. Eduardo Fernandez recognizes that his hopes for the immediate future--and certainly they are understandable--have been scattered to the wind by the Calderaist decision to serve up the same dish again, that of the former president, making his turn at a highly hypothetical third successive COPEI government more than difficult. If for a debatable second one the fight will call for the energy of a young lion--and the going will be far from a lark--how will things be for 1988? The prospects are now extremely remote.

Besides, not only are the severe warnings of the Parque Central speech echoing in the ears of Pedro Pablo: Oswaldo Alvarez Paz may become a new porpoise (some say he already is) and the line of succession also includes Jose Curiel. In politics, new developments, no matter how fluid, surprise no one. Thus, the more sophisticated analysts are showing not even a sign of surprise to know of the dialogic soundings going on between Eduardo and Pedro Pablo Aguilar and between the former and Montes de Oca.

Weights and Measures

In the opinion of experts, there can be no doubt as to the intra-COPEI confrontation: Two Rafaels are in the ring and no one will get them out of it. This is what the fans on both sides are saying. Now on an equal footing under the rules, Rafael Andres's supporters assert, the decision will be entirely up to the jury--that of the Social Christian presidential congress.

While punches are being traded back and forth, with those gloves on of course that characterize the fine art of democratic political boxing, the fans are making calculations, formulating predictions, eyeing weights and measurements, and placing their bets.

Mr Rafael Caldera was born in Yaracuy on 24 January 1916. He is 64 years of age and will be 67 at the time of the hardest fighting and the heaviest travel demands. Illustrious academician, born in San Felipe, Yaracuy, he came to Caracas as a very young child and is in fact considered a notable of the capital, educated in the exclusive San Ignacio school, from which other COPEI scions of the same political lineage would emerge: Lorenzo Fernandez, Calvani, Lara Pena (founder, now retired), Eduardo Fernandez, Jose Curiel, among others. His colleagues see him as a great leader whose presence inspires an almost sacred respect which instead of attracting--they say--estranges; they look up to him with the reverential fear accorded to Great Masters whose opinions constitute orders and whose policy is rigid, immutable, and applied step by step, inexorably.

The same experts in COPEI idiosyncracy, on the other hand, believe they see a distinct and contraposed hemisphere in the political agility of Rafael Andres Montes de Oca, a pragmatic man whose natural simplicity attracts and wins people over. Born 16 June 1930, he has just turned 50, the age of presidential hopefuls. His age when the time comes will be more or less the age at which Caldera himself, Carlos Andres Perez, Betancourt and Leoni all rose to the presidency. He was born and was brought up in the province, and it was not until 1976 that he came to settle in Caracas, to head up, like a meteor, LHC's victorious campaign. Brought up in a middle class family, he studied at La Salle (of Barquisimeto), the alma mater of LHC, Garcia Bustillos, Luciano Valerio, Rodolfo Jose Cardenas, Abdon Vivas Teran and others.

The COPEI-logues are wont to ascribe to this scholastic separation a special significance from the standpoint of social classes--upper and middle--and of fundamental philosophies: the products of San Ignacio the conservatives, and those of La Salle the liberals. From their scholastic diversity, the same experts are now drawing additional differential considerations: Caldera was able to devote himself full time to his university studies; Montes de Oca had to interrupt his studies in his third year of law, when his father died and he had to work as salesman, livestock breeder's helper and farm hand to support his brothers.

Caldera was always one of the leadership; Montes de Oca came up from the bottom. Caldera was a public prosecutor, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and president of the Republic, besides secretary general of the party. Montes de Oca, at the age of 16, was secretary general of COPEI in Lara, then council president in Barquisimeto, four times a deputy, government secretary general, and governor.

Caldera's orthodox rigidity, the experts add, projects from the national ambit into the international. Montes de Oca is, in both areas, a man of pragmatic, realistic openmindedness with neither personal grudges nor sectarian prejudices.

In sum, there stand the two gladiators confronting each other in COPEI's internal battle. The remaining forces watch with interest while waiting to take the appropriate action once the question of who shall be the governing party's standard bearer in the forthcoming elections is resolved.

9238
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LEFT UNABLE TO UNIFY, PETKOFF, RANGEL INTERVIEWED

Caracas BOHEMIA in Spanish 15 Sep 80 pp 28-32

[Report on interviews with Teodoro Petkoff and Jose Vicente Rangel, by Jesus Seguias; place and date of interviews not given]

[Text] The Venezuelan left is once again showing its weaknesses. It has in the face of several opportunities taken it upon itself to save the nation in the latter's hours of difficulty. But it has always arrived too late, after others had already filled the void, or so early as to be overtaken by the tedium, the fatigue, that has indicated it had chosen the wrong moment to intervene. We might say that the Venezuelan left has never risen exactly to the historic moment it was to have exploited. It has risen higher or lower but never to precisely the right height.

The nation's current political and economic situation has now presented the left with an opportunity such as has rarely come its way. The conjuncture--as the leftist intellectuals like to call it--is favorable. AD [Democratic Action] and COPEI [Social Christian Party] are now experiencing bitter moments. The government as well. The nation is demanding viable alternatives. Many could say, "There is the left."

But no, be under no illusions. The left is also, enthusiastically and once again, disposed to throw in the towel. It is not prepared. It still has to debate important matters. For instance: Is or is not Jovito Villalba of the center? Has or has not Martinez, the cockroach, something on which to sit? Let this not alarm you: These are favorite issues of the left in the nation's most trying moments.

BOHEMIA, with reference to the start of the electoral campaign in Venezuela--what a record!--has interviewed the two future precandidates of the left with the best potential: Jose Vicente Rangel and Teodoro Petkoff.

Time, the Conspirator

Jose Vicente Rangel

[Question] Jose Vicente, there are those who think that the time factor is working in favor of your candidacy, that, inversely, it is conspiring against Teodoro Petkoff, and that hence the MAS [Movement for Socialism] has decided to move up its debate on the candidacy issue to now. What do you think of this?

[Rangel] I think the important thing is not what I think about it; what is important is what the others think. If MAS considers it desirable to debate now the name of the candidate, when and as long as that debate is unitary, participative and democratic, I have no problem with its being held right now. I have no problem whether it is held now or later. I am agreeable to absolutely everything, and the others may set the rules of the game, when and as long as these rules provide at least a minimum guarantee of participation and are genuinely democratic; and as far as the time is concerned, I repeat, if they want it to be now let it be now; if they want it to be later, let it be later.

Teodoro Petkoff

[Question] What do you think of the electoral issue, especially amid indications that you are launching a prior campaign within MAS to capture legitimately, like any other citizen or any party member, the nomination to be MAS's presidential candidate? What do you think of this situation?

[Petkoff] I am not going to commit the hypocrisy, so characteristic of too many Venezuelan politicians, of saying that for me the candidacy issue has no importance whatever, that it is secondary, and that it is not an issue that interests me. No, I believe the presidential candidacy is in a way the key or one of the keys to the political processes. I do not consider the question of the candidacy a secondary one; nor do I take the hypocritical position toward it, I repeat, of saying that it does not interest me. Yes, it does interest me, and very much so. We have not opened the debate in MAS; and in the most recent meeting of the National Directorate, its, let us say, most important and almost sole decision dealing with electoral matters was the one arrived at unanimously--I repeat, without a single vote against it, by all the members of the National Directorate--to propose to the left as a whole, at the most appropriate moment for a debate on the candidate of the left, the name of a MAS associate; that is, a member of MAS, one of MAS's leaders.

Jovito Villalba and the Center

Jose Vicente Rangel

[Question] One of the most recently commented political moves of the left, by one component of the Venezuelan left, has been your approach toward certain sectors that leftist political leaders call the "center." Regarding those sectors, which might include Jovito Villalba, the URD [Democratic Republican Union] itself, and some independent sectors: Do you actually position them within that conception of the center, and would you be now in the process of preparing a center-left policy to be presented to the nation as an alternative?

[Rangel] I do not want to get involved in a Byzantine debate of the kind that seems to appeal so strongly to certain sectors of the Venezuelan left, ignoring the facts of life with respect to this problem of the center. We have had political leaders here suddenly saying that the country cannot go on splitting itself between left and right. And I agree. As I would also agree if at some point they should say that neither can the center be accepted as such. Well, following that line of reasoning, if there is to be no right, no left and no center, we could then also accept that in Venezuela there are no social classes, that in Venezuela there are no political and ideological alinements, and that we Venezuelans live in a kind of political limbo.

[Question] Excuse me, Dr Rangel. When you refer to those politicians who say that in Venezuela there is neither a right nor a left, would you perhaps be referring to what Teodoro Petkoff said on one occasion when he expressed that concept?

[Rangel] I am not referring to him specifically. I am speaking in general terms, because in fact there have been persons who have made that statement, with which, I repeat, I am not taking issue as a matter of honor. For me, the important thing is that the left define a proper and precise policy of alliance. A policy geared solely to the left has no place at this time.

For me, the important thing is that we be able to offer a governing alternative in 1983. Now then, there is a vast number of Venezuelan men and women who are in need of a message, who have been oscillating between the AD and COPEI, precisely because the left has no policy in their regard, no message, and moreover provides no specific appeal to them to participate, because that "useful fools" policy, that policy of using people as mere signers of public declarations and documents, and as contributors to dinners and funds, is now entirely a thing of the past. The people want to participate at all levels and, when invited to participate, they want to be able to participate in the selection of the presidential candidate, in the drawing up of a platform, in the day-to-day actions of a campaign and of an electoral policy. Otherwise, the people are not interested.

Actually, there are in reality, in practice, millions of persons who we could say, if we wanted to, are the center in a country with a middle class, with a very acute middle class mentality, and who, over and above such characterizations as--let us assume--exist, are a concrete reality toward which the left has thus far addressed no policy.

Now, if recognition of this fact is to be merely an exercise in differentiations, in instigating polemics, in setting up demarcations betweeen political figures and parties, I do not intend to go along with that approach, because it is a totally antiunitary approach and I do not go along with anything that is antiunitary for the country at this time.

Teodoro Petkoff

[Question] Teodoro, do you believe there is a political center in this country?

[Petkoff] The political center is nonexistent. What is known as the political center from a party standpoint was swept away by the mechanisms of a two-party reality. All those political forces called URD, FND [Democratic National Front], FDP [Popular Democratic Force], Civic Crusade, have disappeared, swept away--disappeared not only electorally speaking but also legally speaking. The only thing that has remained in ultraprecarious existence is the URD, and this is owing mostly to the weight Villalba still exerts in Venezuela, which is moreover very meager; he is today a flyweight in Venezuelan politics. Note that it represents the anachronistic view of the left, the one we broke away from when the MAS was formed.

We should recall at this time that we at that time refused to join the New Force because we knew it was a plan based on forces, on a waning trend in our society. We are simply being consistent with our own plan and have no reason to turn back. What we have seen in these 10 years is how the center has gradually become extinguished, how we have consistently refused no continue using the center as a crutch for the purpose of creating a separate and independent socialist movement, to make of it an alternative. Now that the left has reached the stage in this country where the center no longer exists--where what exists is the AD, COPEI and the Left--now they come forth with a plan full of cobwebs, to tell us that what is needed is to revive the center, to take up that crutch again and transfer the political center of gravity from the left to that so-called political "center." It is true that in Venezuela there are millions of Venezuelans who are adherents of neither the AD nor the COPEI and who vote AD or COPEI and are what we might call the victims of the disappearance of the center, because they no longer have an option and are therefore the prisoners of the two-party mechanism.

[Question] Do you believe the left can, by itself, break that polarization and become an alternative now for the Venezuelan people--and I say "now" because of the special set of circumstances you yourself mentioned just a few moments ago?

to avoid generation of a vacuum. Well now, the policy of convergence that I am revindicating and that is an essential feature of the MAS plan is a policy that must take all these factors into consideration: the Armed Forces, the economic sectors, Catholics, in sum, the vast expressional spectrum that is the Venezuela of 1980.

Teodoro Petkoff

[Question] Do you think the same as Jose Vicente Rangel? Do you think the party institution in Venezuela is in crisis?

[Petkoff] I have been hearing talk of the crisis of political parties almost from the time I entered Venezuelan politics, and when now, on my recent trip to Valera, I lived the moving experience of seeing a member of COPEI, who had been with the party 32 years, break down in tears as he explained to me that he was leaving COPEI to join MAS, I truly came to realize that belonging to a political party in Venezuela has for too many people a connotation that goes far beyond what many people suppose, namely, that belonging to a political party is like belonging to a soccer club. There are still too many people in Venezuela who make of militancy or of party membership an existential choice. Now, it is true that the parties are having problems. Parties like the AD and COPEI are in a profound crisis, and a crisis that is very much the cause of popular loss of confidence in what they offer; but the fact that the AD and COPEI are in crisis does not mean that the party institution as such is in crisis. What I read here and there these days regarding the crisis of the parties appears to me extremely superficial and banal. Whoever is writing about the crisis of the parties must certainly be looking around for a party he can hitch up to for a political career or to prolong his political career. For, frankly, if I thought at this time that the party system is in crisis I would be doing anything but looking for a party in which to continue in politics. The party institution as such is inseparable from democracy. For a party to be in crisis does not mean that the institution as such must also be in crisis. MAS is not in crisis; on the contrary, what MAS is undergoing is internal processes that have produced a development of the socialist party institution, which to me appears noteworthy; it appears to me a revolution in Venezuelan party life.

Are There Differences Between Teodoro and Jose Vicente?

Jose Vicente Rangel

[Question] What fundamental differences separate you from Teodoro Petkoff and MAS?

[Rangel] I have no personal differences with anyone....

[Petkoff] The way you have phrased your question would seem to imply that there might be another distinct alternative to the left in the Venezuelan political scene. I can tell you that the very authors of the center-left plan themselves say the center must be created because the center does not exist; whenever they speak of the center they speak only of Jovito Villalba. Is that the country's political center? Jovito Villalba?

[Question] Is it your view then that the country is at this point in time thinking in terms of the need for a socialist revolution?

[Petkoff] That is too summary a way of putting the question. What the adherents of the left have to face up to is the fact that today there are AD, COPEI and the Left; there is nothing else. Therefore, in view of the responsibility that has been placed on it by destiny, because of the country's political developments, the Left, under these circumstances, must say: the time is now, to offer the country a way out, to be not only the country's moral conscience, but to offer it a viable governing plan that the country can feel is its own. This is what it is all about; all else is but fantasy, illusion, political spiritualism.

The Party System: Its Finest Hour?

Jose Vicente Rangel

[Question] Dr Rangel, as regards that policy of national convergence that should cross the boundaries of the leftist movements: Does it imply a questioning of the party structure in Venezuela?

[Rangel] It is precisely because of the crisis the party system in Venezuela is undergoing--a crisis of participation, of real representation--that the Venezuelan people are working out their own organizational forms. We see how the most diverse organizational forms are proliferating at all social levels throughout the country. For example, what is occurring in the vast urban world of today's Venezuela: how neighbors are organizing to work out their own problems, their own revindications, because party policies do not reach them and have no true direction; what is happening with the small and medium producers in the cities and rural areas, who have generated a vast movement in connection with the concrete problems they are having, a movement that is much more powerful even than many parties in Venezuela, for when those sectors bring 7,000 tractors out on the road they summon with a stronger voice than many of the nation's parties; and what is occurring, for instance, among the youth in the districts--how this youth is organizing in direct, spontaneous forms, through theater groups, sports clubs, cultural groups, which are concerning themselves not only with sports, cultural and theater activities but also with revindication, because in the absence of party policies they are acting

[Question] I specifically said fundamental differences, of a political or theoretical nature....

[Rangel] With MAS I have been partaking of the MAS plan right along, provided the intent is not to sacralize that plan, transforming it into a kind of sacred text, a Koran or a Bible, requiring in that case some first-rate clergymen to interpret it. I subscribe fully to the general lines of that plan, whose basic feature has always been the idea of convergence. The policy I am advocating, and with which I believe many Venezuelans identify today, is precisely a convergent policy.

[Question] Does Teodoro agree with that approach?

[Rangel] I do not know. Teodoro does not enter my field of concerns.

Teodoro Petkoff

[Question] Teodoro, it is being said that Jovito Villalba is the one who has pointed up the differences between you and Jose Vicente. Is that true?

[Petkoff] Well, yes. It is a very important difference. Our plan, which is the same one of 10 years ago, the same one Jose Vicente says he partakes of and that he has partaken of over the last 10 years, is this: Develop a revolutionary force of our own in Venezuela, a force that does not have to depend on crutches, a force that can be the center of gravity of the opposition, of the system and of the government. Now that is a strategy; I use the word "strategy" and I hasten to add its definition: It is a plan for the long term, a strategy. We have pursued a strategy for 10 years. I recall that 10 years ago MAS was a tiny group and that it is owing to a strategic plan that has guided us in adjusting tactics to our basic purpose, and from which we have never deviated, that we are what we are today. We, especially, have no reason whatever to turn back to formulas we discarded as far back as 1973--absolutely no reason to. Our entire political effort is based on a conception of Venezuelan life that is neither political nor electoral scheming, but rather an analysis of our society.

Is Unity Becoming Remote?

Jose Vicente Rangel

[Question] MAS has indicated that a unitary accord without MAS would be meaningless. Furthermore, its intent is to propose to the left a candidate from its own membership. Would the left accept a MAS militant as its sole candidate?

[Rangel] The problem is to determine the candidacy that will be the most agglutinant, the most nucleating, the most unitary, whether that candidacy be from within a party or from outside a party. If it is within the

intents and purposes of a particular party to want, based on this precept, to impose a candidate from its own membership, that is very commendable; but the problem lies in persuading the other parties, which can also advance the same argument for their own candidates, to accept this initiative. On the other hand, I believe that what you have said is true: Unity without MAS would not be unity; however, unity without the rest of the left is also not unity. But I believe even further that unity of MAS and the left without the rest of the country is also not unity.

[Question] If MAS, for instance, were to choose Teodoro Petkoff as its candidate, and the rest of the left refused to accept him, would you accept the candidacy for the rest of the Venezuelan left?

[Rangel] I would first have to see the terms under which the hypothesis you are advancing presented itself....

[Question] You do not entirely discard it...?

[Rangel] I would have to see the terms of reference. If that circumstance were to result from faulty methods used by MAS in managing the situation, defying the unitary sense of the country and of the left, I would have to study the matter in all serenity and thoughtfulness; if, on the contrary, a MAS candidacy of the type you have indicated were to be refused by the rest of the left as a result of errors committed by the latter toward MAS, or the development of an anti-MAS sentiment, I would again have to study the situation in detail; because I am not at the service of anti-MAS policies under any circumstances; nor can I lend myself to MAS policies against other sectors of the Venezuelan left.

Teodoro Petkoff

[Question] In the case that a MAS militant were not to be accepted by the left as its candidate, and the left were to propose an independent or another militant from its membership, and if that candidacy had the agreement of the majority of the left, would you accept it?

[Petkoff] Well, in the first place, let me set forth the following, because implicit in your question is the idea that a party's candidate might be insufficiently unitary. The question should not be phrased in the manner you have just phrased it; it must be phrased differently: It must be phrased bearing in mind that if MAS is going to present the name of one of its leaders as a candidate, it will not be with the intent of saying to the rest, "Here is the candidate. Kneel before him." It will be with the intent of debating his candidacy. MAS would also expect sufficiently serious consideration to be given to that name, because the problems of unity today cannot be debated without taking into account MAS's role and importance. We have no intention of imposing anyone, and it seems

to us in very bad taste to talk of a party that has on two occasions fielded an independent as its candidate, to talk of us, in terms of hegemonic intentions. I would say that today the left should think carefully in regard to a certain conception that is going the rounds in rightist circles, according to which depolarization must be stimulated, maintaining two-partyism however, which would mean stimulating all those hot-air candidacies that are not based on a party organization, that being everyone's are in fact no one's, and that do not represent the development of a force linked organically to the country.

[Question] And in the case the left were to propose Jose Vicente Rangel as its nominee for the candidacy, how would your group view his nomination? Could it be considered as being definitely rejected by MAS?

[Petkoff] Well, I imagine that since Jose Vicente has that image of the perennial candidate--he has built up that image himself--his name will be debated when the time comes. What we are not going to do is debate it within MAS. Now, I imagine that as a component of the left as a whole we will debate it, but obviously we will already have a name of our own to submit to the debate. I do not think he need be too distressed; his name is there. He is already in the game.

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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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COMMUNIST PARTIES ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT AFTER MEETING

Paris CAHIERS DU COMMUNISME in French Sep 80 pp 123-125

[Joint statement by the communist parties of France, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion, issued in Paris on 1 July 1980]

[Text] Delegations from the communist parties of France, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion, headed by their respective secretaries general, Georges Marchais, Guy Dominthe, Armand Nicolas, and Paul Verges,* met in Paris on 1 July 1980. The delegations engaged in a wide-ranging exchange of views on the situation in their countries and on the prospects for militant action. This meeting also gave them the opportunity to reaffirm their combat solidarity.

The four parties denounce the reactionary policy of the French Government and its UDF-RPR [Union for French Democracy-Rally for the Republic] majority subservient to the monopolies. The government and major employers want to make the working masses in France bear the burden of the economic crisis, and in the overseas departments, they want to perpetuate and aggravate colonial domination with its disastrous consequences.

The four parties underscore the extreme gravity of the situation in these islands.

The government's policy has resulted in a slump in agricultural production, a reduction or liquidation of the already weak industrial sector, and a decline in fisheries and native arts and crafts.

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*For the French Communist Party: Maxime Gremetz, secretary of the Central Committee (CC), and Jean-Charles Negre, assistant to the CC's foreign policy section. For the Guadeloupe Communist Party: Ernest Moutoussamy, member of the political bureau, and Michel Bangou, member of the CC. For the Martinique Communist Party: Guy Dufond, member of the political bureau. For the Reunion Communist Party: Julien Ramin, secretary of the Central Committee.

The various government plans end in setbacks for these countries, because their real purpose is to allow monopolies to make excessive profits. These monopolies are interested in these countries as consumer markets supported by public funds, as reserves of rich marine resources, and as strategic commercial and military bases.

The human consequences of this policy are tragic.

Half the population is unemployed. There is widespread underemployment among women. Two-thirds of the youth are deprived of job opportunities. The continuous increase in prices and taxes is systematically reducing the purchasing power of workers, and small and medium-size farmers. A growing number of men and women are being plunged into abject poverty in these countries.

The very existence of these peoples in the near future is threatened by a policy of intensive emigration of their young men and women at a time when the birthrate is declining sharply. This danger is exacerbated by mounting immigration designed to change the composition of the population.

In France, natives of the DOM's [overseas departments] are subjected to capitalist exploitation and to discrimination of every kind, including racism.

To maintain its system, French imperialism is reinforcing its administrative staffs, its military presence, and its repressive forces. Arbitrariness, discrimination, violation of human rights, and brutal repression are increasingly becoming the rule in these colonies.

Despite the scheming government's use of economic assistance as hush money to deter popular protest, despite its powerful propaganda means, particularly [television channel] FR3, and despite its virulent anticommunism, the working masses refuse to be brainwashed and are becoming more and more rapidly aware of the colonial character of the integration policy, extending today to the Common Market's Europe.

The peoples of Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion, as well as those of Guiana, New Caledonia, and Polynesia, are victims of colonialist contempt expressed in a variety of farms. The refusal to recognize their national identity, more and more widely resented here and there, the denial of their cultural originality, are combined with arbitrary actions, rigged elections, and violation of their dignity.

An increasingly large number of the social classes in these countries are joining the struggle and becoming conscious of the colonial reality of their situation. The policy of humiliation and depersonalization is being increasingly denounced. The struggles for dignity are expanding. Peoples are openly asserting their individuality more and more frequently. There is growing national consciousness, especially in the Antilles, and this despite the Socialist Party which denies the right of self-determination to the peoples of the DOM's and thereby reinforces the RPR-Giscardian coalition.

Communists play a large and leading part in developing those multiform militant campaigns that have recently scored noteworthy successes.

Peoples of the DOM's are insisting, with increasing vigor, upon their right to be given responsibility for management of their own affairs.

The four parties reaffirm the inalienable right of these peoples to freely choose their status and determine their own future.

The French Communist Party is working to see that the inviolable right of self-determination of the DOM peoples is respected. In league with those peoples, the party is striving to create democratic conditions guaranteeing the the free exercise of that right.

The communist parties of Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion determine their own policy altogether independently and according to conditions peculiar to each of their countries.

It is on this basis that each of these parties offers its people a political status that puts an end to the situation of colonial domination and permits economic development, social progress, and cultural fulfillment in freedom while advancing to socialism.

While it is true that each people has its own particular social-historical development, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion cannot remain outside the current development in the Caribbean Sea and the Indian Ocean. The upsurge in people's struggles in these regions and the progress of anti-imperialist forces are reviving the sense of their dignity and the necessary international solidarity in opposition to the reinforcement of the forces of French and American imperialisms.

The four parties stressed the importance of coordinating the militant campaigns of DOM workers with those campaigns being waged by all French workers against the policy of repression, austerity, unemployment, and colonial pillage pursued by large multinational corporations and the Giscardian government.

As part of this coordinated action, the French Communist Party will intensify its efforts to support the campaigns of DOM workers to obtain satisfaction of their demands for enforcement of their economic and social rights, for respect and extension of freedoms and democracy.

The French Communist Party reaffirms its solidarity with the struggles of the peoples and communist parties of Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion to free themselves from colonialism.

These three parties support the French Communist Party's action designed to put an end to domination by big capitalist interests.

At the end of these talks conducted in an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness, the four parties agreed to strengthen their fraternal cooperation and active solidarity.

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HIGH COMMAND INSTITUTES MEASURES TO REDUCE EXPENDITURES

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] Following a meeting lasting 4 1/2 hours yesterday in Brasilia, the Army High Command decided to institute measures to effect economies, rationalize the use of resources and reduce the movement of military personnel in order to "cope with those current problems which derive principally from the nation's current economic situation and impact the life and activities of the Army," according to an announcement released by the office of Minister of the Army Walter Pires.

The measures adopted include research and support for civilian industry, with a view to the consolidation of Brazilian military technology; a reduction in the movement of military personnel to the minimum essential to the interests of the service; the transfer or exchange of nonessential real property, in order to obtain resources for new barracks and training camps; the intensive utilization of exercises for cadres without the use of troops, carried out preferably in the vicinity of the barracks; and the increased use, in training, of various types of simulators.

Another matter examined dealt with studies and measures designed to dynamize social, medical and hospital assistance to military families, particularly in the form of the following actions: a) improvement of the network of in-transit hotels; b) construction, within the limitations of current possibilities, of residential structures on military posts where they are lacking; c) measures to improve the facilities for medical and hospital care for military personnel and their dependents, through dynamization of the medical care system instituted last year.

Yesterday's meeting was the first meeting of the High Command convened by Minister Walter Pires other than during the period of voting on the promotion lists. It was also the first time during the tenure of Minister Walter Pires that the cabinet had distributed a statement to clarify matters discussed at a meeting of the High Command.

The commander of the 1st Army, General Gentil Marcondes, and the military commandant of Amazonia, Gen Leonidas Pires Gonsalves, who had returned only yesterday to their respective states, described the meeting as "basically technical" in nature.

Shortly after the meeting opened, the photographers were allowed into the room, where the minister and the other participants appeared to be quite relaxed. After several photographs the meeting continued and did not conclude until 1230 hours.

10992
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PRESS REPORTAGE ON TRADE WITH USSR, EASTERN BLOC NATIONS

USSR Offers Oil

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Sep 80 p 24

[Text] Brasilia--An offer of 300,000 tons of oil (about 2.2 million barrels) by the Soviet Union was confirmed yesterday by the Itamaraty Palace. The Soviet oil could be put on the Brazilian market at the rate of 21,000 barrels a day by this coming December, at a price below the $34 per barrel which was reported.

Statement by Minister

Minister of Planning Delfim Netto said in Rio yesterday that it is possible that Brazil will begin negotiations with the Soviet Union with a view to purchasing oil. He made a point of stressing, however, that PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] knows what it is doing and it will be PETROBRAS which will decide which is the best solution in market terms."

The minister, who attended the installation of the new president of ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc], General Costa Cavalcanti, left the ceremony quickly and said little. When he was asked about the possibility that the government will decree rationing of oil products, Delfim answered "Nothing about rationing," meaning that this matter is not within his jurisdiction. He also said he knows nothing about any possible increase in prices in the next few days for oil products.

Similarly, the president of PETROBRAS, Shigeaki Ueki, who was also at the ceremony, said he did not attend the meeting of the National Energy Commission but that he knew that measures designed to rationalize oil consumption had been approved. The marketing director, Carlos Sant'Anna, admitted that larger purchases of oil could be sought on the Latin American market, Mexico and Venezuela.

"In 1981 the Parana basin will either have oil or gas. Paulipetro will destroy the tabu that there is no oil in that basin," the governor of Sao Paulo, Paulo Maluf, who was also present at the installation of General Costa Cavalcanti, said. He noted that Sao Paulo's contribution currently to the effort to reduce dependence on imported oil is substantial. He recalled that 67 hydroelectric plants, involving an expenditure of $3 billion, are being built.

He disagreed with the theory that the possibility of finding oil in Brazil in large quantities is remote. He said that the existing problem is the lack of prospecting. He cited by way of example the United States, which has a program for this year calling for 51,000 drillings in search of oil. Argentina will drill 800 wells, while Brazil will content itself with drilling 300.

Brazil to Propose Contract

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 p 39

[Article by Noenio Spinola]

[Text] Brasilia--Planning Minister Delfim Netto has said he does not see any problem in letting the Soviet Union participate in risk contracts for prospecting for oil in Brazil. PETROBRAS President Shigeaki Ueki said in Rio de Janeiro that he was going to "brief the Soviet ambassador in Brasilia on the conditions for bidding in the north-northeastern areas."

While the invitation is formally unnecessary, since the bidding is public, it will obviously have political significance since it will indicate that Moscow will hardly have any restrictions, considering the background of Brazilian-USSR relations. Ueki said: "Our interest in having all types of bidders for the prospecting of our oil could justify even the opening of new areas for the USSR."

No Dramatics

The shock waves and repercussions caused by the war in the Persian Gulf reach us in muffled form. "We will take no dramatic steps," the planning minister said. The president of PETROBRAS said something similar in Rio.

In the PETROBRAS view, Brazil has time and certain figures in its favor: the national energy consumption level is running at about the equivalent of 2.5 barrels of oil per day, with 1,100,000 barrels in hydrocarbons. A stock on land and on board ship of 120 to 130 million barrels leaves a reasonable margin for maneuvering, even if the oil flow from Iraq is interrupted for a longer period than the majority of the strategists on Middle East problems foresee.

"Public opinion sectors sometimes seem to enjoy suffering," said Shigeaki Ueki. He said that the reports of Brazilian "dependence" on purchases from Iraq do not reflect the reality, because they should be considered within the overall context of energy consumption in the country, and not solely in relation to import totals. The assessment by the president of PETROBRAS is simple: assessing the total energy demand in oil-equivalent terms, imports from Iraq represent only 17 percent.

Food a Concern

This week, the clouds visible above the top floor of the PETROBRAS building on Chile Avenue were dark, in slight contrast with the dark-blue sky seen from the office of the minister of planning at the Planalto Palace. Without any political connotations, the clouds on the horizon are of similar concern today to the entire

government leadership, because the farmers may cease planting for the summer harvest if alarmism seizes the country under the impact of the shock waves provoked by the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

"I have not the slightest doubt that the demand for foodstuffs will explode worldwide," Minister Delfim Netto said, adding that Brazil is still far short of a proper perception of the opportunities opened up to it as a supplier. There are so many problems that the Americans, struggling with the limitations of their water table, are thinking of building an aqueduct to transport water from Alaska to the productive region. "Even water, and not just oil alone, will enter into production costs all over the world," he said.

"Therefore we are not speaking of rationing," Shigeaki Ueki said.

The truth is that the cost relation between oil and farm or industrial production is much closer than is realized. The producer of rice or soybeans, when harvest time comes, will include in his cost figures the price per ton of diesel oil needed to operate the harvesters, and industry will do likewise.

One of the largest textile factories in Brazil, Bangu, bears witness to this problem. For each ton of cloth the industry consumed an average of 4.23 tons of oil in 1978. Spiraling prices led that same enterprise to adopt a rigorous modernization program for the machinery and installations, reducing average consumption to 3.15 tons this year. But the vertical cut of some 34 percent achieved, according to its directors, is one factor in a tough race with the spiraling prices of raw materials.

The crisis in the Gulf will moreover have consequences, above all in the accounting sector, since due to an irony of history, the geopolitics of the area produced a war in which the interests of the superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--are severely limited. The USSR armed Iraq, but it has also been paying court to Iran, and even when the Ayatollah came out with a condemnation of the "diabolic" influence of the powers of the Kremlin, the Tass agency, in its day-to-day rhetoric, never ceased its praises of the "revolutionary inspiration" of the Iranian people against the "imperialist interests" of the Americans. And, in Baku, in Azerbaijan, the flow of Iranian oil upward across the Caspian Sea continued to be welcome.

According to Shigeaki Ueki, any analysis of the crisis should be less defeatist, because there are also many alternatives for taking the oil out through the Mediterranean. Unlike what has been claimed, the dispatch of oil tankers to the area was only studied. "It is one alternative," he said.

Dialog

Apart from costs, the echoes of the crisis, which is an old one, have been disturbing some preconceptions. Seven years ago the idea of the risk contract, which was a sin, developed despite everything. Now even the potentially most polemic barriers are falling.

The Soviets, who can produce between 2 and 3 million barrels of oil more than Saudi Arabia, have in recent months been quietly conveying their interest in selling their technology to Brazil. PETROBRAS, according to its president, has conducted comparative studies of the USSR potential with that of other countries, having concluded that even large Western enterprises had exported technology to the USSR.

Be that as it may, the new thing is that PETROBRAS is now expressing interest in holding talks with a country which has thus far remained away from the competition for oil prospecting in Brazil due to various reasons. Obviously, any expression of interest on the part of the Soviets will have immediate impact on the other bidders and will perhaps speed up the race for a raw material which today is as valuable as gold.

It has been reported that the latest specific contacts between the Soviets and PETROBRAS were made in Brazil between 8 and 12 months ago, when the USSR ambassador visited the Brazilian enterprise. No agreement was reached then because Brazil wanted to buy oil, while the Soviets alleged that their commitments to traditional customers and their limited production prevented them from expanding their sales.

Approximately 10 days ago, PETROBRAS turned down an offer from Moscow for the sale of 300,000 tons of oil at $34 per barrel, contending that it could obtain the same price of average oil at $31 from other suppliers, and because the Soviets did not respond to its counterproposal to provide regular oil supplies in 1981.

Ueki said: "We were not interested in buying on the 'spot' market at that moment because there were large stocks on the world market." Apparently, for the same reason, the Soviets wanted to sell their surplus oil, but without any special interest in continuing the supply. The Soviet offer left some experts with the impression that, despite the volatile situation prevailing in the Persian Gulf and the repeated border incidents between Iran and Iraq, no one was expecting the sudden crisis that has broken out in recent days.

Soviet Sugar Purchase

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 18 Sep 80 p 18

[Text] Sugar went up $100 a ton in little more than a week, reaching the level of $814 per ton for delivery in October, because the Soviet Union set out to purchase 1 to 1-1/2 million tons on the international market, the director of the trading company which sells the product, Frederico Costa Pinto, said yesterday.

In commenting on the entry of the Soviets into the sugar market yesterday, the president of the IAA [Sugar and Alcohol Institute], Hugo de Almeida, revealed that commodities firms have sought out that autonomous body on behalf of the Soviet Union with a view to the purchase of between 100 and 300,000 tons. This year, Brazil expects to export 2,500,000 tons, and, according to Hugo de Almeida, they still have a small volume of the product available.

Poor Harvest

In Hugo de Almeida's view, the reports of Soviet purchases are "reasonable," in view of the fact that there were poor harvests of sugarcane in Cuba and sugarbeets in the Soviet Union. Cuba expected to produce approximately 8 million tons and the total is likely to come to 6,500,000. The figures for the Soviet Union have not yet been released, Hugo de Almeida said.

Also, in addition to the Soviet Union, businessman Costa Pinto said yesterday, Poland is reported to be purchasing more than 100,000 tons and East Germany another 200,000 tons of sugar. Greece, Spain and Turkey will also have to make purchases, and in Latin America, at least Venezuela, Peru and Mexico will have to buy sugar. "The market is firm," he added, "and should remain so until at least the coming year."

The proposals submitted by trading firms to the IAA are being studied, and, Hugo de Almeida said, none of the formal applications has been rejected. He says however that "if the Soviet Union confirms its purchase, the country will benefit even if it is not the seller, because there will be an increase in prices which will have direct repercussions on other Brazilian contracts, with open prices for the coming year."

Technicians' Trip Cancelled

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Sep 80 p 23

[Text] The SIDERBRAS [Brazilian Iron and Steel Corporation] is reported to have forbidden the Sao Paulo Iron and Steel Company (COSIPA) to send two engineers to the Soviet Union to study the Soviet technology for injecting crushed coal in blast furnaces. The COSIPA had made contact with the commercial office of the USSR to express its interest, and the trip was arranged. The engineers were to visit first the installations of Nippon Stell, in Japan, which uses the Soviet process. Following their visit to Japan, the engineers were preparing to depart for Moscow when they received contrary orders from Sao Paulo. The reports came from sources in the sector, stating that the Soviet office only learned of the cancellation of the trip on Wednesday, the very same day the engineers were expected in Moscow, where they were also to be welcomed by representatives from the Brazilian embassy in that country.

The same sources said that in forbidding the trip, SIDERBRAS is preventing the COSIPA engineers from having direct access to the real owner of the process. "SIDERBRAS seems to prefer the intermediary," they say. A similar situation occurred with Tubarao Iron and Steel: the Soviets (through Lincensintorg--the state technology enterprise) sold metallurgical technology to Italimpianti (an Italian enterprise). Italimpianti resold this technology to Brazil under advantageous conditions.

No COSIPA Statement

The spokesman for the SIDERBRAS, Augusto Cesar de Carvalho, said he had no knowledge of any decision forbidding the trip by the enterprise. He said that any clarification of the matter should be sought from the COSIPA.

Cement, Ships From Poland

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Sep 80 p 22

[Text] Brasilia--Brazil may purchase between 200,000 and 250,000 tons of cement and 8 special vessels not built by the national shipyards from Poland, the secretary general of the Ministry of Finance, Eduardo Carvalho, said on his return yesterday from an 8-day trip to that country. He went there to sign a contract for the supply of 4 million tons of Polish sulfur over the next 12 years and another for the export of Brazilian textile products worth $200 million over a 5-year period.

Carvalho also signed an agreement for the expansion of credit lines to the Polish government, in a total amount of $150 million U.S., including $120 million to be supplied by Bank of Brazil agencies abroad to finance the exploitation of sulfur mines, and $30 million U.S. to increase credit for exports of Brazilian products to Poland.

The government leaders in the two countries will study various forms of increasing trade with a view to reducing the negative trade balance between the two countries, which may come to a negative total of almost $400 million U.S. for Poland this year. There may be an exchange of metallurgical products, a subject scheduled to be discussed at the beginning of next month when the president of SIDERBRAS, Henrique Brandao Cavalcanti, travels to Warsaw. Apart from this matter, the agenda for future bilateral discussions includes the expansion of exports of domestic iron ore from that East European country and the purchase of rails for the Federal Railroad Network.

Brazil's exports of chocolate liqueur, iron ore, pellets, coffee, soybean meal, thread and cloth, shoes, and orange juice, among other products shipped to Poland this year should come to a total of $500 million U.S., while imports of coal, raw materials, chemical products and operating machines will not exceed $100 million U.S., Carvalho said.

According to Eduardo Carvalho, the Polish government authorized Brazil to discount the promissory notes for the financing of the domestic exports of that country on the international financial market. Its debt may come to $1 billion by the end of this year.

On the subject of the import of the 8 ships, the secretary general of the Ministry of Finance said that this will only be carried out if the Polish government will finance 100 percent of the purchases of the Brazilian ships'-outfitters, allow a period of grace during the construction of the vessels, cover the interest rates and agree to the time payment periods prevailing on the market. These conditions are being imposed because the National Merchant Marine Superintendency (SUNAMAM) is short of financial resources. The Polish authorities are expected to respond to this proposal by the end of this month, but Carvalho is confident that the negotiations between the 2 countries in this sector will go through, because an offer of $100 million U.S. for the financing of the export of the vessels and more than $100 million for other products was made. Carvalho gave assurance that

the import of these vessels will not work against our domestic shipbuilding industry, particularly because the vessels to be imported are not of the kind produced by the domestic shipyards.

The secretary general of the Ministry of Finance announced yesterday that negotiations between Brazil and the Soviet Union for the purchase of equipment for the building of two hydroelectric power plants should be concluded by the end of the year. Two weeks ago, the Ministry of Finance met with officials of the ABIMAQ [Brazilian Association of Machine Industries], ABINEE [Brazilian Electro-Electronic Industry Association] and ABDIB [Brazilian Association for the Development of Basic Industry] to discuss the terms for these imports to avoid any threat to domestic industry. On this occasion, the government gave the businessmen assurance, Carvalho said, that the demands of the sector will be taken into account.

Fraud

The president of the Association of Directors of Building Industry Enterprises in Bahia (ADEMI), Juvenalito Gusmao de Andrade, revealed in Salvador yesterday that the cement factories which supply the Bahian market are violating the price established by the Interministerial Price Council (CIP) for the product. The price per sack of cement, established at 216 cruzeiros, was increased on the first of this month by the addition of 39 cruzeiros said to be a "freight charge."

Warsaw Fair Prospects

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Sep 80 p 19

[Text] Sao Paulo--Brazilian textile industries believe that the International Textile Products Fair to be held in Warsaw from 6 to 10 October will make a considerable increase in its exports to East European countries possible. According to the president of the National Textile Industry Council of the textile industry union of Sao Panlo, and vice president of the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries (FIESP), Luis Americo Medeiros, 237 Brazilian businessmen from this sector will attend the fair, showing their wares and developing a broad potential for trade.

"This is the first major event in the textile sector to be held in Eastern Europe," he said, "and Brazilian businesses in the sector will be heavily represented. It is still too soon for us to estimate the volume of business we can do in Warsaw. But without a doubt, the fair represents a first step toward more aggressive action in Eastern Europe."

Trade

Eastern Europe, according to Medeiros, buys about 25 percent of Brazil textile exports, which will reach a total this year of 1.1 billion cruzeiros, making the sector second in the list of major manufacturing enterprises in the country, surpassed only by the automobile industry.

Winning markets in Eastern Europe is very important, according to Medeiros, because our national exports of textiles have been losing their ability to compete on Western markets. This has basically been because the prices of Brazilian products, due to the constant domestic increases in production costs, have gone up more than the international average.

"In the first 7 months of the year, raw materials prices increased by 70 percent on an average. Cotton alone saw a price increase of more than 100 percent in this period," Medeiros said.

He said that after the Warsaw fair, a smaller display of Brazilian textiles will take place at the Brazilian embassy in Moscow.

Textiles to Poland

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Sep 80 p 16

[Text] Sao Paulo--The Foreign Trade Company (COMEXPORT) signed a contract for textile exports worth $200 million with the Polish enterprise Textilmpex. This was the largest operation in the sector this year, it was learned yesterday from the director of the enterprise, Jean Herscovici, one of the members of the mixed Brazilian trade mission visiting Poland.

COMEXPORT, the largest textile exporter in the country, entered into this sector some years ago when restrictions were imposed due to the fixing of quotas on the MCE [European Common Market] and United States markets, and it sought out Eastern Europe as the main alternative. The operation with Textilmpex accounts for 30 percent of the 1980 exports of textiles to Poland.

COMEXPORT, together with PETROFERTIL and INTERBRAS [PETROBRAS International Trade, Inc], signed an agreement with the Polish Ciech enterprise for the import of 4 million tons of sulfur from Poland. The two operations are covered by a protocol signed by the head of the Brazilian mission, Eduardo Carvalho, and the Polish minister of foreign trade, Ryszard Karski.

According to Mr Herscovici, the import of sulfur from Poland by Brazil seemed to be the best alternative when the payment for the product, purchased mainly from Canada, had to be made in strong currency.

As to the total exports of Brazilian textiles, the president of the Textile Industry Union of the State of Sao Paulo, Luis Americo Medeiros, expressed his concern yesterday.

He said that Brazilian textiles are becoming ever less competitive abroad and the inability to export textiles worth 1,100,000,000 cruzeiros this year is a worry.

Minister Visits Czechoslovakia

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 20 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Prague--During his stay in Czechoslovakia, Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals met with the Czechoslovak prime minister, Lubomir Strougal, and with Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Industry Ladislav Gerle, and the first vice minister for foreign affairs, Yaroslav Knizka. He also met with the president of the Skodaexport, Technoexport and Pragoinvest foreign trade enterprises and visited a coal gasification plant in Warsaw.

The members of the Brazilian delegation held meetings and trade discussions with the following Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprises: Skodaexport, Technoexport, Pragoinvest, Keramental, Polytechna, Chemoprojekt, Geofond, Intergeo, Koospol, Kovo and Ceskolovenka Keramika.

During the discussions, which took place in a constructive atmosphere of mutual understanding, the following points on the agenda were taken up:

1. Possibilities for a mutual trade exchange increase, taking into account above all Czechoslovak supplies of energy equipment, equipment for the cement industry, equipment and technology for the exploitation of coal resources, gas pipeline installations and equipment, special operating equipment and chemical products, among other items. Brazil in turn would supply primary products (iron ore, soybean meal and others), manufactured and semi-manufactured products.

2. The forms and possibilities of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Brazilian enterprises on third markets.

3. Prospects for industrial cooperation in the coal gasification sector, the use of low heating power fuels, laboratory support and mineral exploration.

During the talks, the parties reached the following conclusions:

a) Possibility of cooperation in the energy sector where the building of thermonuclear plants is concerned. The Brazilian delegation made it clear that within a period of 90 days it must establish the location of a thermoelectric power plant using coal, with an approximate capacity of 300 megawatts, to be built in cooperation with domestic industry, which will coordinate the project and will be responsible for a minimum of 60 percent of the total supply of equipment. In this connection, the Soviet delegation stated its position to the effect that this percentage should take into account the technical training of the respective industrial enterprises due to the high level of equipment specialization. On the enterprise level, specific details pertaining to the question of financing and transfer of technology would have to be agreed upon.

b) The Czechoslovak delegation expressed its interest in participating in supplying equipment for the building of three cement plants, in accordance with agreements reached with the Pragoinvest company and the Brazilian industrial group. The Czechoslovak delegation said that in order to carry out the operation

in question a minimum of 50 percent of the equipment would have to be imported. The two delegations agreed on holding a meeting in Brazil within the next 60 days with the participation of the companies directly interested and the domestic associations in this sector, in order to examine the matter.

c) Cooperation on third markets. The two delegations agreed that there is a real potential for cooperation between Brazilian and Czechoslovak companies in various sectors, including electric power plants (Costa Rica, Argentina, and Nigeria), as well as the construction of a metallurgical plant in Nigeria. The Pragoinvest enterprise will study the possible participation of Brazilian industry in supplying part of the equipment for the cement factories to be built by Czechoslovakia in Latin America or in other countries. The Technoexport enterprise will act in similar fashion with regard to the possibility of Brazil's supplying equipment for coal gasification projects to be carried out in other Latin American countries.

d) The Czechoslovak delegation indicated interest in participating in coal gasification projects in Brazil. With a view to informing the Brazilian delegation about Czechoslovak technology, a visit was paid to Warsaw, where the gas with the highest heating power is being produced by gasification. The Czechoslovak delegation stated that it is prepared to make a visit to this plant possible for other Brazilian technicians, and if interest is expressed, to send Czechoslovak specialists and technicians to Brazil for technical discussions.

3) Discussions were held by representatives of the Mineral Resources and Research Company and the Politechna enterprise, the Coal Research Institute and the Intergeo enterprise concerning the possibility of technical cooperation in the realm of lignite coal mineral technology, and the possibility of investment in abandoned deposits in Brazil and managerial affiliation with a view to third markets.

As a result of the talks involving the members of the delegation headed by Minister Cesar Cals and representatives of the Czechoslovak Koopol and Kerametal enterprises, continuation and in some cases increases in Brazilian exports of iron ore, soybean meal, coffee, vegetable oil, citrus fruits and other products were deemed viable. Where iron ore is concerned, Brazilian exports would come to 8 million tons in the period between 1981 and 1984 and 10 million tons between 1986 and 1990. The Rio Doce Valley Company (CVRD) and the Kerametal enterprise will arrange, by means of long-term contracts, the terms for the annual distribution of shipments and the types of ore. The respective Czechoslovak enterprises will study the possibility of importing cotton thread and other manufactured products from Brazil.

Brazilian Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals will appoint a mixed commission on coal in Paris next Monday, jointly with French Minister of Industry Andre Giraud, French ministerial sources announced.

The appointment of this Franco-Brazilian sectorial group should allow an increasing exchange of information and the development of joint projects for the study and exploitation of coal, the Brazilian embassy in Paris explained.

Cals, who arrived in Paris last night, will meet officially with Giraud on Monday, and also that same day with the French director general of energy and raw materials, Francois de Wissocq.

The Brazilian minister paid an official 2-day visit to Czechoslovakia before traveling to Paris, which he will leave on Monday en route home to Brazil.

Czechoslovak Imports From Brazil

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Sep 80 p 14

[Text] Brasilia--Czechoslovak Consul Stanislaw Matocha said yesterday that "if there are not other ways of putting the trade balance with Brazil and my country into better equilibrium, the Czechoslovak government is contemplating, as one of the classic means of reestablishing balance, reducing imports of Brazilian products."

"This is not our desire," he explained, "but for 5 years the trade balance has favored Brazil and our deficit has been increasing. Our imports today total 6.4 times ($125 million U.S.) the volume of our exports to Brazil ($21 million U.S.). It would be very ambitious for us to want to achieve a surplus situation in our favor immediately, but we believe that the time has come to begin to reverse the present trend and to reduce the difference in favor of Brazil."

Stanislaw Matocha views the visit paid by Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals, at the head of a delegation of Brazilian officials, to Czechoslovakia in September as an important step in this regard. One of the reasons is the fact that the Brazilian government has currently undertaken a review of the terms of trade with the East European countries, "perhaps in the awareness that we have waited a long time for this." Despite the presence of the Brazilian minister in their country, the Czechoslovaks nonetheless take a skeptical view of the future of their trade relations with Brazil. As Stanislaw Matocha explained, although the trade balance between the two countries does not run to very high figures, the Czech economy is dependent on soybean meal (with which all of its cattle are fed) and coffee from Brazil (60 percent of Czech consumption). Meanwhile, the Brazilian economy is not dependent on Czechoslovak products, which makes negotiation difficult. "We are in a position to provide complete cement plants for Brazil and we are rather concerned about the domestic production indices required by the CDI [Industrial Development Council]. Once they told us that for cement plants it was 95 percent, then they spoke of 80 percent and even 60 percent. We are hoping that the visit by Minister Cals will clear this up once and for all."

The Czech consul further noted that his government "has been able to understand Brazil's need to export and has already been importing from it manufactured and semi-manufactured products which it could have bought from other countries."

Czechoslovakia Supplies Parts

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Sep 80 p 25

[Text] The purchase of equipment for a thermoelectric power plant with a capacity of 300 megawatts was the only concrete negotiation completed by the Brazilian mission headed by Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals which visited Czechoslovakia. The plant, the total value of which is estimated at $210 to $300 million, is to have 60 percent domestic components and the imported portion, with 120 million U.S., still lacks definite financing, but it can be paid for in ore. This information was provided yesterday by Vitorio Mariano Ferraz, who went to Prague as the representative of the Brazilian Association of Machine Industries (ABIMAQ), the Brazilian Electro-Electronic Industry Association (ABINEE) and the Brazilian Association for the Development of Basic Industry (ABDIB). He said that the site for the building of the thermoelectric plant should be decided within 90 days.

Ferraz added that France too is ready to sell a thermoelectric plant to Brazil, and Minister Cesar Cals has indicated readiness to purchase it, even having received a financing proposal, but that no definite agreement has been reached. He also stressed that as president of the National Cement and Mining Machines Department and the Machine Industry Union of the State of Sao Paulo, he went to Czechoslovakia prepared to discuss the only matter not taken up during the trip: the import of three cement factories. Before their departure, he said, the Ministry of Mines and Energy announced that if this negotiation were to be completed, the financing would be carried out over a period of 12 years, at an interest rate of 8.5 percent per year.

Nothing of this was discussed in Czechoslovakia, however, but Ferraz said that the country is prepared to sell the three units to Brazil provided the domestic components index is 50 percent. In his view, however, domestic industry is in a position to provide cement factories with a 95-percent domestic production level, although the cost would be approximately 20 percent more. The question of imports is to be discussed again within 60 days, when private businessmen will decide if the purchase from Czechoslovakia is of interest or not, Ferraz said in conclusion.

Brazilian-Argentine Gas Pipeline

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Sep 80 p 25

[Text] Brasilia--Czechoslovakia is one of the nations interested in participating in the international bidding on the construction of a gas pipeline between Argentina and Brazil, government sources revealed yesterday. They further gave assurance that bids will only be solicited after the work of the mixed commission representing the two countries which began work yesterday at the Ministry of Mines and Energy has been completed. The sources said that there are already four international firms which are also interested in the matter.

The mixed commission has a period of 120 days in which to submit its final opinion on the viability analyses for the sale of Argentine gas to Brazil. This is a

consequence of an agreement signed between the two governments on the occasion of the visit of President Jorge Videla last month.

Mission to Eastern Europe

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Sep 80 p 20

[Text] Brasilia--Brazil wants to seek the cooperation of East European countries for the development of joint trade operations on third markets, with the participation of Brazilian private businesses.

This information was provided yesterday by the Itamaraty Palace, which is preparing to send a high-level delegation this week to Budapest and Berlin, where the matter will be discussed within the framework of the mixed commission in which Brazil participates in each of these two countries.

The Brazilian mission, which will travel to Hungary and the GDR, will be headed by the chief of the European department at the Itamaraty Palace, Ambassador Ivan Batalha, and will include representatives of the Coordinating Group for Trade With the Socialist Countries of Eastern Europe (COLESTE) and ministerial and business bodies.

Hungary

A meeting of the mixed Brazilian-Hungarian commission will be held from 8 to 10 September in Budapest. Three basic points will be analyzed: combined coffee, cacao and iron ore exports in exchange for imports of fertilizers and cryollite; the potential for industrial cooperation in Brazil; and the possible signing of a protocol for the forming of a consortium of Brazilian private businesses and Hungarian enterprises with a view to utilizing trade opportunities on third markets.

East Germany

The mixed Brazilian-GDR commission will meet from 12 to 16 September in Berlin. According to the Itamaraty Palace the main subjects will be the following: possible increases in Brazilian exports of primary, semi-manufactured and manufactured products, in particular iron ore, soybeans, textiles and shoes; expansion of Brazilian imports from the GDR, especially heavy equipment and potassium chloride; and cooperation on other markets and in the coal mining and gasification sector.

Hungarian Offer

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Sep 80 p 23

[Text] Hungary has suggested to the Brazilian government that the state enterprise Metrimpex could negotiate the supply of specialized laboratories valued at $9 million with the National Nuclear Energy Commission, in addition to requesting approval by Brazilian authorities of a contract for a total of $23 million with the Ministry of Education and Culture for the supply of educational equipment.

This information was obtained from diplomatic sources in Prague, whom the Hungarians have asked for bids on deliveries of 100,000 tons of domestic iron ore in 1980 and up to 200,000 tons in 1981. This was one of the results of the meeting of the mixed commission of representatives of the two countries held from 8 to 11 September in Budapest.

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NETTO TELLS PLANS TO CONTAIN TRADE DEFICIT, CONSERVE OIL

Containment of Trade Deficit

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 24

[Text] Brasilia bureau--Unless the conflict between Iran and Iraq intensifies, Brazil will expend $1 billion worth of its petroleum stocks during the rest of this year and will thereby reduce to less than $2 billion the deficit in the trade balance and hold to $12 billion the net requirements for foreign funds in 1980.

Although he was questioned persistently by the newsmen with whom he had lunch, the minister of planning refused to provide any information concerning the strategy Brazil will develop with respect to its foreign debts in 1981. Asked whether he believed the coming year would be better or worse than the present one, he replied: "It is my firm belief that 1981 will be what we are capable of making it." He conceded, however, that if petroleum prices maintain a reasonable rate of increase the net acquisition of funds will probably be in the same amount as in 1980, that is to say, $12 billion. "I'd like to make it clear that we've had no problem to date in obtaining funds," Delfim said. "As for 1981 it's too early to say, but I believe it could be a repeat of 1980," he added.

In the minister's opinion "the next year is always the difficult year." He is sure, he says, that when 1981 arrives everyone will want to know whether the nation will be able to obtain funds in 1982, "and so on and on." He conceded that the international banks will have to increase their capital next year in order also to be able to increase the level of loans to countries that accept the Eurodollar. "If there are no restrictions on the Eurodollar things will be much simpler, though," he added, "and if there are restrictions it will complicate things."

Just as he had done at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Delfim refused to say with whom he had talked on his 10-day trip to the United States and Europe. "I can only tell you," he said, "that I didn't go there to talk with bankers but to talk with some friends to find out just what's going on in the world financial market and get a picture of it that is closer to reality."

"What kind of picture is that?" a reporter asked, and got this response from the minister: "Only if you make a trip such as mine will you be able to find out." Delfim apologized to the newsmen for not being able to make any startling disclosures concerning Brazil's position with respect to the recycling of petrodollars or the prospects for interest rates. He said that if everyone knew what the Brazilian

Government was thinking its representatives would go to the negotiating table without any bargaining power at all.

The silence of the minister of planning also extended to the controversial question as to whether Brazil should or should not turn to the International Monetary Fund. According to Delfim one must make a clear distinction between two different things: on the one hand there is the financing in the form of the grants customarily supplied by the IMF, which are of no interest to Brazil both because of the imposition of economic regulations they entail and the small sums involved; and on the other hand, he said, if the IMF is actually selected as the entity to recycle the petrodollars, "we shall have recourse to the entity that was created for this purpose, but we shall do so not as the nation of Brazil but rather as a part of the overall world problem." It is a question, he believes, of two different situations: in the first case, the IMF is involved with "standby" credits, and in the second, with the policy of recycling the IMF's petrodollars.

Delfim said there was no point in arguing as to which is the best or the worst form of recycling, nor even as to whether Brazil is for or against it, because among other things the financial system has shown signs of being able to initiate the recycling.

When a reporter asked whether Brazil would accept petrodollars recycled by the IMF if they came in the form of grants, Delfim good-humoredly declared: "There's no point in arguing on the basis of an 'if.' Of course," he said, "if Marilyn Monroe were alive we'd hire her as secretary. There's so much 'if' in this business that there's no way to respond to this question. Remember what happened early this year?" he asked, and then answered his own question: "They said Brazil wouldn't pay, and now everything (the foreign debt) is being paid: everything's in order, everything's going forward."

The minister of planning does not believe the IMF is exerting pressure to destabilize the economy, because, he says, "today's IMF does not have a recessive policy such as the one it had in the past. This isn't the problem that is posed today; rather, it is the fact that only by creating a new mechanism will there be any possibility of assisting in the recycling process."

Delfim complained of the confusion that is being caused by the two different situations into which the IMF could be propelled, pointing out that "two different things are being called by the same name." He cited "the case of the fellow who was imprisoned in a cave and whose name was 'Nobody.' When someone asked, 'Who's imprisoned in there?' the fellow replied, 'Nobody.'

Inflation

The minister of planning insisted that there is no anxiety among international bankers about the high rates of inflation in Brazil, and voiced the conviction that in the last quarter the rates would drop back to their previous level. Delfim believes that what the government is doing in the area of fiscal policy, for example, "is far more than anyone could rightfully demand. We're headed for a magnificant surplus in the treasury," he said--a surplus which he predicted would be between 80 billion and 90 billion cruzeiros at year's end.

When a reporter commented that this excess of tax collections has been inflationary because it was generated by an increase in the tax burden, Delfim replied that "over the short term every measure taken to combat inflation causes inflation." In his view the "important thing is that the surplus will have the effect of reducing the excessive demand, and this will enable us to increase our financing without creating an imbalance in the money supply." The minister does not believe that the interest rate being charged in the domestic market is around 90 percent. He insisted that "such a rate isn't being charged even in the smallest segment of the market. In fact," he added, "the greater part of the credit in this country is indexed."

In response to the comment that inflation remains at the 100 percent level despite the fact that the greater part of credit is indexed and the basic money supply, monetary base, and expansion of credit to the private sector are under control--as well as the prices for industrial and agricultural products--Delfim said that "no such narrow, linear, very short-term relationship exists between the money supply and prices. If you use a slightly longer term, however, you will see that prices ultimately converge toward the rate of increase in the money supply, which is now around 70 percent for the period of the past 12 months. Prices will also converge toward this rate, but only slowly: it takes about 12 months, I don't know exactly how long."

Petroleum

Delfim said that utilization of $1 billion worth of the petroleum reserves will not bring the stocks to a level that would be cause for concern, because--he explained--there is plenty of petroleum. He believes that after utilization of the reserves has begun, imports for the remainder of the year could be around 600,000 barrels per day. "Since we have contracts," he continued, "there is a time lag between the decision and the actual importation, but we shall consume perhaps $1 billion in petroleum reserves."

When a reporter commented that this utilization of reserves might be inadvisable in view of the rapid deterioration of relations between Iraq and Iran, Delfim emphasized that "if war comes, instead of consuming $1 billion of the reserves we'll be increasing the reserves. Instead of a trade deficit of $2.5 billion," he said, "we shall then have one of $4 billion: this I do know. The government is of course following the situation closely, but in the event of a generalized war between the two countries there is obviously nothing we can do. We're not the U.N., and we have no troops there," he added.

As for the balance of payments, the minister predicted that the deficit in current transactions this year is expected to be approximately $11 billion, with service on the debt accounting for between $6.2 billion and $6.3 billion. No major changes are expected for 1981.

Call for Oil Conservation

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Sep 80 p 24

[Text] Minister of Planning Delfim Netto declared yesterday in Sao Paulo that Brazil has always been careful to maintain adequate stocks of petroleum, in the

belief that a crisis such as the one now in progress could cause real damage to the Brazilian economy. The present stocks are quite substantial and will possibly be sufficient to cope with this conflict," he added.

"The fact that we have substantial stocks, however, does not mean we can continue consuming at the present level," the minister said. "Indeed, Brazilian society must become aware of the fact that this is a serious moment and that everyone must economize on petroleum to the greatest extent possible. We can transform these stocks--which in fact constitute a 110 to 120 days' supply--into reserves sufficient for many more days than that. Without this conservation we shall truly be dissipating a most precious patrimony that was created by the labor of all Brazilians. I believe it should not be necessary to raise domestic prices in order to show people that they must economize on gasoline, oil and other products. This is basic," he said, "if we are to be able to continue living in the relative tranquility we enjoy at present."

Delfim acknowledged that at the very least--in the event of a war between Iran and Iraq--there would be an increase in petroleum prices on the world market and also a reformulation of the plans studied to date for recycling the petrodollars--the principal item on the agenda of the next meeting of the IMF.

"I believe it is very difficult to make any prediction today," Delfim Netto emphasized. "With regard to the construction of an international financial mechanism, it is essential to remember that what is being discussed at the present time is a new International Monetary Fund. The old IMF is dead, for all practical purposes, and we are building--or attempting to build--a new IMF. This effort is obviously being hampered to a considerable extent by the war. Moreover, this problem is intensified by the fact that even now the IMF has already been encountering difficulties in negotiating with the Arab oil producing countries. It isn't so easy to build up a fund of petrodollars in the IMF. In any event, Brazil--as a country which is continuously preoccupied with these problems and has a long tradition of international cooperation--is exerting its best efforts to enable the world to find a more efficient recycling mechanism than the one in existence today," he said.

Agriculture

The minister of planning gave assurances that there will be no lack of fuel for the growing and shipping of our agricultural crops, because--he said--the petroleum we have in reserve today is destined specifically to meet the requirements of this sector.

"The reduction in the supply of petroleum from Iraq will not be 400,000 barrels per day but possibly 300,000," Delfim said, "for the Iraqis are going to supply 100,000 barrels per day by oil pipeline through Syria." He went on to emphasize, however, that "this must not lead us to imagine we are in a comfortable situation that will enable us to consume the same amount we are consuming today. We must economize right now, and for the additional reason that oil prices are going to rise, which will impose even greater sacrifices with respect to the Brazilian balance of payments."

Meeting with Maluf

Delfim Netto's meeting with Governor Paulo Maluf at Bandeirantes Palace lasted an hour and a half. At its conclusion Delfim refused to talk to the various newsmen who were waiting for him in the message room and instead went directly down to the garage via the private elevator. Through Adebal Figueiredo, the governor's press aide, the minister sent word to the reporters that "it was only a courtesy visit" but did not disclose where he was going afterwards.

Delfim arrived around 1300 hours at Bandeirantes Palace, where he only allowed photographers and cameramen to enter the room for a few minutes in order that they might record the meeting, which had not been on the governor's agenda. The agenda had to be amended to include the luncheon with the minister.

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AGRICULTURAL WORKERS STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES IN PERNAMBUCO

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Sep 80 p 27

[Text] Approximately 15,000 agricultural workers of the municipalities of Sao Lourenco da Mata and Paudalho (25 kilometers and 45 kilometers respectively northwest of Recife) went out on strike yesterday, paralyzing the work in the cane fields almost completely. The strike was declared by the agricultural unions of the two municipalities, who are fighting for better wages for their members.

No incidents occurred on the first day of the strike, which next Monday could be extended to 40 additional municipalities and affect the entire cane-growing region of Pernambuco State in the event of failure of the negotiations which have been taking place since day before yesterday between employees and employers under the coordination of the representative of the Ministry of Labor. As on the first day of the strike, there was no progress yesterday toward an agreement, and a new meeting was scheduled for today.

Although the leaders of the agricultural workers insisted that the strike was in compliance with all legal requirements, the employers declared it to be illegal and asked the TRT [Regional Labor Tribunal] to initiate "collective dissension" proceedings.

In Sao Lourenco da Mata and Paudalho a total of 54 "sugar mills" (as the sugarcane plantations are still called to this day, because they formerly produced sugar) are shut down. These agricultural properties are today limited to planting, growing and supplying cane for the sugar mill complexes. The strike is adversely affecting three of these complexes--the Tiuma, Nussurepe and Bulhoes mills--the last-named of which is located in Jaboatao Municipality but obtains much of the cane it uses from plantations in Sao Lourenco da Mata Municipality. The three mills, however, were operating all day yesterday inasmuch as they had previously stockpiled sufficient cane to avoid interruption of the grinding operations.

On the other hand, the presidents of five federations and 35 agricultural worker unions, meeting in Florianopolis, last night sent a telegram of solidarity to their colleagues in Pernambuco.

The negotiations had already been initiated more than a month ago when Minister of Labor Murillo Macedo sent his secretary of labor relations, Alencar Rossi, to Pernambuco to confer with the parties concerned. Alencar Rossi returned to

Pernambuco day before yesterday with the intention of assisting in the negotiations. The cane field workers had meanwhile decided to call the strike before the expiration of the labor agreement currently in force.

Minister Murillo Macedo announced yesterday that he had already instituted "dissension" proceedings and that Alencar Rossi will return to Brasilia, inasmuch as the ministry's directive with respect to strikes is already well established, namely: "Strikes are nonnegotiable."

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FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZED FOR 'EXALTING' THIRD WORLD

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Sep 80 p 3

[Editorial: "A Unilateral Vision of Reality"]

[Text] The tradition whereby ever since 1945 Brazil has opened the General Assembly of the United Nations obliges Brazilian ministers of foreign affairs to make their speeches more a "profession of faith" than an analysis of the world situation and the position which Brazil has assumed vis-a-vis that situation. Only on this basis can one understand why Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro--speaking day before yesterday in New York--made no reference to the conflict between Iran and Iraq and chose to give his discourse the character of a denunciation of the entire industrialized world and an exaltation of the "Third World," into which Brazil has definitively been incorporated.

Because it was a speech in which rhetoric predominated over realism, it is understandable that the Brazilian foreign minister's analysis of the world economy would be slanted. One cannot understand, however, why rhetoric led him to minimize the importance of petroleum in the context of the world economic crisis, as if only the industrialized countries or the capitalist system were responsible for the rise in prices recorded in the world economy since 1973 and as if the OPEC countries were the innocent victims of the North's mania for domination over the South. In this connection Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro is unwittingly supplying ammunition to those who have taken a stand in opposition to the economic policy of the Figueiredo administration; for if it is indeed true that petroleum has not become ridiculously expensive but rather that it was ridiculously cheap before 1973, then petroleum could not have--either on Brazilian inflation or on the Brazilian trade balance--the impact that the president and the minister of planning ascribe to it.

The adoption of erroneous positions of this type--which are at bottom half truths designed to conceal the intrinsic reality of the situation--usually occurs when an attempt is being made to give the world community the impression that the "Third World" is a cohesive bloc confronting an industrialized North which is exploiting it uniformly and methodically. Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro is undoubtedly correct when he attempts to classify the problem of the energy crisis among those problems which require global solutions even though--in his opinion--they are a function of North-South understanding. Although he did not say so, he could have illustrated his thesis by citing the lack of efficiency with which the U.S. Government, for example, is dealing with the problem, in that through its heavy consumption it is allowing the radical leaders of OPEC to blame the industrialized

countries for the future scarcity of petroleum and consequent current rise in petroleum prices. What has perhaps not occurred to the foreign minister is that by making North-South relations the "alpha and omega" of relations among nations he is muddying the waters and leading observers to believe that Brazilian diplomacy is out of touch with reality when it equates--as if they were closely related--the expenditures of the superpowers on their nuclear arsenals with the overall foreign debt of the developing countries of the socialist bloc, and so forth.

The North-South problem is a serious problem (and we feel it distinctly in our trade-and-services balance with many of the industrialized countries, that is to say the Western countries of the North), but it will not be solved by rhetorically proclaiming the impact of the "Third World" on international political decisions, as if that "world" were capable of presenting a united front. The possibility does exist, to be sure, for the "Third World" to form a united front against the industrialized countries in North-South negotiations; but in the practice of relations among nations the "Third World" is so divided and obeys so many imperatives--and some countries suffer such unseemly exploitation by others (witness OPEC's relationship with the "Third World")--that one cannot hope it will be able as a bloc to have an influence on the decisions of the "great powers," not to mention the "superpowers," be they nuclear powers or oil powers.

The Brazilian foreign minister demands participation for the countries of the "Third World." Would the governments of these nations, however, be disposed to assume--in this disturbed world--the responsibilities inherent in the decision-making power they demand? Or to sacrifice, in the sphere of armaments industries--what they want the North to do for them with respect to their own armed establishments? Brazil--whether the Foreign Ministry likes it or not--has interests today that do not permit it to employ the rhetoric that is so dear to the galleries.

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PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE MADRIGAL DISCUSSES OPPONENTS, PROSPECTS

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 9

[Interview with Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, by Wilmer Murillo in the column "Political Wednesdays in the Republic"; date and place not given]

[Text] The electoral race in which the prize is the presidency of the republic has already begun in the Unity coalition.

And one of the men ready to take up the vanguard banner in the Unity is Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto.

Attorney Madrigal states that he proposes to promote profound changes in national life to contribute to the material and spiritual development of Costa Ricans. To decide among various alternatives. To choose the best. To make choices freeing the country from the ominous perplexity which it is experiencing. He says he feels he is the right man to unite the country, which is the main thing. Now as always he feels the need to take up the challenge, says Madrigal, whose opinions are reflected below.

[Question] Do you believe you are the right politician to unify the coalition rapidly enough after the convention to defeat Liberation candidate Luis A. Monge?

[Answer] The important thing is not that I believe it, but what the people believe about me. And according to the statements I am receiving constantly from various groups of citizens, I believe I am in an adequate position to unite the country, which is what interests me. Costa Rica urgently requires a rebirth of confidence which can establish a national purpose through consensus. In these very difficult times only the firm will of Costa Rican citizens, concretely reflected in a political movement with a great mystique, can play the role which in other countries, unfortunately for them, is filled by the army. My intention is for us to overcome the crisis here and avoid all the reefs by means of a civic effort in which we dedicate ourselves to producing in all sectors in order to enrich the country spiritually and materially.

[Question] Why do you aspire to the presidency of the republic?

[Answer] I am a man who has taken up the challenge and faced difficult circumstances when I believed there was something to be done. When I judged it

necessary to draft an organic plan to provide housing for people of limited resources, I and others of my friends sponsored the INVU [National Institute of Housing and City Planning] law until we got it passed. Later the same thing happened when I believed industry in Costa Rica needed to be developed. Then when a true dialog pursued through the press was wanted, and so on. Costa Rica has vast problems facing it, and as I have already told you on other occasions, I was born here and have had deep spiritual satisfaction. I completed my education and have advanced in my work. Therefore I believe I can make my contribution to the country if it can be useful. I believe that all Costa Ricans, each in his own position, should struggle to fulfill their duty to overcome all the difficulties confronting the country.

[Question] Who do you regard as your main adversary in the struggle among factions?

[Answer] Any one of them. They all say they will win.

[Question] It is said that currently Calderon Fournier controls the assembly of the PUP [People's Union Party] and the DC [Christian Democrats], in addition to his own party. Don't you believe these factors put you in a precarious situation?

[Answer] The control of these two assemblies by a third party or another potential candidate presents a problem in that he would thus win more votes on the resolutions in the leading bodies of these parties, but no more than that. However, this should be avoided in order to achieve a true balance within the coalition. The PUP should be returned to its legitimate representatives, or else a formula should be sought to convert it into the body originally planned to unite the wills of the other parties. But as it is it is an eminently neutral body. Moreover, individuals familiar with electoral matters believe that if the DC supports a faction, it should then surrender its right to an independent vote in the leading bodies of the coalition, because they have already, in exchange for the arrangement on deputies' seats and public posts reached with the Calderon faction, become a part of it. All of these factors should be discussed before we can feel that we can act within Unity with reciprocal and adequate guarantees.

[Question] What do you believe are the mechanisms which should be adopted to return the PUP to its original leaders?

[Answer] There is a legal aphorism which says that things are undone as they are done. It remains for the gentlemen in the political leadership of Unity to apply it.

[Question] Recently there has been talk of an electoral reform in the congress, presumably in exchange for the payment in cash of the political debt. Do you believe, first of all, that a merger is something negotiable? Secondly, do you believe that the argument that the payment of the debt by the state makes the parties independent and frees them from the clutches of the moneylenders is valid?

[Answer] In fact, the proposed amendment of Article 62 of the electoral code has been pending in the Legislative Assembly for a long time. Suddenly, under pressure from us to return the PUP, interest sprang up in some circles in creating the

Unity party, in order to do which it was necessary to proceed with the reforms allowing the merger of the four parties. Through Don Jose Joaquin Trejos, who made a public statement, we have learned that Calderon told him some of his delegates had held private meetings with PLN [National Liberation Party] delegates to arrange payment of the political debt in advance in cash, in exchange for which the PLN would provide the votes necessary for the merger. The rest of us Unity deputies were not even informed of this matter. I thought this negotiation was unfortunate and I said so without hestitation. It does not seem natural that at a time when bank credit for producers is in short supply and in many cases is not extended out of fear that currency issues, as is logical, will increase inflation, one hundred and some million will be allocated in public credit, either by lowering the production categories or else by issuing currency. Either of these two things seems to me undesirable. It is true that state aid in covering certain of the costs of a political campaign can help a given party to free itself from the moneylenders who would exploit the need for money for the campaign. But I do not agree in advance payment, because it has lent itself to a series of immoral acts and improper negotiations to which I have consistently been opposed.

[Question] There is talk on all sides of the need for dialog in order to deal with the problems of the country. To what do you attribute the lack of capacity in the country to form groups with sufficient authority to discuss and deal with the crisis?

[Answer] I believe that the word dialog has been used lightly. What is needed is to work and to produce on the basis of a concrete and logical plan. A well-founded plan in which the country can place full confidence would give rise to the consensus which we have been seeking on ethereal and vague levels. Crisis is dealt with by means of an ordered plan, a complex of very fertile ideas rallying the national will and gaining the necessary strength to overcome it.

[Question] What are your ideas about what you would do in government if you win power?

[Answer] It would be necessary to give the government itself greater cohesion, to make an effort so clear that it is absolutely certain that there is not the slightest corruption. A great effort should be pursued to turn Costa Rica back toward the rural sector in order to achieve integral development of the farm zones, with industrial processing of many of their products. And in saying integral, I am not merely referring to the material aspects, but the educational and cultural aspects as well, in order to give our development a truly human content.

At the same time I believe we must undertake a great crusade for national education, strengthening all the good which has been done in the past and promoting the changes which are needed to ensure education in the rural sectors which will incorporate the people in their environment, which will teach them to live. And in general, we need a change in education to proceed with training adolescents and an effort in university education of a sort which seeks excellence in academic life. Finally, I believe that the country needs a little more order and discipline in order to achieve greater efficiency in the results and the efforts made. Above and beyond all this, uniting these purposes, there must be a firm and constant effort to awaken confidence and faith in the individual in order to resolve a moral crisis

which is aggravating the economic and political problems and making their solution more difficult.

[Question] It has recently been stated that Calderon, despite his youth, is a man among those engaged in the struggle for the Unity nomination who has the most political experience. Do you believe that it is experience or the advantage of being the son of such an individual as Dr Calderon Guardia which has put him where he is?

[Answer] I do not want to voice any opinions now about the comrades competing in this struggle. I believe that it must be their fellow citizens who assess, reveal and point out the virtues and shortcomings of each one, their achievements and errors.

[Question] Are there great differences in the way you and the rest of the potential Unity candidates view things?

[Answer] Differences of opinion among individuals are a natural thing. It is very possible that each of us or at least a majority have various viewpoints on different problems.

[Question] Since the DC has given support to the Calderon faction, do you believe that an ideological alliance has been achieved which might possibly threaten the efforts to give unity a social Christian ideology, the basis for a single, ideological and permanent party?

[Answer] A philosophy need not necessarily be the monopoly of a group. Nothing prevents us from adopting aspects of Social Christian thinking and applying their principles to our problems. Therefore, to me the labels are not essential. In any case as I have already said, the alliance which developed between the DC and the Calderon faction is yet another alliance based on some deputies' seats, some possible posts in the public administration, and not the formation of an ideologically structured party.

[Question] Do you believe that being an independent deputy and as a result having been involved in few government affairs gives you an advantage over Calderon and engineer Mendez Mata, who were cabinet members and thus responsible for the errors which occurred in their respective ministries?

[Answer] The government, like any government, has had its successes and failures. As an independent deputy I have sought to recognize the successes and support them, and to report the errors and combat them. It is the people of Costa Rica who have placed their confidence in me to whom I must answer for my conduct.

[Question] What makes you believe you will win at the convention?

[Answer] The overwhelming response of the people.

[Question] And what makes you believe you can win the election?

[Answer] The fact that I believe that I can unite the country. Costa Rica needs to feel united, so that we all have confidence in each other and can all work for a single purpose.

[Question] You are frequently criticized as being an aristocrat incapable of eating "anything" in humble homes and with the people. What would you say against these statements designed to leave an impression?

[Answer] They are absolutely false. I am not at all an aristocrat, and on the contrary, I get along very well with the peasants. I have had real bonds of friendship with them. Those who have accompanied me on my travels can testify to this.

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U.S. INTERNATIONAL LAW 'VIOLATIONS' DESCRIBED

Introduction to Study

Havana REVISTA CUBANA DE DERECHO in English Jan-Dec 78 pp 261-264

[Article by Professor Miguel A. D'Estefano Pisani]

[Text] This paper includes seven chapters and conclusions. As pointed out in chapter I about "Antecedents," a study of such nature must begin by the previous historical analysis of the cuban/north-american relationships, because of the violations have an historical sequence which corresponds with the cuban people struggle-development for its independence along more than a century and, the purposes that the United States always encouraged regarding Cuba. It's a matter of relationships distinguished by United States violations against the International Law of its epoch regarding Cuba, that the Cuban Revolution triumph intensifies, at the same time that we reached our really and definitive independence.

Then the following premises have been established: 1) the history of the United States positions regarding Cuba preceeds inclusive the north-american Union existance itself; 2) the relationships between the United States and Cuba were established on the base of three principles that have a north-american origin: the Monroe doctrine, the "manifested destiny" and the "mature fruit" policy. The United States pursued, regarding Cuba, foreign policy ruler: the covet territories by United States must remain on the weakest hands while the United States cannot take them; that is, we must stay a Spanish colony while we don't pass to the United States hands by annexation, purchasing or Spain concession. The fact that Cuba was free and independent was a deep contradiction for then. The cuban people had a decadent enemy: Spain, and a growing enemy: the United States. Under the pseudo-republic and up to the revolutionary triumph, the first January 1959, we were still subjected to this enemy.

In Chapter II "The Aggressions," after explaining its concept the many forms that can be united from them are brought: political, ideological, economic and armed aggressions. The yankee imperialism policy against the revolutionary Cuba is nourished by aggressions' chain of any order, by any mean and under any pretext as for the United States, which this paper systematizes.

The political aggression has been carried out through the most different and insolent ways of intervention in the Cuban internal affairs, the transformation of this country embassy in Cuba in a spying, conspiration and subversion center, in diplomatical

oppression of any kind and, finally the diplomatical relationships' rupture with Cuba. The Cuban and North-American relationships' chronology from 1959 speaks by itself.

The ideological oppression is which is produced by means of refuge, hospitality and helping to war criminals, to deserters and contra-revolutionaries, trying to organize them and finance them in their activities against Cuba; the economic aggression is a chapter too extended to be collected in a little space, as revolutionary Cuba is an specially illustrative example of the unilateral, arbitrary and criminal measures of such aggressions made by United States; the military aggression is presented in many ways used by the United States against Cuba, by means of armed aggressions promotion and payment, by maritime and air space violations, by terrorism and piracy brutal-actions, the use of military bases and other installations in the United States and other countries accomplices of yankee villainy against Cuba, including the "quarantine," the Playa Giron invasion and the use of the Guantanamo naval base, under cuban soil, pulled out from our fatherland at the beginning of this century. Other aggressions forms are given, including the transnational enterprises activities, that whether they cannot exploit us from inside they attack us from outside. The Cuban answer is given so as to state its consequent principle-position.

Chapter II is referred to "the coercitive means" (that is an aggression too, but in the Cuban case it requires an apart and previous chapter). Then, the "reprisals" are focused, as an aggressive and infringer excuse used by the United States; the "quarantine" resolved against Cuba during the so-called 1962 "October crisis" which Fidel defined as "a war action in a peace epoch;" the claimed "legitimate defense;" the intervention manifested in each step of the United States, presided by an openly interventionist purpose; the Guantanamo naval base which joints to its coercitive presence the big quantity of violations that took place from this base; and the thesis of the United States "self security."

Chapter IV, titled "The OAS: procuress and guilty" is focused starting from the fact that the best way to follow the imperialism steps is following the traces of their accomplices and besides the OAS is the instrument that lets know the yankee imperialism steps in our Latinoamerican countries to understand what the masters and the lackeys can do, when the panamericanism made in USA is analyzed. Seven pretexts that shape the OAS behavior against Cuba from 1959 are given, that is: 1) the "anti-communism" principle-allegation; 2) the "incompatibility" thesis between marxism-leninism and the OAS; 3) the pretended Cuban actions that were qualified as "characteristics of aggression;" 4) the exclusion of Cuba from the OAS; 5) the rupture of diplomatical, consular and economic relationships on the Cuban part; 6) the interventionist contrarrevolutionary "exhortation;" 7) the "warning" to the revolutionary Cuba; the OAS behavior in the "October crisis" is analyzed.

The OAS principles and mechanisms are rudely violated giving to the United States the possibility of complicity, but even the more servile representants of the OAS cannot hide the fact that they are definitively in a crisis and are without future. The chapter is completed by a large chronology for the OAS servilism and for the Cuban answer.

Chapter V, "Simple International delinquency," states that the imperialism is not only the author of crimes and the violator of international principles and rules,

but the author of many manifestations of simple international delinquency, in the pseudojuridical or antijuridical structure where it moves, which is it manifested in a direct way or through the organisms as the CIA and the other official agencies. It is analyzed how the yankee imperialism has dusted the piracy and terrorism in the Paleontology Museum of the International Penal Law, in order to use them as action methods against Cuba; and look the CIA as the international crime agency, by analyzing the crime committed against the civil cuban airplane made explode by the CIA and their accomplices in the air over the caribbean island of Barbadoes. In the other hand, the more vile transagressions against the life of the Commandant in Chief, comrade Fidel Castro.

Chapter VI considers "The principles" to deepen in the sovereignty with the chronology of violations committed by the United States; the peaceful coexistence, the independence, the selfdetermination and the fact of the cuban solidarity with the national liberation struggles; it studies the process of nationalizations made by the revolutionary Cuba, and then after developing the aspect referred to Cuba and its principles policy, the United States policies, without principles, is developed, which it is more concretely a policy against the principles.

Chapter VII titled "United States-Cuba relationships: conditions and principles," and takes the Cuban relationships with the other States, the "conditions" that the United States pretended to impose to Cuba in order to render normal relationship including the trying to be the Cuban "creditor" when it results obviously the debtor of our country, and the real criteria analysis to our relationships, by fixing that the United States policy without and against the principles has conduced it to supposing that Cuba will negotiate its principles. As Fidel observed, if the United States government be engaged in a blackmail and oppression policy "as the same way that we fought against five presidents of the United States we will fight against the sixth president of the United States." A chronology of the Cuban and the United States positions on the relationships between both countries is given.

The research concludes giving forty conclusions that include the yankee imperialism aggressions' disposition and overtaking and the yankee imperialism endless guilty record that could completely tire their attorney-generals and judges. That is the pages, humiliating and impotent at the same time, of the United States violations against the Revolutionary Cuba at the light of the International Public Law and is the cuban people heroic answer.

Conclusions Given

Havana REVISTA CUBANA DE DERECHO in Spanish Jan-Dec 78 pp 169-184

[Passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] VII. Conclusions

1. As our commander in chief, Comrade Fidel, said, /the history of these revolutionary years "is the history of Yankee imperialist acts against our country,/ of a people that has had to defend its achievements incessantly."

2. We live in a society of workers, and Marx and Engels already said /that it is the task of workers "to be admitted to the secrets of international politics."/

Lenin maintained that the problem of foreign policy and international relations "is a central issue."

3. Analysis of imperialist actions allows us to become familiar with them, judge them, denounce them and condemn them better; /learning how imperialists think and act in view of international law is also a way to help combat and defeat imperialism./

4. The actions commited by Yankee imperialism against Revolutionary Cuba are /a summary of what is a constant in imperialism,/ characterized by aggression, a lack of respect for any principles, and the systematic and flagrant violation of international law and practice. It is a good idea to analyze all this, moreover, because it allows us to learn how far imperialism goes, /but also to what extent it is possible that the firm resolve of a people will triumph,/ along with internationalist solidarity for their struggle.

5. The study of the United States' violations against our country, to a great extent, serves to measure the scope of the United States' violations in Latin America, and the degree to which imperialism has used the entire continent against Cuba. It also gives an indication of how these actions have been paid for in the form of plundering and scorn for Latin America. Thus, Cuba's attitude has resulted in our triumph and that of Latin America's future, because the history of U.S. relations with the people of Latin America is the history of all kinds of abuses against our people. /At every moment, in every situation, there has been a Yankee interpretation, and a wide range of pretexts to justify Yankee aggressions./ They have created what the Second Declaration of Havana calls "an apparatus of force, political pretexts and pseudolegal instruments. . ."

6. /Cuba has historically been the victim of U.S. influence on the destiny of our country./ "Cuba," asserted Marti, "should become independent from Spain and the United States," and he warned with striking perception that the main objective of the liberation revolution was "for Cuba's independence to put a timely end to U.S. expansion in the Antilles, and prevent the United States from gaining in force and taking over our lands in America."

7. Thus, this paper must necessarily look at the past, because as Comrade Fidel said on 10 October 1968 at La Demajagua, "/We would not even be able to understand Marxism, we would not even be able to call ourselves Marxists, if we did not begin by understanding the very process of our revolution,/ and the development process of the consciousness and revolutionary and politcal thought of our country for 100 years. If we do not understand that, we can know nothing of politics. And of course, we have remained lamentably ignorant of many historical facts for a long time. If those who entered into alliances here with the imperialists were interested in hiding the history of Cuba, eclipsing the heroism, extraordinary merit, ideas and example set by our heroes, those who really have an interest in revealing that history, in learning that history, in finding those roots, in revealing those truths, are we revolutionaries."

Furthermore, as Comrade Fidel said, "/. . . revolution is the fruit of 100 years of struggle,/ it is the result of the development of the political movement, of a revolutionary consciousness, armed with the most modern political thought, armed with the most modern and scientific concept of society, history and economics: Marxist-Leninism. This weapon has completed the legacy, the arsenal of our revolution

and the history of our country." And that idea is confirmed with the additional idea "of the nation that has existed since it came to life amid the blood of those who rose up here on 10 October 1868, the nation that was founded on that tradition, the nation that began its ascent and its awareness, that had the good fortune to have such extraordinary men as thinkers and combatants. And no one here today can say that we have seen the last of them. Now we are no longer just the nation that abolished slavery 100 years ago; /now we are no longer the last ones to abolish slavery, that is, man's ownership of man; now we are the first on this continent to have abolished the exploitation of man by man./"

In the report to the First Party Congress 7 years later, Fidel was to complete his thought, stating: "For that reason, if a revolution in 1868, to be considered a revolution, had to begin with the freeing of the slaves, in 1959 if a revolution wanted to be called by that name, it had the basic obligation to free the wealth monopolized by a minority that exploited it to its own benefit, to free society from the monopoly of wealth whereby a minority exploited man. What was the difference between a slave's shack in 1868 and a salaried worker's shack in 1958?"

8. To analyze the current aggressions by the United States against Revolutionary Cuba requires an analysis of past U.S. aggressions against Cuba, because there is a close relationship between the two situations. /The Cuban revolution did indeed provoke a sharp intensification of the aggressions,/ which are even more serious considering that in the past century many of these actions were not recognized under International Public Law as they are today.

9. That concept of our history, our people and their struggle, and of the development of international law, is very prevalent in the words spoken by Comrade Fidel on 1 May 1964: "Because the rights that this nation has won. . . are not a privilege that has been granted us; they are rights that were conquered by fighting. We did not win those rights in a lottery, nor by chance; they are the result of history, the result of the life of a nation. /And we know how to keep and defend the rights we have won./"

As stated in the preamble of our Socialist Constitution, we are "the heirs and successors of the creative effort and the traditions of combativeness, perseverence, heroism and sacrifice forged by our forefathers."

10. /The country which 100 long years ago refused to recognize the belligerance of those patriots of '68 who won independence with machetes in hand, is the same country which later recognized all the traitors and lackeys in our homeland, the same one which two decades ago broke off relations with Revolutionary Cuba./ During our wars of independence the United States ignored and persecuted our patriots and our governments at arms; that country always recognized the successive native lackeys in puppet Cuba, except for the nationalist-style government that lasted for 100 days in 1933-1934; later it broke off relations with liberated Cuba, while it hastened to recognize a counterrevolutionary "government" in exile.

11. On 30 August 1962 President Kennedy answered a question about the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine in light of the world situation and that of Cuba, by saying: "The Monroe Doctrine today means to me what it has meant since it was announced by Presidents Monroe and John Quincy Adams; that is, that we firmly oppose any intervention by a foreign power in the Western Hemisphere. For that reason we oppose

what is happening in Cuba today; for that reason we have suspended trade with Cuba; and for that reason we are working with the Organization of American States and in other ways to isolate the communist threat in Cuba; for that reason we will continue fighting and devoting a great deal of our attention and efforts to this issue." /Obviously Kennedy's thoughts were hemmed in by geographic fatalism, manifest destiny and Monroism, which are now museum pieces in Latin American history./

12. /Imperialist soothsayers never predicted the glorious dawning of 1 January 1959./ On that day, we began to expose once and for all that imperialism, the treacherous Pan-Americanism, its ringleaders and its mechanisms.

13. /The littany of aggressions by the United States against Cuba goes on and on./ To be sure, paraphrasing Marx, we could say that the Yankee pharisaism exudes lies from its pores. Thus, by way of example, we recall that on 27 October 1959 a State Department communique from Washington said that "the Cuban Government can rest assured that the United States Government will continue to investigate with diligence, taking all measures allowed by law;" referring to the air piracy against our country, and specifically that day, the Cuban accusation that the deserter Diaz Lanz had bombed Havana from the north. The note from the United States added, "At the same time, the United States Government cannot but indignantly reject any inference that the United States Government, authorities or people have supported or permitted illegal activities against the Cuban Government." But the "indignation" of the State Department stemmed not from the "inference," but from irrefutable proof of its misdeeds; in the case in question, the deserter himself publicly acknowledged in the United States that the planes used in the action were based in Florida.

The aggression has taken another form, in that not only has it been practiced by the federal government and congress of that country, as well as judicial and mere state officials, but we have also been victimized by sheriffs such as those that appeared in the movie Westerns.

14. /The United States not only has committed all kinds of violations against Cuba, but has had the audacity to accuse Cuba of having been an accomplice./ Thus, on 5 July 1960 the United States Government declared that "the intervention in and appropriation of these refineries (referring to those which were taken over by the Cuban Government for refusing to process Soviet oil imported by our country) constitute one more proof and confirmation of the execution of an inexorable plan of /economic aggression by the Cuban Government,/ designed to destroy the traditional commercial relations and investments between Cuba and the real world." Thanks to Yankee magic, Cuba became the economic aggressor; the victimizer, not the victim; and a few months later Adlai Stevenson, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said that the blockade against Cuba was a self-defense measure, and that the United States "had done nothing in its relations with Cuba but /react to Cuban aggression./"

15. /The United States broke the record for coercive measures in Cuba./ One does not have to go very far to find Yankee coercion on our very soil: /The USA liberators/ soon established the Guantanamo naval base, against the will of our people. They forced it upon us with illegal and null agreements, to turn it into a nest of conspiracy, subversion, espionage and aggression. Add to that the repeated violation of our sea and air sovereignty and piracy in its most medieval forms. The quarantine of October 1962 is one of the most shameless and piratical coercive acts ever committed against a sovereign nation in the history of international relations.

Those who have never accepted a precise definition of aggression in international law made assertions about our aggression; those who have never accepted a formulation of international security talk of "their security" as a pretext to threaten our country.

16. /The United States combined its own villainy with the complicity of its "Pan-American" marionettes, who danced on the puppet strings of the OAS;/ but in addition, to plot the vain attempt to show that Cuba was "a serious threat to Latin America," and that Washington was not reacting out of fear for the United States, but out of fear for Latin America, as evidence of the worst kind of paternalism. The Cuban Revolution has played the part of victim of all the violations of International Public Law in the name of hemispheric peace and security, perpetrated by the United States throughout the continent.

17. /Latin American countries have never accepted the "Monroe Doctrine,"/ if only because it is neither a doctrine nor the product of Monroe; internationally, it is not just a unilateral declaration by the United States, formulated at a given moment and interpreted always in accordance with what that country perceived to be its interests. Thus, nearly a century after its birth then President Woodrow Wilson stated that it was a United States declaration that "if certain things happen, the United States will do certain things. . ." In 1923 Secretary of State Hughes stated that the United States "reserves the right to define, interpret and apply it."

But on 14 July 1960 President Eisenhower maintained the validity of the Monroe Doctrine in the case of the Soviet declaration of support for the Cuban people, warning that "today this doctrine is upheld by the Pan-American security system contained in the Charter of the Organization of American States and the Rio de Janeiro Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance." Then the successive illegal assemblies of the OAS were held; thus the Eighth Consultation Meeting was held, alleging the existence of threats to peace and the independence of the American states, but there was no indication of what events justified the fear. An agenda was cooked up in which there was no aggression, aggressor or victim; there, what was not a crime and was not considered as such was condemned. Cuba was not even present. However, /what was considered to be a crime was exempt from punishment; this crime was committed repeatedly, and is specifically condemned by international law: Yankee imperialist aggression./

18. This and much more has been perpetrated by the United States and its lackeys. For our part, as Comrade Fidel has said, "/our people have the pride and satisfaction of having played our role, having fulfilled our duty in the face of imperialism;/ we can take satisfaction and pride in the fact that we fought not only for our destiny, but also to prevent other Latin American peoples from having to endure the circumstances that we had to undergo." In August 1974, he said before the Federation of Cuban Women: "In view of the imperialist crime and humiliation, the only response is a valiant gesture. That is what historians will write in the future: What governments were brave enough to make a valiant gesture at that time?"

19. The failure of the United States and its lackeys would come eventually. Revolutionary Cuba would develop and progress increasingly; and /they began to talk of restoring relations and "ending sanctions against Cuba."/ In that regard, Comrade Fidel said, "/Sanctions against whom? Who is really being sanctioned? Who

should be sanctioned?/ The Yankee imperialists and the puppet governments that were accomplices in the aggressions against Cuba!" And Fidel added, "Morally and historically, the only ones to be sanctioned are they! And of course we cannot--nor can anyone--lift those moral and historic sanctions against imperialism and its henchmen."

20. /The Yankee violators did not hesitate to travel the road of mere common crime on the international level,/ by means and resources that are all too well known; there is the CIA with its interminable, macabre index card file of crime. It is true that its agents, its confidential informers, its clients, its "operatives," its brothels, its centers of "study," its courses for terrorists and its casinos have failed to bring down the Cuban Revolution, although they have brought grief and pain to our people.

21. /The endless rap sheet of Yankee imperialism would tax the patience even of their own prosecutors and judges;/ in this voluminous file we can find plots against our leaders, skyjackings, or the seizure of Cuban fishing boats. In May 1976 Comrade Fidel said, on the occasion of the kidnapping of a group of Cuban fishermen: "And if the problem of skyjacking was solved in the world, it was not Yankee imperialism but the Cuban Revolution itself that adopted the necessary measures to put an end to a problem that was plaguing all of humanity. But our commitment is not eternal. If the Yankees think that Cuba should do its part while the counterrevolutionary 'gusanos,' directly or indirectly led by the CIA, are free to engage in acts of terrorism and can attack our fishing boats, as they have already done once, our commitment to fight against skyjacking will not last. That commitment will depend on what the United States Government does to prevent these crimes from being committed with impunity against our fishermen or against our diplomatic representatives."

Six months later the sabotage of the Cuban airliner in Barbados took place, and the Cuban response to that abominable crime by the CIA, that is by the United States, was in line with the dignity of our nation and our revolution.

22. /Revolutionary Cuba has maintained a consistent policy of principles, principles/ which it has not abandoned, violated or negotiated. "Our policy," Comrade Fidel has said, "is not a policy of aggression against anyone. Our policy is not a policy of intervention in the affairs of other nations. Of course, it is another thing for Cuba to set an example. It is another thing for Cuba to teach a lesson to other nations."

23. /Cuba's international policy of principles confronts imperialism, which does not comprehend what a policy of principles is; imperialism contains a deeply rooted contradiction with any principle./

The United States does not practice a policy of principles, with regard to Cuba or with regard to the principles Cuba stands for; the United States, in threatening Cuba, is violating international law; because Cuba is free, and also because Cuba adheres to the principles of international law for itself and other nations. The United States violates the United Nations Charter; Cuba obeys it. The United States has turned its back on history; Cuba is with history. It is not that the United States and Cuba are incompatible because we have different systems of government, but because we adhere to principles against which the United States consistently acts.

24. /Revolutionary Cuba has clearly stated its willingness to seek ways to resolve its differences with the United States, but the United States has acted outside of and above international law,/ the United Nations Charter and its bilateral obligations, resorting to the use of threats or force as a means to resolve its differences, and assuming an arbitrary and illegal policy of all kinds of violations. Given that policy, as Fidel said on 1 May 1964, "no theory, no doctrine, no revolutionary principle obliges us to put up with that."

25. Concerning relations between Cuba and the United States, Cuba has urged them when the United States could erroneously believe that the revolution was undergoing unsurmountable difficulties, created by that country's aggression; now Cuba is still willing to negotiate, and the United States cannot have the slightest doubt of the strength of our revolution. /Before they did not want to negotiate with Cuba because they thought they could crush us; now they think they can negotiate with Cuba from imperialist positions./ They were wrong then; now they are wrong again.

26. The United States violated international law when it did not recognize us during our quest for independence and later when it broke off relations with Revolutionary Cuba; afterwards, when it tried to impose conditions for not assaulting us, and now when it is trying to impose conditions for restoring the relations it discontinued, it is still violating the law. The fact that the United States is trying to subject the restoration of relations to illegal conditions is evidence of a serious violation of international law, especially considering that the rupture of ties with our country was totally lacking in juridical validity.

/They also violated international law when they resorted to force and crime, and are doing so now through pharisaism and neo-Monroism. They have forgotten that that is a thing of the past./

27. /The issue of the restoration of ties is linked to that of the settling of accounts for the actions for which both parties are responsible./

In the United States there has been pressure to include among "the conditions" Revolutionary must meet in order to resume relations, the matter of indemnization for the alleged losses suffered and the supposed claims to be stipulated.

Although any nation has the right to rescue its wealth and resources and to nationalize, elements which have already been analyzed and developed within the strictest framework of international law, without ignoring the principles upon which these rights are based, in the United States electronic computer systems have been put to work to total the compensation "which we owe," in pesos and centavos. Some details are overlooked, such as: 1) our inalienable right to act in accordance with and adapt ourselves to what has been recognized by international law, such as the recovery of resources as an effective weapon for defending sovereignty and the existence and development of nations, and the promotion of the struggle against foreign occupation, exploitation and aggression; 2) the recognition that "nations have the right to the restitution of a complete compensation for the exploitation, depletion and damages caused to their natural resources and other wealth, in accordance with the principles of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and the Declaration of Dakar," as established in the declaration of the Fifth Conference

of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo in August 1976; 3) the fact that in any negotiation between our states, consideration must be given to the following substantial deductions: a) the damages inflicted upon us by the various aggression policies practiced against Cuba; b) the economic blockade that has been carried out for decades in the most arbitrary, brutal and strict manner; c) the enormous profits reaped for more than a half century of puppet regimes controlled by American enterprises, including the mockery of internal legislation, extorsion and the socio-economic conditions that such actions led to among the Cuban people; d) the damages resulting from the sabotage and piracy committed by the counterrevolutionaries against the people and property of our country, whose financing, organization and execution were admittedly contributed to by the United States; and e) the measures to freeze Cuban assets in dollars that were deposited in U.S. banks, and the embargoed properties, stocks and real estate.

/The American computers should be ready to convert what they assume is an "asset" into a "liability."/

28. /Only by starting from the premise of what Comrade Fidel has called "realistic and objective criteria which we can discuss, negotiate, and bargain, and we can have diplomatic relations between the United States and us," can we make any progress along that path./ As Comrade Fidel indicated to the People's Government National Assembly on 24 December 1977, "We are willing to negotiate, we repeat, but we stress here, in our Congress, in front of the entire Cuban nation, that official negotiations cannot take place until the United States Government has rectified fundamentally the blockade policy. It is not a question of counting the steps that each side should take. If measures were to be used, the other side would still have a long way to go before approaching what international justice demands. /It is a question of negotiating on an equal footing, and we have already said that for us the blockade is a knife in the back,/ and we will never accept such a negotiating position."

29. /The United States was neither stingy nor remiss in giving us revolutionary lessons,/ as clearly demonstrated in numerous notes and declarations by its highest officials. They repeated that we had "betrayed the Cuban revolution." On 8 April 1960 President Eisenhower, in a letter answering a group of Chilean students, for the first time expressed the idea of "the betrayal of the revolutionary ideals by the Cuban Government;" and in the "White Book" published by the State Department on 3 April 1961, Cuba is accused of having betrayed "its own revolution" through our leaders. It added: "We request once more that the Castro regime break off its ties with the international communist movement, that it return to the original purposes that led so many brave men to the Sierra Maestra, and that it restore the integrity of the Cuban Revolution. If it does not heed this call, we are certain that the Cuban people, with their passion for liberty, will continue struggling for a free Cuba." That was 2 weeks before the aggression at Playa Giron. The United States had only to become the official interpreter of the Cuban Revolution and take it upon itself to tell us what that revolution's ideals were. It would appear that we were enacting the plot of a science fiction best seller; but no, the United States took the liberty of giving us official lessons in revolution.

30. No one would think of departing from the assumption that a state has no right or duty to defend its fundamental national rights. Cuba, to defend its rights and to denounce Yankee imperialist violations, has resorted to all legal means; it has

appealed to world opinion and international organizations; as Fidel said, "Our people responded overwhelmingly to every aggression by imperialism."

Soon afterwards another circumstance arose, in that the counterrevolutionary groups from Cuba undertook to threaten, slander and engage in terrorist acts against aircraft, buildings and other Venezuelan property in the United States, of course with the acquiescence--at least-- of the CIA.

In this manner, in the analysis of the many violations committed by the United States against Cuba, we must consider how the interests of other states are often affected.

35. /Not all is "positive" for imperialism as a result of the violations and international crimes against our country. The crimes and the criminals, as actions and people that were organized, paid and directed, have turned against that country./ The professional criminals and subversives, whom Comrade Fidel has called "the most outstanding students of the CIA," have turned into a boomerang that is now turning against them.

In fact, as Comrade Fidel observed, "The CIA showed them how to handle explosives, the CIA showed them how to use the tools of death; and now even the CIA and the United States police forces are sometimes unable to control them." It is true, reasons Fidel, "that the counterrevolution has performed misdeeds abroad against our diplomatic representatives, but the crimes committed within the United States amount to more than is being done outside the United States at this time."

Fidel has turned to the question of air piracy, stating: "We recall, for example, when the imperialists invented skyjacking against Cuba. The first planes in the world to be hijacked were Cuban airliners. Amid applause and great praise, the hijackers were recognized /in that hotbed of crime that is imperialist society,/ which began to produce its own skyjackers. Eventually, there came a time when up to two or three Yankee planes hijacked in a space of hours would land at the airport in Havana in one day." By the same token, piracy and terrorism turned against the United States, and Fidel said in that regard, "And there they have it: now the Cuban counterrevolutionary terrorists, whom they trained, want to run the United States, to bomb American businesses that have ties with Cuba or the airlines that want to fly to Cuba. /They are now biting the Yankee hand that fed them!"/

But the United States' blunders do not end even there. It is well known, and it has been proven and confessed by the executive and legislative branches of the government, that the CIA is operating on all continents, using everything from plastic explosives to brothels; the scandals have been notorious, and the list of CIA agents includes individuals from all walks of life, including monarchs, political leaders, philosophers and gangsters (on a part-time basis). There is no need to go into what this means. But /other "Western" countries have learned the lesson and have organized their own CIAs to operate. . . in the United States./ The most recent and famous case is that of the South Korean CIA, with its actions designed to corrupt (if more corruption is possible) American politicians to the benefit of the Seoul regime. There is delicious irony in the fact that the United States is being contaminated with the initiatives taken by the Yankee CIA itself.

36. A detailed analysis of what relations with the United States have meant and continue to mean throughout more than a century and a half (including the period of our independence wars, the puppet republic and now the Cuban Revolution), reveals very clearly our willingness to normalize those relations within the framework of equality and mutual respect. It also reveals that the United States must be convinced that /"Just as we have fought against five presidents of the United States," as Fidel said, "we will continue to struggle against the sixth one."/

37. One thing has been made perfectly clear, and that is that /our attitude is backed up by our own resolve/ because as Comrade Fidel has stated, "This would not be a worthy nation if when it decided to defend its dignity and sovereignty it did so comfortably backed up by the forces of other countries; when it is a question of defending our own sovereignty and dignity, we do not consider how much strength the enemy has and how much we have. The only thing we consider is that we have the duty to defend that right." In view of all the dangers and aggression caused by the imperialists, Cuba has responded by putting into effect the factors that Fidel has specified: "(Acting) with intelligence and bravery. Bravery will not be lacking in intelligence, but intelligence will not be lacking in bravery either." He warned: "If the imperialists believe that they can intimidate us with shameless blackmail, with an exhibition of force, we say to them that /all power has a limit, and that limit lies where there is no fear./ That is the limit of any power!" Years later, in his report to the First Party Congress, Comrade Fidel said: "The United States might use all possible means to crush the Cuban Revolution, but its action would have no result but to accelerate the revolutionary process. The actions of the imperialists and the revolutionary response were inextricably linked to the development of events."

38. Fidel gives us an impeccable accounting of revolutionary development and the failure of the Yankee aggression in his report to the First Congress: "For those who wonder how it is possible that Cuba, 90 miles away from the United States, has managed to avoid a devastating war such as the one suffered by Vietnam 20,000 kilometers away, the facts explain it perfectly well. In general terms, it is like this: In the liberation war, they thought it was a simple matter of internal problems, and that Batista's army, with the help of Yankee advisers, could put down the rebellion. Then they did not even suspect the revolutionary potential. When they tried to maneuver a replacement of Batista and head off a revolutionary triumph, thinking they had plenty of time, the brilliant offensive of the Rebel Army at the end of 1958 surprised them. By 1 January 1959 there was no longer a mercenary army in Cuba. The diplomatic offensive, political pressure and brutal economic aggression that came later also failed. Subversion, armed counterrevolutionary bands, the attack at Playa Giron; the crushing of the invasion without giving the OAS time to intervene, the liquidation of the armed bands, and finally, obvious intentions to invade Cuba, the October crisis and the commitment not to undertake a direct military attack against our homeland. /Each of the fundamental steps that were taken or attempted by the imperialists came too late, and in every case there was gross underestimation of the Cuban people, their ability to resist and their combative spirit./ In this way our people, always displaying their resolve and heroic strength, supported by international revolutionary solidarity, spared themselves dangers which would have cost the lives of millions of Cuban sons and uncalculable material destruction."

All this confirmed what Fidel said on one occasion: /"Once more the dialectic of history has been demonstrated; once more revolutionary events and realities have shown how each action by our enemies has contributed to creating in our people a certain virtue and strength. We must say that without the implacable and criminal blockade unleashed by the imperialists against us, we would not have the revolutionary spirit our people have today."/

39. /These are the shameful, and at the same time impotent, actions taken by the United States against Revolutionary Cuba in violation of International Public Law./ And this is the heroic response of our people. We must add recognition for those who have extended their hands and hearts to us. In his historic report to the First Party Congress, Comrade Fidel said: "Our debt of gratitude to the glorious Party of the Soviet Union and its heroic people shall live forever in our hearts."

"In the solidarity shown for Cuba, a country thousands of miles away from the USSR, the internationalist dreams of Marx, Engels and Lenin were realized, and the immortal October Revolution left an indelible mark on the destiny of this continent. There will be many changes in the future; there will even be a time when U.S. capitalism will disappear, but our feelings of friendship toward the people who helped us in these decisive and critical years, when we were threatened with famine and extermination, shall be eternal. To that must be added our recognition of the people who paved the way for socialist revolution, and at the cost of millions of lives, freed the world from the scourge of fascism."

When the possibility of normalized relations between the United States and Cuba became apparent, Fidel said on 24 December 1977: "In this life, particularly in this revolutionary life, the most important thing is to be clear. The United States Government should be absolutely aware that /no improvement in relations between Cuba and the United States will alter in the slightest the close ties that link our people and our revolution with the Soviet Union./ The United States Government cannot pull out later, alleging fraud; no strategy along those lines would succeed. This is not just any government that can be bought or sold."

40. One day our national hero, Jose Marti, spoke of the "necessary war" against Spanish colonialism in our country; another day, the Cuban people, guided by Fidel, fought the "necessary war" against neocolonialism and tyranny; later, for nearly two decades, the Cuban Revolution has fought the "necessary struggle" to maintain sovereignty, independence and progress in our nation, and to hold the revolutionary torch on high.

/Now we are at the moment of the "necessary accounting,"/ with the same resolve with which we carried on the "necessary war" against Spanish colonialism first, the "necessary war" against neocolonialism and tyranny later, and the "necessary struggle" by our homeland against imperialist aggression. /This paper, which fundamentally or intentionally is just a systematic effort to document the violations by the United States and the Cuban revolutionary responses, represents an attempt to carry out the "necessary accounting."

Havana, 5 February 1978
Year of the Eleventh Festival

8926
CSO: 3010

SOLAR ENERGY USED ON SPACE FLIGHT MISSION

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Orlando Gomez: "'Caribe' Goes Into Outer Space To Use Solar Energy"]

[Text] On many occasions since the existence of this nation as a country, the University of Havana played a significant political, moral, etc., role, especially every time national dignity was insulted and when the rights of the people were denied by the bourgeois rulers in power at the particular time.

Now, on this exceptional occasion, when, for the first time, Cuba and a Cuban directly participate in a space flight together with the Soviet brothers, this event also constitutes a noteworthy moment in its institutional history in the service of human intelligence and progress as the University of Havana marks its bicentenary.

This center of higher learning in the capital provided this space flight with a group of valuable experiments whose executors are professors and technicians from its School of Physics and Mathematics. The investigations conducted by Cuban specialists in the most varied branches, for continuation or review under space conditions, is obvious proof of the technical knowledge achieved in Cuba and constitutes a demonstration of the fact that our investigators are employing strict scientific methods to solve complicated problems to the benefit of mankind.

The group of experiments, whose symbolic code name is "Caribe," was planned and carried out--and now supplemented during the orbital flight by the Soviet Union and Cuba--by the following team of specialists: Pedro Diaz Arencibia, candidate for the degree of doctor of sciences and experiment chief; masters of science Julio Vidal Larramendi, Ralph Romero Aromi, Elena Vigil Santos, and Octavio Calzadilla Amaya and technicians Francisco Sanchez Diaz and Carlos Arencibia del Risco.

"Caribe" Experiment Group

Research work was started in 1967 in the electronics of semiconductors at the old School of Physics of the University of Havana. These studies--some of which were the object of analysis during this space flight--continue to be conducted at the LIEES (Solid State Electronics Research Laboratory). This unit has provided very important material support for those experiments which Cuban physicists carried out.

The "Caribe" experiments are aimed at obtaining monocrystalline semiconductors (bodies with peculiar electrical conductivity) which, under conditions of cosmic weightlessness, scores of thousands of meters away from Earth, facilitate a precise determination of the parameters which characterize the process of crystallization (alloying) of those materials.

On Earth, this exact determination of the characteristics of monocrystalline semiconductors, such as Germanium (Ge), Gallium arsenide (Ga As), Gallium arsenide with aluminum (Ga Al As), zinc-indium-sulfur (Zn In2 S4) and others has not been possible due to the influence of the Earth's gravity on the process of union of their molecules so as to form more perfect crystals in those materials.

This is why it is hoped that the Cuban experiments in the field of solid-state physics [physics of solids], in this case, the procurement of new semiconductor materials for important use in technology, may contribute to a better knowledge of some alloys (combination of two or more metals) which, due to fusion in electrical furnaces, carried on board the spaceship, such as the SPLAV and CRISTAL, may be achieved there.

It is useful for the reader to know something about the basis of those materials and to consult with the experts in these various techniques; in this way it has been possible to obtain the best semiconductor lasers, electroluminiscent diodes, solar cells, light modulators, light converters, and other presently known optical-electronic devices.

To give the reader just one example--since we have for many years been investigating in Cuba the use of solar energy to produce electrical energy--the solar cells, using an alloy of aluminum-gallium-arsenic, are capable of converting up to 25 percent of incident light energy into electricity.

The percentage figure just mentioned is considerable if we compare it to its immediate follow-on device, the silicon cell which today has only managed to yield 18 percent. Just one square centimeter of solar cell, made of aluminum-gallium-arsenic, supplies 40 amperes of electrical current when it is properly illuminated by the sun.

Thus, some of our experiments are quite novel because according to information available to us, they are being conducted for the first time under the conditions of orbital flight. These alloys, put together in outer space, will permit Cuban and Soviet specialists, among other benefits, to compare optical, mechanical, electrical, and thermal properties of the materials

investigated, both on Earth and in outer space. In this way, decisions will be made which will contribute to their practical utilization in the field of electronics and future optical electronics.

Conclusions

The current space experiments carried out by a joint Soviet-Cuban crew may look like utopia to many people. Just 10 years ago, it would have been impossible to imagine that Cuban scientists could also carry out their investigations in outer space, an achievement which until a few years ago could be found only in the world's industrially most developed countries.

However, thanks to the scientific-technical development which socialism has given the country, specifically the new generation of Cuban specialists and technicians, and thanks also to the solidarity of the brotherly Soviet Union, which is decisively facilitating Cuba's participation in the Intercosmos Program, it has been possible--without having to invest large sums of money so that the Cubans might participate in this transcendental space flight--to culminate some of the scientific aspirations of a people who will know how afterward to place all this knowledge in the service of other Latin American brother countries, such as the Soviets are doing for us today in an exemplary fashion.

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SPACE FLIGHT MISSION SEEN AS STIMULUS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Joaquin Oramas: "The Space Flight of a Cuban, Child of the Working Class, Will Have To Be Expressed Through Greater Efforts in Production and Efficiency in All Sectors"]

> [Text] The workers at the Mario Reguera Gomez print shop express their joy because a copy of the edition of "La Historia me Absolvera" and the "Manifiesto de Montecristi," which they printed, were taken into outer space by the Cuban cosmonaut.

When the experienced printing worker Jose Angel Popa announced to his fellow workers at the Mario Reguera Gomez' establishment, in the City of Havana, that a copy of the special edition, containing "La Historia me Absolvera" and "Manifiesto de Montecristi" are included in the documentation which the Cuban cosmonaut Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez took into outer space, there was great jubilation in the print shop.

"We feel doubly honored by this edition, first of all, because it was distributed among the delegates to the First Party Congress and now because it is in the orbital station where Soviet cosmonauts and the Cuban Tamayo Mendez are working for the progress of humanity," said Gerardo Vazquez, team leader, who during those moving moments recalled the time when Maj Ernesto Che Guevara told them that the printing plants are the factories of revolutionary culture. "And our small contribution to revolutionary culture is in the hands of the cosmonauts during this historical flight," he added.

The edition, reduced to miniature size by the offset system, was made by a group of workers from Mario Reguera Gomez and the Jose Maceo printing establishment. All of them talked to us about the care that is being exercised in assuring the quality of the printing work. During its 15 years of existence, the workers at this print shop turned out more than 1,000 titles.

Hector Diago Fernandez, who operates the printing machine, pointed out that the honor they have just received will be a stimulus in redoubling their efforts in meeting the establishment's production plan with optimum quality which calls for a little more than 27 million printed sheets of paper. "I believe that the admiration and pride which we 10 million Cubans feel because of this joint Soviet-Cuban orbital flight will have to be expressed at all production and service centers through the achievement of greater quality in our work," page reviewer Fidel Caballero Cepero repeated.

"This will be our grain of salt which, from the Earth, will be united with the heroic sand from the Bay of Pigs that now flies through outer space in the hands of our cosmonaut, as a fighting symbol," he concluded.

5058
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FIRST MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS IN SPACE FLIGHT SECTOR DESCRIBED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 21 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] I. Support Test

The support experiment was pursued by workers at the Morphology and Biomechanics Department of the Commander Manuel Fajardo Higher Physical Education Institute.

A special shoe was designed for this experiment. Its purpose is to prevent or diminish the changes which occur in the foot, and as a result those in other parts of the human system, under space-flight conditions.

Studies of the bone structure reveal the presence of an organizational common denominator which supports the whole skeletal structure in man and in vertebrate animals in general. The existence of balances between the compression and tension values as factors in perfecting the bones and ensuring the best relations between them (joints) has been demonstrated.

In a weightless state, these balances are altered and as a result the relations between the bones are altered, mineral values decrease and weaknesses in the locomotor complex are created, which cause losses of functional capacity during flight and afterward make readjustment to normal conditions of life and labor difficult.

There is a close link between the foot and the spinal column. Through successive experiments, experts have been able to design apparatus making it possible to obtain values in connection with the stability of the system, functional capacity and other indicators.

Goals of the Study

The support experiment seeks to maintain the individual characteristics of the system and the cupular mechanism which the foot has on land conditions, through the apparatus named Cupula Sand 501 (which has the form of a sandal) during space flight.

It is a question then of establishing a prophylaxis to offset the effect of weightlessness and to contribute to the rapid readaptation of the human system to the effects of the force of gravity.

Through meticulous studies data has been obtained which facilitates an understanding of the functional details for the individual and designing the prophylactic apparatus called the supinator.

The apparatus is designed for use 4 hours a day during flight. Finally, records will be kept to establish the efficiency of the apparatus and its effect on the readaptation of the individual to normal conditions of life and work after his flight in space will be evaluated.

During a first stage, experiments were carried out to establish its validity under hypokinetic conditions, which demonstrated the desirability of the study. These analyses were undertaken at the Medical-Biological Research Institute in the Soviet Union.

It is expected that readaptation to the normal conditions of gravitational force and bipedal and stable activity can be effected speedily.

The Apparatus

We can picture the Sand 501 as a sandal which has the characteristic of being equipped with springs located at basic support points on the foot, which are fitted to an elastic compensating support which maintains the structure of the foot.

These springs are located between the supports (or supinator, fitted to the entire surface of the foot) and the base of the sandal.

The springs are activated by regulated pressure applied to some air pockets located in the upper part of the sandal.

This apparatus was produced at the center for technical development of the production of IMDER [National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation] and carries the guarantee of the Batos trademark in Cuba. Technicians from the Commander Manuel Fejardo Physical Education Institute, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Basic Industry and the shoe enterprise also participated in its production.

The total weight of a pair of Cupula Sand 501 sandals is 1,400 grams.

Dr Roberto Hernandez Corvo, Candidate of Sciences Bruno Vallin, engineer Conrado Martinez and auxiliary worker Enriqueta Fernandez carried out this experiment working with a large group of technicians employed in the design and manufacture of this special apparatus.

II. Hydromineral Balance

The conditions to which an astronaut is subjected during flight (weightlessness, hypodynamia, acceleration, great emotional stress and others) have an effect on the body in various ways and produce different effects, one of which may be a decrease in body weight, which can be attributed to the temporary loss of body components (water, fat and muscle).

The decrease in body weight (which varies with the individual) is a demonstrated phenomenon. For example, on the voyage of the spacecraft Voskhod 1 (first flight with several crew members--one of them a doctor) it was observed that the 3 individuals lost between 1.9 and 3.0 kilograms of weight and that in addition, they experienced little thirst during the flight and did not drink water.

Urine tests in the 3 days following their return to Earth showed a decrease in the sodium, potassium chloride and creatinine excreted, among other indicators.

During other flights and in simulated experiments on Earth, this matter has been the focus of attention and ever more profound study. For example, during the Soyuz 6, 7, 8 and 14 flights as well as the joint Soyuz-Apollo expedition, this question about the metabolism of water and minerals in which the kidneys play a significant role, as do various hormonal systems in the body, as well as the skin (through perspiration) and other body organs, and which is influenced by many other factors such as weather (temperature and humidity of the air and other variables) and physical activity, were analyzed with a view to accumulating as much data as possible in order to design the prophylactic apparatus most apt to increase the well-being of the crew members.

The First Moments of Flight

The loss of water, fat and minerals the body experiences in the early days of a flight in space is a response provided by the system to the hemodynamic changes occurring during the early days of flight, with the redistribution of the blood and its accumulation in the upper portions of the body at the expense of the lower members and the abdominal cavity.

The individual has a "heavy-headed" sensation, and nasal mucous congestion causing a sensation of difficulty in breathing.

The body puts its self-regulating mechanisms to work to adapt to the new situation, which brings about changes in the hydromineral metabolism. Polyuria (excessive urination) occurs and electrolytes such as sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium and chlorine are also excreted in larger quantities.

After the flight the mechanism reverses: the astronaut tends to drink a great deal of water and urinates less liquid and few electrolytes to compensate for the change in the hydromineral balance caused by weightlessness.

Goals of the Experiment

Dr Antolin Villamandos Prieto, a specialist in the Medical-Military Scientific Research Department, and a group of his colleagues proposed this test to study the changes which occur in an individual coming from the tropics, in the event that a Cuban citizen might participate in this inter-space-program expedition.

The participation of an individual who has lived and grown up in a tropical country could show certain peculiar phenomena in the development of the metabolism of water and minerals.

The fact is that this Cuban astronaut will have had to undergo successive adaptations to various climates very different one from the other.

This native of Cuba, with its tropical, island and savanna climate (with relatively high temperature and humidity), has spent his flight training phase in temperate climate zones (Star City, near Moscow), and then, in the stage immediately prior to the flight, travels to a desert zone (with very high temperature and exceptionally low humidity). Then he makes the flight and finally returns to Cuba.

These premises were the basis for the proposed balance experiments with a view to establishing the modifications occurring in the hydromineral balance of an individual from the tropics, and using the results to plan the necessary prophylactic measures.

Mechanics of the Test

A study will be made of two astronauts, before and after flight, through measurement of water consumed and urine excreted, body weight and other blood and urine tests. To this end the most accurate and reliable methods currently in use (flicker photometry, atomic absorption spectrophotometry, and others) will be utilized. The Cuban astronaut will undergo tests again on his return to Cuba.

No special equipment is needed for this analysis, since the apparatus in normal clinical use will suffice. The data obtained from the specific studies made of the Cuban astronaut will allow comparison with those of the Soviet crew member and others established during earlier flights for citizens from European countries and Vietnam.

III. Blood Circulation

When a reclining person sits up to adopt an erect position, a volume of blood and other body fluids pass into the lower parts of the body. A change in the body has occurred due to the action of Earth's gravity and the capacity of the blood vessels to distend.

Various compensatory mechanisms come into operation to move the quantity of blood necessary to provide the volume essential to the brain, heart and other organs into the upper part of the body again.

Acceleration of the heart rate, along with the reduction in the size of some blood vessels and an increase in the rigidity of their walls, constitute the main compensatory responses.

If this fails to occur, there will be inadequate flow through the brain and heart. This would result in loss of consciousness. These mechanisms respond with the proper speed to adapt the body efficiently to the new situation, with the participation of nerve reflexes, particularly that of the baroreceptor.

In space flight, in the phase when the astronaut becomes weightless, a drastic change also occurs in the distribution of the blood volume in the various parts of the body. In this case, the blood accumulates in the upper part of the human body.

The face becomes suffused, the eyes redden and movements become less precise, among other effects.

Under these circumstances, the accumulation of an excessive volume of blood in the thorax overburdens the heart, which undergoes an increase in its dimensions and its mechanical work regime, and its rate alters.

It should be noted that this increase in cardiac labor in response to the overload of volume has adaptive significance and is not necessarily proportional to the physical activity in which the astronaut engages.

Under conditions on Earth, the heart normally does mechanical work dependent on and proportional to the intensity of the work being done by the individual. A part of the work the individual does (although we do not realize it) develops to overcome the force of gravity (climbing stairs, lifting weights). Paradoxically, under conditions in space, the heart undertakes new work due to the phenomenon of weightlessness.

As a whole, it can be said that during the first stage of flight various physiological mechanisms are profoundly altered, the astronaut does not feel well and his working capacity decreases noticeably.

The increase in the volume of blood in the thorax intensively activates various reflex mechanisms. Among the most important reflex responses are those which begin in the volume receptors located in the thorax, causing a decrease in the volume of the antidiuretic hormone released and put into circulation, causing an increase in the elimination of liquids through the urine, which involves a reduction in total blood volume. The mechanism described functions while the detection capacity of these receptors is retained.

This is one of the adaptive responses to the overload of blood volume to which the upper part of the body is subjected.

The antidiuretic hormone also plays an important role, exerting an effect on some nerve centers which contribute to the regulation of the circulation of the blood.

Simultaneous with the activation of these mechanisms mentioned, others which function very actively under Earth-gravity conditions, such as the baroreceptors, are depressed.

It should be noted that these adaptive mechanisms do not entirely compensate for the profound cardiodynamic changes caused by weightlessness during space flight of short duration.

The adaptation process takes about a week, which is the approximate duration of a short space flight. It is this type of flight in which a Cuban citizen will participate.

Taking into account the fact that a short flight is involved, a group of researchers at the Cardiology and Cardiovascular Surgery Institute of the Ministry of

Public Health, headed by Drs Alberto Hernandez Canero, Jesus Morlans Paz and Anastasio Cabrera Santos, working with specialists from the Soviet Union, propose to make studies to obtain information about the characteristics of the circulatory adaptation of the astronaut during and after flight.

Goals of the Study

In this experiment, an effort is made to study the cardiorespiratory alterations during space flight and additionally to continue evaluation of the advantages of using a technique called negative pressure in the lower part of the body.

In this experiment an apparatus called a prophylactic vacuum suit is used. This suit, already used on flights of long duration, covers the lower part of the body, from the hips to the feet, and is characterized by the ability to create a vacuum, i.e. a negative pressure which can be regulated.

In creating the vacuum, the blood is drawn toward the lower part of the body and this partially reestablishes the blood distribution regime with characteristics similar to those existing under conditions on Earth.

The tests will be made on two astronauts before, during and after the flight. Electrocardiograms, rheocardiograms, vital capacity tests and others will be recorded, and the optimal time during which the suit, which was developed by experts in the Soviet Union, can be used will be measured.

It is hoped that the results may contribute to the establishment of response patterns for human beings under the conditions of weightlessness, and to a better understanding of the adaptive circulatory mechanisms brought into play. Similarly, data will be obtained on the best system for using the prophylactic vacuum suit during short space flights, and the possibility of increasing the work capacity of the astronauts on short flights beginning with the first phase of the space venture.

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PLANS, PROSPECTS OF STEEL ENTERPRISE DESCRIBED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 5 Sep 80 pp 17-23

[Article by Raul Palazuelos]

[Excerpts] Five years have passed since I first met Vasquez. He was in Nicaro then: there was already talk of rehabilitation and the monstrous northeastern industrial complex was battling to become a center promoting the first congress of the party. That year it won honorable mention, and, I remember it well, fulfilled its production plan for the first time in 7 years. It was there I first met Juan P. Vasquez. He put all his cards on the table and gave me his confidence and assistance rarely encountered at that time, and he took me to the Nicaro airport when I returned to Havana.

Now I have met him again at the Jose Marti Metallurgical Enterprise (Antillana de Acero). He has not changed an iota. With his huge body and more than 6 feet of height, his ruddy skin and great hand made for work eagerly extended, he welcomed me and again laid out on the table in full view all of the cards corresponding to my pack of questions. The following day he gave me written figures, for greater reliability and "greater accuracy."

Industrialization

"The horse is before the cart," goes the refrain. In the social economy, the horses which pull socialist development are accelerated industrialization, of semi-heavy and heavy industry above all, from which the basic means of production must come in order for this goal of a society of a new type to become truly concrete, to grow and develop in its full potential.

A second agreement between the governments of Cuba and the Soviet Union expanded the planned production range for Antillana. Now it would be 350,000 tons. This was in the year 1963.

In 1980, the growing demand for corrugated steel bars or rods needed for social development makes a further expansion of the capacity of Antillana necessary. In this third stage, the enterprise will be capable of producing some 600,000 tons of steel. This stage, with an investment cost of approximately 135 million pesos (51 million more than the second stage) will make it possible to produce goods worth 79 million pesos.

But even in the second expansion stage a grey iron casting shop was commissioned, at an investment cost of 8.4 million pesos. It will be capable of producing 11,200 tons and goods worth some 7.7 million pesos annually. The plan for this workshop for 1980 calls for 11,100 tons of grey iron for pig iron molds and the masses making up the tandems in the various lamination shops, identified according to the caliber of the profiles they produce: 720, 300, 250 and 200 millimeters.

The Antillana production includes ordinary steel in ingots, steel billets, cast steel pieces ("bathtubs," or furnace loading boxes, with pig and scrap iron, steel mill rolls and other pieces); rolled steel shapes, plates and sheets; wire rods for construction and other uses; woven mesh; balls of 25 to 90 millimeters (used as shot in the mills) and rods 25 by 38 millimeters (same use in the cement plants); corrugated bars for reinforcing concrete from 3/8 to 1-3/8 inches. Cast steel products include billet molds (molds for steel billets); bathtubs (for loading the iron smelting furnaces); cinderboxes; shaped and round counterweights (similar elements in the channels through which the cast metal flows from the furnace); 6- and 12-rail flanges (plate mounted on railroad wheels onto which the cast steel goes and from which, by siphoning, it goes to the billet molds); and also, some other grey iron products are produced.

Along with grey iron casting, one of the most important second stage productive installations is the 220-meter rolling mill, which can produce 150,000 tons of wire rods, dowels no thicker than an ordinary pencil, much wanted for construction, particularly by the construction and prefabricated materials industry.

This stage includes productive items and auxiliary installations, storage and transportation facilities which will guarantee the full use of the productive aggregates, the planned repair of their equipment and machinery, and will facilitate the hauling and movement of raw and other materials and finished production. The project for execution is based on this. Later I will return to the subject of this second stage of the expansion, because not everything is the color of cast steel.

The third stage in the reconstruction and expansion of Antillana, as already noted, will enable the industry to produce some 600,000 tons of crude steel. In its technical plans for basic items, which are still being drafted, a steel mill with an electric furnace and a continuous casting machine (a technological modernization whereby production and productivity literally flow in a stream); a 350-millimeter tandem laminator for medium and light profiles; a stranding (or drawing) workshop, producing thicker or thinner steel wire for the manufacture of nails, brads, screws, nuts, cable and other products. The proposal also includes a production workshop for refractory materials, which currently have to be imported, mainly from the socialist area.

Earth-moving work for the auxiliary workshops and the other installations for this expansion complex is scheduled to begin in 1981, while the basic work for the 350-millimeter laminator will begin sometime during 1982.

The First Link: Educating Man

The metallurgical industry in Cuba, which is particularly new, requires the development of an awareness, of a particularly dedicated tradition of labor,

sacrifice if you will. Man must see in each ingot, each rod, each profile and each plate the realization of his ideals, and the means of meeting his needs. I wonder how many times the old workers, and also the young steelworkers, will reflect with pride that in each construction project carried out by the revolution in these years, as in future years, the revival of the "dead work" is present and latent in it, retaining their creative energy, the heat of the Antillana furnaces, the Antillana rolling mills, the creative fire of Antillana in the form of corrugated rods or bars, or profiles, or plates.

But man must above all be educated. A discouraging example of man's lack of education is to be seen in the machine workshop at the enterprise. Its current capacity (despite any other problems resulting from the expansion) is being only 50 percent utilized. Are machines or supplies lacking? What is lacking is men, skilled personnel, courageous people determined to work the swing shift, which is understaffed, or in the afternoons, when major errors occur. I think that basic education work combining moral and material factors would yield substantial results.

The linking of wages with production norms has well and truly demonstrated its mobilizing importance. In the welding sector alone the norms have been overfulfilled to the incredible extent of 200 to 300 percent. Recently an adjustment was made making it possible to measure the productive capacity of the workers in this shop accurately. For we must not forget that a norm without real technical basis tends to demoralize the workers.

The "Good Guess" Norm

Antillana, a city once scattered which is today tending increasingly toward integration on the basis of the main body of its industry, covers several dozen hectares, so many that the workshop formerly known as United Steels is situated some 2-1/2 kilometers from the city of Antillana. Thus getting to the enterprise poses a technical problem if serious work is intended.

We toured the present scrap iron base, a singular "dog's lair" located near the steel mill, the machine workshops, the central laboratory of the enterprise, where the results of adjustments, maintenance and repair work falling short of the necessary rigor and affecting the accuracy of some tools for analysis and chemical and physical checking, can be seen. Speaking of chemistry and physics, this journalist was surprised at the low quality of the food served the enterprise personnel, at least in the dining room of the steel mill (utilized by people who work in an environment with high temperatures, where much energy is consumed). However, together with Comrade Eddy Miranda, of the DOR [Revolutionary Orientation Department] of the party leadership committee at the enterprise, we had an exquisite sherbet with optimal quality norms. One nutritional respite, at least.

Immediately upon reaching the 720-to-300-millimeter rolling press, we observed a vast production accumulation due to lack of removal facilities. A few steps farther on I saw a scale where the bundles of rods should be weighed which has been broken for as long as anyone can remember. Are they unaware that in this way they cannot keep to the kilogram weight scheduled for delivery, working sometimes against the economy of this enterprise and sometimes to the detriment of that of others?

Opposite the Martin-Siemens steel mill furnaces, I was moved as I watched the loading of the furnaces, the preparations for the fining.

Equipped with the maps which Vasquez himself had honestly made available to me, I asked worker Manuel Alfredo Perez, a quality control expert and steel trade union propaganda worker, who had just taken a temperature measurement, what the most acute problems were. He confirmed what I had heard before: the lack of thermocouples to measure temperature requires the casting foreman to use the "good guess" method for removing a batch, generally at several degrees above the optimal norm of 1620° Centigrade--if it does not fall below that. "We cannot take a risk and we go above the norm," Perez told me by way of explanation.

But this in turn, like everything in industry, has a whole chain of effects. The higher temperature affects the refractory material in the furnaces (which is generally affected in turn by humidity since it is not stored long enough, due to lack of storage space). As a result leaks and losses of tons of cast material occur. This in turn lowers the temperature of the furnaces and requires that more energy be consumed to maintain the needed temperature.

On the other hand, excess uncontrolled temperature has a corrosive effect on the billet molds once the cast steel is poured. Rogelio Estrada, a casting foreman who has been in the industry for 15 years, 13 of them in casting work, told me: "The basic problems with the billet molds are maintenance and the unregulated temperatures in smelting for lack of thermocouples." Each batch yields between 58 and 82 ingots weighing 1.8 tons.

According to the norms established for the enterprise, between 15 and 20 billet molds should be used every day, and each one should last through an average of 12 batches. The enterprise, which should be self-sufficient in this important labor means, has been suffering from a shortage of billet molds, despite the systematic recovery work. But now there is an abundance of this product, and the work of maintenance must be much more substantial and sustained. For some types of steel, this task requires cleaning and "lubrication" (in reality, an internal refractory coating) work with a view to making the exploitation, utilization and durability of the billet molds more efficient. If this is not done, we have one of the many violations of technological discipline which sometimes affect our industry.

There is another equally costly shortcoming in the chain. The new scrap iron base in the second expansion stage is expected to make compact billets of light scrap iron. This will speed up the loading of the furnaces and will in the final analysis mean a savings in time and energy expended. But the scrap iron still has to go into the furnaces "in bulk," sometimes in large pieces difficult to smelt, thus requiring greater expenditure of time on casting and, as a result, a greater use of fuel energy.

Among the multiple technological problems from which Arillana has suffered, various facets of quality control do not function smoothly. For example the soaking furnace for the ingots which are to be converted into steel billets, and the reheating of the steel billets themselves, by means of which they are shaped into bars, profiles, etc, has suffered from serious quality problems.

On the other hand, immersion thermocouples--delicate, disposable tools one of which is used for each measurement and must then necessarily be discarded, because it is destroyed, although the apparatus in the head of which it is installed is not, and can be reused indefinitely--have been totally unavailable for some time. Only with this exact measuring tool is it possible to establish exactly the temperature of the steel mass being smelted. It seems more than logical to presume that such a valuable tool as the thermocouple must urgently be a supply scrupulously planned so that never--or at least with minimal frequency--will it be unavailable at Antillana, because of its great importance to the quality of the steel, the lengthening of the useful life of the furnaces and the billet molds, as well as the rational use of fuel, etc.

Norms Again, Now in Figures

Thus far the explanation has been purely narrative. We have brought in some figures to see how the problem has been developing with regard to production norms.

With a 90 percent quality norm established, the figures have averaged 84.6 percent during the present 5-year period, plus the first quarter of 1980:

1976	=	74.8 percent
1977	=	87.8 percent
1978	=	87.6 percent
1979	=	87.1 percent
1980	=	85.9 percent (first quarter)

Now the Antillana enterprise is taking steps with the technical education of the technological personnel in view, with corrective measures in the most serious cases. However, there are other material and organizational factors which will also require greater attention. Some of these have already been partially analyzed in this work. For it does not suffice merely to hold systematic discussions--which may become interminable and irrelevant--about the difficulties, and for the quality control network to engage in exigent and active labor. There are material needs, in particular in production, which no ambitions or subjective measures can meet.

We found an example of the above, again in the percentage of defective production by the enterprise, reported as 1.0 percent, although it really averaged 1.1 percent for the first 4 years in the 5-year period. However, by a skillful mathematical conversion, this journalist was able to reduce it to 0.98 percent, adding in the 0.5 percent obtained in the first quarter of this year. But, I wonder, would this be valid, would it contribute to the great recovery effort undertaken by the steelworkers at Antillana?

Without seeking to extrapolate situations, and going to the other extreme of productive business, the statistical table at the end of this work makes it easy to establish that the economic norms have not been very successful at this enterprise either. This is in itself a still-unprofitable result, but I think it only fair to remind the reader that the main raw material used by Antillana, that is to say pig iron, must be imported entirely from the Soviet Union, at stable

prices thanks to the favorable treaty the great country of Lenin has offered us. Other factors at Antillana apart from the cost of raw and other materials--such as the fact that it has absorbed various productive and service activities--have a not-always-favorable effect on the overall productivity of the enterprise and its potential for making a profit. This situation may be surpassed, with a reduction in these factors to the point that the enterprise becomes profitable.

To be even fairer, it should be noted that there has been an increase, sometimes unstable due to factors such as the skill of the labor force, its volume, etc., in the productivity per worker. Despite this, both wage costs per peso of production as well as the cost of production per se have been above the norm, which, in the final analysis, is the technical-economic plan for each year.

But one must take it as it comes, as the old refrain says. And Comrade Vasquez, the director of Antillana, is optimistic, despite the objective and subjective problems which still plague the enterprise.

"The situation of the enterprise is not good because we are not fulfilling the plan," Vasquez admits in all rigor, but he says firmly that "the prospects are good. The second stage of the investment process should be concluded this year (1980). In the supply sector, we see that practical and positive solutions which should continue to bring improvement are being drafted.

"We must also improve on the technical-organizational level of control, supervision and management. This involves some necessary transfers of cadres so that they can be used on the basis of their best potential. Also we must achieve better planning and better use of the technical apparatus of the enterprise, which thus far has revealed certain correctable weaknesses."

Besides Vasquez, Alberto Fumero, secretary general of the leadership committee of the PCC, was with us during this frank exchange of ideas and information. He confirmed what has been said above: "I agree with what the director says," he stated.

"The prospects are good," Fumero went on to say, "after a number of years of non-fulfillment of the plan. Already in the early months of this year there was better fulfillment in steel-making, laminating and other sectors."

Before leaving the extensive premises of the Jose Marti Metallurgical Enterprise (Antillana Steel) one of the many comrades with whom this journalist talked said to me, in a vein somewhere between jocosity and irony: "Although it may seem a paradox of black humor, perhaps the non-fulfillment of the plan was not so negative, for otherwise we do not know where we would have stored all the rods produced."

This is indeed black humor. The truly important thing is the new horizon which is slowly but steadily opening up for metallurgical development in the country. Antillana would be a more-than-convincing example here for any skeptic. There is in particular awareness in the enterprise leadership, which must absolutely grow from within in order to provide better aid, and perhaps to be able to make more convincing demands of those outside the establishment.

In particular, I think, it is not enough to view the metallurgical industry myopically. One must cast his eyes back and see what did exist, what there is now, and above all what there can be in the near and more distant future.

As our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, said in his central report to the first congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, "The metallurgical industry constitutes an indispensable base for industrialization. It must become capable of supplying the raw material for our mechanical industry, the pivot of the planned industrialization."

During the 5-year period which is about to end, Antillana Steel had to confront a truly intensive production plan: 1,633,000 tons of ordinary ingot steel, i.e. an average of 332,500 tons per year. Until last year, the plan was 95 percent fulfilled. There remained 350,000 tons for the plan for the final 1 of the 5 years. In the first quarter of this year, the planned goal of 70,000 tons could only be 94 percent fulfilled.

It really seems that it will be difficult for the enterprise to complete the sizable volume of tons remaining. Or can it perhaps succeed? There are many difficulties facing it, and with the determination to triumph, it will take up the challenge.

From these few pages in BOHEMIA, we say to the Antillana collective and its director, Comrade Vasquez, forward, comrades! This periodical will not fail to congratulate and point out the triumphs at Antillana when they occur. In the final analysis, the pivot of our respective sectors of work is but one--the triumph of our mutual ideas and the development of this Cuba, planted in "our America" like an upright ingot of steel.

Principal Economic Indicators for the
Jose Marti Metallurgical Enterprise (Antillana Steel)
in the 1976-1980 5-Year Period, Including the First Quarter of 1980

(1) Indicadores	(10) U. Med.	1976 (11) Real	Real	1977 (12) Comp. del plan %	1978 Real	1978 Comp. del plan %	1979 Real	1979 Comp. del plan %	(13) I trimestre de 1980 Real	I trimestre de 1980 Comp. del plan %
(2) Producción mercantil	Miles de (15)	53 862,4	53 480,2	100	52 034,0	90	54 086,3	99	10 983,1	81
(3) Fondo de salario	"	7 340,1	7 574,2	99	8 593,0	109	9 084,2	101	2 339,9	99
(4) Promedio de trabajadores	Uno (14)	3 798	3 783	95	4 059	99	4 256	102	4 514	100
(5) Productividad por trabajador	Pesos	11 549	14 215	100	12 820	91	12 873	99	2 433	81
(6) Salario medio	"	1 935	2 013	105	2 117	109	2 146	100	518	100
(7) Costo del salario por peso de producción	"	0,16	0,14	100	0,16	114	0,17	121	0,21	134
(8) Costo por peso de producción	"	—	1,054	100	0,930	96	1,088	113	1,106	110
(9) Rentabilidad		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Key:

1. Indicators
2. Commercial production
3. Wage fund
4. Average number of workers
5. Productivity per worker
6. Average wage
7. Wage cost per peso of production
8. Cost per peso of production
9. Profitability
10. Unit of measure
11. Real
12. Plan fulfillment
13. First quarter of 1980
14. One
15. Thousands of dollars

Antillana Then and Now in Productive Capacity

(11) Talleres de producción	1959	1980	(12) Máximo a lograr
1.—Taller de Acería	80,0	300,0	300,0
2.—Laminador 720 (de 28")	140,0	505,0	505,0
3.— " 300	80,0	100,0	100,0
4.— " 250	—	150,0	150,0
5.— " 200 [*]	35,0	50,0	50,0
6.—Taller de bolas	—	13,4	13,4
7.— " " mallas	—	4,5	4,5
8.— " " fundición de hierro gris	—	11,1	11,2

Unidad de medida = miles de toneladas (9)

[*] En 1977 y 78 llegó a producir 84 000 t. (10)

Key:

1. Steel mill
2. 720-millimeter rolling mill (28")
3. 300-millimeter rolling mill
4. 250-millimeter rolling mill
5. 200-millimeter rolling mill [*]
6. Ball shop
7. Mesh shop
8. Grey iron casting shop
9. Unit of measure is thousands of tons
10. [*] In 1977 and 78, 84,000 tons were produced.
11. Production workshops
12. Maximum to be achieved

How Did the Energy Consumption Norms Develop in the First Quarter of 1980?

Despite the technological problems faced by the Antillana Steel enterprise, its energy consumption during the first quarter of this year was not excessive, while on the other hand modest savings were effected in comparison to the norms, which vary for each type of steel in the broad range the enterprise produces, depending on the characteristics of the product to be manufactured.

(1) Energéticos	(2) Plan	(3) Real	(4) Por ciento
— Petróleo [1] (5)	25 103,9	25 043,9	99,5
— Electricidad [2] (6)	13 648,9	13 483,1	98,8

[1] = miles de toneladas (7)

[2] = megawatt (o millones de watt-hora). (8)

Key:

1. Energy source
2. Plan
3. Real
4. Percentage
5. Oil [1]
6. Electricity [2]
7. [1] In thousands of tons
8. [2] In megawatts (or millions of watt-hours)

5157
CSO: 3010

COUNTRY TO MANUFACTURE 100-HP BOILERS

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 7 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Aleyde Diaz]

[Text] The workers have committed themselves to carrying out the production plan in 11 months as a tribute to the Second Party Congress.

Raising our steam-power capacity through the manufacture of boilers capable of producing more horsepower and completing the 11-month production plan constitute the fundamental commitment of National Boiler Services Enterprise workers as a tribute to the Second Party Congress.

To achieve this goal, they are for the first time working on the production of 100-HP boilers and taking steps to organize the work.

From its beginnings in 1965, this enterprise has concentrated its efforts on the purchase, installation, getting into operation and maintenance of boilers and the treatment of water. It got involved in the construction of boilers for the first time in 1978, the year in which it succeeded in manufacturing 80 15, 30 and 45-HP boilers.

This year, the plan provides for 80 30, 45, 75 and 100-HP boilers, to be completed in November.

In celebration of that great Cuban Communist event, the workers have pledged themselves to perform major repairs on the boilers of the Damaji Paper Mill in Cienfuegos, the Moderna Paper Mill in Havana and those of the Evelio Rodriguez Carbelo Gas Plant.

11,466
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

INTERSPUTNIK MEETING--The ninth meeting of the Intersputnik Council opens in Havana today and will last until 2 November. The delegations of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union led by Mohammad Aslam Watanjar and V. A. Shamshin [as heard] Afghan and Soviet communications minister, respectively, arrived in Havana yesterday to participate in the meeting. They were received at the airport by Cuban Communications Minister Pedro Guelmes Gonzalez. The delegations of the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland and Romania already have arrived in Cuba to participate in the important meeting. [Text] [FL271115 Havana Domestic Service in Spansih 1100 GMT 27 Oct 80]

CSO: 3010

ARMY ANNOUNCES MILITARY REGISTRATION FOR ALL MALES

PA240107 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 4

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] Brig Gen Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, commander of the "Gen Justo Rufino Barrios," military zone general command issued a communique calling all male Guatemalans, by birth or nationalization, over 18 years of age to obtain prior to 30 November of this year their military registration cards.

Considering that this communique is of interest to the people in general, we shall publish it as follows:

"Brig Gen Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, commander of the "Gen Justo Rufino Barrios" military zone general command, has decreed that military conscription for the second semester will be opened from 1 to 30 November.

Chapter I

Article 1. The army's basic law establishes that all Guatemalans on reaching their 18th birthday are compelled to appear before the military authorities to be registered as soldiers. This obligation also extends to naturalized Guatemalans.

Article 2. Military conscription extends to all males from 18 to 50 years of age, if suitable for active garrison duty, field duty or for auxiliary army services in time of war.

The only exceptions are the following: chronic patients incapable of doing any work, the blind, the deaf, deafmutes, paralitics and mental deficients. These conditions must be established by the military health service.

Article 3. The candidate must make a personal appearance at the "General Justo Rufino Barrios" military zone general command or at the departmental military reserve commands within each citizen's jurisdiction starting on 1 November and ending on the 30th of the same month.

Article 4. In order to be conscripted all applicants must show their identification document and two small photographs. The time and place of the conscription will be noted on the identification document.

Article 8. [as published] Every Guatemalan over 18 years of age must present his military conscription registry when requesting a passport to leave the country.

Chapter II

Article 1. All persons who do not appear before the military authority to be registered upon reaching 18 years of age must prove that forces beyond their control prevented them from doing so. For noncompliance the departmental military reserve commands will apply, according to each case, the respective economic punishment according to the following scale:

a. For not registering within the semester in which they reach registry age: 10 days in prison or .50 quetzales.

b. For not registering during the following semester: 15 days in prison of 10 quetzales.

c. For not registering within the following semesters: a fine of 15 quetzales, 20 days in prison for every semester.

According to article 63 of decree 1782 of the National Congress, the chiefs or managers of government offices, school directors, employers or middlemen must allow the personnel under their control the time needed to obtain their registry certificate without salary deduction for the time used.

The military police can demand the presentation of the respective military conscription card. Army organizations as well as private and public concerns are compelled by the law to demand the presentation of this document in any negotiation or activity on the part of interested parties.

All persons having relatives outside the country are informed that, persons residing abroad, or residing outside the country provisionally, must register at the nearest Guatemalan Consulate where they will be issued their conscription registration.

Given at the "General Justo Rufino Barrios" military zone general command, by Brig Gen Oscar Mejia Victores--Cavalry Colonel Dem. [Expansion not given] Secretario and Personnel Officer S-1 Gundemaro o de Leon Diaz."

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

CLERGY DEPART UNDER DEATH THREAT--Five priests from Asturias, who worked as missionaries in Quiche, Guatemala, have had to leave the country because their lives were in danger. According to the Oviedo Archbishop, systematic and implacable persecution by powerful and uncontrolled forces turned the priests, who have left Guatemala, into sure victims without any chance of defending themselves. According to Monsignor (Merchant), several missionaries have been killed with impunity and the Quiche Bishop has been threatened with death by enemies of the people, who maintain a situation of injustice and oppression there. In view of the gravity of the incidents occurring daily in Guatemala under Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas' regime, the Guatemalan Episcopal Conference has decided that it would be best if all priests and nuns left Quiche, the prelate added. [Text] [PA251613 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 80]

CSO: 3010

'TIEMPO' SAYS LACK OF UNITY DESTABILIZING NATION

PA191736 San Pedro SULA TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial: "When a Crisis Gets Out of Control"]

[Text] The word crisis is used a lot in our country although its exact meaning is not known by all.

None of us like to use the term but the fact is that many abnormal situations exist in the country. There is not enough production and it is not distributed well. There are many able people without a steady job. There is hunger and poverty and those who work cannot make ends meet on their salaries and as a result, protests and strikes are frequent.

The organized students constantly struggle for a reduction in costs at semiofficial schools and it is obvious that the government cannot meet their demands.

Political situations such as that resulting from the popular protest in Cholona against the hike in transportation fares show not only the partiality of the security authorities but also the lack of trust in the economic policies of the government.

From an institutional viewpoint, there is no longer the trust that existed in other times. The peasant organizations do not follow the lead of the National Agrarian Institute as indicated in decree No 91, the food price lists that the economy and commerce minister publishes or the statements of the spokesmen of the Natural Resources Institution when they say that there will be no shortage of basic grains.

The fact that the government demands the payment of taxes in advance and that, at the same time, the metropolitan council and the city of San Pedro admit they have debts of several million lempiras helps us clear up the situation.

From a political viewpoint, there was the illusion that the results of the 20 April elections would represent a solid basis for the solution of all of Honduras' fundamental problems: legality, institutionality and stability. However, 5 months after the event, we still do not see a clear path for a normal national life.

The population does not have a clear view of the immediate or intermediate future.

In certain sectors it is evident that there is fear of the future and everything possible is being done to delay the coming of that feared mystery. Those who do not fear it, no longer talk about it as something that could become a reality.

And if we add the rumors about unusual changes at the political top, the state of insecurity grows even more.

Those who govern apparently do not form a bloc, are not united to attain national goals and do not have a common policy, whereas the working people are demanding a better life and an income that will correspond to the incredible hikes in the price of staples.

This being the situation, everybody believes that the first obligation of the government is to reduce the cost of living. But in order to achieve this important objective, the government must put an end to the political crisis so it will be possible to find the best road to national peace and trust.

These are not impossible objectives as long as the will to overcome the ambition for power exists.

Intransigence, exclusivism, hegemonism and disregard for the rights of others are factors that do not promote stability. On the contrary, they destabilize the nation just as much as, and perhaps more than, the poverty and hunger that millions of Hondurans endure.

We have to see Honduras' true situation the way it is in order to face it with firmness and good faith through agreement with all the social sectors who have not lost the hope of overcoming the abnormal situation that the crisis has brought to Honduras.

To continue fighting for a hegemony of a political or economic nature, as it has been done until now, means to increase instability and to prolong an unnecessary agony that approaches an act of treason against the fatherland.

It is not enough to soothe conflicts; there must be joint work plans.

CSO: 3010

EDUCATION MINISTER CLARIFIES SCHOOL-TO-WORK PROGRAM

Reactionary Attempts at Disinformation

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] The lowest echelon committee at the Ministry of Education wants to make it clear once and for all that the ill-intentioned attacks appearing daily in the newspaper LA PRENSA on the subject of the school-to-work project are but an ideological imposition of the imperialists and reactionaries still to be found in the country.

In this unequalled flow of disinformation, the sold-out bourgeoisie, the native petty politicians and other reactionaries, have for some time now been openly manifesting their ideological diversions through LA PRENSA, attempting to confuse the people and claiming that "conditions are being imposed so the students can join the productive work force."

It is very significant that reactionary sectors, the enemies of our Sandinist people's revolution, have come out in defense of those for whom they have never in their lives shown concern: the workers and peasants, whose jobs, according to them, will be taken away. The reactionaries are using this most important activity for the economic and social development of the country in an effort to prejudice parents against the school-to-work program, as a means of turning them against the revolution.

What Is the Goal of the School-to-Work Program?

Education which is unrelated to reality, which does not serve to transform that reality, never becomes true education. On the contrary, education which from the beginning links theory with practice, education with apprenticeship, concepts with reality, is the integral education our people need, that which will enable them to emerge from underdevelopment and dependence.

When the Ministry of Education offers this new educational prospect what it is doing is carrying out the most important task of transforming education and placing it in the service of the revolutionary process in which all of Nicaraguan society is plunged.

Moreover, the integral education of the young person is impossible without education and labor. Labor contributes to training the mind, the will, feelings of solidarity, etc., and therefore it is an indispensable component and family and

school pedagogy. As a component in the integral training of man, labor provides happiness and satisfaction. The young people who participated in the crusade have already had this experience, which caused them to grow as men and as citizens.

On the other hand, it is already specified in the school-to-work plan that those young people will go to the rural sector who regularly leave their educational tasks to join in productive activity, cutting sugarcane, cotton, coffee, or working on cattle ranches, absenting themselves for almost the whole of the month of December to earn income and thus to contribute to the family economy. By this we mean that those who will go to the rural sector are basically those students in the rural schools who have experience in harvesting in the sectors mentioned above, although those young people who voluntarily want to join in these agricultural tasks can also do so. It should be reiterated that the participation of city young people in the rural work will be entirely voluntary. These young people may also join in communal work--painting schools, creating athletic fields, repairing streets, participating in surveys, mass vaccinations, repairing public buildings, etc.

Respect for the December Traditions

Nothing could be more false or ill-intentioned than to claim that the school-to-work program will affect the traditional Christmas and New Year's celebrations, because it will be carried out between 1 and 20 December. The entire educational system will enjoy a vacation from 21 December through 4 January.

At no time has it been the goal of the Ministry of Education to prevent the people from enjoying Christmas. On the contrary, the Ministry of Education, following the traditions of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] and the directives of the national reconstruction government junta, respects all expressions of the religious faith of our people. Education against the native values of the Nicaraguan people would not be education rooted in our nationality. The reactionary and pro-Somoza forces were those which for decades sponsored the cultural penetration of our people. It is revolutionary education which is leading to the recovery of our values. Parents, therefore, should not be surprised by the campaigns of the commercial bourgeoisie, which is affected by the recent decree on the non-commercialization of Christmas, and their spokesman, LA PRENSA. All of these gentlemen are more interested in having our youth spend their vacations wasting time, as in the Somoza past, or taking up vices, drugs and other social evils which corrupt their bodies and their minds.

School-to-Work Does Not Disrupt the Family

Some parents have expressed the view, through the reactionary daily newspaper, that the "state wants to take our children." A similar campaign was waged by the reactionaries when the national literacy crusade was launched. The strength of fact demonstrates quite the contrary. Nicaraguan homes were further consolidated and united and families became more important, with the total and unprejudiced integration of the young people from the city with the humble Nicaraguan peasants.

Never in the history of our people have parents had such security about the education of their children as with the Sandinist people's revolution. Never

before in the country had such a climate of freedom existed as does now. Never had there been such great concern on the part of the state for their children, for the students, for the young people of this country--the young people who in the genocide era were captured, harrassed, tortured and assassinated in the educational centers themselves.

The War of Disinformation

And as they cannot return to their old political-social-economic structures, they use the most varied means ranging from crime to the war of disinformation. It is then an open or in many cases disguised campaign involving criticism of the revolution in the false costume of democracy, with seeming impartiality or feigned objectivity in an effort to disorient, confuse and deceive the people.

But all of these attacks, slanders and distortions by the reactionaries will be vain and useless! The Nicaraguan people, the parents and the children, will have the last word! Just as in the national literacy crusade, we Nicaraguans set the world an example, achieving a feat unequalled by any other people, so too will our educators and our young people now respond to the directives of the revolution --every student a worker and every worker a student.

Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino forever!

To educate is to wage the revolution!

C.B.S. (Carlos Bernheim Tunnerman), Ministry of Education, Managua, 29 September 1980.

Communique Issued

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] The Ministry of Education wishes to clarify the enrollment period for the school-to-work program. In view of the concerns which have developed about the enrollment period for the school-to-work program as shown on the 1980-1981 school-year calendar, the following information is provided:

1. First of all, it should be noted that Resolution No 74AA dated 9 June 1980, which established a period (1 December to 4 January) for school in the rural sector, was abrogated by Resolution No 90AA dated 20 August 1980, which replaced it. This new resolution established this same period as that for enrollment in school-to-work.

2. This provision was inspired by two specific facts: first of all, there has always in the producing cities and rural sectors in Nicaragua been a number of young people who regularly leave their educational tasks to go to cut cotton, sugarcane or coffee, absenting themselves for practically the whole of the month of December to earn income and thus contribute to the family budget. Secondly, during the national literacy crusade all the students and teachers collaborated in the farm work and carried out great tasks along with the peasants, to such an

extent that some of them built small bridges, or modest classrooms, while others dug wells or latrines. In all, valuable experience was gained which we should use, rather than forgetting it, to the benefit of our great fatherland which needs to be rebuilt from the base.

3. The combination of school and labor, a basic variation on the principle of linking theory with practice, school with life and education with production, is a principle which will be implemented in our educational system gradually beginning in the 1980-81 school year.

The goal is to prepare the student for social life, his tasks and functions in society, so that he will be inseparably linked with labor, with the activity a human being must pursue throughout his life. Man will be educated among other things for production, for services, and to carry out his most basic social obligations.

The transition to this type of education presupposes a basic change in the social functions of the schools. From a teaching center training contingents of students mainly for higher education, the schools will become one of the basic channels for vocational, theoretical and practical training of the youth for future labor activity in all sectors of the national economy. The schools are called upon to train young people in respect for any socially useful labor. The principle of combining study and work represents one of the methodological successes bequeathed to the Nicaraguan people by the national literacy crusade. The experience acquired by our young people and our teachers is worthy of definitive incorporation in the educational commitment the Ministry of Education has to the people.

The application of the work-study principle on the various educational levels combines two goals of importance to education--one formative, and the other productive and social.

1) The formative goal seeks the development of an awareness as a producer of social assets, so as to proceed to create the conditions for eliminating the prejudice resulting from the division between manual labor and intellectual labor.

2) The social productive goal is designed to integrate in the country's economy the labor force of hundreds of thousands of students who, while devoting the adequate proportions of time to regular study and participation in production and cultural, aesthetic, sports and creative activities, can obtain multilateral and harmonious training.

Specifically, with the enrollment in a productive school-to-work program it is hoped that the students will become capable of:

1--Valuing labor as a tool in the general and integral education of the individual.

2--Understanding the means of production and the labor market.

4. Beginning next 1 November, each educational community, that is to say teachers, students and parents, will plan how to put into practice this period of enrollment in school-to-work, bearing the following guidelines in mind:

1) This program is solely for young people in the 5th and 6th grades of the primary level and those in secondary education.

2) Only the students in the rural schools who have experience in cutting coffee, cotton and sugarcane, or those in the neighboring cities or coffee-growing regions where the harvest requires manpower, will go to the rural sector. Participation in labor in the rural sector will be entirely voluntary for young people from the cities.

3) Enrollment in labor in the cities may involve:

a) Joining enterprises in the people's or private ownership sector.

b) Engaging in community project work: painting schools, improving them, developing athletic fields, repairing streets, cleaning up neighborhoods, participating in surveys, mass vaccinations, etc. It is hoped that the educational communities will use their creativity in proposing tasks of social interest which the students can complete.

4. The period of enrollment in school-to-work will not affect the traditional Christmas and New Year's celebrations, for which reason it will be carried out between 1 and 20 December. The entire educational system will enjoy a vacation from 21 December to 4 January, inclusive.

5. The Ministry of Education will establish the academic recognition to be granted for this period. Those who do not participate in the program will not receive this recognition.

Ministry of Education, Managua, 22 September 1980.

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CSO: 3010

DEBATE CONTINUES OVER SCHOOL-TO-WORK PROGRAM

Lawyer Defends Parental Authority

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 5

[Report on interview with Dr Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro, civil attorney and author; date and place not given]

[Text] Dr Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro, an experienced civil attorney, granted an interesting interview about the School-to-Work program. To enlighten our readers about one of the most controversial issues of the day which has led to concern among many Nicaraguan parents, we are reprinting the text of the interview:

[Question] How is the law of patria potestas being administered?

[Answer] Under the Civil Code of 1904, patria potestas is established. In the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man of 1948, Article 3 establishes that the rights of parents over their children take precedence over the state's rights in that regard, considering that the family is the nucleus of society. Therefore, no law can be passed by a state if it interferes with familial rights.

"Article 26," the jurist went on to say, "establishes in paragraph 3 the preferential right of parents to choose their children's education." When asked if parents have a right to express an opinion about the educational programs and standards set up by the state, he said that not only can they express an opinion, but they should be listened to by the state. "A general petition regarding the issues that concern their children is a perfectly legal thing for parents to do," continued Dr Rivas. "The state should legislate in accordance with the feelings of the parents when it comes to their children, because the government is nothing but the sum of all families. Therefore, it cannot pass laws contrary to fundamental statutes, or laws that violate the rights of parents or the Declaration of Human Rights or the San Jose Pact, both of which Nicaragua signed.

Legal Action by Parents

[Question] What actions could parents take within the legal context of Nicaragua?

[Answer] They could petition the government to modify those provisions, and if that was ignored, the next step would be to go to the competent courts in this type of matter, such as the Human Rights Court headquartered in Costa Rica.

"In addition," said Dr Rivas, "the Statute of Rights and Guarantees of Nicaraguans reaffirms what is stated in the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, in Article 34: 'The family is the natural element of society, and the parents are obligated to concern themselves with the education of their children,' which means that they have the right to participate in that education and to plan it."

[Question] Does the Ministry of Public Education have the right to regulate it?

[Answer] Yes, in the case of internal affairs, but always in accordance with the laws of Nicaragua. For that reason, adjustments should be made so that these regulations do not interfere with the rights of Nicaraguans. The regulations should not run counter to the feelings of the majority of interested parties, and since the regulations were not made public when they were implemented, public opinion had no opportunity to comment on them.

If the state passes legislation that runs counter to the aspirations of the people, it ceases to be representative. In this case, there has been a violation of the parents' right to obtain an education for their children that meets with their aspirations.

[Question] Is that decree a law?

[Answer] This issue comes under the law because of its importance. It deserves public discussion; it should not be passed off as a simple regulation. It is a good idea to teach all Nicaraguans to love the land, but that could be done in "school orchards," without damaging the agricultural fields with inexperienced labor.

[Question] Could we sum up, Doctor, by saying that in Nicaragua the rights of parents take precedence over the right of the state?

[Answer] In fact, parental rights came before state rights. That does not mean that the state should not legislate or regulate, but it should always do so in harmony with the people it represents, and in accordance with basic law. Only in the so-called socialist countries does the state have all the power, surpassing other sectors. In fact, parents have lost patria potestas there. Moreover, in Articles 244 and 245 of the Nicaraguan Civil Code, parents are said to have the obligation to protect, guide and defend their children. This implies that they have the right to exercise those duties.

[Question] So parents have the right to express an opinion about the school programs imposed by the Ministry of Education, concerning the militarization of education, for example?

[Answer] Yes. Generally the curriculum has been centrally managed by the state, ensuring government control over education. But it has not always been that way. In Nicaragua it was the Liberal Party that implemented a central educational plan. In other countries there are free universities. That issue falls within the legal purview of parents.

"Generalized discontent with government regulations indicates that they are unrealistic. The decree modifying the Right to Asylum presented a similar case, in that

a violation of human rights was institutionalized (the decree violated the Declaration of Human Rights), and damage was done to the democratic order as well as the image of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. For this reason, the civil action taken by the population is a positive step to prevent decrees that infringe upon human rights from being approved by the state," concluded Dr Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro.

Sandinist Youth Stresses Voluntary Work

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Carlos Carrion and Father Fernando Cardenal, both in charge of the 19 de Julio Sandinist Youth organization, stated yesterday at a press conference at the Casa Ricardo Morales Aviles that the program whereby Nicaraguan youths will go to the countryside during the first 20 days of December, sponsored by the Ministry of Education, is strictly voluntary.

This means that all Nicaraguan youths who want to stay at home during the time when Nicaragua traditionally celebrates "Purisimas," can freely do so.

Cardenal expressed an interest in having Nicaraguan youths heed this call by the Sandinist Youth, because "austerity, hardship and sacrifice are part of the education of the new man.

"Before, Nicaraguan students never worried about the results of the harvest or about crop yield. Now this sacrifice will help integrate our youth into the national economy," commented Cardenal.

Father Cardenal's remarks are timely, because there has been a series of protests by some parents who do not agree with the measure taken by the Ministry of Education to integrate as many youths of both sexes as possible into rural labor during the first 20 days of December.

He added that on 1 and 2 October about a thousand youths will meet at the First Assembly of the 19 de Julio Sandinist Youth, Commander Pedro Arauz Palacio.

At that assembly an undetermined number of young people representing all parts of the country will discuss the objectives of their organization, the National Literacy Crusade and topics related to their own problems.

"I am not going to get involved in the protests by those parents, and I suppose that they are the same ones who opposed the Crusade," stated Father Cardenal.

When asked about the methodology that will be used to gather the youths together at the end of November, Cardenal answered that they will go to their destinations from their homes or from departmental Institutes. Father Cardenal stressed that this is strictly voluntary; citizens should know that Nicaraguan youths can choose to participate or not in the School-to-Work program.

The program itself says that "only children in the fifth and sixth grades of primary school and those in the middle grades will go to the countryside." It adds that "only students in rural schools who have experience in cutting coffee, cotton or sugarcane will go to the countryside, from neighboring cities or coffee regions where the harvest requires manpower."

In one paragraph the plan says that city youths will participate in the labor on a strictly voluntary basis.

Parents Association Expresses Support

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Sep 80 pp 3, 4

[Text] Dear Parents: With regard to the questions that have been raised about the School-to-Work program, planned for this school year by the Ministry of Education, we in the National Parents Association would like to express our opinion and findings on the matter. This should serve as a guideline; we will not be a tool of elements that are trying to distort any measure that benefits our children.

Education in our country is not an isolated activity; it is a system planned for our entire society. Education is determined by its goals and objectives, and all education rectors have stated very clearly that they should be in line with Nicaragua's socioeconomic realities.

The social system which we Nicaraguans envision is one which will benefit the vast majority of the people. There will be widespread participation in decisionmaking, and for that purpose we need people who are capable, who are integrally developed intellectually, physically and spiritually. It is for [words missing] to participate, and the School-to-Work program provides that opportunity.

Independence is acquired not only in theory, but also when there are opportunities to realize dreams, convictions and abilities that each human being has. The School-to-Work program gives us that opportunity in the development of our people.

Our country, which is underdeveloped, should be up to date with all the social and economic advances that have been made in other countries. That will always be our concern, and for that reason we will promote the development of the skills of students wherever they can evolve independently, wherever knowledge is put into practice, wherever the needs of the people are always taken into consideration. That situation is provided by the School-to-Work program.

Since all parents want education to be scientific in nature, it should be based on facts; theory and practice should be combined so that students understand their teachers, their parents and all men in society with whom they interact; that is provided by the School-to-Work program.

In addition to these modest reflections, we believe that those who are entrusted with national education programs will take into consideration other ideas that are being expressed each day in the press, orally and in writing. We are certain that with the help of their advisers they will come up with a well-planned program that will benefit all Nicaraguans.

Fraternally,
Juana Ruiz de Narvaez, General Coordinator

Free Fatherland or Death!

"Parents in action in the year of reactivation, in the year of education."

Youth in Other Countries Cited

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 3

[Commentary by Jose Santos Rivera]

[Text] Since Agreement Number 90 AA of the Ministry of Education for the upcoming school year appeared in print, establishing a period of integration of school and work during the first 20 days of December, there has been a wave of complaints, demands and protests in LA PRENSA. Most of these have come from Chinandega, the most agriculturally progressive province of Nicaragua, where no one is afraid or reluctant to get his hands dirty in the sacred task of working the land. There, children and youths are born and raised to identify with the land.

In its desire to introduce innovations, better systems, and updated educational programs that follow modern trends, the Ministry of Education has put into practice the principle of "Work-Study" at the different levels of education. The agreement is very clear when it points out that agricultural labor shall be carried out by the students of the fifth and sixth grades of rural schools, and that city children shall participate in the rural labor on an exclusively voluntary basis, and that the work period will last from 1 to 20 December, etc.

For many years, Costa Rican students have participated in rural labor. We read in magazines and newspapers that in the United States of America students, even the children of artists and wealthy people, when on vacation sell newspapers or pick apples to earn money. In England it is a requirement that university students learn some trade before obtaining their degrees so that professionals will be able to appreciate the work of laborers and rural workers. Many of our children, whose parents have a limited income, work at all kinds of jobs to put themselves through school. There is no reason whatsoever to justify the uproar that has been unleashed, when this program benefits the education of our youth and helps our economy in an underdeveloped and until recently superexploited country.

Many years ago in other countries, an effort was made to identify school with work, with the productive activities that took place in the environment in which youths grew up. The specific goal in integrating school and productive labor is to ensure that students are able to value work as a tool for general and integral education, and to learn about the means of production and the labor market.

Our youths need to identify with the activities of this country; they should not continue as before, in ignorance of our situation and alienated from the economy and the life of the nation.

A program of educational innovations for development is indispensable; it is more and more evident that the reorganization of educational systems is essential for the adaptation of education to the social, economic and cultural needs of the nation.

Thus, we read in the UNESCO CHRONICLE several years ago that in Canada schools are decentralized, and classes are held in private homes, museums, churches, meeting halls, factories, etc. It said that in Norway there is an experimental program that promotes the creation of multipurpose schools in the second cycle, where general and professional instruction are combined. In Singapore the labor shortage has inspired a program of multipurpose mid-level education combined with mandatory work in shops (woodworking, metalworking, electricity).

In the Soviet Union, mid-level education has gone through a complete reorganization to give students basic skills: laboratory work, practical experience and visits to businesses have become more common, and schoolwork is combined with practical work in industry and agriculture.

We see, then, how education has been revised in countries of different economic and political levels, searching for innovations that will lead to progress and enhanced development for youths and for the economy of their own people.

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CSO: 3010

UPN CHIEF AGUIRRE DENOUNCES CHURCH DOCUMENT

PA270417 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 19 Oct 80 pp 1, 19

[Article by Danilo Aguirre Solis: "A Disappointing Answer!"--passages within slantlines denote uppercase and boldface as published]

[Text] The response of the episcopal conference to the honest and self-critical declaration of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] regarding the situation of religion in Nicaragua, which for some time has been manipulated by elements interested in recovering the privileges they lost with the fall of Somoza and his system, has been a document full of arrogance and rage against the Sandinist popular revolution, a document with scorn for the working class, a document bitter because the exploiting class has been removed from power, a document of insults against priest-public officials and priests who support the revolution, a document that even contains the infamies being uttered against the fraternal Cuban doctors and professors.

Two things are clear from this document: The representatives of the traitorous bourgeoisie who have remained in Nicaragua have been able to secure the eclesiastic hierarchy as an ally in confronting the revolution and the Christian church that took the side of the poor.

The second thing that is clear is that the beautiful idea of having our revolution march now the same way it marched during the insurrection, all hand-in-hand and making a church of every battle trench, will definitely face the stubborn opposition of those who subordinate the well-being of the people to a blind obedience to slogans born out of the most reactionary Latin American conception of a revolution and the role of Christians in a revolution.

The use of quotation marks in the episcopal document to point out almost all the phrases used against the Nicaraguan revolution in and out of the country has caused amazement. Such a practice represents bragging about a self-identification that is not in line with the mission that the authors of the document uselessly try to portray.

/The Positive Side/

There is something positive in the extremism of the document, however. In Nicaragua we are used to being the vanguard of many of the original situations that have shaken the continent. It is being original that those who are against the revolution

do not understand because, for them, being original does not mean rejecting the societies that do not satisfy their interests, but copying the societies that satisfy their plans of domination.

We are sure that the hidden struggle that is being waged in Latin America between religious men who are with the people and religious persons who are with those who exploit or who have exploited will emerge in Nicaragua and will be decided in Nicaragua. We are sure that it will be in Nicaragua where the church will be consecrated forever as the faithful interpreter of the Christ of the poor and the oppressed, thus erasing all the phoney and involved intrigue about an incompatibility between the Christians and the revolution, both in the temporal life and in the prophetic mission.

/Brief Commentaries on the Document/

In the ideological portion of the document, the general idea is a defense of the exploiting class in the new society that is being built in Nicaragua. Only at the beginning of the document is it mentioned that it is possible that this class had privileges in the past. There, the document states that if construction does not take place as they say, "we would not overcome the times of the princes and potentates, the /alleged/ 'class' or group 'privileges'." The document states further on in several paragraphs that it is "unjust to give privileges to any ideology /or social class./" The document, finally, pretending to ignore the economic laws that have ruled and still rule mankind, states that "justice is not a class privilege /or any class/ over any other. It is the basis of common rights and respect that does not permit mutual destructions."

The document puts in doubt the exploitation by the princes and potentates and denies to the working class the right to recompense when it reaches power. It is a denial of this right because how else can recompense be achieved if they are not achieved at the expense of /the class which gave rise to exploitation and humiliation and which deprived the workers of the right to have access to the wealth they produce and to live with the human dignity the Gospel proclaims./

Common rights and common respect have no room where there are unjust relations of production and distribution of wealth /because no one can claim respect and the right to exploit./

Respect and rights are valid in treating persons and their integral needs. It is for this reason that the Sandinist popular revolution has been working so that no Nicaraguan, regardless of his role in society--if he is not guilty of any crime--will see his human condition diminished. However, this can happen only when the working class, which has no reason for exploiting former exploiters or anybody else, is in power. It cannot happen when the exploiters are in power because they are interested only in the growth of their capital, a growth that is directly proportional to the degree of exploitation.

/Disrespect for Martyr Priests/

The document states that "being a Christian does not mean seeking death to gain glory and power over others."

Regardless of whether this remark is directed at martyr priests or at heroes and martyrs in general of our war of liberation, we see it as a most serious offense against those who gave their lives to remove the chains of slavery from our people. We believe that no writing can be more anti-Christian than that which states, as this document does, that Father Gaspar Garcia Laviana and 40,000 other martyrs went to war to gain personal glory and power over others. In this paragraph we see the advisory layman who tried during the time of fighting and later, after the victory, to hide his lack of personal bravery, which is not a crime, with polemic writings aimed at justifying his "pacifism," for which no one has ever thought about reproaching him and which is nothing but a matter of conscience.

With instant contemptuous references to the "masses" and obvious allusions to the organizations born within the revolution, the document states that everyone went to war "on the basis of his own, specific religious responsibility," as if to separate the church as a community from the insurrection, and states finally that "weapons without the people easily evolve into forces of occupation." The quotation marks are ours, but the last two words are in quotation marks in the document to make it consistent with other phrases in the text which hint that Nicaragua is occupied by foreign soldiers, particularly Cubans.

We do not know to what country those phrases refer, because it is enough to visit the garrisons of the Sandinist peoples army or of the militias to realize that Nicaragua's military corps consist of the people themselves in arms.

This is also an offense to our youth, who for the first time in Nicaragua have been removed from the licentious activities that characterize the societies without hope (at least the great majority of them). Full of convictions and enthusiasm, the youth are now engaged in noble tasks and, moreover, are filling the churhces with renewed fervor, with the knowledge that their pastors share their ideals. The authors of the document are seeking to destroy this last phenomenon, that is life-giving for the church, because at the hour of choosing, the youth will again choose the revolution.

/Against the Cubans/

Echoing the rumors, the lies and even the slander that persons and groups with particular interests have started against the disinterested aid given by our Cuban brothers, and placing itself in the anti-Christian position (another part of the document says that one should love even one's enemies), of describing /all Cubans/ as beings from another planet, denying them the right to also be "children of God," the document states the following:

International aid is humiliating and contrary to the dignity of the people when it results in "invasions" (these quotation marks are from the document, and others occupy the place of the citizens and make decisions for them or over them. Our people have stated on various occasions and by various ways and means that they reject new invasions that represent a threat to the originality of our process, /that in fact promote aversion to the religious beliefs of our people./

Another paragraph, without mentioning Bluefields, discusses the events there, repeating exactly the biased version of those who have approached the issue from the viewpoint of their particular interests, which are none other than to exploit or encourage everything that tends to destabilize the Nicaraguan revolution.

We believe that by just reading these paragraphs, the Nicaraguan people will realize how the evangelical mission has been completely distorted, not only as regards the anti-Christian reference to the Cubans, but also the gross manner in which a number of lies are accepted as truth. It would be enough to talk with our peasants, who have received attention in the areas of health and education, to dispel these lies. Moreover, it does not seem honest that such a great lie as the charge that the Cubans are engaged in antireligious teachings should be recorded in a document as serious as the ecclesiastical hierarchy's reply was supposed to be.

/Citizens Rights and the Manipulation of the Priest/

This subhead is not ours. Incredibly, it comes from the document and any doubt as to the scope of this phrase is dispelled by the following expressions?

"By manipulating the priest the religion he represents is manipulated. History shows us that it is one thing to call on the priest to exercise his priestly ministry and it is another to incorporate him into a system to 'justify' that system or to 'give it an image' of religious justice." (The internal quotation marks are from the document.)

"One need not be inside the church to sow divisions in it. It is sufficient to distort or weaken priestly actions in any field of human life. Christ himself denounced the strategy of 'smiting the shepherd to scatter the sheep.' It would be sufficient to introduce disorder and indiscipline among its ministers /with flattery and privileges,/ through well-known human trickery. (The capital letters are ours.)

These paragraphs are terribly insulting to our priests who are ministers. First of all, the document denies that they have a will and judgment, an expedient position for later representing them as victims and accommodating the phrase about the shepherd and the sheep. However, in the end, because of the great spite, even though it is inconsistent with all the previous arguments, it says that they have been brought by the revolutionary government.

It seems to us that this does not merit further comment. The magnitude of the charge is such that it has left us stunned.

/Final Notes/

The FSLN document went as far as to publicly criticize any analysis or recommendation tht any Sandinist military persons may have made regarding the way to handle the religious issue in Nicaragua and we all know to what it referred, but now in reply, the document stresses those statements previously disavowed by the FSLN in order to build an entire antirevolutionary case on that basis.

The document manipulates--and this is indeed manipulation--the concepts of respect for freedom of conscience, practically demanding that Nicaraguans be denied the right to profess no religion. It claims that this is individualism, or liberalism and even seeks to identify the FSLN with those who, in the name of that doctrine, murdered and exploited the Nicaraguan people.

The document even contains unprecedented reproaches for omissions in speeches made by the hierarchy at public ceremonies, disguised in the frequently repeated phrase that the participation of the church "must be delivered."

This pronouncement will generate profound disillusion. It is almost impossible to believe that the defense of class interests that have exploited our people for so many years and that to a certain extent refuse to renounce this exploitation, should have been placed above the Christian dream of the Nicaraguan people of seeing their church hierarchy marching along the path of the revolution, guiding, correcting, giving of itself to the poor in a communion that only our revolution could have achieved. However, we know that this unity, like any other, is brought about only in the dynamics of deeds. The insurrection was a test and the struggle to safeguard and consolidate the revolution will also be another test. We have no doubt that it will be resolved in favor of the dispossessed and exploited /masses,/ in upper case as we put it, of Nicaragua.

CSO: 3010

CUS REPLIES TO BORGE'S ACCUSATIONS

PA241904 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Oct 80 p 6

[Letter from the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions to Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Tomas Borge Martinez
Interior Minister and Commander of the Revolution,
Interior Ministry

Dear Companero Minister:

The newspaper BARRICADA, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) official newspaper, publishes in the front page of its 2 October edition an item with the following headline: "The Revolution Will Not Permit Antipatriotic Provocation" and a subslug: "Agitators Were Launching Program in Bluefields To Divide Nicaragua."

First, companero interior minister, we must begin by establishing that in the Nicaraguan vocabulary, the word "agents" you used, is synonymous with a member of repressive or secret organization and the Nicaraguan people can never forget the agents of the infamous security office of the Somozist dictatorship. Therefore, we believe that the use of the phrase "agents from the Confederation for the Unity of Trade Unions (CUS)" is intended to link us with the crazy and unpatriotic separatist plan and also to make the Nicaraguan people believe that the CUS is a conspiratorial and clandestine labor organization. We want to establish that we are neither conspirators nor are we acting clandestinely. We hereby affirm that our leaders labor activities are carried out in broad daylight and their addresses are well-known by public authorities.

We are sure that you would not use the world "agents" if you were referring to the leaders of the Sandinist Workers Central (CST) and the Farm Workers Association (ATC). Therefore, companero minister, we are asking that once the investigations regarding the regrettable incidents in Bluefields are completed, you publicly rectify any involvement of CUS with the aforementioned incidents and please, in the future do not try to confuse our trade union activities with criminal activities or by using one of your favorite phrases, with counterrevolutionary activities.

Finally, companero minister, since we are of the opinion that the strange and unjust involvement attributed to the CUS with Bluefields incidents, only exists in

your words--because as FSLN political leader you still insist on the idea of a single trade union that our workers with the love for freedom have rejected--we feel that on this occasion we must set forth our labor policy which we plan to carry out in the following manner:

1. We will continue to participate in the process of the transformation of Nicaragua, simply because we are Nicaraguans and particularly because the CUS actively participated in overthrowing the Somozist dictatorship. Let us say that just like in the FSLN, this participation cost the lives of many of our leaders, such as our secretary general, Companero Luis Medrano Flores and the president of the Federation of Workers of Chinandega, Companero Alberto Martinez Tapia. In other words, the CUS is not a recently formed labor organization. The CUS has a long list of sacrifices on behalf of vast sectors of our working class and for this reason we feel we have the same right as any FSLN labor organization, to organize the Nicaraguan workers anywhere in the country.

2. We will continue with our usual union activities throughout the republic in the private, mixed and state production sectors, despite your unjust accusations, because we sincerely did not have anything to do with the separatist plan, or in promoting the burning of houses, stores and others. In other words, we are acting according to the proverbial phrase: "He who has nothing to hide, has nothing to fear."

3. We must say that we do not consider it a crime not to profess Marxist-Leninist ideas, because we believe that Somoza was overthrown so that we could have a country with freedom of ideas; that is, a country with broad freedom for political and labor organization.

To conclude, we want to inform you that the CUS address in Managua is the following: from Radio Corporacion, one block toward the lake and 15 yeards south.

Sincerely yours,

The CUS Executive Committee, 13 October

CSO: 3010

COMPOSITION OF COUNTRY'S MARXIST LEFT GROUPS DETAILED

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 26 Aug 80 pp 16-17

[Article by Pastor Heydra: "The Archipelago of the Left"]

[Text] The Venezuelan Marxist left is polymorphous. It appears in different forms, without any basic change in its nature.

After the politicomilitary defeat that it suffered during the 1960's, an atomization process occurred in its two main organizations (PCV [Communist Party of Venezuela] and MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left]), which worsened after 1968 with the worldwide crisis in Marxism starting with the "Prague Spring" and the entry of some of its groups into the legal, democratic struggle.

At present, we have ascertained the existence of 27 groups comprising the "Polynesian type" world of the Venezuelan Marxist left. Even though, in the 1978 elections, the eight leftist groups which participated as a whole won 13.49 percent of the votes, and in the 1979 municipal elections they won an electoral accord which brought them 18 percent of the vote, their real situation is a scattered combination of groups, efforts and votes, making up a chromatic archipelago with varied political philosophies: some in favor of rupture, and others in favor of evolution. Their only view in common is the search for a utopia that has been called socialism up until now.

Classification

It is difficult to make a classification of what is commonly known as the left. There are too many nuances of Marxism to select that course of action. There are too many indefinite aspects to use the phrase "the path to socialism." Hence, the quantitative alternative has proven simpler: the weight that each organization carries on the basis of the number of votes that it won in the 1978 elections and the number of members that it has.

There are four groups which have succeeded in winning over 1 percent of the vote and which have a membership ranging between 8,000 and 40,000 persons. Included here is MAS [Movement for Socialism], the leading party of the left, which represents over 40 percent of its strength. There is MEP [People's Electoral Movement], with a sizable trade union influence, representing 17 percent. There is MIR, with a considerable strength among students which, however, is impossible to gage because of the process of division that it experienced in 1979. In 1978, it had a representative status among the left amounting to 17 percent. And there is PCV, with important international relations and a strength equivalent to 8 percent.

MAS, MEP, MIR and PCV are the basic groups for the determination of the mass policies of this Polynesian type world. MAS and MEP have certain ideological affinities, although, as a whole, they share in the waging of social and political battles using the routes of democracy.

Next come the groups which participated in the electoral process but which did not win 1 percent of the vote. These include Vanguard, the Socialist League, Cause R and GAR [Revolutionary Action Groups]. In all, they represent 15 percent of the left.

There are 14 groups which have not participated in electoral processes and whose influence among the population is therefore difficult to gage, although it may be estimated as being slight, and it may be said that their membership totals 300 individuals or fewer. They include PRV [Party of the Venezuelan Revolution], Revolutionary Tendency, PST [Workers Socialist Party], EPA [The People Advance], May Day, MPDIN [expansion unknown], Political Process, MCR [Revolutionary Communist Movement], PRAG [expansion unknown], MRP-BUS [People's Revolutionary Movement-Socialist Unity Bloc], CLP [Popular Struggles Committee], The New Venezuelan, CUP [People's Unity Committee], Wind From the East, etc. In all, they should account for 5 percent of the left, although they have as an essential feature that of being radicalized groups with a small but highly active membership.

Finally, there are three groups which have not joined in legal activity, and the size of which is very small: BR [Red Flag], BR-ML-FAS [Red Flag-Marxist Leninist-FAS], and MRT [Workers Revolutionary Movement]

Such is the picture of the Venezuelan left in 1980, if, in fact, points of unity can be found to warrant giving this archipelago of groups a generic name.

Electoral Alternatives

This part of the Venezuelan political spectrum has begun a discussion of electoral policy and, in fact, without its having been mentioned publicly, it has started the race for the presidential nomination. In this respect, the alternatives appear to be as follows:

1. Total unity of the left. 2. Partial unity determined on the basis of the agreements that are reached. 3. Single candidate from MAS, opposing a candidate from the other groups. 5. Single candidate of the left and other forces. 6. MAS candidate opposing a candidate from one part of the left and other sectors.

Among these six options, if it does not come out ahead, the left will amuse itself by debating in what remains of 1980 until 1983.

Descriptive Chart of the Left

Leftist Parties Legalized With the CSE, Winning Over 1 Percent of the Vote in the 1978 Elections

Features: They are the leading leftist parties, fully incorporated into the democratic process. Their memberships fluctuate between the low five-figure range and the medium five-figure range.

Movement for Socialism, MAS

It came into existence in January 1971, as a result of a division in the PCV. It calls for a Venezuelan route to socialism. It is not officially defined as Marxist, although that philosophy predominates among its leadership.

It is the major party of the Venezuelan left. In the 1978 elections it won 6.08 percent on small ballots [votes cast in congressional elections] out of 13.49 percent won by the other remaining leftist groups.

It recently held its Fifth Convention, at which there was evidence of the existence of two major movements, "Pompeyism" and "Teodorism," grouped around its main leaders and seven submovements.

According to its census, its membership is estimated at 40,000, and its activists at 4,000. Its top-ranking leaders are: Teodoro Petkoff, Pompeyo Marquez, Freddy Munoz, Eloy Torres, Tirso Pinto, Bayardo Sardi, German Lairet, Antonio Jose Urbina, Argelia Laya, Rafael Thielen, Victor Hugo De Paola, Rafael Guerra, Carlos A. Pardo.

It is a movement which operates on a national scale. Its principal strength lies in professional people and students.

People's Electoral Movement, MEP

It came into being in December 1967 from a split in Democratic Action. It calls for national democratic socialism. It is not defined as Marxist, but is affiliated with the Socialist International (Social Democratic) as an observer. It is the party with the greatest labor force on the left.

In the 1978 elections it won 2.20 percent of the small vote. It began to call for socialism after a process of delimitation and self-determination which started when it was founded. Its votes have declined from the 1968 elections (475,909 votes) to those of 1978, but it is still an important force in the trade unions.

It recently held its National Convention, at which there was evidence of the existence of two major generational trends.

Its membership is estimated at 30,000, and its activists at 3,000.

Its top-ranking leaders are: Luis Beltran Prieto Figueroa, Jesus Angel Paz Galarraga, Siuberto Martinez, Adelso Gonzalez, Salom Meza Espinosa, Carlos Torres Bracho, Isaac Olivera.

It is a movement which operates on a national scale. Its principal strength lies in labor. It publishes a newspaper called UNIDAD.

Communist Party of Venezuela, PCV

It is the dean of the Venezuelan leftist parties. May Day 1931 is given as the date of its birth, when it launched its first public manifesto. It is defined as a Marxist-Leninist party. It is particularly important for its international relations. In the 1978 elections it won 1.44 percent of the small ballots.

Throughout its history it has suffered various splits, which have given rise to such organizations as FLN [National Liberation Front], FALN [Armed Forces of National Liberation], PRV, MAS and Vanguardia, to cite those which have appeared since 1966.

It has no major problems involving tendencies within its membership.

It is estimated as having a membership of 10,000.

Its top-ranking leaders are: Gustavo Machado, Jesus Faria, Alonso Ojeda Olaechea, Pedro Ortega Diaz, Hector Mujica, Radames Larrazabal, Americo Diaz Nunez.

It operates on a national scale. Its spokesman is TRIBUNA POPULAR.

Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR

It came into existence in April 1960 from a split in Democratic Action. It has undergone a process of divisions and subdivisions that is unique in Venezuelan political history. Its first one was that of the hard MIR and the soft MIR (dissolved). The MIR remaining in 1968 was subdivided into the "trio commandership" of the Antonio Jose de Sucre Guerrilla Front and the MIR headed by Simon Saez Merida, who later was to be excluded, Moises Moleiro and Americo Martin. The FGAJS [Antonio Jose de Sucre Guerrilla Front], in turn, underwent a process of splintering which we shall observe subsequently and which was to give rise to the Revolutionaries Organization, the Socialist League and the Red Flag, to cite a few.

The MIR (of Moleiro and Martin) participated in the 1978 elections, winning 2.33 percent of the small votes and ranking as the second leftist force and the fourth national party, with particular influence among student sectors. By the end of 1978, its membership was estimated at 8,000. In December 1979, it underwent a process of division which led to the formation of the following movements or groups:

MIR, Moleiro. Top-ranking leaders: Moises Moleiro, and Hector Perez Marcano; it, in turn, suffered a split in 1980, involving the so-called MIR Proletarian.

MIR, Americo. Top-ranking leaders: Americo Martin and Estanislao Gonzalez.

MIR, Nini: Romulo Henriquez, Alfredo Caraballo and Lino Martinez.

Marxist Tendency: Rigoberto Lanz.

MIR Proletarian: Alberto Francesqui and Julio Castillo.

The name MIR is currently being disputed by Moises Moleiro and Americo Martin with the CSE.

Participated in the 1978 Electoral Process But Did Not Win 1 Percent of the Vote

Features: Movements with memberships from the high three-figure range to the low four-figure range.

Vanguard

It emerged from a division in the PCV which occurred in 1974. It calls for revolutionary socialism. It is defined as Marxist. In the 1978 elections it won 0.87 percent of the vote.

Its top-ranking leaders are: Guillermo Garcia Ponce, Eduardo Machado, Antonio Garcia Ponce, Laureano Torrealba.

Its spokesman: VANGUARDIA and the magazine DECADA 80.

Socialist League

It resulted from a political mutation process that originated in the FGAJS which, upon becoming divided, gave rise to the OR [Organization of Revolutionaries]; and from the latter (which later dissolved) there emerged the Socialist League, an organization founded by Jorge Rodriguez in 1973 to participate in the current elections with the plank of a null vote.

Later, the Socialist League became incorporated into the electoral battle and participated in 1978, winning 0.57 percent of the small votes.

Its top-ranking leaders are: Julio Escalona, Marcos Gomez, Carmelo Laborit, David Nieves. It operates on a national scale, and has influence in student circles.

It calls for Marxism-Leninism, and the revolutionary route to socialism.

Its spokesman is EL PROLETARIO.

Cause R

It resulted from a division which occurred at the birth of MAS in 1971. Its strength lies mainly with the trade unions. It operates through the Matancero Group in Guayana, and has had outstanding activity in the Catia area of the city of Caracas. It participated in the 1978 elections, in which it won 0.24 percent of the small votes.

Its top-ranking leader is Alfredo Maneiro. Its spokesmen: CAUSA R and MATANCERO.

Revolutionary Action Group, GAR

It was created in 1974 as a result of a process of agreement among various groups, including the Christian Left of Rafael Irribarren and personages such as Domingo Alberto Rangel, who came from the MIR soft, and Basilio Anton, from URD [Democratic Republican Union], who later abandoned the GAR.

With activity confined basically to Carabobo, Nueva Esparta, Merida, Guayana and DF [Federal District], it participated in the 1978 elections, in which it won 0.16 percent of the small vote.

Its spokesman: PA'LANTE.

In 1980, a division occurred among its members, and it was split into:

Unified Revolutionary Action Group, GARU, headed by Gustavo Mendez and Vicente Marquez.

Revolutionary Action Group, GAR, headed by Rafael Irribarren.

Leftist Groups Operating Publicly But Which Have Not Participated in Electoral Processes

Features: They are radicalized groups with local action, whose membership is in the two-figure range and the low three-figure range.

Venezuelan Revolutionary Party, PRV

It is a mutation from FLN-FALN which emerged from a division of PCV that took place in 1965-66.

The PRV Rupture came into existence in 1970.

Its top-ranking leaders are: Douglas Bravo, Argelia Melet, Francisco Prada, Diego Salazar, Gloria Martin, Clever Ramirez, Ramon Morales Rossi.

It operates basically in the western section of the country, Aragua, DF, Guayana and Sucre.

Its spokesmen: RUPTURA and RUPTURA CONTINENTAL.

In 1979, it underwent a division, from which a new group emerged, called:

Revolutionary Tendency, TR

Headed by: Ali Rodriguez, Julio Chirinos, Humberto Vargas Medina, Armando Daza.

Workers Socialist Party, PST

It was created in the mid-1970's by former dissidents from leftist organizations who were regrouped. It operates basically in Carabobo, Lara, Aragua and DF. The sectors known as Trostskyites have joined it. The recent defections from MIR Moleiro and MIR Proletarian have swelled its ranks.

Its top-ranking leaders are: Emilio Ortiz, Alberto Francesqui, Julio Castillo.

Its spokesman is VOZ SOCIALISTA.

The People Advance, EPA

It is an offshoot of the UCAB [Andres Bello Catholic University] movement which operated in the renewal movement at UCAB, and a group which was initially linked with the Christian Left. It is headed by Edwin Zambrano, Aurelio Gil Beroes and Rafael McKey. It operates basically in Caracas and Guayana. Its spokesmen: EPA, DAZIBAO and TRIUNFO SOCIALISTA.

May Day

It resulted from a division in the Christian Left. Its top-ranking leader is Oliver Belisario.

MPDIN

This is a group comprised of dissidents from leftist groups, mainly former PCV members. It operates essentially in the El Cementerio section of Caracas. Its top-ranking leader is Jesus Marquez.

Political Process

This is a mutation of groups created during the renewal process at the Central University of Venezuela from 1968 to 1970. Its top-ranking leaders are Carlos Blanco and Luis Lander. They have a publication of the same name.

Revolutionary Communist Movement, MCR

It emerged from a split in the Socialist League which occurred in 1978. It is a movement of pro-China tendency, and operates basically in Lara.

PRAG

A movement which emerged from the postrenewal movement at UCV [Central University of Venezuela] in 1972. It joined other groups, founding the PRAG-Cause R movement, with Alfredo Maneiro. It later became separated from Maneiro. Its top-ranking leaders are Edgar Yajure and Christian Burgassi. Freddy Rodriguez later became dissociated from it. There are currently two PRAGs: one with the R to the right and another with the R in the opposite position.

People's Revolutionary Movement, Socialist Unified Bloc, MRP-BUS

It emerged in 1978 from the convergence of former members of leftist groups. It operates basically in 23 de Enero and UCV. Its top-ranking leaders are: Freddy Yepez, Rafael Ramirez, Pedro Lozada. Its spokesman is UNIDAD SOCIALISTA.

Popular Struggles Committee, CLP

This is a mutation of Red Flag, following the split of that movement into several groups. It was formed in 1973 after the so-called null vote policy promoted by various radicalized sectors.

It operates basically in the eastern part of the country and in Caracas.

Its top-ranking leaders are: Armando Diaz, Argelia Silva.

Its publicity organ is the newspaper QUE HACER.

The New Venezuelan

This is the last group founded by Domingo Alberto Rangel, associated with a publication of the same name. After a tour of AD, MIR, MIR Soft and GAR,

Domingo Alberto Rangel founded this group in 1979. It operates basically in the DF.

People's Unity Committee, CUP

A movement which started as a leftist cultural movement. Its leading promoters are Ali Primera and Luis Cipriano Rodriguez.

Wind From the East

A group which operates around the Venezuelan-Chinese Friendship Committee. Its top-ranking leaders are: Victor Jose Ochoa and Camilo Arcaya, who come from the Nationalist Popular Vanguard, a movement which defected from URD during the 1960's and which is dissolved.

Leftist Groups Which Still Have Clandestine Status

Features: Local groups with small memberships; ultraradical positions.

Red Flag, BR

It resulted from the process of divisions that occurred in the Antonio Jose de Sucre Guerrilla Front in 1970, when FGAJS split into Red Flag (BR) and Organization of Revolutionaries (OR), headed by Julio Escalona and Marcos Gomez.

Subsequently, in 1977, there was another division in Red Flag which led to the creation of two groups:

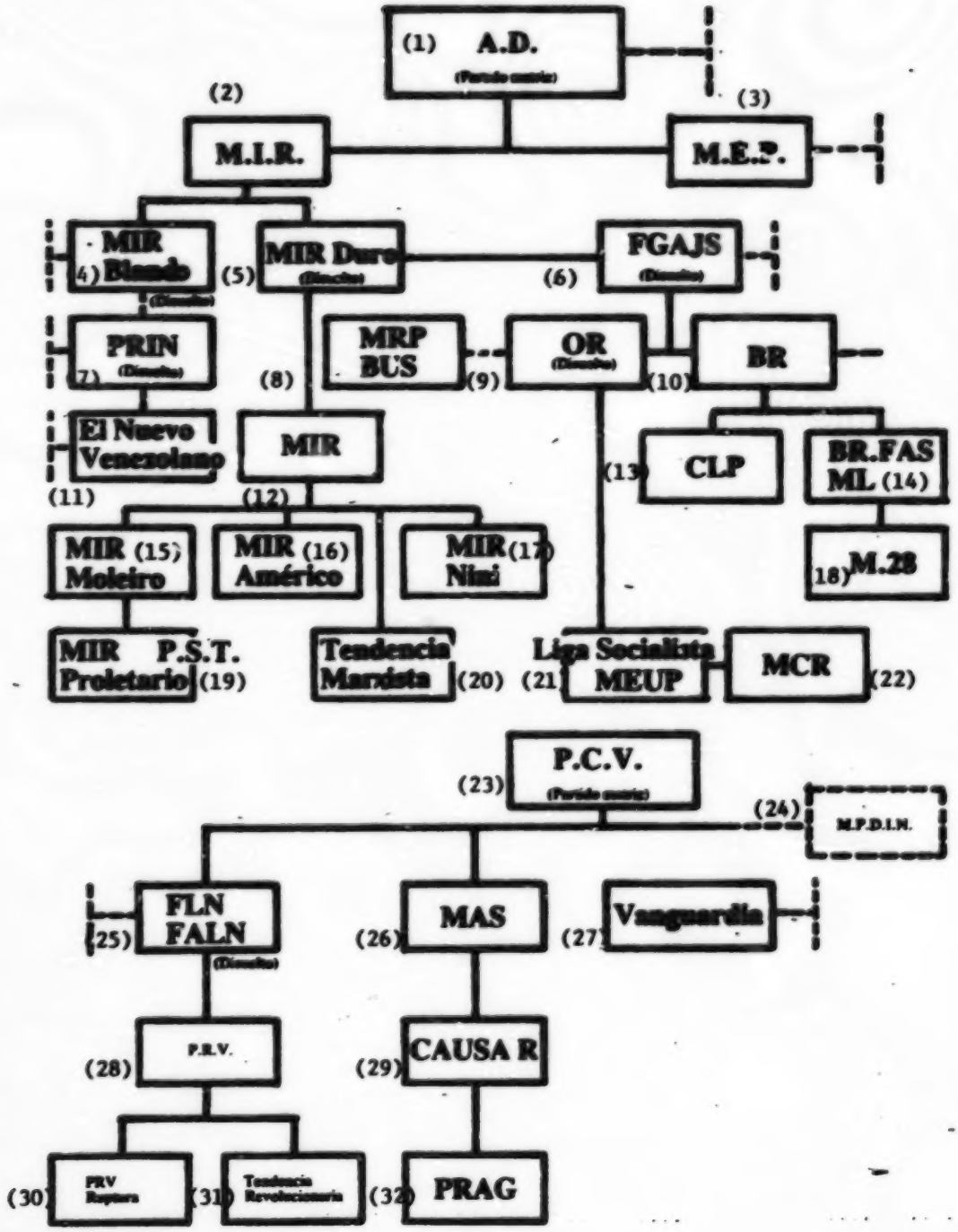
Red Flag: headed by Gabriel Puerta.

Red Flag, Marxist-Leninist-FAS: headed by Carlos Betancourt, Argenis Betancourt and Pablo Hernandez Parra.

Carlos Betancourt withdrew from political activity, Argenis Betancourt died and Pablo Hernandez Parra decided to found a movement known as M-28, 28 October Movement.

Workers Revolutionary Movement, MRT

It was created in 1979, a result of the convergence of former members of leftist groups. Its top-ranking leaders are: Carlos Lunz Rodriguez, Carlos Pinto, Edgar Toledo. It publishes the newspaper AL ROJO VIVO.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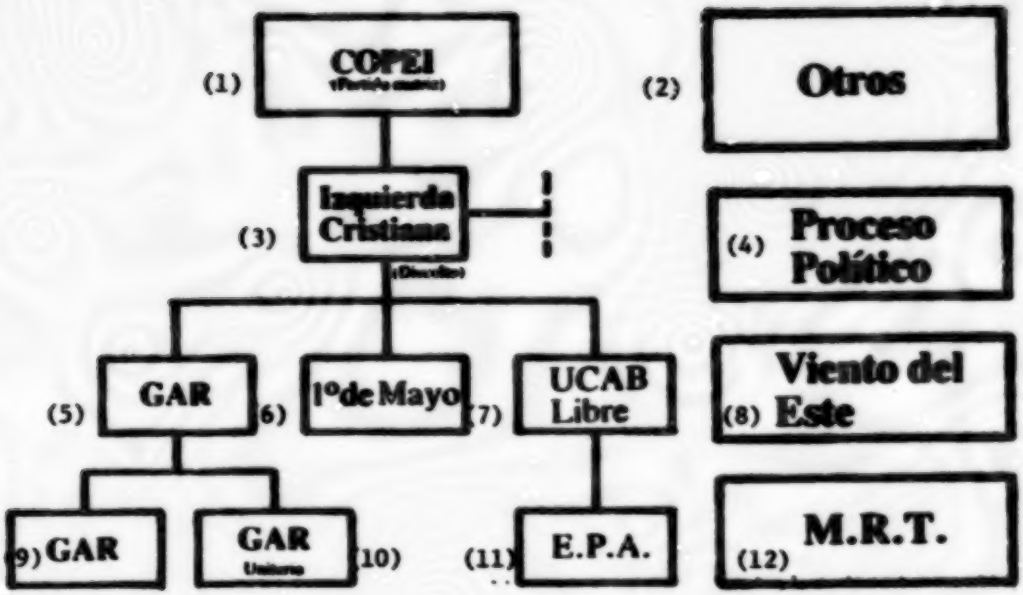
(2) M.I.R.
(3) M.E.P.
(4) MIR Blando
(5) MIR Duro
(6) FGAJS
(7) PRIN
(8)
MRP BUS
(9) OR
(10) BR
El Nuevo Venezolano
(11)
MIR
(12)
(13) CLP
BR.FAS ML (14)
MIR (15) Moleiro
MIR (16) Américo
MIR (17) Nini
(18) M.28
MIR P.S.T. Proletario (19)
Tendencia Marxista (20)
(21) Liga Socialista MEUP
MCR (22)
(23) P.C.V.
(24) M.P.D.I.N.
(25) FLN FALN
(26) MAS
(27) Vanguardia
(28) P.R.V.
(29) CAUSA R
(30) PRV Ruptura
(31) Tendencia Revolucionaria
(32) PRAG

Key:

1. Democratic Action (original party)
2. Movement of the Revolutionary Left
3. People's Electoral Movement
4. Movement of the Revolutionary Left-Soft
5. Movement of the Revolutionary Left-Hard (dissolved)
6. Antonio Jose de Sucre Guerrilla Front (dissolved)
7. Revolutionary Party of National Integration (dissolved)
8. People's Revolutionary Movement-Socialist Unity Bloc
9. Organization of Revolutionaries (dissolved)
10. Red Flag
11. The New Venezuelan
12. Movement of the Revolutionary Left
13. Popular Struggles Committee
14. Red Flag-Socialist Action Front [?]-Marxist-Leninist
15. Movement of the Revolutionary Left, Moleiro
16. Movement of the Revolutionary Left, Americo
17. Movement of the Revolutionary Left, Mini
18. 28 October Movement
19. Movement of the Revolutionary Left, Proletarian-Workers Socialist Party
20. Marxist Tendency
21. Socialist League-Popular University Students Movement [?]
22. Revolutionary Communist Movement
23. Communist Party of Venezuela (original party)
24. MPDIN [expansion unknown]
25. National Liberation Front-Armed Forces of National Liberation
26. Movement for Socialism
27. Vanguard
28. Party of the Venezuelan Revolution
29. Cause R
30. Party of the Venezuelan Revolution, Rupture
31. Revolutionary Tendency
32. PRAG [expansion unknown]



Key:

1. Committee of Independent Political Electoral Organization (Social Christian Party) (original party)
2. Others
3. Christian Left (dissolved)
4. Political Process
5. Revolutionary Action Groups
6. May Day
7. Andres Bello Catholic University, Free
8. Wind From the East
9. Revolutionary Action Groups
10. Revolutionary Action Groups, Unified
11. The People Advance
12. Workers Revolutionary Movement

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No. 2213

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BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN, VENEZUELAN BORDER PROGRAMS--Maracaibo 16 Sep --The binational enterprise Prointegracion, formed by the Colombian and Venezuelan governments, will reactivate and intensify its programs for the development of the border zone between the two countries. The undertaking was set forth by Colombian engineer Gonzalo Gomez Hernandez, who assumed effective today the general management of Prointegracion, which has been without a head since November of last year. In his first statement to journalists, he said his main commitment and desire are the reactivation of this enterprise that the Venezuelan and Colombian governments, showing good judgement, formed in 1977 as an embodiment of prointegrationist ideals. "And within those terms of reference and philosophy," he added, "we will combine our efforts to advance the projects on which Prointegracion has been working, which are a joint aspiration of Colombia and Venezuela and which have been given form in this enterprise for the promotion of programs that will benefit our two sister nations. Based on these concepts, Prointegracion has devoted itself to defining the criteria for the attainment of its objectives and bringing to an end the further putting off of border integration plans." He indicated that work has been going forward on some projects that in his judgement warranted priority because of their higher degree of feasibility and better chances of success. "These projects, which I consider banner projects," he said, consist of a precooked maize plant; a plant for exploiting the African oil palm, which would be located in Paraguaipoa; putting to use the coking coals of Norte de Santander; and the installation of a leather industry in the border zone of Guajira. I consider that the programs I have cited must be brought to realization through intensive effort by the two countries, and that they would bring economic and social life to the border zones, to that depopulated geographic universe which merits the attention of us all." The new general manager of Prointegracion, who says he is a native of the department of Guajira--although he stresses that his ancestral origin is Korean--mentioned other projects, among which he cited the possibility of forming a transport enterprise that he considers a pressing need. Lastly, he said that what he most wants is to be useful to Colombia and Venezuela and that he hopes to achieve his aspirations in this regard through Prointegracion. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 17 Sep 80 p D-8] 9399

URUGUAYAN AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL--The Uruguayan Government has appointed accountant (Roberto Gonzalez Casal) new ambassador to Brazil. (Gonzalez Casal) will replace Gen Eduardo Zubia, who has resigned. [PY132000 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 80 PY]

SALTO GRANDE DAM--Uruguayan and Argentine officials today attended a ceremony to put into operation the fifth turbine of the Salto Grande Dam, which is being built by the two countries. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 80 PY]

COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA INVEST IN BAHAMAS--San Cristobal, 15 Sep --Colombian and Venezuelan plenipotentiary missions will meet tomorrow in Bogota to initiate a negotiation for acquisition of a sugar refinery in the Bahama Islands. This was revealed here by Joaquin Perez Rodriguez, president of CENAZUCA [Sugar Refineries], who added that both missions have official government status and that after talks between themselves in the Colombian capital they will go to the Bahamas to negotiate directly with that government for the refinery. Perez Rodriguez also indicated that 200 million bolivars will be invested in the border refinery: 100 million of these will go into the Zulia plant (Colombia) and the other 100 million into the Occidente plant operating in Urena. He said 75 million bolivars are currently being invested in enlarging the Venezuelan plant and that this phase is to be concluded early in the first quarter of 1981. Perez Rodriguez indicated that this sugar cane milling and grinding plant, which now covers 2,500 hectares, is being enlarged to cover 10,000 hectares. It will become the country's largest in the months to follow. The participation of the Colombian sugar producers, especially in the Norte de Santander department (Cucuta) is certain to increase beginning next year when the enlargement of the Urena plant has been completed. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 16 Sep 80 p D-6] 9399

ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH MEETING--A meeting of experts from American air forces was opened in Montevideo this morning to discuss the world program for global atmospheric research. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Oct 80 PY]

CSO: 3010

PRESS REACTION TO NOBEL PEACE PRIZE DISTINCTION

Nation's Antiterrorist Tradition Stressed

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 10

[Text] This year, in accordance with the established rule, the Norwegian Parliament has granted the award bearing the name of Alfred Nobel, conferred for peace. For the second time, the distinction has been granted to a fellow countryman of ours, the sculptor Adolfo Perez Esquivel. It was previously given to Dr Carlos Saavedra Lamas who, as foreign minister, brought the war waged between Paraguay and Bolivia to its conclusion.

The decision, regarding which there have been controversial interpretations as to its obvious political connotation, is unquestionably, beyond any doubt, a satisfaction for Argentina.

Adolfo Perez Esquivel, who heads the so-called Peace and Justice Service, with headquarters in Buenos Aires and branches in other Latin American countries, has distinguished himself with a dedicated campaign on behalf of fundamental human rights. According to the Norwegian committee, it has been based exclusively on nonviolent methods. As a result, the granting of the prize is by way of encouragement of solutions to conflicts through means of that nature, as was the case when the Soviet dissident, Andrey Sakharov, was selected in 1975.

The express recognition, set forth in the whereas clauses of the resolution, of what Argentina has suffered as a result of the action of extremist terrorist organizations "which created an atmosphere of insecurity and fear, through assassinations, attacks, kidnappings and blackmail," is quite significant, because it demonstrates the features of a dirty war wherein the government and people of our country had to defend themselves from aggression and combat it with outright efficiency. In the extremes surrounding the urgent, necessary and just repression of the excesses that caused so many innocent victims, it is possible that there were mistakes and overlimitations. The latter may have prompted Perez Esquivel to make a protest, which could have been sincere, although not always correct.

In any event, the grounds invoked by the Norwegian committee contribute to the assumption that, in future awards, the prize may be granted symbolically to those who died, or who suffered physical wounds or moral damage as a result of the criminal activity of terrorists. In this way, the undeniable significance of the award would be exemplary, and would serve, in a way, as reparation for the individuals or countries that were its victims.

In our history and during the period cited by the organization making the award, there were Lt Gen Aramburu, Gens Juan Carlos Sanchez and Jorge E. Caceres Monie, Cesareo A. Cardozo and Carlos O. Actis, Lt Col Larrabure, Capt Viola and a long list of military from the three branches, businessmen, labor leaders and individuals dissociated from any political struggle. All of them died as a result of attacks by the subversive groups and "special formations." Their memory demands justice which could be done posthumously, as noted, or in some similar fashion.

Unfortunately, Argentina is not the only country in which extremist violence has operated in such a merciless manner; and one need only consider what is happening every day in Italy, Spain and many other European, African, Asian and American countries, in order to be assured that the Norwegian committee, as it has cited what occurred in our country, will find a way to decide in this matter.

Decisions such as the one conferring a prize on an Argentine fellow citizen are an opportunity to state that, in our country, there is a desire for the total force of human rights, without implying that a political or ideological label is placed on a protest. If it is to be effective and authentic, it will have to be universal, without stalling by any sector or faction.

No one can evade solidarity with nonviolence, and that trend of opinion should be gratified by the aforementioned selection. It proves that, on two occasions, Argentina has aroused the world's attention, through the endeavor of one of its sons, with the invocation of mankind's responsible conscience.

Perez Esquivel's Merits Cited

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 11

[Article by Manfred Schoenfeld: "An Award for Pacification, Reconciliation and Human Dignity"]

[Text] The day before yesterday, we were given the privilege of seeing and hearing on the television screen the Pope delivering his message to Argentina on the occasion of the closing of the Marian Congress in Mendoza. The views of John Paul II were, in general, on the lofty spiritual level that marks his person, action and thought; in other words, there was no part of the brief address that could be regarded as superfluous phraseology or conventional verbosity. Nevertheless, we think that one of the highlights (in our opinion, the highlight) was when the Roman pontiff said:

"...Love your brothers, especially those who are suffering and weeping now, so that the Argentine society, consolidated on the pillars of fraternal love and reconciliation, can truly exclaim: 'See how good and delightful it is to live together as brothers.'" (As we know, the latter quotation comes from the Psalms.)

The echo of this appeal from John Paul II on behalf of those who "suffer and weep" had not yet died out in our consciousness when, the next day (at a relatively early hour yesterday morning) the cable from Oslo brought us the news that an Argentine (one of those who have worked for several years in their own country and in others, on behalf of pacification, reconciliation and human dignity) was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Nonviolence

Our fellow countryman, Adolfo Perez Esquivel, received that highest expression of international recognition because his effort for assistance and consolation was made in a nonviolent manner. He is, in his own way, without being a clergyman, an evangelizer, because (as he noted upon being interviewed after the granting of the award had been announced) the Gospel is present in his sentiments, his endeavor and his life.

He has collaborated with personages of international renown (in Brazil, for example, with Bishop Camara and Cardinal Lorscheider), and he had already been nominated once, 2 years ago, as a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize by Mairead Corrigan, one of the two courageous Irishwomen who had won it in 1976 for their unprejudiced and tolerant effort on behalf of the pacification of Northern Ireland, which has been bloodied and destroyed by hatred and pseudoreligious fanaticism.

The Cause of Human Rights

It is important to point out that architect Perez Esquivel by no means considers the award that has just been conferred upon him an expression of hostility directed ostensibly against the Argentine Government.

It is true that Perez Esquivel was imprisoned for over a year, but he did not renege on his effort on behalf of human rights on that account. The fact that he has not done so is precisely what makes him different from many who have tried to become involved in that cause in order to exploit it for political purposes.

He has not capitalized on the grief of others to carry water to any sinister ideological gristmill, nor has he allowed his endeavor to become a tool for subversion.

Hence the term "human rights," as indicated by his effort and his statements, has recovered the natural dignity that is inherent in it, and is not, rather, a quid pro quo in the international diplomatic arena, as it has unfortunately been interpreted on more than one occasion, both in our governmental areas and in those of other countries (for example, the United States).

The Peace Prize

With the passage of years, the Nobel Peace Prize has evolved in the same way that the world has changed since these awards were created by the inventor of dynamite.

At that time, the main concern in Europe, because the awards were for years essentially of "Eurocentric" orientation, revolved around peace, the formal maintenance thereof among the powers and the reduction in armament and in the number of military troops kept permanently on call.

As the years elapsed, the Peace Prizes at times assumed an inevitable appearance of being "politically loaded." But this was obviously due to the fact that there were regimes which considered themselves alluded to or offended, after some citizen subjected to their tyranny received the award: the German writer, Carl Von Ossietsky, who was a winner in 1935, while jailed in Hitler's Germany; the black pacifist,

Albert Luthuli, in 1960, imprisoned by the government of the Republic of South Africa; or, finally, Andrey Sakharov, the great physicist and fighter for peace and human rights in the Soviet Union, who received it in 1975, and who is now paying for it indirectly, exiled in Gorkiy.

The Oslo Storting (the legislative Diet of the Kingdom of Norway) which grants the award is above suspicion of the "political charge," and in any event has a right to maintain, tacitly, that "if the shoe fits, put it on."

However, Argentina (which, with Adolfo Perez Esquivel, now has four Nobel Prizes, ranking it ahead of any other Latin American country from this standpoint) has in its possession two who are related to the changing method of contributing to the reign of peace in the word: the first, granted to Dr Carlos Saavedra Lamas, in 1936, for his intensive endeavor crowned with success which put an end to the Chaco War between Bolivia and Paraguay; and now the second, which relates to peace in the broader sense, namely, that of the struggle against the factors which, by violating human dignity, end up by destabilizing the world.

2909
CSO: 3010

GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTS TO REDUCE COCA PRODUCTION

President Appeals to Farmers

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 21 Sep 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Cochabamba, 20 Sep--The president of the military junta, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, said: "We have to replace coca production with other products so that it will not be said of us that we are a nation of cocaine addicts." Garcia Meza added that to achieve this the National Reconstruction Government will take "drastic and harsh measures toward living with dignity and so that we will not be accused of poisoning the Bolivian people with cocaine."

He said that for 20 years the politicians did not do anything, "because instead of working for their homeland they worked to line their own pockets, by taking money abroad to live like pashas."

Garcia Meza announced that to organize peasant cooperatives he has delivered five tractors so that the Seventh Division Command can distribute them to rural centers.

He said he will immediately enact a decree through which all the production of Chapare will be centralized in Sacaba. He added that the Tutumayu and Warawara dams will be built but that the peasants have to demand the achievement of these projects from the district authorities, since the latter are ready to work. If they were not, they would be "replaced."

Peasant Demonstration

The chief executive made these statements at a peasant rally that took place this afternoon in the main square of Sacaba, Chapare Province. Garcia Meza was welcomed by schoolchildren, peasants and general public.

Various ministers of state and military chiefs, as well as district and provincial authorities, attended.

President Garcia yesterday visited the district prefect, Lt Col Javier Pammo Rodriquez at Setton Hospital where the latter underwent delicate surgery. This morning, before going to Sacaba, Garcia Meza was in the Magy restaurant and attended the national horse show.

Tomorrow he will be in Cliza where his wife, the first lady of Bolivia, will be named "favorite daughter" of Cliza, where a new anniversary is being celebrated. In the afternoon Garcia Meza will fly by helicopter to Morochata and Calchani, some 200 km from the capital.

The events in Sacaba began with the welcoming address of Mayor Fidel Via. Then there were speeches by the president of the civic committee, Carlos Angulo, and agrarian leaders Tomas Quiroga of El Morro Peasants Union and Leoncio Torrido, departmental executive of the farmers. They all expressed their support for the National Reconstruction Government and offered to fight against extremism. They asked that several projects be carried out, such as dams and the centralization of products from Chapare in Sacaba.

The President Speaks

The Chief of State made the following address: "As we have been doing since the military-peasant pact was again brought up to date, today we are again seeing this massive spontaneous demonstration by our brother peasants and the people of the town of Sacaba, as a show of support by all of you for the National Reconstruction Government.

"We have often thought--and when we go through the various towns in Bolivia, we see that we have not progressed at all--we continue as we were 20 years ago, and we also wonder what the political parties did, what the politicians have done for Bolivia, what the politicians have done for their peasant brothers, what they have done for the workers and the miners. All they have done is make the people not have faith in anything. All they have done is make the Bolivian people's backwardness continue. Now the new National Reconstruction Government, with a new generation and new men believes that we cannot deceive the Bolivian people, and we cannot end up promising that which we are not going to do. We have come, and for a long time we have been carrying out a dialog with our peasant brothers, with the worker and with the miner, to find out their needs. We are coming to realize that we need everything, because we do not have anything; because instead of working for their homeland, many rogues who are deceiving the Bolivian people have started to work to line their own pockets. And that they have not even left in Bolivia all the resources that they have put into their pockets. Rather they have taken them abroad to live like pashas, while we, the Bolivians who love our land, are living under the same conditions and thinking about how to repair our nation. We are thinking about how we are going to straighten out the economic problem.

"Nevertheless, during these 3 years, the politicians, through constant and continual elections, have emptied the national treasury. They have used the money of the poor and of the children, leaving them without food and without bread, to pursue their election campaign, to deceive their peasant brothers. There was a Genaro Flores who was selling our peasant brothers to an extremist party, to a party that does not love Bolivia, to a party that was also selling Bolivia to certain foreign powers. Peasant Brother, for this reason we are here to speak with you in plain Spanish, so that we all understand one another, and let us speak the same language and not talk promises. We do not come with promises. We come to find out your needs, because the Armed Forces are going to work alongside all of you.

"Peasant brothers, what this National Reconstruction Government asks is that once we start to work, our nation needs the efforts of all its children. The government is starting to distribute the necessary tractors so that our peasant brothers will form cooperatives. For Sacaba we have brought five tractors that we are going to deliver to the commander of the Seventh Division for the cooperatives to be organized, and then the tractors will be handed over to them.

"A short time ago, the president of the civic committee asked us for a decree to centralize all of Chapare's production in Sacaba. We are going to order the decree, but since the government is giving them what they need, they also have to support this government, not with political consciousness but with nationalistic consciousness. We have to change the face of Bolivia, peasant brothers, and you, who are near Chapare, must replace coca with other things, so that it will not be said of us that we are a nation of cocaine addicts. To this end the government is going to take harsh and drastic measures, because it is better for all of us Bolivians to live with dignity and not be accused of poisoning the Bolivian people with cocaine. You must improve your thinking, so that you make suggestions to plant a better product than coca."

Finally, Garcia Meza announced that construction is underway on the Tutimayu and Wara Wara dams [as published]. He said that the peasants must demand these projects from the local authorities "so that they will fulfill what the President is speaking about. If not, the authorities will be replaced."

Garcia Meza added that the government has raised the flags of Villarroel, Busch and Barrientos, through which action "we have now called upon all the nationalist forces."

He declared, "We are forgiving those who hold foreign or mistaken policies, because we are all Bolivians, and I believe that it is necessary for us to examine our conscience and live first as Bolivians. Let us work for our homeland, for our household and for the community that you represent."

'PRESENCIA' Hails Initiative

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 22 Sep 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Coca Growing"]

[Text] The problem of cocaine manufacturing in our country is at least 25 years old, and it has not been met with sufficiently effective measures. We cannot say that nothing has been done, but preventive and punitive measures have not substantially decreased manufacturing and trafficking in cocaine. Moreover, the tremendous profits obtained from this illegal trade have attracted more and more persons-- including peasants-- with the result that the authorities' struggle is increasingly difficult, despite all the willingness they may devote to this effort.

The situation has led to the President of the Republic himself, in a recent visit to Chapare, stating to the peasants the need to eliminate coca growing and replace it with other products that will not bring the same results. Thus, he touched upon one of the solutions that can be effective, as similar ones taken in other countries have demonstrated.

We must emphasize the harm that Bolivia has suffered up to now because of the narcotics traffickers' activities. Above all, the country's good name is at stake. For many years we have had the unfortunate reputation of being one of the big suppliers of cocaine for the whole world. But this is not all the damage. Given the ease of obtaining the narcotic, Bolivian drug addicts have already become evident, especially among youth. In the face of this dangerous fact we will have to react forcefully, because this problem touches a sector of the population especially deserving of protection.

The profits from this business do not go to the nation. The gains are for the drug traffickers, for gangs of international scope, and as crumbs for some coca growers who have observed that this item attains considerable rises in price.

No crime results from a single cause. But we can and must try to eliminate some of the foundations of these causes. Among these causes is, certainly, the fact that the raw material coca can be obtained in Bolivia at low prices; only some recently enacted precautions for its marketing have to win out. One of the basic points, perhaps the main one, lies in coca production. Therefore, if the growing were reduced, we would have taken a big step in regulating this type of offense.

Let us not forget that there have been other countries that faced similar problems. This happened, for instance, in Iran, which up to a quarter of a century ago was the main supplier of opium and its derivatives to the Western world. Since then the production of narcotics decreased because the government eliminated growing legally and physically and closely supervised the enforcement of these measures. Something similar was done in other nations, such as Turkey, with good results.

In Bolivia regulation over growing has to be extended, and those dealing in cocaine should be seriously investigated. The quantity required is small to supply the domestic market and to satisfy a habit that, otherwise, must tend to disappear.

Obviously this action will harm some growers. But we have to consider that it is not possible to follow the present course, with a production that we know for the most part ends in physical and mental damage both domestically and abroad. The excuse that there will be growers who are harmed is not acceptable. We will have to stress the need to replace the products being grown, even with less profitable ones, but which are also less dangerous. We do not believe that, in the long run, there is a lack of means and of foreign and international help to carry forward this campaign that has to be fulfilled, as much through an effort of persuasion as by vigorous punishment, if necessary.

Report Cited

La Pas PRESENCIA in Spanish 21 Sep 80 p 8

[Article: "International Report: Excessive Growing of Coca Threatens Agricultural Production in Bolivia"]

[Text] A report by the International Commission on the Fight Against Drugs points out that Bolivia's agricultural production is threatened by the excessive growing of the coca leaf.

It notes that traditionally Bolivia was compelled to produce the necessary food products. The report states that a large part of the country is not suitable for agriculture and that half of the population has to work at farming to satisfy the people's minimal food needs.

"But now," it adds, "in view of the expansion of illegal narcotics production, the Bolivian farmers are replacing the planting of food products with the coca leaf."

The report determines that unless this trend is corrected, Bolivia will soon be facing the problem of not being able to provide the necessary food for its people.

The commission explains that signs of an imminent food shortage are seen in the markets, where the prices of essential items, from potatoes to corn, are rising rapidly, and the effects are being felt by workers tied down to a salary. The report adds that "the only ones who have not been affected are those holding the largest part of the profits from the narcotic drugs industry."

According to the International Commission, the profits from illegal trading in this alkaloid have created 50 new millionaires in Bolivia, some of them on the scale of more than 30 million dollars. "Also," the commission says, "this trade has created countless new, poor farmers who must earn their living dangerously by growing coca shrubs high up in the mountains, while most of the population is facing an alarming shortage of food products because the farmers are no longer planting food products."

The report states that the other by-products of the illegal coca industry are well known. It adds, "Recently accusations were exchanged among government bodies responsible for reducing the narcotics traffic." It says rumors are common of bribery and that addiction is increasing. The report goes on to point out that the regions where coca production is the main occupation have become virtual states in which drug traffickers rule through heavily armed gangs.

Government Action

The document which, on the whole, refers to Bolivia, states that the government, upon realizing the low production of food products, has taken measures to reduce the harvesting of coca leaves. A special license, says the report, is needed for growing and selling coca. The Bolivian police force is carrying out inspections throughout the country to find and destroy the illegal coca shrub plantations. Despite this action, an increasingly larger area is being devoted to growing coca, since the profits for selling this plant illegally are greater--between 40 and 100 percent--than the profits from selling coca legally.

Referring to ways of battling the excessive production of coca, the International Commission suggests that the government increase its operations against the traffickers, since these measures would make trafficking in the refined drug much more risky. The report adds that the government must focus its efforts on programs that will allow the poor farmers to have an adequate income so that they do not have to resort to the illegal growing of the coca leaf.

Price of Coca Protested

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] The continual increase in coca prices on the legal market is causing serious economic damage to the mining industry, states the National Mining Board, which unites Bolivia's small miners.

A letter sent by the organization to Minister of the Interior Col Luis Arce asks that urgent measures be taken to check the excessive rise in coca prices, to avoid problems with the mine workers.

According to the small miners, "The supplying of coca leaves for our workers, who number several thousand, has substantially worsened, creating at the present time a grave problem, first because of the tremendous difficulty in obtaining coca on the legal market and secondly because of the unrestrained and excessive rise in prices, which have reached an incredible increase of 1,400 percent."

"The seriousness lies in our not being able to compete in price with the illegal market," adds the small miners' letter, which suggests that a way be studied to make easier the supplying of coca to the mining districts.

The letter suggests that coca consignments seized by the authorities of the Office of Control of Dangerous Substances be transferred for sale to workers in the mining companies.

Prices

According to the small miners in January 1979 a drum of coca cost 600 Bolivian pesos. At the end of 1979 the price rose to 3,000 Bolivian pesos.

The price rise continues. Last August a drum of coca sold at 9,000 pesos.

The small miners are asking that the system of price restraints be improved in the legal coca market, as an aid to the fight against narcotics trafficking.

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CSO: 5100

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO INTERVIEWED PRIOR TO CHILE VISIT

Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish 9-15 Oct 80 pp 10-11

[Interview with President Joao Figueiredo by Lillian Calm; date and place not given]

[Text] Who is President Figueiredo? We ask him to describe himself and his description reflects his personality: "It is difficult to describe him. It is even more difficult for me to describe myself (to say nothing of being dangerous and embarrassing). In order that the question does not go unanswered, I will say that the president is what he has always been as a Christian, as a man, as a soldier and as a citizen."

President Joao does not let any questions go unanswered. That is why he answered our questionnaire--very near closing time--only two days before he arrived in Chile.

What is the significance of your trip to Chile? He does not hesitate to answer: "My trip is part of the traditional cordial relations between Brazil and Chile. Our policy in Latin America calls for coexistence that contributes to the intensification of cooperation among the nations of the region. The Chile visit will be an important and significant point in the strengthening of our friendly relations which have led to bilateral initiatives that are more and more promising." And he adds: "It is likely that new agreements will be signed. Nevertheless, I believe that more important is the exhaustive and broad study of the different aspects of our relations whose outlook is favorable to the undertaking of activities that are mutually beneficial to both nations."

We then asked him what role he would assign to Brazil in South America. He replied that his country "fully assumes its condition as a Latin American." He explains: "We share the principles and norms which govern regional coexistence. In addition we are ready to work together with our Latin American brothers, in the spirit of solidarity and mutual respect, so that we may reach adequate levels of economic development. Cooperation and integration efforts are important parts in the formulation of strategies and proposals for economic development and should be furthered.

South America is not a geographic arena for Brazilian foreign policy. There is a sharing of values and a willingness to work in common. There is a tradition of solidarity and a desire for cooperation. Ethics and the magnitude of specific methods of cooperation are the elements which define our role on the continent."

Instability Rather Than Stability

Why was Brazil not interested in becoming a member of a future Southern Cone Pact sponsored by Argentina?

"A pact of that nature was not proposed to us," the president answered. "Brazil's Latin American policy is basically guided by cooperation and solidarity which are based on strict respect for the principle of non-intervention. Therefore, our policy is coexistence with everyone as we seek to contribute to harmonious relations among nations. We seek a position that will permanently aid expansion of continental relations." And he continues: "At the same time, we reject as a natural corollary to our position any form of political ambition or hegemony that favors actions guided by 'balance of power' mechanisms. I firmly believe that this is not our vocation and this kind of political attitude, in addition to being unnecessary, goes against the tradition of cooperation on the continent. From this political picture in which coexistence is the basic norm, it is easy to deduce why we oppose the idea of participating in a Southern Cone Pact. In this respect, I would like to make a correction because I don't believe that the idea has an official sponsor. It is a concept that the press has aired informally but it has never been formally proposed precisely because as I see it it is not in keeping with our traditions of coexistence. In short, I don't believe that a pact of this nature favors the efforts of continental solidarity. It would create divisions that should not exist. It would lead to actions, facilitate instability more than stability. Our road is another one. It is the road of solidarity."

And a question on internal matters: Is the democratic opening process which Brazil is experiencing a planned action or has it developed naturally from events? President Figueiredo states: "Today there is no doubt about the democratic philosophy of the 1964 Revolution. There is no doubt about my government's intention to promote the task of returning democracy to Brazil. Thus there will always be an element of deliberation in the process, an element of will which governs its initial impetus. It is important to note that the element of will is not isolated. It is necessary to remember always that the process begun in 1964 clearly has a sense of popular support which has been maintained to the present in several ways. At the same time, the process cannot be disassociated from events because it is bringing about democratic changes. It cannot be isolated from the full impact of the movements in society."

And he adds: "A democratic program not based on the intent and will of the diverse groups in our society, one that does not accept pluralism and its manifestations, would be incoherent. There will be an element of uncertainty in the process which is essential to the construction of democracy. Events are not contrary to deliberation, they interact and in the pluralistic framework they weave the institutional framework for democracy."

Faithful to Nonintervention

We again focus on foreign policy. Is Brazil closer to a Bolivia governed by General Garcia Meza than it would have been to a Bolivia governed by Siles Suazo? His reply is categorical: "As a neighboring Latin American country with whom we maintain the most traditional friendly relations, have intensive trade and share important projects, we will always be ready to have close ties with Bolivia. As for the internal changes in Bolivia, we have no opinion. We are unconditionally faithful to the principle of nonintervention."

We then ask a question about Itamaraty, the Brazilian foreign ministry which sets an example, not only on the continent but throughout the world, of professionalism in foreign service. What role does Itamaraty have in the Brazilian government? Joao Baptista Figueiredo states: "Itamaraty is responsible for Brazil's foreign relations in its various dimensions. It is the president's main advisory group in the formulation of foreign policy. It is the agency responsible for the many daily tasks of our diplomacy." And he reiterates: "It is a professional body. We take special care in training our diplomats and only those who have studied at the Rio Branco Institute are admitted into the service. I believe that this fact coupled with the tradition of clearly defining our foreign policy objectives distinguishes Itamaraty as a foreign ministry."

One final question. What is Brazilian foreign policy based on? "It is based on principles of nonintervention, on the peaceful solution of controversies, self-determination, respect for treaties and others which constitute the doctrinal values of the principles and purpose of the UN and OAS charters. These are philosophical bases which guide concrete and specific diplomatic action at every turn. It is precisely this coherence of principle and action which has characterized Brazilian diplomacy." He adds: "On the other hand, at the theoretical level, we have oriented diplomatic tasks using the guidelines of universalism, of excellent coexistence and national dignity. To properly carry out the basic principles of our foreign policy, we feel that universal coexistence is mandatory. The international community should adopt forms of conduct which accept pluralism and in which differences are a driving force for closer ties."

President Figueiredo concludes: "Universalism is a proposal for participation and frank dialogue based on mutual respect in which there is a genuine search for effective solutions to the great problems affecting us. These could be summarized in two words: peace and development."

8599
CSO: 3010

POLL SHOWS DECLINE IN GOVERNMENT POPULARITY

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Sao Paulo--The level of the popularity of President Joao Figueiredo's government dropped to its lowest point last August, when 59 percent of the Brazilians questioned in a Gallup Institute survey indicated their disapproval, while another 33 percent expressed satisfaction with the federal administration. Eight percent had no opinion.

The study was carried out between 10 and 28 August, with a sampling of 2,896 persons living in urban areas in all the Brazilian states, with an age, sex and socioeconomic level breakdown similar to that characteristic of the national population.

The Gallup Institute study, entitled "Declining Approval of President Figueiredo's Government Among Brazilians," had but a single question. "How do you feel President Figueiredo is governing the country: very well, well, normally, badly or very badly?" The results showed that there was greater approval of the functioning of the government in 1979 than in 1980.

According to the study, the percentage of approval increased between May and October of last year, when 59 percent approval was recorded as compared to 47 percent in the first study in May.

Between October of last year and January of this year, according to the Gallup Institute, there was a great drop in popularity, with 52 percent of those surveyed expressing disapproval of the government. A section of the document released yesterday explains the reasons for the decline.

"A drop in the popularity of the Figueiredo government occurred between October of 1979 and January of 1980. It will be remembered that a sudden change in its style of government occurred during this period as a result of the episodes which occurred in Santa Catarina at the end of November 1979. Until that month, President Figueiredo had maintained relations with the population reflecting greater informality."

Apart from this reason, which was the cause of a "certain popular discontent," the survey body listed the successive increases in living costs due to rising oil product prices, and the development of "greater popular discontent with the current economic conditions Brazilians are facing."

From January to April of this year, according to the Gallup Institute, the figures reflecting approval of the present government remained stable, between 27 and 39 percent. In August, however, a new factor contributed to the declining prestige of the government: younger persons and those with greater purchasing power began to express discontent.

Disapproval of the federal government in the age group between 18 and 29 was 63 percent, as compared to 59 percent in the group between 30 and 40 years of age and 50 percent for persons over 50.

In economic class A, disapproval of the government ran at 70 percent, while in group B discontent was expressed by about 61 percent, with figures of 56 percent and 50 percent for groups C and E respectively.

In terms of sex, 60 percent of the men surveyed expressed disapproval of the government of the president of the republic, while this was the case with 58 percent of the women.

In surveys made in the southern states (Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul) and those in the Southeast (Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo), greater government unpopularity was revealed than in the North, Northeast and Center-West.

The southern states expressed 60 percent disapproval, while the figure for those in the North and Center-East was 51 percent. In all the states, the highest level of discontent was seen in the middle-sized towns.

Minister Questioned

Communications Minister Said Farhat declined to express any view on the Gallup study, noting instead that the SECOM [Mass Media Secretariat] released an opinion poll in August which had been taken in July showing support of the government of President Joao Figueiredo on the part of about 60 percent of the population. In Minister Farhat's view, the comment by the Gallup Institute that there was a change in the style of the government of President Joao Figueiredo after the incidents in Florianopolis in November of last year is also without foundation.

"The style only changed in the view of those who have not observed the president during his trips, those who cannot follow him personally. Those who see the president on his trips throughout Brazil see the fraternization which always marks his visits to the cities and the enthusiasm with which he is welcomed by the people," Said Farhat said.

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CSO: 3001

SECOM CONTESTS POLL SHOWING DECLINE IN FIGUEIREDO'S POPULARITY

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Brasilia--Yesterday afternoon, the Mass Media Secretariat (SECOM) of the Presidency of the Republic distributed a note contesting an analysis by the Gallup Institute made from a public opinion poll which showed that the popularity of President Figueiredo is declining. SECOM explained that the figures collected by Gallup in August, when compared with those of IBOPE [Brazilian Public Opinion and Statistics Institute] in June, are similar, and that the difference lies only in the analysis.

According to SECOM, the Gallup Institute considered the answer "fair" to the question about President Figueiredo's performance as being "negative," whereas, in its opinion, the rating should have been "neutral." The IBOPE poll, taken in June throughout the country at the behest of SECOM, was analyzed as highly positive for President Figueiredo's image. That of Gallup, taken in August on its own initiative, showed through its analysis that the president's prestige was declining.

The note from SECOM read as follows:

"Comparison between the Gallup poll of August 1980 and the IBOPE poll taken in June 1980.

"Gallup, August		IBOPE, June
"Question: President Figueiredo is governing		Question: How would you rate President Figueiredo's performance for this first year of his administration:
"Very well	61 percent	
"Well	27 percent	
"Fairly	34 percent	6.4 percent: optimal
"Badly	12 percent	22.9 percent: good
"Very badly	13 percent	38.9 percent: fair
"No opinion	8 percent	12.5 percent: poor
		16.5 percent: very poor
		2.8 percent: no opinion

"Observations:

"1. In both instances, the possible answers are equivalent: two are clearly positive (very well, well; optimal, good); and two are clearly negative (badly, very badly; (poor, very poor).

"2. Both polls included a neutral answer, namely: 'fairly' (Gallup) and 'fair' (IBOPE).

"3. Therefore, the correct analysis of the data should be made by adding the positive answers, on the one hand, and the negative ones, on the other.

"4. Thus, we find: Gallup: very well plus well equals 33 percent. IBOPE: optimal plus good equals 29.3 percent. Badly plus very badly equals 25 percent. Poor plus very poor equals 29.0 percent. Fairly equals 34 percent; and fair equals 38.9 percent.

"5. As is evident, the indexes of approval increased between June and August: from 29.3 percent (IBOPE) to 33 percent (Gallup).

"6. And the indexes of disapproval decreased during the same period, from 29.0 percent (IBOPE) to 25 percent (Gallup).

"7. It is quite natural that, when answering a question which involves such a complex judgment as that relating to an entire government, the frequency of intermediate positions, such as 'fairly' or 'fair' should be greater. And that is exactly what happened in both polls, with rather similar percentages (34 percent in the Gallup poll, and 38 percent in the IBOPE one).

"8. Now the analyst could arbitrarily include that group among the approvals or the disapprovals. But by so doing he would completely change the numbers represented in the answers, according to his preference."

Mistake

The government's leader in the Senate, Jarbas Passarinho, attributed the results of the poll on President Figueiredo's popularity released yesterday by the press to a mistake in interpretation.

According to Passarinho, the information that he has on the Gallup poll is that the answers rated as "fairly" were added to the opinions "badly" and "very badly"; and hence it arrived at a decline in the prestige of the president of the republic.

This is also the view of the government's leader in the Chamber, Nelson Marchezan: He said: "What we all know is that President Figueiredo is understood and backed by the Brazilian people. He enjoys popularity, and that is obvious. Therefore, the results of that poll are not consistent with the reality that we know."

Uniformity

The PP [Popular Party] leader in the Chamber, Deputy Thales Ramalho, ascribed the decline in President Figueiredo's popularity to "the lack of uniformity among the members of the government."

He also included as reasons the economic policy adopted by the government, and the high cost of living.

The president of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party], Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, claimed that he was expecting results of this kind, "because the major problems which are besetting the underprivileged classes, such as inflation and the cost of living, must be blamed on the government."

2909
CSO: 3001

PP: 'A PARTY BORN WITH A CALLING FOR POWER'

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Brasilia--In numbers, the Popular Party [PP] is smaller than the three major parties in the National Congress. It has 64 deputies and seven senators. Insofar as ambition is concerned, it is the only one which describes itself as "a party with a calling for power." PP is striving to obtain a majority in the two legislative houses and to win the largest number of governors in the 1982 elections. For this purpose, despite the fact that it came into existence under the distrustful gaze of both the opposition and Planalto Palace, PP has recorded in its book of founders the names of individuals who are illustrious and who have long political experience, in the South, North, Center and East of the country. "It is a party which has cadres," as its top-ranking leaders are fond of stating.

With 62 representatives in the Chamber of Deputies and eight in the Federal Senate, PP was formed from the dissident groups of ARENA [National Renewal Alliance] and from groups in PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] which did not want to remain with the former comrades from MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement].

Emerging from the remains of bipartisanism, in its beginnings PP was not given many prospects in the Brazilian political context.

Furthermore, PP came into being with the accusation of being an "auxiliary line" of the government, or at least of being the "reliable opposition" that the Planalto Palace hoped to have in the establishment of its plan for political openness.

At the time, two things were said about those who joined PP: The former ARENA members would not forget their past in the government, and the former MDB members would have a vast area in which to express opportunism, a minority tendency in the former MDB.

In any event, the Popular Party was organized weakly in some states and strongly in others, such as Rio de Janeiro, where it began with the leadership of the state executive branch. During the week, O GLOBO listened to the top-ranking leaders of the Popular Party and, on the basis of their statements, is revealing the basic guidelines of the group, its political proposals for the country and what those leaders think now about the accusations that they received when they were actually arranging to organize a new party.

"There was never any fact which would entitle anyone to imagine PP as an auxiliary line for the government."

The secretary of the Popular Party, Deputy Miro Teixeira, emphatically states that "practice has determined the profile of the party." He says that PP is "in the vanguard of the discussion of national issues, assuming pioneer positions, which are always followed by the other opposition parties."

According to Miro and other leaders of the party, that question of the nature of the party does not make sense: PP is on the opposition, with its program and action. The fact is, they observe, that PP, being on the opposition, is striving assiduously for one goal: to come to power. It is in that area that the party will show its pragmatism in its entirety.

Deputy Herbert Levy remarks: "Our party is the most viable path for the non-radical forces which are turning increasingly against the government. The members of PP cannot be accused of radicalism and inability; hence the government is convinced that the solution is really PP; since, if a radical opposition considered unprepared to assume the responsibilities of government should win in 1982, there would be a crisis which would result in a setback owing to reaction from the Armed Forces."

Thales Ramalho says: "It is unfortunate that there are people who think that the shortest path is that of a straight line, always advancing."

Aged 57, Deputy Thales Ramalho is the PP's leader in the Chamber and a politician recognized by everyone as one of the most able in the National Congress. Speaking softly and slowly, Thales depicts the future of PP, and explains the reasons which have led to the perception of such favorable prospects for the party.

In his opinion, the Popular Party "has not come to engage in the politics of retaliation." He asks, maliciously, "Should the opposition alone know the summons to advance?"

Then he advises: "There are retreats which have fostered great victories." The leader of PP does not talk about merging the opposition, because he feals that, on the basis of the government's attitudes, "there is at present an opposition front in Congress which flows naturally, without anything written, and that front has had a uniform performance in Congress."

The Popular Party is attempting to express its point of view in all matters. For example, it left open the question of voting on the permit for the president of the republic to visit Chile.

It was an important decision, because it established very clearly the position of PP, which does not want to be the flunky of any party, and will not be, owing to its very nature and calling, Thales Ramalho explains.

Hence, the PP's fundamental commitment is "to put up opposition, but with its own identity."

The leader gives assurance: "PP does not want, and will not serve anything but a plan that will make democratic normality viable, without a coup orientation on either side."

In this process of transition toward democratic normality, for PP the 1982 elections appear to be a keystone to the party's plan to win power.

Deputy Miro Teixeira comments: "Time is on the side of PP, which was created to win. It has the leading members of the opposition in several states, and it is the party which has, more than any other, leaders who could be elected to the state governments."

In fact, the PP leadership is making estimates every day, taking note of all the possibilities insofar as the state governments and the state or federal legislative seats are concerned. Deputy Magalhaes Pinto, honorary president of the party, states:

"If there are no new unexpected events, our prediction is that we shall win 10 or more state governments, and hence govern half of the nation."

PP has strong candidates in the North and Northeast, such as Alberto Silva (Piaui), Aluisio Alves (Rio Grande do Norte) and Antonio Mariz (Paraiba).

Deputy Miro Teixeira, himself a strong candidate for the government of Rio de Janeiro, observes: "There were unquestionable spheres of influence of the federal government which now find in PP the only viable possibility of having an opposition government. No other opposition party can describe a status as definite as that."

The main argument for that optimistic projection among PP members is the party's balanced position and the fact that it is, they claim, "the only one representing something new."

Miro Teixeira claims: "The other parties have sought ideas, initials and alliances from the past, whereas we are aimed toward the future."

Reformist, not conservative, PP wants to sell the image of being an option for promoting the changes demanded by Brazilian society without traumas, and moderately. A symbol of that moderation, Senator Tancredo Neves gives the definition of the party which he heads.

"Reformist, democratic, of Christian inspiration, it wants to foster a legal, peaceful transition (without hatred or revenge) from the authoritorian order to the democratic order. It is the instrument of transition between authoritarianism and the establishment of a genuine democratic regime in Brazil."

A party with aspirations as immediate as coming to power and exercising it, PP hopes to motivate the electorate through the party program and the cadres who are in the association.

Leader Thales Ramalho claims: "PP is a party with great cadres all over the country."

That leader maintains that the Brazilian electorate consists mainly of the middle class; in other words, the class opposed to sudden changes in its life style.

"Ther is a list of options in the opposition, but what we are conveying appeals to the municipal leaders, who are opposed to radicalization and hence are on our side."

What will PP do if it comes to power? Senator Evelasio Vieira enumerates the basic points of reformism according to PP:

Agrarian reform wherein the government itself distributes its land and purchases or expropriates the large estates.

Creation of an agrarian justice system.

Construction of a national system of silos and storage facilities.

The establishment of agrarian insurance.

Creation of agricultural schools to train intermediate-level technicians.

Guarantee of remunerative prices to the producer, eliminating the presence of the middleman, to insure low prices to the consumers.

Tax reform, to improve the distribution of funds to states and municipalities, and to strengthen the federation.

Educational reform, with emphasis on intermediate-level technical instruction and on occupational education.

However, for all this to be able to occur, there must be 1982 elections. The Popular Party, through its leaders, has underscored the importance of this point; in other words, it has said that it would do everything to have the contest take place. But what it does not say is that PP adamantly trusts in the guarantees offered by the government, or that it is not worried that new situations might occur, impeding the progress of its own plan.

Deputy Miro Teixeira says: "We shall do what is incumbent on us to arrive at 1982. We must not allow ourselves to be affected by spurious fear; we must believe that democratization is an irreversible process."

Leader Thales Ramalho agrees, and has attempted to converse on that subject with other leaders of the opposition and the government. But he is very annoyed at the fact that the decisions "are still made outside of Congress."

At the meeting of the party's legislative group in the Chamber last Wednesday, several deputies expressed their distrust of the government's intentions regarding the 1982 elections. And they made various proposals.

"We must do everything to come to power" (Milton Figueiredo, Mato Grosso).

"We must force the government to show its hand" (Jorge Vargas, Minas Gerais).

"Those in the know are killing time; they are not expecting it to happen" (Carlos Santana, Bahia).

"We need to break the monopoly on initiative that is in the government's hands now, and submit bills that will guarantee the 1982 elections" (Miro Teixeira, Rio de Janeiro).

The Popular Party also has its internal differences. One of them is associated with the strategy aimed at the 1982 elections. Should the priority goal be winning the state governments or strengthening the legislative groups in the Chamber and the Senate?

Leader Thales Ramalho thinks that, "Under the present conditions, the election of a governor is a joke.

"The candidate will assume commitments that he will be unable to keep. The status of a state governor today is that of a beggar."

Without losing sight of the fact that it would be good for the party to elect governors, the leader thinks that the priority lies in the strengthening in Congress.

President Tancredo Neves, for his part, regards "the experience in the government of Rio de Janeiro as excellent," and recommends "an effort to strengthen the legislative representation without underestimating the importance of the state governments."

Magalhaes Pinto, honorary president, states that "the one thing is linked with the other," something with which secretary Miro Teixeira agrees, naturally placing a little more stress on winning the state governments than on the legislative reinforcement.

Although it was formed by politicians who came from MDB or ARENA, the Popular Party is a united party, its top-ranking leaders claim. In addition to that convergence of opposing origins, PP has another feature: the presence within the association of groups from the old Brazilian parties, mainly PSD [Social Democratic Party] and UDN [National Democratic Union].

The leading representatives of the party guarantee that the internal persuasion is democratic. As for the question involving UDN and PSD, they claim that it is merely a matter of Minas.

Leader Thales Ramalho explains: "Minas is a different political nation. Ideologically, PSD and UDN are the same, under the present circumstances. The former struggle was for power; and the people in Minas, attempting to come to power, reached an understanding. I do not discern major difficulties, because this was completely overcome in the party organization. In Minas Gerais, the municipal leaders have reached an understanding and have made the party stronger. It must have the largest number of votes in the state."

The PP's Numbers

The Popular Party has 64 federal deputies and seven senators, "for the present," notes its leader in the Chamber, Thales Ramalho. He is sure that, by 15 November of next year, the final legal date for party options among those entitled to run a

candidate in 1982, his party will have more members in both the Chamber and the Senate.

Until that occurs, PP has seven representatives in the Senate, two indirect and five elected directly. The most senior is the president, Tancredo Neves, 70 years of age and with experience ranging from council member to prime minister of the parliamentarist regime, including membership in the state and federal legislature, and the position of minister of justice during the second presidency of Getulio Vargas.

The most junior senator is leader Gilvan Rocha, representative from Sergipe, who is 48 years old. The remaining five are from 50 to 60 years of age. Three are lawyers, two are engineers and one is a doctor. Two have served as professors, and three are from industry. They all came to the Senate with political experience. Two were state governors, two were secretaries, two were mayors, and four were state or federal deputies. Four came from ARENA and three from MDB.

Chamber

The most senior member in the Chamber is Marshal Paulo Torres, aged 77. The one with the most lengthy record of service is the honorary president, Deputy Magalhaes Pinto, who, at the age of 71, has served as state governor and minister of foreign affairs, having also serving in the Senate.

The lawyers are also in the majority, with 35 representatives. There are 14 professors, nine doctors and six journalists. Of those with more than one profession, nine are in business or industry, and six are engaged in agriculture and livestock.

The majority of the congressmen are between 40 and 49 years old, and number 24. Next, 16 are between 50 and 59 years old; 13 are between 30 and 39; and nine are between 60 and 69. In the first legislature, PP has 33 deputies; in the second, 15; in the third, 13; in the fourth, two; and there are five with five or more legislatures. The deputy leader, Herbert Levy, has the most federal terms: he is holding a seat in the Chamber for the ninth time.

Rio de Janeiro, with 20 deputies, and Minas Gerais, with 17, when combined, have over 50 percent of the party in the Chamber. Para, Mato Grosso, Parana and Santa Catarina have three deputies apiece. Sao Paulo, Bahia, Sergipe, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte and Ceara have two; and Goias, Piaui and Maranhao have one apiece. In the other states, the Popular Party has not yet obtained any federal deputy who would adhere to its program.

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RIGHT-WING NEWSMAN INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL PRESS

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 28 Sep 1980 p 4

[Interview with ULTIMA HORA newsman Adirson de Barros by CORREIO BRAZILIENSE; date, time and place not given]

[Text] Abominated by the left, newsman Adirson de Barros of the newspaper ULTIMA HORA of Rio de Janeiro writes a daily column which is religiously consulted by all those wishing to know what the right is thinking or wanting. He, obviously, does not consider himself a right winger but rather an anticommunist democrat interested more in reforms and the solution of Brazilian problems, among which democracy is not a priority except in the long term.

Attacked, calumnied and railed at by all the liberals from the center to the extreme left, Adirson de Barros is, however, an actor with a definite role on the Brazilian political scene. Whether you like him or not, his opinion expresses a political position which is in a greater state of agitation than ever before. And he courageously assumes this uncomfortable position, making it a point to declare that although he has military information sources, he is neither a stool pigeon nor a pimp for them. He writes what he thinks or knows and he signs what he writes.

Some of the gems among the ideas of Adirson are: "Leftists are irresponsible and bohemian. They drink at night and during the day they go to the multinationals. They work for the multinationals or for government agencies, and they would even work for the security agencies if they paid well, however, they do not..."

"Security personnel who fought against the guerrillas have to react against any opening movement because they fear that it will be used against them."

"The Revolution no longer has the support of businessmen or the middleclass, which is the class with real political importance in the country, and it does not have the support of the Church. These were the three forces which carried out the 31 March Movement to save the country from communism."

The Figueiredo Government is isolated "and this reminds me of the Hitler 'bunker' in the last days of the war, already undergoing bombings by allied air power, he still signed orders firing generals on the battlefront..."

[Question] Adirson, you are considered the voice of the radical right, do you consider yourself a radical and extreme rightist man?

[Answer] I consider myself radically democratic. Now it is obvious that generally for the left and the communists everyone who is not a leftist or a communist is from the right, a radical and a right wing extremist. Formerly they sold out to North American imperialism, which no longer exists--it was replaced by Soviet imperialism--and they also sold out to Shell or Esso, something that no longer applies because it is easier today to sell out to PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] which is more powerful.

[Question] Did you ever pass through the left?

[Answer] I passed through it a lot, but only to say "goodby."

[Question] From your ideological point of view, how do you describe the Brazilian Left?

[Answer] There are several Brazilian Lefts. There is an intellectual, Marxist Left, which I consider serious. There are few of them. I am going to give you some names as an example. There is no problem...An Antonio Houass, for example, is a respectable man. An Oscar Niemeyer is a respectable man. They are Marxists and respectable. There is another left, the commercial left, the left involved in working, which means the partying left. It is the irresponsible, Bohemian left, which drinks at night and during the day goes to the multinationals, works for the multinationals or government agencies and would even work for the security agencies if they paid enough, which they do not, so as to be able to pay for whiskey and champagne at the bars and nightclubs of the South Zone...

[Question] In terms of political opening, do you or do you not think we are on the right path?

[Answer] I do not believe so...

[Question] How come?

[Answer] I do not believe so. I believe that the political opening is a very generous move by President Figueiredo, however it was not understood by either the sectors of the left or of the Brazilian opposition, which is incompetent and consists of truly incompetent men, and not...

[Question] And not even by the right?

[Answer] And not by the extreme right, to put it that way...I do not believe that an extreme right wing exists in Brazil. Ideologically, an extreme right no longer exists in Brazil except for some remnants of the integralist movement. There is a tailor over there in Curitiba, who appears to be the chief of the movement, the replacement for Plinio. There is no ideological extreme right. To confuse the members of security agencies with rightist extremists is a dangerous error. They are only protecting their own necks. They do not have a right-wing ideology. They are anticommunists by training, just as every Brazilian military man is an anticommunist by training. And they were involved in an underground war against international communist movements in Brazil, which were financed and trained in Cuba, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and so forth. Now those military men and civilians of those security agencies are with a rope around their necks and that is why they react against any movement with an excess of democratization because they fear that one day this country could be controlled by a group from the left. To say that the communists are not a majority in Brazil means nothing. Communism is not even a majority in Russia or any communist country; not even in Cuba, because if there were elections they would not receive more than three or four percent of the votes. However they can very well seize power. They seized it in several countries of the world and they can seize it in Brazil. It is obvious, therefore, that personnel of the security agencies who fought in 1968 and 1973 against guerrilla warfare have to react against any movement of democratization because they fear that such an opening will be used against them.

[Question] Your analysis, then, reveals that for security sectors or for persons, who during the more violent repressive period were in the security agencies and who today are no longer active, there is or would be a real danger that the political opening ordered by President Figueiredo would slide into an uncontrollable situation?

[Answer] Clearly, obviously, there is no doubt. It is not that the Brazilian people are of the left. They are not. Even the Brazilian worker is a reactionary. The Brazilian worker is a conservative of the right, to say it that way. The left does not speak for the workers; what there is, is an attempt to exploit the workers. But the greatest danger, the one which worries the military, the primary concern of the Brazilian military today, and I believe it should be the primary concern of the entire nation, is the subversive activity of the Church in Brazil headed by the well-known communist Cardinal Evaristo Arns, dom Helder Camara and tens of bishops like Hipolito, for example. Adriano Hipolito, from Rio de Janeiro, has already been involved at one time in skirmishes with security agencies. He has just received a check for 1 million marks from a German organization. He went to Germany in May of this year and gave a lecture in Germany, broadcast on television, in which he made an appeal to the Germans to help the Third World. You know that the Third World is used for everything, for any bunko game, the name of the Third World is invoked for any skin game. He managed to take a million marks from the German Catholics, who are generous and naive and do not know Brazil. Then this bishop, who is notoriously communist--and to prove this it is enough to say that his coat of arms is a stylized hammer and sickle--who is notoriously subversive, heads all agitation throughout the Rio de Janeiro Basin. Anyway, this bishop today has a million marks, which means $2.5 million. What is he going to do with it? The pretext for taking all that money was to pay lawyers for the peasants being persecuted by the Brazilian Government. There is no report of any peasants being persecuted in the Rio de Janeiro Basin. There are reports that speak of bandits pursued by the police. Then this money, it is obvious, is destined for communist movements in Brazil. This is being done in the face of the government and no one takes any measures because they are afraid to persecute a priest, as if a priest had immunity. Another example is the subversive priest of Pernambuco, an Italian who refused to celebrate a mass of independence, which means, he slapped the face of the Brazilian nation which harbored him. The Pernambuco security agencies made a complete investigation of his activities from as far back as Italy, where he was born in Sicily, in the Mafia, I do not know where. Gen Florimar Campelo, commander of the Fourth Army, endorsed the dossier of the security agencies and requested in writing--he cannot say this officially but it is the truth--that this priest be expelled from Brazil. Well and good, the matter came to the Ministry of Justice last week. Governor Marcos Maciel, who belongs to the illustrious political class, made peace with don Helder when the Pope visited Recife. Don Helder does not resist government palace, he was born a courtier. He does not resist. He has already given up his fascist-communist past and is now a courtier, an aide to the governor. Then don Helder asked the governor to interfere in the affair. The governor telephoned Sinelio Ribeiro, secretary general of the Ministry of Justice, and asked him to reduce the question to a minor question of municipal scope and to pigeonhole the matter, which up to now is in the office of the minister of justice.

The question then is: Is it a minor municipal matter when a priest, a foreign citizen, who has been in Brazil for a few years with a tourist visa, promotes agitation in the rural areas, strikes in the sugarcane fields and then refuses to celebrate a mass in honor of the independence of the nation which accepted him? Is this a municipal question? Then this country no longer has any honor. As far as Governor Marco Maciel is concerned, it appears the country no longer has any honor.

[Question] Adirson, what is known is that during the period of the clampdown by the regime, the Church activated and promoted a sort of broad front in defense of human rights. However, today it is involved, particularly after the visit by the Pope, in the differentiation between political and ideological positions. That is the reason why a large part of those persons with a community of interests have closed ranks with Lula in the Workers Party [PT]. Do you not believe that the Church is returning to its natural course after the period of greatest repression?

[Answer] I do not believe so. I believe that the presence of the Pope in Brazil was very important. He defined that well but he was not heeded. It is not being respected, at least by the majority of Brazilian bishops. I want to withdraw the case of don Helder because Helder is trying to become a cardinal. He is already 70 years-of-age and wants to be a cardinal. To be a cardinal he has to be less radical, obviously, and he is making up to the government. This is so much so that he no longer accepts invitations to go abroad.

But the case of dom Evaristo Arns...He is the Brazilian Khomeini. He wants to found a theocratic, Marxist state in Brazil.

[Question] Do you believe that he has political power ambitions?

[Answer] Of political power. The Church, let us say of the left to define that of Dom Evaristo Arns, believes that it has the conditions for arriving at power, of seizing power. Therefore, he is seeking power. The ecclesiastical rank and file communities are nothing more or less than the old Communist Party cells we have known for many years except that they are more dangerous because they are Catholic cells, which means that they manage to involve the Brazilian Catholic community entirely. Almost all of them are of the extreme left and to confirm this it is only necessary to read the texts produced by the CNBB [National Conference of Brazilian Bishops] which is the Church "politburo" in Brazil, of the church of the left. It is enough to read the books the CNBB prepares through Northeast-1, Northeast-2, Southeast-1 and Southeast-2, the entities used to evangelize the children, evangelize the Indians, evangelize the poor of the Amazon Region. They are Marxist books written by communists and not by priests, not by Catholics. Christ and Mary are used to imbue people with a Marxist mentality. Then the Church, that church of the left, has one objective, the installation of a Marxist-Christian regime in Brazil, probably under the leadership of Cardinal Arnes, if he were still in Brazil by then.

[Question] In the column in ULTIMA HORA you continue to attack the Church which you consider the left, the communists, however, you also attack the economic policy of the government violently. Do you believe that this economic policy is also a factor for destabilization of the system?

[Answer] Obviously, obviously it is.

[Question] Explain it...

[Answer] With an inflation of 120 percent...and that is the official inflation because real inflation is much greater since there are prices and fixed prices. For example, the price of beans is not used in computing inflation by the Getulio Vargas Foundation [FGV]. Beans are not considered even though black beans weigh heavily in inflation in Rio de Janeiro. Powdered milk has a fixed price and has vanished from the market. If the prices are fixed, the product vanishes. Therefore, real inflation is obviously much greater than officially announced by the FGV. Then, the economic policy, not only in my opinion but in the opinion of all the Brazilian population, which is suffering the effects of shortages, of the high cost of living; in the opinion of practically all the businessmen who have disassociated themselves from the government of the Revolution, they who were the mainstay of the 31 March revolutionary movement, are all, practically all, against the government [Sentence as published]. Some say it publicly, as does Erminio de Morais, who is independent and more courageous. Others simply do not speak because they owe the Bank of Brazil and are afraid of foreclosure. However, talking with any Brazilian businessmen it is seen that they are all against it. The middleclass, which was another support of the revolution, was martyred by that economic policy, not only this policy of the Figueiredo Government but that of all the revolutionary governments, particularly that of the Geisel Government. This middleclass is having its savings destroyed because they have an inflation rate of 120 percent and a savings return of 55 percent. Therefore, it withdraws its support from the government entirely and would vote for the opposition if the polls were to be opened tomorrow. There is no doubt whatever. As happened in 1974, it is going to vote more overwhelmingly now. The Figueiredo Government and the revolution are without support, they do not have a base of support.

[Question] In your analysis, they are isolated...

[Answer] Exactly, they do not have the support of businessmen, they do not have the support of the middleclass, which is the class which truly has political importance in the country, and they do not have the support of the Church. These three forces carried out the 31 March movement to save the country from communism.

[Question] Then how can a practically isolated government, practically in a vacuum, according to your definition, carry out a plan of political opening?

[Answer] Because it has the support of the Armed Forces military system. That and nothing more. The Figueiredo Government is supported only and exclusively by the armed forces. Now I do not know up to what point the armed forces can maintain the Figueiredo Government against everything and everyone: against the political class, against the business class, against the middleclass, against the working class, which is obviously being manipulated by the left and by the church, and against the church of the left, which is the majority, and against the CNBB, which is the political party of the Church.

[Question] Then you do not see a solution within that picture?

[Answer] I do not see a peaceful solution. There is always a solution...

[Question] Within that view that there can be a solution, but not peaceful, for the present crisis, do the bombs being thrown now mean the creaking of that nonpeaceful door?

[Answer] I do not know because up to now the Federal Police...

[Question] How do you view those bombs?

[Answer] A bomb can be thrown by a lunatic, a madman, an insane person, or it could be a political protest in a way, whether it be from the right, the left or even from the center. Up to now no one has aired the hypothesis that the bomb could be from the center. The bomb, for example, could come from Tancredo because a bomb would place the government against the wall and the government would be forced to come to a political agreement with the PP [Popular Party] and Tancredo would become a minister. Then who knows that the bomb did not come from Tancredo, was not made in the laboratories of Minas Gerais? It could be that also. It is a hypothesis, and all hypotheses are valid. The fact is that up to now the origins of the bomb have not been discovered.

[Question] But is it a political protest?

[Answer] It is a political protest, a political ploy, unless it is the work of a lunatic. Was it meant to kill the president of the Brazilian Bar Association [OAB]? I do not know. Was it from the left or the right? No one knows. The OAB, which is one of the leftist organizations of the country today, which plays the game of the left, considers itself the victim of the right. Why? If it considers itself the victim of the right, if it believes the bomb came from the right, it is because it is an entity of the left. It confesses that it is an entity that plays the game of the left. However, I do not understand it to be that way.

I believe that the OAB is a conservative organization, a national institution of great importance, and the right generally respects the institutions. The left does have the objective of destroying national institutions in any country of the world, the right does not. It respects Freemasonry, the Bar Association, the Institute of Lawyers, in short, all the great institutions.

[Question] But do you not even accept the hypothesis that the personnel who feel their neck is in danger could be protesting through those means?

[Answer] It is also possible and if I were in their place I would do the same thing. It is obvious that I would be protesting because I would not be happy with the situation the country is now undergoing.

[Question] Then, based on the isolation of the government which bars that political plan from having a peaceful solution, according to your opinion, the PDS [Social Democratic Party] and the 1982 elections are all a chimera?

[Answer] This reminds me of Hitler in the bunker already being bombed by allied air forces. With Russian troops 2 kilometers away from the bunker, he was calling Martin Bormann and signing orders firing generals on the battlefront in Russia. And Martin Bormann obeyed because they were all afraid of him until the last minute, until he died. Obviously he would go out with the orders but did not even reach the door with them. The orders were never transmitted. This means that Hitler continued to run Germany, the war and everything, with allied air forces already bombing the bunker.

[Question] But do you see some relationship between the Figueiredo Government and that situation?

[Answer] No, no, no, no. It is more or less this: I knew, for example, that within the framework of the government they are already planning the political situation of 1982. There are people making statistical estimates as to how much the PDS could have in Rio, Sergipe, Rio Grande do Sul and so forth. However, no one knows if Brazil is going to survive the war of Iraq because we have fuel stocks for 2 or 3 months, or 109 days, according to Minister Cesar Cals with his extraordinary mathematical accuracy; 102 days plus a few hours perhaps...We are not paying attention to the war, which is the number one problem of this country, and we are involved in the Middle East War as is the entire world. But we are also involved because of the incompetence of the oleocrats of PETROBRAS, who tied us down to a 50-percent dependence on a single country, an unstable irresponsible country such as Iraq, which is also bound to the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. Therefore,

we are in the war. We do not have soldiers over there but we have our petroleum blocked and if that war lasts another 3 months, the country is going to come to a standstill; it is going to sink. While this is going on, there are technicians, political experts of the government, making estimates on the PDS. This means that they are looking only at 1982, but we do not know if we are going to reach 1981 safely. And they are making calculations for 1982: candidacies, candidates, schemes, alliances, statistical estimates as to where the PDS is going to win, how many councilmen, and so forth. They are programing the electoral college for the succession to President Figueiredo.

[Question] That is the spirit of the bunker?

[Answer] That is the spirit of the bunker, it seems to me. They are planning on an unreal country. That country does not exist. This country is a country which has a 120-percent inflation rate today; it has 40 million illiterates, 30 million diseased persons, and 15 million people without schools, and no one thinks of that because no importance at all is attributed to education. And I am not being a reactionary. I beg the left's pardon but they obviously do not concern themselves with those problems. Then this country is undergoing a grave economic and social crisis and is involved in a world war today, the war of petroleum, and it could come to a standstill tomorrow. While this is going on, the political analysts of the government are making statistical calculations on the PDS. If the country runs the risk of not reaching 1981, what would the PDS or PP say?

I was in the Senate yesterday, one of the most lamentable things. They were discussing tommyrot, completely out of touch with reality; they know nothing. Well, it seems to me that government personnel do not know anything either because from what we have seen in the past few days in matters of information about the Middle East, I had a feeling of wanting to buy an atlas from the "Melhoramentos" [Improvement] Edition and sending it to them with some arrows pointing out where the Straits of Hormuz, the Persian Gulf and the exits to the Mediterranean are. This was because even the minister of state was saying that there will be no problem whatever for Brazil. PETROBRAS, for example, declares that there will be no problem whatever for Brazil. Who guarantees that?

No one can guarantee it. And we heard the irresponsible statements by Brazilian Government authorities. This is irresponsibility. The government has to make the people aware of the gravity of the crisis. It has to make them aware of the gravity of the situation. We are in a war. There is no talk of rationing, which is a forbidden word erased from the official dictionary as if it were a dirty word. We are in a war and in a war we are forced to ration. The government will have to put rationing into effect whether it wants to or not.

[Question] With or without war?

[Answer] With or without war because it does not help. We do not have the money to pay for petroleum. However, while all this is going on, the PDS is being taken care of, it is very important...

[Question] Let us return to the situation of the bunker here. Adirson, do you not acknowledge that there are serious people in the opposition and even in the left with reasonable proposals for the Brazilian situation?

[Answer] Well, there are serious people, obviously. The opposition has many serious people as does the government party also. It would be boring to list here the senators, deputies and public men of the opposition who are very serious, who have made their suggestions, generally as much out of touch and removed from reality as the politicians of the PDS. I find the political class removed from reality. It is very concerned with its immediate problems, with its political future and obviously poorly informed. The Congress is an institution which knows absolutely nothing. It is truly poorly informed. Therefore, they cannot make specific realistic proposals on Brazilian problems.

[Question] In your opinion, the completely alienated and uninformed political class is not helping or benefitting from the political opening. Does that mean that only the military is supporting the political opening?

[Answer] Exclusively the military. The political class, because of misinformation, because of incompetence and because of incapacity is absolutely not helping in any way for the political opening. Even Saturnino Braga, who is a serious politician, even being a man of the left, in a televised interview last week confessed with all tranquility that the political contacts he is maintaining in Rio de Janeiro have led him to conclude that the people do not even want to hear talk about politics. The people are primarily concerned with the cost of living, and number two, with schools, health, welfare, pollution and so forth. The people do not want to know about politics, about the PDS, the PT Chagas Freitas or similar things. The people are completely alienated from national political problems. He went as far as to say, surprising even Villas-Boas, that if it were up to the people, there would be no opening. The people are little concerned whether the opening will continue or whether a dictatorship of the right or left is going to be installed in Brazil, it makes no difference. The people are concerned with their immediate problems, with the day-to-day problems; with an inflation of 120 percent which is the real bomb. The OAB bomb is a miniscule bomb compared to the inflationary bomb, inflation is the real bomb.

[Question] If, according to Saturnino, the people are not interested in the opening, and according to you, neither is the left, the Church, the middleclass or the workers, how can you explain the position of President Figueiredo?

[Answer] The president has a political commitment to the nation to install a democratic regime, something which is a duty of all, let us say, of all the elites with the exception of the left, of course, which has the so-called dictatorship of the proletariat, actually the dictatorship of the technocrats of the left. However, I believe the armed forces are bent on creating a democracy in Brazil. Only it is not easy, because it is not easy...democracy is a "tender plant," as the elderly Otavio Mangabeira said and is a system which requires national prosperity. Democracy cannot be brought about in a country of 120 million inhabitants of which 40 million, according to the IBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics], are completely left out of the process of production, of the economic process. Therefore, you absolutely cannot build a democracy with juvenile delinquents in the streets of Rio and Sao Paulo and with 30 million children out of schools.

[Question] Within this context, how do you view the struggle of the politicians, primarily those of the opposition, for the reestablishment of the prerogatives of Congress?

[Answer] They want to be immune from criminal prosecution? This is the prerogative they want, which means a privilege because the constitution says that all are equal before the law. Exempt the political class? They may not be prosecuted for calumny, libel and defamation? At least they do not want that, right? Then is that democracy? In my opinion it is not. A democracy of that type is truly impractical.

[Question] You do not believe there is a peaceful solution to that crisis. Does that mean that you see a clampdown by the regime, also with violence? Do you advocate violence?

[Answer] I am absolutely against violence. If I were in favor of violence I would already be in the front in this war...

[Question] Throwing bombs...

[Answer] Even throwing bombs. Since I am antiviolence, I am peaceful, then, obviously, I cannot believe that the country is entering a new phase of violence. I also believe the armed forces are able and determined to prevent that. Now, what is the system that could come instead of the so-called opening, instead of democracy which has not arrived yet and will never arrive...

[Question] But in the long term?

[Answer] A long term, yes, obviously, but I believe that the most important thing is not the opening or the prerogatives of Congress. It is there that I say there is a distance between the political elites and the national situation. The important things in this country are not the prerogatives of the National Congress. The people are not concerned about that nor do they know what the word "prerogatives" means, not even the students of MOBRAL [Brazilian Literacy Movement], who are very intelligent, are capable of deciphering that word. They do not know. Therefore, there is a great distance between the political class, including the government, and national reality. Obviously, therefore, we are not going to create any democracy, that is an illusion. We are only supporting a regime of democratic opening because there was a regime which clamped down for some years with AI-5 [Institutional Act 5]. AI-5 was abolished, press censorship was revoked—there is even an excess of freedom, with censors now being preoccupied with not censoring because they now have a censorship complex.

[Question] They are inhibited?

[Answer] They are inhibited, constrained. They are inhibited, they feel ashamed, embarrassed at censoring something and so they censor nothing at a time when censorship should exist on radio, television and so forth; not the press, but radio and television obviously have to be censored. RADIO MEC broadcasts Marxist texts daily. Recently...and RADIO MEC is Radio Ministry of Education! Recently it interviewed the illustrious historian, Nelson Werneck Sodre, who is even mentioned in the Soviet encyclopedia as our best historian. This on a government radio station! RADIO JORNAL DO BRASIL of Belo Horizonte, recently, some 15 days ago, broadcast a text of the Brazilian Revolutionary Communist Party (PCBR), a manifesto to the nation! There is no censorship, why? Why is there no longer any censorship of the cinema? We are now going to experience the era of pornography that Portugal experienced after the communist revolution of April 1973, an excess of pornography and so forth. Now, returning to the question of an opening, we are only in a process of opening, in an experience of an opening, which could or could not work. In my opinion it is not going to work despite the good intentions of the president, his honesty and the intentions of the armed forces, because there is an economic-social reality in the country, in the first place, and in the second, there is an international reality, which does not permit it, added to the problem of petroleum and the economic impasses we are experiencing—this is so much so that next year we are not going to have any credit unless we go to the IMF. In the third place, there is the reality of the Brazilian extreme left, today manipulated by the Catholic Church, by the so-called Marxist Church headed by the CNBB. You spoke of a party a short while ago about, about what is being done in the bunker with respect to the future being planned for the PDS. The party of the future in Brazil is not the PDS but the PP...

[Question] The PP?

[Answer] The PP, the government ignored Lula...

[Question] You are talking about the PT.

[Answer] The PT, the workers party, is it not? It is the party of the future because it is the party of the leftist church. Therefore, this is the party which is being formed on the basis of communities in districts throughout the country. In Petropolis, where I spend my weekends, Brother Leonardo Boff, a well-known communist, is putting together the party of Lula. The PT is being organized throughout Brazil. In Sao Paulo it is Cardinal Arns and all his red bishops.

[Question] Then you believe that this opening is being prepared only for the PT?

[Answer] I believe that it will be the main beneficiary of the opening in the long run. It is going to be the great national party, not the PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] of Dona Ivete, which has not the slightest national influence; not in Sao Paulo or any other place because she is only the heiress of an illustrious name, and certainly it is not the PP of Minas Gerais or the PDS, which is a party predestined to disappear.

8908
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CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON TRADE WITH EAST EUROPE, USSR

Exports to East Europe Up

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 p 36

[Text] Brasilia--Brazilian exports to the East European countries increased 35 percent during the first half of this year, in comparison with the same period last year; while the overall trade increased 31 percent during the same interval. According to Itamaraty, that progress reflects the resumption of the high rates of exchange recorded up until 1976, after which there was a decline.

Even last year, the trade with the Socialist European countries showed an advance of 32.6 percent in comparison with that in 1978. In absolute figures, the total trade increased from $1 billion in 1978 to $1.3 billion in 1979, a figure rather close to the record in 1976, which was $1.349 billion.

This year, the prospects are even better, because during the first half of 1980 alone, the trade with the East European countries (East Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union) amounted to $744.428 million, as compared with $564.965 million during the first half of 1979. In the same period, the total Brazilian exports amounted to $455 million in 1979 and approximately $616 million in 1980. Hence, there are indications that the trade with East Europe will set a new record.

Consecutive Contacts

More recently, the trade relations with East Europe began progressing so well that the fact caused a certain amount of euphoria at Itamaraty. In the midst of that enthusiasm, one diplomat in the area went so far as to state:

"In 20 years of relations, we have not observed such great dynamism as is anticipated for the months of September, October and November of this year."

The expert cited the number of contacts between Brazil and the Socialist countries of Europe, through diplomatic and commercial missions, and the holding of trade fairs, displays, exhibitions and meetings of joint commissions and, in particular, business commissions.

To indicate the frequency with which the contacts have been made, Itamaraty listed some of them: From 2 to 5 September, a mission from the Ministry of Agriculture

was in East Berlin to negotiate the sale of agricultural products; on 5 September, the chief of Itamaraty's European Department, Ambassador Ivan Bataglia, visited Yugoslavia to make official contacts between the two governments; from 1 to 5 September, the secretary-general of the Finance Ministry, Eduardo de Carvalho, headed a mission to Warsaw, charged with negotiating a long-term supply of sulfur (an essential fertilizer for Brazilian agriculture); from 8 to 11 September, the Brazil-Hungary Joint Commission met in Budapest; from 12 to 16 September, it was the turn of the Brazil-GDR Joint Commission, which met in East Berlin; between 17 and 19 September, Minister Cesar Cals was in Czechoslovakia, heading a mission assigned to negotiate an exchange in the iron and steel area; from 12 to 21 September, Brazil participated in the International Fair at Zagreb, Yugoslavia; and, starting on 26 September, it particiapted in the International Fairs in Plovdiv, and Budapest, Hungary.

Also in September, a mission consisting of 20 Brazilian politicians participated in an interparliamentary conference held in East Berlin, proceeding from there to visit Romania, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The following contacts with Socialist Europe are scheduled for this month: from 4 to 12 October, a visit to Brazil by the Soviet deputy minister for iron and steel, N.A. Tulin. He arrived in Sao Paulo yesterday, at the invitation of the Brazilian Mining and Metallurgy Company (CBMM). He will next go to Brasilia, for talks with the government. From 6 to 10 October, Brazil will be participating, through 235 firms represented by the Comexport Trading Company, in a commercial exhibit in Warsaw, wherein Brazilian products ranging from toilet soap, textiles and ready-made clothing to bicycles, motorcycles, automobiles, buses and minibuses will be displayed. Between 26 and 29 October, some of those products will be exhibited at a "sectorial consumer goods fair" sponsored by the Brazilian Embassy in Moscow. From 9 to 13 October, a mission headed by the president of SIDERBRAS [Brazilian Iron and Steel Corporation], Henrique Brandao Cavalcanti, and the president of CSN [National Iron and Steel Company], Benjamin Mario Batista, will go to Poland, for the purpose of inspecting the Brazilian-Polish operations in the areas of iron ore and coal.

Almost simultaneously, the Brazil-Yugoslavia Joint Commission will be meeting in Brasilia to discuss the expansion of bilateral trade, under the direction of the minister for cooperation with the developing countries, Vuko Dragasevic.

Scheduled for next month is a visit from the undersecretary of foreign trade of East Germany, Gerhard Beil.

New Business

According to Itamaraty, the unprecedented number of contacts between Brazil and the East European countries means, of course, that business is progressing very well. For example, during the meeting of the Brazil-Hungary Joint Commission, from 8 to 11 September of this year, in Budapest, the long-term sale of Brazilian iron ore, starting in 1981, was arranged.

A joint operation involving Brasilinvest and Metrimpex was negotiated in the field of civil engineering on third markets, initially in Africa and the Middle East.

Other Sao Paulo companies are studying an association with the Hungarians, also in the civil construction sector, especially in connection with the construction of hydroelectric facilities, schools, hospitals, transmission lines, railroads and highways.

In Budapest, there was also negotiated an association between Brasilinvest (which will be turned over to a firm affiliated with the group) and a Hungarian enterprise, for the manufacture of incandescent light bulbs in Brazil. The Hungarian Government is also interested in the creation of a joint firm for exploration and processing of coal, including the transfer of Hungarian technology. In the agroindustrial field, a Brazilian-Hungarian firm is due to be created in Goias, for the exploitation of hogs. Finally, the two countries are in the process of concluding long-term contracts for Brazilian exports of agricultural and iron ore products, manufactures in general, textiles and footwear. Recently, INTERBRAS [PETROBRAS International Trade, Inc] concluded negotiations with Hungary for the supplying of automobile and bicycle accessories at a price of $6 million.

During the meeting of the Brazil-East Germany Joint Commission, held from 12 to 16 September, an agreement on cooperation was signed between the National Confederation of Industries and its German counterpart, to facilitate the contacts and negotiations between the business firms of both countries. An evaluation was made of the results of a memorandum of understanding signed in 1978 between firms of the two nations, and the conclusion was reached that, by 1983, the Brazilian and German firms will have done business amounting to $5 billion.

The Brazilian delegation, comprised of diplomats and business owners, also arranged joint operations on third markets with the GDR, with an immediate association between Brasilinvest and German firms for the construction of a cement factory in Peru.

Polish Ship Sales Promoted

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 18

[Text] Brasilia—The government of Poland, through its official bank, has placed at the disposal of Brazilian shippers a line of credit amounting to $150 million, to finance the purchase of 12 ships to be manufactured by Polish shipyards. A proposal for this has already been received by the Ministry of Transportation, and sent to the National Merchant Marine Superintendency (SUNAMAM), which is examining the financing terms.

This information was provided yesterday by the secretary of international affairs of the Ministry of Trnasportation, Mr Vande Lages Magalhaes, who considered the Polish financing terms, from the standpoint of time period, interest and waiting interval "better than the normal ones on the international market." If that financing is accepted by the Brazilian authorities, it will be made directly to the shippers, through the intervention of SUNAMAM.

As a result of the interest of the Brazilian and Polish Governments in intensifying bilateral trade, the line of credit of $150 million will be earmarked to finance 12 special vessels not produced in Brazil, such as two ships with a reinforced hull for breaking ice (Iceclass type), used on some frozen routes, container-carrier

ships, vessels for transporting cellulose and propane ships (for gas transportation). Mr Vande Lages Magalhaes added that the credit line from the Polish Government to Brazilian shippers will cover only part of the total cost of the 12 ships, the estimated unit cost of which is $30 million.

A Brazilian mission headed by the superintendent of SUNAMAM, Comdr Joao Carlos Palhares, will go to Warsaw this week to discuss the terms for implementation of the maritime transportation agreement signed between the two countries in 1977, It has not yet gone into effect, having been postponed for a week at the request of the Polish Government itself.

Oil From USSR, Angola

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 22

[Text] Yesterday, PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] signed two more contracts for the purchase of oil abroad, this time with the Soviet Union (for 20,000 barrels per day) and Angola (for 8,000 barrels per day). The new contracts raise to 135,000 barrels per day the supply assigned to meet the volume of 200,000 barrels authorized by the National Energy Commission (CNE).

The remaining 65,000 barrels are being negotiated with other producing countries, and it is anticipated that the deals will be closed by the middle of the month. PETROBRAS also renewed the contract with China, guaranteeing a supply of 18,000 barrels per day by the end of the year.

Supplies

Last week, contracts were concluded for a total of 117,000 barrels per day with Indonesia (45,000), Gabon (38,000), Saudi Arabia (20,000), Ecuador (10,000) and Venezuela (4,000). Although the deficit left by Iraq is 400,000 barrels per day, the government has decided to obtain from other sources only 200,000, inasmuch as the remaining 20,000 may be saved by the measures limiting consumption.

Starting in November, executives from PETROBRAS will begin a series of trips to the supplying countries, in order to sign contracts for 1981. They will attempt to close deals to bring the total supply to about 800,000 barrels per day, at the instruction of the federal government.

Titanium Exports to USSR

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Campinas--Brazil may sign an agreement with the Soviet Union for scientific and technical cooperation and, as a result, become the largest titanium exporter in the world. The possibility arose yesterday, in the Eletrometal plant in the municipality of Sumare, during the visit of a Soviet delegation headed by the deputy minister of iron and steel, N. Tulin.

After they toured the Eletrometal vacuum metallurgy unit (which they claimed was more advanced than that of their country), the Soviets made the proposal for cooperation which, if accepted by the Brazilian Government, would make it possible to produce and export titanium metal.

With the largest titanium reserves in the world, Brazil does not have the technology for making the "sponge" which is used for the manufacture of titanium metal. In Eletrometal's vacuum metallurgy unit, the sponge can be converted into metal in an amount 20 times larger than the country's domestic consumption. The firm wants the technology for making sponge from the crude ore.

Tourists

The Soviet delegation spent all of yesterday morning at Eletrometal, but none of its members spoke with reporters, because they were all in Brazil merely as tourists. According to the president of Eletrometal, Jose Diniz de Sousa, the proposal was made at the conclusion of the visit. The Soviets initially offered cooperation in the technology for smelting and resmelting with plasma and smelting with the electron beam process.

The president of Eletrometal suggested that the cooperation be carried out in the area of titanium; and the Soviets, who export 60 percent of the titanium in the world, agreed. Lighter than steel and heavier than aluminum, titanium has applications in the aeronautical, petrochemical, chemical and weaponry industries. It is with titanium that the Soviet Union makes its missiles.

Trade With East Europe

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 28

[Text] The commercial exchanges between Brazil and East Europe have developed gradually. And they reached their height, from both a national and an international standpoint, when President Castello Branco appointed the then minister of planning, Roberto de Oliveira Campos, to head the Brazilian trade mission which went to Moscow. This is because, since he was an expert of recognized international repute known to have a liberal attitude, and had previously been Brazil's ambassador to Washington, his appointment as head of that trade mission had major positive repercussions.

Roberto Cmapos proved, during his visit to Moscow, that a statesman plays a constructive role in economic and trade relations, not depending, for his success, on political or philosophical preconceptions, but only on trade relations. Castello Branco assigned the mission to Roberto Campos because he was aware not only of his objectivity, but also of his lack of doctrinal preconceptions with regard to trade relations.

Russia is one of the communist countries which has maintained exchanges with Brazil in convertible currencies. This situation is advantageous to us, but it is in our inteest that constant purchases and sales be made, so as thereby to strengthen our position with respect to the leading exporters. Moreover, from the Brazilian standpoint, the benefit of multiplying our sources of purchases and also of exports has been understood. Our commercial exchanges with the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia (dissident), Romania (half dissident) and orthodox Czechoslovakia have been maintained in convertible currencies. With East Germany, potentially a major exporter of manufactured items and an importer of agricultural and livestock products, the currency is that agreed upon. Hence, we have a surplus which can only be eliminated with large discounts, which virtually force us to pay considerably higher prices than the international ones. Therefore, we should establish as a principle that of making exchanges solely in convertible currencies, and this applies to all countries.

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CSO: 3001

NIGERIA SEEKS INCREASED EXCHANGE OF GOODS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Sep 80 p 25

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--Nigeria hopes that its bilateral trade with Brazil will reach about $500 million this year, the ambassador to Brazil from that country, Timothy Anaele Mgbolowere, announced yesterday in Rio, where he welcomed a Nigerian parliamentary mission en route to Brasilia. Stressing that if this goal is achieved, Brazil would become the second-largest Latin American exporter to Nigeria (Argentina ranks first), Mgbolowere said that the steady increase in trade between the two countries is the result of the policy of closer relations which has been pursued for some time.

"Brazil's exports to Nigeria totaled only $500,000 U.S. in 1971. In 1978, however, the total came to $233 million U.S., and for this year, on the basis of the data available now, we hope that our bilateral trade will reach the $500 million U.S. level," he stressed.

Noting that currently the trade balance favors Brazil, the Nigerian ambassador said that in addition to the parliamentary delegation which arrived yesterday, another 10, each comprising a specific commission, will visit Brazil by the end of October. He confirmed that the ministers of agriculture and communications will also visit Brazil before the end of the year.

Currently Nigeria is exporting oil (40,000 barrels per day) and rubber to Brazil. In exchange, it imports various manufactured products, foodstuffs, automobiles, buses and trucks, among other items.

A delegation of 13 parliamentarians, members of the science and technology committee of the Nigerian Chamber of Deputies, arrived in Brasilia yesterday and visited the national congress, the Itamaraty Palace, and the SERPRO [Federal Data Processing Service] in the afternoon. The head of the delegation, Sam Alu, said that the purpose of the trip to Brazil was to discuss problems related to development in the science and technology sector. He added that Nigeria is very interested in exploring certain areas of mutual cooperation, in order to expand the trade relations between the two countries.

5157
CSO: 3001

DELAY IN OBTAINING OIL SUBSTITUTE MAY CREATE DIFFICULTIES

Lack of Decision Observed

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Oct 80 p 26

[Text] The delay in substituting other energy sources for fuel oil could create an extremely difficult situation for national industry, which would be forced to halt its activities if there were to be a cutoff or a substantial reduction in supplies of petroleum to the country. Alternate sources exist and are even viable, however, lack of planning (transport, supply and resources) and clear guidelines is driving industrialists to despair. Substituting other sources for petroleum is risky and frequently too costly without government help. Ironically, moreover, while the businessman hesitates, authorities enclosed within the four walls of their offices in Brasilia,threaten to punish him. In view of that situation, one cannot expect a significant reduction in consumption in coming years, despite the initial efforts of sectors such as cement, iron and steel and paper.

The problem, which affects everyone, is the lack of guidelines. Plans exist, and depending on the choice of any one of them, one can opt for results which are more and more dazzling despite being utopian. An example of inertia is the long-awaited decision by the government to substitute coal for fuel petroleum.

There can be no thought of coal for the great urban centers such as Sao Paulo, warns Horacio Cherkasky, president of the National Union and Association of Paper and Cellulose Manufacturers. According to him, it is obvious that coal should not be transported to Sao Paulo "because we would be hauling ashes at a very high cost."

The solution is gas from coal, says Cherkasky. This is also the opinion of Francisco Lotufo Filho of the Union of the Ceramics Industry for Construction and of Luiz Prestes Barra, president of the Union of the Ceramic Tile Industry. But, supposing that coal gas is the alternative chosen by the government (and up to now the government has not made a decision, say the businessmen), how is the gas going to reach Sao Paulo?

The question by industrialists is valid. Secretary of Industry and Commerce of Sao Paulo, Oswaldo Palma, speaks of a gas pipeline running through the states of the southern part of the country to the great urban centers. The National Energy Commission [CNE], particularly Professor Celestino Rodriques, speaks of a gas pipeline (natural gas) coming from Argentina, passing through Foz de Iguacu and avoiding the southern states. There are those who say we should wait for the gas pipeline coming from Bolivia. Since everyone talks and nothing is decided, the industrialists wait and the substitution goals remain on paper and in speeches.

The more daring industrialists, those most concerned with the survival of their companies, have opted for individual solutions. In the ceramics sector, for example, several factories are opting for electric furnaces. The demand for power for industrial purposes has grown and the electric power concessionaires are now beginning to see their deficits aggravated and are beginning to prohibit any conversion above a certain level. And the industrialists remain even more confused. There is talk of using wood. However, there is no industrialist interested in running the danger of investing in the conversion of his equipment without first having supplies assured, at least not in the big cities. No one in Brazil is guaranteeing anything today, and those businessmen are waiting.

"It is necessary to put an end for once and for all to that debilitating inertia, that general sedative applied to society. It is not only a Brazilian phenomenon, it is general. This already-existing crisis is not being taken very seriously," declares Professor Alberto Pereira de Castro, director superintendent of the Technological Research Institute [IPT] of the University of Sao Paulo.

The professor is not being an alarmist. He explains only that in his opinion the government, industry and research institutes should become real members of a state of general mobilization: "A mobilization such as that of 1945, a mobilization of emergency, of a state of war. President Joao Figueiredo has already spoken of a state of war but few actually heard him," he says.

Research laboratories and institutes know that in these modern times they need to abandon their traditional academic activity and turn to practical results, which must be discussed vigorously with industry, continues the superintendent of the IPT. The professor thinks back to 1932 because "it was there that the IPT was born and the older people can evaluate its contribution to the mobilization and integration of research, development and industry."

Unless it is for the cement and the iron and steel sectors, up to now there is no overall planning at the government level for a reduction in the use of fuel oil. There are not even any projections as to how much industry as a whole could economize. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce acknowledges that it is not possible to substitute for the fuel used by the industrial sector "from one day to the next." It also admits that a substantial reduction in the use of fuels will only be possible in the medium and long terms by means of the use of other energy products, something which implies great expenditures.

Gen Oziel de Almeida of the National Petroleum Council [CNP], does not think that way. Supporting him is Professor Celestino Rodrigues of the CNE. Both declared recently that the government intends to punish the industries which did not stop using fuel oil. The general, however, went even further: "No industry which uses fuel oil in its activities may continue to use it after 1 January 1981." It is either a joke--if the general is speaking seriously the entire country will come to a standstill next year--or it is an error of speech by the general, who could have been referring only to the grain-drying sector.

The general makes no distinction and places even those companies which already have signed agreements with the government on the same level. Threats like those worry the industrialists. Horacio Cherkasky, for example, declares that his greatest fear is that the CNP in an emergency situation will cut the supply of petroleum across the board, making no distinction between those who are already investing in conversion and those who are not. "In an impulsive and emotional action, anything can be expected. After all, Brasilia is a long ways from Brazil," comments another businessman who did not identify himself so that he would not be deprived of fuel oil.

In that confused picture, it cannot be denied that the sectors which consume the most fuel oil (cement and iron and steel industries), are engaged in a serious program. Paper and cellulose should follow the same road and assume very significant commitments. There remains, however, a large variety of industrial sectors and within them a large variety of industries of different sizes in different regions. Despite everything, it will not be difficult to reduce national dependence in the medium range (by 1985), because it is known that just 200 national industries alone use nearly 70 percent of the total. Only a coordinated and intelligent action to make a decision is lacking. Brazil lacks that today say the businessmen, and it is there "that the burro balks," concluded another businessman.

Best Alternative Still Unknown

Only times of abundance and bonanza could have led an entire industrial sector using lumber as its primary raw material to believe that it was easier and more economical to burn fuel oil in their boilers. The situation has changed today and the paper and cellulose manufacturers already know that they can obtain alternative lumber byproducts to burn to replace increasingly scarce and expensive fuel oil.

Evidence that industry, in order to guarantee its economic-financial survival in the medium term, is seeking practical solutions, lies in the goals the sector has set for the next 5 years. The intent is to reduce present fuel oil consumption to 50 percent in 1985. Today the paper and cellulose industry consumes nearly 1.1 million tons per year and it intends to consume only 564,000 tons in 1985, which should even change the profile of great industrial consumers of that petroleum byproduct, among whom the paper and cellulose sector is now included with a significant seven percent of total consumption.

The paper and cellulose industry--It has already prepared a document of intentions to save oil but has not yet signed it with the CNE--is ahead of any decision by the government. "What exists is a lack of coordination between the will and ability to do something and the decisions required for beginning to do it," declares Horacio Cherkasky, president of the National Union and Association of Paper and Cellulose Manufacturers.

The sector did not wait for guidelines and by anticipating them it generated some serious concerns for itself: When will federal resources be released to cover part of the financing already contracted for? Are options for alternate sources already made by industries the best ones? What are the guarantees of supply? Will the industries already engaged in processes of conservation and conversion from fuel oil be benefitted in case the government were forced to make cuts in the present amounts of oil?

Despite this insecurity, the sector is investing heavily. A very recent survey by the National Association of Paper and Cellulose Manufacturers indicates that the sector is spending 14 million in ORTN [National Treasury Notes] for equipment for substituting for nearly 50 percent of the present oil consumption, without taking into account the rationalizations which may be made in the future. In addition, the survey showed that the sector is very concentrated and that only 35 companies represent 80 percent of the overall consumption of the sector.

The survey made among industries concluded that 23 companies have already contracted for boilers that burn wood, which up to January 1983 (when all will already have been installed), will be burning 330,000 cubic meters of wood per month all together. Another 15 similar boilers are planned for complementing and replacing those now installed. Another six boilers (three already contracted for) will use coal. Some companies also elected to use other energy sources such as electric power, alcohol or bagasse.

The survey made by the association of companies shows that of a total of 83 companies of the sector 55 percent do not believe it will be possible to reduce consumption by 80 percent by 1986, while the rest believe it will. As for the reasons given for not believing in the goals of the sector, the main one indicated raw materials as the greatest obstacle, followed by high costs, short deadlines and other reasons, according to the 76 replies obtained.

According to the document to be signed with the government, the paper and cellulose sector pledges to equip itself so as to be able to consume 200,000 tons of fuel oil as of 1985, when its consumption is scheduled to be 1.4 million tons per year. Besides the 200,000 tons of oil, the rest will be substituted for by other energy resources. In 1982, the scheduled substitution for oil will be 500,000 tons; 700,000 in 1983; 900,000 in 1984; 1.2 million in 1985; 1.3 million in 1986 and 1.6 million in 1989.

In the paper and cellulose industry substitution program, the share for coal is 160,000 tons per year as of 1983, dry wood nearly 800,000 tons per year as of 1982 (reaching 1.5 million tons in 1989) and biomass, 1.5 million tons in 1982 (until it reaches approximately 10 million tons in 1989).

Steel and Iron Industry Economizes

One year after the signature of the commitment between the iron and steel industry and the federal government for a reduction in fuel oil consumption, the Brazilian Iron and Steel Institute can already state that "the objectives of the plan will be attained." Statistics produced by the sector assert that by the end of the 1980-1985 5-year period, consumption reduction will reach 1,568,900 metric tons. Surveys also show that during the first 4 months of this year the iron and steel plants managed to reduce their fuel usage by 3.7 percent.

The agreement signed with the government stipulates that by June 1981 the iron and steel industry will save 290,000 tons of fuel oil annually; from July 1981 to December 1982, 400,000 to 492,000 tons per year; and from January 1983 to September 1984, 430,000 to 520,000 tons per year. To do this, the use of alternate fuels is stipulated: In the medium term (by December 1982), from 80,000 to 120,000 tons per year of refined charcoal; 52,000 to 75,000 cubic meters of alcohol per year; 800,000 additional megawatt-hours per year of electric power. In the long term (by December 1984), it is foreseen that from 500,000 to 1.1 million tons of coal will be used annually, 20,000 additional tons of refined charcoal, another 14,000 cubic meters of alcohol per year, 800,000 additional megawatt-hours of electricity and 520,000 gigacalories per year of vegetable oils.

For this, the government guarantees the availability of financing up to the limit of investments under suitable conditions of time, interests and monetary correction to the industries.

In the Sao Paulo Iron and Steel Company (COSIPA), the addition of 15 percent hydrated alcohol to the fuel oil in the furnaces showed complete practicality, according to power and utilities manager Rosenval Jorge de Oliveira. However, the company has other savings plans under consideration such as a garbage-fueled plant scheduled for 2 years from now, and coal gasification of the coal from Santa Catarina together with ULTRAFERTIL. Oliveira points out that in the agreement signed with the government, COSIPA is 30 months ahead of schedule in its fuel oil rationalizing plan.

USIMINAS [Minas Gerais Iron and Steel Mills, Inc] in turn, intends to reduce its consumption by 33 percent as of 1982 and 100 percent as of 1985 with the installation of a coking plant which will produce the additional coke for the blast furnaces and a certain amount of a semicoke which will be gasified, generating a poor quality gas to substitute for the gas used in the blast furnaces. The coking plant, costing $160 million, should be operating in 1985, allowing the company to effect a saving of 335,800 tons of fuel oil per year.

Belgo Mineira expects to use only 23 percent of the oil used in 1977 in 1985. To do this the company plans to replace the Siemens Martin steel mills with the new LD steel mill, in addition to using gas generated by the blast furnaces of the mill itself, to use the "submerged blast" process in the present Siemens Martin mills and to rationalize the use of fuels.

Difficulties With Coal

The cement industry is the one which uses the most fuel oil, nearly 18 percent of Brazilian industrial consumption. It was the first to sign an agreement with the government whereby it commits itself to replacing the equivalent of 640,000 tons of petroleum with 1.2 million tons of domestic coal. The use of 5.5 million tons of coal is stipulated by 1984, something that will cost around 1.5 billion cruzeiros but save 2.7 million tons of oil. It is not known whether the goals can be attained, primarily because of difficulties in obtaining coal and also because of difficulties in obtaining financing with government guarantees.

The food and beverage, chemical and petrochemical, ceramics, textile, smelting and glass industries, which burn nearly 55 percent of the fuel oil used by the industrial sector of the country, are willing to rationalize the use of petroleum byproducts and to substitute for their share in the consumption of them. The field of alternate sources is broad but no one knows which one to choose because any decision made runs head on into the lack of guaranteed supplies and uncertainty as to the economic practicality of the alternate energy source. Therefore, despite the advantages of signing an agreement with the government, committing themselves to promoting substitution in exchange for financing and subsidies, there remains this doubt: What fuels are available and how much do they cost?

It is a time of waiting. The ceramic industries, for example, which are responsible for burning 12 percent of industrial fuel oil, estimate it is immediately possible to save 18 percent of the amount consumed through oil rationalization and conservation measures. With respect to substitution, however, the alternatives are few: basically natural gas (or coal gas) or electric power, according to Francisco Lotufo Filho of the Construction Ceramics Industry Union in the state of Sao Paulo.

"Indeed, we have neither the one nor the other. The electric power companies in the southeast are reacting negatively to the proposal of an increase in consumption by the industry. There has been no decision on gas yet," he emphasized.

In view of this lack of guidelines, there is only one solution for the companies located in the large cities: The construction of a gas works at their own expense, declares Luiz Prestes Barra, vice president of the Rock Dust Tile, Porcelain and Clay Tile Ceramics Industry Union of the state of Sao Paulo. "Patriotism aside, the problem is one of survival," concluded Lotufo Filho.

And it is for survival that the owner of Porcelana Chiarotti in Maua is fighting: "I am saving 5,000 liters of oil per month to the detriment of my production because the only way I could find to do that was to extinguish the continuous kiln for 3 straight days," says Nelson Chiarotti, criticizing the government for the lack of guidelines.

Even in the areas outside the large cities, where wood has shown itself to be a reasonable substitute, the problem is the lack of a guaranteed supply of that energy source. Therefore, that which is present today in the sector is the result of individual risk-taking by the industrialist who chooses whatever energy source is available.

Porcelana Schmidt of Maua has taken an isolated initiative in that respect. It is saving 250,000 liters of fuel oil per month--which would cost nearly 4.5 million cruzeiros, by installing a gas generator, which according to Werner Besten, maintenance and production manage of the company, costs 330,000 cruzeiros per month.

Petrochemical Industry: Nothing Specific

Preliminary studies by the Brazilian Chemical Industry Association (ABIQUIM) propose substitutions for oil consumption, with rationalization measures, on the order of 10 percent in the petrochemical, chemical and fertilizer industries. In 1979 those areas used 3.7 million tons of fuel oil (79.5 percent of which was used by the chemical industry, 18.8 percent by the petrochemical industry and 1.7 percent by the fertilizer industry). Alternate energy sources being studied are basically charcoal and coal. However, there is nothing specific up to now with the exception of isolated solutions.

Among those is the project to be initiated by the Northeast Petrochemical Company [COPENE] in the petrochemical comolex of Camacari in Bahia, which, using the process of pulverized charcoal injection will save 160,000 tons of oil per year.

Another study by the National Confederation of Industries [CNI] emphasizes that petroleum refineries, which in 1978 used nearly 2.04 million tons of fuel oil, can reduce their consumption by seven percent. The remainder of the petrochemical industry (including chemicals and fertilizer) can achieve an average reduction of eight percent through conservation measures.

Food Industry Awaits Study

The thermal installations of the food and beverage sector, which used 1.4 million tons of fuel oil in 1978, or nine percent of the overall domestic consumption, are prone to be wasteful and for that reason, according to a study by the CNI, a saving of 15 percent could be expected.

In the case of the food industries--which by themselves use eight percent of the fuel oil used in the country--some attempts at energy conservation have been made such as a better use of ovens or the use of coal-fired boilers.

There is no specific program, however, for substituting for fuel oil. The sector is waiting on studies ordered in March--and not yet initiated--from the Technological Research Institute. According to Hugo Crespi, president of the Brazilian Food Industry Energy Council (ABIA), of which the Cica, Nestle, Chiclets Adams and Gessy Lever Companies are part, substitution could be made by converting equipment to the use of charcoal, coal or gasified coke.

Glass: Some Results

Since fuel oil is one of the "raw materials" of glass, it being used predominantly in the melting ovens, the industries of the sector have been making energy rationalization studies since 1976.

Moreover, in 1979 the Technical Association of the Automated Glass Industry (ATBIAV) created an energy commission to work together with the Glass and Flat and Hollow Glassware Industry Union of the State of Sao Paulo, seeking to disseminate rationalization measures such as thermal insulation in the areas of melting ovens, change in the geometry of ovens when they are replaced, electrical support in the boosters and feeders used in some industries, increase in the regeneration and recovery of heat in the preheating of combustion air and the installation of automatic controllers for the air-oil mixture.

With those measures, according to Maria Carolina Diniz Martins, executive adviser to ATBIAV, the sector--which was responsible for 3.5 percent of the fuel oil use for industrial purposes in the country--managed to reduce that share to 2.4 percent last year. In addition, ATBIAV, according to its president, Roberto Prado, in June sent a draft of the agreement to the government in June. Solutions advocated for substitution for oil are natural gas or coal. For that, however, it is necessary for the government to provide those fuels because only on the basis of alternate energy sources can the industry begin to plan new types of installations, which is a long-range process, emphasized Prado.

Smelting Industry Awaiting Guidelines

There are options for the smelting sector, declares Luiz Paulo Salleiro, technical director of the Brazilian Association of Iron and Steel Smelting Industries (ABIFFA). What is lacking is a guideline from the government on the availability of alternate energy sources and primarily their economic practicality. "We do not have any guarantees as to the behavior of prices of energy sources. There is a lack of relationship between the price of fuel oil and the other items," he concluded.

The greatest consumption of fuel oil in the smelting industry occurs in heat treatment, welding of iron and steel and in the driers for foundry molding cores. The cheapest option for substituting for fuel oil, according to Salleiro, is coal gas, not from naphtha (which also comes from petroleum), or a mixture with alcohol, something which is being studied by CONGAS.

Electric power would be an expensive option because it would require large-scale modifications in the furnace system. Those alternatives are also being studied by the Energy and Environment Commission of ABIFA, which according to Manoel Gomes dos Santos, secretary of the body, will try to enter into an agreement with the Secretariat of Industrial Technology.

Textile Industry Will Issue a Manual

The steam systems for providing steam for the process and for generating electric power are responsible for fuel oil consumption in the textile industry. According to studies by the CNI, the sector used nearly 790,000 tons of fuel oil in those systems in 1978, representing five percent of the overall consumption for industrial uses in the country. The possibilities for savings in the sector, according to the CNI, are very great and for that reason a savings rate of 22 percent will be reached in coming years. In that respect, the Spinning and Weaving Industry Union, together with the IPT, is preparing an energy rationalization and conservation manual.

Since 1976, however, the Rhodia group has had a rationalization program, according to its director of planning, Thomas Unger. The first phase of the program was that of internal savings of fuel oil which included measures ranging from thermal insulation of the boilers to making the workers aware of faults which cause waste. That resulted in a saving of 25 percent in fuel oil--an item responsible for spending equal to 10 percent of the sales of the group. The second phase is partial substitution, which will begin in 1981, with four pilot plants using alternate energy sources: wood in Recife; peat--the first phase in the geological formation of coal--in Sao Jose dos Campos; charcoal in Paulina and gas in Santo Andre. The third phase, according to Unger, will completely discontinue the use of fuel oil in the units the company will install in Camacari, Bahia, within two and one-half years, one for the production of nylon powered by electricity, and the other fueled by animal wastes.

Alternate Energy Sources Insufficient

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 p 55

[Article by David Renault: "Alternate Sources Far From Enough To Cover Needs"]

[Text] The reduction in consumption of petroleum byproducts through rationalization and restrictions such as a price increase and even restrictions in supply, is the only way that Brazil can cut down on its imports immediately because the so-called national alternate sources will only have an effect on overall consumption in coming years.

The war between Iraq and Iran, with the subsequent cutoff of a large part of the oil imports by Brazil, led the government to seek new formulas for "hastening the reduction of consumption," particularly gasoline, fuel oil and diesel fuel, which are the products mainly responsible for the need for national petroleum imports.

An analysis of government programs for substituting for those three byproducts, however, shows that their immediate effects will not be so great. They will contribute to minimize future problems, since the trend is for petroleum supplies to become more and more difficult to obtain.

Official figures of the CNP show that in 1979, 55,503,602 cubic meters of imported petroleum were processed, which amounts to 969,762 barrels per day, plus 9,113,211 cubic meters (159,227 barrels per day) of domestic petroleum. As an average, each barrel yielded 23 percent gasoline, 30 percent diesel fuel, 32 percent fuel oil and 15 percent of other byproducts.

CNP figures also indicate that last year 15,537,571,000 liters of regular gasoline, 108,534,000 liters of premium gasoline, 15,859,576,000 liters of fuel oils and 16,982,359,000 liters of diesel fuel were consumed in the country, not including in those figures the deliveries to direct consumers and supplies to national ships, among others. Production of diesel fuel in national refineries, according to the CNP, was 17,833,288,000 liters.

In the area of substitution for petroleum byproduct energy sources, the National Alcohol Program (PROALCOOL) is the most advanced government plan. Production in the 1980-1981 season is forecast at 4.1 billion liters with a possible reduction of sugar production.

Today, hydrated alcohol is being mixed with the regular gasoline sold in almost the entire country in a proportion of 20 percent. Last year, of the overall consumption of gasoline, 15.5 billion liters, 2.2 billion liters were actually alcohol. The PROALCOOL goal is the production of 10.7 billion liters in 1985. This, however, is less than the present consumption of gasoline. At this moment there are studies being made to advance the 1987 goal of 14 billion liters to 1985.

The initial government plan was for fuel alcohol to be used in Otto cycle engines (gasoline) [four-stroke internal combustion engines], which in Brazil appear mainly in automobiles. The argument is that alcohol has a calorific power close to that of gasoline and thus can be used without a substantial increase in consumption.

The Industrial Technology Secretariat (STI) of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce encouraged the conversion of Otto cycle engines in light vehicles--up to 10,000-ton capacity [as published, presumably means 10,000 kilos]--to use alcohol and has already approved some models which can be produced in factories or converted in authorized automobile conversion shops.

The STI plan is that light-vehicle diesel motors should be exchanged for Otto cycle motors as a way of contributing to reducing the overall consumption of that fuel. The secretariat also encourages a system called "double injection" which consists of the placing of two tanks in heavy vehicles, one for alcohol and the other for diesel fuel.

By means of a small adapted system, those two fuels reach the motor at the same time, and there is simultaneous combustion. According to the STI, tests, including road tests, indicated that with this system a usage of 40 percent alcohol and 60 percent diesel fuel can be reached, with the consumption of the vehicle remaining practically the same and with only a small loss of power.

The so-called "alcohol additive" system, consisting of a mixture of an additive and alcohol, also in substitution of diesel fuel in motors, is not accepted willingly by the STI. It is argued that vehicles consume 60 to 70 percent more fuel as an average, and in addition, the additive that is being used, particularly by Mercedes Benz, is imported.

Brazilian alcohol production this season will at most be 4.5 billion liters, not reaching 6 billion next season. Whatever the use of this product may be--mixture with gasoline or its use alone for automobiles, buses or trucks--its share will be quite small with respect to the present consumption of gasoline and diesel fuel. Those two products, taking the CNP figures for 1979, represent a total per year of nearly 30 billion liters.

Still in the area of diesel fuel, the STI is proposing the alternative of vegetable oils. The secretariat itself acknowledges, however, that this is not an immediate program. The proposal by Secretary of Industrial Technology Jose Israel Vargas, now being examined by the CNE, is that of the 25 billion liters of diesel fuel to be consumed in 1985, taking into account an increase in consumption of around seven percent, vegetable oils replace 2.5 billion liters.

Technological tests, according to the STI, clearly indicate that several vegetable oils can be mixed with diesel fuel in a proportion of 30 percent with a satisfactory performance of motors. Since diesel fuel consumption is more concentrated in certain parts of the country, the 30-percent mixuture would be made in those regions, which would conclude by representing 10 percent of all the oil consumed in the country.

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CSO: 3001

HYDROELECTRIC ENERGY GIVEN PRIORITY BY ELETROBRAS PRESIDENT

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Sep 80 p 28

[Text] The new president of ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc.], General Costa Cavalcanti, said yesterday as he assumed his post that hydroelectric projects will have absolute priority under his administration. He also mentioned as programs which should be carried out the utilization of thermoelectric power plants burning coal and the implementation of the nuclear program.

"It is generally known that in recent years the national energy problems, necessarily coming within the world context, have become much more complex, and now require that the electric sector, like many others, seek to adapt itself to the new situation. One aspect on which we must focus in the electric energy sector is the broadening of the spectrum of economically usable sources--hydroelectric, thermic and coal, nuclear and others--although with water sources predominating."

The ceremony to install General Costa Cavalcanti was attended by a large number of businessmen from various sectors, ministers (Delfim Netto and Cesar Cals), governors (Antonio Carlos Magalhaes of Bahia, Paulo Maluf of Sao Paulo, Alacid Nunes of Para, Marcelo de Miranda of Mato Grosso do Sul and Jorge Teixeira de Oliveira of Rondonia). The commander of the First Army, General Gentil Marcondes, and former President Emilio Medici were also present.

The crowd overflowed the small ELETROBRAS auditorium (with a capacity of a little over 100 persons). Dozens of persons who could not be seated for the ceremony waited in the corridors.

Problem

"Against the undeniable priority which must be given the battle against inflation," the former president of the enterprise, Mauricio Schulman, said, "we must now weigh a necessary program of projects demanding increasing investments in the electricity sector so that we can be sure to meet the present and future demand for electric energy, the increase in which, of about 12 percent per year in recent years, reflects Brazil's undeniable future in the ranks of the developed countries. There are many difficulties. Resources are limited and the requirements are great. Budget sources are committed, foreign loans have to be limited because of their inflationary effect and because they exert pressure on the balance of payments. Domestic loans, if channeled into the electricity sector on a larger scale, would hinder the development of private activity."

One of the factors which led to conflict with the minister of mines and energy was precisely the lack of resources with which to carry out the program given priority by the enterprise.

General Costa Cavalcanti stated in his address that the question of limited resources is of great concern.

"It should be said that we will have to manage resources which are certainly not abundant and possibly will be in short supply, but will prove to be sufficient to encourage and guarantee the implementation of the programs established, which will probably lead to the need to make some adjustments in the planning to obtain resources for the sector."

Costa Cavalcanti defended a tariff policy with periodic and differentiated adjustments for the various sectors of consumption, with a view not only to seeking tariff realism but also to making adequate profitability possible for the enterprises in the sector.

Efficiency

"His role in ELETROBRAS means that the electric sector can once again count on his efficient work capacity. This gentleman must seek to maximize the projects in the sector in order to contribute to the anti-inflationary policy of the government."

This statement was made by Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals, who presided at the ceremony. He noted the large number of individuals present as evidence of the prestige General Costa Cavalcanti enjoys among businessmen and government officials.

After the ceremony, the new president of ELETROBRAS held a press conference at which he stated that to date no plan for the establishment of the summer schedule has reached his hands. He said that any opinion would be impossible until he has studied this matter in detail.

General Costa Cavalcanti said that the priorities defined at the beginning of the present government term for the electrical sector remain the same--construction of the Itaipu complex and its transmission lines, Tucurui and the transmission lines interlinking the North and Northeast regions and the building of nuclear plants. He said that the cuts in ELETROBRAS investments this year will come to about 5 billion cruzeiros, and that there should be no major problems as a result of this. The investments previously planned total 233 billion cruzeiros.

5157
CSO: 3001

ARMY TO SUPPORT INDUSTRY TO CONSOLIDATE MILITARY TECHNOLOGY

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] Brasilia--The army high command decided at a meeting held yesterday, with Minister Walter Pires presiding, to support national industry in order to consolidate Brazilian military technology and to take steps with a view to resolving the current problems caused mainly by the present economic situation in the country.

Among the measures defined during the meeting of the highest army body was the reduction of military movements to the minimum essential for the functioning of the service.

The meeting was attended by Gens Milton Tavares de Souza, Second Army commander; Gentil Marcondes Filho, First Army commander; Antonio Bandeiro, Third Army commander; and Florimar Campello, Fourth Army commander; department heads Gen Benedicto Pinto de Almeida, war materiel; Gen Geraldo Alvarenga Navarro, training and research; Gen Ruy de Paula Couto, general services; and Gen Antonio Ferreira Marques, engineering and communications; as well as the commanders of the Planalto Military Command, Gen Heitor Almeida, and the Amazon Region Military Command, Gen Leonidas Pires Goncalves.

The meeting was held at the army staff headquarters, and the next meeting is scheduled for November. It will be the last attended by the Third Army commander, Gen Antonio Bandeira, who is completing his service.

Agenda

The subjects taken up at yesterday's meeting, according to reports from the army advisory office, were the following:

1. Adoption of measures and intensification of procedures designed to deal with the temporary problems which, deriving mainly from the present economic situation of the country, are affecting the life and activities of the army.

The following were the leading items in the list of such measures designed to save on resources:

A. Research and support of civilian industry, with a view to the consolidation of domestic military technology.

B. Reduction of military movements to the minimum essential to the functioning of the service.

C. Transfer or exchange of non-essential premises in order to obtain resources for new military quarters and training fields.

D. Intensive use of cadre exercises, without involving troops, preferably carried out near military quarters.

E. Increase in the use of simulators of various types in training.

2. Studies and measures designed to revitalize the provisions directly linked with military and troop training and the functional efficiency of the land forces.

3. Dynamization of social and medical-hospital aid to military families, particularly through the following measures:

A. Improvement of the transit hotel network;

B. Construction, within the current potential, of domestic residential premises at garrisons where these are lacking; and

C. Steps to improve the medical-hospital care facilities for military personnel and their dependents, through the dynamization of the medical aid system established in the middle of last year.

5157
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CANDIDATES FOR 1982 GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS TO BE NOMINATED

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Brasilia--The formal nomination of candidates to run in the 1982 elections for state gubernatorial posts will begin the day after the congressional approval of the amendment reestablishing direct election of the governors. This provision, announced by the leaders of the Popular Party (PP), is designed to ensure the proper holding of elections.

The amendment calling for a return to direct election of the governors is to be approved in November, and the PP has already planned various meetings for launching the candidates for the state governorships.

Moreover, the PP believes that, with the exception of Rio de Janeiro, the only state in which the governor is already a member of that party, there will be no difficulty in preparing the foundations for an electoral coalition with the opposition parties, in particular the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] to challenge the PDS [Social Democratic Party].

Candidates

The list of possible PP candidates in the coalitions with the PMDB, PT [Workers Party], PDT [Democratic Labor Party] and PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] includes various alternatives. In Bahia, for example, it is considered likely that the main opposition parties in the state--the PP and the PMDB--will nominate as candidates to succeed Antonio Carlos Magalhaes former Governor Roberto Santos, Deputy Francisco Pinto and former Prosecutor General of the Republic and former Deputy Valdir Pires.

Sao Paulo and Rio

The purpose in launching the gubernatorial debate in Sao Paulo is to keep Governor Paulo Maluf's field of negotiation limited, along with that of the individuals who nurture electoral hopes through the PDS. The coalition possibilities include on the one hand Franco Montoro, Orestes Quercia, Ulisses Guimaraes, Olavo Setubal and Lula, while another faction plans the sponsorship of Laudo Natel, Janio Quadros and Delfim Netto.

The situation in Rio, which is a politically atypical state, since the PP is already in office, is the other side of the coin for the PP members. There the

group plans in principle to sponsor the candidacy of Deputy Miro Teixeira, but not until the middle of 1981, in order to avoid causing the administration of Governor Chagas Freitas political difficulties. Even so, the PP believes that it will be necessary to sponsor a successor, under pressure from the opposition factions in the state.

According to the calculations of the various parties, the PP candidacy of Miro Teixeira may have to compete with the coalition-sponsored Roberto Saturnino (PMDB), Leonel Brizola or Lisaneas Maciel (PDT), and where the PDS is concerned, against the subslates expected to include Minister Mario Andreazza, former Prefect Marcos Tamoio, Mrs Sandra Cavalcanti or Deputy Celio Borja.

In the South

In Rio Grande do Sul, PMDB members Pedro Simon and Paulo Brossard and Deputy Alceu Colares of the Brizola labor faction will compete with Jair Soares (minister of welfare and social security) and Nelson Marchezan (majority leader in the Chamber). In Santa Catarina, the combination might be Senator Jaison Barreto (PMDB) and Senator Evelasio Vieira (PP). In Parana, it might be PMDB members Jose Richa and Alencar Furtado and PP candidate Afonso Camargo, against Saul Raiz of the PDS.

Other States

In other states, there are prospects for a compromise between PMDB candidates Jarbas Vasconcelos and Marcos Freire, and the PP and laborite factions in Pernambuco. In Para, the prospect of a break in the structure of governmental forces --Messrs Jarbas Passarinho and Alacid Nunes--could benefit the PMDB if the candidate were Jader Barbalho, provided the various opposition parties there unite. In Goias, the candidacies of Iris Resende (former prefect of Goiania) and Senator Henrique Santillo, of the PMDB, are regarded as unbeatable if they join together.

Minas Gerais is regarded as the most difficult situation, because there the government is sponsoring candidates from the former PSD, such as Minister of Justice Ibrahim Abi-Ackel and the "bionic man," Murilo Badaro, as well as Carlos Eloi and others. On the other side are Itamar Franco (PMDB), Jose Aparecido, Renato Azevedo, Magalhaes Pinto, Tancredo Neves and Helio Garcia. The greatest difficulty seems to involve the choice of candidates capable of promoting the coalition without internal disruption.

5157
CSO: 3001

BRAZILIAN NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS PINOCHET

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 4

[Interview with Chilean President Augusto Pinochet; date and place not given]

[Text] Santiago--In an interview with O GLOBO, the president of Chile, Gen Augusto Pinochet, stated that he was "quite certain that, in the near future, many joint projects would be developed among the dynamic Chilean and Brazilian business owners which would result in mutual benefit."

Pinochet declined to express an opinion on the process of political openness that is under way in Brazil, claiming: "The government of Chile has been categorical in specifying its faithful observance of the principle of non-intervention, a fundamental bulwark for harmonious coexistence among states."

[Question] During the campaign for the plebiscite which has just been held in Chile, overt action on the part of your political adversaries was noted. There were statements by leaders, demonstrations and propaganda for the "no" vote. Was that action circumstantial, or will it continue to be allowed? And what is the significance of your appeal to Chileans to join a civilian-military movement to aid Chile? What will your next 8 years in power be like? What are your goals? Why were the blank ballots in the recent plebiscite counted as "yes" votes? How many were there?

[Answer] Naturally, during the month preceding the plebiscite, there was an intense debate on the information and concepts contained in the constitutional plan. The profound significance of that issue, which transcends any contingent political position, warranted this. However, the regulations relating to the recess of the political parties and of their activities are still in effect and will continue to be. This cannot by any means be regarded as a setback in our institutional process, because the new Constitution stipulates a precise, definite period for the full operation of the democratic system, a period during which the direction of the government's action will have to be adjusted. To be sure, all this does not preclude the fundamental points in the Constitution, such as those associated with economic and social rights (which it guarantees to all persons) and with the legal and jurisdictional mechanisms for requiring due respect and protection for those rights, from going into effect in their entirety as of 11 March 1981. For all these reasons, our chief goal during the next presidential term will be to consolidate that institutionalization for which the Constitution is the legal basis, putting particular emphasis on the extension of cultural and material progress that

will allow for the stable operation of that new democracy. To channel the generous, united effort of all Chileans, without which any effort by the government would be insufficient to attain these goals, is the significance of that appeal for civilian and military cooperation.

[Question] The opposition, both that of Gen Gustavo Leigh (former member of the Government Junta), of former President Eduardo Frei, of the Church and of the constitutionalists in the Group of 24, criticized the results of the plebiscite, claiming that a popular consultation is not legal without electoral registers and without access to the news media for the opposition. It also maintains that the plebiscite was held with the country in a state of emergency. What does Your Excellency have to say about this?

[Answer] In the campaign which preceded the plebiscite, the opposition groups made a desperate effort aimed at discrediting the new Constitution, which was then subject to popular ratification, concentrating their criticism on formal aspects of the process. Without overlooking the fact that this criticism was proven to be unfounded, what is really important is that it constituted mere propaganda devices, because the plebscite process took place in an orderly way, with complete calmness and with massive participation by the citizenry.

The news media gave full coverage to the newspaper reports of the groups in favor of or opposed to the constitutional plan. The same liberty existed for those news media to publicize the propaganda that they deemed necessary.

As for the electoral registers, the very ones who are now criticizing the plebiscite of 11 September exposed on more than one occasion the fraud and irregularities that were committed under the old system of electoral registers. On this occasion, however, a complete register of all citizens was prepared in the voting records, which will be compared, by computers, with the registration number on the identity card which, in Chile, is a complete, stable system of registry. Finally, with regard to the state of emergency, it is obvious to anyone who experienced our situation during the days preceding the plebiscite that its being in force in no way affected the public debate on the institutional issue, because the opposition could even hold mass meetings to express its views, not to mention the many debates which took place in the universities and trade unions.

[Question] Does Your Excellency believe that the nearly 2 million votes "do not prove that there has been attrition in the government and that the latter should take into consideration some of the demands of the opposition"?

[Answer] The results of the plebiscite prove that the great national majority which sought our intervention in 1973 and ratified our institutional process in 1978 is still backing the government for the fulfillment of our goals. In any case, now as in the past, the government is still willing to receive any constructive contribution that is made to that national endeavor; so long as that contribution does not represent a disregard for the legitimacy of the current process, or reincorporating into civic debate totalitarian doctrines such as Marxism, or the groups which act as agents for those same doctrines.

[Question] The Christian Democratic leader, Eduardo Frei, upholds the establishment of a civilian-military government in Chile. This leads one to assume that there

may be sectors of the Armed Forces in favor of that idea. Would the backing from the three branches of service for your government be monolithic? If, during the 8 years when Your Excellency will remain in power, there should be what you consider conditions for calling elections, would you do so?

[Answer] The features of the next term are clearly defined in the constitutional regulations passed on 11 September of this year, and the government will manage to abide by them faithfully. In any event, those unfounded assumptions of Mr Frei are an offense against the Armed Forces, and show a lack of consistency between the claim and the reality.

[Question] What were the most negative aspects and the most positive ones during your 7 years of government?

[Answer] It is discouraging to find that the sovereign decision of the Chilean people to break off from communism and freely build their institutional destiny is still an object of misunderstanding among foreign nations which claim to share our same principles of liberty and respect for human beings. In any event, closely related to this, it is of the greatest significance to us to prove that the direct beneficiaries of our action (all Chileans, and particularly the women of our nation) understand the profound significance of the work that we are doing, and are confirming it with their effort and support. Moreover, we can display today with pride high and constant rates of growth in our national product. And the country is progressing resolutely along the path of economic development. We have succeeded in reducing inflation drastically, and we are realistically and efficiently combating the effects of the extreme poverty in which some of our fellow countrymen are living.

Every day, we are being visited by foreign delegations and foreign investors interested in engaging in commercial activities. Our foreign trade has grown considerably, with a substantial increase in exports. Finally, many international financial and economic agencies which have made objective, scientific studies acknowledge our success and the positive indexes that we can submit.

[Question] International agencies and the foreign press are still accusing your government of violating human rights. What does Your Excellency have to say about that?

[Answer] The lack of sincerity and objectivity, and the obviously discriminatory moral judgment with which those agencies express themselves, boasting of judging Chile but keeping an ignominious silence at the atrocities and genocide being witnessed by the world, are factors which detract any significant influence from those views. Any Chilean, and any foreigner who visits us and assesses our situation, is a witness to the atmosphere of social peace, public equanimity and freedom that prevail in Chile. And, on the other hand, one would do well to take into account the analyses of agencies and technicians, and the views which give clearcut support for our work and our successes.

[Question] There are over a million Chileans outside of the country. Will Your Excellency allow them to return, or will the doors continue to be closed to the exiles?

[Answer] In the first place, I must emphatically point out that the Chileans living abroad can by no means be categorized as exiles; and it is also incorrrect that they number a million people. As an example, it should be remembered that thousands of Chileans had to leave the country when the Marxist threat was hovering over us. Our government has been emphatic in stating that, although we are quite willing to receive all those who are ready to participate in the nation's endeavors, we shall never allow the return of those who were responsible for the process of violence and destruction which led us to the brink of civil war, and which we are surmounting with enormous sacrifice. Their return is even less acceptable if we consider the fact that, during those years, they have publicly reiterated their intention of repeating the Marxist experiment in Chile, insofar as possible.

[Question] After the victory in the plebiscite of 11 September, and your legitimate instatement in the position of president of Chile, does Your Excellency feel more inclined to deal with the problems of borders with two of your neighbors, Argentina and Bolivia?

[Answer] Chile has no unresolved border problems with Bolivia. And, in connection with Argentina, the dispute over the southern zone has been subjected to mediation by His Holiness, Pope John Paul II. Having said this, I should note that, although it is true that the results of the plebiscite of 11 September constituted obvious backing from the sovereign will of the people of Chile for my government, I think that the country's border problems should be dealt with regardless of the circumstances and at any time, with the same interest, steadfastness and calmness, taking into account the value of and respect for legal regulations.

[Question] Other countries, such as Brazil, are reducing their territorial waters to 12 miles. Does Chile intend to follow that example, which would facilitate the negotiations on the Beagle Channel?

[Answer] According to the terms of Article 593 of the Civil Code, Chile's territorial waters consist of 3 miles. In 1952, Chile, Ecuador and Peru signed the "Declaration of Santiago," which established an economic zone of 200 miles, for the purpose of protecting and conserving the renewable and non-renewable resources in that area. Recently, during the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, our country upheld territorial waters of 12 miles and an exclusive economic zone of 200 miles.

[Question] The negotiations with Bolivia were interrupted during the government of Hugo Banzer, slightly over 2 years ago, and since then the relations between Santiago and La Paz have been broken. Shortly after the coup of 17 July, General Garcia Meza said that he would resolve the question of his country's "outlet to the sea." Have any contacts been made in this regard?

[Answer] The diplomatic relations between Chile and Bolivia are actually suspended, as a result of a unilateral decision by Boliva which, without giving any valid reasons, broke off negotiations which involved both countries, aimed at fulfilling Bolivia's aspiration to procure a sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean. To date, the government of Chile has not received any proposal from the Bolivian authorities, either to reactivate the dialog or to normalize the ties with our country which have been cut.

[Question] Trade relations with Brazil have been progressing well in recent years. The volume of business between the two countries has increased from $300 million to $1 billion. The implementation of joint projects among private groups from both countries is proceeding well. Would the differences between the economic policies adopted by the two countries (Chile does not offer incentives or protectionism) be an obstacle to the execution of joint projects?

[Answer] The granting of incentives is not necessarily the only stimulus for economic development. The greatest evidence of this lies in the Chilean experience during the past 5 years. Since Chile became opened up to international trade, the economy has been developing at a far higher rate than during the 3 previous decades, a period wherein exemptions and special concessions were the only incentive to start any economic activity.

The great institutional stability in Chile, added to a market social economy system which fosters accelerated development, incentives for foreign investors based on impersonal, non-discriminatory regulations, and the complementation that exists in many areas between the economies of Chile and Brazil warrant our complete certainty that, in the near future, many joint projects will be developed among the dynamic Chilean and Brazilian business owners which will result in mutual benefit.

[Question] How does Your Excellency view the political openness in Brazil?

[Answer] The government of Chile has been categorical in specifying its faithful observance of the principle of non-intervention, which in our opinion is a fundamental bulwark for harmonious coexistence among states. Therefore, our rule of conduct is not to make statements concerning the political processes that other countries are undergoing, nor even to express views concerning them. Every state is free and sovereign to select its political destiny in accordance with its experience and its own idiosyncracies.

[Question] Whom would Your Excellency like to see elected president of the United States, Reagan or Carter?

[Answer] In line with the previous response, I can say that my government hopes that whatever government takes office in the United States in 1981 will conduct its administration with respect to our country on the basis of the fundamental standards of respect and dignity which should govern relations between two traditionally friendly countries.

[Question] The United States will open the Letellier case, and will probably insist on the extradition of the Chilean officials involved in the attack. What is Chile's position?

[Answer] The position assumed by the Chilean Government regarding the Letellier case is rather well known to international opinion. The question of the extraditions sought by the United States was aired in the Chilean courts which, in a free and independent decision, did not accept the North American petition. The Government of the United States, with an attitude which, in our view, is not consistent with the principle of non-intervention, attempted to apply to Chile some measures of reprisal for that decision of the Chilean courts that was adverse. Now, any negotiations started in this regard must be directed through the normal judicial channels, whose decisions the Chilean Government has always abided by.

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FOREIGN INVESTMENT RISKS, BENEFITS DISCUSSED

Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish 9-15 Oct 80 pp 30-34

[Article by M. Eugenia de la Jara: "Large Flow of Capital to Come"]

[Text] The Foreign Investment Statute--better known as Decree Law No. 600--established that the term in which the investor must outlay capital will be fixed in the contracts between the investor and the Chilean Government. It specified: "This term will not exceed 8 years for mining investments and 3 years for the rest. However, the Committee for Foreign Investments can, by unanimous agreement, extend the term to 12 years for mining investments when prior exploration is needed, considering their nature and estimated duration."

This legal definition serves as the first, although not the only, answer to those who ask why investments for almost $4.5 billion were approved from 1974 to September 1980 but real income is only about $1 billion. We said that it is not the only explanation because studies and reality demonstrate that not all investments which are approved actually materialize. Since Decree Law No. 600 has gone into effect, there have been about 80 rejected requests that, of course, are not included in the $4.5 billion to which we referred above. They demonstrate that not all projects are finalized.

The study called "Presence and Participation of Multinational Enterprises in the Chilean Economy" by Eugenio Lahera, an ECLA consultant, stated that it is improbable that the total amount of approved investments will materialize. "However, it can be expected that a relatively large portion will be finalized." Lahera also made another estimate when he said that "15 projects--out of a total of 421--in the mining sector represent 88 percent of total authorized investments as of the end of 1979. The failure of several of these projects to materialize would decisively affect the total amount of new investment."

The ECLA study, published in August 1980, was optimistic based on the amount authorized so far and "the fact that the number of investment requests processed in the past 6 years surpassed all those carried out under the Investor Statute between 1954 and 1970." That study reported that 494 requests were approved between 1974 and September 1980 compared to 311 between 1954 and 1970."

Foreign Investment Authorized Between 5 August 1974 and 3 September 1980 (Decree Law No. 600)

Year	No. of Projects	Value (Thousands of Dollars)
1974	12	21,547
1975	69	137,052
1976	57	150,090
1977	57	885,028
1978	72	1,293,045
1979	122	1,726,607
1980	105	152,500
TOTAL	494	4,514,069

Source: Committee for Foreign Investments

1980: Verdict for "Los Pelambres"

Another concern to those who observe the development of foreign investment is the fluctuation from 1974 until now. Ignacio Errazuriz, executive secretary of the Committee for Foreign Investments, answered: "The total number of requests is always growing but, obviously, the large mining investments that we received from Exxon in 1978 and from Anaconda in 1979 make some people think that interest in bringing foreign capital to Chile has decreased this year since we have not had any investment of that size."

Nevertheless, it is probable that a mining project for about $1.5 billion with a preliminary investment of about $30 million will materialize soon. As far as QUE PASA could determine--since the committee maintains absolute secrecy about the request--it would involve exploration in a broad area of Norte Grande to discover deposits not precisely detected.

If the committee authorizes this new investment, it would mean the approval of $1,652,000,000 in foreign investments this year--that is, only slightly less than the 1979 total.

The mining investments lead to a crucial question asked by the majority of people who study and analyze them. How long will our mineral reserves be the greatest attraction for foreign investors? Does Chile have other possibilities that might interest a multinational enterprise in planning a 12-year investment for $1.5 billion like Anaconda did with the Los Pelambres mine?

Errazuriz thinks that the important thing is to look at other sectors since mining investments will always be large and surpass the others.

He maintained that, as foreigners have learned of other alternatives for profitable investments in Chile, they have allocated capital. "This year interest in construction, agricultural property, agroindustry and services has increased. This last category includes banks which represent the measure of confidence that other countries have in our economic and political stability."

Errazuriz added that the smaller investments usually materialize almost immediately for the total or major part of the amount approved. The larger investments, on the other hand, like mining investments outlay capital as the project advances.

Capital Outlay from 5 August 1974 to 31 August 1980 (Decree Law No. 600)*

No. of Projects	Value (Thousands of Dollars)
17 mining	383,043
420 nonmining	448,463
Article 14	107,321
TOTAL	938,827

*Information provided to Committee for Foreign Investments plus amounts entered in September show the total outlay today is close to $1 billion.

Source: Committee for Foreign Investments

This is the case, for example, of Anaconda whose investment of $1.5 billion to explore and exploit the Los Pelambres mine was approved in June 1979; by 31 December 1979, $21.5 million had entered the country. Manuel Vargas, a lawyer and representative of that U.S. enterprise, explained the allocation of that sum to QUE PASA: "Twenty million dollars were spent to buy the rights of the former owners. Another $500,000 were invested in buying land next to the mine and the remaining $1 million were allocated for probes and drilling." Vargas added that $10 million have been budgeted for this year and another $20 million will be spent in 1981. The representative of the U.S. enterprise stated: "By the end of next year, we will be in the position to know with certainty if the mine meets the requirements of profitability to justify the large investment approved last year."

The Benefits...

In spite of the fact that the government has given foreign investment a very important role in the development of its economic policy, there are those who feel that its importance decreases as it is replaced by foreign credits that, as is known, have arrived and continue to pour in, especially for the private sector.

Nevertheless, there are several aspects that make direct investment different from credit; the latter cannot replace the former. The investment capacity of our country, generated by domestic savings, cannot take care of major projects, at least at present. What Chilean enterprise, group or consortium can commit more than $1 billion for a long or medium-term project without absolute certainty of success? Under our present economic system where the state will not participate in major projects which would mean large debts, it seems certain that we can only expect this from multinational enterprises. This is, without doubt, one of the great benefits of allowing foreign investments.

This first aspect also shows the undeniable increase in the investment capacity with the subsequent improvement in domestic savings and increased productivity. Foreign capital also brings an additional contribution of modern and sophisticated

technology, the opening of new markets and, in many cases, new sources of employment. In his study, Eugenio Lahera maintained that, at this time, foreign enterprises with direct investments help provide 13 percent of the total employment in the country.

And the Risks

Along with the benefits, there are always risks. The almost unrestricted authorization to encourage foreign investment also means risks, in the opinion of the experts. The first well-known argument of those who criticize Decree Law No. 600 refers to the loss of independence implied in permitting multinational enterprises to participate in our development. They say that their large investments can also mean intentions of intervening in economic and even political decisions.

Since foreign investments will mainly go to proven profitable sectors with comparative benefits, this may mean a risk for the country because the foreign selection is not exactly in agreement with national interests and objectives for development.

The deficiencies in the Investor Statute are even more serious since it does not demand certain conditions from those who extract our nonrenewable raw materials. On the basis that only large capital can extract products like copper, for example, the foreign investors are given free rein. They only have to pay taxes--almost 50 percent between income taxes and others--like any national enterprise. They market the product outside the country and can keep all their profits. Chile receives the money collected for taxes as long as the natural resources last. Then what?

Some suggest that the state could negotiate some conditions with the foreign companies like, for example, the requirement that they process in Chile at least some of the raw materials that they extract. In this way, the country would acquire new technologies and could receive benefits from the marketing of both stages of production.

The last important risk in foreign investments is that it can become a monopoly if the participation of the enterprise is not limited, for example, to several national affiliates in the same sector. Otherwise, it could become so large that it could control the market.

Concerning the importance of foreign capital for the development of a country, Ricardo Ffrench-Davis said in his book "Economia internacional, teorias y politicas para el desarrollo" [International Economics, Theories and Policies for Development]: "The key to this discussion lies partly in the role given to foreign investment: whether it is primary or secondary; whether it is the mechanism chosen to finance development; or whether it is the means by which we can obtain access to some foreign technologies and markets that otherwise would not be obtainable by the recipient country."

Then he added: "It also depends on the specific characteristics of the foreign investment like which sector of the economy the investment is made in, the characteristics of the productive process used or the access to the international market obtained for that production."

Distribution of Investments Authorized Between 3 January and 3 September 1980 by Economic Sector

No. of Projects	Value (Thousands of Dollars)
31 industrial	65,709
40 service	55,321
16 construction	17,165
5 mining	8,100
12 agricultural	4,955
forestry*	500
1 transportation	250
TOTAL	152,500

*Increased capital from a project approved in 1979
Source: Committee for Foreign Investments

Speaking of foreign investments and credits, Ffrench-Davis concluded that it is feasible to complement these with internal efforts under circumstances like "temporary imbalances in the balance of payments, unconditional long-term loans as a complement to domestic savings and direct investments as a means of access to certain technologies and markets." To the economist, "the unrestricted opening and concession of franchises to foreign private capital so that its massive entrance is the resource that permits the economic development of the country should be rejected."

Changing Interests

For many years before 1970, most foreign investments concentrated on the mining sector. Lahera's study stated that this represented 57 percent of the total in 1967 while the manufacturing sector received less than 10 percent, services had 27 percent and the financial sector only 0.5 percent of the total investment.

The policy begun in 1970 noticeably altered this distribution. The participation of the mining sector was reduced to less than 20 percent, the manufacturing sector received more than half the total investment while services decreased and the financial sector was reduced to only one foreign bank left in the country.

During the past 6 years, the distribution of investments has again changed with the principal difference, as we said before, being the renewed importance of the mining sector. Almost half of the flow of direct foreign investments between 1974 and 1979 went to that sector. However, it still has not achieved the significance that it had at the end of the previous decade. According to the data supplied by the ECLA report, industry will always be in second place in the distribution of investments with 23 percent of the total, services (banks and trade) will receive 14 percent and other sectors will have the remaining 18 percent.

Since a new mining investment of the magnitude of those approved in 1978 and 1979 has not been finalized, the sectorial distribution will change in 1980 and the total amount will be less spectacular. As of 3 September, this reached $152.5 million.

The Fifty Largest Foreign Investments Between 1974 and 1978 (Thousands of Current U.S. Dollars)

Foreign Investor	Recipient Enterprise	Accumulated Total 1974-1978
Exxon Minerals	La Disputada de las Condes*	173,166
Marris Co.	Minera Mantos Blancos	19,225
Exxon	Esso	15,899
Shell	Shell	11,644
San Jose	El Indio San Jose Inc.	10,617
The Goodyear	Goodyear*	10,103
Gasocean Sudatlantica	Naviera Interoceangas	8,243
Holderbank	Cemento Polpaico*	7,827
Firestone	Firestone	7,350
Superior Oil	Cia. Minera Santa Ines	4,834
Metallgas	Minera Toqui	4,670
Diamond Shamrock	Petroquimica Chilena*	4,555
Cia. Inversionista de Desarrollo	Banco Nacional del Trabajo**	4,433
Nipon Suisan and Mitsubishi Co.	Empresa Pesquera de Desarrollo	4,427
Banco do Brasil	Banco do Brasil	4,000
Citibank	Citibank	4,000
Banco Real de Sao Paulo	Banco Real de Sao Paulo	4,000
Banco do Estado de Sao Paulo	Banco do Estado de Sao Paulo	4,000
Banco Exterior de Espana	Banco Exterior de Espana	4,000
Bank of America	Bank of America	4,000
Muscamo, Canada	Catecu	3,794
Banco de Santander	Banco de Santander	3,770
Inversiones Caspio S.A.	Banco Nacional del Trabajo**	3,525
Basi	Anilquimica Ltda., Polimeros Nacionales	3,391
Geomin	Minera Chilena-Rumana	3,095
Fabrica Espanola de Magnetos	Femsaco	2,400
NCR	NCR	2,381
The Coca-Cola	Coca-Cola	2,372
Philips	Philips	2,285
Nipon Mining Co., Ltd.	Cia. Cobre Iquique	2,276
Citibank	Adelantos y Creditos	2,250
Backitt and Colman	Industria Atlantis	1,930
3M	3M	1,900
Rosenthal	Porcelana Florencia	1,839
Presser ag Harbison	Refractarios Chilenos	1,591
Overseas Manufacturing Co.	Bata	1,589
Compagnie Financiere Eternit et. al.	Pizarreno	1,544
L'Interpeche	Pesquera Iquique**	1,529
Nestle	Savory	1,521
IBM	IBM	1,500

[Continued on following page]

Foreign Investor	Recipient Enterprise	Accumulated Total 1974-1978
The Swedish Match Co.	Compania de Fosforos	1,430
Hoescht	Hoescht	1,400
Akso Pharma BV and Betrex BV	Hormoquimica de Chile	1,387
Asfalim, Itafa, Soc. Fin. de Dev. Ina., Affisa	CHIPRODAL [Chilean Food Products Company]	1,311
The Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway	The Antofagasta and Bolivia Railway	1,249
Roche	Roche	1,220
Citroen	Automotriz Arica*	1,200
Wolfran Inv. Co.	Forestral Carampangue	1,168
Sandoz	Sandoz	1,015
Hamco Co.	Astilleros Marco	1,000

*Purchase of shares
**No direct foreign investment
Source: "Presence and Participation of Multinational Enterprises in the Chilean Economy" by Eugenio Lahera

Banks: Interest Barometer

In spite of the recent provision by the Banco Central de Chile which raised the minimum capital of any bank--national or foreign--from $4 million to $10 million, the interest of investors in opening branches in Chile of the main foreign banks has not diminished.

As of 30 September, the Committee for Foreign Investments had approved requests for 17 branches, the majority of which are already operating with elegant local offices although they have few accounts so far.

The 30 offices of foreign banks approved in recent years should also be included. They do not have large buildings or deal directly with the public but are in Chile for other business. In many cases, they represent the interests of multinational enterprises which have subsidiaries in our country.

Foreign Banks in Operation

Banco do Brasil	Banco Sudameris
Republic National Bank	Chase Manhattan Bank
Bank of America	American Express
Citibank N.A.	Banco de Colombia
Banco Real	Banco de Tokyo
Banespa	Banco de la Nacion Argentina
Banco de Santander	Banco Central de Espana
Banco Exterior	Continental Illinois
First National Bank of Boston	

Source: Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions, Committee for Foreign Investments

AIR FORCE TO REVITALIZE ANTARCTIC SCIENTIFIC BASE

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] After 16 years, the FACh [Chilean Air Force] Presidente Gabriel Gonzalez Videla scientific base in the Antarctic will be reactivated. This effort or opening is one of many development projects that will be initiated next month. They will permanently erase the image of isolation and solitude for our territory on the frozen continent.

The only airfield that stays open the entire year for all models of transport airplanes will be expanded to 1,300 meters. In this way, the FACh Teniente Rodolfo Marsch base will become a connecting point for all national installations. The work will be done around the beginning of the summer and involves several projects which representatives of the Chilean Army, Air Force and Navy announced to EL MERCURIO.

The Antarctic base commanders also related particular details of their work, revealing that the main efforts were aimed at exploration and penetration toward the southern part of the Antarctic territory. The reason for this exploration is to locate airfields in order to install new scientific and research bases.

End of Isolation

The main projects undertaken by an expedition organized by the FACh which will have the support of more than 150 men, heavy machinery and modern equipment will be carried out at the end of November. These involve the construction of a large hangar for Twin Otter, Buffalo and Hercules airplanes and UH-1H helicopters that are being used in the Antarctic for transportation between the bases and the continent.

Also a complete air terminal will be built by the end of 1980 or January 1981. This building will receive tourists and delegations that now arrive at the Teniente Rodolfo Marsch air base in larger numbers than the average 100.

"Cafeterias in the Antarctic?" EL MERCURIO asked the spokesmen, Commander Guillermo Aird, project chief, and Commander Miguel Camus Saldias of the FACh. "Well, there will be some installations for the people who arrive in Antarctica. At present, they get off the airplane and must wait outside until they are taken to shelter. Generally, the tourists include elderly women. At times, we have had to help these elderly women walk because climbing and walking in the snow is not the same as walking on land and their balance changes."

He was asked: "What other projects are included?"

"In addition to the airfield that will end the isolation of the Antarctica and provide absolute safety for landing transport airplanes--which is the fundamental part--navigation aid will be increased through the installation of equipment including a VOR-DME radio beacon. This will permit airplanes and ships to operate with greater safety," explained Commander Aird.

He said that the installation of the Racal communications system now operating expanded radio communication to the whole world and put the Chilean Antarctic territory in the position of meteorological representative.

All this infrastructure and the expeditions toward the South Pole mean that the Antarctic personnel barely rest. "The people work 20 hours at a time. I remember in 1979 we did not stop until 2000 hours on 24 December and we ignored New Year's Day and devoted ourselves to work," said the commanders. They have lived there for long periods of time, preparing this great project to promote a territory that, according to the treaties, is a "place of peace."

Soundings for Krill

On 6 November, it will be 40 years since the signing of Decree 1747 which fixed the definite boundaries of Chilean Antarctic sovereignty. The document stated: "The Chilean Antarctica or Chilean Antarctic Territory is formed by all the land, islands, reefs, glaciers and other known and unknown areas and the respective territorial sea within the boundaries of the cap formed by the meridians Longitude 53° West of Greenwich and Longitude 90° West of Greenwich."

This historic anniversary and the news from their bases were analyzed in person by Capt Pedro Romero and by telephone by the top chiefs in the Antarctic.

"The revolutionary events include the first soundings for krill which will be done in February 1981. The expedition will use the Biomassfibex method and will include the Hitzumi ship from the Undersecretariat of Fishing which will be carrying 12 scientists from different countries," he said.

"I think the Antarctic territory is a very valuable patrimony which Chile should know and exploit scientifically. Research in all disciplines should be done there; this will also increase our sovereignty," he ended.

"Hello, the Base Here"

A lot of snow fell in the Antarctic. "Hello, the base here. We are reviving after the terrible loss of our officers," said Group Commander Horacio Lopez del Castillo, top chief at Teniente Marsch base. He was referring to the helicopter crash a few days ago.

"The meteorological center has greatly improved since the installation of the new communications equipment. At this time, Chile is one of the countries, with the United States and the USSR, which is a regional meteorological center. All the communications pass through here and our country has attained an importance it never had before. This has notable influence on our sovereignty," he said.

"As to the projects, we are ready to receive our instructions and to make expansions and repairs. Everything is ready for the arrival of foreigners this summer. With the installation of the airfield which is open all year, we have only been alone about 45 days. Before, we could speak of isolation but no longer. (The aviators here noted that an airplane can fly from the capital to the base in 16 hours and return to the southern part of the continent.)

"The most important task is maintenance of the airfield; we spend a lot of time on this. This spring we received a lot of snow. Thank you for the call. In my own name and that of my officers, let me express my pleasure in talking with EL MERCURIO."

Road to the South

Commander Juan Morales Salgado from O'Higgins base spoke with these reporters concerning the significance of the human, military and Chilean presence in a place like Antarctica.

"We are pleased to fulfill our tasks. It is a sacrifice that will accentuate our sovereignty. This is delicate, selfless and at times dangerous work. We have reached a stage of 40 years of developing sovereignty," he said.

"We want to continue expanding our dominion and knowledge toward the South Pole and to achieve more stability. We are now preparing for the summer work--to make the base ready to receive scientists and tourists. I have heard that some authorities will visit us soon. It would be an honor for us to receive our superiors here. Tell everyone that we can properly welcome Chileans and foreigners here at O'Higgins base."

At the Capitan Arturo Prat base, the first one built on the Guesalaga Peninsula, Puerto Soberania, there was also fatigue and dynamism. The principal functions of synoptic and surface observation, exploration and developmental work are combined with planned research. One will be soundings for krill which will provide new information about this small crustacean.

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DOCUMENT ISSUED IN PROTEST OF PLEBISCITE

Santiago HOY in Spanish 8-14 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] The opposition presented a document signed by 45 people to the National Examining College which contained reasons that the "plebiscite" (between quotation marks) lacked "any legal validity or moral credibility."

This presented a question that might or might not have an historic effect. It is possible that some day, by invoking that document, it will be possible to demand the replacement of the Constitution of the present regime although EL MERCURIO indicated that "the attempt to invalidate the plebiscite will not have any internal legal or political effect." It added that all the sectors must work "based on this fundamental fact" (the plebiscite as a reality).

The document presented to the National Examining College (18 pages plus an attachment of 30 documents) was signed by the following, among others: Manuel Sanhueza, Patricio Aylwin, Alejandro Silva Bascunan, Ramon Silva Ulloa, Jaime Castillo Velasco, Gonzalo Taborga, Joaquin Morales Abarzua, Alberto Jerez and Maximo Pacheco.

The document primarily cited the objectionable conditions (the "climate") under which the plebiscite was held. Alluding to the anomalies and irregularities observed in the 11 September vote, the signers noted that, on that occasion, "the mission of the FFAA [Armed Forces] was to guarantee order and others--old and new experts in the field--used that order to mount their electoral operation."

It noted, for example, that the provision to nominate two members by lot was not carried out in the immense majority of the communities. In some areas, certain persons whose loyalty to the government was questioned were replaced by others.

Excessive votes: According to the document, the voting places were picked and set up without any public participation or supervision. The indelible ink was not indelible and the stamp put on the identification card could be easily taken off which "left the doors open to double voting by government partisans." In spite of the fact that the number of votes at each voting place could not exceed 300, a large number of them surpassed that figure and reached 400 and even 500 voters.

The vote examination was done, according to the document, with the public kept 2 to [illegible]eters away from the respective sites. There were differences between the votes [illegible]nted and the signature book.

There were also data to make the signers think that there were "serious allegations of vote exaggeration." In the metropolitan region, a comparison of the figures from the January 1978 plebiscite and the September plebiscite showed an average increase of 18.4 percent, "surprisingly different from the increase in population in the same region in the same period of time." Also voter abstention in the last three presidential elections (1958, 1964 and 1970) fluctuated between 13.2 percent and 16.5 percent; this time it barely reached 6.8 percent.

Because of all this, the signers asked the National Examining College to accept the denunciation of anomalies and irregularities which "nullify" the referendum.

The government responded with a note issued by the Social Communications Division.

It indicated that the demand "lacks any legal or moral basis since it is based on purely political evaluations and does not contain any concrete fact that shows an infraction of the law."

Along with reaffirming the legitimacy and validity of the plebiscite, the government indicated that the demand "is a desperate combination of all the false statements formulated before, during and after the plebiscite," which in no way contributes to national unity. It added that if they cannot prove their statements, the accusers "will always carry the stigma of having seriously offended thousands of honest compatriots and of having once more aided the international conspiracy against Chile."

7717
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

COPPER PRODUCTION RISES--At the end of the present decade, the El Teniente Division of CODELCO [Copper Corporation] Chile should produce 325,000 tons of pure copper per year. This represents an increase of 27.95 percent compared to the total produced by this deposit this year. This estimate was announced by Nibaldo Cordova, head of the Mine Engineering Department, and is one of the first conclusions of the 1979 prefeasibility study done by the U.S. consulting firm, McKee. That same firm will complete a feasibility study by December which will define the production levels, costs and other important factors for the future of El Teniente. A similar project, although at a less developed stage, is being done by the U.S. consulting firm, Bechtel, on the Chuquicamata deposit. Both "studies of global development"--as CODELCO calls them--try to determine the optimum "high or low" production level with respect to the present situation in Chuquicamata and El Teniente. The projects are based on the known fact of the gradual decrease in content in the two deposits which will require increased treatment if the present production of pure copper is to be maintained. The reports made public by the El Teniente executive are the first from these studies and indicate the need to gradually increase the present ore treatment capacity at that deposit. The El Teniente treatment plant now processes 62,000 metric tons per day. By 1986, this capacity should increase to 80,000 tons, to 100,000 tons between 1989 and 1990 and to 110,000 tons by the middle of the next decade. In this quarter of a century, the purity of the ore in this deposit will decrease from the present average of 1.54 percent to 0.9 percent. Nibaldo Cordova said that the required investment for El Teniente in order to take care of the decreased content and, at the same time, increase the annual production of pure copper is one of the major factors the McKee feasibility study will estimate. He felt that the amount required could "involve more than $100 million." [Text] [Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 4] 7717

CSO: 3010

JORGE BLANCO DISCUSSES PRD, GUZMAN, PENA GOMEZ

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 9 Sep 80 p 2

[Interview With Salvador Jorge Blanco by Epifanio Rodriguez]

[Text] Santiago--The senator for the National District of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] has described as very fruitful for his party and the country the meeting between Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez and representatives of the business sector.

Questioned by this journalist, Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco said that the meeting clarified matters of great importance, in view of the influence of the business sector and Dr Pena Gomez on the country.

He stressed that the meeting, which took place several months after Pena Gomez' explanations and observations about Dr Luis Augusto Ginebra's speech before a group of businessmen, reveals that it has been possible to determine, define and explain important points.

As you will recall, Ginebra referred in his speech to the so-called advance of communism in the Dominican Republic after the installment of the constitutional government headed by Antonio Guzman.

On another matter, we asked Jorge Blanco to define his position on the agreement between the Dominican Government and Gulf and Western in relation to the multinational company's debt with the Dominican state.

Essentially, the political leader answered by analyzing the legal aspect of the matter. He said that before evaluating the agreement, it is necessary to establish its nature.

He explained that it is a matter of a compromise agreement to avoid litigation between the interested parties and indicated that the settlement is a legal action which is taken to prevent a lawsuit or annul one already in progress or resolved by the courts.

He stated that the compromise implies reciprocal sacrifices from the parties. He added that a fruitful agreement had been reached which put an end to the difficulties arising from Gulf's reported $38.7 million debt to the Dominican state.

Dr Jorge Blanco was also asked about signs of increased reconciliation between the PRD and the government resulting from the meeting between Pena Gomez and President Guzman.

To this he said that conciliation and harmony permitting an understanding between the party and the government would require something more than President Guzman's visits to the PRD National Headquarters or visits from PRD leaders to the National Palace.

He recalled that 2 months ago a document was delivered to the Political Commission which contains the guidelines of what the understanding between the Party and the government should be in order to facilitate the party's tasks and also to cooperate for the success of the current government.

Jorge Blanco said that as yet the PRD Political Commission has not reached any solution concerning the above-mentioned document, which has 10 points he considers cardinal.

The document reiterates views which have been stated since the very beginning of this government.

In addition, we discussed the theme of Dr Jorge Blanco's hope of being nominated candidate for president by his party at the 11th convention. Specifically we asked him whether he believed that influential sectors of the government could thwart this hope.

He recalled that there have already been obstacles on previous occasions, but warned that he could not jump ahead of events and pointed out that it is necessary to wait before evaluating the real situation.

He stated that his party is struggling constantly to make internal democracy prevail and to remove the vestiges which impede the path toward the establishment of a climate of respect and freedom which at the same time tends to strengthen the PRD.

With respect to the difficulties which have arisen during recent trips, including his being prevented access to the Party's premises in the city of Montecristi, he also stated his position.

He said he believes these situations stem from the actions of middle-level and grassroots leaders, without any decisions involving the party's top leadership.

Finally we asked Jorge Blanco to evaluate his status. He said that in general terms he has been gaining ground and talked about his satisfaction with the work that has been done.

He said that hundreds of leaders are working to educate and to raise political awareness concerning domestic problems and problems of general interest to the Dominican Republic.

9341
CSO: 3010

PAULINO PEREZ REJECTS TIES TO TRINITARIOS

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 9 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] A former leader of the Trinitarios group stated last night that he has severed all ties with that organization and, specifically, that he is in no way involved in the criminal acts that are being attributed to him.

Ramon Emilio Paulino Perez said in an interview with the editors of LISTIN DIARIO that last Friday he visited the National Police where he spoke to Colonel Delmonte who is in charge of the department of crimes against property for the purpose of clarifying his situation with regard to several acts in which that department has implicated him.

Paulino Perez stated that Colonel Delmonte had assured him explicitly that "the National Police are not seeking you in connection with any armed attack carried out during the last few days."

The official also assured him that they are also not looking for Lorenzo Mejia Frias, whom the authorities accuse of having participated in those acts.

Paulino Perez stated that he wants to make it very clear that he is not involved in the acts that have been attributed to him and that he has never been wanted by the police.

He also stated that he had called on District Attorney Julio Ibarra Rios, and that he was asked to visit that office again this morning in order to clarify his status once and for all.

In its 5 October issue this newspaper published a report which stated that the National Police had confirmed that leftist elements connected with the Trinitarios group headed by Guillermo Rubirosa Fermin were responsible for certain armed attacks, assaults and other criminal acts which have taken place in Santo Domingo during the past few days.

Among those being sought were Lorenzo Mejia Frias, alias (Clay), along with his brother Rogelio and Ramon Emilio Paulino Perez.

According to the report the police had asked the Mejia Frias brothers and Paulino Perez to surrender so that they might be brought to trial.

Mejia Frias (Clay) and his brother were definitely involved in an attack on the manager of a business engaged in the repair of air conditioners.

Meanwhile, Paulino Perez, while stating that he is not a member of the Trinitarios group, said that he shares its political stance since the group has stated that it will work politically without performing acts of violence.

"But if there is repression, they can rest assured that we will take the road to violence," Paulino Perez said.

Finally, he said that the police had agreed to state that he was not linked to recent criminal acts, but had not done so.

9204
CSO: 3010

MILITARY ASSISTANCE FROM TAIWAN REPORTED

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] The deputy chief of the Chinese Joint Chiefs of Staff visited the secretary of the Armed Forces yesterday, and promised full cooperation in the aid his government is providing to our military training system.

Gen Yao Chao-yuan came to the ministry accompanied by Chinese Capt Ti Ta-san; by Andrew Wu, interpreter; and by Air Force Col Leonel A. Munoz Perez, his aide-de-camp.

Air Force Lt Gen Mario A. Imbert Mc Gregor and the senior Chinese military officer spoke about the Dominican irrigation projects and the cooperation that the Armed Forces of both countries may be able to provide each other in the future.

During the visit the head of the Dominican Armed Forces and the deputy chief of the Chinese Joint Chiefs of Staff exchanged greetings.

General Chao-yuan was later invited by Air Force Lieutenant General Imbert Mc Gregor to the Center of Operations of the Armed Forces and the National Police (COFA) where he was introduced to the personnel of the General Staff.

Col Jaime Nunez Cosme spoke about the activities and the organization of our Armed Forces and a film was later shown which showed the different aspects of military development in the Dominican Republic, including training, civic action, sports, agricultural cooperation, public health assistance, social events in military clubs and so forth.

The narration, which was conducted by Osvaldo Cepeda y Cepeda, a military officer attached to the Armed Forces Secretariat, was translated by Mr Andrew Wu.

After the film had ended General Chao-yuan asked various questions about the armed forces institutes of the country which were answered by Air Force Lieutenant General Imbert Mc Gregor and Colonel Nunez Cosme.

Present were personnel of the General Staff, including Maj Gen Ramiro Matos Gonzalez, chief of the General Staff of the National Army; Air Force Maj Gen Pablo I. Garrido Medina, chief of staff of the Dominican Air Force; Maj Gen Dr Virgilio Payano Rojas, a lawyer and head of the National Police; the staff under secretaries of the Armed

Forces, Air Force Maj Gen Alfredo S. Imbert Mc Gregor and wife, and Brig Gen Luciano Diaz; Medical Corps Brig Gen Dr Jorge A. Diaz Vargas, director general of the Military Medical and Health Corps of the Armed Forces; Rear Adm Julio Cesar Ortiz Pena, deputy chief of staff of the Navy, representing Navy Chief of Staff Vice Adm Francisco Amiana Castillo, who is abroad; Col Dr Bolivar Soto Montas, a lawyer and legal adviser; Col Ramon Zorilla Santana, chief of the Logistics Division; Col Luis J. Martinez Cabrera, chief of the J-2; Col Amable Bueno Oviedo, chief of the Communications Division; Col Orlando A. Saillant Ornes, a parachutist and chief of Public Relations; Col Rafael Diaz Hernandez; and Lieutenant Colonel Morales, chief of the Office of Personnel.

9204
CSO: 3010

DETERIORATION OF VENEZUELAN RELATIONS WITH CUBA SEEN AS POSITIVE

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Venezuela and Cuba -- Logical Split Between Democracy and Totalitarianism"]

[Text] Perhaps when this editorial is published the break in relations between Venezuela and Cuba will have already been made official. The ties between the most prosperous democracy in Latin America and the communist dictatorship in the Caribbean have been eroding rapidly since President Luis Herrera Campins came into office. According to the most recent information, they reached their lowest point on 28 September.

What set off the crisis was the withdrawal, unexpected and without official notice, of the Cuban diplomats (altogether 27) occupying the Cuban Embassy in Caracas. Castro's representatives left Venezuela abruptly, a few hours after receiving a telephone call from the island dictator in which he informed them of his irritation over a court judgment handed down in the fatherland of Bolivar.

The judgment acquitted four men (two Cubans and two Venezuelans) who had been tried in 1976 for the supposed crime of placing a bomb on an aircraft of the Cuban Airline Enterprise, which was destroyed in flight by the explosion.

After he learned the decision of the court that tried the case, Castro delivered a harsh speech in which he called the Venezuelan leaders "hypocritical Pharisees" and hinted that the military had brought pressure to bear so that the accused might be declared innocent.

Both the embassy and consulate of Cuba in Caracas, as well as the office of its press agency, were deserted on the same night as the final judgment. It was learned that the members of the legation did not even take leave of the Foreign Ministry.

Meanwhile, in view of the virulent attacks by Cuban radio and by Castro himself, the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Venezuela issued a communique rejecting the dictator's statements as "false, disrespectful and unacceptable."

The Caracas Government's message states official "amazement" over the desire of Cuba's strong man that Venezuelan justice should act in accordance with Castro's criteria.

"The Cuban Government cannot understand," the communique states, "why Venezuela feels proud of its state of law. And, therefore, accused persons can only be sentenced or acquitted in accordance with the facts and not by what governments in office may think or order."

Finally, the text described Castro's statements on a presumed interference by the court-martial on the decision to acquit the accused as "rash and malicious."

When Venezuela was governed by Carlos Andres Perez, who became famous for his histrionics and demagogy, to the point of becoming the international figure of a political snob, the terms of the relations between the two countries were very close, in view of the fact that the Socialist International, run at that time by Olof Palme, another great prima donna of the "revolutionary" gibberish, who visited Cuba and was filled with wonder at its great "economic and political achievments," played into the Cuban dictator's hands with unspeakable deliberations and proposals.

But both Palme and Perez lost elections in their countries (Sweden and Venezuela) and were replaced by more serious leaders, consistent with democratic thinking and responsible to their countries and to the international community.

As a result of the existence of the free election system, the Social Christian Party (COPEI) came into office in Venezuela and the honeymoon between Castro and the presidential palace began to wither.

Venezuela's Christian democrats have not allowed Castro to put his hand in the country's internal affairs and they have not believed that the popularity of a government official or a party is enhanced by playing into the hands of a Marxist dictator who, regardless of how much he invests in propaganda to make him pass as a hero, is just another tyrant, with a rhetoric different from Somoza's but equally cruel (if not more so) when it is time to deal with his opponents.

The sovereign decision to issue a court decision on the Cuban Airline incident was the drop that made the cup overflow. But, basically, what there is is a deep-seated contradiction between democracy and totalitarianism, between freedom and oppression, between the system of laws and a police regime.

It is interesting to observe the phenomenon for various reasons. One of them, because it is proved once more that communism does not respect the people's sovereignty. Another, of extremely current interest to Honduras, because it is made obvious that a Christian democrat party, loyal to its

doctrinary principles, cannot go very far in its relations with a totalitarian party and the third reason, because it teaches us when the forces of moderation do not play into their hands, the extremists abandon the fiction of friendship and go off on the shortcut of aggression.

It may be that the break will not be declared right now. Perhaps it will. But, regardless of whether or not it occurs, the important thing is that, for the nth time, what Pius XII said is verified: "Communism is intrinsically perverse," and to clear away all doubts it is confirmed that, as Lenin said very well, "there is no brotherhood possible between the wolf and the sheep."

10,042
CSO: 3010

NICARAGUAN REGIME URGED TO HEED PEOPLE'S WISHES, PROTESTS

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 7

[Editorial: "People and Cubans in Nicaragua"]

[Text] The news coming from Managua, Nicaragua, and disseminated in similar terms by every news agency, to the effect that the people of the neighboring country are already beginning to protest -- strongly and with street demonstrations -- against the presence of Cuban military personnel and political police, camouflaged as "physicians" and "teachers," seemed very significant to us.

"One person was killed and two more were wounded in disturbances that occurred today in the Atlantic port of Bluefields, during street demonstrations protesting the presence of a group of Cuban physicians and teachers, the authorities have reported," according to an AP dispatch.

"Over 5,000 persons demonstrated in the streets of Bluefields, some 150 kilometers from this capital, shouting against the presence of the Cubans. It is said that there are 300 Cuban physicians, in addition to an undetermined number of teachers of that nationality."

The Cubans have been in Nicaragua since the beginning of the year, assisting the National Reconstruction Junta in its literacy and public health drives.

The protest began on Sunday (28 September) and continued on the next day, obliging the authorities to mobilize Army troops toward the region. But the troops were in their barracks today (1 October) while members of the junta went to Bluefields.

According to reports received here, one of them, Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, tried to engage in a dialogue with the demonstrators. Another junta member, Dr Rafael Cordoba Rivas, in Managua, described the situation as "very critical."

The Bluefields event, which cannot be analyzed at this distance in all the detail that a sociologist would regard as necessary for arriving at a correct conclusion on its deep-seated motives and real objectives is, nevertheless, a clue, evidence that the people of Nicaragua do not feel in solidarity with or committed to the Cuban "physicians" and "teachers," but rather quite to the contrary. They reject their presence and are asking that they be invited to leave the country.

We must necessarily ask ourselves: can it be that the inhabitants of Bluefields have gone crazy and are rejecting the medical care and the education offered by the Cuban "volunteers" sent by the Marxist government in Havana?

Or can it be that there are a large number of grounds and that the self-proclaimed physicians and teachers are nothing more than an expeditionary force, in civilian clothes, that has arrived in Nicaragua to act as the vanguard of the Soviet empire?

The people of Central America are noble, simple and grateful. When physicians came from the United States in those famous caravans conducted periodically by American physicians, bringing instruments and medicines, visiting rough, inhospitable and remote places, and administering care to rural people free of charge, the people not only received them with affection and gratitude, but also even gave them a hen, a rabbit or a hog from their meager family treasury.

But what would happen if these men, dressed as physicians (or as teachers, which is the same, for practical purposes) should come to impose an ideology, a domination, an iron discipline, brainwashing and, finally, subjection of communities and country to a foreign government?

Simply, the protest would not be long in coming. First, with street demonstrations, as in Bluefields. Later, no prediction can be made. Perhaps it would start with isolated attacks on the agents of imperialist penetration. That is how General Sandino began his struggle. In the long run, the sum of those acts of rebellion might degenerate into a revolution, especially if the masses of the people are organized, trained politically and become aware that the men in the government are the ones who have sponsored the country's invasion by a foreign force, advocating intolerance, violence and totalitarianism.

The representative of the Nicaraguan Junta is telling the truth when he states that the situation in Bluefields is "very critical."

In the first place, because it reveals that the people on the lower level do not want the struggle that their brothers, sons, husbands and fathers waged against a dynastic regime to come to an end in the establishment of another oppressive government. In the second place, because what happened in Bluefields at the end of September will have an effect on other communities in Nicaragua and will continue to spread progressively to the whole nation.

We believe that it is still possible for the neighboring country to avoid arriving at the disastrous situation of poverty, servitude and dependency in which Cuba is with regard to the Soviet Union.

It can be avoided in two ways: for the Sandinist commanders to study sincerely the spontaneous reactions of the people and return the country to the original plan of government advocated by a nationalist, popular revolution, without dependencies of any kind, which is not very likely, in view of the circumstances, or for Nicaragua's democratic parties, which fought against Somoza and are opposed to totalitarianism, to intensify their relation with the masses and, on the basis of events like the one on which we are commenting, launch an offensive for freedom, with the support of the foreign forces that also backed the struggle against the dynasty in the past.

This process must, however, be started today. Tomorrow may be very late.

10,042
CSO: 3010

SALVADORAN CHURCH'S ATTEMPTS TO ISOLATE LEFTISTS PRAISED

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Sep 80 p 7

[Editorial: "El Salvador -- the Church Draws Away From the Extremists"]

[Text] After a week full of violence, terror and blood, in which there were, according to unofficial figures, over 150 deaths caused by bombs and machinegunnings, terrorist fires and guerrilla attacks, the apostolic administrator of San Salvador, Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas, condemned the criminal methods used by the parties and said, with regard to the extreme left, that it is acquiring for itself the people's repudiation.

The unexpected statement by the acting bishop of San Salvador, heir of the deceased archbishop, Oscar Arnulfo Romero, was made after a series of bombs placed by terrorists of the various revolutionary gangs operating in the neighboring country caused the death of a number of persons who have nothing to do with the undeclared war being waged in Cuscatlan.

"Peaceful coexistence can be achieved only by respecting human dignity," the Catholic pastor said in his sermon on 14 September, in which he also maintained that the indiscriminate attacks by Marxist groups "have made them earn the repudiation of many people." In the opinion of Monsignor Rivera, the guerrilla fighters belonging to various radical groups are seeking the power "not by means of consensus but rather by force of arms."

Up to now, most of the acts of violence have been laid claim to by the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), which not only state that they are the perpetrators of the acts involved, but also announce more and increasingly destructive operations.

The FPL members said that many of the persons killed had been "executed" for belonging to the Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN), an extreme right group that was outlawed by the Government Junta.

While the government has limited itself to issuing very concise bulletins in which minor skirmishes are mentioned, the armed bands of the left have been extremely explicit.

In a recent message from the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU), they stated that "they will resume their struggle against the fascist junta," adding that "the order for a general offensive against the enemy of our people is about to be given and all our hatred against injustice and exploitation is to be expressed in carrying it out."

Nevertheless, matters in the realm of leftist extremism are not moving at the pace or cohesion that the rebels would desire.

It is reported in the same message from the DRU that an organization called National Resistance has decided to separate itself from the above-mentioned directorate, which, as of that date, is made up of the People's Revolutionary Army, the Communist Party and the Popular Liberation Forces.

Recently also, the creation of a new labor union and political alliance was announced to the public: the People's Democratic Union (UPD), which proclaims its rejection of "repression," but, at the same time, has given its support to the agrarian reform implemented by the Government Junta and which is the axis of the program of changes started by the regime.

All this assumes, on the one hand, that the Marxist-Leninist opposition has been unable to achieve the total unification proclaimed by its spokesmen and, on the other hand, that the struggle against the military and the Christian democrats in office is very far from reaching its objective.

Now then, the sermon of Monsignor Rivera y Damas has a significance that merits separate reflection.

All those who closely followed the evolution of the political-military conflict in El Salvador know that the backing of the Church was decisive in isolating and finally destroying the government of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero, overthrown on 15 October 1979.

No one is unaware that, for several months and especially after the Christian Democrat Party was incorporated in the junta, the former archbishop, Monsignor Romero, encouraged the leftist groups and obtained the people's backing for them.

But today, when the situation has worsened and the partisans of violence have brought their true intentions out in the open, killing indiscriminately and making it clear that they are seeking to establish a Cuban-type dictatorship in El Salvador, the Church has reversed itself and has begun not only to denounce the Marxists under arms but also to use its enormous influence to isolate them.

This turnabout is extraordinarily important, because under the present circumstances being experienced by the neighboring country the word of a spiritual leader has decisive value.

It would not be remote for the left to decide, any moment now, that the bishop must be eliminated physically, but if that should happen, it would be difficult for it to change the present line of the magistracy. On the contrary, it would very probably strengthen it, owing to the intense rejection that usually follows a situation of terror.

In that state of affairs, it is increasingly unlikely for the partisans of totalitarianism to achieve the power in El Salvador. Nevertheless, the junta must decide, as soon as possible, on a political solution to the crisis, because it cannot go on as it has been too much longer.

Democracy -- political, economic and social -- is the only long-range answer to the problems of underdeveloped and oppressed countries. Those leaders who understand this clearly and act accordingly will live to see peace and progress and when they cross the threshold of the beyond, they will continue to live eternally in the hearts of their people.

10,042
CSO: 3010

PEMEX OIL SALES TO JAPAN DISCUSSED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 1 Oct 80 Sec B p 3

[Text] Mexican Petroleum stated that the commitments for exporting oil assumed by Mexico are being carried out in accordance with the respective programs in each instance, noting that, starting today, sales to Japan will amount to 100,000 barrels per day.

The government oil company observed that the fulfillment of international commitments is a result of the assiduousness with which the various tasks of the sector are being carried out, both in exploration and in production and sales.

These comments were made by PEMEX, which explained that, based on the export commitments assumed with Japan, as of today the volume of sales will reach 100,000 barrels per day, a figure which does not represent any change insofar as the contracts are concerned.

It was commented that the documents which were signed indicate that the shipments would start with 25,000 barrels per day on 5 May of this year, and this volume increased until it reached the agreed upon figure, which is the one that will be maintained starting today.

It was said that the increases in sales were staggered and, when they reached the total volume, the terms would be fulfilled on time and PEMEX's export program with that country would be met.

The first shipment of Mexican crude to the Orient left on 5 May, bound for the Mitsubishi Corporation, which was already familiar with the Mexican product, and which had processed it in its refineries, so that it could become familiar with it on an industrial scale.

The Mexican oil company indicated that, to date, all the commitments for foreign sales have been kept in accordance with the contracts signed with all customers.

It was remarked that there has been no change in the sales programs, despite the fact that there have been requests from several countries to increase the volumes of our crude that are exported.

2909
CSO: 3010

SAUDI ARABIA SHOWS INTEREST IN DEAL WITH PEMEX

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 4 Oct 80 Sec A pp 18, 27

[Text] Acapulco, Guerrero, 3 Oct--The general director of Mexican Petroleum, engineer Jorge Diaz Serrano, stated that, on the occasion of his recent trip to the Middle East, he found that a country as important as Saudi Arabia was interested in having several companies, especially Mexican Petroleum, participate in the implementation of the plans that it has devised, and announced that "we are ready to provide them with cooperation in two areas:

"First, by supplying high technology, which we would do in coordination with the Mexican Petroleum Institute; and, secondly, by engaging in projects of large scope, in which case PEMEX would back the contracting firms from our country working there."

And he added that he would soon be visiting the Far East, among other reasons, to obtain firsthand information about the oil industry in the People's Republic of China. He said that it was possible ("and we shall attempt it") that we might cooperate with that industry, by means of projects similar to those mentioned previously in connection with Saudi Arabia, including activities involving geological and geophysical exploration, as well as other exploration work both on shore and at sea."

The official cited the Chicontepec project, noting that it was estimated that the development of the paleocanal would require 25,000 workers; which means that approximately 150,000 persons would depend economically on oil. "Arrangements are now being made to supply training and skills to the work force in the area, so that the recruitment of qualified personnel (a fifth of the total number) can be made preferably (if not at first, then at a later stage of the work) among the local residents."

2909
CSO: 3010

ISRAEL CONTINUES TO BUY MEXICAN OIL

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 23 Sep 80 Sec B pp 1, 4

[Text] Jerusalem, 22 Sep--(EFE)--Even though the prices of oil of the OPEC nations may drop, Israel will continue to purchase it from Mexico and Egypt, its main suppliers of crude, claimed the minister of energy, Yitzhak Modai, who acknowledged the fact that, at present, Israel could buy hydrocarbons on the free market in Rotterdam (The Netherlands) at lower prices than it is paying, but that this would entail a risk for Israel.

According to the FINANCIAL TIMES of London, Mexico will sell Israel 60 percent of the 8 million tons that it consumes annually (160,000 barrels per day). The EFE Agency learned that Israel will pay the state company, Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX), about $30 per barrel.

Moreover, Modai told the Israeli press that "there are several foreign companies interested in exploring and drilling in our country, and if they so desire it is because they have real information about potential hydrocarbon reserves in our soil." Israel's entire oil production is confined to 22.98 percent of its needs, after having returned to Egypt the oilfields of Abu- Rudays (in 1975) and "Alma."

The current armed hostilities between Iraq and Iran (an important supplier of Israel until the fall of Shah Reza Pahlevi 2 years ago) have had no effect on the energy situation.

Israel proposes to purchase 20 percent of the crude that it consumes from Egypt. There is a formal commitment whereby Sadat's government must sell crude from the returned wells to Israel, in connection with the peace treaty between the two countries.

The Egyptians reduced the production from the 14 wells that the Israelis had drilled in "Alma" (currently the "Sharab 'Ali" oilfield), in Sinai, from 30,000 to 17,000 barrels per day. However, Cairo's national oil company intends to extract about 10,000 barrels from that area in the future.

The Israelis, facing the negotiations in November of this year, are wondering what price Egypt will ask for the crude from Sinai which, this year, costs between $5 and $10 less than that from OPEC, according to Radio Israel.

The commentator from the state broadcasting company gave a reminder that the return of the "Alma" wells meant an expense for Israel of $1.5 billion to import oil. Nevertheless, Israel is tending to "return to coal."

At the present time, in the locality of Hedera, construction is under way on a huge electrical powerplant, which will operate with coal from South Africa and Australia, and which will produce more than 50 percent of the volumes required by the Israelis.

BUDGET SECRETARY PREDICTS 25-30 PERCENT INFLATION

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 4 Oct 80 Sec A pp 1, 10

[Text] The inflation rate anticipated for the end of this year will not be under 25 percent, nor will it exceed 30 percent, according to a statement made by Miguel de La Madrid Hurtado, secretary of programing and budget, at the breakfast held for the "20 Women and A Man" group at the social center of the department that he heads, in Coyoacan.

La Madrid, discussing the inflation problem, remarked that, unfortunately, the rate this year will be higher than the 20 percent predicted, because of the country's accelerated development.

For this reason, the government has implemented a package of policies to reduce it without jeopardizing the nation's growth or employment policies, while at the same time protecting the consumption of the popular classes.

The subject of the interview went on to say that there are two causes for the inflation that we are undergoing: the international economic upheaval, an external factor, and a sharp recovery in the Mexican economy during the past 3 years. Our inflation is not related to stagnation, but rather to development.

Extremely optimistic about the accelerated development of our economy, the secretary of programing and budget said that our economic recovery has been such that there is currently a greater generation of jobs than an increase in the population, and that the demand for labor is greater than the supply, because now employers are having problems finding workers at the rate that they require. Nevertheless, he warned that, despite this satisfactory information, he has not failed to recognize the danger of inflation, a pathological behavior in the economy, and hence it must be combated with production and efficiency.

Owing to the growth in the Mexican economy, with the resultant public and private investment, Mexico will not lose its credit capacity. The public debt has grown, but at a slower pace than in past years, and less than exports. Our debt is in a proper relationship with the country's capacity for payment because the volume of hard currency and our growing economy provide that guarantee. At present, the foreign debt totals $32 billion. Mexico is one of the best debtors on the international credit market. Its debt is less than the credit offered it.

Policy on Subsidies

The purpose of a policy on subsidies is to encourage and stimulate the production of goods and services. It has two goals: to promote some of the economic activities in accordance with the development strategy, stimulating industry and the agricultural and livestock sector, and the protection of the consumption of the popular classes. The subsidy is a natural instrument of the government for the redistribution of resources, but a proper balance must be maintained. When subsidies are unrealistic, they can be a cause of inflationary ills and pressure; then they are described as "monstrous," because they cease to serve their purpose.

At the present time, 40 billion pesos in public spending are earmarked for subsidies, according to the secretary of programing and budget, who said that the majority are justified and others not. Therefore, there must always be a vigilant attitude, reviewing and adjusting them.

In discussing the possibility of an increase in gasoline prices, he said that it would be necessary to observe which social class was being benefited by the subsidy, whether it was the classes economically able to pay the real price of production of the product, or the popular classes, citing in this connection the protection of mass transportation.

Upon being asked why companies such as PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum] do not program their increases, the state secretary replied that this would be ideal, but that, when this does not occur, the necessary adjustment must be made. In the case of the hike in gasoline prices, the inflationary impact would be initial but, over the medium term, it would have anti-inflationary effects, because it provides the state with funds, preventing inflationary pressure. He noted that sometimes, in order to combat inflation, prices must be raised.

The Delay in Teachers' Pay, an Administrative Defect

De La Madrid admitted that the delay in paying the teachers' salaries was due to administrative defects, because in Mexico, with its rapid growth, everything is "too small, as in the case of an adolescent." However, last year a plan was approved for decentralization of payments, the implementation of which will take 2 years. It consists of a decentralization of administrative functions. This program has been introduced in 12 federal government entities and, by the end of this year, it will include all of them except the Secretariat of Public Education which will require a few more weeks, owing to its complexity.

It Is Better To Have a Plan Like SAM Than Not To Have a Fixed Direction

In response to criticism made of the Mexican Food System [SAM] to the effect that it is just another program, the head of the Secretariat of Programing and Budget said that plans are almost never carried out in their entirety, but that it is better to have them rather than risk the lack of direction, and of clearcut notions that will determine the action.

He said that SAM is a multiple, institutional strategy for attacking the problem of nutrition in Mexico. It is based on the recognition that there are large groups of

Mexicans who are not properly nourished. It is also based on acknowledgment that the increase in food production has been downgraded, and that there is unemployment and low income among the farmers, and one of the priority goals of the government of Jose Lopez Portillo is adequate, sufficient food.

The plan is ambitious, and its strategy is complex; hence it requires a change in the production and distribution systems, and in the mentality of Mexicans. It is not a short term program, although this does not mean that we shall not see results soon. It is a comprehensive proposal from President Lopez Portillo, which demands great effort and the surmounting of apathy; but that does not mean that it is not valid. The action must be undertaken and, the sooner there is action, the sooner results will be accrued.

De La Madrid does not want Mexico to be a monoexporting (oil) country. In his opinion, Mexico is sufficiently developed to be a country exporting manufactured products, and hence a stimulus is being given to industrial production and exports; but if the latter have declined, it is because of the demand from domestic consumers and the recession that has occurred in many countries which are customers of Mexico.

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CSO: 3010

MINIDEVALUATION ON PESO PREDICTED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 2 Oct 80 Sec A p 14

[Text] This year, inflation will reach a rate of 25 percent, but if the difference with respect to the United States inflation rate continues to increase, we shall have to expect further minidevaluations of the Mexican peso.

Furthermore, for those who make term investments in banks, it is very important now to note the periodic revision of interest rates, because only those related to terms of over a year have remained stable.

These comments were made yesterday by the analysis management of the James E. Day securities exchange firm.

The analysts said: "There is constant talk about the parity of the peso with respect to the dollar, and this should be analyzed objectively, without allowing ourselves to be influenced by unfounded rumors," because there are several factors which determine that parity and, at present, the only negative factor is, or could be, the difference in inflation rates.

For the present, the positive factors which would prevent a devaluation are the existence of reserves amounting to over $6 billion, a balance of payments which has improved and which is expected to continue improving, a wonderful supply of credit on the international markets, high economic growth of between 7 and 8 percent, political stability, oil reserves and an abundance of natural resources.

2909
CSO: 3010

ADMIRAL CALLS FOR NEW LEGISLATION ON NAVY

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Yesterday, the under secretary of the Navy Adm Jose Maria Montejo Sierra, described to the deputies affiliated with the pertinent legislative commission the critical situation being experienced by the Mexican Navy, which is preventing it from effectively performing its function to safeguard the country's maritime resources.

During the work session breakfast, the admiral stated that the Navy's cooperative capacity has declined 15 percent during the past 4 years, stressing that many of its vessels are obsolete; that is, their design is unsuitable for the present conditions.

The offical observed that, according to a study made in 1976, the 102 vessels which were operating then at 40 or 45 percent of their capacity, are now operating at 35 percent thereof, owing to the normal deterioration of the units.

He also noted that, for this reason, the operation of the ships is a dangerous "chess game," in addition to the fact that the ships on hand are assigned to the critical areas related to oil, fishing and territorial defense.

Admiral Montejo Sierra emphasized that the budget of the Secretariat of Navy is clearly insufficient to meet the requirements of the service, because only 0.4 percent of the federal public budget is earmarked for this area.

He called upon the members of the Chamber of Deputies for new legislation relating to the National Navy, so that the present shortcomings could be surmounted, indicating that there is a need to expand the Navy's equipment and to improve the salaries of its personnel, which are currently meager.

He added that there must be legislation to speed up the granting of incentives in the social security area, as well as authorization for, and collection of pensions for retired seamen and for the widows and children of those who die in service, because, at present, it takes years for them to be processed, something which, he said, is a real martyrdom.

In answering questions from deputies on the Navy Commission, Montejo Sierra stressed that there is a lack of maritime awareness in the country, which is inconsistent with the fact that a large portion of Mexico's wealth lies in the 10,000 kilometers of coast, and their exclusive economic zone, which is an area comparable to the Mexican continental mass.

He added that it is because of the problems that have been cited that there are islands such as Coronado, which are leased to foreigners, and on which the national sovereignty is confined to the presence of a naval garrison.

The official commented that the Secretariat of Navy has initiated a campaign to create awareness, so that we shall not continue to turn our backs on the sea. As part of it, on 6 October there will begin lectures given in the Federal District in the riparian states and in the center of the republic, to publicize the need for rational exploitation and vigilance for our seas.

2909
CSO: 3010

URAMEX: ENOUGH URANIUM FOR CFE NEEDS

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 29 Sep 80 Sec B p 2

[Text] The country has sufficient uranium reserves to meet the fuel needs of the Federal Electricity Commission [CFE] to operate the nuclear electric plants. It is estimated that, by 1982, the present reserves of 6,700 tons will be multiplied by six.

The foregoing announcement was made by URAMEX [Mexican Uranium], an entity which noted that our country's nuclear problem is complex, but not impossible to resolve, and that it is anticiapted that the following goals will be met by 1982:

Having the human cadres to undertake research and development in the nuclear field, who will guarantee optimal use of our nuclear resources;

Establishing sufficient reserves by means of exploration of our uranium ore deposits. In the latter area (URAMEX remarked) the goal has been set to attain 40 percent exploration of 1.1 million square kilometers of national territory, an area considered to contain formations propitious for uranium and other radioactive ores.

An attempt is being made to multiply the 6,7000 tons of positive reserves recorded up until 1976 by six, and at present there are already 8,700 tons.

And finally, among the goals that it is hoped to attain, there is the one for obtaining the first 250 tons of Mexican uranium by the end of 1982, thus insuring the volumes that will feed the reactors of the Laguna Verde Nuclear Electric Plant.

To explain the optimism that prevails regarding the country's uranium reserves, the entity pointed out that, in uranium geology, there is the theory that this element exists in the world in two different ways: in sedimentary formations, and in acidic igneous rock.

It was said that, according to this theory, 90 percent of the uranium discovered to date is in sedimentary formations, and only 10 percent in igneous rock.

Therefore, Mexico has the majority of its deposits in rhyolites, which are acidic igneous rocks; in other words, it has uranium where it was assumed that there should be none, and this has been observed with great optimism along the Western Sierra Madre.

The entity reported that, to complete the explorationand development, six zones have been created, dividing the country: Sonora Branch, Chihuahua Branch, Coahuila-Durango Branch, Nuevo Leon-Tamaulipas Branch, Oaxaca Branch and the recently formed Central Branch.

In addition to performing the exploration work which, although it is still minimal, has made it possible to anticipate a larger supply of uranium in the country, construction is also under way on the first major ore processing plant, which will have a daily milling of 1,000 tons, producing 330 tons of uranium concentrates per year.

This plant is under construction in Pena Blanca, Chihuahua, while in La Coma, Tamaulipas, work has started on another plant with a milling of 700 tons per day, which will be able to produce 300 tons of uranium concentrate per year by the end of 1982.

It was emphasized that, for this reason there is a certainty that Mexico will have sufficient volumes of uranium to meet the country's nuclear electric development requirements.

2909
CSO: 3010

CAMPECHE BAY OIL PRODUCTION PREDICTED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 4 Oct 80 Sec A, p 3

[Text] Yesterday, Fernando Manzanilla Sevilla, deputy director of the Mexican Petroleum Institute (IMP) disclosed that Campeche Sound will contribute 1.1 million barrels of oil per day to the country by the end of 1982.

He added that this sizable production will account for 40 percent of the national total, which by that time should be 2.7 million barrels per day, in accordance with the platform devised by President Lopez Portillo.

Interviewed at the conclusion of a function put on by IMP for 134 workers (administrative employees, technicians and superintendents who had worked for 10 years in that agency), Manzanilla Sevilla stated that Campeche Sound is currently producing 867,699 barrels.

The deputy director of IMP, representing its director, Agustin Straffon A., lauded the invaluable contribution from the personnel to "the historical era in which it is the country's destiny to live."

He said that the institute was in a period of growth exceeding all expectations, with a consolidated and aggressive development in its research on behalf of the technological requirements demanded in the field of petroleum.

Stressing their perseverance and professional maturity in their work, Manzanilla Sevilla urged all the workers to continue their activities within IMP in a constant, dynamic fashion.

Then there was a presentation of awards, which consisted of a certificate and a gold badge.

As a special award, the architect Fernando Licuona received a unique distinction, because he had never been absent nor taken any leave in 10 years.

It was noted that, in this way, IMP recognizes the effort and dedication of the personnel rendering service in the Institute. The ceremony, held in the IMP's own facilities, was also attended by many of its directors and officials.

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CSO: 3010

DIAZ SERRANO DISCUSSES INCREASED OIL PRODUCTION

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Acapulco, Guerrero, 1 Oct--The director of Mexican Petroleum, Jorge Diaz Serrano, declared that it would take over 8 months to increase or expand the oil platform, because we would have to produce 500,000 additional barrels, which could be achieved by the middle of 1981 or perhaps slightly sooner.

After accompanying President Lopez Portillo at the opening of the 13th Congress of the Chamber of Industry and Construction, Diaz Serrano said that work is proceeding at a fast pace and that the growth has amounted to 30 percent per year. For the present, the military conflict in the Middle East is not having any effect on the Mexican production platform, which is 2.75 million barrels, subject to a 10 percent increase.

On the other hand, he noted that there is pressure from the fact that everyone is asking Mexico for oil, because it has become one of the countries which has most expanded its oil industry.

Diaz Serrano remarked that, at the present time, work is being done "in two directions: internally, with the total development plan, wherein we shall produce items for our domestic consumption and export what is necessary for our development; and externally, with the World Energy Plan presented to the United Nations by President Jose Lopez Portillo."

2909
CSO: 3010

CADEREYTA REFINERY SOON TO GO ON LINE

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 26 Sep 80 Sec F p 1

[Text] Monterrey, Nuevo Leon (OEM)--Engineer Gilberto Walls Cardenas announced that in 3 weeks' time PEMEX's [Mexican Petroleum] Cadereyta refinery will be producing 135,000 barrels per day, when the Number 2 combined distillation plant, now in a period of testing, goes into operation.

The petroleum complex's superintendent of processing announced that the new plant is in the "reception" process, and that it would start up during the first 2 weeks of October; whereupon the Cadereyta refinery will be complete insofar as the process is concerned.

All that is needed to make the refinery totally completed are two hydrodesulphurizing plants, a gasoline cracking facility and a sulphur recovery plant, which will be put into operation this year as well, the official added.

Walls Cardenas also disclosed the fact that two viscosity reducing plants and two high vacuum plants which were not included in the original plans for the refinery, but which had to be included to improve the services of the petroleum complex, are to be constructed.

He said that the two viscosity reduction plants reduce that of fuel, and save on the diesel and kerosene internal distillers which are currently used as thinners and are wasted.

The two high vacuum plants, in turn, will bring about an increase in the "loads" of the catalytic cracking plant.

In other words, the new plants will make use of the byproducts and rights to obtain higher quality refined products, and thus cause a qualitative increase in the refinery's operations.

2909
CSO: 3010

COUNTRY TO PRODUCE, REPAIR JET ENGINES

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] The country will avoid losses of 1.3 billion pesos per year from the flight of hard currency caused by paying for repairs, maintenance and the purchase of engine parts for commercial aircraft.

The CMA [Mexican Aviation Company] and Aeromexico announced that the foregoing will be possible as soon as the new enterprise, Turborreactores, a company with state and private participation, goes into operation.

The balance sheets and fiscal years of the two airlines indicate that one, CMA, is paying over 800 million pesos each year for repairs, purchases of parts for turbines and maintenance. For the same services, Aeromexico is paying about 500 million pesos.

When the agreement between representatives and directors of the country's national aviation companies and the SCT [Secretariat of Communications and Transport] was made official, the respective authorities indicated that, within 12 months, during the early part of September of next year, the facilities would be completely built and the company would complete and finish the first turbine in December 1981.

Francisco Heredia, director of Turborreactores, stated that, in its initial process, the company would be in a position to repair turbines for DC-9, 727 and 737 aircraft, which are the types most used by Mexican and Aeromexico. These companies, together with National Financing and International Support Systems, agreed to make an investment of 1.85 billion pesos to start the construction of the Turborreactores building, later beginning work involving high technology and specialization.

The official remarked that the building of the plant would reduce the need for replacement turbines. He said that the national airlines would save time and many thousands of dollars spent transporting turbines to the United States for the necessary repairs.

He announced that, starting in January, training courses would be given to the technical and specialized personnel who will be working for Turborreactores, and from this there would be derived complete Mexican technology to be used for the assembly and repair of engines for jet planes.

The work on the building of infrastructure and equipment for the new company is well under way. It will operate with the latest technical advances of international commercial aviation, and it is intended to meet the needs of the national airlines primarily.

Engineer Heredia also gave a reminder that Turborreactores would, in addition, render services involving the repair of jet turbines and of industrial gas turbines, specifically those used to generate electrical power, and to extract, refine and carry oil and gas.

He said that, at present there are in the world four plants similar to the one being build in the state of Queretaro: two in Great Britain, and two in the United States.

2909
CSO: 3010

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES GASOLINE PRICE RISE

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 21 Sep 80 p 7

[Article by Mario Ezcurdia: "34 Billion Which Could Hurt the Country Seriously"]

[Text] The scandal is taking flight: a hike in gasoline prices by the end of the year, and from what we surmise, it will be a big hike. There will also be a rise (although a lesser one) in the prices of diesel fuel and industrial gas. The views in this regard have been reaching a "crescendo," which has quickly converted the issue into the focal point of all discussions.

Thus, the debate has opened; but (surprisingly) it is being held on the basis of hypotheses and conjecture, because the substantive data on the matter remain obscure. How much does it cost in Mexico to produce each liter of gasoline? Is that fuel being sold at less or more than the national costs? Are Mexican Petroleum's finances going so badly that it would resort to a risky, complex step such as this?

Because (let the truth be told), one would need great political daring (or pressing financial needs) to promote a measure with repercussions so widespread and difficult to control, particularly during the fifth year of a regime. As we are well aware, every fith year demands political peace, extensive economic equanimity, and solid popular support. These are the ideal conditions for providing the system with complete control of its circumstances and calmness at the time of deciding on the transition to a new 6-year period that will guarantee the endurance of the institutions and the nation's advancement, without shifting its historical course.

The rise in prices of gasoline, diesel fuel and industrial gas (let us say so without circumlocution) will inevitably have a political cost, as well as economic consequences that would at least have to be described as disturbing. People are not in the habit of applauding when prices rise for them. The hikes are not an occasion for the people's rejoicing nor do they foster sympathy, especially during a year such as this, marked by the greatest inflationary pressure in our recent history, and by an unconcealable slowdown in the nonpetroleum industrial activity.

To what real (not theoretical) extent will an increase in fuel prices have repercussions on prices in general? What will be the magnitude of the real damage (not that based on a desk hypothesis) caused to the people's purchasing power, and how will the majority sectors of the population react to it? What will be the effect on industrial production, which is already harmed by the inflation here and the

recession in the United States? How can we measure the psychological impact, which is inevitable and of major political importance?

There are many serious questions, and still no answer for them. In short, while those who are obliged to do so evaluate all these circumstances and publish the results of that evaluation (to conceal them would be a dreadful mistake at present), this column will attempt an analysis (backed with special information) of the terms and conditions on which the presumed rise in gasoline prices is proposed.

Eight Arguments and No Reason

Let us begin at the beginning. What are the arguments cited as causes for raising gasoline prices? Let us make a list of them:

1. That since, on the border, the American gasoline costs twice what ours does, there is major smuggling to that side, with the result that we are subsidizing the United States economy.

2. That gasoline is far more expensive nearly everywhere in the world, because it costs twice, three times and even four times more in countries such as Spain, Italy, France, Germany and the United States than it does here.

3. That, even among the oil-producing nations, our gasoline is very cheap; because the Mexican domestic price only exceeds those in Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

4. That the low price is causing waste as a result of the excessive use of single person transportation: because, at present, in Mexico, as much gasoline is being consumed as in Italy and, very soon, if we continue along that path, it will reach the levels in France and Great Britain.

5. That the low price has fostered a jump in demand, because in 1979 gasoline consumption rose 15 percent, while in 1978 it increased only 4 percent.

6. That we are thereby subsidizing consumerism among the wealthier classes. because they are the ones who own the automobiles.

7. That the low fuel prices are monstrously subsidizing industry, concealing its inefficiency and fostering its excessive profits.

8. That there is a very large gap between the export prices (of oil and gas) and those on the domestic market.

These are the ones which have been given publicity to date. It has not been claimed that Mexican Petroleum has money problems nor anything of the sort. Hence, the arguments that are submitted have been based more on the feasibility of rationing consumption and reducing the gap with respect to prices abroad, than on the financial needs of the nationalized oil industry. And it is a good thing that this is so, because any report of financial imbalances in PEMEX would cause a deepseated (and highly negative) shock to public opinion. Oil is our great hope and the mainstay supporting our present economic recovery. If that mainstay should falter, or collapse, one assumes (again the psychological factor) that everything might topple.

Before embarking on an analysis of the points enumerated on the foregoing list, it befits us to try to ascertain the amount and the terms of the anticipated increase. Let us see whether such an act of guesswork is possible.

A 66.63 Percent Increase?

On 1 September (in his Fourth Report), President Lopez Portillo mentioned the cheapness of Mexican gasoline. On 15 September, a report from Mexican Petroleum was published containing observations and various information concerning gasoline prices and consumption. On 16 September, engineer Diaz Serrano declared that the enterprise that he heads would complete the studies on increases in prices of gasoline, diesel fuel and industrial gas at the end of that month; and that, immediately thereafter, they would be sent to the Committee on Prices and Rates of the Public Sector, so that a decision might be made in that regard.

Therefore, there is not yet any official information on the amount that the future price of gasoline may reach. Not officially, but unofficially, clues have been given which make it possible to learn that figure rather accurately.

For example, the Secretariat of Finance has calculated that the increase in gasoline prices will produce surplus revenue of 34 billion pesos per year. Since we know the daily consumption of regular gasoline is 33.5 million liters per day (at 2.80 pesos per liter), and that of premium gasoline is 11.5 million liters per day (at 4.00 pesos per liter) it turns out that the amount from gasoline sales is 139.8 million pesos per day (93.8 million from regular and 46 million from premium); in other words, an annual total of 51.27 billion pesos. Once we have that figure, it is very easy to infer (a simple arithmetical operation suffices) that the 34 billion pesos per year in additional revenue estimated by the Secretariat of Finance represents a price increase of 66.63 percent.

In other words, regular gasoline will (probably) cost 4 pesos and 70 centavos per liter, and premium, 6 pesos and 70 centavos. Let each individual evaluate the impact that such new prices would represent for his purse (in the event that this column's calculations prove correct). As for the total impact on prices and production, it is still (unfortunately) unpredictable.

The Fallacy of the Smuggling

Let us now proceed to examine the causes cited publicly as reasons for increasing gasoline prices. To take them in order, let us repeat, point by point. Let us observe the results.

1. That since, on the border, the American gasoline costs twice what ours does, there is major smuggling to that side, with the result that we are subsidizing the United States economy.

In fact, the United States border prices of gasoline are far higher than ours. Fuel equivalent (because of its octane rating) to regular costs $1.18 per gallon (6.03 pesos per liter) in El Paso; also $1 18 in Houston (a price that also prevails in the San Antonio area); $1.25 (6.38 per liter) in Los Angeles; $1.21 (6.18 pesos per liter) in Phoenix; $1.20 (6.13 pesos per liter) in Albuquerque and Tucson; and $1.26 (6.66 pesos per liter) in San Diego.

The national average price of that type of gasoline in the United States is $1.23 per gallon, that is, 6.28 pesos per liter.

Even using as a base the lowest border price (that in El Paso, Houston and San Antonio), which is 6.03 pesos per liter, the Mexican gasoline (at 2.80 pesos) is 3 pesos and 23 centavos cheaper. It is a good incentive for the smugglers, who take about a million liters per day to "the other side."

The situation is certainly annoying and must be remedied; yes, but not a remedy which, because it impedes the "crooked" business of the smugglers (remember, a million liters a day), irritates the entire country, which consumes the remaining 44 million liters daily. Strictly speaking, it seems exaggerated to upset the total production of gasoline when the problem lies only in a 45th part of that very production. Furthermore, why should we 70 million Mexicans end up paying for the guilt of a few "gringo" or "pocho" [Americanized Mexican] smugglers? Why (and so seriously) upset the economy of the entire country just because of what a few on the border are doing? What blame for this lies with the inhabitants of Jalisco or Chiapas, or any other state completely dissociated from the conspiracy of smuggling gasoline?

And something else: the increase in the price of regular gasoline to 4.70 pesos would most likely not put an end to the smuggling; it might even make it more intensive. The illegal profits of the smugglers may currently be reckoned at 3.23 million pesos per day. If gasoline prices rose, they would be reduced to 1.33 million pesos. Hence it is most likely that they would not stop smuggling, but would seek the means of increasing the volumes smuggled.

Thus, the argument that we might call that of smuggling does not hold up. It is really illogical to deal an impact of 34 billion pesos to the purses of consumers (in direct increments alone), merely to prevent a few criminals (which is what the smugglers are) from obtaining an approximate annual profit of 1.178 billion. There is no proportion between the two.

Let us continue.

Imitate the Evils of Others?

The second reason for raising the price of gasoline, according to the list included in preceding paragraphs, is:

2. That gasoline is far more expensive nearly everywhere in the world, because it costs twice, three times and even four times more in countries such as Spain, Italy, France, Germany and the United States than it does here.

True, but that is something which should make us proud, rather than concern us. All those countries have to import oil at international prices, and no one would deny that the level of those prices has had a negative effect on their economies, producing inflation and slowing down the development process. A direct relationship (cause and effect) has even been established between the high prices of fuel on the one hand, and inflation and slow growth on the other.

We do not want that for Mexico; on the contrary, we are bent (perhaps not so much as we should be) on curbing inflation and accelerating development. Then why propose a measure (the increase in fuel prices) that everyone recognizes as being at odds with those goals?

Moreover, the fact that the Americans, French, Italians, Spaniards and Germans are suffering the misfortune of high fuel prices is no reason for us to want to share the same misfortune. Furthermore, the prices in those countries (more or less) relate to the income there as well. Let us be given the $4,000 or $5,000 of annual per capita income that they receive in France and Germany (instead of the $1,800 which is the average in Mexico), and then no one would say anything if gasoline prices were to double.

Let Us Observe the Next Point:

3. That even among the oil-producing nations, our gasoline is very cheap; because the Mexican domestic price only exceeds those in Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

Here, the well-known parable of the glass that is half empty or half full (a very popular one) is pertinent. Is it so cheap that only Saudi Arabia and Venezuela have lower prices, or is it so expensive that there are in the world only two countries (as oil-producing as we are) which can set a lower price on it?

As this involves a matter of domestic policy, the comparisons with the internal status of other countries are not valid. Ours has to be governed by needs, convenience and circumstances which are our own, not by factors which determine what occurs in other parts of the planet. They are not going to cut the price of gasoline in Germany because it is cheap here, nor are they going to raise it in Saudi Arabia just to imitate us.

Thus, those two arguments (those contained in points 2 and 3) are not valid either. Let us consider the following ones.

Three Points Which Are Not Convincing

4. That the low price is causing waste as a result of the excessive use of single person transportation; because, at present, in Mexico, as much gasoline is being consumed as in Italy and, very soon, if we continue along that path, it will reach the levels in France and Great Britain.

Consumerism is always bad. The waste of resources is one of the capital sins of our time. We Mexicans must certainly strive to battle against all that; yes, but to what point is the excessive use of single person transportation due solely to consumer-oriented arrogance?

In answering this question, it befits us to include the issues posed in points 5 and 6, which state:

5. That the low price has fostered a jump in demand, because in 1979 gasoline consumption rose 15 percent, while in 1978 it increased only 4 percent.

6. That we are thereby subsidizing consumerism among the wealthier classes, because they are the ones who own the automobiles.

False. Automobiles ([illegible] majority) are not owned by the wealthiest classes; the rich own luxury vehicles (costing 300,000 pesos and more), the number of which is far below that of the popular cars. In this regard (as proof), one need only consult the figures on vehicle production (Secretariat of Patrimony and Industrial Development), the Federal Register of Automobiles and (as a highly illustrative example) the data from the Directorate of Police and Traffic of the Federal District. It will be noted therein that three out of every four automobiles in existence are of the so-called "economy" types or mere "jalopies" of a very old model.

In a country such as ours (Mexico City is a dramatic example) with such poor and inadequate mass transportation, rather than a luxury, single person transportation is a necessity. There are many hundreds of thousands of workers who, by making an effort, purchase a "jalopy" in order to commute to work. It is they who would be hardest hit by the rise in gasoline prices. For the others, the wealthy (one out of every four of whom owns a car), any hike would be a mere trife. Even if a liter of gasoline were to cost 100 pesos, they would continue to use their cars, which have a high fuel consumption, to excess.

So long as there is no efficient mass transportation, it is utopian to imagine that the rise in fuel prices could make an appreciable reduction in the use of single person transportation. In the event of an increase, the hundreds of thousands of workers in this situation would have to choose between not going to their jobs, crowding more heavily (if they can climb into them) into the mass transportation facilities or "tightening their belts" further still to pay the new price of gasoline. And it should not be forgotten that, at present, Mexican workers (according to an estimate by the Labor Congress) must spend 20 percent of their wages on transportation.

What Shall We Do With Our Surplus Gasoline?

The Secretariat of Programing and Budget, in its Monthly Bulletin of Economic Information, states that, during the first half of this year, the extraction of crude oil increased 31.5 percent, and that gasoline production rose 16.2 percent, while that of diesel fuel and fuel oil increased 55 and 33 percent, respectively.

Hence, if the demand for gasoline in 1979 and thus far in 1980 has increased 15 percent we need not be concerned: the production of that fuel is ahead of the game, because it can easily cope with the increase in consumption, and even leave a surplus of 1.2 percent. In view of this information, congratulations are in order for the nationalized oil industry, but it can by no means be inferred that a hike in gasoline prices is needed.

The increase in demand is certainly very great, but the development of the producing industry is greater still, so that all is well.

Something else: If the increase in prices slows down the demand for gasoline, what shall we do with all our surplus? Keep it? Export it, perhaps? Or not expand the capacity of the refineries any further?

A less flimsy argument is the one contained in point 7: That the low fuel prices are monstrously subsidizing industry, concealing its inefficiency and fostering its excessive profits.

There is no doubt of the inefficiency of many Mexican industries, nor of their exorbitant profits, and of the fact that the low fuel prices foster this economically absurd and socially undesirable situation. Yes, but as soon as the prices of gasoline, diesel and gas rise, will the industries become efficient, as if by magic? It is a well-known fact that this inefficiency is due to flaws in what has been called "management capacity," the dearth of investments and technological lag, all added to production that is out of scale. Therefore, administrative efficiency will be achieved when the criterion of many business owners is changed, when sufficient investments are made, when the proper technology is obtained and when there is production on an adequate scale to compete in the area of quality and prices.

None of that will be achieved by raising fuel prices, much less over the short term. In that case, immediately we would only have the dreadful inflationary pressure that is caused by a rise in fuel prices (everything, things and people, is transported, and everything in industry is produced by using energy 80 percent of which comes from petroleum), with a direct blow to the purses of consumers and a negative impact on public opinion. The advantage of achieving an efficient industrial plant (if it can by attained by that means alone) would come many years later.

For the present, it is most likely that,since the vast majority of manufacturers operate with uncontrolled prices, they will simply pass on to the consumer (taking advantage of the opportunity to add a larger margin of profit) the new fuel prices.

Special Price to the Owners

Point 8 is also an irrefutable fact: the gap between the export oil prices and those of domestic sales in Mexico is very large. But, just as in the previous instances, that is no acceptable reason for justifying a hike in fuel prices.

A barrel of light oil is sold abroad for $34.50, that is, 793.50 pesos; and the heavy oil is sold for $29.00, the equivalent of 667 pesos. On the other hand, domestically, Mexican Petroleum calculates that each barrel of crude, already broken down into its byproducts, is sold for $6.00, that is, 138 pesos.

There is a very great difference between the two prices; but, strictly speaking, it is not legitimate to relate them to each other. What is exported is sold to customers dissociated from us, and for that very reason it should be regulated by the conditions on the international market. What is sold inside the country is being delivered to unquestionable, absolute owners of the oil and of the industry which extracts and processes it. The oil belongs to all Mexicans. Therefore, it cannot be the same thing to sell to foreigners as to distribute among the people of Mexico the products from an industry of which they are the owners, and which exists for the sole purpose of benefiting them and of serving the nation's development.

Since the space is filled, there will be one final observation: It seems dubious to use the term "subsidy" in the case of domestic oil prices in Mexico. Actually, there

is a subsidy when the state contributes a fraction of a price of any cost so that the item (or service) can reach the consumer at a lower price. If PEMEX's production costs in the case of gasoline, diesel and industrial gas are higher than those at which such products are sold to the public, there is actually a subsidy. Otherwise, there is no subsidy; there are low prices (unfair when they foster consumerism or conceal inefficiency), and that is all.

And we have reached this point. The issue is lengthy and all-important; therefore, we shall have to pursue it in the subsequent commentaries.

2909
CSO: 3010

JLP PLEDGES FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY SOON

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 22 Sep 80 Sec A pp 1, 10

[Text] Isla de Cedros, B.C.N., 21 Sep--President Lopez Portillo stated today that the Mexican Food System [SAM] is the answer to the problem of self-sufficiency, and that the country is on the way to achieving it in the very near future.

He gave assurance that, this year, good harvests are expected from the spring-summer cycle, explaining that he received a report indicating that dampness is entering the country on both coasts, which will avert the risk of frosts.

With regard to inflation, he noted that it would not be controlled this year, because the economists had estimated that it will reach 20 percent in 1980, and this month it exceeded that limit, but that owing to the effort which is being made, he expected that he would be announcing the attainment of that goal in the report which he will submit to the nation in 1981.

The chief executive also said that inflation is not an alternative, but rather a reality imposed by the rules of the economic world in which we live, since both the socialist countries and the capitalist ones are facing the same problem, owing to a series of repercussions and circumstances beyond the control of the governments.

At the press conference which he granted at the conclusion of the tour of the North Pacific islands (Coronado, Guadalupe and Cedros), the president of the republic stressed that what we must do is learn to live with inflation, control it, and see to it that it is not higher than in the countries with which we trade, as well as striving to reduce it by the largest possible number of points.

He said: "But this is an effort that depends on everyone, not just the government; the anti-inflationary consciousness must be fostered, for that is the solution."

He added that it is important for all of us Mexicans to be aware that this is a difficult period, and that, as a businessman once told him, "those of us who experienced the crisis of 1976 do not want it to be repeated." To a large extent, that crisis was experienced because of a subjective distortion, and a series of factors which accumulated and stimulated each other, undermining the system. Therefore, it is up to us to control it.

President Lopez Portillo who, during the interview (as well as during the entire tour) appeared to be in excellent spirits, joked with reporters, using one of them

as a pole to knock on wood when he stated that, according to the forecasts, a good agricultural harvest is expected from the 1980 spring-summer cycle, claiming that this year is one of economic growth.

He remarked that, at the present time, we are in the last of the three phases proposed by his government program for administering the nation's economy. He reiterated that, during this phase, what we must do is curb inflation, although it will no longer be as serious as before.

He said that what put the anti-inflation battle out of control "was the VAT [value added tax] to a slight extent, and some other monetary problems which caused a rise of a few points above what was proposed; but I am certain that, after those sudden lurches, we shall be on the way."

He added that many of the goals proposed for his administration have already been attained, especially with regard to energy, and that has made it possible to bring up other issues.

To better explain his satisfaction at achieving self-sufficiency in energy, he said: "In 1974, when I was secretary of finance, I suddenly realized that we were going to have to spend 10 billion pesos to import oil, and it was a harsh blow to my financial consciousness of the country. Imagine what would happen now if we had to import, not that amount, but an even larger one. The goal was attained and, as a result thereof, many others are being attained."

Self-Sufficiency in Food

The president subsequently discussed the following subjects: self-sufficiency in food, the solution to the tuna problem with the United States and modernization of the Mexican Navy.

With regard to self-sufficiency in food, he said that we could not ask for the miracle of achieving it in just 1 year; but that, this year, good harvests are expected in the spring-summer cycle of 1980.

He explained that he received a report indicating that dampness is entering the country on both coasts, which would avert the risk of a frost, and that the crops are progressing quite well. The Mexican Food System is the instrumental answer to the food problem and, although it is impossible to perform the miracle of achieving self-sufficiency in food within 1 year, the country is on the way toward attaining it in the very near future.

Solution to the Tuna Problem

With respect to the tuna problem, he said that it was being solved. The United States boats are now requesting licenses and are paying the fee for fishing, with some friction but a minimal amount.

The options that exist in this problem are: either reach an agreement with the United States or impose the fee and license system. The latter is the one preferred.

President Lopez Portillo, who made the foregoing statements at the conclusion of the breakfast that he shared with some of the residents of Isla de Cedros, also said that

the modernization of the Mexican Navy is progressing slowly. He remarked that he could not promise to complete that modernization within a certain period of time, because it is too serious a matter, and depends on the available funds in the budget. He said: "We are expending the maximum amount of effort, but the budget does not have room for that type of expenditure. Although we admit that the expenditures which are made for important things prevent important things from being accomplished, for lack of funds. But we must be very careful about the appropriations for the people."

2909
CSO: 3010

CHANGES IN FEDERAL DISTRICT WATER, ELECTRICITY SYSTEMS

New Water System for Capital

Mexico City METROPOLI de EL DIA in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Every second, 50 cubic meters of water are extracted from the water deposits in the Mexico and Lerma Valleys (water suppliers to the metropolitan area of Mexico City), representing 100 percent more from the natural resupply.

This overexploitation has reached its most critical levels, and has been reflected in sinking and cracks in the subsoil. Yesterday, technicians from the Mexico Valley Water Commission informed this newspaper that, with the Cutzamala system, there will be a gradual elimination of the operating wells, which are estimated as numbering 1,000, 700 thereof located in the metropolitan area.

The Mexico Valley Water Commission announced that the first 5 cubic meters of the first phase of the Cutzamala system will be made available, as a unit, to the Federal District Department in February 1981.

The investment for the entire system, divided into three phases, will be approximately 12.6 billion pesos, which will originate from French and Swedish financing, and that from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

In all, the Cutzamala system will supply the city and its metropolitan area with 19 cubic meters. In the second phase, which will be completed in March 1983, an additional 6 cubic meters will be provided; and in the third phase, to be concluded in 1984, another 8 cubic meters will be supplied.

The Mexico Valley Water Commission reported that, during the first phase, the water will be brought from the Villa Victoria Reservoir; during the second, from the Chilesco Reservoir; and during the third, from the Valle de Bravo and Colorines Reservoirs.

The entity subordinate to the Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources noted that selection was made among 15 watersheds adjacent to Mexico Valley, of those of the Cutzamala, Amacuzac and Tecolutla Rivers, to meet the demand in the metropolitan area between 1982 and 2000. The potential volumes of flow to be obtained are 19, 13 and 22 cubic meters, respectively, with which the increasing population will be supplied and the overexploitation of the Lerma and Mexico Valley water deposits will be reduced.

The Mexico Valley Water Commission informed METROPOLI that, in February 1981, 1.5 cubic meters of drinking water will be made available to the DDF [Federal District Department] from a battery of wells in the Valley.

Treated Water

The CAVM [Mexico Valley Water Commission] also observed that sewage treatment plants would be built to be put to industrial use, thereby making more drinking water available for human use. The first plant, with a capacity of 400 liters per second, will be built in Lecheria, to serve the industrial zone of that section of the State of Mexico.

The volume of flow from the Cutzamala system will be carried to the city through seven pumping plants, two conduits measuring 90 kilometers apiece, two tunnels 18 kilometers long and a covered canal 9 kilometers long.

The water will be purified in a plant to make it potable, located in front of the last pumping plant, consisting of six modules each having a capacity of 4 cubic meters per second.

The Mexico Valley Water Commission also announced that the water would be raised from the lowest catchment to the top of the sierra which divides the Cutzamala and Lerma watersheds, to a total height of 1,100 meters (about seven times the height of the Latin American Tower), from which the water will be run off by gravity during the rest of its journey.

The CAVM technicians remarked that the Inter-American Development Bank has now approved a loan of $170 million, and the Swedish banks will provide another loan of $8 million,plus French financing of 85 million francs, to carry out the initial phases of the Cutzamala system projects.

The technicians stated that, in this way, a drinking water supply will be guaranteed to the residents of the city, with the intermediate program being started with the Cutzamala system.

Electricity From Tilostoc Ended

Mexico City METROPOLI de EL DIA in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 3

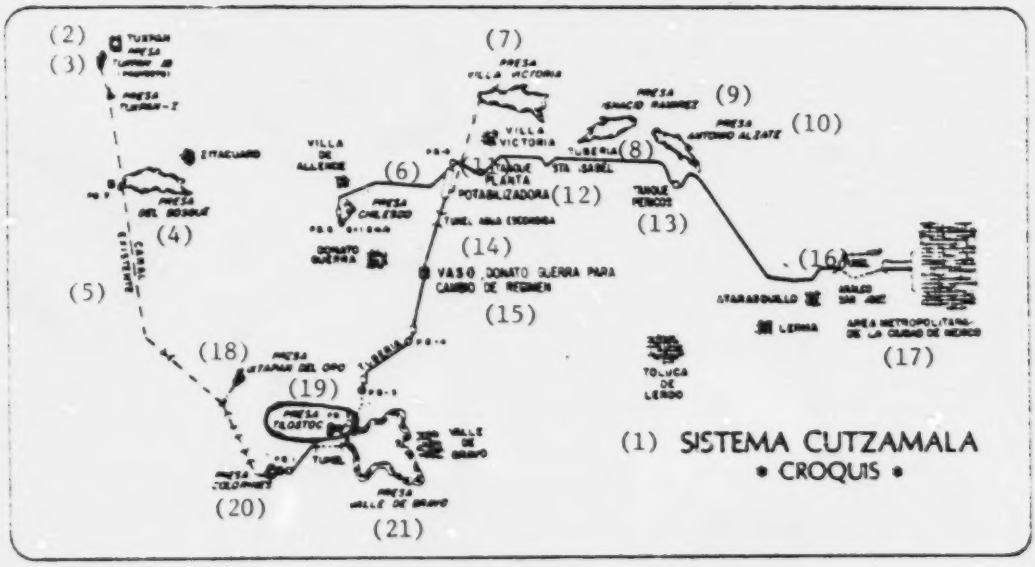
[Text] According to a recent order from President Lopez Portillo, this is the last year that the water from Tilostoc in the State of Mexico will be used to generate electric power because, starting in 1981, part of its volume of flow will be carried to supply the Federal District with water.

According to a report from the Federal Electricity Commission [CFE], there will be a reduction in the generation of power from the Ixtapantongo hydroelectric plant (which is fed by the Colorines Basin) until all the supply from the watershed is taken to Mexico Valley.

The Ixtapantongo hydroelectric plant was the first major project which CFE undertook, its purpose being to carry electric power to the capital of the republic. It was

also the first Mexican plant to exceed 100,000 kilowatts of installed capacity. CFE noted that the Ixtapantongo hydroelectric plant began its commercial operation in 1944, with an installed capacity of 106,000 kilowatts, and it now has five powerplants: Hector Martinez de Meza, Agustin Millan, Ixtapantongo, Santa Barbara and Tingambato, which can produce an average annual generation of 1.8 billion kilowatt hours, a production which in 1960 accounted for 20 percent of the national consumption and, in 1980, 2.5 percent.

CFE said that the exclusion of the Colorines system would not be felt much, because it consists of a group of small powerplants, and they will now perform the important function of supplying Mexico City with water until the year 2000.



Key:

1. Diagram of the Cutzamala System
2. Tuxpan Reservoir
3. Tuxpan Project
4. Del Bosque Reservoir
5. Existing canal
6. Chilesdo Reservoir
7. Villa Victoria Reservoir
8. Piping
9. Ignacio Ramirez Reservoir
10. Antonio Alzate Reservoir
11. Tank
12. Potable treatment plant
13. Pericos tank
14. Concealed water tunnel
15. Donato Guerra Basin for change of regimen
16. Tunnel
17. Metropolitan area of Mexico City
18. Ixtapan del Oro Reservoir
19. Tilostoc Reservoir
20. Colorines Reservoir
21. Valle de Bravo Reservoir

2909
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT--Yesterday, the Secretariat of Foreign Relations announced that, with the consent of President Jose Lopez Portillo, Mr Armando Cantu Medina was appointed Mexico's ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt. Mr Cantu Medina, a career diplomat, joined the Mexican Foreign Service in 1959, and has held positions in the Mexican Embassies in the United States, the Soviet Union, Austria, Brazil and Great Britain. [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 2 Oct 80 Sec A p 12] 2909

CSO: 3010

MILITARY OFFICERS COMMENT ON POLITICAL PROCESS

Luis V. Queirolo

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 21 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Leonidas Pirial on statements by Lt Gen Luis V. Queirolo in Mercedes]

[Text] Mercedes--The commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Luis V. Queirolo, made a brief statement to the press on his visit to this city, where Work and Joy Week is being celebrated.

It is shortsighted to describe only the Armed Forces as "winners," he said. His remark was in relation to a recent assertion of his to the effect that "conditions are not set for the winners." This assertion prompted a series of comments, and the commander in chief of the army elaborated then on his initial statement. He went on to say:

"I also think that it is ill-intentioned to suggest that there are factions within the Armed Forces, by pitting men against each other and thus clearly evidencing the scheme that we have been talking about.

"The aim is to polarize and divide the Armed Forces," he added, "to plunge the country into chaos and a period of darkness.

"That is why I am reasserting that during the current historical period there are and there will be winners and losers, and those who side with the latter will know why they are there. They should not toy with words to divert attention to the people in uniform."

When asked by a reporter what he understood by the word "winners," the army commander elaborated:

"The overwhelming majority during this process are the winners, a majority made up of the people, the people who think, walk, see, feel joy and sadness but who also have faith. These are the people who are here, the ones who remained and also those who came back. In short, the people who seek and long for a better destiny for the republic, which ultimately is their personal destiny. They thus feel that they are important parts of the process."

He was then asked about whom he would include under the heading of "losers," and his reply was:

"The losers were those who bet all their money on terror, crime, looting, the manhandling of minds, lives, property, on kidnaping, rebel justice, forced streetcar and bus tolls, insecurity at work, in companies and at school, on discontent at having to wait on lines to buy potatoes, kerosene and meat; the losers were those who bargained for votes with public jobs, with long waits in shameful anterooms for mortgage loans, with import quotas, with a section of a local road, with well-earned pension or retirement money; the losers were those who wanted to make people forget our homeland, the colors of our flag and even the verses of our national anthem; the losers were those who thought that they could shore up our economy by taking shameful trips to beg at world financial centers; the losers were those who sought to sell the gold stored up by our elders to the highest bidder.

"The losers were those who because of their longstanding apathy failed to promote our country's energy sources, and there were even some who talked of blowing up a dam for political motives; the losers were those who played along with a system of justice fear-struck by subversion; the losers were those who rejoiced at the impact of higher world oil prices; the losers were those who were after future security by holding a dialog with seditionaries; the losers were and are those who walk around foreign ministries and international organizations seeking to impair our sovereignty and independence; the losers were those who did not bother to build decent housing, passable roads and clean, garbage-free cities and towns; the losers were those who wanted to have ideologically corrupt Armed Forces devoid of moral strength and in which partisan politics would have free rein; the losers are also those who are fueling or endeavoring to cause splits in the Armed Forces. The rest were winners, and there are more of them."

Boscan Hontou

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Speaking at Carrasco Airport upon arriving from Santiago, Chile, the commander of the Third Army Division, Gen Boscan Hontou, asserted that if the "no" votes win at the upcoming plebiscite on constitutional reform, "there can be no elections or political party activities in 1981." He was optimistic, however, that the people would vote "yes."

General Hontou, who represented the Uruguayan Government at Chile's commemoration of its independence, was questioned during an interview with Radio El Espectador about the November plebiscite, and he offered the following forecast:

"I am one of those who are absolutely convinced that when the moment of truth comes, every good Uruguayan is going to want to return to an institutional period like the one programmed under the planned constitution."

No Elections

When asked to comment on the statements by other high-level military officers to the effect that if the "no" votes win at the plebiscite, the entire process might be reversed and elections put off, he stated categorically:

"Well, if the plebiscite is won by the 'no' votes, I can assure you that there can be no elections in 1981, nor will political parties be able to operate in 1981 either."

Julio Cesar Rapela

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 13

[Text] "The country's political situation is normal, and the process continues," said the commander of the Second Army Division, Gen Julio Cesar Rapela, in Dolores yesterday, adding that the first draft of the constitution would certainly undergo modifications by the bodies that will soon be examining it.

General Rapela made these remarks to the press as he was attending a working meeting held at the Industrias Harineras S.A.-Molinos San Salvador building, at which various local groups explained what they were doing, as well as their plans for the future.

"The country's political situation is normal. The process continues. The pace of developments is quickening all the time, as the public is quite aware," General Rapela stated.

He was then asked about how studies are proceeding on the constitution that will be put to a plebiscite in November. The general replied: "The first draft of the constitution is going to be disseminated and talked over, and I am certain that it is going to undergo modifications, because like every first draft, it can be improved."

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CSO: 3010

COLORADO PARTY MEETS WITH COMASPO, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Party Spokesman Discusses Meeting

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 9 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] The Colorado Party "is united and definitely intends to remain united," Dr Carlos Manini Rios said yesterday, at the end of the first meeting that the COMASPO [Political Affairs Commission] of the Armed Forces held with the Colorado Party's representatives.

Manini Rios spoke in the name of the delegation which came to the headquarters of the Joint Staff yesterday morning; the delegation consisted of: Drs Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga, Maximo Gurmendez, Enrique Tarigo, and Mr Jose Luis Batile Garcia. The deputy director of EL DIA, Mr Jorge Otero Menendez, who is a member of the delegation, was not present at yesterday's meeting as he was traveling abroad.

Right outside the door of the ESMACO [Joint Staff] Manini Rios spoke with several dozen journalists who were waiting outside for almost 2 and 1/2 hours, and said that the answers given by the COMASPO officials were "in principle, constructive."

"We came to begin a dialogue in order to do what we can to benefit the future of our country," said the spokesman of the group, and he added: "We represent all sectors of the Colorado Party, which is united and definitely intends to remain united in the future."

'Freedom of Action'

According to Manini Rios, during the meeting "current political issues" were discussed, and there was talk of the Party's "freedom of action to organize."

The Colorado spokesman also said that during the dialogue they spoke of the need to move quickly toward the reorganization of the parties so that they can operate.

When asked whether they discussed the issue of the bans, Manini Rios said: "We reemphasized what everyone knows; we believe that they have to eliminate all the bans."

He also said that "the statute on the political parties will be submitted to the Council of State next week; that is what they told us."

He reported that "they did not discuss the issue of specific constitutional guidelines, but rather the constitution issue in general."

To Reestablish Democratic Life

According to Manini Rios, the main concern of the COMASPO officials is "to reestablish democratic life in the nation after a transitional period."

According to the Colorado Party spokesman, the national authorities feel that "the political parties, especially the traditional parties, are essential in achieving a democratic movement."

"They said that when the disagreement with the then President Bordaberry arose," he pointed out.

This report will analyze the major issues of national interest and offer ideas on the dialogues that various groups have had with the members of the COMASPO.

This is the third meeting that the armed forces political group has held with public opinion sectors.

Members of the National Party and representatives of the Christian Radical Union were guests at the first two meetings.

Communique From the Provisional Executive Committee

Text of the communique released to the press by the provisional authorities of the Colorado Party:

This morning the Colorado Party delegation met with the Political Affairs Commission of the Armed Forces; this was one of the meetings scheduled by the Political Affairs Commission with representatives of the political parties.

The delegation was composed of: Drs Carlos Manini Rios, Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga, Enrique Tarigo, and Maximo Batile Garcia. Mr Jorge Otero, who is also a member, could not attend as he was abroad.

The dialogue took place in terms of consideration and respect appropriate for the serious public interests which are at stake.

The delegation took the following position:

To ensure a healthy democratic future for the republic, we need strong and organized political parties.

Today the Colorado Party which this delegation is representing on a provisional basis spoke for all the sectors and parties, without exception, which acted under its banner in the 1971 elections.

We can assert that they are united in their thoughts and in their intentions for future action. United, and not just brought together on occasion.

If this determination is to be expressed in our national political life, some prerequisites must be established.

a. Unrestricted freedom to meet, for the present in closed premises, to be extended throughout the republic and completed by the freedom to inform the citizens through the press and the other media.

b. Freedom for all members of the party to act so that they can contact their fellow members directly and conduct party business. This should lead to the lifting of the ban, whose maintenance would seriously impede the Colorado Party.

As a corollary to the establishment of provisional party authorities for the purpose of organizing internal elections for officers, it seems that the administration and use of the Party Headquarters should be returned to the party.

The delegation pointed out that, given these conditions, the political parties will be able to proceed with the process of shaping and representing public opinion in a truly authentic manner.

The delegation and the nucleus of citizens it represents feel that with these measures, this type of dialogue will acquire the fluency and frequency which will quickly bring us to our patriotic goal of complete democracy.

Report by COMASPO Chairman

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The chairman of the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission, Gen Abdon Raimundez, said that everyone is quite familiar with the duties they must perform and the obstacles that will have to be overcome.

The statements by the army officer, reported yesterday by LA MANANA, analyzed the meeting with representatives of the Colorado Party, terming it very cordial and saying that its results were completely favorable.

The officer said that on this occasion there was some discussion of the problems of the nation, of political movements, and the proposed statute that will regulate party activities, as well as the November plebiscite, "all in a very constructive spirit."

He emphasized that in this "first step" it is very clear that the mistakes of the past will not be repeated; these past errors caused the political situation of the nation to deterioriate, and there must now be a new beginning on fresh bases.

He said that everyone is quite familiar with the duties that they must perform and the obstacles that will have to be overcome. He announced that in the future there will be greater facilities made available for holding meetings, so that the political parties can be organized. He said: "This has already begun to happen, and it is going on now."

General Raimundez emphasized that the meetings may be of a public nature and have speakers participating. The sole requirement that will have to be met, he said, is to request police authorization, but at the present time no permits are being refused for such purposes, and contacts and exchanges of ideas will continue to expand.

He closed by saying that "everyone has a strong desire to organize for the future; they all recognize that we are in a period of transition and that we must move forward gradually in this area."

7679
CSO: 3010

COMASPO CHAIRMAN ESTIMATES BANNED CITIZENS AT 228

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 5 Sep 80 p 11

[Article by Andres Vilizzio Pello]

[Text] Rocha-- Yesterday the municipal superintendent was changed here, with Col Homero Pereira replacing Col Ignacio Bonifacio. On that occasion the commander in chief of the 4th Army Division and the chairman of COMASPO [Political Affairs Commission] were present, along with the minister of the interior, Gen Manuel J. Nunez, and all the area superintendents. General Raimundez, the COMASPO chairman, made some comments on various current political issues, especially in reference to the commission he heads.

He first mentioned the political parties, saying: "That is a complex issue in which a number of factors are involved. I couldn't say that what the armed forces want are strong, united, disciplined political parties with democratically elected leaders. Recently some groups, with good intentions, have proclaimed themselves party leaders.

"Obviously this has no foundation in reality. COMASPO has sent them a memorandum to that effect and has shown them that they have no right to proclaim themselves party leaders, because they are not representative. We believe that our national reality should take precedence and it is not, then, appropriate that divisions between parties should be increased or encouraged.

"The political parties are having tremendous difficulties in forming coherent, representative groups that can act as spokesmen so that they can exchange ideas and hold dialogues. It is impossible to learn what they think, what they want, if they don't agree, not even in getting themselves organized, which is the phase they are in now."

Asked if there will be a dialogue with the Colorado Party, General Raimundez answered: "That would be appropriate. There has been a

discussion already with the Civic Union and with a group that claims to be representative of the National Party. Now it is fitting that, as a matter of justice, we should talk with a sector that claims to be representative of the Colorado Party. We are in this process now and perhaps on Monday there may be such a meeting."

General Raimundez was then asked: "You said, a group that claims to be representative of a political party?" To this he answered, "That is a good and interesting observation. For 2 or 3 months now we have been in this phase; we are trying to see if, at least, this group can be a cohesive unit, because if two or three groups appear and they claim that one group is not representative, then we have to say that there is no unanimity. And when one group appears with an interest in exchanging ideas, several smaller groups may also appear. We believe that this group should be heard, although it is our aim to listen to all the political groups that want to talk and that want to work for the future of our nation. We should give priority to those groups that seem to express a majority opinion."

Asked about the statute on the political parties, he responded: "While this is entering its definitive phase, we still want to listen to the opinions of various groups. So we are now listening to the opinions, comments, and suggestions of the political groups with which we have talked on guidelines and on the future constitution. We are asking all of them for suggestions. The doors are open to those who come in good faith, with a desire to construct, without considering the present situation, or disagreements that may separate us in the economic, social, or political field at the present time. We are trying to construct on solid ground for the future."

Removal of Bans

The COMASPO chairman and commander in chief of the 4th army division was asked about the removal of bans. He said: "I think there are now 228 citizens who have been deprived of their rights. This is an ongoing task and I think that it has to continue to a greater or lesser extent. The Commission is continuing to work on this."

Asked about whether new meetings have been requested, he said: "Yes. Yesterday a group from the Colorado Party asked for a meeting. This request was made to the Commission and it will make the decision."

On the possible participation of a third political party, he said: "What we can do is to set the conditions and the rules of the game and work so that a third party or a fourth, if that is desired, can become a reality in the political arena."

The Constitution and Youth

On this topic General Raimundez said: "It is our intention to bring to our young people a knowledge of the guidelines of the constitution and of political issues, but this must be done in an educational and wholesome way, in the best possible conditions. In many cities in the interior upper level students have attended speeches by the members of the council; these students have the capacity to understand what consititutional law can be."

Finally, General Raimundez was asked what would happen if the plebiscite were not approved. "That is a complex issue," he said, "which cannot be discussed now because we are still several months away from it, and logically, we have to act honestly in this matter. We are honest and we are working to try to find an institutional system, so we can not be speculating about a problem in this process."

7679
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AUSTRIAN DOCTORS EXPELLED FOR MEETING WITH FAMILIES OF DETAINEES

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 3 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Two Austrian doctors who entered Uruguay as tourists and have been collecting reports from persons connected with seditious elements and opinions from former leaders of union groups have been expelled by the authorities, as they were violating the regulations governing their stay in the country. Claudio Weber and Reinhardt Dorflinger were preparing a report which was to be used against our country. This was determined from documents found in their possession. The details of the case were reported yesterday evening by DINARP [National Public Relations Bureau].

"Two foreign citizens who had entered Uruguay as tourists were expelled from our national territory after having flagrantly violated the regulations covering their stay as tourists in Uruguay.

"The two persons were Claudio Weber Castillo and Reinhard Dorflinger Dorflinger. Weber Castillo was born in Chile and became an Austrian citizen later and Dorflinger is Austrian. They are 37 and 27 years old, respectively; both are doctors.

"Because of their participation in activities alien to their status as tourists, which they claimed for entering Uruguay on temporary visas, the National Migration Directorate decided to order their departure from Uruguay within 24 hours.

"Before the expiration of this period, on the 20th hour of that day, the two foreigners left Uruguay from the Carrasco International Airport."

Authorization for Study

"In mid-August Weber and Dorflinger, who claimed to represent a private Austrian agency named 'Critical Medicine,' asked the Uruguayan authorities, by means of third parties, for authorization to investigate the state of health of some persons who have been detained and to draw up a general report on the health status of the nation's population.

"The request was accompanied by letters with a similar content signed by persons from private agencies in a variety of European nations, but even before the Uruguayan authorities had acted on the request, both doctors arrived.

"Some days before their arrival, however, relatives of detained subversives had been collecting signatures on petitions in front of the Austrian Consulate in Montevideo, asking that meetings be held with the doctors. The same thing happened later in the hotel where the visitors stayed when they reached Montevideo.

"Although they had not yet received a reply to the request formulated by their representatives, the two Austrian doctors held a series of meetings with relatives of the detained subversives both in the Austrian Consulate and in the hotel. They also met with union groups and with persons belonging to various religious groups."

Health: a Pretext

"The time came when the traffic both in the hotel and in the offices of the consulate became so heavy that the armed forces, asked to take action, found that the foreign doctors were compiling reports as wide-ranging as the state of health of some of the detainees--according to the report of their relatives--the labor situation in the nation, the real salaries, the activities of the Church in Uruguay, and the 'problem of the "bureaucrats" and their "small cars,"' in light of the recent provision of the municipality of Montevideo on this issue.

"Among the documents which Weber and Dorflinger had with them were a great number of reports from relatives of detainees, comments by former leaders of union groups and opinions of persons from a variety of occupations on a broad range of issues, notes and reflections of the doctors themselves on urban and civic aspects of the city. All of this relegates the alleged concern for health to the plane of a mere pretext for referring to our country in a manner that can well be supposed."

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CSO: 3010

ANCAP PRESIDENT SAYS OIL RESERVES ENOUGH FOR 90 DAYS

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 9

[Text] We must conserve oil, the president of ANCAP [National Fuels, Alcohol and Cement Administration], Brig Jorge A..Borad, said yesterday. The oil tanker "Lavalleja" will not be able to pick up oil in Iraq, and it will be hard to replace this shipment.

"ANCAP will submit an analysis of the situation to the Executive Branch this week for its decision in this regard. We have a 90-day supply of oil, with Nigeria and Venezuela supplying the other half of our petroleum. The 'Lavalleja' is waiting for orders and will not enter the Persian Gulf. Our alternative is the spot market, on which prices are rising."

"It is essential to keep industry producing. We are not worried about gasoline shortages."

The ANCAP president made these remarks at a press conference, which proceeded as follows:

90-Day Supply

"We could say that our reserves for the moment are adequate for a country of our size, given the difficulties we have had acquiring crude oil in recent years," Borad said initially.

"The industrialized countries have joined in an organization called the International Energy Agency through which they have set up a sort of 90-day insurance reserve.

"We are getting close to that. Of course, they have the advantage of being able to exchange products when any item is in short supply. We are segregated from this rich and important area of the world and we have to avail ourselves of our own resources.

"We can hardly turn to our neighbors because Brazil is a heavy importer, and although Argentina is mostly self-sufficient, it also has to buy oil and thus cannot export what it has."

Our Own Resources

"Therefore, we have to make do with our own reserves while the crisis lasts. I repeat: We are in good shape. I would say that I am satisfied at the moment with the steps that ANCAP has taken. But of course this does not mean that we are in such good shape that we will probably not have to take some sort of emergency measure for the short run, because we do not know how long this problem in the Middle East, which is the world's leading oil supplier, is going to last. And predictions are as likely to be mistaken as accurate.

"I suppose that conservation measures are the most basic and perhaps the first ones that would occur to me or anyone else. These are the most logical, ever since the world oil crisis has been with us. In other words, we have to economize, especially with regard to anything superfluous. I would say that we have to look first to industry. We are not too worried, for example, if gasoline runs short or runs out at a given moment. But I would be worried if industry had to shut down or slow up, because it is the country's lifeblood."

Planned Measures

"It is not up to ANCAP to take measures. We are working on a plan in this regard to be submitted to the Executive Branch as our contribution to a program that it might implement if it thinks that this is a good idea.

"ANCAP's objectives are to purchase oil, manufacture the derivatives and put them on the market.

"All we do is emphasize the situation as we see it with regard to those objectives. I must comment that the world still does not realize that it is faced with an emergency according to a number of indicators.

"For example, the member countries of the International Energy Agency will begin taking emergency measures when supplies are down seven percent. That moment has not yet come for them, but it has for others. Of course this indicator does not apply to Uruguay because we are not a member of the organization and do not have supply insurance, nor does it apply to Japan, which has seen 65 to 70 percent of its supplies affected."

The 'Lavalleja' Awaiting Orders

"Iraq sells us half of the oil that we consume, but we anticipated from the outset of this conflict that we would not be able to purchase the 6 October shipment.

"We therefore told the 'Lavalleja' to slow down so that we could see how things developed. At present we are deciding whether to have it continue waiting or change course.

"We obviously were not planning to have it enter the Persian Gulf, because even though its access is not barred, it could not possibly make it to the ports of loading deep inside the gulf. So, as far as the'Lavalleja' is concerned, the situation is completely settled."

Supplies Unlikely Elsewhere

"As far as the repercussions of this unavailable shipment are concerned, we would simply say that the oil supplies that we expected in late October or early November are not going to arrive.

"Moreover, we cannot say definitely whether this shipment can be replaced by another of our suppliers. We have contracts with them for specific amounts, and they have other customers as well, depending on their output. So we do not know whether we can get them to boost sales to Uruguay.

"Unfortunately, I have to point out that there is no International Energy Agency in Latin America, even though at the last ARPEL [Latin American Petroleum Industry Mutual Aid Association] meeting both Uruguay and Brazil proposed such an agency. This move was not successful precisely because the producing nations on the continent were opposed."

The Spot Market

"Purchases on the spot market are our alternative, and prices there rise every time a conflict breaks out.

"The spot market is controlled by middlemen who speculate on holding back supplies for sale during difficult times. Prices had been dropping because nations had built up their reserves, filling tanks and even abandoned mines, for fear of future conflicts, but prices are now rising again."

No News From Mexico

"In recent hours there have been cable reports that Mexico would be able to sell us petroleum, but ANCAP knows nothing about this, despite its good relations with PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum]. Whenever PEMEX was consulted, it said that it did not have oil surpluses but that when it did, it would make us an offer. As of today, however, Montevideo has received no offer.

"In addition, ANCAP does not order increases for speculative purposes and is not going to do so now. We boost prices to maintain normal supply flows and to make timely investments.

"This gives me the chance to tell all of the people who criticized us because of last year's budget surplus that that money was invested in development and oil supplies, on account of which we now have crude oil stocks that have at least enabled us to avoid feeling the pressure from the very outset of the conflict."

Prices To Rise

"This shortfall, estimated at some 4 million barrels a day, is going to be carried over to the market and probably to prices as well, if we do not in some way make do with supply. We can take care of it if prices rise, but if there is an undersupply, we could run short of oil. But we cannot make any

definite predictions that supplies are going to run short one month and increase another. The whole world is faced with an energy emergency because oil is still the major source of energy.

"Some 46 percent of the world's energy comes from black gold, and Uruguay is even worse off, because 75 percnet of our energy comes from petroleum. Only 25 percent comes from hydroelectric projects and other minor sources."

Future Measures

"Several factors have to be taken into account in deciding whether or not to adopt major measures in connection with domestic consumption. We have to see how the market and supplies develop and whether premature measures might not unnecessarily harm our economy and development. But we cannot fall asleep and take them too late either.

"So, the situation has to be assessed carefully, but I do not think that ANCAP should do this by itself, though it would help out. When the government deems it appropriate, it will take the proper restrictive steps.

"I personally think that we should quickly begin economizing on all superfluous items, and we do spend quite a lot on unnecessary things. There are thousands of ways to conserve on the personal, family and industrial levels. Industry already knows how much energy it is using inefficiently and that it ought to quickly convert its equipment.

"The ANCAP report to the Executive Branch on this issue will be ready this week," Borad said toward the end of the conference. Finally, when asked for an example of conservation, he inquired whether the newsman had come by car. He said that he had, and Borad commented that three or four persons could have ridden in the car or he could have taken the bus. "In short, there are countless examples," he emphasized with a smile.

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ENERGY BULLETIN CITES INCREASED CONSUMPTION IN JULY

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 14 Sep 80 p 19

[Text] Uruguay's Monthly Energy Bulletin for July contains unquestionably interesting information regarding the consumption of electric power, hydrocarbon fuels and piped-in gas in our country.

The bulletin is published by the National Energy Directorate and lists the ups and downs in energy consumption and the reasons for them.

Electric Power

As expected, the month's electric power consumption figures point to a disproportionate rise over last year, but we should remember that there were very tight restrictions on consumption in 1979.

In July 1980 our steam powerplants generated 116,291 megawatt/hours, while our hydroelectric plants (Rio Negro and Salto Grande) produced a total of 189,929 megawatt/hours, making a grand total of 306,220. In July 1979 the total generated by both sources was 215,920 megawatt/hours, 41.8 percent less than in July 1980.

Although the maximum load for July, which was an all-time record for the UTE [General Administration of State Electric Power and Telephones], represented a 21.6 percent increase over the 1979 peak, it was just 12.6 percent over the 1978 maximum.

This maximum load was recorded at 1930 hours on 14 July, measuring 617 megawatts.

Hydrocarbon Fuels Consumption

July saw a broad-based upswing in all categories of demand, with the exception of UTE consumption. Thus, the overall drop is 13.5 percent so far this year in comparison to 1979. If UTE supplies are excluded, demand is down about five percent from last year.

July 1980 consumption totaled 208,340 cubic meters, as compared to 213,780 cubic meters in July 1979, a drop of just 2.5 percent. The UTE burned a total of 34,426 cubic meters of fuel oil to generate power, as against 48,173

cubic meters in July 1979. These figures indicate that UTE consumption was down 28.5 percent.

One of the categories that recorded a sizable jump in consumption was liquified petroleum gas, with 4,806 tons in July 1980 as against 3,983 tons in July 1979, an increase of 20.7 percent.

Piped-In Gas

There was a significant seven percent rise in the demand for piped-in gas in July 1980 as compared to July 1979. Hence, consumption over the first 7 months of the year is up 2 percent from 1979. With regard to the consumption of light naphtha for gas production, 1,692 cubic meters were used in July 1980, compared to 1,525 cubic meters in July 1979, a rise of 11 percent.

The consumption of piped-in gas for July totaled 2.24 million cubic meters, as against 2.084 million cubic meters in the same month last year, thus yielding the aforementioned 7 percent increase.

Cumulative consumption for this year stands at 11.261 million cubic meters, whereas at the same time last year the total was 11.041 million cubic meters, up 2 percent this year.

The cumulative total for light naphtha, which is used to produce gas, stands at 9,132 cubic meters, compared to 8,955 cubic meters for the same period last year, again up 2 percent this year.

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CSO: 3010

GEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE'S GOLD, URANIUM PROSPECTING ACTIVITIES

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] A report on the various activities conducted by the Engineer Eduardo Terra Arocena Geological Institute was given yesterday by the minister of industry and energy, engineer Francisco D. Tourreilles, and the director of the organization, Col Walter Perez.

At the beginning of the press conference the secretary of state said: "This government has shown and repeated on a number of occasions its clear determination to create a suitable framework for the operation of its extractive industries."

He then added: "The statistics we have available show generally stationary activity in the sector, where the production parameters are being maintained with few technological advances and a small amount of reinvestment. The greatest part of the activity is in construction materials and only the national production of gypsum is showing some degree of innovation."

He concluded by saying that with the plans that have been begun, and with the parallel cooperation of the state and of the private sector, mining in Uruguay can be developed and it can become a more important factor in our national product and in our exports.

Mining Inventory

Col Perez then explained the need to evaluate the mineral resources which Uruguay has. He said that for this purpose a mining inventory is being drawn up. This is now in its first phase, and at this time personnel are being trained by technical assistance from French specialists, and detailed geological exploratory studies are beginning in top priority areas, especially in northern Uruguay and in the departments of Maldonado and Lavalleja.

He pointed out the private and state efforts to proceed with gold mining; gold may exist in the department of Rivera.

He said also that in Cerro Largo and Durazno prospecting for uranium and other ores is proceeding, in order to evaluate both quantitatively and qualitatively, as a first step, the resources existing in those areas.

He then reported that geological studies are being conducted in northern Uruguay in order to determine whether the vein of coal existing in southern Brazil extends into Uruguay.

On another topic Col Perez said that his institution is now revising the Mining Code in order to establish practical, simple, and short standards.

He talked of the need for an accelerated expansion of the extractive industries, either at state initiative, through private investment, or by means of joint public-private companies.

Other Activities

During the meeting it was reported that a geological cooperation mission from the Federal Republic of Germany is working and training personnel in areas of economic interest in geology. They are now analyzing the supply of sand for construction purposes, and surveying deposits of limestone, clays, and talc.

The building to be the future headquarters of the Geological Institute is now under construction; it will cover an area of 2,400 square meters.

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CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

CRUDE FROM IRAQ--The last shipment of crude to leave Iraq for Uruguay has arrived this morning. The 300-meter long Iraqi tanker [name indistinct], carrying 142,150 tons of crude is currently awaiting an improvement of the weather conditions to begin unloading. [PY132000 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 80]

YUGOSLAV MISSION ARRIVES--The Yugoslav mission headed by the chairman of the Economic Commission of Developing Countries began its activities today by holding meetings with representatives of several private sectors and government officials. The mission is interested in purchasing meat, leather, wool and clothes. In exchange they offer cars, fishing boats, tractors and all kinds of machinery. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 13 Oct 80 PY]

CSO: 3010

ESTEBAN REY VIEWS REAGAN, CUBA, FOREIGN POLICY

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 17 Sep 80 Sec 1, p 12

[Commentary by Luis Esteban Rey: "Footnotes"]

[Text] A Meeting on Central America and the Caribbean

Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, who was in Caracas to attend the second meeting of the Socialist International Latin American Committee, visited President Herrera to discuss matters affecting his country and the Caribbean area and proposed a meeting of heads of Caribbean and Central American governments, which the Venezuelan president promised to study attentively.

Prime Minister Manley's idea appears timely and necessary. It has now become commonplace to say that the Central American and Caribbean area situation is truly critical. To the serious problems created by the political discontent that has broken out in acts of violence and of open subversion in some countries, there is added that of the precarious economic condition of most of the countries, verging now on despair, as in the case of Caribbean island countries, which contributes to exacerbation of the political problems.

It serves no purpose to elaborate or to dwell extensively on these themes. We are all aware of the increasing instability in this area of our America and of the possibility that rightist governments, adverse to all authentic reforms, will be replaced by extreme leftist ones that can hardly offer a real solution to the deep sufferings of the peoples of the region. The region in turn tends increasingly to become a zone of international tension, of confrontation between the superpowers, with the result that if the tension heightens it will be the region's peoples who will be endangered to the point where their very sovereignties will be in jeopardy.

Nothing is to be gained therefore by stopping now to dwell on regrettable and painful events of which we are only too well aware. What is needed is that we proceed with steps to make of Central America and the Caribbean a zone of peace and stability. Venezuela has proclaimed on more than one occasion that its policy in the area is directed toward the attainment

of these objectives. And the Central American foreign ministers, meeting last March in Costa Rica, made it a point to insist on these very objectives. But thus far violence, terrorism and guerrilla actions continue, and, worse yet, are proliferating in the Central American countries and are seriously threatening the Caribbean island countries.

Position of Venezuela and Other Countries of the Area

It is true that Venezuela has for several years--and now jointly with Mexico--tried to alleviate the region's economic burden's through credit facilities it has granted in connection with oil purchases, facilities that have been augmented through Mexico's participation. Venezuela has moreover granted other forms of economic cooperation to several of the area's countries. But at this moment the primary and critical issue is the region's political instability and the probability of its further deterioration in this regard.

Be it through the heads of government meeting suggested by Manley to President Herrera or initiatives of other nature, the time has come for countries like Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, Costa Rica and Panama to assume a collective and defined attitude toward achieving the effective transformation of Central America and the Caribbean into a zone of peace and stability. It would appear necessary that Cuba be included in a move of this nature. We would be at the edge of reality if we ignored its presence in the Caribbean and its influence over countries in the area. But it would reasonable to expect the inclusion of Cuba in a meeting such as that proposed by Manley to be based on Cuba's intent to exercise its influence in a positive sense. Fidel Castro's government should be one of those most interested in promoting peace and stability in the Caribbean and Central America. Chaos and instability could provoke reactions that in the final analysis would directly affect Marti's native land.

On the other hand, now is perhaps the time to make it clear that Venezuela cannot be the Caribbean antipode to Cuba, it being understood, of course, that Cuba would not be the antipode to Venezuela. The two countries must maintain relations and bring into being constructive policies. Thus, as we have pointed out on previous occasions, our nation's foreign policy must respond to the specific interests of the Venezuelan state and shy away from specific partisan involvements that in the final analysis would seem to be more concerned with saving souls than bodies: an undertaking that is undoubtedly important but not incumbent upon the policies of nations. Cuba in turn would have to practice a policy geared entirely to Cuba's genuine interests. Should this occur, a fruitful concurrence would be quickly established with all the countries that aspire to promote peace and stability in the Caribbean and Central America.

The Antidemocratic Bloc of the Southern Cone

It is of exceeding interest to strengthen democracy throughout the American ambit, because we have now seen that the military coup in Bolivia is but the product of a reaction by the militaristic dictatorships of the Southern Cone, which are being actively represented by the Argentine generals, and which are determined to impede by force the spread of democracy and freedom in South America. The resurgence of "ideological boundaries" is a reality. It was not by mere chance that Buenos Aires was chosen as the site of the anticommunist meeting that was held recently; nor that, without its being an official government meeting, it opened with an exchange of warm messages of mutual support among the heads of the military governments of the Southern Cone. Present at this meeting were the most outstanding spokesmen for the Latin American ultraright. The enemies of all reform. Representatives of a stupid capitalism that is digging its own grave. When they were discussing at that conclave the "lines of action against communist penetration," they were actually debating the lines of action against penetration by the system of democracy and of public freedoms in those countries where the latter system has been crushed or exists as an illusion only.

In large part, that assembly of the ultraright was a response to the political activity of the Andean Pact in behalf of freedom and human rights. And it is a good thing that at Riobamba the Andean presidents agreed to a line of conduct confirming their decision to struggle for democracy and establishing that human, political, economic and social rights must constitute a norm of conduct for the Andean countries, that the defense of these rights "is an international obligation to which all states must be bound, and that therefore joint action taken in defense of those rights does not violate the principle of nonintervention."

The Ultraright Relying on Ronald Reagan

That joint action becomes increasingly necessary because the ultraright and Latin American militarism has placed high hopes in the possible triumph of Ronald Reagan in the U.S. presidential elections in November.

The statements this eminent person has made on Nicaragua, Cuba, etc. are music to the ears of those who would like to see a friend and relative in the White House and the "marines" carrying a message of encouragement and the intransigent or idiotic oligarchies of the Southern Cone and Central America on the tips of their bayonets.

With such an undesirable prospect in view, the decision of the Socialist International Latin American Committee, meeting in Caracas, is understandable, which is to spread the alert to the entire democratic world on Ronald Reagan's conceptions, especially those that appear to advocate military interventionism by his country in our America.

It is to deal with these dangers that insistence must be placed on seeking agreements in the Central American and Caribbean region that will enable the establishment of governments based on democratic solidarity but capable of realizing truly profound economic and social reforms under new formulas that, respecting freedom, arise from national realities and idiosyncracies.

Peace and stability must be consolidated in these areas of our America to respond to the challenges coming from the militarism and reaction of the Southern Cone that are trying to convert it into an antidemocratic citadel and to radiate its influence throughout the rest of Latin America. We are not weaving hypotheses; we are looking squarely at realities that it would be suicidal to ignore.

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CSO: 3010

LEFTIST YOUTH PROTEST COPEI POLICY ON UNIVERSITIES

Caracas TRIBUNA POPULAR in Spanish 12-18 Sep 80 p 11

[Article: "Statement by the Leftist Youth on the Situation at the Universities"]

[Text] The political youth organizations which form the Leftist Youth Commando have met to analyze the youth policies of the Social Christian government.

The youths of the MAS [Movement for Socialism], the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], the PCV [Venezuelan Communist Party], the MEP [People's Electoral Movement] and the LS [Socialist League] believe that the administration of the current government is leading to new failure in dealing with the problems of the country and of youth. It is a government characterized by its antipopular policy, inefficiency and opposition to progress. The problems of youth, far from being lessened have become worse; the country is suffering a serious crisis which is slowly turning growing popular discontent into indignation.

The leftist youth condemn the government's refusal to grant the national universities a fair budget to adequately meet their needs. There can be no other explanation for such a refusal than the green [COPEI] government's wish to economically strangle these educational institutions in oreder to assume full control over them later on.

This government is trying to impose on the people and the universities a "policy of austerity" which it does not practice. On the contrary, it wastes the country's resources and favors the greater enrichment of monopolies and the bourgeoisie. Examples of this are the fact that the official bureaucracy consumes more than 75 percent of the national budget, and the infamous policy of price decontrol. But, still not satisfied, it is trying to modify the statutes of the Investment Fund to devote greater resources to nonproductive expenditures.

While the COPEI [Social Christian Party] government has refused the national universities a fair budget, it has given economic aid to the criminal military Christian Democratic Junta which is crushing the Salvadoran people.

In this sense, the leftist youth resolutely support the "Taking of Caracas" which will be carried out by higher education students all over the country next 25 September and exhort all youths to actively participate in this mobilization.

Finally, the Leftist Youth Commando estimates that the youth situation is very serious, not only at the student level, but also in the labor, cultural and sports sectors, and for this reason unity of action of all the youth and progressive student organizations to defend their rights is now more necessary than ever.

MAS Youth, Felipe Mujica

MIR Socialist Youth, Makario Gonzalez

Communist Youth, Noel Sirit

MEP Socialist Youth, Jose Antonio Martinez

Socialist League, Edgar Ortiz

Caracas, 10 September 1980.

9341
CSO: 3010

EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION ANALYZES CARIBBEAN POLICIES

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 1 Sep 80 Sec 1 p 34

[Article by C. R. Chavez]

> [Text] The Exporters Association makes a strong point for permanent contact with the Caribbean and establishes logical priorities to initiate a prosperous commercial relationship.
>
> A trade service that has a positive goal is being launched between Venezuelan ports and the Caribbean islands from Trinidad to the Dominican Republic.
>
> Venezuela can provide ongoing assistance to these many islands and subsequently enjoy an undeniable political advantage.

The Caribbean is one of the strong priority points in the new strategy launched by the Venezuelan Exporters Association [AVEX]. There are political, diplomatic and economic reasons which suggest the need for greater promotion in that direction. Venezuela already has an offer to export to the Lesser and Greater Caribbean areas, which could meet the demands of that region. And it is in the Caribbean, par excellence, where we can best test our exporting capabilities.

AVEX says that in Venezuela we have lacked overall understanding about the importance of this idea. Thus, we have failed to create the necessary means to make it feasible. In other words, we have lacked an overall coherent policy toward the region. Hence a series of mistakes have resulted. The most important of these is that we have tried to develop a series of promotional campaigns, without concerning ourselves with the infrastructure to carry them out. In this way, the exhibitions put on in the area, the commercial missions which often visit the region and the marketing studies which have been carried out, far from bringing about the expected results, have become, in a certain sense, harmful elements for Venezuelan business in the Caribbean. In fact, Venezuela is famous for offering and not delivering and for trying to solve many Caribbean problems by applying simple financial measures.

The reaction against this reality has gradually become another equally negative factor, expressed in the form of frustration, powerlessness and deliberate indifference. The Caribbean area is a market too limited for our country's development

policy or our industry's capacity. This is a fact about which we only change our minds when we believe that external political circumstances compel us to think about the need for a policy of reciprocal, overall and integral cooperation.

Taking all these problems into consideration, AVEX has been proposing to the various national governments a Caribbean policy whose main guidelines are the following:

1. The need for joint overall action.

For example, it is usually estimated that the solution to our commercial problems in the Caribbean lies in the creation of a "line of transportation" which, occasionally, according to demand, would arrive at the ports of the region. It is enough to point out that no transportation enterprise would be able to bear the excessive cost derived from a scattered, inorganic and scanty demand like the one originating in the Caribbean Islands, to realize that this is not the solution. Consequently, there is a need for another essential factor.

2. Consolidation of cargo in the ports.

The demand in the Caribbean, including the area from Cuba to Trinidad, and the islands of Sotavento and Barlovento, is altogether quite large, although it has the serious inconvenience that it is scattered. Consequently, there is a need to "consolidate" the cargo--the cargo leaving Venezuela for that area, as well as the cargo which would come to Venezuela, if we are thinking in terms of exchange.

Concerning Venezuela, AVEX has found the solution in the use of warehousing companies existing at all our important ports. This consolidation service will be furnished by Almacenadora Caracas, S.A. and by Depositos Industriales, S.A. in Puerto Cabello, La Guaira and Guanta.

In the Eastern Caribbean Islands (Grenada, St Vincent, St Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat, St Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, Barbuda) another consolidation and distribution center would be established. This is an elementary principle, since it is impractical to "touch down" island by island.

3. Establishment of a permanent sea line with a fixed itinerary.

With the cargo consolidated in the above-mentioned ports, a maritime unit in coastal traffic will pick up the cargo every 15 days in Puerto Cabello, La Guaira and Guanta. Its first stop in the Caribbean will be Trinidad and then St Lucia, where it will unload at the In-Bond Warehouse, which has already been contracted for with the government of that country. From there, the cargo will be distributed by ship to the islands.

Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, as well as the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and Cuba will be served by other ships with the same 15-day frequency, according to the volume of demand in those islands.

Establishing a "permanent line of transportation" and consolidation centers is not enough; it is also necessary to create other conditions favorable to these mechanisms.

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END

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Latin America Report

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BAHAMAS' PINDLING SAYS SHIP SINKING BY CUBANS DOES NOT AFFECT TIES

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 14 Oct 80 pp 1, 13

[Text]

PRIME Minister Pindling said Sunday that the sinking of the Defence Force vessel Flamingo in May "has not affected the relations between the government of Cuba and the government of the Bahamas."

Speaking to a select group of Miami Herald editors Mr Pindling said "the discussions between the two governments are going on with respect to settling the question of compensation. In the meantime the formal recognition, diplomatic recognition, that there has been, continues and is expected to continue unless there is serious cause to consider breaking it off. And that point hasn't been reached yet," he said.

Mr Pindling also said, that in his opinion, he thought that "in due course of time it will be recognised that Cuba will need to be afforded the same degree of recognition as any other government in the world is considered. And that recognition of a government does not signify approval of any of its systems, economic, social or religious."

He said there had been few fishing incidents involving Cuba over fishing rights, and the May 10 incident involving the Flamingo "would not have been a cause celebre had it not been for the fact that the patrol boat was sunk by the Cuban air force. In other words, that would have been a routine matter and dealt with routinely and nothing would have been heard."

But he said that the Cuban incident had at first given concern to the Bahamas government as to whether the Cuban government was about to initiate some other policy which was just becoming evident by reason of the action of their air force against the patrol craft.

Mr Pindling said that after it was explained to them the Cubans accepted the facts and "assured us that there was no change in their policy. That it was an error as is likely to happen at times and they offered to fully compensate for that error."

And he said from what had happened from May until the present "it seems that there will be a reasonable resolution of the question."

Mr Pindling declined to go any further, saying he "wouldn't want to prejudice the discussions one way or the other by raising any issue afresh right now."

In the May 10 incident to which the Prime Minister referred, two Cuban MiG fighters strafed and bombed the Defence Force vessel Flamingo near Cay Santo Domingo in the Ragged Island chain after it had arrested two Cuban fishing boats for illegally fishing in Bahamian waters. The Flamingo was sunk. As the Defence Force personnel swam for safety they were machine-gunned by the Cuban jets and four Bahamian marines were lost, their bodies never found.

CSO: 3020

TREATMENT OF SALVADORAN EMIGRES IN MEXICO DISCUSSED

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 10 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial: "More Salvadorans Detained in Mexico"]

[Text] According to reports from international agencies, in less than a month hundreds of Salvadorans have been arrested in Mexico, after leaving their native land--where dozens of people die weekly--for fear of being victims themselves of the indiscriminate violence.

Most of the emigres are women, adolescents and children, and conservative estimates put at more than 100,000 the number of Salvadorans who have left the country this year, with the usual disadvantages of migrants traveling by land. There are thousands among these who were able to obtain legal papers and similar numbers of the rural population who were compelled to look for the nearest border carrying only the clothing on their backs. They have left behind burnt and looted ranches and assassinated relatives and fellow countrymen. And from these castaways on the sea of blood, the immigration authorities of Guatemala, Mexico and the United States are demanding visas and passports.

Guatemala and Mexico have repeatedly said that the Salvadorans who have entered their territory are adventurers who "are looking for new horizons." The arrested have explained over and over again that they are not adventurers, but rather refugees with death at their heels.

Some say that they are being compelled to participate in terrorist activities or will be killed if they do not cooperate. Others say that they are persecuted by paramilitary organizations and many others leave pushed by panic. Anyway, the emigres leave behind violence and possible death.

These explanations would be valid for anyone who is aware of the disastrous truth and would be more than enough to move the strongest souls, since these are peaceful people, most of them leaving on orders from parents or spouses. Guatemalan, Mexican and American immigration authorities have been able to determine that the Salvadorans arrested do not have criminal records and that, on the contrary, they are all honest people who were studying or working or both. Their transit through Mexico and Guatemala is generally legal and arresting them is arbitrary and inhuman.

Observers say that the attitude of the Guatemalan authorities is understandable, since they are suffering from an escalation of terror like we are. However, the attitude of the Mexican authorities is not as understandable: They should identify with the Salvadoran people who are suffering in a desperate situation.

If only the attitude of the Mexican and American authorities would change and they would open the doors of their immense territories to the Salvadoran emigres, at least while this long and bloody calvary that the Salvadoran people are suffering lasts.

9341
COS: 3010

CENTRAL AMERICAN PLANT DISEASE CONTROL GROUP ESTABLISHED

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 6 Oct 80 pp 1, 13

[Article by Miguel Franjul]

[Text] San Cristobal--Plant health experts from the five Central American nations and the Dominican Republic founded the Regional Association for Integral Disease Control here yesterday. The new organization asked these governments to impose taxes on toxic pesticides to discourage their increasing use.

The new organization includes representatives of Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala, for the Central American region, while the Caribbean area will be represented by Santo Domingo and possibly Haiti, which was invited to attend an event here for the study of the incidence of plant diseases in agriculture and the best methods of controlling them.

This event, sponsored by the embassy of the FGR through its Technical Cooperation Association (GTZ) and the secretariat of agriculture, adopted some resolutions after a week of explanation and debate.

The most outstanding are the following: establishment of a regional association to institutionalize and strengthen the joint system of disease control; intensification of studies of research on organisms to combat the most important diseases in all the member countries; and studies on international cooperation in this field.

Also, the imposition of selective taxes on highly toxic pesticides was recommended after a study of the impact they may have on the economy of the peasantry and the entire nation and, specifically, their effects on the environment.

Once the regional association was established, it recommended that "whatever effort is possible be made to ensure that an event of this type will be held every year for the clarification and exchange of knowledge, such that each country can eventually host seminars of this nature."

It was agreed to undertake a campaign to interest other countries such as Panama, Mexico, Venezuela and Cuba in joining and strengthening the association, and a commission was appointed for this purpose, and also to coordinate the holding of the next regional course on joint plant disease control.

The members of the commission are Manuel Cano of Guatemala, Alex May Montero of Costa Rica, Manuel Peralta Serrata of the Dominican Republic, Hector Manuel Himede of El Salvador, Julio Sequeira of Nicaragua and Meliton Cabrera of Honduras.

Sequeira will also serve as coordinator of the future activities.

Guillermo Villanueva, of the South Center for Agricultural Development (CESDA) in the Dominican Republic, the site of the regional course, bid the foreign and domestic delegates farewell in an address in the course of which he praised the broad and openminded discussion of the possible means of improving plant insect control.

He lauded any action with a view to the joint control of disease, in the conviction that it will contribute to "strengthening efforts resulting in the reestablishment of the ecological balance, which will benefit our rural citizens and enable them to reduce operational costs without affecting production and productivity levels."

Villanueva congratulated the coordinators of the course, experts Daxl, Naumann, Schmutterer, Sequeira and Villagran, and he expressed the desire that the discussions there will contribute "to creating a realistic mental picture of the importance of this discipline which is developing, without meeting resistance from the traditional theoreticians and treatise authors who have urged the use of other methods in our eternal struggle against the plagues which are the enemy of modern man."

5157
CSO: 3010

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SURPLUS REPORTED FOR FIRST HALF OF 1980

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 24 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE overall surplus of $22.7 million in the country's balance of payments for the first half of this year was less than half the $49 million achieved during the same period last year, the Central Bank reported.

"The balance of payments position as measured by the changes in the country's international reserves showed a surplus of $10.6 million during the quarter under review," the bank's quarterly review for June reveals.

It said the overall surplus amounted to $22.7 million for the first half of 1980, which was much lower than $49 million achieved in the same period of 1979.

Despite substantial increases in payments for oil and non-oil imports, the current account showed a surplus of $12.7 million, which was, however, lower than $22.7 achieved in the corresponding period last year.

Imports of oil for local consumption amounted to $87 million $48.9 million or 56 per cent was for the bunkering of foreign ships and aircrafts and $38.1 million or 44 per cent was for domestic consumption.

"The increase in imports of oil for local consumption of $46 million was mainly attributed to a substantial increase of $30.6 million in the category of foreign bunkers," the bank quarterly review said.

It said the increase in domestic consumption was in the main, due to a rise in gas oil of $8.1 million and motor gasoline of $3.7 million.

The price of foreign bunkers per barrel for the second quarter of 1980 was $36.31, an increase of $21.58 over the price in the comparable period of 1979.

Gas oil per barrel increased by $18.99 over the per barrel price of $21.80 in 1979, and motor gasoline per barrel prices were up by $13.70 over the per barrel price of $27.15 in the corresponding period last year.

Data on the other merchandise trade showed that non-oil imports continued to rise mounting to $11.4 million during the second quarter while exports increased marginally from $42.8 million to $47.2 million.

Inflows from tourists for the quarter were estimated at $142.4 million compared with $123.2 million for the same period last year.

In addition, $3.2 million accrued to Government under transfer payments. Payments for travel were estimated at $14.8 million, $3.7 million more than in the second quarter of 1979.

The category "interest, dividends and profits" recorded a net outflow of $15.5 million for the quarter as compared with $17.4 million in the corresponding period last year.

The outflow under "other" of $23.5 million on account of remittances by offshore and other private companies more than offset the inflow by authorised dealers and trust companies of $8.6 million.

Also, Government interest payments amounted to $0.6 million.

The offshore companies' contribution to the economy more than doubled that of last year totalling $35.4 million for the review period against $15.8 million in the comparable period of 1979.

The net inflow on capital account for the second quarter was $5.9 million as opposed to $12.2 million during the same period last year.

Loans amounted to $8.6 million and repayments, $2.3 million. The net outflow on property purchase of $0.6 million was because Bahamians purchased property from non-residents.

Other investment amounted to a net inflow of $0.9 million.

And public corporations had borrowings to the extent of $0.4 million, while Government had repayments totalling $1.1 million.

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION MEETING--Minister for construction abroad Levi Farah has chaired in Santiago de Cuba a meeting to analyze the province's construction work force abroad. Party, ministry and labor officials participated in the meeting. Levi Farah underscored how important it was for construction workers going abroad to have the required qualifications and to observe the destination schedule. He said that there are thousands of Cubans working on social and economic projects in Angola, Libya, Ethiopia and other countries in both the Caribbean and Africa. He added that Cuba has contracts abroad exceeding 350 million pesos and that other contracts are being negotiated amounting to approximately 1 billion. [FL241730 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1514 GMT 24 Oct 80]

CSO: 3010

GUZMAN PRESIDES AT 10TH REUNION OF NAVAL CLASS

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 13

[Text] President Antonio Guzman urged the members of the 1970-74 class of naval officers to continue their rk for the welfare of the fatherland and the armed branch.

The 22 officers present sal d the chief executive on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of their entry into the armed forces.

The ceremony, which took place in President Guzman's office, was attended by Lt Gen Mario Imbert McGregor, secretary of state of armed forces, and Vice Adm Francisco Amiama Castillo, chief of the general staff of the navy.

Others present were Maj Gen Pablo Garrido Medina, chief of the general staff of the Dominican Air Force, Maj Gen Virgilio Payano Rojas, chief of the national police, and Gen Miguel Alvarez Belen, deputy chief of the general staff of the army.

The members of the naval academy class are Lts Fabio A. Suarez Pena, Freddy Perez Sanchez, Rafael Bienvenido Arias Inoa, Esteban Negrete Olivares, Ramon Francisco Alburquerque, Ramon M. Golibart, Delfin Bautista Arias, Manuel Antonio Paredes Mejia, Felipe Perez Santana, Sergio Martinez, Camilo Nazir Tejada, Bienvenido Grullon Mendez, Ricardo Jimenez Salcedo, Leonidas, Mateo Oliva, Anibal Perdomo Frometa, Cesar De Wint Ruiz, Enrique Espino Jimenez, Rafael Lantigua Reyes, Julio Garcia Alies, Tomas Rodriguez Bido, Jose Matos Perez and Jose F. Rodriguez y Rodriguez (retired).

5157
CSO: 3010

INFLATION SEEN HURTING GROWING MIDDLE CLASS

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 4 Oct 80 p 14A

[Article by Bernardo Vega: "The Trials of the Dominican Middle Class"]

[Text] Until 1962 we Dominicans were either very rich (tutumpote) or very poor (the unfortunate). The members of the first group, although it was a squeeze, could all fit into the Embassy Club at the Hotel Ambassador and the Santiago Recreation Center, so few were they, although well padded. The unfortunates had the right to the free enjoyment of the rest of the landscape in our broad and picturesque national territory.

The Rise of Our Middle Class

The new model of economic growth and the political system we adopted beginning in 1962 nonetheless caused a third social group, the middle class, to develop, resulting from the process of industrialization and urbanization of our country and the speedy growth of the trade sector and services.

It was in particular after 1970 that this process became dynamic. The hundreds of Dominicans who went abroad to study beginning in 1962, returning in 1967-69 with diplomas as agronomers, engineers, economists, etc, served as the human base in the process of creating the new social class.

Their rapid rise was facilitated by the simple fact that in 1962, the country had four agronomers, two economists and three electrical engineers. The state, through the enterprises of the CORDE [Dominican Corporation of State Enterprises], the CEA [State Sugar Council], INAPA [National Institute of Waterworks and Sewage], Central Bank, CDE, etc, provided these young professional people with jobs. The private sector, for its part, through the process of industrialization involving the replacement of imports, encouraged by the industrial incentive law and the FIDE [Investment Fund for Economic Development], substantially increased the number of technicians and office employees in the country.

Other mechanisms favoring the rise of the middle class were the flourishing of commercial banks, financial institutions, mortgage companies and savings and loan associations, which simultaneous with requiring relatively sophisticated office employees, provided the long-term financing so that the new class could purchase its own housing and young businessmen, without substantial resources of their own, could obtain financing for their industrial projects.

Foreign investment (Falconbridge, Rosario, Nestle, Refineria, etc) and tourism created additional jobs for the new social stratum. The expansion of sugar production, through the settlement system above all, also promoted the rapid growth of the middle class. The conversion of broad military groups into businessmen and planters between 1974 and 1978 gave an unexpected new dimension to the phenomenon. The construction industry, public projects included, brought a wide range of engineers and builders into the new stratum.

The establishment of various universities and the expansion of that already in existence enabled a large complex of young professionals to become professors. Adding to this the doctors, the dynamism of the advertising business, the rise of trade (thanks to a policy of free imports) it is readily possible to see how our social structure underwent a very important change in some 15 years. The relative ease of social mobility here undoubtedly facilitated this process, as compared with other societies with almost insurmountable social barriers.

Implications of the Phenomenon

Political, economic and sociological implications of the emergence among us of a relatively broad middle class are extraordinary. From the economic point of view, this social stratum is characterized by a high propensity for consumption, above all of goods which are status symbols. It represents the motive force of "consumerism," especially for imported products.

A recent Central Bank study shows how the family consumption structure has been changing in the country as the income level rises. While the poor save nothing and have to spend all of their limited income on the satisfaction of their food and housing needs, the middle class members are the customers in the boutiques and for a series of imported products. The present high import levels for consumer goods other than food reflect this continuing demand by the new class. The development of restaurants, discotheques, moving picture theaters, etc, is also an index of the demand of the newly wealthy for services.

Politically, the middle class in general tends to be conservative. This is the case in the Dominican Republic as well, where our present middle class has the very special characteristic of being in the first generation, i.e. the parents of its members were poor people. In this connection it is a social group opposed to violent change.

Inflation and the Middle Class

Inflation is by definition the mechanism for worsening income distribution in a country par excellence. When there is inflation, the rich become richer and the poor poorer, with the gap between the two strata increasing. The rich, with capital earnings from inventories and properties and on the basis of their ability to invest in real values with the long-term resources obtained, increase their wealth thanks to inflation. Their cost increases are passed on to the consumer.

The peasant, to the extent that he consumes what he himself produces, can somewhat offset the effects of inflation. The worker, by means of strikes and

collective bargaining, has at least potentially the capacity to try to compensate for the effects of inflation somewhat.

The combination of inflation which is imported and of domestic origin, like that from which we Dominicans are suffering now, has its greatest impact precisely on the middle class.

In the case of the Dominican Republic we can then come to see special and important conclusions:

1) Despite the rise of the middle class, income distribution in our country has deteriorated rather than improved in the past 10 years.

2) At the present time, it is the middle class which is in the weakest position for defending itself against the harsh blows of inflation.

3) It is probable today that the recently developed middle class here, after just a few years of existence, is the most discontented social group, and this discontent could of course find political expression, despite the presumed conservatism believed to be characteristic of this group.

The middle class is usually regarded as a buffer for social pressures, a cushion between the numerous poor and the few rich, a safeguard against violent social change. In the Dominican case, this generation which is finding its very recently acquired social status diminished by a very real decrease in its purchasing power may well prove to be a fuse rather than a shock absorber, in which case this bourgeoisie would lose its modest charm, which is such that the most powerful classes today contemplate it with the satisfaction and affection of an artist admiring his well-wrought creation.

5157
CSO: 3010

JUNTA MEMBERS VISIT USULUTAN, DISCUSS PROBLEMS WITH PEOPLE

Private Enterprise Termed Important

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 28

[Text] Members of the Government Junta visited Usulutan today in their swings through departments. Arriving towards midmorning were Jose Napoleon Duarte, Dr Jose Antonio Morales Erlich and Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, accompanied by the ministers of agriculture, justice, interior, education, public works and planning and the undersecretary of defense. The party consisted of other officials as well.

Dr Morales Erlich spoke initially on behalf of the junta at a meeting at the National Institute with authorities of the capital city and towns of Usulutan Department, and he addressed himself to the inhabitants of the department, which is called the "breadbasket of the republic."

His speech dealt with the issue of the government's socioeconomic policy. He made the following comments, among others:

"Within this democratic, socioeconomic framework, private enterprise has a very important role to play in the future by taking part in reviving the economy with a fair balance so that private enterprise exists at all levels of production. This government is not taking everything away; it is streamlining production sectors so that output gets to all our people. Industry, trade and other domestic economic activities are going to have the chance to participate in the revolutionary process to build a new society in which all Salvadorans will share both the obligations and the benefits of progress."

Non-Marxist Revolution

Dr Morales Erlich later asserted:

"At this moment El Salvador is undertaking the first non-Marxist revolution in the Americas. We will not allow a good or bad political group to take up arms here and forcibly or violently impose its whims. We are battling against the establishment of a totalitarian system in the country, and we are succeeding because the people are aware of our struggle and are with us, with their minds on a decent and happy future for all Salvadorans, a new destiny in which Marxist-Leninists and any other extremist group have no place."

For his part, Mr Duarte reiterated what Dr Morales said about the participation and importance of private enterprise in the government's future plans. He went on to say that the country is witnessing a conspiracy engineered by the two extremes, the left and the right, to gradually lead the people towards an uprising, but that the government would not allow this because it is aware of the tactics that they are employing and knows what they hope to do in the days to come; thus, it will be able to combat and defeat them wherever they might crop up.

Leftist Extremism Denounced

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Oct 80 pp 3, 13, 19

[Text] Yesterday in Usulutan, Jose Napoleon Duarte denounced the conspiracy against national security and the attacks on the Church, educators and other segments promoting development, attributing responsibility for them to the extreme left.

He deplored the attacks on radio station YSAX and the archbishopric and the murder of Father Manuel Antonio Reyes Monico, indicating that "this was a ploy by extremists to blame the government."

Duarte said that the government would not have to take similar action because its policy is one of a peaceful revolution, adding that the far left and right are the ones engaging in violence.

"We do not have to order killings, bombings, attacks and kidnapings," Duarte said, "because it is enough for us to give the people all that they have always struggled for...I want to make it clear," said the member of the Government Revolutionary Junta, "that the leftwing extremists are fostering chaos in the country by undertaking such things as attacks on the Church while suggesting that the government is to blame, in order to confuse the people."

Duarte underscored that the Salvadoran people already know what the far left is capable of and are familiar with its ploys, such as the recent attacks on the Church that were designed to make the government look responsible.

He then called on Catholics to calmly analyze the situation that extremists are leading our country towards.

He also appealed to the Church hierarchy not to let the extremist ploys take them by surprise, because their aim is general confusion.

He also pointed to instances of teachers whom leftwing and rightwing extremists murdered to make the government look responsible. He then reiterated that the government's best weapon is the process of changes, which the far left has not come to support, despite the repeated offers by the Government Revolutionary Junta, Duarte explained.

Jose Napoleon Duarte spoke yesterday during a visit to Usulutan as a member of the Government Revolutionary Junta; he was accompanied by Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano and Dr Jose Antonio Morales Erlich.

Junta Protest

The following communique was then made public:

"The Government Revolutionary Junta once again denounces and condemns the snuffing out of useful lives and the terrorist acts by far left and far right groups that are endeavoring to impede the establishment of the climate of peace and calm that the people are calling for.

"Politically frustrated by the grass roots repudiation of their subversive, terrorist activities, the extremist groups operating in the country have gotten to the brink of desperation.

"This is the conclusion that we reach in noting the crimes that these groups have committed in recent days,which have been marked by sadism, hatred, a desire for revenge, fanaticism and an absolute lack of ethics.

"Entire peasant families have been slain by the extremist mobs, just because they have refused to cooperate with their subversive activities.

"The people were stupified when they learned of the brutal slaying of Maria Magdalena Henriquez, a member of the Human Rights Commission.

"The slanderous insinuations of the Marxist organizations notwithstanding, it is clear to any person who reasons without ideological extremism or fanaticism that the death of Miss Henriquez is conducive only to the political objectives of extremist segments that, in light of the in-depth changes being undertaken, are attempting at all costs to discredit the Revolutionary Government internationally.

"They then kidnaped and murdered Father Manuel Antonio Reyes Monico, who was the chaplain of the Salvadoran Air Force and a law student at Dr Jose Matias Delgado University in San Salvador.

"The clear-cut position and honesty of this priest, who worked on behalf of children, rule out any alleged ties with far leftwing groups.

"The case of San Jose Day School teachers Oscar Rene Romano Calderon and Rafael Antonio Santos Chavez, who were machinegunned to death in front of a crowd of Day School students, could not be a more eloquent illustration of the immorality of these criminal extremists.

"Educators Romano Calderon and Santos Chavez were engaged in their noble teaching efforts to complete the school year, despite the threats that small extremist groups have hurled at instructors and schools that have continued their work.

"They then added to their victims Professor Hildaura Martinez de Morales, the secretary of the Women's Movement of the Christian Democratic Party in Cabanas Department. She had worked for many years training children and youths, in addition to her struggles to achieve broader involvement for women in the development of our country and to make El Salvador a truly democratic society.

"But in its desire for revenge against the people the FDR has gone even further, and by threats and criminal actions its terrorist gangs are forcing the closure of health care centers or units in the interior of our country, thus taking away an essential service from the humblest segments of our society."

8743
CSO: 3010

UPD ISSUES DOCUMENT DESCRIBING OBJECTIVES

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 9 Sep 80 p 32

[Text] Representatives of the People's Democratic Unity (UPD), which was recently founded here, have held a press conference at the Alameda Hotel in this capital to report on their motives and objectives at this critical time for El Salvador.

It was learned that 14 groups form the UPD, with a total of approximately 100,000 workers and prospects for more people joining in the coming days. The list is as follows: Federation of Salvadoran Workers (CTS), whose representative is Jose Luis Grande; Latin American Workers Federation (CLAT), represented by Julio de Leon; FESINCONTRANS [Federation of Labor Unions of the Construction, Transportation and Allied Industries], represented by Felipe Antonio Zaldivar; Central American Unionist Party (PUCA), represented by Dr. Gabriel Pilona Araujo; Union of ISTA [Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation] Workers, represented by Ricardo Valdes; STPCAS; Organization of Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Workers, represented by Jose Saldana; Salvadoran Association of Ticket Agents; SIPCES; Eastern Federation of Salvadoran Workers; AGEPYM; SUTC; COOPYSIN (Federation of Workers, People's and Union Organizations); and the Confederation of Central American Workers (CTCA), represented by Francisco Saldana.

A document entitled "Declaration of Principles and Objectives of the UPD" was handed out to the press. Today we are publishing some ideas expressed in this document:

"As an absolute necessity for the large sector of the Salvadoran citizenship which has no voice or participation in the true and authentic process of change which the country needs without delay, and tired of so much repression and violence, the UPD has emerged as the highest organization incorporating important labor union organizations representing thousands of workers, as well as Salvadoran women--all having democratic tendencies, without commitments to any political party or government sector and opposed to the fascist and oligarchic system.

"The UPD is essentially created to defend labor demands within the framework of the law and to lay out the principles and objectives that will unify all the social sectors struggling perseveringly in search of better solutions so that the country might follow or return to the state of law and order and to the mainstream of political, economic and social democracy, without dogmatism or sectarianism.

"Within these broad guidelines, the UPD takes the patriotic initiative to open the way for all social sectors to exchange ideas. This dialogue is not the only alternative but it is the most beneficial and incorporates the common objective, which is to follow the path of peace, unity among the people, solidarity and social justice to create a pluralist, free and democratic government that represents all the social sectors--a government that is not a single-party government; a government without imperialist interventions, whatever their origin or political ideology. The country's problems must be laid out and solved by Salvadorans, even if this means tremendous sacrifice."

Later on the document states that the members retain their own structures; that the UPD considers that as long as the political problem is not solved, the crisis will increase; that on the basis of the proclamation, the Armed Forces, warrantors of the Constitution, are asked to: 1) create a government formed by progressive and democratic elements representative of the people; 2) repeal the state of siege and emergency; 3) stop the repression and persecution of politicians and union leaders; 4) define its position with respect to the reopening of the university; and 5) repeal Decree 296.

Finally, political, social, economic and cultural demands are set forth.

9341
CSO: 3010

PURPOSE OF NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT CRITICIZED

Nicaragua's 'Hypocrisy' Pointed Out

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Concerning a Visit"]

[Text] Today, there was been an announcement of the visit to Honduras paid by the Nicaraguan foreign affairs minister, Miguel D'Escoto, who was a priest of the Catholic Church before devoting himself full time to politics.

With that period of his life wherein he was engaged in administering sacraments left behind, the Nicaraguan government official still retains the title of priest, better known among our people as "father."

It has been learned that the Nicaraguan Bishops Conference, headed by Monsignor Miguel Obando y Bravo, has issued a pastoral letter in which it calls upon Father D'Escoto, as well as his companion Ernesto Cardenal and other priests involved in public administration in the neighboring country, to withdraw from the regime and return to their pastoral activity.

To date, it is not known whether the aforementioned individuals will obey the mandate from the bishops. In the event that they disregard the appeal which is (to put it bluntly) an order, it is possible that both the Nicaraguan Catholic hierarchy and the Roman Curia will examine the matter and end up dissociating them from their priestly function, in view of the obvious deformation that their Church activity has suffered.

In any event, and regardless of what course of action is taken by these priest-politicians, it is important for the Honduran public to reflect on what the visit of the Nicaraguan minister means to our people.

At the outset of the reckoning, it is a political act.

The government of the neighboring country obviously cannot attempt to ignore a state with which it shares a common border.

Nicaragua can disregard what they think of its government in Australia, Chile or South Africa.

But it cannot do the same with Honduras and Costa Rica. They are too close to be ignored.

Now then, what has the position of our neighbors been thus far with regard to the people and government of Honduras?

During the time of Somoza, the opposition and, quite specifically, the journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro (may God bless him), attacked Honduras because of the fact that we had a military regime which clearly maintained relations, even of an intimate type, with the dynasty.

One of the military chiefs who misgoverned this country the longest invited Somoza on more than one occasion, and maintained close contacts with him to the point of becoming related by marriage.

That personage was later eliminated from the power structure, but the ill will was already created; and it continued.

Despite the fact that we Hondurans gave refuge to the Sandinists, and assisted them in more than one way, and apart from the fact that they were offered food and shelter, up until now the military group ruling Nicaragua has evinced a marked, overt hostility toward our country.

One slight detail attests clearly to this: Mr D'Escoto recently addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations on his country's foreign relations.

He called several countries, including some governed by leftist groups in the Caribbean, "fraternal nations." He omitted Honduras completely.

Nicaraguan radio is constantly launching attacks against our country.

Honduras is accused of giving asylum to ex-Somozans. It is forgotten that, in the past, asylum was given to the Sandinists. And every time there is an opportunity to foment an aggressive incident, the Nicaraguan troops take advantage of it, maintaining an atmosphere of fear on the border.

With matters in this state, what can we expect from the visit by the Nicaraguan official?

Without doubt, a diplomatic offensive aimed at making us believe that the Nicaraguan regime not only has nothing to do with Marxism, but also is a friend of Honduras.

We are an honest people, sometimes even naive; but everything has a limit.

And in the case that concerns us, we must treat the visitor intelligently and courteously. But we must not succumb to the foolishness of believing that the gratuitous hatred dispensed to us by the leftist regime in the neighboring country has disappeared with the stroke of a pen.

An old Spanish proverb says that "fools do not even enjoy God." And the wisdom of popular sayings has been confirmed to the point of satiety. So, let us open our arms, but our eyes as well. Let us not, one of these days, experience an unpleasant surprise such as those we have had in the past, which have jeopardized our very existence as a nation.

D'Escoto's 'Belligerent' Attitude Scored

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Oct 80 p 7

[Editorial: "With the Sword and the Laurel"]

[Text] When the Nicaraguan foreign minister, Miguel D'Escoto, arrived in Tegucigalpa, on what one assumes was a good will visit, we imagined that the priest-diplomat (a man who has straddled between the religious life and the worldly din) would come with the laurel of peace in his consecrated hands, and not with an accusation on the tip of his tongue against the military of the country which was offering him the best of receptions.

Without bothering with euphemisms, and hence deliberately, Father D'Escoto uttered some statements which, if the Honduran foreign minister had made them in Managua, would surely have been a virtual "casus belli" [cause of war], or at least reason for exacerbating the differences between a country which is taking giant steps toward a system that is not exactly democratic and another which is bent on not pursuing that path.

We thought that the seraphic presence of Minister D'Escoto would have a far more positive effect. But no; violating all the fundamental rules of courtesy, and setting aside diplomatic protocol, he engaged in directing poison darts against the Honduran military, accusing them of being "Somozans," the greatest stigma that exists today in the unfortunate land of Dario..

Why is it that these celibates meddling in politics have to sow discord every time they refer to Honduras? Because we remember the poet and priest, Ernesto Cardenal, who was recently given an award by the booksellers of Frankfurt, Germany, and who, every time he had to discuss the refugees from his country that were with us at the height of civil war, said that they were living in subhuman conditions, such as those in concentration camps; whereas the fact is that, if they were not in luxury hotels, they at least had a safe place and a mouthful to eat.

The ineffable Miguel has come to Honduran territory itself to accuse our military of a plan that the Holy Inquisition would have liked. He forgets that these men, with all the pressure they they could have had in their time, maintained the principle of nonintervention in the private affairs of the Nicaraguans, and that our country, if it was used for anything, served as a refuge for many Sandinist militans who came in search of assistance from those who considered the anti-Somoza cause their own.

No one said anything when a "committee of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua", which was engaged in collecting funds, was formed here. There was silence, and even a certain official complicity because, strictly speaking, nonintervention includes both the government and the subjects; and, in this case, there was an arrogant disregard for the actions which served to aid the Sandinists in their struggle.

Possibly, if the idea of seeking aid for Somoza had occurred to any individual or institution, then everyone would have been enraged at "that Honduran interference,"

because that is the way things are at present. Solidarity is a principle reserved exclusively for causes sponsored by the nondemocratic left.

We do not understand the type of diplomacy practiced by the priest D'Escoto who, on the one hand, says that he has come with the laurel of peace and, on the other, displays without concealment the belligerent, accusing and harsh sword against the men in uniform of Honduras.

We think that Nicaragua wants a system different from what they call socialism. That is all very well, because if the Nicaraguans want to live or die with that dogma, it is their problem, not ours. What we cannot understand is why he would attempt, without any discretion and rapidly, to interfere in our affairs, and cheerfully ask that the military whom he considers Somozan be stripped of their uniforms.

First of all, insofar as we know, there has been no division between Somozans and Sandinists among the members of our armed institution. That would be all right for the "Nicas," but not for Hondurans. Then, once the present government became established in the neighboring country, with the cooperation of Jimmy Carter, Carlos Andres Perez, Rodrigo Carazo, Jose Lopez Portillo and others who set aside Estrada doctrines of non-intervention and as many international conventions to give way to the Sandinists, Honduras observed a conduct which has been proper in its relations with the Nicaraguans.

If we have had to take in the refugees who arrived, it has been to fulfill a basic obligation of humanity toward political refugees who have had to leave their native soil; because the Hondurans did not exactly tell those people to come here. In spite of everything, and our needs, we did not hesitate to feed the hungry and give drink to the thirsty, as Holy Mother Church commands, a Church of which one assumes the priest from the Maryknoll Order is a faithful follower.

Now then, does the father want us, in order to be on good terms, to order all the officers into retirement, and become filled with revolutionaries of a new type, so that we may make common cause with the Sandinists?

The Reverend D'Escoto should understand that each in his own home and God in everyone's home is a golden rule for good relations among peoples. Anything else is pure demagogy, a desire to irritate and to foist the blame on the Hondurans for the misfortunes of the unlucky Nicaraguan people, who emerged from the flames only to fall into the fireplace.

2909
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

PCM AGAINST GISCARD, RPR--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Martinique (PCM), in referring to the coming presidential election, proposes "to wage a great political battle against the Giscardian colonial government-RPR [Rally for the Republic] in order to advance the idea of Martinique's responsibility and its nationalist demands." It calls for "militant abstention" in order to "demonstrate its determination to raise the level of the liberation struggle in Martinique." This is the first time that communists in Martinique have so clearly underlined their differences with the French Communist Party on the eve of an important election. In 1969, they supported the candidacy of Jacques Duclos and in 1974, that of Francois Mitterrand, the only opposition candidate. In the 10 June 1979 European election, they voted for the list headed by Georges Marchais. The decision of the PCM is in keeping with the new strategy drawn up on the occasion of the Seventh Congress of the party, which hardened its position in order to fight for an autonomous people's democratic state. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Oct 80 p 11] 11,464

CSO: 3100

STEEL AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN WORTH 9.3 BILLION PESOS

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 11 Oct 80 p 14

[Article by Maria Elena Lopez Segura]

[Text] Mexico and Japan have recently signed a steel forging and smelting agreement that will entail investments of 6 billion pesos and create 2,000 jobs, as well as a 3.3 billion peso large-diameter piping agreement, the Japanese ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga, reported.

He announced that the negotiations on the large-diamater piping would conclude shortly. In this regard, the secretary of patrimony and industrial development, Jose Andres Oteyza, asserted that this is not just another project; it is qualitatively important because it sets the guidelines for Mexico's industrialization over the last two decades of this century.

He also gave assurances that Japanese industry and the Japanese Government are firmly determined to cooperate so that the projects can be implemented as soon as possible and play a decisive role in our country's capital goods self-sufficiency.

Business Meeting

He then reported that the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Mexico-Japan Business Committee would be held from 13 to 15 October in Tokyo. It will be attended by a Mexican delegation of more than 100 high-level representatives, including the head of PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum], Jorge Diaz Serrano. The ambassador indicated that PEMEX is not in Japan to hammer out any agreement on oil sales. "We are aware that it is not possible at the moment to boost exports to our country, and we respect Mexico's production ceiling," he said.

The meeting will analyze the situation and outlook for the two economies, the current trade status, joint ventures, technological cooperation and the energy issue.

Oil

As we know, PEMEX has been exporting 100,000 barrels of crude oil a day to Japan since October, a supply level that had been scheduled for the end of the year but that was moved up. Thus, we are highly satisfied, the ambassador said, because it is important to diversify our sources of energy during these times of world energy crisis.

Japan gets 16 percent of its petroleum from Iran and Iraq and also imports oil from Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Indonesia. Some 70 percent of the energy it consumes comes from abroad, and therefore its situation was greatly alleviated by the Mexican crude oil supplies arriving ahead of schedule.

Referring specifically to the war in the Middle East, he said that if the United States or the Soviet Union intervened in the Persian Gulf region, the conflict would result in a third world war, and therefore all countries must strive to convince Iran and Iraq to put down their arms.

In conclusion, he commented on the speech that President Lopez-Portillo delivered yesterday in the presence of the prime minister of New Zealand. He said that his country shares the Mexican chief executive's view in appealing to the world to prevent a world conflagration, and he pointed out that Japan is conversing with the two warring nations in a bid to get them to stop fighting.

8743
CSO: 3010

SPAIN HOPES FOR MORE MEXICAN OIL

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 11 Oct 80 p 14

[Article by Maria Elena Lopez Segura]

[Text] The joint efforts of PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum] and the Spanish company Petronor will not be able to resolve the current energy crisis prompted by the war in the Middle East, because what is needed is crude, not refined oil, Spain's ambassador to Mexico, Eduardo Pena Abizanda, has asserted.

In a brief interview at the embassy, he indicated that the possible increase from 15 to 34 percent in Mexico's share in Petronor does not imply that cooperation between the two enterprises can resolve the current crisis, because what is needed is the raw material.

Nevertheless, an increase in the Mexican share in one of the world's largest refineries, located in the port of Bilbao, means that Spain will be able to develop its petrochemicals industry and readily distribute Mexican products of all kinds throughout the globe.

He pointed out that Mexico has shown its trust in Spain by choosing to invest in its petroleum industry, inasmuch as other nations had requested that it do likewise. Our second major triumph, he said, was Mexico's decision to buy 34 percent of the company's shares.

He indicated that this oil trade is vital to his country because it made most of its crude oil purchases in the Middle East, which brought a great many problems.

Mexico, in contrast, is a secure supply source, he asserted, and the current import level of 15 percent could easily hit 20.

He pointed out that although for the time being Spain has not asked Mexico to boost its oil exports there, this does not mean that such a request might not be forthcoming in the future, because the war between Iran and Iraq has deprived Spain of 20 percent of its total oil imports.

As far as the international situation is concerned, he said that democratic nations should form a strong bloc against hegemonies and struggle for peace.

Furthermore, he noted that trade with Mexico has greatly contributed to Spain's development, because increased exports to our country and more investment by its companies here have added much to Spain's economy.

Thus, Mexico is becoming Spain's number one trading partner in Latin America, a standing that Argentina now holds. In view of the increase in bilateral trade, however, Mexico will surely take over first place in 2 years.

In 1980, he asserted, trade will total $800 million, and he emphasized that Mexico is the number one target country for Spanish investment, which goes into several fields of industry.

8743
CSO: 3010

PEMEX SPONSORS INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONFERENCE

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 4 Oct 80 p 9-A

[Text] Changes in the world outlook in the fields of the economy, energy and international development affect each and every one of the nations on the globe. In light of this, we can assert that economies no longer have borders.

Thus, PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum], in conjunction with the Mexican Petroleum Institute, has begun a series of high-level conferences entitled "Economy, Energy and Development." Participating in them are renowned national and international experts, who are assessing and analyzing the main current economic trends, their relationship to and effects on the energy question and their impact on the various aspects of national development. This assessment of the world landscape will provide PEMEX directors with a valid decision-making tool.

The participants at this series of high-level conferences are: Rafael Izquierdo, adviser to the president of the republic; Dr Jacob Zahavi, head of the Department of Energy Models at the Stockholm School of Economics; Morris A. Adelman, president of MIT; Yoshihiko Ono, member of the Council of Science of Japan; Victor L. Urquidi, president of the Colegio de Mexico; Cesari Martini, president of the International Relations Institute of Italy, and Jean Feron, vice president of the French Energy Institute.

The "Economy, Energy and Development" conferences will be held at the PEMEX auditorium from 7 October to 27 November and will be opened by Jorge Diaz Serrano, the director general of PEMEX.

8743
CSO: 3010

WEST GERMAN INVESTMENTS DISCUSSED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 4-B

[Text] Mexico is now the number three Latin American country in terms of direct, private investment from the FRG.

According to statistics from the FRG Economy Ministry, more than 800 million German marks are invested in Mexico, with an annual growth rate of over 4.4 percent.

Investment totaled 766.1 million German marks in 1978, rising to some 800 million by 1979, and there will be a major increase for the figure in 1980.

The FRG is the number two foreign investor in Mexico, trailing only the United States, and among Latin American countries with German investment, Mexico now holds third place.

Investment is mainly in such branches as vehicle construction, 452.4 million German marks; the chemical industry, 105 million; electrical engineering, 75.4 million; machinery construction, 30 million; pharmaceuticals, 24.5 million, and the leather industry, 15.5 million.

8743
CSO: 3010

SALAMANCA-LEON GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION TO BEGIN IN NOVEMBER

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 8 Oct 80 pp 1-F, 4-F

[Text] Celaya, Guanajuato (OEM)--Construction work on the Salamanca-Irapuato-Silao-Leon gas pipeline, which will cost 250 million pesos, will be inaugurated by the director general of PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum], Jorge Diaz Serrano, next 3 November.

This was reported by the governor of Guanajuato, Enrique Velasco Ibarra, who added that the pipeline would bring an indispensable service for further manufacturing to the state's entire industrial corridor.

The city of Celaya has practically all of the needed infrastructure, since the line passes through the municipality, and thus the prospects of fuel supplies look quite good.

Early next month, Diaz Serrano will be in this city to inaugurate the major industrial project, which will complement the industrial infrastructure for important municipalities in the state.

The Guanajuato governor clarified that scheduled PEMEX investments might be boosted, since the costs of materials and manpower are subject to constant increases.

This project is considered a major incentive that Guanajuato is offering to investors, who now have the chance to establish themselves in this area.

There is room for large companies, which, in turn, will generate jobs for a great many residents of Guanajuato.

In conclusion, the governor hailed the PEMEX gas pipeline that will be furnishing this fuel to the most important municipalities in Guanajuato.

8743
CSO: 3010

BORGE GIVES DETAILS OF PLOT UNCOVERED IN BLUEFIELDS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] The most extensive counterrevolutionary plot known to date, including the Bluefields incidents, was disclosed at a press conference by the minister of interior, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge.

Commander Borge explained at length to native and foreign newsmen the Bluefields incidents and their connection with the counterrevolutionary plot of former GN [National Guard[Col Bernardino Larios, the multinationals, some leaders of religious sects and a Spanish diplomat.

The press conference was attended by Guerrilla Commanders Lenin Cerna and Walter Ferreti, first and second in command of the General Directorate of State Security, respectively.

The information released by the minister of interior, Commander Borge, was confirmed by Wesley Hernan Savery Harrison, who was introduced to the newsmen and who said that he was one of the main ringleaders of the FAD and the one responsible for the incidents in Bluefields, where he headed the entire movement and was arrested a week ago.

Wesley Hernan, who has been battling for about 13 years to divide the Atlantic Coast from the rest of the country, claimed that he met with Bernardino Larios on three occasions, and on the second was named head of the FAD in that area, and made responsible for the Bluefields incidents.

Commander Borge stated that, for several years, an organization called the Indian, Negro and Creole Committee has been operating in that area, with separatist interests, its top-ranking leader being Hernan, who was appointed by Larios to take charge of organizing counterrevolutionary activities there.

They Met in Managua

The meetings of those heading the counterrevolution were held in the house of Colonel Larios and his cousin, Hugo Larios, in Managua. According to statements made by Hernan himself, at those same meetings they agreed to organize a plan of a separatist type on the Atlantic Coast, which would be aimed at destroying the revolutionary state and the Sandinist Front.

Those meetings were attended by Jose Vilchez, Hugo Morales, who was known as "David Hermoso," and Bernardino Larios, who admitted to being the chief of FAD; and at them, according to Comdr Tomas Borge, they disclosed their aims of overthrowing the revolutionary government. To do so, they had to plan and coordinate their activities very well, with backing from the United States Marines, Somozan guards in Honduras and the prisoners whom they would release in advance to combat the Sandinist Popular Army and to appoint a counterrevolutionary government of which Bernardino and Hernan would be members.

The General Plan

Still according to Hernan's statements, the general counterrevolutionary plan consisted of kidnapping the nine members of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and subsequently assassinating them.

A total of 130 men would would be used, and some were to be sent from the coast. They would seize the barracks and their commanders, and would release all the Somozan prisoners to combat the Sandinist Popular Army; the Somozan guards who escaped to that country when they were defeated by our people would enter via the northern border.

The date for carrying out this plot was to be 19 July, the date of the first anniversary of the revolutionary victory, but it failed, and was moved to 23 August, the day marking the completion of the literacy campaign; that failed, too, and it was changed to a few days before the arrest of Bernardino by our state security revolutionary forces.

The Weapons and the Money

An individual named Jose Vilchez was to send the weapons, consisting of 25 M-16s and 25 Galils. The shipment would be made by boat on a site near the Atlantic Coast.

The money was to be collected by several persons. COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] would give them 2.5 million cordobas to purchase weapons, but it did not give them that sum; and $105,000 was to be given by an American with the surname Thornton, who arrived from abroad, leaving it at Bluefields, and promising to send the Marines in Panama to back the movement.

The plan also called for Hernan to leave for Honduras, where he would collect weapons and contact a Colonel Bermudez to coordinate the action and to incorporate some of the Waspan militias. He was unable to make the trip to Honduras, because the Ministry of Culture appointed him to conduct some investigations at Laguna de Perlas, which he never did.

As part of the plot, the pretext of separating the Atlantic Coast from the rest of the country was to be used to set the population of that sector against the revolutionary government; and for that purpose, they would raise the banner of anticommunism and the explusion of the Cubans who are working in the rural areas on a voluntary basis.

The Plan on the Coast

The share of the Atlantic Coast in the plot involved the kidnapping of the Guerrilla Commanders William Ramirez and Lumberto Campbell (a native of that area), the minister

and vice minister of development of the Atlantic Coast, respectively. This action was to be led by Weisler.

They attacked the Bluefields command, an action which they carried out confiscating 11 M-52 rifles and two carbines. In the Bluefields incidents, the counterrevolutionaries attacked several government officials, including one female comrade and two members of the Municipal Junta, putting a rope around their necks.

The Leaders

The top-ranking leaders of the Atlantic Coast counterrevolutionary movement are for the most part religious pastors who, using the excuse that the revolutionaries are atheists and that there are some Cubans present working in the rural areas, intended to arouse the populace against our revolutionary government. They are: Wesley Hernan Savery Harrison; Ricardo Jackson, second in command of the FAD on the Coast, who was to be responsible for seizing the Bluff and Corn Island, and later Puerto Cabezas; Teofilo Archivald, another counterrevolutionary leader on the Coast, a clergyman responsible for recruiting people for the Bluefields uprising; Charles Mortis, a clergyman, who was a courier among the people on the Coast; Bernardino Larios and Reverend Allen. Also implicated was the Pentacostal clergyman Gellan Dance, and Jenny Hodson, separatists from the Coast; an individual with the surname Vance; Winnie Narciso, a separatist; Eduardo Panty; Joseph Smith; Elias Vega; Rosendo Hooker; Graciela Gart; Mariano Acevedo; Jake Passar; a Reverend Wilson; and others.

They Tried To Make Contact With Dimas

In his statement, Hernan said that he tried to connect the entire movement with the criminal activities being carried out in the Honduras border area by the counterrevolutionary "Dimas," but he did not succeed.

He also said that, in the event that any of the ringleaders "perished," it was already decided who would take command.

The Command Was in Conflict

Hernan also stated that, on one occasion, Oscar Larios, Bernardino's cousin and the owner of the California Dry Cleaning establishment, had to replace Bernardino because he was too slow. Oscar Larios sought asylum in the Honduran Embassy a few days ago, and when requesting asylum said that he was from the FAD Staff.

The minister of interior, Comdr Tomas Borge, said that the majority of the main ringleaders of this great plot of the counterrevolution have been jailed, but there are some who are at large; and if they return, they will also be caught like their friends. With what has been described, the FAD has been virtually exterminated, and soon more of its members will be caught.

It was announced at the press conference that yesterday Kennedy Hodgson, one of the top-ranking heads of the movement on the Coast, was captured, and will be introduced to newsmen at the proper time. The same thing was said of Hugo Morales, who was manager of Didatsa, and who exposed the activities of the commercial attache of the

Spanish Embassy in Nicaragua, Vicente Vasquez, who travels in a car with license plates CD-114.

Hernan said that he had not been mistreated in jail, and that he felt rather as if he were at a university. He also claimed that he now realizes that they were completely mistaken.

2909
CSO: 3010

HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD IN COUNTRY PRAISED

CIDH Visit Welcomed

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 3

[Editorial: "The CIDH Visit"]

[Text] Only a revolution which places the individual in the center of history and makes respect for all rights a principal standard for its government administration can afford to invite the CIDH [Inter-American Human Rights Commission] to make an extensive tour of its country and observe the status of human rights. Not even the detractors of Sandinism can repudiate this undeniable fact; because there is no precedent of governments on the continent inviting the CIDH to visit their nations as Nicaragua has done. On the contrary, what exists are outrageous instances such as that of the Salvadoran gorillas who, disguised as "democrats," are murdering those who are struggling for human rights in their country, and refuse to allow the CIDH to visit. The same thing holds true for Guatemala.

But in Nicaragua things are different. Before leaving, the members of the CIDH acknowledged the extensive facilities offered them by the government to tour the country and interview whomever they wished.

We shall have to find out about their report later, and we have no doubt that it will contain valuable recommendations to our government for improving the overall system of human rights protection. And would that, as its chairman, Mr Farer, stated, it would arrange financial aid for health, housing and educational programs which are areas wherein we need support to bring about the assertion of the rights of the vast majorities who have been trampled upon in the past by the exploiting minorities.

Those same minorities reflected in reactionary parties and the news media in their service played a pathetic, ridiculous role while the CIDH was in Nicaragua. They all set out to create a political atmosphere which would give the impression that human rights were not respected in Nicaragua.

There was even an instance of radio media manipulating human feelings, engaged in broadcasting the weeping of mothers and children of the Somozan prisoners, making them believe that they would thereby solve the problem of their parents. The Social Christians, desperate because of their lack of political clientele, were

not ashamed to set themselves up as proponents of the Somozan cause. LA PRENSA, with its hypocritical theatricality, did the impossible to convince people that censorship had been imposed. And there was even a businessman who launched an attack against the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees] in the State Council, claiming that they were violating human rights.

After all, what can be expected from the class which has lost its privileges forever?

Its very opportunism served to show the members of the CIDH how these sectors mobilize, act and express their views freely in the country. That is what the revolution is like.

Accomplishments Since Revolution

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] "How much freedom do the millions of unemployed in the capitalist countries have? In these countries, one cannot talk about a real exercise of the right to work and to social security. Particularly in the present crisis, it is impossible to have these basic human rights fulfilled. For 10 years, 25 million people have been out of work, and another 25 million have been doomed to work reduced periods of time." From the newspaper LE FIGARO.

The visit by the International Human Rights Commission to our country has become the main topic on the pages of the various newspapers. For some, it was an opportunity to "become intransigent proponents of human rights;" for others, it was an occasion for resuming old, hackneyed discussions of how and to what extent the legal standards are upheld in our country.

For the revolutionary government and its vanguard, it was an opportunity to confirm to the world that we are experiencing a revolutionary process of deepseated changes, and that there is no attempt to conceal the reality, but rather to show to the international agencies these changes, whom they are benefiting and the limitations which we inherited from a dependent capitalist socioeconomic system.

The issue of human rights has been traditionally manipulated by political groups and trade union associations opposed to the revolutionary process. We have observed the manipulation every day, based on situations which are actually insignificant but which assume unbelievable dimensions in the news media. It is not rare for an isolated incident to become generalized, for an individual instance to become a "theory," for an administrative mistake on the part of a police comrade to cause a raising of banners and for respect for human rights to be demanded by the "owners of businesses."

Keeping up the discussion of whether or not human rights are being respected in the exclusive area of legal affairs is succumbing to the provocation of the "champions of bourgeois democracy." It means accepting an academic discussion which could result in countless articles for or against, but which would in no way change the present conditions of the Nicaraguan workers.

Human rights are not a result of the desires of a political group, a chamber of commerce or the whim of an international agency; in our country, their promotion and defense are the result of a revolution.

Human rights in Nicaragua are called: organization, popular participation, social wages, supplies, housing and employment.

We claim that they are called organization, because in the past the workers were denied the right to organize into unions to protect their interests. The history of the rural and urban workers is filled with political action by the union organization and repression as a response. Today, the capacity for organization and collective bargaining obtained by the working class is unprecedented in history.

One of the most significant rights which has just recently been exercised in our country is called: participation in administrative management.

This is a right which has never appeared in the articles of the "bourgeois humanists," a right omitted from their editorials, and never mentioned in their speeches. The historical significance of the workers' participation can by no means by evaluated. This may be the reason that it is not mentioned, and that an attempt is made to conceal it. In this way, an attempt has been made to change this conquest, in the name of the rights of the Somozan prisoners, who also have the right to be tried by the people's courts.

The short list of historic claims of our people which we cited previously is destined to grow and develop, in accordance with the revolutionary process. But it should be noted that those who are talking about human rights now are no guarantee to insure the continuity of what has been achieved, nor to protect the interests of the workers.

The responsibility for insuring and developing the demands that have been met can only be safe in the hands of the organized workers, and in the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard. The main force for change lies in the rural and urban workers. But who is protecting the millions of workers in the capitalist countries from the brutality of the imperialist power apparatus and from bourgeois injustice?

2909
CSO: 3010

SPECIAL TRIBUNALS COORDINATOR WELCOMES CIDH VISIT

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 13 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] "While the pseudodemocratic governments of Bolivia, Guatemala, El Salvador and others have placed obstacles against the visit of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (CIDH), Nicaragua has opened its doors wide and has invited those jurists to examine the status in which they find human rights in our country, with the view that such a visit will be of sound benefit to the consolidation of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process."

According to the general coordinator of the Special Tribunals of Justice, Comrade Mario Mejia Alvarez, the visit made by the CIDH to Nicaragua is an event which transcends our borders and becomes part of the history of Latin America.

Comrade Mejia remarked: "The CIDH's visit is another convincing reality attesting to the great transformation which has been under way in Nicaragua since 19 July of last year. Previously, during the time of the dictatorship, only obstacles were offered to this kind of commission, and the very rejection of those missions was another violation of human rights.

"Now, it is quite the contrary. We have nothing to hide, and the delegations from international organizations such as CIDH, Amnesty International and the International Commission of Jurists have found among us the greatest receptiveness. We have offered them the best conditions for doing their work in all its breadth.

"And there is something else: the CIDH's visit has materialized at the behest of our country's revolutionary authorities, who are thereby giving a real, objective response to those who, chiming in with the enemies of our revolution, are going around saying that there are violations of human rights here.

"In the international realm, the foes of our process have already met with a flat refutation of their claims in the very refusal to admit CIDH expressed by governments which, to those slanderers, are examples of democracy, such as El Salvador and Guatemala, to name only countries within the Central American area. The members of the Commission are more than well aware of the great restrictions placed on their entry in the past and present, into Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Haiti and Bolivia."

Necessary Comparison

Comrade Mejia then went on to say that the members of CIDH would gain very valuable experience from their visit to revolutionary Nicaragua, because they could compare

the present state of human rights with the experience which the same Commission had when it visited our country during the period of the dictatorship.

The subject of our interview stressed: "Although it is true that, on that occasion, the Commission's report only mentioned the rights inherent in the physical person, it is also true that the members of the Commission, in their comments, cited the reality that our country was experiencing in the areas of education, health, nutrition, housing, etc. Now, 15 months after the victory of the revolution, they will take with them the total picture of a complete change, which was made possible only by the Sandinist Popular Revolution.

"Because, as many authors of treatises have remarked, human rights should not be confined merely to the rights of the physical person, but should also include the basic rights which must meet the needs of the human being as a group, as a society and as a people."

From the Trenches to Power

"I repeat, we have nothing to hide and the Commission knows (as Comdr Tomas Borge said) that our revolution went from the trenches to power. This means that we are involved in a process which has been forging ahead with great internal limitations and many external obstacles. This means that we are by no means seeking to be perfect, because there are issues which cannot be resolved overnight. Therefore, we leave it to the conscience of any observer to form whatever judgment he wants of our country, making the observation, concerning it, that it was not until after 19 July 1979 that this republic began to be constructed in all aspects."

Comrade Mejia noted: "This reconstruction has been both material and moral. In the latter respect, we want to undertake the reconstruction of the judicial branch which will be no means be a continuation of the administration of justice that was practiced under Somoza.

"That was a judicial aberration. Justice was administered on a familial level, and from the appointment of a judge to the selection of the defenders in a court, it had to be controlled down to the last detail by the family which exercised power in this country.

"Now, the revolution has granted total autonomy to the judicial branch. Our government has complete confidence in its courts, and there is not happening what was a daily occurrence during the tyranny, when the tyrant, mistrusting even his own bosom friends, forced the military courts to try civilians, ao as to guarantee the results further still."

The Special Courts

Mario Mejia declared: "Our revolution is making the people participants in the administration of justice. A specific example is our Special Tribunals, which guarantee defendants a legal trial, the right to defense, a review of their case, freedom to express themselves before the Tribunals and the respect that is due them under the prison system."

With regard to the plan for the justice system that has taken shape in the Special Tribunals, Comrade Mario Mejia cited a recent headline which appeared in the newspaper LA PRENSA in which, without any logical relationship to the text of the article, it was stated that 7,750 Somozan defendants would be tried in those courts this year.

"The headline in that newspaper is malicious. First of all, because we here in the Tribunals cannot specify a concrete number of defendants that we shall have to try. We did not quote that figure officially or unofficially, for one simple reason: Not all the prisoners who are under the protection of our prison system will be dealt with in these courts. Many of them have been released without having come to us; and, as the investigation procedures improve, it is likely that many others will have to be released without even making their statement based on inquiry in the Special Tribunals.

"Furthermore, we have never said that the special judicial plan which went into effect at the end of December 1979 would be terminated this year. What we have stated is that the plan will be completed within a period of less than 2 years.

"And it should be noted here that the development of the justice system is directly related to unforeseen matters which are related to the development of the revolutionary process itself. So, we have the experience that the counterrevolutionary action, seriously distracting from the activity of the revolution, has delayed the progress of the judicial plan.

"Therefore, we maintain that if the conditions under which we have been working are geared to the requirements of the plan, the defendants will be tried within the period that we have mentioned."

Comrade Mejia Alvarez concluded by giving assurance that, "In any event, the special judicial procedure, by virtue of the experience that we have gained during these past months of work, has had all its gears oiled, and is progressing apace with the deadlines which we set for ouselves at the outset."

2909
CSO: 3010

GROWING INTERVENTIONIST DESIRE AMONG U.S POPULACE NOTED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Managua--The public opinion polls in the United States indicate that, at the present time, a greater number of Americans consider themselves "internationalist" according to a news bulletin from Washington issued by the United States International Communications Agency (formerly USIA).

According to the bulletin, the percentage of Americans describing themselves as "isolationist" has declined considerably since the mid-1970's.

According to the agency, the "internationalism" that has increased noticeably in the United States is expressed by the Americans' desire to have their country play "a more important and powerful guiding function," since the majority of gringos believe that "the United States' influence in the world has waned."

In an attempt to distort the term "internationalist," which is a revolutionary political position expressing the class solidarity of workers regardless of their nationality, the agency uses this adjective to conceal the interventionist positions voiced by the Americans who were polled.

The true essence of the "internationalism" reported by the agency becomes evident when it states that the poll revealed that public support "on behalf of United States international participation in both military and nonmilitary areas" has increased, as has the view that the United States Government "should take the opinions of its main allies into consideration."

What is clear from the poll is that there is an increased desire for interimperialist or intercapitalist cooperation to oppress peoples which has become instilled in the Americans owing to the bombardment of warmongering propaganda claiming that the United States has a right to intervene in any part of the world "to defend its vital rights."

2909
CSO: 3010

POLICE ASK CITIZENS TO TURN IN FIREARMS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Yesterday, Comrade Alejandro Diaz, from the Sandinist Police Office of Licenses and Permits, issued a summons for the surrender of firearms.

The appeal is directed toward the citizens who have firearms in their possession which should be turned over to that office of the Sandinist Police without fear.

The firearms which should not be in anyone's possession are: M-16, Galil and Garand rifles, Madsen submachineguns, M-52's and FAL submachineguns.

Comrade Diaz explained that this is being done inasmuch as the period of time given to turn in weapons will soon expire, and if they are not surrendered and are being held by any citizen without permission to have them, there will be heavy penalties according to law.

He also said that the Police Office of Licenses and Permits is granting permits for short-barreled weapons such as pistols and revolvers of any type, and long-barreled weapons such as shotguns and carbines used for guarding or hunting.

He also explained that no one with firearms should be afraid to turn them in, because they will not be investigated, since it is realized that our people recovered many weapons. However, it is a revolutionary obligation to surrender them.

The measure of the Sandinist Police is in keeping with the regulations issued by our Government of National Reconstruction Junta.

2909
CSO: 3010

DENATIONALIZATION OF COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA URGED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Oct 80 p 2

[Commentary by Pedro Chamorro: "The Forgotten Decree"]

[Text] The Government Junta, which is so active in issuing decrees, has perhaps forgotten one of vital importance to the development of genuine democracy in Nicaragua.

It involves the "nationalization of the news media," which formerly belonged to the Somozans and which now "belong" to the Sandinist Front, in what is called the "Sandinist Communication System."

These media, including two television channels, a newspaper and several radio stations ("The Voice of Nicaragua" included) have not been nationalized, nor have we seen them purchased from the state; but rather in the exclusive service of a political party which has a particular ideology not shared by all the Nicaraguan people. As a result, since our revolution is preeminently pluralistic in its political, social and ideological composition, it is only natural that those media cease to be an illegal monopoly of that party which, as engineer Robelo aptly put it, "is not the owner of the revolution."

It should be recalled that, after a request for the establishment of a new television channel made by the well-known radio entrepreneur, Fabio Gadea Mantilla, there was a public pledge that SS-TV would be nationalized by virtue of a decree which seems to have been forgotten now.

It is time for these partisan media to cease being such, and to become part of a National Communication System that is not in the exclusive service of a particular ideological movement and that renderes its services to the entire political spectrum, in a test of pluralism which has yet to be discerned in this irreversible process.

In the past, television was saturated with commercial advertising; now it is a medium for political indoctrination with which the televiewers are being swamped.

Radio has only changed its descriptive adjectives, but is still continuing with a rather inadvisable and unprofessional vocabulary.

Objectivity has been lost entirely, because every news item, at every minute, has a particular political objective, which serves as a guide in its preparation.

And for the media that are not alined with this system of news manipulation, there are Decrees 511 and 512, and the insults, daily threats and prefabricated programs of questions and answers, and an entire system which should be serving a loftier purpose than that of attacking its fellow journalists.

2909
CSO: 3010

CITIZENS SIGN PETITION AGAINST SCHOOL-TO-WORK PROGRAM

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The following communication addressed to the minister of education, Dr Carlos Tunnermann, protesting against the School-to-Work Program, a copy of which has been sent to LA PRENSA, is supported by 18 pages filled with the signatures of 500 residents of Jinotega:

Jinotega, 12 September 1980.

Minister of Public Education
Dr Carlos Tunnerman
Managua, D.N.

Dear Mr Minister:

The undersigned heads of families of the department of Jinotega, justly concerned by your statements relating to the School-to-Work Project that were published recently in the media, and without knowing the full extent of the said Project, feel compelled as Christian, revolutionary and nationalist heads of families to express to your ministry our opinion relative to the draft project emanating from your authority.

We do not doubt that, in your capacity as a former teacher and now minister, you and your advisers have thoroughly studied the project in question. We permit ourselves to recall that according to our Statute of the Rights and Guaranties of Nicaraguans, whose Article 7 says: "No one will be subjected to bondage or constrained to perform forced or obligatory labor," and to Articles 35 and 36 of the same Statute, there exists a flagrant violation of these articles in the intent issued under your authority to obligate our minor-aged children to perform coffee-picking services in the state-owned plantations. This project is a a twofold violation because, besides aiming to pressure or otherwise obligate the students, they will receive no pay for their activities, which converts them into objects of exploitation. While our revolution aims, with its regulations, to end exploitation of human beings by human beings, you, with your decree, aim at exploitation of human beings by the state.

We Nicaraguans all know as well that Nicaragua subscribed to and ratified its support of, through the First Proclamation of the National Reconstruction Government dated 18 June 1979 and in its Article 1-3 which guarantees, full effectiveness of the Human Rights stipulated in the Universal Declaration of the United Nations Organization, and of the Human Rights and Responsibilities of the Organization of American States.

According to the article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the free Republic of Nicaragua being a signatory to that declaration, any Nicaraguan can see that such a project flatly contradicts the Charter of the United Nations in respect to the cited articles.

Furthermore and coincidentally, the separation of the children from their families takes place together with the traditional spiritual feasts of the Immaculate Conception, Christmas and New Year. What is the intent of this? To uproot the traditional Christian and Catholic customs these feasts represent in the spiritual communion of our households? You must surely understand perfectly well that your decree affects a large majority of the youths who have just returned from the glorious National Literacy Crusade, which is as of now the most wonderful fruit of our revolution. These youths will not get the rest they need, if they are taken away from our households to devote themselves efficiently and responsibly to the tasks the next school year will require of them.

As heads of families, we have a right to know the future plans of this program for the coming school term, inasmuch as it is being said currently that this program is being based on the philosophy that other countries are trying to impose on us. We believe we Nicaraguans are responsible for giving our children a moral, intellectual and physical upbringing that is responsive to the needs of our own country.

To conclude, Mr Minister, we remind you that as a citizen and a minister of state, you are obligated to respect the agreements undertaken by Nicaragua. We therefore trust you will spare us having to disobey the text of your unfortunate decree by revoking it. This would avoid our exercising our rights as citizens in accordance with Article 50 of the New Statute of the Rights and Guaranties of Nicaraguans.

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CSO: 3010

SCHOOL-TO-WORK PROGRAM DEFENDED AGAINST OPPONENTS

Jinotegan Mothers Set Example

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] Jinotega--The Jinotega Association of Mothers of Heroes and Martyrs issued a statement strongly supporting the School-to-Work Program, under which our youth will volunteer to work as coffee pickers.

The mothers of our martyrs oppose energetically the attitude of the women of the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement], who have stirred up a commotion and are saying that the program is an attempt against the "unity of the family and Christmas."

"It is necessary that we keep clearly in mind that the efforts that have been put into gradually creating the bases of a new society have also gradually changed our sense of awareness, which is already being reflected in the momentum being displayed by our children, and it would be egoistic for us to think of impeding the progress of their ideas toward the popular well-being," the statement says.

"We are certain," it continues, "that if our own sons were alive they would be today, as they were yesterday, in the vanguard of the work for national reconstruction. We know there are youths prepared to follow their example--an example we the parents have accepted from our sons, inasmuch as they are capable of giving it, and have proven themselves to be so."

Referring to the MDN women's response to the young Revolution's call to solidify the economy through the School-to-Work Program, it affirms that "these women who are frightened today by the possibility that their children may go pick coffee, who embarrass us as Nicaraguan women--these women should assume their true role as mothers, bringing up true patriotic children, true human beings, true children of the people. They should take their places at the head of the picking brigades, with their whole

families, and should thus show that their concern for the 'unity of the family' and of the people is real and that it goes beyond a paper concern into practice, creating new relations, new common interests that guarantee true cohesion among all members."

The example that the martyr sons bequeathed to their mothers and that their mothers have wisely endowed with greater value shines forth in the following paragraph: "Our attitude as heads of families must be more in keeping with the ideas and actions of our sons. They set the example yesterday in combat; let us set the example today in work and be the vanguard of the coffee harvest. Let us march at the head of it and show our sons that we have gotten their message. Those of us who can physically join it: off to the harvest!" [in boldface]

Old Regime Threatened Family

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Sep 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Let Us Rebuild the Nicaraguan Family Destroyed by Capitalism"]

[Text] The Sandinist Popular Revolution has instituted profound changes in the national educational system, adapting it to the most urgent of the country's needs.

To initiate this process it had necessarily to dismantle the whole of the flawed, alienating structure that responded basically to the interests of certain of the country's social sectors and to imperialism, to which these sectors continue subordinating their interests.

The old educational system--elementary school, high school and university--had been corrupted by Somozaism to the extent to which the military dictatorship conceived of education as being of elitist nature and had become systematically permeated with values foreign to our historic specificity. The school system had been converted into the main focal point of alienation. Study programs had been mutilated and the teaching of history had become a tergiversation.

The most important step at the level of the masses has been the National Literacy Crusade and its positive results for the Nicaraguans. The other other all-important step in the educational domain has been to link theory to practice, to overcome once and for all that permanent divorce that was maintained by Somozaism between education and practical living. A change of that nature could only have been brought about by our triumphant Revolution.

A new phase in the educational system of our country--the new school system has thus been happily labeled by our teaching profession--has been opened under a new concept of education, at the service of Nicaraguan

society as a whole. It seeks to give students who want it--and most of them do--practical work to perform that is closely related to their overall training. It is the start toward overcoming the contradictions that exist between manual and intellectual work, between city life and rural life.

We have plunged fully into the fundamental process of overcoming the alienations that the old bourgeois school system had imposed. A new phenomenon that had to emerge as a corollary of the Sandinist Popular Revolution. We have transformed into a reality the longstanding aspiration of the most world-renowned teachers.

It is not merely a matter of making a practical thing of education but of putting our knowledge into practice and to the test from the start of our student days, which is when we begin to groom ourselves as the future leaders of our country, an outlook that also could only have been made possible in our country as a result of a Revolution that positions man at the center of history.

As was to be expected, this new revolutionary initiative has been being steadily and systematically torpedoed by the daily LA PRENSA, twisting the truth regarding its content and perverting its aims. Dissemblingly on some occasions and openly on others, the ideologues of the reaction have argued that the clear intent of the new revolutionary state is "to break up the family," "to intervene in the parental authority of parents over their children," that this is "a manifestation of totalitarianism," etc.

However, none of this is true:

The breakup of the Nicaraguan family was produced by the old social system, in that the manner in which the outputs of production were appropriated compelled the heads of families forever to send their children to work to make day-to-day household ends meet. The Nicaraguan children who sell LA PRENSA, for example, do not do so because they are in agreement with its content, but because they need the money they earn to take home to be able to subsist.

The heads of families who abandon their homes at harvest time, leaving their families alone in the various regions of the country, do it compelled by the manner in which the productive apparatus is structured, by its seasonal nature. Harvest time is the time of greatest migration in Nicaragua. Poor families remain disarticulated. The father has to migrate from Zelaya to Chinandega, from Chontales to Leon, to earn his family's daily bread.

Family unity in the antiquated conception of LA PRENSA is measured by the closeness of the child to the parent's side. A paltry conception worthy of those who serve the interests of certain social sectors that they seek

to win over as allies by appealing to the most primitive of instincts. Manipulation by someone who has always served as a psychologist to the bourgeoisie? Perhaps.

Family unity will be truly possible only when the poor of this country--that is, the vast majority of Nicaraguans--will have assured to them their daily meal, an objective for which our Sandinist Revolution is striving when it seeks permanent solutions to the problems of food, housing, unemployment, health, education, etc.

The FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] holds as a sacred party precept that the most revolutionary sons are those who respect their parents, the most self-sacrificing, etc. But with malicious intent, LA PRENSA, in its obscure reactionary interests, has been raising a cloud of dust, wilfully confusing concepts and ends.

When in this country the problem of production and productivity will have been completely solved--two basic premises of the revolutionary government's current economic policy--then and only then will unity of the family in Nicaragua be fully guaranteed. The FSLN's insistence on finding an answer to this substantive problem in the shortest possible time is tightly linked to the Sandinist policy of consolidating the Nicaraguan family, which is now disintegrated by the seasonal character of production, by the high concentration of land, by low salaries, and, in sum, by the nefarious heritage of the old regime that willingly or unwillingly represented the interests of certain social sectors which having been removed from power are continuing to accrue wealth and to exploit the Nicaraguan family.

The rest is but a new ideological offensive by LA PRENSA, in its daily press policy of denigrating the FSLN, although it hides this policy behind sybilline language, or shamefully shields it behind religious invocations, reducing Christian doctrine to the level of its game of class interests.

Fernando Cardenal, Sandinist Youth

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Sep 80 p 12

[Text] "The parents who have criticized the School-to-Work Program are surprised that children and youths should work. They are not aware that in Nicaragua children have always worked. Not their children perhaps, because they belong to a privileged group; but the children of the masses leave their studies every year to work at the harvests."

This statement was made by Fernando Cardenal when he was interviewed by BARRICADA regarding the criticisms one sector or family heads has leveled at the School-to-Work Program. He commented as follows in this respect:

"I do not know if they have ever seen how, in the cotton fields and coffee plantations, entire families with their children work at picking. In Nicaragua, children and youths of the popular masses have always interrupted their studies to go to work.

"The Ministry of Education's project has genuine value from the educational standpoint. I believe that more so than through a classroom lesson--as the National Literacy Crusade proved--the new Nicaraguan will be educated through these day-to-day living contacts with the sectors that have been the most exploited, this contact with reality; the profound experiences of the Crusade will become a principal element in the new Nicaraguan's education.

"We must bear in mind," said the companero, "that in the development of character, in the acquisition of an individuals noblest values, working not only for monetary gain but for the cause of a people is an enriching element in a youth's personality."

Speaking of Christianism

Cardenal added that "more can hardly be done for the Christian upbringing, for the Christian attitudes, of youths than to accustom them to feel for others, than to lead them into attitudes of support for the noble causes of the poor, into identifying with the poor."

"I believe," he said, "that from the Christian viewpoint, learning that our idol, our aim, must never be money nor personal gain, but rather working to help others--and in that sense, this project--is of the utmost importance to a true Christian and humanitarian education.

"Here, they are trying to instrumentalize the Christian faith; Christianism is being used as a weapon by the self-serving bourgeois sectors, as a weapon against the Revolution, against those changes that adversely affect their privileges. The true Christian should welcome any project that benefits others, especially if the others are the poorer.

"To me it is significant that persons who in the past have never been interested in Christianism are those who now speak of Christianism as the answer to everything. Clearly, they are using it as a weapon. Their Christianism is not borne in their hearts but rather in their pockets, in their desire to protect their economic interests. All of us have a right to our political beliefs; but we should defend them politically. It is dishonest to use the Christian faith as a sword against the Revolution and worse yet in defense of class privileges," said the companero.

Program Does Not Affect Christmas

Companero Octavio Rivas, assistant to the minister of education, for his part, said that Christmas will not be affected by the School-to-Work Program, inasmuch as it ends on 20 December. He also clarified that participation in the program will be entirely voluntary.

Rivas also pointed out that it is not the Ministry of Education that will stipulate the work to be performed, but rather the students, professors and heads of families who will propose their own vacation jobs.

Sandinist Youth Backs Program

Companera Patricia Elvir, of Sandinist Youth, indicated that her organization considers it fundamental that the education of all youths include participation in productive work; the more so since this is a Revolution that among other things must resolve the problems of an economic revitalization.

She emphasized that there are sectors that do not understand that there is a Revolution here with profound changes, and that one of these changes is that youths should participate in productive work.

The companera concluded saying, "This School-to-Work Program is going to vastly strengthen the quality of our youth and bring highly important social benefits, above all insofar as concerns the revitalization."

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CSO: 3010

LAWS PASSED TO REGULATE HOUSING, PROTECT MILITIAS

Housing for All

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 14

[Text] The spirit of the Housing Regulation Law passed yesterday by the State Council is that never again can anyone be evicted from his home, much less be exploited by the dealers in housing needs.

The law is primarily intended to protect the majorities, those who in their desperate search for a roof under which they could live, in the past fell victim to the exploiters who sold "lots" and houses in "parcels" at criminal prices.

In this respect, we would do well to recall that the exploitation involving the so-called "clandestine" parcels in the past is a Somozan practice which must be eradicated.

Sectors Which Do Not Discern Effectiveness in the Law

Not because of naivete, much less ignorance, arguments were raised within the Council aimed at hampering the revolutionary state's effort to insure housing.

Since the law will regulate all housing purchased through adjudication, state financing or that involved in the illegal parceling, but passing laws with a single policy that will stabilize the household of every Nicaraguan worker, the representative from COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise], Jaime Bengoechea, made a motion that the state should legislate on the basis of the three types of housing because, he claimed, "there is housing built with private effort, that financed by the state and that financed in a mixed fashion (state-private)."

In this regard, it befits us to note that Article 5 of the law stipulates that "housing will be for the exclusive, personal use of the individual to which it is awarded and his family; it may not be subjected to leasing, use, habitation or in any other manner."

But Article 8 of the law provides that "the owner or purchaser of the real estate may, through a request giving grounds, make a trasaction with the state." This means that, when there are individuals who must leave their dwellings for reasons of force majeure (change of job from one region to another, diplomatic travel, etc.) they are quite free to assign their dwellings to another person, through a prior arrangement with the state.

What is the purpose of this? The revolutionary state will prevent, with the Regulation Law, the repetition of dual purchase of housing on the part of a few persons, as was done in the past; because it is inconceivable that someone have two or four dwellings while there are thousands of Nicaraguans who are living under improper conditions.

Salaries for Militiamen

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 pp 1, 14

[Text] The Government of National Reconstruction will guarantee the militia members who perform tasks relating to national defense, mobilized by the Ministry of Defense, their salaries, jobs and the future of their families, in the event that they are killed in combat.

Such is the spirit of a bill passed yesterday by the State Council which, considering the various manifestations of the counterrevolution in Nicaragua and the state's inability to maintain a large-sized modern army, has opted for a voluntary reserve army comprised of the Sandinist Popular Militias.

The importance of this law was challenged (it was called petty bickering by Comrade Mercedes Mejia, councilwoman of the AMNLAE) by the delegates from the private sector, who maintained that payment for the support of the militia members would run counter to their interests. "We shall destabilize ourselves, and that would be unpatriotic," said council member Pedro Cuadra, from the Chamber of Construction.

This prompted a heated discussion which reflected the framework within which the class interests represented in the State Council move, and which ended with the Council's decision to turn the pay for the militia members over to the central government.

The first article in the law states that, when the members of the Sandinist Popular Militias are mobilized to perform military tasks by the Ministry of Defense, the days which they do not work for this reason will be paid for by the companies, which will later be reimbursed by the state with payments made directly to their payroll.

This will apply to both companies in the private sector and mixed and state-owned companies.

Article 3 also clearly stipulates that the militia members will not only retain their salaries, but also their jobs and social benefits to which they are entitled by law.

The law establishes that, if they are replaced and, upon their return, the removal of the one who replaced them proves rather complicated for reasons of production, they will be placed in another position at the same or a larger salary. The time for that reinstatement will be paid for by the company, following the same procedure.

But this was the result of several hours of discussion in the State Council. Not only were the most variegated proposals heard, but also the most diverse sentiments.

It Began With Provocation

Jorge Rojas, who read a minority opinion in the State Council, charged that if a general consensus was not reached, it was because Alvaro Jerez came to the members of the commission studying it with provocation.

Not only did he request the Ministry of Defense to reveal a large number of military secrets, but in the end he did not sign it (Omar Hallum, his alternate on the Council, explained that, even though he did not sign it, Jerez was an adherent of the bill).

Comdr Carlos Nunez intervened to state that the procedure established by the commission was a negative one, because not only had it delayed a decision on this important matter, but disturbing elements had been introduced as well.

He claimed that Alvaro Jerez attempted to destroy the bill when he made "petitions" such as the ones cited.

Carlos Salgado, from the CGT(i) [General Labor Confederation] remarked that the bill was incomplete, because it did not provide for a series of situations related to the benefits for the militiaman-worker who was risking his life in combat.

In response to that, Comrade Federico Lopez suggested the passage of the bill as it had been submitted, and that the Council's Labor and Social Security Commission later engage in devising a new bill calling for such benefits and providing for such situations. This motion was the one which eventually prevailed.

When Jorge Rojas introduced an amendment calling for the employer to be the one who directly pays for the support and financing of the militiaman-worker, the discussion began.

We Shall Fail

Reinaldo Hernandez, delegate from the Chamber of Commerce, said that the employers could not be burdened with supporting the militia members, because their business firms would fail. He said that he realized it was a patriotic duty and a civic duty to cooperate with national defense, but that if a high percentage of the employees of a business firm were mobilized that would necessitate replacing that personnel, and the expense would be doubled.

He added that, if that is done, the businss firms will fail, noting: "They run the risk of going out of existence because of the additional costs."

It was Hernandez who suggested that a state fund be set up to pay the militia members because national defense "should be charged to everyone."

It Is Fair for Them To Contribute Something

Estanislao Montiel, delegate from ATC [Agricultural Workers Association], said that, just as the militia members risk their lives for national defense, it was fair for "the gentlemen from private enterprise to contribute something to that."

Jaime Bengoechea described the financing of the Popular Militias as a special war tax.

Bengoechea was another of those who said that their business firms would fail if the bourgeoisie financed national defense. Bengoechea remarked: "It is impossible to pay the militia platoons and the new employees; we shall simply go bankrupt."

Federico Lopez, delegate from FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], declared that the delegates from private enterprise were wrong in thinking that the militia members were hired soldiers, and that, in any event, the business owners would be contributing aid and not a salary, because they were not professional soldiers.

Pedro Cuadra, from the Chamber of Construction, described the entire allegation concerning the militias made by the delegates from the popular organizations as an illusion, and called for the creation of a tax for the militias.

Comdr Hugo Torres expressed surprise at everything that was happening, and said that it was "spiritual poverty" on the part of those whose petty interests interfered with the payment of the militias.

Mercedes Mejia, criticizing the position of the delegates to the State Council,angrily said: "This petty bickering proves the truth about those who have always claimed to be a hope for Nicaragua."

2909
CSO: 3010

MIPLAN WORRIED OVER LABOR INEFFICIENCY, ECONOMIC FAILURES

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 10

[Text] We have received the following news dispatches from MIPLAN [Ministry of Planning]:

Although, from the production standpoint, the first half year of Plan 80 had successful results, there was a decline from the standpoint of the "quality" of the work done, in other words, in the workers' "productivity." This drop in productivity occurred mainly in the areas wherein the wages were established on the basis of the number of hours worked, rather than the work accomplished.

This situation is due to several reasons. On the one hand, the fact that we have not yet achieved efficient work organization, and, on the other hand, it is almost a law of history that productivity drops during the period of transition from an old society to a new one. Under the Somoza regime, the worker was compelled to work owing to the exploitation to which he was subjected, which had the support of a repressive regime.

At present, the worker no longer feels coerced by a possible repression, and hence his pressure to work has been reduced. What is proposed now is to replace those negative stimuli with positive stimuli and new values, which will prompt the worker to work actively and diligently, knowing that he is no longer doing so only to earn a wage, but also to build a better fatherland for everyone. This is part of the new collective consciousness that we patriotic Nicaraguans must acquire, as part of our integration with the revolutionaryprocess.

The productivity was also affected by problems related to the supply of raw materials and spare parts for machinery.

There is still an unjust distribution of income in the country. There are workers earning very high wages in comparison with others who earn extremely low wages.

To give an idea of the seriousness of this situation, we can note that nearly 75 percent of the workers insured by the INSS [National Institute of Social Security] earn wages under 2,000 cordobas, while another 60 percent earn less than 1,500 cordobas per month.

However, the nation's economic situation does not allow for the enactment of an indiscriminate policy of wage hikes, as the revolutionary government would like.

If this were done, there would be an inflation which would affect the workers' income in particular. It would be creating the illusion of a raise which would not bring any real benefit with the higher cost of living that would occur.

The social wage (that is, the benefits in the areas of health, education, housing, etc.) is being given a great impetus by the Sandinist revolution. In this regard, we can cite the literacy campaign, the Ministry of Health's preventive medicine drives, the oral rehydration units, the various laws on tenancy, the ongoing process of building new hospitals, the assistance programs of the Ministry of Social Welfare, the concern for and measures enacted to improve working conditions in factories and on farms, etc.

In the Investment Sector

Problems have cropped up in the use of external funds that have been obtained (loans from international organizations), because we have lacked sufficient ability to submit the documents which those organizations require for providing the funds. This has caused the state, while the studies, etc. were being made, to supply the funds which should have been received from abroad. We are spending our hard currency on financing that should have been done with foreign funds.

This will cause the goals in the investment sector not to be met, although the situation (in this sector) has improved during the past few months, and a recovery is already occurring which, however, will not be sufficient to attain the goals.

In the Financial Sector

In order to bring about a rapid reactivation of production, an expansion occurred in credit which was not controlled in a rational manner. Part of that financing was diverted to nonproductive uses, and another part was allocated for imports of unnecessary products. To cite an example: 10 million cordobas were spent on chewing gum imports.

This problem is now being dealt with through measures aimed at curbing imports of nonbasic consumer products, and through stricter control of the orientation and destination of loans.

The increase in imports of basic grains and consumer goods from Central America caused a deficit in our trade balance. The imports from the area were disproportionate to our exports.

The growth of the state, as part of the reorganization of the country's public administration, was greater than anticipated. This caused an increase in state spending (current charges), which affected the greater utilization of the tax revenue collected.

However, it must be said that the state's revenue was larger than in the past. With the measures for freezing wages and vacancies in the government, it is expected that this situation will improve, allowing what is collected in the form of taxes to be used to finance internal investments in productive areas.

Directorate of Press and Propaganda, Ministry of Planning.
2909
CSO: 3010

POLITICAL MANIPULATION OF RELIGION CRITICIZED

FSLN Communique Countered

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The FSLN Communique on Religion"]

[Text] The National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) has issued an Official Communique in which it defines in clear and precise terms its position as a political movement regarding the Christian faith of the majority of Nicaraguans.

BARRICADA has lent a polemic tone to the communique, giving it an eight-column headline: Faith Is Manipulated To Create Political Reaction. We do not understand the distrustful motives for this headline, but we would like to state the following: LA PRENSA's efforts in terms of the Christian religion have been aimed precisely at opposing such manipulation, under whatever banner or label. Faith should not be subjected to the service of political power, nor should it be used as a banner of opposition.

The communique is clear in this respect, and confirms this position.

Christian faith, which raised the consciousness of our people, was a basic factor in our liberation process. Moreover, the Church (as a hierarchy and as the people of God) has witnessed this process and has expressed its support at the most important and decisive moments (it is sufficient to note the Pastoral Letter and the support for the literacy campaign).

At no time has "faith been manipulated to create a political reaction;" quite the contrary: there has been an admirable commitment to participating in any situation that required Christian support. What gave rise to the suspicions and misunderstandings reflected in the BARRICADA headline is the firmness of the faith that still remains among the simple people who have not allowed politics and faith to become confused, or let their Christian principles be replaced by a different ideology.

Parallel with this profound popular conviction, what we at LA PRENSA have tried to affirm is the integral revolutionary nature of Christianity--which covers a much broader world, both natural and supernatural, than any other ideology created by the human mind--not to deny Christianity's contribution to the construction of the new Nicaragua, but just the opposite: to define it and free it from the misconceptions that belittle its immense contribution to man and his liberation.

As for the rest, we welcome clear ideas!

LA PRENSA Accused

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Reactionary Forces Disarmed"]

[Text] If we can give LA PRENSA credit for anything, it is for having jumped to a conclusion when we stated that in our country there are sectors that manipulate faith to cause a political reaction against the FSLN. Its conclusion, without our having referred to that publication at any moment, is evidence that a partial confession is proof enough.

However, it does not admit that at any time it has written about religious topics with a view to manipulating our people. But someone who practices manipulation systematically every day could not leave religion to one side and refrain from leading people to believe that the FSLN is threatening the religious faith of our people.

Now that our vanguard has put into words what it has been putting into practice throughout its historic struggle, we see that the FSLN has respect for religious faith not just because of a simple political alliance, but because of the distinguished and outstanding participation by Christians in the liberation process, and now in reconstruction.

Those who have tried to convert religion into the linchpin of their campaign to discredit the FSLN, knowing of its respect for the traditional faith of our people, maliciously argue that if it behaves that way today, it will not do so tomorrow. This has always been the attitude of the LA PRENSA ideologues. Given that they can find no arguments in the present for attacking our revolution, they assure us, like the new oracles, that the future will be different.

But we would like to stress that the manipulation of religion by LA PRENSA has been constant, systematic and malicious.

It has been constant, because every day there are diatribes against our leaders, arguing that they are attacking religion. A series of statements and positions of the government have been distorted, with regard to publicity about Christmas, the School-to Work program, etc. Libelous statements have been made, and the revolutionary government has been made to look like the enemy of Christian traditions.

That is manipulation.

It has been systematic, in that religion has become the central theme of the war of attrition against the FSLN. The worst thing about its excesses is that LA PRENSA has taken on the role of judge and interpreter. One of its ideologues stated in a debate with other Christian sectors that the FSLN should leave religion alone, implying that it was attacking religion, which is not true.

That is manipulation.

The FSLN has confirmed its profound respect for the religious traditions and celebrations of Nicaraguans. The Marian celebrations and Christmas festivities, since the triumph of the revolution, have been celebrated by our leaders. What is more, the true Christian meaning of these traditions has been revived. The vice and commercialism of the past have been attacked.

What worries LA PRENSA is the growing participation of Christians in the revolution, because their attitude merely confirms that there are all kinds among God's flock.

There are Christians who follow the Gospel, just as there are those who use it to attack the revolutionary process. Unfortunately, this is what the people who write on those topics for LA PRENSA refuse to recognize.

8926
CSO: 3010

LATIN AMERICAN CLERICS' SEMINAR HAILS FSLN ON RELIGION

Letter to Arce

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] Managua, 10 October 1980

Comrade Bayardo Arce Castano
Coordinator, Political Committee of FSLN National Directorate

Comrade Arce:

It is with great interest that the priests of several Latin American countries who are attending the Third Seminar on the Brotherhood of Priests, have received and read the document put out by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) concerning religion.

We appreciate your kind letter of 7 October, accompanying the text of the document.

Such a document was necessary to clarify positions which for many reasons (not all of them pure) led our people to have suspicions and worries about the future of their deep religious feelings in the Revolution.

We would like to express our conviction that the demands of our service to the people will intensify our search for truth and justice.

In our faith, we understand that the process which has led the poor to free themselves from poverty and exploitation is a sign of the Kingdom of God, and that the teachings of the Gospel commit us to that liberation.

We reiterate our appreciation to you, and enclose herewith the text of the message that we, as pastors, are sending to our ecclesiastic communities.

On behalf of the Nicaraguan Clerical Association and the Conference of Priests, we remain fraternally yours,

Guillermo Quitanilla, President of the ACLEN
Edwin Maradiaga, CONFER Director, Public Relations Department

Letter to National Directorate

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] FSLN National Directorate, Secretariat
Fte. Casa Juan de Dios Munoz
Managua

Latin American priests from 17 countries, gathered at the Third Seminar on the Brotherhood of Priests to study spiritual and pastoral issues in revolutionary times, send their greetings to the FSLN National Directorate, indicating that the assembly has received the FSLN document on religion with great interest.

We believe that this document opens up new roads for the Christians of Nicaragua whose faith allows them to participate in the revolutionary process. It also invites us to strengthen our commitment, and to take fruitful action to benefit the poor people of Latin America who are struggling for freedom.

Third Seminar on the Brotherhood of Priests

Priests Give Opinions

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] The historic document of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), which defines its position on religion, had a noteworthy impact on the 115 priests from Latin American countries who are participating in the Seminar on the Brotherhood of Priests.

Spokesmen indicated this morning to BARRICADA that although the document is not on the priests' agenda, spontaneously "the hope was raised that the FSLN statement will help clarify the positions that will strengthen the unity of the people and Church of Nicaragua, to the benefit of the increasing liberation of the poor."

Priests' Opinions

The following are the opinions of some priests who participated in the Seminar on the Brotherhood of Priests, regarding the FSLN's historic document.

Father Jesus Garcia, representing Mexico: "Christianity is not just a cult, nor primarily a cult; it is a vision of life which must intervene in the historic process of humanity. The FSLN, in this regard, has reaffirmed a universal truth."

Concerning the vanguard's assertion that a believer can also be a revolutionary, he commented: "Christianity has meant a revelation of God's plan for humanity, and that Christians of good faith have agreed to make it a reality in history. In that sense, religion can be a necessary vehicle of Christianity, but often the vehicle has dominated the message; and when that happens there is alienation."

"But to the extent that the message is put into practice at historic moments, revolutionary potential predominates."

Division of Church Is Encouraged

"What has pleased me," said Father Garcia, "is the clarification of the internal problems of the Nicaraguan Church, and the fact that internal solutions are encouraged.

"It is not that the Sandinist Front is really encouraging the division of the Nicaraguan Church, because that division exists all over the world, due to the transitional period humanity is experiencing, which is shared and felt by all Christians.

"The reason for this is the rediscovery of Christians' role at the side of the poor and oppressed, since the Vatican Council, Medellin and Puebla.

"Respect for traditions, as set forth in the Front's document, guarantees a future tradition free from mercantilist usurpation, which under the pretext of folklore slowed down the process of purifying positive values."

Great Opportunity

Father Alejandro Vasquez, of Panama, stated: "I see in this document a great opportunity for the people of Nicaragua, because it encourages a serious attitude toward what the Sandinist Front proposes to do.

"The religious feeling of the people is practically being reevaluated. Faith causes us to commit ourselves to man, in whom we see the presence of God--the marginal man, the dispossessed man--and thus we seek to commit ourselves to his liberation."

Regarding the integration of Christian revolutionaries in the process, he indicated: "When the Sandinist Front decides to integrate priests in the process, it does so because it considers them qualified to undertake the reconstruction mission that the people of Nicaragua need.

"The purging of mercantilist and political motivations from our traditions is something we Christians are fighting for in Latin America. Religion has served as a trampoline for the exploitation of the people, by means of drunken sprees, parties, etc.

"Exclusively religious acts cannot be used as a trampoline for some politician who, by making statements in favor of religion, takes advantage of a procession and tries to win over people by creating a generous image. That is an adulteration of the people's faith."

FSLN Departs From Dogma

Father Uriel Molina remarked: "With this document the Sandinist Front makes it clear that it is not linked with orthodox Marxism, which maintains that religion is the opiate of the masses.

"The FSLN affirms in this document that also through religion can Christians attain maturity, identifying themselves with the poor, the deprived, the little followers of Christ."

8926
CFO: 3010

GOVERNMENT URGED TO PRACTICE AUSTERITY, EXPLAIN SPENDING

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 2

[Commentary by Pedro Chamorro]

[Text] There is a great deal of talk about austerity now, because it is no secret to anyone that the economy is not working well, and that since the triumph of the revolution, public spending has grown in an astronomical way, comparable only to the growth of the state bureaucracy.

Yet the goals for our economic recovery have still not been met and almost the only strong advances have been in nonproductive areas, in things such as walls, house remodeling, mansions, rehabilitation of clubs; millions have been spent on signs and political posters, and much more on official propaganda, plazas, and other things that do not produce a greater supply of goods.

It is hard to decide what is good and what is bad because now no explanations are given to the people of the spending that is going on and its tangible results. This silence and lack of economic information is counterproductive now that we have an honest government, but one which, like anyone, can make mistakes and is subject to the taxpayers' criticism. Now it is time for the state enterprises to publish their balance sheets, just as the government ministries should do, including the ministries of the interior and defense, which absorb the greatest proportion of the government budget.

It is an obligation to inform the people how their money is being spent, whether the money is in the form of loans, donations, or tax collections.

How much is spent and how is it justified? This is information that should be at the fingertips of all the Nicaraguan people. Only then can it be said that there is full communication between the ordinary citizen and his representatives.

Many millions have been spent on new vehicles, and practically all the new vehicles coming into Nicaragua are destined for the biggest consumer: the state. And many of these new vehicles have been destroyed through the lack of responsibility or lack of skill of the drivers. It is an everyday sight to see drivers of the people's vehicles setting a bad example. They should be penalized more severely than the ordinary citizen, because what they are destroying is not their own property, and they are setting the people a bad example.

BARRICADA, which is the "official organ of the people," representing the vanguard, should constantly publish how our nation's scarce resources are being invested.

Austerity, yes, but austerity practiced together, and an austerity preached by example and not by words! Superfluous spending, no! Investments in productive elements, yes!

If a "strait jacket" is going to be used, then I think we should begin by publishing an account of our public finances so that the people can thus take part in evaluating their administrators.

Today more than ever before, now that the elections have been postponed until 1985 for the sake of national reconstruction and the unity that is needed, it is essential that we all take an interest in our nation's good economic operation, that we restrain our budgets, that we begin to consider the cost of trips, walls, political posters, and the immense partisan propaganda signs that have invaded our cities and highways. It is the obligation of the governors to render accounts to the governed, and the right of the governed to ask for these accounts.

7679
CSO: 3010

FSLN'S ATTEMPTS TO RESTRICT FREEDOM OF PRESS CRITICIZED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 2

[Commentary by Pedro Chamorro]

[Text] As time goes by, the limits of the "unrestricted freedom of the press" guaranteed by the fundamental charter of the state are becoming narrower and narrower.

A point may come when we will have to go back to publishing only "Social Notes" because we can't publish anything other than the "official communiques" released by the invariably optimistic spokesmen and press officials of our state agencies. Possibly then even social news may be banned.

Then the time will come when all the papers will be the same, because the fundamental news will say exactly the same thing; the only thing different will be the name of the paper, or perhaps its format and the size of the headlines. But in essence, everything will be part of the same "Sandinist System of Communication and Political Indoctrination," to be used to line up the disaligned and to enroll the aligned as members of the masses.

Perhaps the laws designed to do this may be applied very quickly to LA PRENSA, as Commander Ortega said: nothing new, nothing original.

But to avoid this troublesome situation, I believe it would be better, once and for all, to issue a new decree explaining just what can be published, since, as we know very well, here in Nicaragua, almost anything can fall into the subjective interpretation of what is "a counterrevolutionary act or publication." Everything depends, then, on the personality, education, and even the mental attitude of the interpreter of this hackneyed word.

Depending on the susceptibility of some people, a "counterrevolutionary act" could be a "crooked look" or a public employee who does not attend a "mass" demonstration.

And the concept of "constructive criticism" has remained undefined, hazy, in the imagination of some commanders, since only they understand its meaning and know its application.

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CSO: 3010

ALARM EXPRESSED AT INCREASE OF FOREIGNERS IN KEY POSITIONS

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 2

[Commentary by Auxiliadora Guerrero]

[Text] When I reached the age of reason I began to realize that in our country foreigners were the ones who received the best opportunities, the best treatment, the best salaries, but then this came to seem logical under the Somozist dictatorship, since at that time there was no order or honesty, and least of all, people's rights; the rights of the Nicaraguan people were trampled on by any foreigner.

I also remembered then the saying that "no one is a prophet in his own land," and even though I rebelled at this, there was no other alternative but to watch how we Nicaraguan only got the jobs that foreigners didn't want. When traveling to other countries, I tried to take advantage of this saying, but I found out that it was only valid in Nicaragua.

In Mexico, it is "Mexico for the Mexicans," in Spain "Spain for the Spaniards," etc. This means that a foreigner cannot even compete, much less displace a citizen of those countries.

With the triumph of the revolution, I had a great illusion: Nicaragua was finally going to be "Nicaragua for the Nicaraguans." With the nationalism of Sandino as a banner, no foreigner would any longer be a prophet in our land.

But this illusion did not last very long. I began to see how people were being replaced in some state organizations; they were not replaced by more highly skilled Nicaraguans, but by foreigners with the professional title of "internationalists," but who had no professional training for the jobs they held. Colombians, Chileans, Ecuadoreans, not to mention Cubans, began to fill job vacancies and to get the top salaries. The gringo

military instructor was replaced by a Cuban instructor, the Nicaraguan had to submit job applications to Colombian, Ecuadorean, or even Cuban personnel officers (INRA [National Institute for Agrarian Reform], INCINE, INTURISMO, to mention just a few). A foreigner decides whether to hire a Nicaraguan.

Once again the "poor Nicaraguan" has let his rights fall into the hands of foreigners. That is why I want to call on all true Nicaraguans to assert the nationalism of Sandino, and to truly make "Nicaragua for the Nicaraguans" become a reality.

7679
CSO: 3010

HAAKMAT INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC LEGAL STATE OF AFFAIRS

Amsterdam ELSEVIERS WEEKBLAD in Dutch 13 Sep 80 p 11

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister Andre Haakmat by Johan van den Bossche: "Many of my Friends Succumbed to the Temptation."]

> [Text] Only a few months ago Andre Haakmat was himself a Dutchman but he is now no longer a friend of The Netherlands. It happened after the February coup of the sergeants, when he began a kind of wholesale business in ministerial posts. An important man therefore. ELSEVIERS WEEKBLAD talked with him.

A few weeks after the Suriname February revolution became a fact and Henk Chin A Sen presented his cabinet he suddenly surfaced in Suriname after 20 years in The Netherlands. Andre Haakmat, formerly inspector of education in Amsterdam, was then still a Dutchman of Surinamese origin and a bosom friend of the new prime minister. In great haste he was naturalized and appointed as adviser of the prime minister, and a few months later he was running a wholesale business in ministerial posts, including the ministries of Justice, Army and Police, Foreign Affairs, and the post of deputy prime minister.

A centipede therefore, but one with intelligence and ambition, and moreover, generally accepted as his friend Chin A Sen's inspiring genius. He is believed to be the brain behind the 13 August coup (with the knowledge of Commander-in-Chief Bouterse and Prime Minister Chin A Sen); he was certainly the man who encouraged the prime minister to try to talk Minister De Koning into accepting inflation protection of the Dutch development assistance of 2.7 billion guilders. Even though Chin A Sen now persistently claims that a letter written by Van Agt gave him the idea, which is certainly remarkable because the Dutch prime minister does not mention protection against inflation at all in that letter.

Two months later Deputy Prime Minister Haakmat is forced to grudgingly accept the fact that The Netherlands is not yet about to give in on this point. But he is no longer a friend of The Netherlands. It shows in the way he talks about a unilateral visa arrangement.

He calls this Dutch measure stupid, but, at the same time, he calls Dutch anxiety about violations of human rights exaggerated. He believes that Surinamese situations should not be remedied with Dutch solutions.

Tribunals

ELSEVIERS WEEKBLAD: The Surinamese judiciary has a good reputation. Why should members of the old regime then appear before tribunals?

Haakmat: We do not call them tribunals but special judicial committees. We have of course known all along that there was deep seated corruption under the prior government. However, this type of case should actually be split in two categories. In the first place, cases which can be dealt with in accordance with ordinary judicial procedures will be handled by ordinary courts. However, there are also exceedingly serious cases which are not punishable by law. The latter will be judged by special judiciary committees. We are here dealing with manipulations of persons who would have been declared not guilty by ordinary courts. It should be understood that different political circumstances are involved fit only for a special judiciary committee. The Dutch peual code is still in force in Suriname but it is not compatible with our society. We feel therefore that there is no need to apply it. After all, you in The Netherlands are not using the Chinese penal code.

[Question] Should not somebody who has done wrong but cannot be legally punished be dismissed?

[Answer] We are exactly of the opposite opinion. It concerns moral and ethical crimes. The Netherlands also punishes such crimes: through disciplinary committees. Look, a physician can kill somebody, he must then appear in court. He can also be responsible for somebody's death as the result of chaotic work. That will be the responsibility of a disciplinary committee. Our special judiciary committees should be viewed in this sense."

[Question] In that case it should first be established what moral and ethical crimes are.

[Answer] It concerns actions which every Surinamese person finds impermissible. One just cannot allow corruption to exist.

[Question] Are the members of these tribunals lawyers?

[Answer] The president and his deputy are lawyers. One-half of the other members consists of military persons, the balance of ordinary citizens. They do not have to be lawyers, but they happen to be all lawyers in the first committee.

[Question] What types of punishment can the tribunal impose?

[Answer] Fines, taking away the right to vote and to be elected, confiscation of possessions, compensation, and prison terms.

[Question] But only fines have been claimed?

[Answer] That was the legislation of the prior minister, Reeder. I proposed new legislation: the maximum punishment is 30 years in prison.

However, moral and ethical crimes must naturally be proven, although we have simplified the rules. If, for instance, a comma appears to have been applied in the wrong spot there will be no dismissal. Nobody would understand that in Suriname.

[Question] Why should there be military members in the tribunals?

[Answer] We govern this country together with the military. That is the reason. On the other hand, they never asked for membership in the judiciary committees.

[Question] Perhaps you do not trust the Surinamese judiciary. It let Arron off the hook a couple of times. It is said that he cannot be legally convicted.

[Answer] Initially the military surrendered the arrested persons to the normal channels of justice. We have tried that therefore. But the old practices appeared to rear their heads again. People like ex-minister Brahim and Ewald Karamath Ali managed to flee. I consider this a case of serious neglect of the interests of the Surinamese community. We must fight that, and do all we can to succeed.

You have no idea of the level of corruption over here. Somebody who did not function in the system had no future in Surinam. It explains why so many Surinamese went to The Netherlands.

[Question] Arron's guilt is therefore a foregone conclusion. He was the prime minister of a cabinet which did nothing against corruption.

[Answer] During Arron's tenure 380 million guilders in extra income from bauxite disappeared. I do not say that Arron enriched himself. However, the money is gone; no country would take that.

[Question] But the funds were entered in detail in the ledgers of the Ministry of Finance.

[Answer] Arron sat in a little room to write down where the money could possibly have gone. Well, the calculations he came up with amounted to nothing. We are not dealing with 25 guilders. The Netherlands would have contributed another 300 million guilders in additional development assistance if Suriname itself had also contributed 300 million guilders. Just imagine the damage the Arron government did to the Surinamese.

[Question] Arron is facing an impossible task because during the remodeling process of the Ministry of Finance a portion of the files got lost.

[Answer] The previous government always got rid of incriminating material. When the military police raided ex-minister Achmed Karamath Ali's house his wife was just burning currency worth 50,000 guilders.

Succumbed

[Question] Why have you been living in The Netherlands for 20 years? With your education could not you get a job in Suriname?

[Answer] The system kept me 20 years out of Suriname. If I had wanted to work there I would have been forced to participate in the corruption. Many of my friends succumbed to the temptation. Many of them are now also in prison. Even a number of my friends with whom I made plans to forcefully end the old regime. When some of them returned to Suriname I warned them. I said: "Please stay in The Netherlands. Better to suffer the cold here than to cooperate with that regime. The hope that the regime could be toppled became smaller all the time. We tried everything to obtain arms, but always to no avail."

[Question] Ferrier was not corrupt; he was deposed nevertheless.

[Answer] Ferrier resigned as president. I believe that, consciously or unconsciously, he intended to reinstate the old way of doing things. Clearly he wanted to end his career as the man who restored parliamentary democracy in Suriname. He wanted to present the budget to the Parliament which had been rendered powerless, but in this manner the old order of things would, in one stroke, have resumed its role again. When Chin A Sen heard this he informed the army, which talked with Ferrier. In the following manner: "We ask you to resign to solve this conflict." He did so.

[Question] Wouldn't it be nice to try to restore parliamentary democracy?

[Answer] We all want to return to it. We hope to reach that moment in 2 years. Parliament will not return if the planned renovations have then not yet been accomplished. Re-establishing the NSB [National Socialist Movement] would also be unthinkable in The Netherlands.

[Question] Did Sital really intend to stage a countercoup?

[Answer] I am convinced of that. One of our men penetrated his group. Right now the size of the conspiracy is the only important thing to us. We know that some neighboring countries supported the coup; yes, a Caribbean country.

[Question] Here, one coup seems to follow the next. First it was Ormskerk, now it is Sital.

[Answer] Ormskerk's coup was ultrarightist; Sital's ultraleftist. Therefore, theoretically we have had everything.

Small Army

[Question] People have the impression that you are fast in labeling something a coup. It is a fact that Ormskerk did not have a small army of 300 men to back him up.

[Answer] We have never said that. We were only prepared to deal with it. But Ormskerk was cooking something up. We caught one of his female couriers and she confessed everything. Ormskerk completely misjudged the situation. He trained many of the persons who interrogated him and he thought he could overrule them. That was a bad mistake because they thought that they would have to fight his little army. To find out about the size and location of that small army as soon as possible

Ormskerk was indeed harshly treated. He did not want to reveal a thing. It can be said that if Ormskerk had only admitted that there was no small army he would still have been alive today. That is how I see it.

[Question] And the cause of death?

[Answer] There is actually no clarity on this point. Probably exhaustion. There was a fight when he was led to his cell. He died the next day.

[Question] Why is there no coroner's report yet? Ormskerk died months ago.

[Answer] There is indeed such a report.

[Question] But not at the Dutch embassy. The Dutch government demanded that it be delivered this very week.

[Answer] Well that will then be taken care of, I guess.

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19 November 1980

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2215

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ARPEL MEETING ON SECONDARY OIL, GAS RECOVERY METHODS

Meeting Opens in Caracas

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 8 Oct 80 Sec 2 p 5

[Text] "Forty percent of Venezuela's current oil production is extracted by means of gas or water injection in the oil-bearing deposits. Hence the importance of the secondary recovery processes to our country and to the rest of the Latin American nations, as well as the large producers in the West and Middle East, as a whole, in areas wherein the percentage of extraction of crude through secondary or tertiary processes is similar to that in our country." The foregoing statement was made by Dr Wolf Petzall, director of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc, at the opening of the 38th meeting of experts from the Latin American Petroleum Industry Mutual Aid Association (ARPEL), which began yesterday under the chairmanship of ARPEL's secretary general, Dr Fernando Mendoza.

During the work sessions of the event which will conclude on Wednesday, 22 October, research reports will be submitted on secondary recovery methods, describing the experience of the technicians from the state oil companies of ARPEL's member nations: Chile, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Also attending the function in the capacity of observers are representatives of the governments of Canada, France and Spain.

In his opening remarks, Dr Petzall stressed the importance of the secondary recovery processes, inasmuch as "the majority of the volumes of reserves come from secondary recovery and not from the major discoveries of new deposits, as we would all like.

"The significance of the secondary recovery methods will be found to increase in the future, owing to the increasing difficulty in discovering new oil deposits with a high degree of productivity, and the incorporation of heavy and extra-heavy oil reserves."

He added that, in the specific instance of Venezuela, the reserves have increased as a result of the discovery of unconventional oil deposits in the Orinoco Belt. The speaker pointed out: "Fortunately, we shall have a relatively long period of primary production there, but later, of necessity, we shall have to undertake alternate steam injection processes, which are not really categorized as secondary recovery, because the only thing that they do is heat the oil and reduce the viscosity to facilitate its handling. But in a third phase, we shall inevitably start to extract that heavy crude using secondary recovery methods."

At the conclusion of his address, Petzall said that, from the reports to be submitted and the discussions stemming from the 38th meeting of ARPEL experts, there would result conclusions and recommendations which he hoped would be useful to the attendees, particularly with regard to the assistance that the group of participants is rendering to its respective governments in devising oil policies and, more concretely, in determining the necessary financial resources required to maintain the production levels in the various countries, and to increase them.

Before the remarks delivered by the director of PDVSA [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc], the secretary general of ARPEL, Dr Fernando Mendoza, took the floor to give the welcoming address to the group of participants and observers at the 38th meeting of ARPEL experts. Mendoza began his remarks by making a brief historical review of the career of ARPEL. He recalled that ARPEL came into existence in Venezuela in 1961, with the ambitious goal of Latin American oil industry integration. "However, it was not until 1965, after a meeting held in Lima, that it began to operate as we know it today.

"Up until the present, some 900 technical reports have been considered and discussed. and it has afforded the training of approximately 4,000 technicians serving our companies, at meetings similar to this, at all times maintaining our lofty priority objective: mutual assistance among its members, which is the spirit, purpose and raison d'etre of ARPEL."

He was emphatic in noting that "the era of easy oil is over," adding that now oil must be sought at greater depths, under the sea and in places where the problems of corrosion and high temperatures are marked. "Secondary recovery is the hope of many of the Latin American state oil companies and, in this regard, emphasis should be placed on the Venezuelan experience with steam injection processes, that of the Peruvian technicians with secondary recovery in the old Brea and Parinas deposits and the 29 years of the use of secondary recovery methods by the Mexican engineers in the Poza Rica fields."

Today, the work sessions will start with the presentation of the report entitled "Diagnosis and Expectations for Secondary Recovery Using Conventional Gas and Water Injection in Venezuela," by engineer Juan B. Araujo, of Venezuelan Petroleum; to be followed by a presentation made by engineer Benito Teran de la Garza, of Mexican Petroleum, of the report "Water Injection as a Secondary Recovery Process in Mexico." Then engineer Jose Endara, of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE), will speak on the topic "Development of Secondary Recovery in Ecuador." Similar reports will be delivered by technicians from the state oil companies of ARPEL member nations today and tomorrow, concluding with the closing ceremony at which the vice president of Venezuelan Petroleum, Dr Julio Cesar Arreaza, will officiate.

Sodium Hydroxide Injection

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 8 Oct 80 Sec 2 p 6

[Text] "The injection of a sodium hydroxide solution at the rate of 0.1 percent per pound allows for the recovery of more oil than can be obtained through the injection of water alone." This assertion was made in a report submitted by Rafael Gullon,

an engineer from CORPOVEN [a subsidiary of PETROVEN] Deposits, at the 38th meeting of experts from the Latin American Petroleum Industry Mutual Aid Association (ARPEL), the sessions of which are concentrating on secondary recovery methods, with contributions from Venezuelan professionals serving the oil industry and from ARPEL representatives.

He explained that the project was carried out in the eastern section of the Boscan Field. As everyone knows, the Boscan crude is a very heavy oil, of 10° API. He remarked: "At first, the injection rates were approximately 10,000 barrels from a sodium hydroxide solution of 0.1 percent per pound, an amount which was subsequently stabilized at a rate of 6,000 barrels per day. During the operation, the formation of a pressure front was detected, which resulted in a reduction in the wells' capacity for injection, with an increase in the pressure necessary for injection to displace the fluids. The development of this pressure front is due to the formation of an emulsion ring around the injected wells as a result of the interfacial tension between the sodium hydroxide solution and the oil. This emulsion consists of macromolecules capable of obstructing the wells and improving the sweep efficiency," noted Gullon.

Some of the conclusions drawn during the execution of this project indicate that the sodium hydroxide solution of 0.1 percent per pound is the optimal one, because it is the one which most reduces the interfacial tension between the Boscan crude and the connate water. The greater gain in recovery is achieved when there is injected into the core a volume of displacing fluid equal to a porous volume. The relative gain in recovery obtained from displacements under 0.1 percent of porous volume is insignificant.

The report also makes a series of recommendations which, in brief, advise the reevaluation of the geology of the field, attempting to separate the largest possible number of independent production units; the reassessment of the cores taken to arrive at a better determination of the properties of the rock; an investigation of the problems associated with production operations; an investigation of the displacement mechanisms based on the operational problems that have been encountered; a search for a definite area with a single lens and without faults, which will make it possible to test the laboratory results with the different concentrations of the solution and to observe their effect on the displacement of oil; an investigation of the effect of the drilling of interspaced wells on the final recovery, and its effect on a sodium hydroxide injection project ; and an investigation of the minimum and maximum injection rate that would allow for the formation of the emulsion front and its potential effect on the recovery.

Heavy Crude Recovery

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 9 Oct 80 Sec 2 p 9

[Text] Ninety percent of Canada's oil reserves are located in the bituminous sands of Alberta; hence the great effort to develop these reservoirs of "heavy oils."

This information is contained in the report submitted by the Canadian expert, Calvin Nager, who is a member of Petro-Canada's exploration team, at the 38th meeting of

ARPEL experts currently being held in Caracas. Petro-Canada is that country's state oil corporation. The government founded it in 1975 and it has grown substantially during its brief 5 years of existence. It now has assets amounting to nearly $3.5 billion and highly skilled personnel totaling 300 employees. Internationally, Petro-Canada has a share in 6,000 square kilometers of offshore units in Norway, Great Britain and Germany, in the North Sea, as well as in offshore areas of Spain, China, Italy and the Gulf of Mexico. In addition, it has interests in nearly 50,000 square kilometers of Canadian oil areas already developed.

The report explains that this growth was attained partially by the absorption of companies previously operating in Canada. At present Petro-Canada is competing with many other Canadian and international companies operating in that country.

Petro-Canada is a complete oil company, with a capacity for exploration, development, drilling, gas and oil production, refining, natural gas processing, marketing and research. It also has interests in coal mines, oil pipeline companies, the plastics industry and other activities.

The major Canadian oil deposits are located in three basic areas. Virtually all the continental reserves are in Alberta, the western province, with additional volumes in the neighboring provinces of British Columbia and Saskatchewan, off Newfoundland and in the Canadian Arctic.

Canada's total reserves, including "conventional," "heavy oils" and bituminous sands, are estimated at about 45 billion cubic meters of proven oil recoverable on site. In addition, there are substantial volumes of gas and oil located offshore.

The expert explained that, in 1979, the production from the Canadian fields amounted to about 250,000 cubic meters of oil and 220 million cubic meters of gas.

The reservoirs of "heavy oils" and of oil sands and bituminous sands in Alberta appear as surface deposits north of Atabasca, and gradually increase in depth until they reach over 900 meters, as they extend in a southeasterly direction.

The operations of Great Canadian Oil Sands and Syncrude, in which Petro-Canada has an interest, are bringing successful results from these oil sands. Engineer Calvin Nager concluded by saying that other recovery techniques, particularly the thermal types, are being tested in the deep reservoirs.

Mexican on Water Injection

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 8 Oct 80 Sec 2 p 20

[Text] "Water as a displacing fluid in the secondary recovery methods is the most widely used in the world, owing mainly to its abundance on our planet, the ease with which its high efficiency can be used to displace oil and, finally, its relatively low cost." This claim was made by engineer Raul Carballeda Torres, delegate from PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum] to the 38th meeting of ARPEL experts, in a report submitted with the title "Water Injection as a Secondary Recovery Process in Mexico."

In his report, Carballeda Torres gives a summary of the water injection projects operating in the Republic of Mexico, the results accrued from this secondary recovery method and the calculation techniques used to predict its behavior, including some economic aspects, and shows Mexican Petroleum's program for establishing new, improved secondary recovery methods in its traditional producing areas, identified as the Northern Central and Southern Zones, as well as in the new ones in Chiapas-Tabasco and the Gulf of Campeche.

It is admitted that, "Whatever the mechanisms for expelling the fluids may be, when the production and pressure thereof decline, they require, to a greater or lesser extent, additional external energy which will allow for the maintenance of the pressure and a stoppage of the decline in the volume of production, as well as an increase in the hydrocarbon recovery factors. It is obvious that the history of production from the deposits in Mexico is no exception, and has required the establishment of secondary recovery methods," as it emphasizes.

It reiterates that, for the petroleum engineer or anyone closely associated with the industry it is no secret that the increase in hydrocarbon recovery is one of the most interesting challenges in the engineering related to deposits.

In making an historical review, it recalls how water injection was started in Mexico during 1951, when operations began in the world famous Poza Rica field. "Ten years later, in the San Andres field, a pilot test began and, subsequently, a complete project, which have caused the Poza Rica district to represent a milestone in history for oil production in Mexico.

"The results accrued from the development of these projects have been reflected in the construction of more plants and facilities for injection, so that, by the end of 1976, there was an average daily injection of approximately 300,000 barrels of water, a figure that has increased to 1.150 million barrels per day, with the current promotion of the execution of new projects amounting to 27 which were in operation by August 1980."

Insofar as the effects of water injection are concerned, the reporter stressed that, "The response from the deposits has been varied, depending on the size and features of the deposit, as well as on the volume of injection."

It has been determined that the additional contribution of oil indicates an increase which started during the second half of 1978, until July of this year when it reached a total of 140,000 barrels per day. This represents production equivalent to 16 percent of the total production from the fields subjected to water injection.

Lake Maracaibo Recovery Projects

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 8 Oct 80 Sec 2 p 19

[Text] The Lake Maracaibo basin (after several decades of continuous production) contains approximately 6.657 billion barrels of oil yet to be recovered.

Geologist Roger Palomino, who is a member of LAGOVEN's [a PETROVEN subsidiary] Western projects group, stresses that this gives an idea of the importance of the different secondary recovery methods.

He remarked: "At present, nearly 50 percent of the production is extracted with supplementary recovery methods, and that percentage will be increased in the future, so as to be able to reduce the rate of decline in production from the deposits."

Geologist Palomino is a representative from LAGOVEN at the 38th meeting of ARPEL experts, an event in which representatives from the various state oil companies on the continent, as well as observers from other latitudes, are participating.

This LAGOVEN expert's study is entitled "Importance of Geological Studies in the Planning of Secondary Recovery Projects." In it, he emphasizes that, in order to achieve an appropriate injection plan which will maximize the recovery of crude, one must have a thorough understanding of the geological peculiarities of each deposit.

Palomino claims that, in this way, one can explain the behavior of its production, help to decide on the most suitable type of fluid to be injected and select the most appropriate method of injection to take advantage of the natural routes of permeability of the deposit-rock.

The preparation of the report is the methodology pursued to make a geological evaluation of deposits as part of the studies preceding a pressure maintenance program.

One of its first conclusions is that, "The sedimentation and structure are the most important aspects to be considered as part of the geological study of sedimentary rock for the purpose of secondary recovery."

He adds that it is also essential to prepare sedimentation models and to determine the arrangement of deposit-rock, among other things.

In conclusion, geologist Roger Palomino recommends that, in order to reduce the degree of speculation and to make a reliable geological assessment, the latter must be included in a regional geological interpretation of an area larger than that involved in the project.

Behavior of Oil Deposits

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 9 Oct 80 Sec-2 p 7

[Text] Using a system of mathematical simulation, one can ascertain the parameters which determine the production from wells, with which it is possible to make reasonable predictions of the behavior of deposits, incidentally evaluating the feasibility of the different production strategies, such as: beginning, change in suspension of water and/or gas injection, artificial survey, new wells, reconditioning, etc.

This proposal was explained in the report entitled "Systems for Simulation of the Behavior of Deposits," submitted by Julian Paytuvi, senior engineer for CORPOVEN, S.A., included in the program for the 38th meeting of ARPEL experts, the agenda of which is focused on the study of the various secondary recovery methods, many of which our country advocates.

Paytuvi explained: "The system in question is capable of checking the behavior of a deposit and of coming up with reasonable predictions that will facilitate the selection of an optimal development strategy in advance." He added: "Furthermore, owing to its design, it occupies little space and is very speedy; it does not use tapes or discs, all of which helps to make the use of this system a simple operation."

Paytuvi explained that the mathematical method used consists of three phases: oil, gas and water; and can simulate at least two dimensions. In other words, it may be described as pseudotridimensional. He stressed: "The program calculates for each well, through linear interpolation and depending on its structural position, the gas and water saturations that are present in the vicinity of the well. To calculate the well's production condition, these saturations may be corrected by the user."

The report submitted by Paytuvi includes the mathematical formulas and equations which serve as a basis for the aforementioned theory and the practical results.

In order to test the reliability of the results obtained in this project, comparisons and predictions were made of the behavior of deposits which had already been subjected to predictions, using other models; and in every instance rather similar results were obtained.

Paytuvi disclosed that this simulation system is being used by CORPOVEN in the Eastern Division, with headquarters in Anaco, and its main office in Caracas.

In conclusion, he recommended making the maximum possible use of it, with the proper training of personnel.

LAGOVEN Injection Projects

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 9 Oct 80 Sec 2 p 7

[Text] LAGOVEN will recover over 500 million additional barrels of oil from the Lagunillas-5 deposit in Lake Maracaibo, with the use of water injection. This is only one example of the potential of this system for the Venezuelan deposits.

But, in order to make use of this potential, in many cases a more sophisticated treatment will be required than the type that has been used for water injection, because of the fact that the new recovery projects will be undertaken mainly in less permeable deposits and with more viscous crude than usual.

This information is contained in the study entitled "LAGOVEN's Plans for Treatment and Water Injection at Lake Maracaibo," a report submitted by this branch of Venezuelan Petroleum at the meeting of ARPEL experts, a function which is under way in Caracas.

The importance of this report (the author of which is Alberto Briceno, supervisor of mechanical engineering in the Production Department) lies in the fact that the secondary recovery of oil from water injection in the deposits offers great prospects for the Venezuelan oilfields, particularly those of LAGOVEN at Lake Maracaibo.

In recent years, this company has put new injection plants into operation in four deposits in Bachaquero, the center of Lago and Lagunillas, some of them by way of a test. This year, they started two more pilot projects, and the equipment has already been ordered for other plants to be put into service in 1981.

The report in question discusses the progress of the project whereby the PB-1 water injection plant, the first one operating with a water filtration and treatment plant, was established in July 1979.

As a point of departure, engineer Briceno's report emphasizes that the quality of the water in secondary recovery projects is vital. The report notes that the water in Lake Maracaibo can be treated with a reliable, economical process to obtain good quality and that, in general, it is compatible with the connate water of the oil-bearing deposits.

Water injection in Lake Maracaibo is not a new system. In 1959, according to Briceno, Creole was using that system with successful results.

The expert explained that, after nationalization, it became evident that water injection had to be expanded in more difficult deposits, and top quality water was obviously needed. To obtain it, it was concluded that the most efficient method was the treatment of water from Lake Maracaibo. That process consists of primary and secondary filtration, chlorination and supplementary chemical treatment.

Both the treatment plant and the injection plant are completely automatic.

The LAGOVEN engineer notes in conclusion that, after a year of operation of the first of these plants, it was decided that they could filter, consistently, over 90 percent of the solids suspended in the water from Lake Maracaibo.

Venezuelan Projects Surveyed

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 8 Oct 80 Sec 2 p 5

[Text] At the present time there are in progress in Venezuela 182 secondary recovery projects using conventional gas and water injection, with an estimated total daily production of 880,000 barrles of oil, from which it is expected to obtain approximately 6,000 additional barrels in the future.

This information was disclosed by engineer Juan Bautista Araujo, from Venezuelan Petroleum's Production Coordination Office, while discussing the diagnosis and expectations for secondary recovery using convention gas and water injection, in the presence of the delegates to the 38th meeting of ARPEL experts being held at present in Caracas.

Engineer Araujo explained that conventional water and gas injection, or combinations of both elements, have been used extensively in Venezuela to obtain additional oil, particularly in the deposits which store crude of the medium and light types, and, to a lesser extent, those with heavy and extra-heavy crude.

In providing details, engineer Araujo said that, of the 182 projects currently in progress, 113 are for gas injection, with a production of 320,000 barrels per day; 64 are for water injection, with a production of 300,000 barrels per day; and five are for simultaneous injection of gas and water, with a production of 260,000 barrels per day.

He emphasized that the daily production resulting from these projects accounts for approximately 40 percent of the national production.

As for the future, engineer Araujo observed that the 10-year forecast for the entire Venezuelan oil industry calls for the development of 1.1 billion additional barrels of oil reserves. Also, in his prediction, Araujo added the estimate that there are about 200 deposits capable of producing, together, from 1 to 3 billion additional barrels of oil, 70 percent of which would be light and medium oil.

Engineer Araujo also explained that the data and results of the active projects submitted in his report were updated to 31 October 1978, based on the reports on projects in progress sent by Venezuelan Petroleum's operating branches at the beginning of 1979.

He concluded his explanation by stating that water and/or gas injection has proven effective in recovering additional crude.

Engineer Araujo commented in addition that the effort for conventional gas and/or water injection, insofar as the number of projects is concerned, has been more extensive in the Eastern region. However, since there exists in that region a complex stratigraphic structural configuration, with light lenticular sands, it is impossible to carry out projects of the same magnitude as those in the West. Hence, the potential and additional reserves produced by the projects in the West are greater.

In his recommendations, Araujo advised a more exact determination of the volume of gas reserves stored by injection, and also setting the date for, and putting into effect a policy of deflation, that would take into consideration the total or partial substitution of gas injection with water to maintain the energy of the deposits. This would represent the beginning of tertiary recovery.

As a result, he also recommended a review of all the active and inactive deposits in which fluids were injected in the past, to establish an inventory of deposits to which tertiary recovery could be applied. For this purpose, a study must be made of the type of process that is applicable, and there must be a determination of its feasibility, through laboratory and field tests.

He also cited the feasibility of studying each of the 125 projects, the list of which he submitted in an annex to his report, and any other one that the operators of Venezuelan Petroleum consider advisable, to determine the feasibility of any kind of secondary recovery. In order to do this, an inventory must be taken and a timetable must be established for studies and implementation.

In his seventh recommendation, engineer Araujo considered the possibility of injecting CO_2 or nitrogen in a pilot deposit, to assess the feasibility of injecting these substances and the related costs. If the experimentation with either of the aforementioned fluids should prove successful, they would be preferred over the use of natural gas.

Use of Gas Compressor

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 9 Oct 80 Sec 2 p 7

[Text] "The location of a compressor plant is made basically through a selective process which takes into account, essentially, the relative position of the gas sources." This statement was made by engineer Alfredo Perez, from MENEVEN [a PETROVEN subsidiary], in the report entitled "Design, Construction and Operation of Gas Compressor Plants in Eastern Venezuela," which was submitted for consideration at the 38th meeting of ARPEL experts held in Caracas from 6 to 8 October, under the auspices of Venezuelan Petroleum, and which focused on the subject of the various secondary recovery methods used in Venezuela and in the different countries affiliated with the Latin American Petroleum Industry Mutual Aid Association.

The report enumerates the procedures that are followed when, for production and operational reasons, it becomes necessary to build a compressor plant. It then details the actual design of the compression process, and establishes the operational variables required and the design of the instrumentation and the pneumatic and electrical control systems.

Among the conclusions, it maintains that, "Coordination among the personnel responsible for the operation of the gas compressor plant and the personnel charged with the design is essential, for the purpose of including in the latter details that will improve and facilitate the operation of future plants."

It also stresses that the efficient operation and handling of gas demand a complete understanding of the area, and of the systems and installations related directly to production, as well as experience, technical ability and decision-making power among the personnel heading the plant.

An important recommendation in this report states: "The dynamics and expansion of the oil industry in the Eastern part of the country since the nationalization of oil and the development of the Orinoco Petroliferous Belt whereby the extraction of heavy crude will take place necessitate the establishment of a training and skills program, so as to incorporate the new techniques which are needed for the efficient execution of the projects associated with secondary recovery."

It explains the advantages accrued from gas injection, arguing that when there is little or no market for the gas produced, the injection of the latter into suitable deposits is economical, and provides a reservoir of high pressure gas that can be used when the local demand is developed. It also notes that, since the gas is lighter than the oil, the injected gas tends to form a well-defined artificial layer of gas even in formations with a pitch that is not deep. It concludes by stating: "If the product is extracted from lower down in the stratum, this becomes a source of energy conservation and the production scales can be kept high."

Peruvian Projects Discussed

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 9 Oct 80 Sec 2 p 7

[Text] "In every secondary recovery project, the most difficult factors to predict, and hence those with a critical effect on the economy of the project, in comparison

with primary operations are: the determination of the reserves developed by the injection, the production system and the operating costs. All these factors, in turn, depend largely on the technological resources that are available." The foregoing statement was made by engineer Alcibiades Sosa Palomino, of the Peruvian State Petroleum Agency (PETROPERU), during his report entitled "Secondary Petroleum Potential Existing in La Brea and Parinas," in the course of the 38th meeting of ARPEL experts on the subject of secondary recovery, which is under way in Caracas, organized by Venezuelan Petroleum.

In the initial part of his remarks, Sosa Palomino gave a definition of the concept of "secondary recovery," which he considered in its broader sense as "the process whereby a fluid is injected into a deposit to displace and increase the final recovery of oil deposited in that reservoir.

"Included in this definition are both the processes for injection of fluids in the reservoirs whose development has been discontinued because they have reached an advanced state of depletion, and the so-called pressure maintenance operations which are carried out in new reservoirs or those which are only partially depleted."

He cited the injection of water and gas as the most common methods of secondary recovery.

Heavy Crude Recovery

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 9 Oct 80 Sec-2 p 4

[Text] "Inasmuch as, with gas injection, the environmental protection problems are minimal and this is essentially a conservation technique, it should be included in the possible methods for improving recovery in certain heavy oil deposits." This statement was made by engineer Antonio Martinez, representative of the MENEVEN company, a subsidiary of Venezuelan Petroleum, at the 38th meeting of ARPEL experts which convened in Caracas from 6 to 9 October.

"The large amount of energy required to maximize oil recovery, as well as the production, transportation and processing of oil, make it necessary to use techniques which will reduce energy consumption to a minimum. Gas injection is one of these techniques, since it does not require large amounts of fuel and it reduces the operational problems involved in treatment."

In his report on "Additional Recovery Through Gas Injection in Heavy Oil Deposits," engineer Martinez explained that, in the MENEVEN deposits, 133 wells have been completed, 94 of which are producers, with an average accumulated production per well of 1.2 million normal barrels, while the present production for the four deposits is approximately 16,5000 barrels per day. The results accrued to date have shown that the recovery has exceeded the estimates originally made for each one of these deposits.

Carbon Dioxide Injection

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 9 Oct 80 Sec 2 p 4

[Text] Engineer Leopoldo Larsen, from the Argentine company Government Oil Deposits, told the participants in the 38th meeting of ARPEL experts, an event sponsored by

Venezuelan Petroleum which is currently under way in Caracas, that secondary recovery with the use of carbon dioxide injection has proven successful recently as a process for increasing the recovery factor in oil-bearing deposits.

In his discourse on the topic "Application of Carbon Dioxide for the Assisted Recovery of Oil," Larsen stated that, when the carbon dioxide is dissolved in crude, as a rule certain changes occur in the latter which are the reason for the increase in the final recovery, changes such as a reduction in the viscosity of the crude and its expansion. He added that the high degree of solubility of carbon dioxide in oil, its capacity to extract the light and medium components therein and, eventually, the acidic effect that it may have on a certain type of rock, must be considered to be favorable factors.

"The viscosity decreases considerably from the dissolution of carbon dioxide in crude. This effect is more noteworthy in crude that is not very light, in which sizable declines in the viscosity due to the effect of the carbon dioxide may be observed."

The reporter added that the capacity of the carbon dioxide to extract not only the light components but also the medium ones allows it to be used in deposits which have lost their lighter components during primary recovery.

Ecuador's Efforts Reported

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 8 Oct 80 Sec 2 p 17

[Text] "The hydrocarbon activities in Ecuador began in 1920, with the discovery of petroleum accumulations on the Santa Elena Peninsula, located on the Ecuadorean coast. The oil, which is the principal product, is light crude, and comes from a large number of accumulations contained in many quartziferous sands separated by shale intercalations which are part of the bodies known as Socorro, Santo Tomas and Atlanta. These formations are located at depths of approximately 1,000-5,000 feet, and are from the Eocene Age."

The report from the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE), entitled "Development of Secondary Recovery in Ecuador," was based on research work done by engineers Lupercio Arteaga, Jose Endara and Fernando Albuja, and was delivered at the 38th meeting of ARPEL experts. It dealt with the history of secondary recovery in that country, the work accomplished and the results accrued.

Engineer Jose Endara, who presented the aforementioned report to the participants and observers at the ARPEL function, explained: "The most widely accepted theory at present regarding the probable origin of the sediments on the Santa Elena Peninsula is that considering them to be an olistostromic complex, that is, a fundamentally clayey matrix containing isolated bodies known as olistolites, of highly diversified sizes, which comprise the hydrocarboniferous deposits."

The commercial exploitation of hydrocarbons on the Santa Elena Peninsula dates back to 1921. Since that date, several companies, with their respective concessions totaling an area of 120,000 hectares, have drilled over 2,700 wells, of which only 650 are now in production, the rest having been closed and abandoned.

Engineer Endara remarked that the accumulated production obtained from these wells as of 30 June of this year was about 107,690,000 barrels. The rapid decline in the wells at the beginning of their development, the virtually nonexistent water production and the change in crude production suggest that the preponderant mechanism for expulsion of the fluid was the pressure from the dissolved gas that was released.

In discussing the work done on the development of secondary recovery with the ARPEL experts, Jose Endara said: "The considerable decline in the production from the wells was initially concealed by the drilling of extension, development and filler wells, owing to the results from the stimulation work and the implementation of artificial production systems (mechanical pumping, and pneumatic and piston pumping). However these activities eventually reached a limit, and hence there occurred an intensive reduction in production."

The representative of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, speaking on behalf of his company, stressed the interest in undertaking an intensive rehabilitation program for the oilfields on the Santa Elena Peninsula, to increase their present production level, while simultaneously affording a continuation of the pertinent studies to make a geological model of the area that would make it possible to learn in detail the geometry of the deposits, their variations in thickness, the types of boundaries and also the variations in the petrophysical properties. This detailed geological model will be the basis for the future proposal and implementation of a secondary recovery process in the fields on the Santa Elena Peninsula.

2909
CSO: 3010

TEXT OF PROPOSED VENEZUELAN-COLOMBIAN MARITIME AGREEMENT

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 22 Oct 80 Sec 1 p 12

[Text] At a special function held last night at Miraflores Palace, the president of the republic, Dr Luis Herrera Campins, turned over to the news media the draft agreement with Colombia on the demarcation of marine and submarine areas established, in their entirety, as a possible solution, by the Venezuelan and Colombian commissions during the sixth meeting, which took place in Caraballeda from 13 to 17 October.

The head of state released both the message which the members of the Venezuelan commission addressed to the foreign minister of the republic and the draft to each representative of the media at a ceremony in which he was accompanied by Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velazco. Following is the complete text of both documents:

Draft

Caracas, 20 October 1980

Citizen Dr Jose Alberto Zambrano, Minister of Foreign Affairs
His Office

The Venezuelan delegation for the demarcation of marine and submarine areas with Colombia has the honor of reporting to the national government, through your worthy auspices, that, at the sixth meeting of the negotiating commission for that demarcation, held at Caraballeda from 13 to 17 October, it succeeded in establishing, in its entirety, a possible solution for the aforementioned demarcation, which has been put in the form of a draft.

The delegations agreed to submit it, each on its own, to their respective governments for consideration, so that they might be given instructions in the matter before the recessed meeting resumes.

The Venezuelan delegation has the honor of submitting to the national government this report, containing the aforementioned draft and the maps accompanying it, and takes the liberty of stating, at the same time, that, in its opinion, the draft which has been devised contains the maximum that can possibly be accrued from negotiations, attains the basic goals of Venezuela and guarantees the vital interests of the nation.

The result achieved is the product of consistency in the fundamental goals that have been sought throughout the 12 years of negotiations, and of the coherence of the entire process during its various phases, wherein the solution that is being submitted for your consideration was slowly but surely formulated and backed.

The proposed draft consolidates and definitively establishes Venezuela's exclusive jurisdiction and complete sovereignty in all the waters south of the Castilletes parallel; that is, the waters included between Venezuelan coasts. It extends that jurisdiction and sovereignty further still, because it integrates the marine areas produced by the Los Monjes archipelago with the waters south of the parallel, in a single zone of anterior waters, by drawing straight lines between Monje del Norte and Punta Macolla in Paraguana, and from there in the direction of Cabo Chichibacoa, as far as where it touches the demarcation line between Guajira and Los Monjes. It is acknowledged that the aforementioned archipelago produces all its maritime jurisdictions, that is, territorial sea, continental shelf and exclusive economic zone, with the latter extending as far as the median line of the Caribbean, opening in a fan shape westward, so that it ends at West meridian 71°21'00", which is farther west than the meridian where the terrestrial border with Colombia ends; in other words, west of the Castilletes meridian. In this way, there is achieved for Venezuela, despite the geographical structural projections that the island of Aruba and the La Guajira peninsula represent for it, an exclusive maritime economic zone in the west, compatible with the country's continental front, because Aruba, at the time, agreed to turn the line of demarcation toward the east, and now Colombia has agreed to turn toward the west.

In the draft, the lines of demarcation are determined on the basis of geographical coordinates, and are drawn on the attached charts. Hence, we deem it feasible to give a description of them which will underscore their significance and location.

First Section: Starting at the point of Castilletes, where the terrestrial border reaches the sea, continuing along the corresponding parallel as far as the median line between the Paraguana peninsula and La Guajira. Intersection point B is equidistant from the closest points on the coasts of Venezuela and Colombia.

Second Section: From point B, continuing along the median line between Paraguana and La Guajira as far as point C, called that of triple equidistance; that is, the point at which the closest coasts of Paraguana, Monje del Sur and La Guajira are equidistant. This point is, at the same time, the one that reflects the fact that, starting from it, the demarcation is no longer between Paraguana and La Guajira, but rather between Los Monjes and the latter.

Third Section: From the point of triple equidistance, a line tangent to the 4-mile circumference which has Monje del Sur as a center.

Fourth Section: From point D, a line passing 4 miles west of Monje del Sur and Monje del Norte and, with the same azimuth, continuing until it meets West meridian 71°21', almost in the center of the Caribbean.

Fifth Section: From point E, along the aforementioned meridian to the point where the jurisdiction of a third state, in this case, the Dominican Republic, is reached.

The draft includes the drawing of the straight base lines mentioned previously, north of which the territorial sea, the contiguous zone and the exclusive economic zone will be measured, and south of which lie Venezuelan interior waters. The draft also calls for the solution of matters related to every treaty on demarcation of interior waters, territorial seas or continental shelf, such as those associated with the unification of oil deposits in the event that any are cut by the demarcation line, and with navigation.

Insofar as the former are concerned, it should be emphasized that the draft uses the term "deposit," and not "geological structure" or "field," which are the usual terms in international treaties of this type, and are also those used by Venezuela in its treaty with the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The use of the term "deposit" is aimed at preventing any extensive interpretation, and hence it selected the most restricted word possible, namely, "deposit." In order to achieve this, there was agreement on the method of distributing in halves the hydrocarbons extracted from deposits cut by the demarcation line but subject to the condition, in such an instance, that half of the costs be assumed. Although this method is not the one most often used in private industry or in international demarcations, it is not for that reason unusual in them, and examples of its use have occurred in many instances. In the one of concern to us, apart from the reason cited previously, it was considered advisable because it precludes the long, expensive process of determining from the outset the size of the deposit and the proportion of each therein, which would be a source of constant friction, in the event that there were really deposits cut by the demarcation line.

Insofar as navigation is concerned, innocent passage is stipulated for the interior waters resulting from the straight base lines, but regulated restrictively, and in instances especially defined in the treaty. Venezuela is thereby assured passage through the Colombian area for ships either of Venezuela or of third country registry, which need to pass through that area enroute.

It is also stipulated that the states will negotiate agreements on certain matters of mutual concern, such as fishing, the use and conservation of living resources, the safety of navigation and control of pollution.

Not included were provisions regarding instant pursuit and overflight, because it was thought that, in this case, Venezuelan interests might be harmed rather than benefited, and that it would run counter to what it has been desired to achieve by consolidating the nature of the waters south of the Castilletes parallel as interior. The latter has been Venezuela's priority objective in its foregin policy since 1940, ratified expressly in all phases of the negotiations for the demarcation of the marine and submarine waters between Venezuela and Colombia.

The Venezuelan delegation wishes to express its gratitude to the national government, in particular, for the high honor conferred upon it by having been entrusted with such an important task, and in all humility trusts that it has done its duty.

The Venezuelan delegation awaits any instructions that the national executive branch may decide to give it for conducting this final phase of the negotiations that have been assigned to it.

Sincerely,

Gustavo Planchart Manrique, Elio Orta Zambrano, Luis Herrera Marcano, Pedro Nikken

Preamble

The Government of the Republic of Venezuela and the Government of the Republic of Colombia,

Considering:

The traditional bonds of friendship and brotherhood that exist between the two nations, inspired by the ideals of the liberator, Simon Bolivar;

The need for cooperation between the two peoples, brought about by history and geography;

The extension of the jurisdiction of the riparian states to new marine and submarine areas by virtue of the development of international law;

The need to make a demarcation of the marine and submarine areas between the two countries;

The obligation incumbent on the states to resort first to direct negotiation, so as to reach agreement on matters of common concern;

The efforts of consecutive governments of both countries to arrive at an agreement the equity and justice of which will satisfy the two nations;

Have resolved to conclude a treaty, and have named as their plenipotentiaries for this purpose:

The President of the Republic of Venezuela, Dr Luis Herrera Campins,

The President of the Republic of Colombia, Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala,

Who, having exchanged their full powers and found them in good and proper condition, have agreed on the following:

Article 1

The demarcation of the respective marine and submarine areas between the Republic of Venezuela and the Republic of Colombia, which include: interior waters, territorial seas, continental shelves, exclusive economic areas and any others which have been or may be established by the parties, in accordance with international law, is as follows:

Section 1: Starting at the point on which the terrestrial border reaches the sea, continuing along the North parallel 11°51'07.41", which corresponds to the latitude established in Act No 4, dated 30 March 1930, by the Colombian and Venezuelan border commissions, as far as point B, the coordinates of which are the following:

North latitude: 11°51'07.41"
West longitude: 70°43'37.374"

Section 2: From the aforementioned point B to point C, the coordinates of which are the following:

North latitude: 12°00'01.785"
West longitude: 70°41'45.698"

Section 3: From the aforementioned point C to point D, the coordinates of which are the following:

North latitude: 12°20'12.252"
West longitude: 70°58'06.490"

Section 4: From the aforementioned point D to point E, the coordinates of which are the following:

North latitude: 14°58'24.54"; 14°56'40.537". Subject to revision of calculations.
West longitude: 71°21'00"

Section 5: From the aforementioned point E, following meridian 71°21'00" northward, as far as the border with a third state.

The coordinates cited relate to Datum "La Canoa" (Venezuela), the coordinates of which are:

North latitude: 08°34'17.17"
West longitude: 63°51'34.88"

Article 2

The territorial seas and contiguous zones that have been or are established, the continental shelves and the exclusive economic zones of the Republics of Venezuela and Colombia between the La Guajira and Paraguana peninsulas, demarcated in Article 1, extend from the following lines:

First line: From Point Macolla (North latitude: 12°05'45.19"; West longitude: 70° 12'48.50") to Monje del Norte (North latitude: 12°29'42.50"; West longitude 70° 55'18.38").

Second line: From Monje del Norte to Cape Chichibacoa (North latitude: 12°17'40.70"; West longitude: 71°13'35.50").

These lines have been established by each party within its respective jurisdiction demarcated in this treaty.

The waters contained between the aforementioned lines and the respective coasts are interior waters of one or the other country, demarcated as indicated in Article 1.

Article 3

Subject to the regulations contained in this article and in international law, each party establishes innocent passage through its interior waters demarcated in this treaty for:

1) Merchant vessels of any nationality enroute to ports of either party or sailing from them bound for different maritime areas;

2) Vessels of Venezuelan or Colombian registry, either publicly or privately owned, used for commercial purposes, including the transportation or utilization of natural resources which:

a) Arriving from ports or interior waters of either party, are enroute to ports of the other, or to different maritime areas, or,

b) Arriving from different maritime areas, are enroute to interior waters of the states whose flag they are flying.

The provisions of this number 3) will also apply to vessels of other registries which are in the service of one of the parties, provided this relationship with the respective vessel has been reported in advance to the other party.

First Paragraph: The vessels which exercise the right of innocent passage cited in this article must observe the laws and regulations issued by the respective state for purposes of safe navigation, prevention of pollution and other matters stipulated in international law.

Second Paragraph: The passage mentioned in this article must be made by a direct route geared to the convenience of shipping, and must be rapid and uninterrupted. Ships may not stop nor drop anchor except in the instances cited in international law.

Article 4

In the event that a hydrocarbon deposit extends to both sides of the demarcation line established in this treaty, each party will carry out the exploration and development of the deposit within its own maritime areas, and will share half of the hydrocarbons extracted therefrom; but it must then assume half of the pertinent costs.

When one of the parties is of the opinion that a deposit explored or developed by the other extends to its side of the demarcation line fixed in this treaty, it must notify the other of this. When that notification has been made, the parties will exchange the data and information on the subject which they possess and, by mutual agreement and in a spirit of cooperation, will conduct the studies, exploration and prospecting required in accordance with the technical standards and procedures generally used, to determine whether there is actually a deposit with the features indicated.

Both parties will abide by the technical standards and procedures in order to insure maximum final recovery of the hydrocarbons contained in the deposit.

Article 5

In connection with the areas demarcated in this treaty, the parties will negotiate agreements on matters of mutual concern, such as fishing, the utilization and protection of living resources, safety of navigation, sports and tourist navigation,

the control and reduction of pollution in the marine environment, the installation of pipes and cable and scientific research.

Article 6

Any differences between the parties relating to the interpretation or execution of this treaty will be resolved in accordance with the pertinent regulations in the treaties which are in effect between them, and through other means of peaceful solution recognized in international law.

Article 7

For its approval, this treaty will be subject to the constitutional procedures of each party, and it will go into effect at the time that the exchange of the instruments of ratification is made.

The lines established in this treaty have been drawn by way of illustration on nautical charts No DHN-100, scale 1:300,000 and DHN-001, scale 1:1,650,000 of the Venezuelan Bureau of Hydrography and Navigation, two copies of each of which, signed by the plenipotentiaries, are annexed to this treaty and form an integral party thereof.

In witness whereof the aforementioned plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty.

Concluded in the city of .....on the date..... in two copies of the same content and identical value.

Description of the Line

First Section: Starting at the point of Castilletes, where the terrestrial border reaches the sea, continuing along the corresponding parallel as far as the median line between the Paraguana peninsula and La Guajira. Intersection point B is equidistant from the closest points on the coasts of Venezuela and Colombia.

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2909
CSO: 3010

VENEZUELAN REACTION TO DRAFT MARITIME AGREEMENT WITH COLOMBIA

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 22 Oct 80 Sec 1 p 14

[Text] COPEI Appointed a Committee To Analyze It

Yesterday afternoon, COPEI's [Social Christian Party] National Committee began an analysis of the draft agreement between Venezuela and Colombia for the demarcation of marine and submarine areas in the Gulf of Venezuela, which was submitted to it by the president of the republic, Luis Herrera Campins.

After noon, the top-ranking leadership of COPEI, headed by Drs Pedro del Corral, president for life; Godofredo Gonzalez, acting president; Eduardo Fernandez, secretary general; and Aristides Calvani, assistant secretary general for political affairs, received from the head of state a small plastic folder containing the draft agreement with Colombia arrived at by the negotiating commission chaired by Gustavo Planchart Manrique. Upon leaving the meeting, Dr Godofredo Gonzalez told reporters:

"We have decided to convoke the party's National Committee immediately, and we shall propose the assignment of a high-level committee to study this document and to submit a report subsequently. Until that is done, we cannot release any information, much less express an opinion, because we have just now received the document that I have mentioned.

"We conversed with the president a little about everything, not just this topic, and our conversations have always been satisfactory and cordial. Both the negotiating commission and the government as a whole have been dealing with the demarcation issue in a very patriotic manner."

Democratic Action CEN Begins Its Examination Today

Today, Democratic Action's [AD] National Executive Committee [CEN] will make its first analysis of the documents submitted by the government concerning the negotiations with Colombia to demarcate marine and submarine areas.

Yesterday in Miraflores, shortly after he had met with President Herrera Campins, Gonzalo Barrios remarked: "If the agreement can be signed immediately because there is consensus, there is no reason to waste time."

Barrios, Alejandro Izaguirre, Reinaldo Leandro Mora, Arturo Hernandez Grisanti and Simon Alberto Consalvi comprised the AD delegation which conversed with the president and received the report from the Venezuelan negotiating commission.

The white party announced that it would make its studies and request all the pertinent supplementary information.

After the meeting, Senator Barrios made statements, but refused to express in-depth views concerning the matter.

"I don't think that it is very important," he remarked, when one of the newsmen asked him his personal opinion concerning the present status of the talks between the two countries.

He claimed: "We must consider that the Venezuelan negotiators have done a good job, and we cannot doubt their patriotism and the good faith that they have shown during the course of the talks.

"If there is consensus, if the public reaches the conclusion that the draft settlement is honorable and feasible, we too shall give our support."

The AD president did not indicate how long it would take that organization to establish its position regarding the documents supplied by the government.

"What procedures will AD follow in this matter?"

"I can tell you that we shall carry out our plan, which consists of informing the CEN first, and then the parliamentary faction."

"Is an agreement with Colombia imminent?"

"I would not dare to express a view on the matter. I think that any statement in one direction or another would be very indiscreet, because there are still many views to seek and many reactions to await."

"In the event that the demarcation is not achieved this time, should the talks continue?"

"Of course, until the issue is settled, it would be ideal to be able to continue talking."

In response to another question, he stressed the fact that, "Up until now, we have thought that they (the Venezuelan negotiators) have done a very good job, that they have acted very skillfully, and that it is to be hoped that the results of that effort will be positive."

"Could not the position of the retired military who have published newspaper articles cause a certain concern in the country or among the Armed Forces?"

"Well, that is a view that you may have obtained among the Armed Forces or on the street; I have a personal opinion, just as you do...."

"Are there political conditions in the country conducive to the signing of the agreement?"

"There has always been a great deal of sensitivity among the public concerning this issue, whenever the settlement has been attempted. But it all depends on the nature of the settlement. Once the public learns about it, or becomes familiar with the draft, and the background and the consequences of a lack of settlement are explained, then it is very likely that there will be consensus, so that there will be no cause for major differences."

"Should the demarcation be signed now?"

"That is a lesser, secondary point. I repeat, it all depends. If the study of the issue and the view expressed, as well as the effect that familiarity with the draft has on public opinion, show that there is consensus, then there is no reason to propose nor advocate an extension of the talks."

Gonzalo Barrios did not reject the possibility of the appointment of a special committee in AD to analyze the draft.

And, in the concluding portion of his statements, he noted that the white party leaders had discussed generalities involving the matter with President Herrera.

"The concrete material is contained in the documentation that has been given to us and that will be made public."

MAS, MEP and URD Will Study It Carefully

Upon receiving from the president of the republic the report from the negotiating commission dealing with the Colombian-Venezuelan dispute, the top-ranking leaders of the MAS [Movement for Socialism], URD [Democratic Republican Union] and MEP [People's Electoral Movement] parties stated that they would study it carefully, in order to establish a definitive position.

Those political leaders also repudiated some statements opposing the agreement between the two countries, which they described as "jingoist and chauvinist."

These leaders were received by the head of state, Dr Luis Herrera Campins, and the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Alberto Zambrano, at Miraflores Palace.

The democratic consultation concerning the dispute began at 1200 hours, and was attended by the leaders of all the nation's parties. The first to arrive were those from COPEI, followed by those from AD and, subsequently, those from MAS, URD and MEP. During the evening, those from PCV [Communist Party of Venezuela], Vanguard and MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] were received.

MAS

Senator Pompeyo Marquez and Deputy Teodoro Petkoff, the MAS secretary general and president, respectively, reported on the discussion with the president.

Marquez disclosed that they were given the letters which the foreign minister sent to the president and that from the chairman of the negotiating commission to the foreign minister, as well as the maps showing the demarcations.

he said that they would take those documents to the members of his party's leadership to be analyzed, and that an opinion would be expressed later.

"We take advantage of this occasion to say two things: First, we are opposed to the feeling of hatred for the Colombian people that has arisen; and, second, we are also advocates of an agreement with Colombia on the most reasonable terms, wherein the interests of the nation, and its sovereignty, are fully protected."

The MAS secretary general expressed the view that, in the friendly relations with Colombia, there should be a discussion of a group of situations, including the development on the border strip, such as the shipping on rivers, and Venezuela's rights to compensation stipulated in other treaties, which should be brought to the negotiating table immediately after an agreement has been signed or not signed.

URD

In attendance representing the Democratic Republican Union were Humberto Bartoli and Simon Antoni Pavan, its president and secretary general, respectively.

Senator Antoni Pavan stated that they would study the report from the negotiating commission carefully, and gave assurance that his party would decide on the issue in a manner "which is most beneficial to the nation."

"Without suspicious jingoism, and also without the disarmament of a soft position that might prompt us to make concessions "

"Does URD favor reaching an agreement with Colombia at the present time?"

"We have always believed that an agreement with Colombia would be good and beneficial. As for the occasion, we shall study it. But what I mean to say is this: the occasion of any type of negotiation is contingent on its content, and not the time when it takes place. If the content is bad, the occasion will always be bad; and if the content is good, the occasion will be good."

MEP

The president and secretary general of MEP, Drs Luis Beltran Prieto Figueroa and Jesus Angel Paz Galarraga, respectively, were the last to be received at the afternoon session. They were accompanied by Dr Alvaro Silva Calderon.

When Dr Prieto was asked about the MEP's opinion of the report, his reply was as follows:

"MEP cannot have proud thoughts when the president, in receiving us, did so privately. The issue is one of a very special nature, and no show must be made of it. We received the report from the president; we shall study it carefully, and offer our views, which we shall announced to the president through the foreign minister of the republic."

The MEP leader added that the interests of the nation will at all times take precedence over the interests of the party and its leaders.

"What is your opinion of the statements opposing the agreement that have been made by certain sectors?"

"Well, everyone has his own point of view. Ours is different. It is our judgment that the matter should be studied and that if it is possible to reach an agreement that will benefit the country's interests, it should be signed."

Vice Admiral (ret) Larrazabal: 'I Share the Manifesto of the Retired Military'

The former president of the Government Junta, Vice Adm (ret) Wolfgang Larrazabal, expressed solidarity with the content of the manifesto from a group of retired military men, particularly with regard to the view of "not a millimeter of the Gulf of Venezuela to Colombia."

He said: "We military in retirement are Venezuelans, and we feel like Venezuelans. I join them, because the fact is that we must all feel together in our own devotion to Venezuela."

"Do you share their opinion?"

"Yes, I share their opinion."

"Even that related to the claim 'not a millimeter of the Gulf of Venezuela to Colombia'?"

"I don't think that this is under discussion." He repeated: "I don't think that this is something under discussion."

He explained: "It seems to me that what is being done is really new, and will lead us safely to consider our universal position. In other words, when the people know what is confronting them and when the people are informed, then they are a people who can see, and that is important."

"Do you share the theory of an agreement with Colombia?"

"I think that what is important to Venezuela, Colombia and every nation in the world is that we live in peace, with the intention of becoming developed. This is what is being sought, and I believe that the individuals directly involved in this should have that view."

"Do you think that an agreement can be reached with Colombia on the basis of the report from the negotiating commission?"

"For the present, I hope that this report will fulfill my aspirations for Venezuela, and I hope that it will be such that Venezuela will have what belongs to it, and Colombia will have what belongs to it, and that we shall live in peace."

2909
CSO: 3010

SMUGGLING OF HONDURAN CATTLE TO EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 30

[Text]Tegucigalpa--Smuggling of live cattle to El Salvador and Guatemala has continued to constitute one of the prime sources of revenue for a group of individuals who supposedly count upon the complicity of the authorities who are responsible for watching over the region that borders on those countries.

Cattle dealers in the region have reported that the disappearance of heifers, young bulls, and other types of milk and meat animals constitutes a regular activity that relies on tacit indifference on the part of the authorities, especially the police.

It is estimated that a monthly average of 1 to 12 thousand animals illegally leave the country, with Guatemala and El Salvador as their destination, through the notorious "blind spots."

According to the cattle dealers, "the strange thing is that on more than one occasion we have indicated the blind spots to the authorities and have told them which days are most propitious for an en masse capture of cattle thieves in full operation, but the authorities apparently consider those reports as groundless."

Moreover, better prices are offered per head of cattle in El Salvador and Guatemala than in Honduras, an incentive which could be worth the risk of smuggling the animals.

The cattle dealers said that "the smuggling of live cattle has become a standard operation in the western zone and one of the most lucrative businesses for those who allow the animals to go out of the country."

8255
CSO: 3010

FAILURE OF DISARMAMENT TALKS TRACED TO WESTERN WEAKNESS

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 6

[Commentary: "Impossible Negotiation"]

[Text] Everything that is done to advance the cause of disarmament will always be considered commendable, even when we assume that disarmament, by itself, will not bring about world peace, since disarmament is not the precursor of peace, but on the contrary, its necessary consequence. In the pathetic dialogue of our times people have come to imagine, against all logic, that a limitation of the growing military might of the world would lead to the so longed for and so elusive goal of world pacification.

It is true of course that the superpowers and even the states which, because of their technological and industrial development, have some forces, may attempt to limit their own production and export of military parts and equipment. But to think that this will help to bring about peace is just a fantasy. The commitment to disarmament in Europe during the period between the two world wars, which included the courageous efforts of Aristide Briand, could not avoid the final cataclysm.

The reason behind these reflections is the letter sent by the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Helmut Schmidt, to the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, urging the control of arms production. There is no doubt, nor should there be any, that the attitude of the German politician is inspired by his strong desire to moderate the opposing parties, and even to act as a possible mediator between them, because of the alarming tensions existing between communism, directed from Moscow, and the free nations of the west.

But what is in doubt, and strikes even the least attentive observer, is the effectiveness of this posture. If we accept the statement that disarmament is not a cause but the result of peace, it still remains to be learned whether the communist superpower has any real desire to disarm itself. In light of recent experience, the answer is obvious and unfortunately negative.

Soviet behavior, ever since the Helsinki agreements were signed 5 years ago, has been one of insincere promises of detente, a detente which was broken in reality by an aggressive and intolerant policy, as was shown so crudely both in Afghanistan and in Cambodia. In Afghanistan it was a direct aggression by means of the arrogant invasion of its armies; in Cambodia, the aggression was both indirect and calculated, by means of its obedient Vietnamese satellite.

Faced with this insincerity which became apparent almost at the time the accords were being signed, the western reaction has been negligent and naive, weak and vacillating. This was shown by the wishy-washy attitude, concealed under the guise of hoping to maintain a shaky status quo, displayed by the leaders of the liberal nations of Europe, including the chancellor of the Federal Republic himself. The results, which are an affront to the conscience of humanity, are now clear: the invasion by the communist forces of sovereign nations which were undefended, and have now been subjugated by force. These nations had no other recourse but to appeal to this sluggish conscience, because of their lack of military preparedness. This recourse, to put it in legal terms, was abandoned within the community of nations because of indecision and a lack of courage on the part of those responsible for making a decision.

This western weakness to which we refer, has just been demonstrated with the refusal of Belgium to take part with its troops--very few in number, incidentally--in the maneuvers to be conducted by NATO. No matter what may be the reasons behind this desertion, which the Belgian leaders are trying to explain with pretexts that do not hold water, such as the military coup in Turkey or socialist pressures, the fact is that the principle of solidarity that has reigned in this western defense alliance until now has been broken. When to this fact we add the paradoxical circumstance that the Atlantic Council, the supreme organ of the alliance, is to be chaired by the Belgian representative, then we have an accurate measure of the lack of confidence anyone can have in the defense mechanisms that the free world has available to counter a Soviet aggression. We should also mention the recent decision by Denmark and Holland to reduce their economic contribution to the support of this military organization.

So in light of what we have explained here, the west can expect little from this negotiation between the chancellor of the FRG and the Soviet leader. No one who displays the weakness and vacillation shown by the west can negotiate anything. The winner will always be the one who, like the Soviet Union, has brought to the conference table the unequal weight of its "fait accompli."

7679
CSO: 3010

FINANCIAL SITUATION TERMED SOLUBLE WITHOUT IMF MEDIATION

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] In a climate that is pessimistic about the evolution of the world economy in the first half of the 1980's, the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank is meeting in Washington. High inflation rates, slow growth in production, disturbing recessionary trends in the industrialized nations, and a decline in the rate of growth of the volume of world trade are the main prospects, which we have already analyzed in our editorial on the IMF report.

The representatives of the 140 member nations are preparing to discuss not only the world's economic situation and the policies appropriate for dealing with it, but also the allocation of a broader role to the Fund in the adjustment and financing of balance of payments. The Fund is also prepared to take a more active role in the recycling of petrodollars and to use its great resources in a manner both flexible and prudent.

The International Monetary Fund was created in 1943 in Bretton Woods. At the end of World War II, monetary stability was considered essential for the economic recovery of an impoverished world. But because of earlier experience, which had led to the abandoning of the gold standard in the 1930's by most nations, a more elastic mechanism was needed: one also based on gold in the final instance, with fixed parities that could not be changed beyond a small percentage without authorization from the Fund. In summary, the new monetary system was based on gold through the dollar exchange standard (convertible at the rate of $35 per troy ounce); its fundamental objective was monetary stability with parities of the exchange rates appropriate for the level of economic activity, jobs, and prices in each of the internal economies, as well as a stimulus for international trade.

The death certificate for the monetary system created at Bretton Woods was written when the growing deficit of the balance of payments of the United States forced President Nixon in 1971 to suspend convertibility. The organization survived the collapse of the system which it had been created to manage, and its directors set some other objectives. Meanwhile, the world is still waiting, in the expression of a noted English economist, for "the appearance of a new Keynes who will discover a monetary system that will do for monetary stability what he did for unemployment: eliminate forever the need to accept crises which had been considered inevitable and beyond the reach of government power."

The main aspiration of the Fund, repeated in a series of reports, is to make SDR's [Special Drawing Rights]--a paper gold created by the Fund at an insignificant cost as a new reserve currency--the main international reserve asset. This, shall we say, unrealistic purpose is very far from being achieved, as we see from the fact that on 30 June 1980, according to International Financial Statistics, the total reserves in the possession of the central banks and other institutions, measured in SDR's (gold, reserve position in the Fund, currencies, and SDR's), although gold was valued at only 35 SDR's per ounce, came to 323.425 billion, while the SDR's themselves, the paper currency, only came to 16.058 billion.

We should point out, along with the issues that will be discussed in the forthcoming meeting of the Board of Governors, that the world has not lost its confidence in the advantages of fixed parities, flexible only within suitable percentages when relative changes in the economic position of two or more countries so require, and with the prior approval of the members of the monetary system. This is shown by the European Community's creation of the EMS [European Monetary System], which was put in practice in 1979 to help monetary stability on the continent; it consists of a requirement that the participants not allow variations of more than 2.25 percent around the parity of bilateral rates between the parties to the agreement, the creation of the ECU [European Currency Unit], by using a basket of nine Community currencies as the center of the system, and the expansion of already established credit facilities. All this requires, of course, great internal price stability in each of the participating countries.

It should not be expected that the problems which today afflict the Argentine economy, which have been caused fundamentally by internal monetary and fiscal policies, and not by repercussions from the international economic situation, should be solved or alleviated by the expansion of the amount and terms of the credit lines of the Fund or by an increase granted by the Fund in the overall allocation of the Special Drawing Rights, according to the decisions adopted in the 35th meeting of the Board of Governors. Everything

suggests that the largest facilities will be granted to developing countries that are having acute balance of payments problems because of the oil price increases. Argentina has been reluctant to turn to the IMF seeking conditional credits, and has done so only in very critical situations. The last time it did so was in 1976, and from that time on the private capital market has been Argentina's main support for covering its imbalances in its current account or to increase the amount of its international reserves.

It seems more reasonable to think that the Argentine economic crisis may be overcome or remedied by means of the present system based on the de facto dollar standard with flexible exchange rates, but with a more realistic exchange parity, with a rate of expansion of the economy that is not incompatible with the present protectionist policies of the industrialized countries against the developing nations, and with a substantial cutback in public spending.

Consequently, the cost in currency caused by the convening of excessively large delegations of public officials and Central Bank delegates, official and private bank presidents, and financial executives of some enterprises, who are preparing to visit Washington, is unjustified. Unless, of course, the purpose is to make use of this opportunity to talk with members of the private international bank in order to increase the flow of short-term capital with free exchange, at a cost that will quickly come to bear, through the debt service charges, on the weakened structure of our balance of payments, supported largely by a level of reserves created with temporary capital of these characteristics.

7679
CSO: 3010

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR TO BE FURTHER HIT BY NEW TARIFF REDUCTIONS

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 14

[Article by Luis Domenianni]

[Text] Resolution 1670, released 2 days ago by the Ministry of the Economy, strikes one more blow against our national industry, in this case an unexpected blow. It calls for an almost massive tariff cut by means of the establishment of new concessions for foreign producers in competition with their Argentine counterparts here within Argentine territory.

It is true that the 10 July message issued by the minister of the economy, Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, had announced that "by resolution of the Ministry of the Economy, Resolution 1634/78 will be restructured." This resolution set the schedule of tariff reductions to be followed until 1984.

Nonetheless, before continuing this analysis, there are two points that should be clarified here. In the first place, when the tariff schedule was drawn up, the economic authorities termed it "the rules of the game" on which Argentine industries could rely as a guideline to carry out their reconversion programs, and so on. Just a few months later, Resolution 6/79 established, in direct contradiction with the earlier guidelines, a sort of penalty by means of quick tariff reductions for those sectors that were increasing their local prices above what the department of commerce deemed wise.

This new legal instrument establishes a new tariff reduction with few exceptions; this reduction is justified in official eyes by "the scattering" of the tariff regulations, but it is absolutely unwarranted in the opinion of those who naively thought that Resolution 1634/78 created valid "rules of the game."

In the second place, we should question the justification for all this haste, which is certainly unusual. It happened that in his 10 July message, Dr Martinez de Hoz announced that a law would be promulgated that would repeal eight extra-tariff charges and that, by a later resolution, the incidence of these charges would not be included in the effective protection except when this inclusion did not exceed a maximum tariff of 55 points.

This law was not promulgated. And there is some reason for that. Probably because the other national government organizations which had to take part in its promulgation did not agree with it. That doesn't matter. The Ministry of the Economy is erasing the code which it yesterday wrote with its own hand. And it has decided that if the extra-tariff charges can not be eliminated, the tariffs should be reduced.

Even though the press has not yet been given a complete list with the new schedule, the following table speaks eloquently enough so that more than one industrialist will be worried. But that doesn't matter. Perhaps some naive person may even bet that in 1984--as ministry sources maintain--there will be a single 20-point tariff.

Import Tariffs (in Percentages]

Items	Old Rate	New Rate
Clothes	60	48
Leather bags	60	48
Imitation leather clothes	60	48
Rugs	60	48
Handkerchieves	55	37
Sports shoes	55	48
2 HP air conditioning units	60	44
Home freezers		
Kitchen fans	60	44
Vacuum cleaners and similar appliances	45	39
Color TV	55	52
Black and white TV	68	56
Radio/stereo systems	68	56
Tractors	45	39
Motorcycles	78	58
Firearms and targets	60	46

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CSO: 3010

SHARP DROP IN DEMAND FOR FARM MACHINERY REPORTED

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 4 Oct 80 p 14

[Article by Osvaldo R. Kornblihtt]

[Text] Since January 1980 farm machinery sales have been dropping at a cumulative average of 10 percent a month. Because of this situation, the manufacturers of plows, harrows, harvesters, balers, silos, etc. met yesterday in the city of Pergamino in order to decide what action to take about what they termed "the total lack of response on the part of the economic officials."

One of the causes behind this meeting in Buenos Aires province of the Coordinating Committee of the Farm Machinery Industry is the knowledge of the request sent by the undersecretary for agrarian affairs to the Department of Commerce, asking that import duties for schedule NADI 84.24 (which covers the capital goods mentioned) be "brought up to date."

The Coordinating Committee consists of representatives of the Argentine Chambers of Farm Machinery Manufacturers of Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Cordoba, and the Association of Harvester Manufacturers of Rafaela. Sources from these groups said that no one is in any doubt about the intention to reduce tariffs for machinery not produced in Argentina to zero. But the problem is that the parameters used in deciding what is and what is not manufacturered here are capricious. One example: Argentina uses and manufactures plow grills in the 2.80-meter size, while Brazil manufactures the 3.20-meter size. A certificate of need for the larger size could bring them into Argentina without paying any tariffs.

In this way, "added and subsidiary value" is being imported to the detriment of a national industry that is perfectly capable of meeting such requirements. If it does not make plows of this size, it is because the demand, to date, has not warranted their manufacture.

Like the tractor industry, whose last four plants have closed or are about to close, the manufacturers of farm machinery are facing a critical situation, which has a number of origins, but which is directly related to the purchasing power of the rural producer.

The truth of this statement may be proved by comparing the price indices for farm machinery in 1980 with those of 1975. The decline in relative prices has still not enabled potential purchasers to renovate their machinery or to enlarge their stock, since their income and earnings have been seriously hurt in recent years. "The sector," said one person attending the Pergamino meeting, "is being hurt by a mistaken and stubborn policy in the area of exchange parities and tax pressure. These policies, plus the high financing costs, all combine to do the maximum damage to the farm machinery industry."

Perhaps no market has suffered from the decline in demand as much as the farm machinery (including tractors) industry. In addition to these causes, we should also mention that the tax deductions allowed for the purchase of farm machinery have practically ceased to exist.

7679
CSO: 3010

PRESIDENT SEEKS TO CONTINUE DEMOCRATIZATION, FOSTER DEVELOPMENT

Santiago ERCILLA in Spanish 14 Aug 80 pp 8-12

[Interview with Brazilian President Joao B. Figueiredo, in Chile; date not given]

[Text] Beginning today, the three-day official visit which Joao Baptista Figueiredo, president of Brazil, will make to our country will be rich in events. Accompanied by seven government ministers and preceded a few months ago by Minister of Foreign Affairs Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, the political leader of the largest nation on the continent heads an embassy of far-reaching importance. During his stay, he and the officials in his entourage will make a series of agreements concerning such areas as tourism, defense, science, energy and transportation in addition to trade, which, it has been predicted, could increase bilateral exchanges to some $1 billion this year.

The visit, which fits into the framework of the principles of Brazilian diplomacy -- "our goal is not a solitary goal" -- follows a recent trip made by Figueiredo to Argentina. It is also a gesture of solidarity with a political dimension: Although "Brazil neither aspires to nor accepts" hemispheric leadership, its weight as an emerging power counts and counts a great deal. Its Ministry of Foreign Affairs maintains the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other nations and for South America, plays the card of a "consensus" which, aside from making it regain its excellence, guarantees the best relationship between countries. The three days will make history, it is said.

[Question] A number of international analysts, including Richard Nixon in his book "The Real War," predict that Brazil will be an economic power before the end of the century. What effect would this have on Latin America and what specific projects have been outlined along these lines by its government?

[Answer] I do not believe that the word "power" describes the objectives of economic well-being of the Brazilian people. Brazil wants to grow economically within its own borders because it intends for its people, without discrimination, to enjoy adequate and dignified standards of living, social welfare, access to housing, health, educational and cultural advantages. Clearly, economic growth does not automatically make social welfare. Through adequate channels of expression, society must define its demands and purposes.

Our goal is not a solitary goal. I believe that many of our definitions come about because we are Latin America and as such, we are part of the system of values of

Western civilization. In addition, as developing countries, we are learning that the effort to grow has undeniable international dimensions. In certain cases, those dimensions have been harmful to developing countries, as witnessed by the deterioration of the terms of trade. In regional integration and cooperation efforts where Latin America has set expressive examples, the international dimension must have very positive connotations.

Brazil's economic growth fits into this picture of regional cooperation. We want to grow without selfishness or open or veiled intensions of gaining power and domination. On the contrary, we also want to grow in order to share experiences at all levels of the economic system. Joint actions on a bilateral level, the support we give to subregional associations and to integration movements, are examples of the openness of our economy. We are suffering from many of the difficulties and imbalances affecting our Latin American brothers. Furthermore, we are not equal economies. Some have specific advantages in certain areas. The variety of experience and potential is a Latin American resource that must be developed on behalf of our peoples. Solidarity is fundamental so that this may take place successfully.

Cooperation Without Intervention

[Question] Specifically in the Southern Cone of America, what role is played by the Argentine-Brazilian rapprochement, once the dispute over the dams on the Upper Parana is settled?

[Answer] I believe that understanding and cooperation between Brazil and Argentina, as between all South American countries, is an essential conditions so that we might attain the shared objectives of progress and well-being. Fortunately, our region has considerable potential for development. Our countries have great natural resources and the enterprise of our people is important. The vocation for cooperation in the region is obvious, illustrated by the multiplicity of contacts for the completion of joint projects. The constructive and fruitful relations we maintain with Argentina are part of this trend toward an intensification of ties between countries in the region, based on the identification of common interests and the conviction that through solidary action, we might more easily meet the just aspirations for prosperity of our peoples.

[Question] Itamaraty was an example of international diplomacy. Specifically, what does this line of foreign policy consist of and what concrete results does Brazil owe to this policy?

[Answer] The basic principles underlying Brazilian foreign policy are well-known. We have defended the principles of nonintervention, the peaceful solution of disputes, self-determination, respect for treaties, in short, those principles on which harmonious coexistence between nations is based. The contemporary expression of these principles is the adoption of a universalist attitude in which we have sought, in a balanced way, to open up the range of our international coexistence. We believe that a just international order, free of tensions, must be based on patterns of respect for national diversities. Solutions of power and strength are inadequate, even harmful, for the dramatic situation of the problems that the community of nations is experiencing today.

One of the most consistent results we have obtained with diplomatic work is, I believe, greater reliability of the nations as international partners at the most varied levels and forums, in bilateral, regional and multilateral relations. I do not wish to dwell on this aspect because I would be praising our own cause, but I would emphasize one element: I am specifically referring to the fact that our diplomacy has consistently sought to integrate principles and action. What we say corresponds to what we do and this creates confidence in our international action. Furthermore, I believe that that action incorporates continuing values removed from passing internal circumstances and situations. We believe in our values and our philosophy of diplomatic action because we believe that they express our nationality. They are the complete expression of what the Brazilian people are today. For that reason, and also because they express the ideal of the creation of a more just world order free of tension and force, I believe that Brazil has a solid, reliable basis for international coexistence.

Atomic Power

[Question] Apparently, one of the most difficult missions for your Ministry of Foreign Affairs is now linked to the Brazilian nuclear policy and its repercussions with respect to the United States and Germany. Is this related to the expectation of turning Brazil into a world power in the full sense of the term?

[Answer] I do not believe that the Brazilian nuclear program arouses any doubts or distrust in the international community. On the contrary, the idea that developing countries such as Brazil, in the face of the energy shortage and given the need for technological and scientific progress, have every right to develop alternative forms of energy guaranteeing the achievement of levels of progress in keeping with the rights of man is completely accepted. The program has no mysteries or ulterior motives. It simply seeks to guarantee a supply of energy compatible with our needs, in addition to promoting the country's scientific and technological development. It is rigorously peaceful.

Actually, Brazil has been a constant critic of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. We condemn the absurd situation of the international system, sustained by a precarious balance of terror, a situation in which international security is defined by an increase in quantity and quality of the most horrible weapons of destruction.

Consequently, our positions are clear with respect to disarmament. We signed and ratified the Tlatelolco Treaty and we accept the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning accords between Brazil and Germany. In addition, we believe that it is essential for developing nations to ensure their full access to modern technologies capable of stimulating and guaranteeing the economic needs of their peoples.

These are the reasons that totally remove the Brazilian nuclear program from the alleged objectives of power. Furthermore, the forms of international organization based on "powers" demonstrate how precarious they are at all levels: political, economic, scientific, and so on. We do not intend to repeat the trajectories of other countries and we discard the simplistic arguments that make equality a matter of certain economic indexes and certain international actions. Brazil does not define itself internationally as a power.

Our diplomacy follows other paths aimed at lasting and just solutions to the complex international problems facing us.

Domestic Opening

[Question] Regarding domestic policy, what repercussions have there been from the ideological opening that has occurred in recent years, from the political amnesty and the return of famous opponents of the current regime in Brazil?

[Answer] I believe that amnesty played a fundamental role in the Brazilian democratization process. The measure was a valid one because the acceptance of divergent thought and ideas means that the conditions exist so that all Brazilians may fully participate in the political arena. It puts an end to distorsions and truly opens up the possibility of coexistence of all Brazilians, without any limits or reservations. Moreover, amnesty showed that our intention was real, solid and broad and presumed solidarity and a consensus. Amnesty pointed to the willingness to create a truly pluralistic society in which debate would be free and diversity would be represented through legitimate and effective channels.

Amnesty, the formation of more authentic parties, an increase in the forms of social expression and freedom of the press are some of the components of the Brazilian democratic process and the clear intention of my government is to establish it.

Finally, concerning the opening, I would emphasize that in any democracy, especially when there are strong contrasts in a developing country, there will be some dissent and contradiction. It is part of the game to coexist with divergencies and as we are showing, we are willing to do so.

[Question] Has your own political thought undergone any kind of evolution since your position with respect to the regime of Getulio Vargas up to the present, specifically with respect to your present post?

[Answer] In order to define a long trajectory of political apprenticeship and struggle in one word, I would say that throughout the years, my thought has only evolved in the sense of affirming my democratic faith.

[Question] For you, what is democracy and how do you define it with respect to Brazil?

[Answer] There is no Brazilian definition of democracy. Democracy is universally recognied by certain attributes of the political system ranging from the separation of powers to the guarantee of civil rights. Another factor is that the liberal illusion of the merely political democracy must be overcome and measures of an economic and social order must be incorporated into the concept so as to guarantee the citizen full use of his democratic rights. What is national in nature is the adaptation of these institutions to the economic, social and cultural circumstances of every country and above all, their endogenous generation.

Institutional frameworks that are abstractly defined, without any correlation between the principles and reality of the country are neither effective nor lasting. As I have often said, it is obvious that political democracy does not presume any specific performance of the economy because this could be an excuse to postpone

the establishment of democracy forever. On the contrary, I believe that within the very dynamics of the political debate, in the very dynamics of the affirmation of political democracy, the economic element gradually takes shape until it becomes a kind of subject of political debate. In this way, the constituent elements of the democratic ideal are perfected and fully achieved.

Finally, democracy means dynamic movement, constant adaptation, social purpose, consensus, an ever greater openness of the political space. It means participation, acceptance of pluralism and differences in society. It means responsibility for the very fate of society, shared by every one of its members. It means freedom in its many forms and scopes, with the limitation of the consensus and the ethics of conduct determined by society. It is an evolution guided by principles, but attentive to the needs of objectivity and rationality.

[Question] The well-known "Brazilian economic miracle" has suffered heavy blows in recent years. At least chronologically, they coincided with the political opening of Brazil. What relationship do you see between the two?

[Answer] The time of the "Brazilian miracle" combined a series of favorable circumstances that are not now repeated. At any rate, it is important to establish that for me, there is no necessary relationship between economics and politics. The performance of the economy does not necessarily correspond to any specific performance of the political system. I believe that the relationships are more subtle and unexpected than what the old formulas recommended.

Once we have accepted these premises, we would have to go toward a more circumstantial analysis of the links between politics and economics, or the way in which they interact. I would recall that with the economic difficulties that are obvious, there should be an increase in social pressure, the natural result of inflationary phenomena and others.

A simple (and simplistic) solution would point to more political repression in the illusion that once the pressure are eliminated, the experts would better be able to effect an "economic cure." But that is a fallacy and for at least two reasons. First of all, economic policy measures are essentially political measures and they are negotiable. Consequently, debate, the free play of ideas, is essential for the articulation of the best policy, the best measures. Second, the systematic imposition of economic measures not based on a consensus does not lead to good results. One cannot think about fighting inflation, a fight that inevitably demands sacrifice, without the creation of confidence in and the credibility of the government.

[Question] The current economic situation in your country is demonstrating that to date, the measures adopted did not have the necessary effects. How does your government intend to face the problems affecting the Brazilian economy?

[Answer] It is not that the measures did not have an effect. The fact is that a series of outside factors beyond our control intervened and had a negative impact on the results of the measures. We do not have a rigid program. The ways of fighting the problems affecting us must necessarily be flexible and agile. In this way, with realism and determination we are facing the problems and we have the broad and mature participation of the Brazilian people in the common effort to solve them.

Within certain limitations and as long as the Brazilian development process is not affected, it is inevitable that we will adopt economic measures to fight our balance of payment situation and the undesirable inflation rate, for example. I wish to emphasize that such measures have been and will be taken, always bearing in mind our concern not to affect the continuation and expansion of our growth rate and development.

[Question] According to some experts, the measures were not drastic enough and their effects are feared since they might cause a recession. What would you say about this?

[Answer] Indeed, as I previously stated, the measures adopted were not extreme ones, first of all because we deemed that despite the seriousness of the problems we are facing, we know their implications and are confident that we can solve them. Second, we are also anxious not to affect the country's development process. As long as possible -- and I believe we still have plenty of room -- we shall maintain our development programs in order to foster better living conditions for the Brazilian people.

[Question] What are the main objectives you wish to attain before leaving your post in 1984?

[Answer] To fulfill the objectives I have set since I took office as president of the republic. In short, to restore democracy and help improve the living conditions of the Brazilian people.

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PRESS SPECULATING ON POSSIBLE CABINET CHANGES

Possible Dismissals Hinted

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpt] No one confirmed anything at Planalto Palace. The usual sources could even deny it again but the truth is that between the end of this year and the beginning of the next, Gen Joao Figueiredo will make some changes in the ministries. Three, four or five, it matters little, however, as of the closing of the PDS [Social Democratic Party] national convention in the final days of November, one must remain alert: the president's intention is to kill two birds with one stone, offering a greater share in government to the party which supports him in Congress, in that way seeking to popularize his system of forces and at the same time divesting himself of some ministers considered weaker or less supportive of major directives and decisions.

According to today's rumors--and there is the reservation that tomorrow there may be others--the political ministers who have qualities of leadership and have voter following will not leave the present government team. Therefore, if no other reasons exist, Minister of Justice Ibrahim Abi-Ackel, Minister of Social Welfare Jair Soares and Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals appear to be safe.

To opine as to who may leave may be unfair and dangerous, it being worth saying only that the economic-financial command (read Delfim Netto) will not be changed, although in the area near to the minister of planning bombs may explode, the first of them on the aircraft of Minister of Finance Ernane Galveas.

"The ministers belong to the president. Only he has the authority to appoint and dismiss, up to now no one has heard him speak about who may be dismissed and who may remain. The rest is conclusion." Despite this routine cliche, repeated at Planalto every day, the minireform will come in its time and with its objectives.

Without specifying restrictions, one must pay attention to a parallel episode. Talking with close friends, President Joao Figueiredo did not avoid showing a certain generalized irritation at the actions of his ministers toward the budget and the necessary cuts in the expenditures of each of them. He said that

only four of them diligently complied with the budget of the present year and when asked who they were, he answered: The Ministers of the Army, Navy, Air and Armed Forces Staff, because being subject to military discipline, they never exceeded their limits of expansion. All the rest either increased or begged for increases in the allocations destined for their respective administrations, always with a thousand and one arguments of social and economic needs. Even acknowledging that the ministers by wanting more money sought to help his government, the president could not refrain from showing his impatience, particularly when he referred to the new litany already started with respect to the next budget. History serves to show that friendship has no place in business. In other words, the president will have his reservations with respect to the precipitation of some and the impertinence of others, factors which at the proper time will weigh in the balance.

To learn who will be a minister within the PDS, or even outside of it, will be as difficult a mission as finding out who will cease to be a minister. In the official party, providing it does not become involved every day in abilities and capabilities, there should be people with the qualities for being forwarded to the president because of proven administrative experience and potential and also because of political and popular support. The idea, it is worth repeating, is to give more strength to the PDS so that it can maintain or even broaden its electoral prospects, since 1982 is almost upon us and a defeat of the government would be the worst thing that could happen to the plans for institutional improvement.

Galveas Denies Dismissal

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Oct 80 p 16

[Text] Sao Paulo (O GLOBO)--Minister of Finance Ernane Galveas said yesterday that the wave of rumors on the possible dismissal of Central Bank President Carlos Langoni demands a vehement statement from government authority: "It is fitting, before the most representative organs of the Brazilian press, to officially and categorically deny the dismissal of the Central Bank president. Those rumors are unfounded and I can only view them as a form of absolutely unnecessary provocation. The appointment or dismissal of his trusted men is within the authority of President Figueiredo and no other," said Galveas.

The minister of finance, who attended a lunch given by the Brazil-United States Chamber of Commerce, questioned as to whether he was "superstitious," said he was "like all the Brazilian people." Galveas did not lose his good humor when a reporter asked him whether his superstition did not reach such a degree that it could attribute ill omens to his coming to the annual lunch of the Chamber because last year it was one of the last official acts of then Minister of Finance Karlos Rischbieter.

"I am superstitious but not that much," replied Galveas.

Inflation

The minister of finance said that the prefixing of the expansion of 45-percent in credits will not be revised and that no "developed and aware" banker wants a broadening of the limit because the financial market knows that the fight against inflation requires sacrifices.

"All the banks and financial institutions should obey that limit, even the Bank of Brazil," he said.

Galveas declared that the monetary policy continues to be restrictive and fiscal policy will remain austere in order to reduce the overall demands of the economy, discarding the possibility that the limit to the expansion of credit could be revised to provide financing for alcohol-fueled automobiles.

"The progress and future good operation of alcohol-fueled automobiles does not depend on artificial conditions such as that," he said.

With respect to the forecast by Chase Manhattan Bank that Brazilian inflation in 1981 could reach rates of 150 percent, the minister of finance said that he was surprised at the forecast because the technicians and analysts of the bank have the means for making a more exact study of the Brazilian economy.

"There is no reason for pessimisms of this type. In recent weeks I have talked with tens of the most important international bankers, who unanimously show a complete confidence in the administration of the economy and the foreign debt by the economic authorities of the country," said Galveas.

Galveas thinks that the failure of the attempt to obtain financing from the Canadian Imperial Bank does not mean that the international financial credibility of Brazil is weakened by the imposition of higher "spreads."

"It was Brazil who withdrew the request for the loan because market conditions were becoming difficult because of the Iran-Iraq war," he added.

The minister of finance said that there will be no problems for the country in reestablishing its exchange reserves, which by the end of the year should reach nearly $7 billion.

Rumors on Dismissals Continue

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Oct 80 p 15

[Text] Brasilia--The press secretary of the Presidency of the Republic, Alexandre Garcia, yesterday refused to make any comment on recent statements by Minister of Finance Ernane Galveas, who said textually that the economic situation of the country was very bad. "We do not comment on statements by ministers," said the press secretary incisively, refusing to make an additional statement on the subject.

Among the advisers of the president of the republic there is the idea of the partial replacement of Figueiredo ministers who have been showing growing signs of a lack of coordination. Presidencial advisers revealed some days ago that in the economic area changes could take place in keeping with the presidential will and also with the policy practiced by Minister of Planning Antonio Delfim Neto. The decision to dismiss any minister shall always be made by the president, but there have been frequent expressions of discouragement with the work of some ministers among his advisors.

The Galveas case appears to be typical within this line of observation. The outcome of the inquiry on the sale of Companhia Vale do Rio Doce stock and the episode of the rerouting to Brasilia of the Varig DC-10, which makes the New York to Rio run, contributed to leaving the minister in a vulnerable position. Yesterday morning, however, Galveas was at the Palace and dealt with administrative affairs of his position.

Advisers to the president admit that in coming months there will be a change of some ministers, although there are no specifics as to the date on which this ministerial rearrangement could take place. Some parameters indicate that between now and March the government should rearrange its ministries in keeping with the wishes of the presidential advisers, who normally reflect the thinking of President Figueiredo himself.

Central Bank President Speaks

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p 19

[Text] Brasilia--"I am learning to live with the rumors," said the president of the Central Bank, Carlos Langoni, as he left the bank yesterday at 1925 to attend the cocktail party celebrating the swearing in of the new leaders of the National Confederation of Industries (CNI).

The president of the Central Bank argued that he refrained from going to the swearing-in ceremony scheduled for 1800, which was attended by the president of the republic, Joao Figueiredo, because he was detained in a meeting "with the secretary of finance of Minas Gerais," Marcio Vilela.

Langoni also did not keep an appointment yesterday morning with a lady journalist from the FINANCIAL TIMES or with the president of the Sao Paulo Mercantile Bank, Gastao Vidigal Baptista Pereira, who did not want to schedule a new appointment. Langoni went to Rio de Janeiro for the funeral of Senator Jesse Pinto Freira "a great personal friend."

Dismissal Rumors Rebutted

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Oct 80 p 27

[Text] Against the entire wave of rumors existing yesterday, Minister of Finance Ernane Galveas and President of the Central Bank Carlos Langoni denied that they were resigning. After meeting on official business with the president at 1615, Galveas granted an interview to the press in his office, where he spoke at length on the decision of the Securities Commission [CVM] on the Vale case.

Galveas, who was out of the country for 20 days--first attending the meetings of the IMF and the World Bank, making contacts with bankers in Washington and New York and later in Santiago, Chile, accompanying the president of the republic, replied that "this is a decision of the president and not mine," when asked about leaving the ministry. "I have nothing to add on the subject," he added, very bothered by the question, which he would not answer for television.

He said his meeting with the president, to whom he reported on the results of the IMF and the IBRD meetings and the contacts he had with bankers, was "a routine office meeting." In addition to those subjects, he continued, he informed the president of the republic on the progress of fiscal and monetary policies. As he pointed out, the president asked him nothing about the unscheduled stop by Varig last Wednesday to drop him off at Brasilia so that he could continue on to Santiago, Chile in the presidential party.

At Planalto Palace, sought out by newsmen who wanted to know whether the minister of finance would be dismissed, Minister of the Mass Media Said Farhat replied: "Minister Galveas is holding an interview at the Ministry of Finance for the press now at 1730. Therefore, you gentlemen can obtain that information directly from him."

Langoni Also Denies It

President of the Central Bank Carlos Geraldo Langoni yesterday described the rumors that he is soon to leave his post as "a fantasy without any basis in fact." Langoni arrived from Rio de Janeiro at 1600 and refused to speak to newsmen. Early in the evening he met with Minister of Finance Ernane Galveas and the president of the Bank of Brazil, Oswaldo Collin.

Despite the denial by Langoni, advisers and technicians of the Central Bank did not hide their concerns over the possibility of a new change in the management of the bank after the reports published last weekend by the most diverse press organs. That is why they sought out newsmen yesterday to obtain more details.

Those technicians believe that speculations tend to continue as a result of the economic difficulties of the country, which are impossible to overcome in the short term. As has already happened with respect to speculations on the dismissal of ministers and other authorities, the majority of Central Bank advisers prefer to believe the theory that the rumors will come to nothing.

Within the policy of the gradual fight against inflation, Central Bank technicians point out that the present management has been managing to obtain good results in conducting the monetary and credit policy and they assert that the monetary and credit pattern this year is much more favorable than in 1979.

Neither do they accept the theory that the president or directors of the Central Bank will be affected by the outcome of the Vale case. According to those sources, the punishment doled out by the CVM to the president of the Securities Exchange of Rio de Janeiro, Fernando Carvalho, was the most proper possible and they challenge Carvalho to show the compromising recordings he says he has.

Speculation Rife in Brasilia

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Oct 80 p 27

[Article by Carlos Chagas: "Four Days of Rumors and Speculation in Brasilia"]

[Text] Unleashed once more, the new rumors over the dismissal of Ernane Galveas and Carlos Langoni began Friday, survived the weekend, and yesterday reached their climax, agitating the entire Federal Capital until at 1800 in a collective interview, both denied the story and spoke on subjects within their purview.

In Congress, in ministerial corridors and in Planalto Palace itself, the most varied speculations merged, some even pointing to the case of the sale of Vale do Rio Doce stock as the main reason, others referring to the extreme irritation of President Joao Figueiredo because of the incident of the "hijacking" of the Varig aircraft, which while on its New York to Rio run found itself rerouted to Brasilia early Thursday morning at the request of the minister of finance so that he could get off here. There was talk of Galveas himself not wanting to remain in the job, as well as about the impossibility of the president of the Central Bank remaining in that case.

By morning, after the routine meeting with the president of the republic, there was a meeting in General Golbery do Couto e Silva's office attended by Minister of Planning Delfim Netto, SNI [National Intelligence Service] Chief Gen Octavio Medeiros and Chief of the Military Household Gen Danilo Venturini. The conclusions were that they were examining the effects of a possible letter of resignation by the minister of finance, who afterward conducted official business with President Joao Figueiredo and was also with Delfim Netto, it not being known whether or not he was received by the chief of the civilian household.

Given as possibilities were the appointments of Flavio Pecora as minister of finance and Afonso Celso Pastore as president of the Central Bank, with the chance that the combination could be reversed, although in a parallel move, an invitation to Nestor Jose for the first of those positions would be accepted. The explanation for that alternative would lie in the fact that Pecora as well as Pastore are considered to be in Delfim Netto's pocket, the rise of both liable to serve as one more argument to accuse the chief of planning of being bent on maintaining the federal economic command within a sort of an "action among friends." Jost, with more independence, has already worked with Delfim in the Costa e Silva and Garrastazu Medici administrations and as president of the Bank of Brazil, working with him but in a position to share some of the responsibilities.

It was also admitted that despite being a personal friend of Galveas, Delfim Netto would take advantage of the opportunity to make some changes in the present policy. The new minister of finance would promote changes in the monetary correction system, broaden the expansion of credit, breaking the 45-percent barrier, and would use the opportunity for an opening under conditions of favoring new expenditures. Programs were even being made and commented upon.

The usual spokesmen for the Presidency of the Republic, beginning with Minister Said Farhat, innocently contributed to the climate of rumors. They refused to make the routine and traditional denial of many other occasions. During the afternoon, they only said they had nothing to say and that Galveas as well as Langoni would grant a collective interview at 1800. For many this was a sign of dismissal of the minister of finance and the president of the Central Bank "because even when denials are forthcoming, they are followed by dismissals, imagine what it is without them..."

Others, more cautious, however, only made note of the high temperature, believing that within some weeks, or even only at the end of the year, Ernane Galveas could leave the ministry within a broader shakeup. After all, and after the statements by the minister of finance and the president of the Central Bank describing the stories of their dismissals as fantasies, it was only one more day of rumors. Or was it?

Speculations on Golbery Prevented

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Minister Golbery do Couto e Silva, chief of the civilian household of the Presidency of the Republic, today begins a 10-day leave "for a brief rest," it was reported yesterday by Planalto Palace Spokesman Marco Antonio Kraemer.

On giving the information, Kraemer explained that it is not a matter of any health problem but a simple absence of a few days since Minister Golbery has not had a vacation for more than a year. The palace spokesman also explained that the communique was being issued formally "to prevent possible speculations." The chief of the Civilian Household worked normally yesterday in his Planalto office until the end of the day, when he transferred his functions to Executive Deputy Joao Carvalho.

This morning, Minister Golbery should go from Granja do Ipe, where he lives, to his private home on Kilometer 17 on the Brasilia-Belo Horizonte Highway near the city of Luziania, Goias.

Golbery's leave will last until Monday, 27 October.

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FOREIGN DEBT MUST BE REFINANCED IN 1981 SAYS NETTO

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Oct 80 p 34

[Text] Minister of Planning Delfim Netto said yesterday in New York that Brazil does not need to reservice its debt this year but that in 1981 the deficit in current accounts "will be some $12 billion, of which it will be necessary to refinance $5 billion." After expressing the hope that the IMF will change its standards for international financing to help developing countries and to recompense for their imbalances in the balance of payments, Delfim also emphasized that "there are no reasons why Brazil cannot resort to the Fund in search of support" and he denied that there are direct differences between the country and the international agency.

Delfim Netto also denied that Brazil is heading for an economic recession, explaining that "The rate of growth is somewhat restricted by the balance of payments now but we shall take measures to increase exports in order to recover the five to six-percent rate of growth. We shall continue to pressure for an increase in exports, not only until the trade deficit is erased, but also until we achieve a surplus," said the minister to newsmen.

Delfim Netto also touched on the increase of Brazilian exports during the talk he gave before the National Foreign Trade Council, when he opened a 2-day seminar on protectionism in international trade.. He pointed out that the amount of Brazilian exports this year should be 30 percent greater than that of 1979 and "in 1981 we shall continue to adjust our exchange policy to maintain that process." As to the foreign debt, the minister emphasized that the country will seek to reduce it with respect to exports "as we did this year."

In his analysis on prospects in international trade for 1980, the minister admitted for the first time that "Brazil could be one of the countries most affected by the present conditions of the world banking system," saying: "Even if historical evidence and economic potential may qualify Brazil as one of the most obvious choices for expansion of the free market economy, the inability of the international financial community to provide the necessary resources indicates the need for introducing some changes and implementing some reforms, keeping in mind the improvement of the effectiveness of the system in general."

He also said that problems created by the present conditions in international petroleum markets "can be more easily resolved if the international banking community would make a revision of its regulations on loans granted to countries, an event which could definitively contribute to an increase in the production of energy in world terms."

Recycling Difficult

Dealing directly with the resistance of the international banking system to continue lending to developing countries which import petroleum, Delfim Netto declared that increases in petroleum prices in 1973 were absorbed "adequately by the international monetary system, but the recycling of surpluses, resulting from the readjustments of 1980, have been more difficult to control because of the substantial deficits of countries which could not manage to expand their exports or reach self-sufficiency in energy terms."

In his opinion, there are two main reasons for these difficulties in recycling. The first is that the latter countries now represent a greater risk for private banks and the second are the institutional restrictions having to do with the percentage of loans already granted against the capital of some banks, which would indicate an excessive financial risk for some countries.

In view of the influence of high prices of imported petroleum on the economy of developing countries, Delfim Netto believes that those nations have only two options: either they reduce their imports proportionately with the increases in prices of petroleum or they try to increase their exports.

"If they choose the first option, inevitably a recessive process will result because the reduction of imports in general, and purchases of petroleum in particular, have a dramatic effect, interrupting the productive process. The second option, which envisions expenditures in activities linked to exports--employing new ways of conserving energy as much as possible or developing alternate energy sources--will allow the country to resolve the deficit of its trade balance, but almost always will require the use of foreign money to finance the adjustment of the economy," he pointed out.

Only Option

Therefore, during transition periods, developing countries have no other option except to resort to foreign loans to finance economic adjustment, he added. However, the minister of planning complained that "certain persons have a very rigid view of that dilemma: In the first place, a so-called maturity and responsible position is adopted whereby the debt is avoided no matter how great the difficulties created for the future development of the country. The second option, in a very simple version of the facts, would be only a reduction to levels of consumption existing prior to its adoption and it could represent a simple postponement of bitter but inevitable recessive measures, the lack of which would require even more dramatic measures in the future."

For Delfim the correct analysis of the two alternative is the following: "A very drastic policy of reduction of imports aimed at reducing economic growth will make the task greater for future generations, whose inheritance will be an even poorer country with a productive capability harmed by the shortage of proper expenditures during the period of adjustment. The country could also become more vulnerable to the shocks of new increases in petroleum prices because of the fact that it was not capable of using difficult times to attain an expansion in the production of alternate energy sources."

The minister also advocated an economic policy which allows relative expenditures in the export sector and in the development of alternate energy sources which "would leave future generations a better country adjusted to the new realities of energy and more capable of functioning in a new international environment."

With respect to international trade, the minister pointed out that "protectionism, as we said in the past, will not help us much," and that the greatest international cooperation "is the only alternative left to us."

Delfim also asserted that the Brazilian program for the development of alternate energy sources--particularly alcohol production--has received world attention and is being applied in a satisfactory manner. The increase in energy production by means of agricultural expansion "is being realized without an additional burden on the balance of payments and it insures the extreme potential and flexibility of the Brazilian economy," he declared.

Itinerary

After the talk, the minister attended a dinner last night with the directors of the Council of the Americas, an organization which enfolds more than 200 U.S. corporations with interests in Latin America. Before that, he told newsmen that he did not go to the United States in search of loans or refinancing, asserting that Brazil resolved the problem of petroleum supplies caused by the war in the Persian Gulf by means of agreements with Venezuela, Mexico and Indonesia, who have guaranteed the supply of 200,000 barrels daily.

Tomorrow Delfim Netto continues on to Paris where he will remain 4 days. He will meet with French President Valery Giscard D'Estaing, sign a contract for the financing of off-shore prospecting drilling rigs for PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] and coordinate the economic aspects of the visit that President Joao Figueiredo will make to France.

Next Sunday the minister will be in Japan, where he will meet with several bankers. In addition to trying to obtain a financing of nearly $150 million, the minister should negotiate Japanese participation in the Carajas and Albras-Alunorte projects.

In a "Tunnel"

Yesterday the French newspaper LE MONDE published an interview with the minister of planning in which Delfim Netto says that Brazil should have a growth rate of from five to six percent this year. "Brazil faces great difficulties but we are not the only ones. We advance along a tunnel and I cannot say when we are going to emerge from it; whether it will be 2, 3 or 4 years." What I do know is that we have already adopted the measures heading us in the proper direction," emphasizes Delfim in the interview, adding that Brazilian inflation began a downward trend 2 months ago.

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ATTEMPT AT PEACEFUL PATH TO SOCIALISM IN CHILE ANALYZED

Moscow LATINSKAYA AMERIKA in Russian No 9, Sep 80 signed to press 12 Aug 80 pp 5-14

/Article by Yu.N. Korolev: "The Timeliness of the Chilean Experience"/

/Text/ Ten years have passed since the beginning of the Chilean revolution and seven years since its defeat. The revolutionary authority existed for about 1,000 days, and this was a profoundly creative and historically rich feat by the popular masses, who were aroused to the struggle for freedom, equality and socialism.

The Chilean people achieved remarkable successes in this struggle. For the first time in the country's history a government was created which the people wanted and which they trusted. With support from the working class, the peasantry, the middle strata and the intelligentsia--from democrats and patriots--the government carried out profound socio-economic transformations of society.

In addition, the democratic rights of the people were expanded. As a result, hundreds of thousands of working people for a short period were able to join together in trade unions, in peasant and student federations, in residential and village committees. There arose new forms of popular organizations which in the future could have become forms for the people's authority on a nationwide scale. They were created at enterprises, where they took the form of workers' committees for vigilance and the monitoring of production; in cities and rural areas they took the form of councils for the distribution of foodstuffs and communal councils, which decided at the local level questions of revolutionary power.

The government of Salvador Allende conducted an independent and active foreign policy in defense of national sovereignty and noninterference in the affairs of nations; it took a position against the aggressive actions of imperialism and in support of the national-liberation struggle of peoples. During the years of Popular Unity there was immeasurable growth in the country's prestige in the world arena: its voice rang out loudly at all international forums. Chile occupied a worthy place among the

states fighting for detente in international relations, for the establishment of a new democratic order in world economic relations and against the privileges of the imperialist monopolies.

The specific national conditions of this country were reflected in the content and nature of the Chilean revolution. The revolution developed in a capitalist country which was economically dependent on U.S. imperialism and the international monopolies. Chile had a large organized working class which had definite revolutionary traditions and a relatively low level of opportunism. The Communist Party of Chile (CPC), a unified and mass party of the proletariat, acted as a cementing and unifying force in the democratic and anti-imperialist movement. It possessed significant experience of struggle under various conditions: conditions of the underground, of semilegal and legal activities; it was broadly represented in parliament and the municipalities, and it led the powerful organizations of the working class and the peasantry. Over the course of many years the CPC acted together with the other workers party of the country, the Socialist Party of Chile (SPC), one of the leaders of which was Salvador Allende.

In the second half of the sixties there developed around this alliance a broad democratic and anti-imperialist front, including the leftist Catholic movement. A shared political platform in 1969 served as the basis for the establishment of a Popular Unity coalition, which included communists, socialists, radicals, social-democrats, Christian leftists and independents. In 1970 Popular Unity sustained victory in the presidential elections, having received a relative majority of the votes.

In accordance with the constitution, the question of who would become president of the country had to be decided by the National Congress at a joint session of the Chamber and Senate; the members of the congress were able to vote for one of two candidates who had received the largest number of votes. But in fact the fate of the candidates was decided not so much in the congress as in the people's organizations, in the trade unions, peasant federations, the political parties and in massive street demonstrations. As a result of the extremely acute class and political struggle which developed in the country in the months preceding the official voting in the congress, the alignment of forces developed in favor of the people's movement candidate, Salvador Allende.

However, the situation continued to remain extremely complex. Although the revolutionary democratic and anti-imperialist movement had achieved by November 1970 an absolute majority of the people (more than 60 percent), the alliance of the social forces was still not firm or structurally integrated. A tense struggle took place for hegemony in the revolution among the proletariat, the middle strata and the petty bourgeoisie; despite the fact that the leading role in the revolutionary movement belonged to the proletariat, it was constantly and persistently called into question. At the same time there developed a political bloc

of the majority of the people which took the form of Popular Unity and the Christian Democratic Party; it was based on the "constitutional status," which was able to serve as the basis for the subsequent development of a program for the new alliance of the class and social forces.

An important factor in the victory was the fact that the leaders of the nation's armed forces (first General R. Schneider, commander of the army, who was killed by reactionaries in October, 1970; and then General C. Prats, who took over from him; and other higher officers) took a formally neutral attitude (support for "constitutionality and noninterference" in political life), which was in reality favorable toward the candidate and the Popular Unity program.

The exacerbation of the political struggle within the armed forces made it impossible for them to be used for class coercion against the masses in the interests of the bourgeoisie and imperialism, and it led to their neutralization.

Under these circumstances the majority in parliament (deputies and senators of Popular Unity and the CDP (Christian Democratic Party) supported the candidacy of S. Allende.

On 4 November 1970 S. Allende assumed the presidency and formed a government which included representatives of all the political parties of Popular Unity. Thus, Popular Unity came to power under conditions of bourgeois legality, having publicly declared its aim of implementing revolutionary socio-economic and political transformations by peaceful means and the building of socialism.

As is clear from the above, the path of revolutionary development in Chile largely confirmed the predictions of V.I. Lenin; it proved through the practice of the class and political struggle the correctness of the tenets of Marxist-Leninist theory of revolution concerning the possibility of the peaceful acquisition of power by the proletariat. The essence of this acquisition of power lies in the fact that the mass popular struggle reaches an enormous scale and leads to an alignment of forces which makes it impossible for the counterrevolution to exert armed resistance. The victory of the Chilean revolution through peaceful means signified, in contrast with the usual "parliamentary" path, nothing other than a form of class coercion by a majority of the revolutionary people over the counterrevolutionary minority. The revolution matured independently of the path it had to take: the great weight of forces on the side of the democratic and anti-imperialist forces made it possible to be limited to the use of "peaceful" forms of coercion. On the other side, the possibility of the peaceful path substantially expanded the social base of the revolution and attracted to it those groups of the population who under different conditions would not have determined to support openly the revolutionary movement.

There is significant disagreement with regard to the content of the Popular Unity regime. There are three viewpoints which predominate.
A number of authors are inclined to consider the situation which developed as a typical case of consitutional rule within the framework of representative democracy, when one candidate from one party defeats the president in elections and the other party maintains a majority in the legislative organs.[1] Another group of authors claim that there developed in Chile "two power centers," around which there clustered the forces of revolution, on the one hand, and the forces of counterrevolution, on the other hand.[2] A third group views this period as one of dual power in Chile.[3]

There is no doubt that the essence of the Popular Unity regime goes far beyond the division of the institutions of bourgeois democracy among the various parties. While preserving the formal signs of this kind of division of power, the regime expressed first of all (in an inconsistent manner perhaps or even a contradictory one) the class interests of the working class, the middle strata, and the petty bourgeoisie. It was obviously hostile to the interests of the landowners, the monopolies, the foreign companies and the bourgeoisie. In any case, the important aspect of the Chilean experience was the active use of the available opportunities to advance the revolution not only "from below," but also "from above" (the necessity of which V.I. Lenin pointed out).[4]

As a result of the first major victory in the struggle for power, the Chilean proletariat and its allies increased the likelihood of a peaceful revolutionary path, i.e., the intensification of the democratic and anti-imperialist revolution with the prospect of it becoming a socialist revolution. The acquisition of all political power and the establishment of a complete, revolutionary-democratic dictatorship, became a very important task with regard to providing for the further development of the revolution. This required the finding of a way (with the active participation of the masses) to overcome the division of power (into executive and legislative) which is characteristic of bourgeois parliamentary democracy, to combine in the form of one revolutionary-democratic organ all of its functional manifestations. The only means toward this end was still to be found in work among the masses, organizational work, the fullest possible use of state and government institutions and levers which turned up in the hands of the revolutionary forces in the interests of strengthening the mass people's movement.

In the course of the revolutionary transformations which had been unleashed, the alignment of forces was changing. In the revolutionary-democratic camp there arose currents, the representatives of which thought that the revolution had already fulfilled the tasks facing it; they wanted to halt its advancement toward socialism. On the other hand, there was an increase in the activities of those who demanded an immediate transition to socialism and the establishment of the dicta-

torship of the proletariat in the country, although the conditions for this had not yet developed. The conflicts within the democratic coalition weakened it substantially; the most steadfast and politically mature detachments of the proletariat faced socio-political isolation. The political parties which headed the revolutionary movement became incapable of carrying out fully their vanguard role. The reaction took advantage of this both within the country and abroad. It unleashed against the government and Popular Unity a propaganda campaign of slander and attacks unprecedented in the history of the country; it began the counterrevolutionary mobilization of the petty bourgeois strata of the population, using bourgeois institutions of power successfully for this. These institutions included parliament, the judicial organs, the organizations of small and medium-sized business owners, their supporters in the armed forces and the police and the mass media. The Chilean reaction received enormous help from the international bourgeoisie, especially from the USA.

Two and a half months before the 1970 presidential elections the U.S. government defined its attitude toward the possibility of a Popular Unity victory. On 27 June 1970 H. Kissinger stated at a session of the "Committee of 40": "I do not understand why we must watch with indifference while a country becomes communist due to the irresponsibility of its own people."[5] In December 1970 the American magazine NEWS AND WORLD REPORT revealed the reason for the American government's concern over the course of events in Chile. "The Chilean experience will be studied carefully in Latin America," the journal wrote, "especially in Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Peru. The communists of Chile may become the beacon for many others..." U.S. government organizations appropriated the necessary funds to carry out a coup d'etat. It became known from materials of a Senate investigation of CIA activities that the intelligence agency was the author of a number of diversionary plans aimed against the government of S. Allende. They included: the murder of General Schneider, attempts to bring Allende down in the voting in the congress (bribery of deputies, attempts to conspire with Alessandri, Frei, the CDP), economic and financial blockade, plans and the implementation of socio-economic and political "destabilization." Material and moral assistance from the USA meant a great deal to the Chilean reaction: it gave the reaction greater confidence, helped it to recruit "volunteers" for diversions. Radomiro Tomic, a leader of the CDP who was also that party's candidate for president of the country in 1970, along with Allende, wrote subsequently: "Without the American presence and encouragement, its capacity to undermine social order and to dissolve political institutions would have been extremely limited."[6]

By 1973 the situation in the country had changed substantially. The completion of the main democratic and anti-imperialist transformations posed in an objective manner the question of the coming of the socialist revolution. However, the subjective conditions for it had not yet developed. On the one hand, the conditions for the peaceful transition

to the building of socialism did not exist. On the other hand, the revolutionary movement did not succeed in arming the people, nor did it prepare them for the change in the forms of struggle. The alternative slogans put forward by the Communist Party, "democracy or fascism" and "there is no civil war" did not find the necessary understanding among the masses (in whom socialist sentiments and a psychological willingness to accept open forms of struggle were growing rapidly); they met with opposition both within Popular Unity (the Socialist Party of Chile, some of the Christian leftists) and outside it (the Revolutionary Leftist Movement (MIR) and the Popular Socialist Alliance).

Under these conditions the reaction succeeded in attracting to its side influential circles of the military, who seized the leadership of the armed forces and isolated or destroyed the supporters of the government. The hopes for an alliance with the CDP on a platform of protecting the constitution and preventing civil war were not justified. By this time the leadership of the CDP had been seized by rightist conservative elements, who favored the overthrow of the legal government and in this way actually turned away from protecting bourgeois-democratic institutions. The revolution gradually shifted onto the defensive and it began to retreat. However, even when the revolutionary forces received the electoral support of nearly half the population (44 percent in March 1973 and more than 50 percent in April 1971) the Chilean bourgeoisie did not have a sufficiently broad social base to ensure itself a firm majority within the framework of the bourgeois-democratic regime. For this reason the entire counterrevolutionary opposition (including the bourgeois-liberal and national reformist opposition) obediently followed its extremist, reactionary-fascist segment, which imposed a terrorist, military-fascist dictatorship.

The question of power was the central question of the Chilean revolution as it is in any revolution. At the heart of the question is the development and implementation of a correct "strategy of alliances," or to use the words of V.I. Lenin, "the winning of a majority." More concretely, this is a question of the unity of the working class, the peasantry, the middle urban strata under the leadership of the proletariat. From the viewpoint of political tactics an equally important spot is occupied by the question of a bloc consisting of Popular Unity and the CDP. It was precisely this alliance which ensured the victory of the revolution in November 1970. The alignment of forces in the period of its offense was characterized not only by the presence of the socio-class bloc, which guaranteed the preponderance of the revolutionary-democratic and anti-imperialist movement, but also by the establish- of the leadership of the working class in this bloc in the person of the vanguard of the revolution--the communist and socialist parties, and in a broader sense by the entire coalition of Popular Unity.

After the defeat of the revolution, it became clear that the Popular Unity and CDP bloc could have prevented the victory of fascism. But

other questions arose: was this kind of a bloc practically possible? If it had been created, which forces (working class or bourgeoisie) would have played a leading role in it? Could the revolutionary process have continued in the presence of this kind of a bloc?

It is obvious that these questionsare by no means abstract. Their solution is directly linked to today's struggle against the fascist regime in Chile and to the establishment of a broad democratic alliance of forces which is capable of defeating the junta.

Among those people who decisively opposed the alliance with Christian democracy during the revolution there have now appeared supporters of a bloc with the CDP, even at the cost of rejecting the struggle for proletarian hegemony. They rarely criticize Popular Unity for underestimating the middle strata, or for being unwilling to find mutual understanding with the Christian democrats. In this regard they consider that the Leninist idea of the leading role of the working class in the democratic revolution supposedly did not withstand the practical test in the course of the Chilean revolution; for this reason it is essential to work out a new theory "in line" with the present level of development of social relations. The logic of their thinking is this. Antagonistic contradictions do not exist between the working class and the middle strata, and this makes their alliance not only possible but also natural: the CDP is a party of the middle strata; consequently, it is natural to have an alliance between Popular Unity and the CDP; this alliance must be formed not under the leadership of the working class or even within the context of the struggle for its hegemony, but rather as an alliance of "equal partners," each carrying out, in "its own sphere," timely revolutionary actions without competing or running into each other, but rather serving the cause of revolution "equally."

This approach has two weak spots. The first is that although mistakes were made during the revolution with regard to policy toward the middle strata and the CDP (which, incidentally, is in reality a party of the reformist bourgeoisie and not a party of the middle strata"), Popular Unity always had influential supporters of dialogue with the CDP, who worked consistently to expand cooperation with the Christian democrats, and to increase their participation in the revolutionary process. The second point concerns the capacity of the CDP itself for this kind of dialogue and further for concrete joint work with the people's government under conditions of revolution. It proved to be extremely limited.

Let us return to the question of what the so-called equal partnership of the working class and the middle strata leads to in practice. Under capitalism the middle strata find themselves in a relatively privileged position in comparison with the working class (a higher level of education, an incomparably greater share in the distribution of the national income, access to information, representation in the organs of

power, etc. Consequently, the "equal alliance" in fact can mean only the subordination of the working class to the bourgeoisie, and in the historical perspective it can mean at the best the realization of one more form of "national socialism" as a variety of the national-reformist model of capitalist development. The attraction of the Chilean revolution and the lasting significance of its lessons lie in the fact that it developed with participation by the broad strata of the people under the leadership of the working class. And this maintained the real prospect of its development into a socialist revolution. Failure to come to grips with this, to consider a given side of the question within the framework of the "mistakes" of the revolution would mean the complete emasculation of the very core of this truly historical experience of the contemporary revolutionary movement.

As numerous studies by Marxist and bourgeois scholars have shown, the middle strata are not unified socially or ideologically. They consist, on the one hand, of social groups of the transitional and early capitalist stages (ruined peasants and craftsmen, owners of small and medium-sized businesses, city merchants, etc.) and, on the other hand, hired workers of modern capitalist production (specialists, white-collar workers, the technical intelligentsia, government officials, including officers of the modern army). Consequently, they do not represent a class and they cannot play the role of a class. How can one talk about the "personal space, the ideological and political determination" of the middle strata? It is no accident that in the course of the socio-political struggle in all the capitalist countries of the world, including Chile, these groups support various political parties, from the extreme right to the extreme left. The scattered and isolated nature of their components are historically determined because they were created at various stages of the development of society.

If we take the extremely polarized centers in the ideological-political ideas prevailing among the middle strata, they will be, on the one hand, the various types of petty bourgeois and bourgeois utopian socialism (which is already reactionary under Chilean conditions), and on the other hand, state-capital and cooperative-capitalist models of national development. By their very essence these concepts are partly, dialectically acceptable to both the modern bourgeoisie and the proletariat, to the two main protanogists in the unfolding struggle, and this is the basic factor in the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat to attract the various groups of the middle strata to the side of the revolution or to the side of the counterrevolution.

The validity and inevitability of the working class's hegemony in the alliance of the broad popular forces under the contemporary conditions of class struggle are the result not only of its numbers and its qualitatively key position in social life, but also of its essence as the single force which is capable of uniting the middle strata, which are uncoordinated in a social and ideological-political regard, in the struggle for social progress (in contrast to the monopolistic bourgeoisie

which can achieve--historical experience testifies to this--the mobilization of the middle strata for the sake of the counterrevolutionary, including the fascist, alternative).

The idea of the "equal partnership" is thus utopian. The proletariat fought and continues to fight for its leadership, both in revolution and now in the antifascist movement. It is another matter whether it can achieve this in the coming segment of historical development. If it becomes the leader of the democratic antifascist front, the process of liberating the country from the rule of the junta will take the form of a profound democratic and anti-imperialist revolution. If it does not succeed in this, then the fate of the country for a long time to come will be determined by various groups and blocs of the bourgeoisie and the more or less "democratic" plans of capitalism.

The Chilean revolution and the period of Popular Unity's power have posed a number of problems which have great significance for the international revolutionary and the national-liberation movement.

Some of the questions posed by the revolution have been given clear and convincing answers but others have remained completely or partly unresolved while provoking sharp polemics not only between the reaction and the democratic camp, but also within the revolutionary-democratic and anti-imperialist movement. In certain circles there has arisen a tendency to interpret the Chilean experience in such a way as to cast doubt upon the vitality of the Marxist-Leninist theory of revolution. In addition to the denial of the possibility of the peaceful path to the acquisition of power by the proletariat, there are attempts to present this path as the only one possible in our times, and to present the mechanism of bourgeois democracy as appropriate and sufficient for the socialist reconstruction of society.

V.I. Lenin never considered the possibility of the peaceful path of revolution apart from concrete historical conditions, apart from the alignment of class forces of the moment, from the entire political situation of the day. The conditions for the peaceful path arise and disappear within the framework of the development of the revolution. These conditions constitute a special and specific phenomenon which is rare in the development of the revolution, i.e., they include the general conditions for a democratic revolution (the presence of a revolutionary situation, the maturity of the subjective factor), the conditions for a democratic revolution to develop into a socialist one (hegemony of the proletariat in the alliance of the revolutionary-democratic forces) and, finally, conditions for the peaceful taking of power (the presence of the kind of preponderance of forces on the side of revolution under which the bourgeoisie and the ruling classes are not capable of exerting armed resistance). The peaceful path, according to the thought of V.I. Lenin, requires the winning of an overwhelming majority not only in general form but also in the form of mass organizations,[7] in the form of a fundamentally new form of power opposed to the bourgeoisie,[8]

i.e., the presence of that historical opposition of the forces of revolution and counterrevolution, which Lenin called dual power. In determining the conditions for the peaceful path, V.I. Lenin wrote: "Weapons in the hands of the people, the lack of coercion against the people from the outside--that was the essence of the matter. That is what opened up and ensured the peaceful path of development for the entire revolution."[9]

Consequently, it is not an "immature" revolutionary situation, nor a doubtful majority of the people or a weakness of the vanguard party, etc., but rather a high degree of maturity, a rare "supermaturity" of all the basic preconditions and conditions for the successful unfolding of the revolution, which constitute the atmosphere in which a revolution can develop according to a peaceful path.

Today we can affirm that the Chilean revolution in the offensive stage was spreading; it had on its side a majority of the people and at the very least it had neutralized the opportunities for the counterrevolution to use arms against the people. In this sense the peaceful path for the acquisition of power by the proletariat, a path which was partly traversed in Chile, confirmed the Leninist prediction about the conditions of this path. There is no doubt that the strategic line of the Communist Party of Chile and its allies concerning the unity of the working class and the middle strata of the city and the country was correct. Popular Unity made mistakes with regard to the tactics which were used to achieve this goal. As we have tried to show, changes in the alignment of class forces in the country required changes in tactical methods. The leadership of the revolution did not find in time the correct paths to the solution of the problems which had arisen. In the three years of the development of the Chilean revolution there were periods which called for a direct platform appeal by Popular Unity to the middle strata, and there were periods in which a political alliance with the CDP could have been concluded. These opportunities were not used. Major mistakes were made concerning the armed forces.[10]

The revolution in Chile was an historical landmark in the development of the revolutionary movement in Latin America. "The Chilean victory," wrote Rodney Arismendi, "marks the start of a new historical period... The events which unfolded there after the people's victory at the elections, express the essence of our epoch, as Cuba expressed it through its heroism at an earlier time."[11]

Revolution does not always or immediately end in victory. But the necessary experience of struggle has been extracted from the defeats of the people; they have learned how to be victorious. "There were in Latin America," noted L.I. Brezhnev,"remarkable heights of the liberation struggle, heroic deeds and victories, but there were also defeats and bloody massacres of patriots and revolutionaries.... But nothing from the lessons of the past will have been in vain. And, in particular, the coming to power of the Popular Unity party of Chile is an expreience which will undoubtedly be used by fighters for freedom and national

independence."[12] In a speech to the 25th CPSU Congress L.I. Brezhenv emphasized that the "temporary defeat of the Chilean revolution does not diminish its historical merit or the significance of the experience."[13]

The Chilean revolution revealed both the strong and the weak aspects of the contemporary workers', communist and revolutionary-democratic movement in Chile and in other countries of the world as well. The international significance of this revolution is clearly revealed in the context of the global tasks of the peaceful revolutionary process. In this sense it can be viewed as an outstanding general rehearsal for the peaceful path of revolution at the present level of development of the class struggle, in an epoch in which two world systems exist and mankind is moving from capitalism to socialism.

FOOTNOTES

1. CHILE--AMERICA, Roma, Nos 28,29,30, 1977, p 104.

2. PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA, No 7, 1974, p 60.

3. SOUS LE DRAPEAU DU SOCIALISME, Paris, No 62, 1974, pp 30-31.

4. V.I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 11, pp 67-71.

5. CHILE--AMERICA, Nos 39-40, 1978, p 111.

6. Ibid., p 112.

7. "For several months following 27 February," wrote Lenin, "the will of the majority of the workers and peasants, the overwhelming population of the country, was clarified not only in general form. This will found expression in mass organizations--the soviets of workers', soldiers' and peasants' deputies." V.I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 32, p 408.

8. "Only in Russia is it possible to have a transfer of power to prepare institutions--the soviets--immediately, peacefully, and without insurrection, for the capitalists cannot resist the soviets of workers', soldiers' and peasants' deputies." V.I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 32, p 408.

9. V.I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 34, p 11.

10. In documents published after the coup the Communist Party of Chile provided a profound analysis of the mistakes and inadequacies as well as of the achivements of the revolution. See for example,

"Chiliyskaya revolyutsiya, fashistskaya diktatura, bor'ba za ee sverzheniya i cozdaniye novoy demokratii. Plenum Tsentral'nogo Komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Chili. Avgust 1977 g. Moskva" [The Chilean Revolution, Fascist Dictatorship, the Struggle to Overthrow It and to Create a New Democracy. Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile. August 1977, Moscow], 1978; L. Corvalan, "Nas zhdut nobyye bitvy. Izbrannyye stat'i i rechi [New Battles Await Us. Selected Articles and Speeches], Moscow, 1978.

11. R. Arismendi. "Lenin, revolyutsiya i Latinskaya Amerika" [Lenin, Revolution and Latin America"], Moscow, 1973, pp 495-496.

12. "Vizit Leonida Il'icha Brezhenva v Respubliku Kuba" [Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's Visit to Cuba], Moscow, 1974, p 35.

13. L.I. Brezhenv, "Otchet Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS i ocherednyye zadachi partii v oblasti vnutrenney i vneshney politiki" [Report of the CPSU Central Committee and the Immediate Tasks of the Party in the Area of Domestic and Foreign Policy], Moscow, 1976, p 36.

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LEGAL BASIS FOR NEW FAMILY CODE DISCUSSED

Havana REVISTA CUBANA DE DERECHO in Spanish Jan-Dec 78 pp 241-251

[Article by Ernesto Buch Santos: "The Family Code"]

[Text] Introduction

The abolishment of private ownership of the means of production and the gradual abolition of classes and all forms of exploitation of some human beings by others, are, as is clearly stated by the text we analyze, the basic principle of the Socialist Society. The fact that a number of legal norms concerning the family, which were completely alien to our society because they clashed openly with the principles of equality of all citizens and were also discriminatory against the rights of women and children born out of wedlock, were the reasons which counseled the replacement of the aforementioned legal norms and their being formed into a separate unit, extracting them from the legislation which formerly considered them. Therefore, our Revolutionary Government passed Law 1289 dated 14 February 1975 (Family Code), after it had been widely discussed by all the workers of our country and approved by a majority of more than 98 percent, with the addition to the text of the draft of suggestions by the Legal Studies Committees, after an exhaustive analysis of each and every one of those presented.

The aforementioned Code legally regulates family institutions: marriage, divorce, parent-child relationships and obligations for providing sustenance, adoption and guidance; all of this aimed at strengthening the family and the bonds of reciprocal affection, help and respect among its members; the strengthening of the marriage legally normalized or judicially recognized by an authorized court with the most absolute equality of rights for men and women; the most effective compliance by parents with their obligations with respect to the protection, moral training and education of children so that they may develop fully in all aspects and as decent citizens of the Socialist Society and, in short, the full realization of the principle of equality of all children, all of which is the legal and moral foundation of the instrument we analyze in this article.

Once the reasons which counseled the passage of the Family Code and the institutions it regulates are explained, we shall discuss the few but important changes made in this legal matter by Law No 9 dated 22 August 1977, whose general text we shall examine in the most specific way possible and with the greatest clarity with respect to the most outstanding aspects of the institutions to which we have referred, showing the conceptual differences when compared with previous legislation.

1. Marriage

Making a realization of the deep desire of Jose Marti: "I want the primary law of our republic to be the worship by Cubans of the complete dignity of man," our people, through free, direct and secret vote in a referendum, adopted the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba by an overwhelming majority. It, and the Family Code, which had been approved previously, went into effect 24 February 1976. It substantially changed the archaic concept and legal nature of the institution of marriage; it ceasing to be a merely civil contract and becoming "the voluntarily agreed upon union of a man and a woman legally fit for it for the purpose of living together."

Marriage rests on the basis of an absolute equality of rights and duties of both spouses, who are obliged to maintain the home and diligently care for the family they have formed and to cooperate jointly and closely in the education and training of the children pursuant to the principles of socialist morality.

Those officials responsible for Marital Status Records and the notary publics are the officials authorized to formalize marriages in keeping with the provisions of the code to which we refer, just as the consuls and vice consuls of the republic have the power to authorize marriage between Cubans abroad. The chief officer of a warship or the captain of a merchant or fishing ship shall also authorize marriages which may take place on board, as may the military field commander, when it is a matter of members of such military body under the same circumstances. It must be understood that in the latter two cases the marriage will be understood to be conditional as long as the marital status of the two parties has not been proved with documents if their previous marriage ended for any reason. If a foreigner, he or she must also show a foreign identity card and show authorization from the minister of justice to formalize his or her marriage in Cuba.

Women and men of over 18 years-of-age are legally authorized to marry although, exceptionally, and for justified reasons, the parents, grandparents in their absence, the step-parents, guardians, or in other cases, the court, may grant those under 18 years-of-age the authorization to marry, providing the female is at least 14 years-of-age and the male has passed his 16th birthday.

Law 1289 continued explaining that if those persons refused to grant the aforementioned authorization, one or the other of the couple affected or an older brother or sister, with the help of the district attorney, can petition the pertinent People's Court to grant the aforementioned authorization, it making its decision on the basis of the social good and that of the interested couple.

This is a precept which has been modified by Law No 9 dated 22 August 1977, Article 3 Paragraph 1, which states, that this exceptional authorization may be granted jointly by the mother and father, or one of them if the other is dead or deprived of parental rights, while the previous legislation referred to the father and mother jointly or to the one having parental rights. Also added to Paragraph 3 was subparagraph 5, which in our opinion is of extraordinary importance and states textually: "One of those authorized to do so can do it alone when the other who should grant it together with him is prevented from doing so." Article 6 has also been clarified and changed where it explains that in case some of those who are supposed to grant authorization jointly with another refuse to grant such authorization, those wanting to marry, or one of them, or an adult brother or sister of either of them, can request the pertinent People's Court to grant the aforementioned authorization. As can be seen, the new context refers to "those parties interested in marrying" while previously it only referred to "those interested parties," it also being observed that the "help of the district attorney" has been abolished, therefore, the aforementioned interested parties and the others to whom the precept applies may directly request the granting of the authorization required and the court will decide whatever is applicable, taking into consideration the interests of society and the couple, after having heard the opinion of all the interested parties from the District Attorney's Office.

Our Revolutionary text also considers "The existence of a matrimonial union between a man and a woman legally fit for it and who have the requirements of singleness and stability, shall have all the effects of a legally formalized marriage when it is recognized by the pertinent court. If that union is stable, but does not meet the requirement of singleness because one of the two is involved in a previous marriage, full legal rights shall accrue to the person who acted in good faith and to the children resulting from the aforementioned union."

It is necessary to point out that the formalization of the legal recognition of a marriage between a man and woman joined in the previously mentioned way will be retroactive, as far as its effects are concerned, to the date of the beginning of the union declared in the legal decision.

Finally, one of the questions of great importance which refers to the legal decision on the presumption of death of one of the parties, covered by Article 44 of Law 1289 dated 1975, is that which is added to the second paragraph of that precept where it refers to the case of the appearance of the spouse declared presumably dead and the other spouse has married again. This marriage is valid according to our law. In this case, the new law, No 9 dated 1977, states that the spouse who reappears will have the marital status of a divorced person, a question which, as we have said, was not mentioned in Law No 1289.

2. Divorce

The institution of divorce regulated by our Family Code produces the dissolution of marriage bonds and can only be obtained by a legal decision and will take

place by the mutual agreement of the spouses or when the court confirms that there are reasons which make the marriage lose its sense for the spouses and children, and thereby for society, because an objective situation has been created that prevents the exercise of rights and fulfillment of obligations between the spouses and between them and their children. If we analyze the provisions previously established, we see that in them the moral content of the institution of marriage to which we have already referred, prevails, in contrast to the regulation contained in Decree Law No 206 dated 10 May 1934 (Divorce Law), which remained current until the passage of the legal measure to which we are referring, and which stated that divorce could be had through mutual agreement of the spouses or for any of the 18 taxatively enumerated reasons which were the bases for action existing at the time.

That decree-law was based on the principle of divorce with fault and rarely accepted that which was obtained for no-fault reasons, since the aforementioned causes for divorce could be grouped under the category of with fault or no-fault or "sineculpa." When divorce judgements were based on the former, inevitably, given their nature, there were prejudicial aspects given to the morality of those involved in a public and well-disseminated manner, which permanently degraded them in public opinion and in a great degree unjustly harmed the children, who were completely alien to the actions of their parents, marking them with a stigma which psychologically and morally prejudiced their future development.

The existence of the causes for divorce to which we referred were due to the fact that marriage was considered a civil contract, as we explained when we referred to the institution, and, therefore, affected it substantially. The elimination of those causes and the new concept of divorce contained in our current legal provisions is a great step forward in our legal regulation.

3. Parent-Child Relationships

With respect to parent-child relationships, the Family Code states that all children are equal and because of that enjoy equal rights and have the same duties toward their parents, regardless of their marital status, unlike that which was established in previous legislation in which there were legitimate children (those born during wedlock), natural children (born of parents who were not married but who were legally fit for marriage), and finally, by those called "illegitimate," who were those who were conceived by parents who were not in a position to marry. Pursuant to this differentiation among children, they unfairly received a different treatment in the moral as well as material aspect. It is enough to say that in the problem of intestate inheritance, a recognized natural child could only receive one-half of what a legitimate intestate heir could receive and the illegitimate child only had right to food and clothing. Our Family Code, by eliminating every distinction among children because of their origins, has, in our opinion, taken a fairer, more equitable and more human step forward, something which is only possible in a socialist society.

Pursuant to previous legislation, the child of parents who were not married could not be registered in the Civil Register with the surname of both of them if they did not jointly agree to do so.

The Family Code decrees that registration in this case should be done by both parents, however, when it is only requested by the mother and she gives the name of the father, he will personally be called to appear before the official in charge of the Marital Status Register and be informed that if within the period of 30 days he does not appear to admit or deny paternity, the child will be registered as his.

If the period passes and paternity has not been denied, the registration is formalized and once this is done it can only be impugned by means of whatever process applies within a period of 1 year. If paternity is denied, the registration will take place but without the name of the father, without prejudice to the right of the mother to require the registration to be made in whatever way is appropriate.

To establish the interest of the state in having the parents fulfill their duties to their children, regardless of the marital status of the parents, is a basic principle of the Family Code and thus, the primary obligation is that of acknowledging them by registering their birth. If this is not done voluntarily, our law bypasses the regular process of registration, the request for which should be forwarded to the Civil and Administrative Sections of the pertinent Provincial People's Court, pursuant to the provisions of the Law on Civil and Administrative Procedures, so that after the fulfillment of the requirements of the Family Code, a decision is issued decreeing the requested registration, if it is appropriate.

With respect to relationship between parents and children, the exercise of parental rights has exceptional importance in our Family Code, since it considers the obligatoriness of children respecting, considering, helping and obeying their parents, while they in turn have to keep their children under their protection and care, provide them with a stable home, proper support, care of their personal health and grooming, provide them with suitable recreational means, protect them properly, watch over their good behavior, cooperate with authorities to overcome any situation or ambiental environment which may unfavorably affect the children's training and development, see to their education, instill love of study in them, insure their attendance to classes, see to it that they improve themselves technically, scientifically and culturally, depending on their aptitudes, vocation and the requirements of the country's development, and also cooperate with educational authorities. They must also concern themselves with the training of their children for social life; imbuing them with the love of country, respect for its symbols and due appreciation of its values, internationalist spirit, the norms of coexistence, socialist morality and respect for the patrimonial wealth of society and the personal goods and rights of others and instill in them, through actions and the treatment given them, the knowledge of the respect they owe them, and teach them to respect the authorities, their teachers and other persons.

With respect to economic relationships, parents shall administer and care for the property of their children with the greatest diligence; will see to it that their children will properly use and enjoy the property belonging to them, and they may not give, exchange or sell it except for justified reasons of usefulness and need after authorization by the pertinent court and a hearing with the district attorney.

With respect to the civil capability of minors, the parents shall represent their children in all legal activities and business in which they have an interest, exercising their capabilities in those affairs in which full capability of action is required, performing those actions which by law are required in order to defend their interests and property.

The exercise of parental rights will be practiced until the children reach their majority, which at this time is established at 18 years-of-age and not 21 years as was required by previous legislation.

The rules contained in the Family Code with respect to the protection and care of children, is also very important because as a result of the dissolution of marriages, this aspect would cause serious upheavals if there were no regulations as proper and fair as those contained in the legal regulation we are analyzing. In the first place, the agreement of the parents, when they do not live together, will prevail. If there is no agreement between them, or if that agreement is against the moral or material interests of the children, the question shall be resolved by the pertinent court in a way which shall be the most beneficial for the minors. As a general rule, all other conditions being equal, it shall be ruled that the children will remain with the parent in whose company they were up until the time the disagreement ensued, the mother being preferrable if the children are with both of them, unless, and in every case, special reasons advise otherwise.

4. Obligation to Provide Support

Our Family Code understands support, as applied to minors, to mean sustenance, shelter, and clothing, as well as education, recreation and development. These shall be required from those who are obliged to provide them but without losing sight of the fact that this burden falls equally upon both parents. The amount of support shall be proportional to the economic means of those who provide it and the needs of those who receive it, it being possible to reduce or increase it proportionately according to the decrease or increase of the needs of the one being supported and the economic income of the one who has to provide it.

Minors may always demand support from their parents. The other persons with the right to receive it may do so when they are prevented from obtaining support by themselves because of age or incapacity. As can be seen, this provision of our Family Code referring to those who are mutually obliged to provide each other with sustenance: spouses, forebears and descendents, adoptants and adopted and brothers of any degree, is a positive innovation because it defines the true scope of the provision of sustenance, that is, with the exception of minors with respect to their parents, those who are fit for working do

not have that right, something which is only possible in a society such as ours in which the Socialist State, as the Government of the People and at their service, guarantees in our Constitution that there is no man or woman who can work who does not have the opportunity to obtain employment by means of which he or she can contribute to the objectives of society and the satisfaction of personal needs, applying the socialist principle: "From each according to his capacity; to each according to his work."

Our Family Code also covers the ways of canceling parental rights as well as the loss or suspension of them by both parents, or one of them, with the reasons or motives which lead to it being explained. It is well understood that the loss or suspension of parental rights does not exempt the parents from the obligation of providing support for their children.

In sentences handed down by the Civil Courts depriving both or one parent of parental rights, or the exercise of rights is suspended, child support will be provided as applicable on the basis of the legal representation, protection and care of minors.

The affected parent or the district attorney may, through an appeal under the proper conditions, ask for an end to the suspension of parental rights as well as the modification of any other measures to which the previous paragraph refers when the circumstances which justified their adoption have changed.

As can be seen, this last paragraph refers only to the end to the suspension of parental rights and makes no provision for deprivation of them.

5. Adoption

As far as adoption is concerned, the Family Code, upon establishing this institution, establishes it in the interest of the better development and education of the minor, creating between the adoptants and adoptees a bond of parenthood similar to that existing between parents and children, with the same rights and duties. In order to adopt, it is necessary to have reached 25 years-of-age (in previous legislation it was 45), be in full enjoyment of civil and political rights, be in a situation of being able to provide for the economic needs of the adoptee and, finally, have the moral character and have had a behavior which allows the reasonable assumption that he will perform the duties to the adoptee, which the Code establishes for parents with respect to children under their control. It is necessary to point out that the adoptants must be at least 15 years older than the adoptees.

Pursuant to Law No 9 dated August 1977, in order for couples to adopt they must do it jointly and except in this case, no one may be adopted by more than one person. Law No 9 adds in its Article 101 that, however, one of the spouses may adopt the child of the other if the other parent of the minor to be adopted has died or has been deprived of parental rights. This addition, in our opinion, has relevant importance and has come to resolve in practice some de facto situations of real moral content, which before the existence of the new law had no possible solution.

Article 103 of the Family Code was also modified partially. Paragraph 3 was expanded to state that not only may minors of 16 years-of-age be adopted when parental rights have been canceled with respect to them, but also, and this is the addition: "When both parents have been deprived of them." Those who are subject to parental rights may also be adopted if those who exercise them give their express consent.

Legal authorization for adoption will have to be obtained through an action of voluntary jurisdiction presented by the adoptants, with intervention by the district attorney.

6. Guardianship

Another of the institutions contained in the Family Code, and which differs substantially from that regulated by the previous legislation contained in the Civil Code, is guardianship. Subject to guardianship are minors who are not under parental control and those adults who have been declared legally incapable of caring for themselves or administering their property because of mental disorders, being a deaf-mute or any other reason. Guardianship is legally established and has the objective of protecting, caring, educating, defending the rights and protecting the patrimonial interests of minors who are not under parental control and the fulfillment of civil obligations of the adults who have been declared legally incapacitated. In all cases, when the district attorney has been notified of the need to place a person under guardianship, he will institute measures to establish it if it is believed necessary, and he will also do it if parental rights of one exercising them are rescinded or, if applicable, an adoption is revoked.

The institution of guardianship, which up to the passage of the Family Code was regulated by the Civil Code, was exercised by a single guardian under the surveillance of the protutor. That legal text covered three classes of guardianship: testamentary guardianship, legitimate guardianship and dative guardianship. The latter was applicable when there was no testamentary guardian or persons legally bound to exercise the vacant guardianship, it then being up to the Family Council to choose the guardian in those cases where a guardianship had to be established.

From the above it can be seen that our Code eliminated the Family Council, the protutor and the method used for establishing guardianship, which represents a substantial difference between it and previous legislation because besides the fact that it simplifies the process, it offers real safeguards to the persons subject to guardianship, since it is the court which establishes it. The court does this, taking into account that which is most beneficial for the minor or for the incapacitated adult, with the ideal person for such high purposes being appointed as guardian. Because there are no fundamental pecuniary interests, since private ownership of means of production has been abolished, the guardian is not moved by bastard economic interests for his own benefit, as happened in many cases before, but rather by the praiseworthy objectives inherent in such an appointment.

The new political-administrative division of our country and, subsequently, the passage of the Law of Organization of the Judicial System in which the Rank and File People's Courts and Regional People's Courts are abolished and replaced by the Municipal Courts, brought the modification of Articles 142 and 143 of the Family Code as a result. In them the phrases "Rank and File People's Courts" and "Regional People's Courts" were replaced by the phrase "Pertinent Court." Articles 162 and 163 of the same body of law have also been modified, it being stated that the books in which established guardianships are recorded shall be kept by the courts responsible for oversight of each guardianship and not by the Regional People's Courts. The custody of those books shall remain in the hands of the court secretary, or if applicable, the secretary of the pertinent section, who shall make the entries and issue certifications, and not the secretary of the pertinent Civil Section as was stated in the oft-mentioned Family Code.

In this modest essay, we have tried to show briefly the substantial differences existing between the institutions covered by the Family Code and the way in which they were covered by the Civil Code and Decree-Law No 26 dated 10 May 1934, which regulated encumbered divorce in our country, as well as the moral concept of those institutions covered by the provisions of our current body of laws, the result of the adaptation of those provisions to the principles which rule a Socialist Society.

8908
CSO: 3010

JUNTA COUNTERS GERMAN ORGANIZATION'S CRITICISM OF REFORMS

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 2 Oct 80 pp 2, 20

[Text] The Information Secretariat of the Government's Revolutionary Junta yesterday countered statements from Germany that authority is exercised in El Salvador by the rightwing military to the advantage of a well-to-do minority.

"The German organization, 'Medico Internacional' [International Doctor], of Frankfurt " according to the report, "published statements that are the result of ignorance of Salvadoran reality or the malicious influence of sectarian interests."

A report sent to Germany by the Information Secretariat of the Junta, through the DPA Agency, fully explains the profound socioeconomic ,changes that have benefited the great majority of Salvadorans.

"An example of that," specifies the report, "is the case of the Agrarian Reform, the first in Latin America, which from its inception has increased the crop yield of the land."

"They say that the Agrarian Reform has affected 263 properties, including the best land in the entire country; that represents the establishment of 263 cooperatives made up of many peasants. Before, there were 200 rich families who made a profit from that land; now, hundreds of thousands of peasant families are the beneficiaries, a fact those who make those capricious statements fail to recognize," the Salvadoran spokesmen told Germany.

They Explain...

Elsewhere Medico Internacional says that El Salvador is "hermetically sealed" and that "the Salvadorans who escape run the risk of death." "What the above mentioned organization does not say," says the Information Secretariat, "is that those Salvadorans who 'are running' do so because the extremist groups that operate in El Salvador have devoted themselves for some time to murder and terrorism and are destroying very many sources of employment, which has caused logical fear in many sectors; but that here there are also 4 and 1/2 million Salvadorans who tenaciously and courageously defy the threats of terrorists. These people have successfully resisted in the face of the worst kinds of calamities."

The Salvadoran Government's report shows that the statements of Medico Internacional lack objectivity and are biased in favor of terrorist groups. Those very statements, it notes, could serve as a model of misinformation and could even indicate that the authors are disciples of Coebbels who practice Nazi propaganda methods.

It explains that the government has proposed suitable political solutions, like elections. It points out that extreme rightist terrorists are the ones who are employing violence in order to attain political power, and that they are doing this because they have no possibility of winning at the polls.

Finally, it explains that the main struggle in which the Salvadoran people are engaged is for peace of mind, inasmuch as they are tired of so much violence and so much terrorism.

8255
CSO: 3010

INCREASING AUTHORITARIANISM OF FSLN SEEN AS DISTURBING

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 7

[Editorial: "'Proletarian' Production and Discipline in Nicaragua"]

[Text] Very interesting indeed are the events that are occurring in Nicaragua, that have to do with relations between the labor movement and production centers--for the most part state-owned--that operate there under the aegis of Sandinism.

A telex from Managua, for which the Central American News Agency accepted responsibility, indicates that "the Nicaraguan Government announced on Thursday (2 October) that seizures of factories, lands, and houses will not be tolerated in this country--and neither will illegal strikes be permitted."

According to the news report, "the five members of the National Reconstruction Junta--Daniel Ortega, Arturo Cruz, Rafael Cordova Rivas, Sergio Ramirez, and Moises Hassan--broadcast a statement on a national broadcasting channel.

It fell to Arturo Cruz, a member of the executive committee, to read the message that dealt with various topics; and "profound reflections were made on situations that affect the revolutionary process."

In the judgment of the government, there are specific plans in this country for economic destabilization through the paralysis of production in the forthcoming weeks.

"There is also a plan to defy the revolutionary order," says the document.

"All of this is occurring," added the Governmental Junta, as the time approaches for the arrival of the Inter-American Committee on Human Rights, which is to come to Nicaragua in answer to an invitation of the Sandinist government.

"Therefore," added the Junta, "it is time to announce with firmness and with the backing of the people that no challenge to order and stability will be tolerated."

The Nicaraguan Government warned that it is not a question of creating a state of emergency, but pointed out that the revolutionary decrees will be "strictly" applied to those who instigate civil disobedience or who counter the authorities.

The revolutionary decrees will also be applied against those who may be found guilty of "disrespect" to the armed forces or the police of the country.

The same thing will happen to those who may seize factories and centers of production; those who obstruct the flow of finished products from factories; those who may try to stop public conveyances; or those who may instigate the seizure of land.

Finally it was announced that peasants who have land claims must make them through the Nicaraguan Institute for Agrarian Reform and "never through de facto means, as occurs in other countries."

This is the substance of the news report.

Although this is a long citation, its importance amply justifies its being repeated, because it brings out various facts that the independent press has been emphasizing for years, in the face of the quasi indifference of the political sectors that currently represent our countries.

To begin with, it confirms a matter which--in spite of its being known--we often do not gauge conscientiously: that is, under leftist military regimes (especially under marxist totalitarianism), there is no right to strike.

For organized workers, the right to strike is tantamount to that of free speech in the case of journalists.

Generations of democratic, honest, and courageous labor union leaders gave their lives to win that right. Communism, which is said to be the "vanguard of the working class," has openly and frankly obliterated with a stroke of the pen that vital conquest in behalf of the "order and stability" mentioned in the statement referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

In addition to that, there are "seizures" of factories, farms, public offices, etc., which are so much in vogue in democratic countries and which all kinds of leftist groups carry out without any kind of restraint--even over trifles--in the face of indulgence on the part of our administrators and of a society that has been bombarded with feverish and mistaken preachment with respect to human rights; because, while on the one hand it defends the presumed rights of vociferous groups, on the other it ignores and suppresses the legitimate rights of hundreds or thousands of persons who are hurt when an extremist minority sets a factory on fire and leaves many families without work or food.

Not only that: The announcement says that the decree will be "strictly" applied to those who "are disrespectful" of the Sandinist military and police. What is "disrespect" in that context? Who decides when a citizen, or a group of citizens, is disrespectful of the police or, on the other hand, demands respect for the interests of the majority, their religious and political beliefs, or their standard of moral values?

What do the sympathizers of the Honduran left think of these methods, they who spend most of their time concocting violent acts against the government and private enterprise and planning attacks on centers of production, instead of devoting themselves to creative work and establishing their claims through dignified, responsible, and legal means?

Perhaps these aspiring leaders would prefer that we have a government that is capable of introducing draconian measures against the people's most basic rights, provided that those oppressive measures be carried out in the name of the revolution and the "proletarian dictatorship," which is nothing but a means of tyrannizing workers and the rest of the population?

With each day that passes, the situation becomes clearer and more alarming.

Once more experience teaches that one must not wait until a society, dominated by injustice, extreme poverty, the authoritarian sternness of an unpopular government (as in the Somoza era) and widespread underdevelopment, comes to the point of exploding because of totalitarian tyranny. On the contrary, progressive reforms and changes must be found to improve the well being of the majority, with respect for the right of minorities, so that peace, social harmony, equally shared progress, and freedom will prosper. Do we agree?

8255
CSO: 3010

IBARRA PLEDGES HEALTHY ECONOMY, STRONG CURRENCY

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 4 Sep 80 pp 1-A, 12-A

[Article by Roberto Noriega G.]

[Text] Mexico's economy--in a world afflicted by depression and inflation--is healthy and its currency stable, the secretary of finance and public credit said last night, as he announced that the nation's chief executive has decided to allocate 175 billion pesos this year to support SAM [Mexican Food Distribution System], aid production of staple goods, and provide an impetus to the activities of the COPLAMAR in the nation's areas.

Lawyer David Ibarra Munoz, as he revealed a package of economic and fiscal measures, the object of which is "a more equitable distribution of the benefits of growth," also indicated that the executive branch will submit a bill providing for further tax reductions for persons in the lower income brackets--at a cost of 11 billion pesos in reduced tax revenues--and another bill providing for a 35 percent excise tax on luxury items such such as luxury automobiles, yachts, planes, etc. The VAT [value-added tax] will remain unchanged.

Ibarra also said in Los Pinos last night that, based on an agreement with the chief executive, additional incentives will be provided to the programs for promoting the construction of socially needed housing for sale or rent, and that a bill will also be introduced in this regard providing for raising the current 3 percent rate of deductible depreciation to 5 percent, thus supplementing the incentive tax treatment.

The official clarified that these measures--tax reduction, aid to production of staple items, and other new measures--"do not mean a reduction of tax revenues in absolute terms; these will continue rising at a healthy rate thanks to the modern administrative system the president of the Republic has instituted and to the responsibility of its top officials."

The package announced by Ibarra Munoz can be broken out into nine main components, the first having to do with the application of fiscal and credit resources to the food system, to COPLAMAR activities and to the

production of staple goods. These are programs for which 147 billion pesos had been allocated at the beginning of the year. To step up activities, cover deficits and advance these programs more rapidly, the chief executive has decided to add 28 billion pesos to that sum, bringing the total allocation to 175 billion by the end of the year.

Besides this, however, Ibarra Munoz said during his press conference, there are some additional supportive measures.

By decision of the president of the Republic, producers of staple items of popular consumption will be issued fiscal promotion certificates to increase their production and to thus keep prices stable and the country supplied. The total involved will be 4.5 billion pesos.

Another 4.6 billion pesos will go to producers of durable or nondurable consumer items which, however, are intended for the popular classes.

Together with these, there will be a significant increase in funds to be channeled through the existing mechanisms for the protection of small and medium producers and low-income consumers, namely, the FONACOT whose capital and credit resources will be increased considerably.

The same will be done in the case of the fideicommissums for the cooperatives, "because we want to encourage production and improve the system of marketing," said the finance minister.

Additionally, The funds of the Rural Bank and of the FIRA will be increased so that over an area of between 1 million and 2 million hectares, production of staple foods of popular consumption will be increased this year.

He summarized the most noteworthy aspects of these measures, decided by the chief executive, under three headings.

They are: tax relief for physical persons, especially those in the lower income brackets; tax treatment favoring the construction of socially needed housing; and VAT tax relief in the popular consumption goods category, in the form of a tax reduction of the order of 90 percent, with only those items being taxed that are injurious to health.

All of these tax relief and fiscal incentive measures represent aid totaling 25 billion pesos this year, the minister said.

Aside from this, speaking of the situation of the peso, the finance minister said that "it is to be hoped that this kind of question, which conceals underlying rumors that are prejudicial, will not be raised very often."

"Mexico," he said, "is prosperous. In a world in the throes of recession and galloping inflation, our country is the exception. Our export revenues are high.

"The soundness of the Mexican economy is evident despite external factors," the finance minister said, pointing, as proof of this, to the additional supports being provided by the government to its three basic programs: SAM, COPLAMAR and basic goods production.

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CSO: 3010

OTEYZA: PETROLEUM PRODUCTION WILL NOT BE CHANGED

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 8 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] For the remainder of this 6-year period, Mexico will not change its petroleum production program despite internal and external pressures, Secretary of Patrimony and Industrial development Jose Andres Oteyza asserted yesterday, stating in a press conference that the National Energy Plan will be submitted to the president of the republic at the end of this month.

Oteyza also announced to those present at the Conference on Economic Policy of Energy Self-Sufficient Countries that in the immediate future our country will extend the energy aid it is currently providing to Central America and the Caribbean countries to cover all of Latin America, indicating that this is consistent with the World Energy Plan proposed by Mexico to the United Nations.

The minister stated that the Energy Plan is based fundamentally on an oil production program of 2.5 million barrels a day, with a 10-percent margin of fluctuation. Nevertheless, he admitted that pressures exist for our country to increase this program--pressures, he said, that are sometimes so subtle as to be unidentifiable.

He asserted that the development plans and programs the government had instituted are based on its own development program criteria without regard for those pressures and that oil exports and the foreign currency they generate are kept strictly in accordance with the national interest, with the capacity for their absorption by the Mexican economy, and with our own development programs.

He admitted that notwithstanding the "relative success" being enjoyed by the economic plans instituted by the current administration, we do have the problems of inflation, of the concentration of income, and important ones related to our foreign trade structure.

"This," he said, "is a source of concern to us and the object of special attention on our part." Although the funds being generated by oil are already visible, he pointed out, "we now have to complete the second part of the program, which is to channel them properly to achieve a good balance in our productive structure and in our international trade structure."

However, there are other problems, such as that of international relations. We have adopted the policy of bilateral negotiations and therefore have not joined the GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (UN)]. In this manner, independently of the sale of oil, "we are demanding real transfers of technologies and capital goods. This has led us to visit different countries in an effort to advance this program."

As regards the aid to be extended to all of Latin America, he said it will range from exploration to the transfer of technology and real resources for energy development. Work will proceed in this manner, although implementation of the world plan is not yet possible, since things "move slowly" at the United Nations.

In commenting on the importance of the 3-day conference held in the city of Oaxaca, he said the most important thing had been that countries like Great Britain, Canada, Norway and Holland had supported Mexico's policies based on not opting for an oil-oriented road but rather for the road of a country with oil.

The government's economic policy, Oteyza said, is founded on three basic decisions: to plan our growth and to moderate and minimize the effects of the traditional mechanisms of the marketplace; to channel our development along the road to a better balance and a diversification of our economic structure, getting away from the oil model that could hang like a cloud over our future; and lastly, the Mexican government's decision not to join the GATT for the time being.

He admitted, however, that we have achieved only a limited success in the reorientation of our growth and that we are beginning to feel the effects of the sectorial and regional reorientation of our growth. There are still many problems.

At a breakfast meeting with journalists, and in regard to the question of whether there might be an oil-products price rise for people within the country, Oteyza said: "Things will have to be adjusted gradually, as circumstances make it desirable to do so." He explained the pricing rationale and said its aim is to not worsen the price-rise problem for the inhabitants, which is already acute, to not generate inflationary effects and to favor industrial growth.

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CSO: 3010

ANOTHER PEMEX OIL SPILL REPORTED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 31 Aug 80 p 2-A

[Article by Arturo de Aquino]

[Text] The oil pipeline that interconnects the oil drilling platforms in the Campeche Sound was cut by an anchor cable of the lighter "Tolteca," causing a serious leak and compelling PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum] to shut down its wells in the zone, which are producing 60,000 barrels a day, to avoid a spill and possible environmental contamination.

Despite the preventive measures taken, the oil that managed to escape formed an immense black patch immediately on the surface of the sea, making it necessary to treat the affected area immediately with dispersing agent.

The new PEMEX spill took place yesterday, this time in the underwater pipeline built in the Campeche Sound, which was cut while the lighter "Tolteca" was maneuvering in the oil-drilling area.

PEMEX stated that the damaged pipeline has a diameter of 24 inches and can deliver a total of 150,000 barrels a day of crude; 60,000 of these come from the wells in the Nohoch area--the affected zone--and the other 90,000 are part of the production from platforms Akal F and Akal I.

The enterprise explained that the accident had occurred at 0620 hours yesterday while the lighter was maneuvering to anchor in the vicinity of platform AKAL C.

As a result of the accident, pumping of oil was suspended immediately and the wells whose production is handled by platform Nohoch A were shut down.

As soon as the Environmental Protection Agency office was notified, its emergency brigades sped to the site of the accident, to control the spillage and treat the affected area with dispersing agent.

According to PEMEX, the wells shut down are C-2011, C-2011-D, C-2073 and C-2095, which means a reduction of 60,000 barrels a day of output.

PEMEX also indicated that, taking advantage of existing installations, the production of platforms Akal F and Akal I were diverted to the Akal J and Akal C complexes respectively, which together can handle a total of 750,000 barrels a day.

Lastly, PEMEX indicated that necessary work is going forward in the AKAL-C and Akal J complexes to interconnect production platform Nohoch A, and that normal production is expected to be resumed within the next 24 hours.

As is known, the oil extracted from the Campeche Sound accounts for the rise in recent months of the national oil production indexes. Besides, the wells in that zone are registering the highest levels of production per well not only in Mexico but throughout the world.

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CSO: 3010

SECOND CHICOASEN UNIT GOES ON LINE

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 5 Sep 80 p 31-A

[Text] The second unit of the Chicoasen hydroelectric plant was placed in service yesterday. This brings the plant's production capacity up to 67,000 kilowatts, and by the end of this year this plant, over the Grijalva river, will have an installed capacity of 1.5 million kilowatts.

In announcing this, the Federal Commission on Electricity [CFE] added that the supply of electric power had reached normalization with the putting into operation of another 67,000 kilowatts being generated by gas-driven plants in Ciudad Juarez, the city of Chihuahua and Piedras Negras to serve that important zone of the country's northern border.

The CFE reported that the rainy season has been normal in the upper Balsas, that the El Infiernillo dam's water level can be considered normal for this time of the year, and that the dam is expected to be completely filled by the end of the rain cycle.

As regards the Grijalva basin, the rains have not yet reached normal, but it is expected that they soon will, besides which a program has been started in cooperation with the Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources.

Three of the country's largest hydroelectric plants are installed over the Grijalva: Angostura, Chicoasen and Malpaso; and this is why it is important that cloud formations be diverted toward that zone and that rain be induced artificially.

Lastly, the CFE said the power failures that have been experienced in Mexico City have been owing to the distribution network and heavy rains that have fallen in the capital city of the Republic. It said that work is going forward at an accelerated rate to repair the faults.

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CSO: 3010

FSLN COMMEMORATES HEROES, MARTYRS IN OCTOBER CELEBRATIONS

Significance of October Discussed

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 18 Oct 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] October represents the retaking of the offensive; Pedro Arauz is the model of martyrs; the party has recovered its dimensions for taking the course charted for it by history.

These were the concluding remarks concerning the heroic feats of October delivered yesterday by Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, minister of planning, during the solemn ceremony commemorating the events of October, at the Dorado movie theater.

The ceremony was attended by the members of the National Directorate, Comdr Bayardo Arce and Humberto Ortega; Guerrilla Commanders Dora Maria Tellez and Walter Ferretti; Arturo Cruz, member of the Government Junta and state minister; Lea Guido, minister and member of the Sandinist Assembly; Comrade Julio Lopez, of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] National Secretariat; members of the FSLN Directional Committee of Managua; relatives of martyrs of the feats of October; special guests from the diplomatic corps; and representatives of the mass organizations and the Sandinist Armed Forces.

Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, who spoke on behalf of the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front, made a brief historical review of the contributions from Comdr Pedro Arauz Palacios to the people's struggle, to the organization and history of the fatherland and to the October feats.

He said: "The martyrs were always right, because, as the poet Leonel Rugama said, they did not say that they died for the fatherland, but that they died."

October, a Month Which Gave Birth to History

Commenting on the events of October in the history of the Sandinist Front, he said that it was one of life's coincidences that October was the month which gave birth to the history of mankind with glorious deeds for mankind, and for the Sandinist People's Revolution as well.

He added that, with October, the struggle was resumed. It was felt in October 1977, in different theaters of war. At that time, the men on the battlefield wanted to put the victory on the calendar.

With regard to the situation that our people were experiencing in October, Commander Ruiz said that, during that period, Somoza was boasting of being the "champion of democracy."

At that time we were also undergoing an organic crisis, which was the most difficult problem. He also recalled that the revolutionary movement on the continental level was experiencing a situation of retreat, and that affected the struggle of the Sandinist Front. He said that the armed struggle was not in question; what was in question was the favorable resolution of the situation and the neutralization of the attacks that we were receiving.

It was in October that the best conditions for unity arose. The occurrence of the events in October, owing to their daring, introduced elements questioning the war, and indicated to us that it is not only possible to fight in the mountains, but in the cities as well, and that it is possible to expand the theater of war. Hence the great historical contribution from October.

October Sealed the Victory

Commander Ruiz added that, for this reason, October sealed the victory, and was the link which joined the military action and initiative for combat, and the level of the people's morale. It showed the people and the FSLN the path. He said that Somoza did not realize what October meant.

Commander Ruiz stated: "We discussed critical matters, but in the end we united, because October was the path which was the synthesis of 19 July 1979."

Later in his remarks, Commander Ruiz cited the need to underscore in history the most important aspects of the people's struggle, so that it may serve as a guide for future generations.

Pedro, the Model

Concerning Comdr Pedro Arauz Palacios, member of the National Directorate who was assassinated by the Somozan guards in the vicinity of Tipitapa on 17 October 1977, he said that he was the model of the martyrs who died during the history of the Sandinist Front's liberation struggle; a comrade who possessed all the qualifications that a true member of the Sandinist Front must meet: selflessness, sacrifice, ability to plot, distrust, guile, discipline, a propagandist outlook, combating sleep, etc.

All this was combined in Comdr Pedro Arauz. He said: "These martyrs deserved to hold the top leadership that we have today far more than we; these positions belong to them."

He also remarked that Pedro Arauz was one of the first militants to bring the scientific theory of organization into the vanguard. He always went about making organizational charts; he was concerned about holding the first congress of the National Directorate, in order to have an opportunity to discuss all the problems besetting the Directorate.

He said: "It had to be in October that Pedro died. It had to be in October, and at a high price; but in October history arose, and the theoretical discussion moved to a second phase, and practice, action was the key, and the offensive."

Maintaining the Spirit of October

In conclusion, he said that we must maintain that spirit of the October offensive in the tasks of economic reactivation, because we still have serious difficulties and we must consolidate our victory.

In her remarks, Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez, political secretary of the Sandinist Front in Managua, cited the advent of the Carlos Fonseca Northern Front, in October 1977, with 42 men ready to die for liberation.

She said that the column was headed by Comdrs German Pomares and Oscar Benavides; and it was mobilized in October to attack the Somozan command in Ocotal, as part of a plan coordinated with the action in San Carlos, Masaya and other locations. But the enemy was warned, and this meant a very difficult situation for our combatants.

The attack on Ocotal did not take place, and the action at Masaya occuured on 17 October, because the comrades could not fail in their commitment.

She said: "I mention this because we are now succumbing to a state of relaxing discipline. We need to shorten the time for dealing with the major social, economic and other problems that our people are suffering; and therefore we must make a little sacrifice for that cause."

Planning Minister Ruiz Speaks

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Oct 80 pp 3, 5

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution and Minister of Planning Henry Ruiz, at the ceremony marking the "Heroic Combative Feats of October," on 17 October 1980, at the El Dorado movie theater.

[Text] "Our heroes and martyrs were always right.

"We shall cite, in connection with the heroic feats of October, some of the disturbing aspects of the historical summary of the events of October; although everyone knows that people can hardly make a summary of the history that they themselves have experienced.

"We would first like to say that our brother martyrs were always right, because, as the poet Rugama said: 'They did not say that they died for the fatherland, but that they died.'

"One always runs the risk, when a few years have elapsed, of arriving at hasty conclusions regarding all-important, profound events such as the feats of October; feats which, by historical coincidence, occurred in October, the month which gave birth to history, definitively, in the destiny of mankind.

"They were events which were not planned to coincide in October; events which were not related to the desire that they necessarily occur during that glorious month for mankind which, by coincidence, is glorious for the Sandinist People's Revolution."

We Had Become Involved in War Not To Die But To Win

"What we would like to focus on is the observation of the context of the events of October as the restarting of the offensive of the Sandinist People's War against the dictatorship, against the oppressors of our people. At that time, different forces of the Sandinist Front were battling against the enemy in different areas and different theaters of war. We combatants in the mountains had in some way carried out a series of activities for a certain length of time. And at that time the men who were leading the activities then wanted to determine the date of the victory, to put the war period on the calendar. That was a matter of concern to us too, but we did not in any way make the time official; we had become involved in war not to die, but to win.

"And we are certain that the martyrs and heroes of our history did not enter it to die, but to win. In any event, death is a factor in the hazardous life of a revolutionary.

"It is in that context that we wanted to observe the martyrs and heroes of Raiti; and in that same context to observe the martyrs and heroes who fought and died in San Carlos, Masaya and Managua, and on the site which we sadly consider sacred, where 'Federico,' our brother Pedro, died.

"They died because the official rules did not allow them the fortunes of those of us who can now recall the events that they championed. And we wish to state frankly that some of them would rightfully have, from the standpoint of history and from the standpoint of the events themselves, more merit than those of us who currently have the destiny to lead the Sandinist People's Revolution (applause).

"October arrived in the midst of an organic crisis, but, more than in the midst of an organic crisis, it arrived at the time when Somoza was being called the champion of liberty and the defender of democracy."

Prospects of the War and Unity of the Vanguard

"More important than the difficult situation that the Sandinist Front was experiencing were the prospects that the war was acquiring at that time. More than the consolidation of the very fact of Somoza were the prospects that the revolutionary movement had at that time.

"Remember, in 1970 the entire revolutionary movement in Latin America had made a strategic retreat, and we were not excluded from that contingency. There had arisen a series of theories about the war, but what was important was that in such theory the armed struggle was not a matter of discussion, nor was the strategy of power a matter of discussion. The difficult part was to deal with the spirit which the adverse blows were to some extent bringing to the members of the Vanguard and the Sandinist Front.

"For those reasons related to life, for those reaons that are customarily called dialectics, it was in October that the daring and determination coincided to take on the final offensive, which led to the defeat of the dictatorship and victory for our people.

"We must say that in October there was a 'restarting' of the offensive in the war, that October pointed to the events and synthesized the possibility of victory, that it caused us to review the organizational methods, that it allowed us to restore confidence in the guerrilla rifle and, to some extent, to vary the theaters of war which, even then, we were keeping almost categorically closed. But, from a dialectical standpoint, the conditions had been produced within the Sandinist Front; because it is no coincidence that, in the 'restarting' of the offensive, the scattered forces of the Sandinist Front joined that spirit of offensive, and proved to be the link for materializing the most beautiful and most sacred quality that our revolution has at present, which was a determining factor at that time: its revolutionary unity, the unity of the Vanguard."

October: the Most Important Milestone of the Final Offensive

"In a way, Somoza was 'laughable' at that time; he coincided with the image of the cardinal, he entertained himself on the throne, and the slogan 'Somoza forever' seemed replete with definitive reality in the ears of the vacillating. Because what was happening within the Sandinist Front was also happening among the opposition. Somoza was becoming consolidated, and caused the forces opposing us to vacillate in the face of that ostensible consolidation.

"This is why the events of October have an historical significance, which we daresay is the most important 'milestone' in the final offensive against Somoza, against the dictatorship and against the oppressors of our people. We do not hesitate to say that they were actions which introduced some questionable elements, perhaps because of the situation that we were undergoing, but perhaps more than that, because of the scope of the daring with which they had been conceived. But we must observe this from the standpoint of dialectics and from the standpoint of the history of our Sandinist Front's struggle as our people's Vanguard.

"It was not a problem of meditating on events nor of being brave or unthinking at that time; rather, the decisive 'signal' had been given to prevent what could have been a retreat of the revolutionary movement and a consolidation of the dictatorship for many years; and that signal was given by the events of October 1977.

"In short, Somoza and the dictatorship seemed to be consolidated, both politically and militarily. Very ideal conditions to reverse that status appeared from the standpoint of the political laboratory. From that standpoint, there appeared the October offensive, and it appeared precisely to provide the ingredients for the spirit of offensive, the spirit that we had found in our people, in Sandino and Fonseca.

"To summarize a little, we would like to say that October bore the seal of victory and, paradoxically, the controversy which it aroused owing to the dimensions of its daring, was the link which bound the military action and restored the evidence that relates to wars: initiative and moral superiority. It gave the people and the FSLN the point of convergence, the starting signal and the link which combined the phase

of accumulation of political, military and organic energy with the offensive spirit of the people's war.

"Somoza did not really take notice of October; he entertained himself with the criminal offensive that he launched against the Sandinist combatants. But for us Sandinists who were ostensibly in retreat, we recognize in the action of October a milestone in the final offensive against Somoza; and that gave us the definitive conditions for revolutionary unity."

The Original Concept of the War and the Dimensions of the Victory

"We repeat, there were discussions about the concept of certain events, but we saw in retrospect events which proved that it was possible to fight in the city; events which indicated that the theater of war could be expanded, and that in the so-called strategic dispersion of the enemy, it was possible to fight in the districts, in the mountains and in the countryside. In a way, the original concept of the war which the Sandinist National Liberation Front had was in solidarity with that action.

"As I said, October gave the final prism, it gave the final dimension, regardless of how much we discussed the events, of the offensive and the spirit of offensive that was to support us against the enemy. And Somozo learned about it; our people learned about it. And October, or the Octobers as we say now, finally had their synthesis on 19 July 1979, 2 years later.

"The men and the concepts lie therein, in October. There is still a great deal for history to highlight, there are still events to be determined; but they must be determined from a different dimension, from the dimension provided by victory. There may be assessments of events, but there is one overall result, namely, the Sandinist victory, the victory of our people."

Pedro Arauz: Organizer and Propagandist of Revolutionary Ideas

"So there is still a great deal to record, not only the records; the ideas must be recorded. What we may not be able to record is the spirit and determination of the men who died in combat; because those men did not hesitate. Those men took the offensive again and were ready to die, as they had been ready to live and to apply their best energy to the reconstruction of the new fatherland. The heroes, like the martyrs, are not measured by that dimension; just as we cannot measure, count and balance the figure of Pedro Arauz, our brother 'Federico.' In Pedro, we would also like to see October; we would like to see the figure that aged within a few years owing to his activity and its persistence as an organizer. In Pedro, we would like to see October; just as we would like to see the model of our brothers who died, the secrecy, the guile, the tact and the insight which the clandestine life demands.

"There are few revolutionaries who have legends and pseudonyms, and who also have the skill and the protective ability to fight. And Pedro became a legend in the most difficult theater of war, surviving against an efficient security apparatus, surviving in action, with the outlook of an organizer, and of a publicizer and divulger of revolutionary ideas; fighting against sleep, fighting without rest against his own human limitations. In Pedro, we would also like to see the same

spirit which the Sandinist Front had, and which the Sandinist Front still has, toward historic events.

"The Sandinist Front calls itself a young vanguard of our people, with the historic dimensions of other peoples; one that adapts itself, equips itself and interprets and works untiringly, in the face of the historic events of every day.

"In a way, Pedro, our brother 'Federico,' was imbued with that vanguard spirit. We recalled that, at one time, we were looking for Sandinist models, and searched the major personages in the Sandinist National Liberation Front. And sometimes we thought about comrades who, because of their qualities, we repeat, make us unworthy to hold the position that we have, in comparison with the wake left by their lives.

"And among those personages and models was 'Federico,' without doubt. It was difficult to achieve organic synthesis, but we must say that he was one of the first comrades to bring to the members of the Sandinist Front the scientific concept of organization. We recall 'Federico' as the first of the comrades to deal with matters which now appear to be a daily element in the lives of the organizers. He went about making plans and organizational charts, seeking methods that would make the lines of command and responsibility clearcut. We would approach, with curiosity, the notebooks in which he drew up those organizational charts. It was the unrest of a revolutionary who, at his young age, resorted to technology and to the modern advances in organization to apply them correctly to the scientific method of revolutionary organization. But in 'Federico' we also find the qualities of a tough combatant, a man who was not resigned to adversity, and who was always confident of the day of victory. In 'Federico' we see the disciplined man who is intransigent about party discipline. And we must mention it somewhat, because of the thrill of talking about 'Federico,' because we had the good fortune of working together, observing problems and engaging in war exercises. In 'Federico' we discerned the person who claimed that the party represented discipline above all else. And 'Federico' was a mirror of discipline. We recall the worries about holding the first congress of the National Directorate, to discuss in depth the leadership problems, and it did so always thinking of the Sandinist Front as a party of the revolution. That is why, at times, when the enemies oppose the Sandinist Front, and when the bourgeoisie tries to set itself up, claiming that we have become a 'suspicious' kind of party, they forget that there has always been among us that 'suspicious kind' of party; and that one of the fathers of those kinds of parties was 'Federico,' our brother Pedro. And it was not by chance that, in 'Federico,' we could even find the selflessness of the first combatants, like the selflessness of the early Christians in the catacombs: their love, their steadfastness and their dedication to struggle.

"Therefore, October is no coincidence in the progress and the history of the FSLN struggle, although it is a coincidence that the outstanding events in our history occurred in October. It is no coincidence that 'Federico' died in October. History was condensed at that time, and the Sandinist Front finally produced the energy to lead the people to victory. And in that birth, great sons of our fatherland died. 'Federico,' one of its best sons, one of the best sons of FSLN, died.

"October had to have an historic price, the physiology of that birth had to have a price. Langrand died, Lewites died, 'Chato' died and 'Federico' died; but the flag

of victory was raised in such clear-cut dimensions that the theoretical discussions and difficulties of the war at that time became secondary, with a definitive recovery of action and a restoration of the spirit of offensive that the revolutionary war requires."

He Wanted To Be an Engineer, but He Decided To Be a Revolutionary

"He was born in 1948, was from Diriomo and received a diploma. He wanted to be an engineer, but he decided to be a revolutionary. His internationalist spirit took him to Beirut; he wanted to become involved in Guatemala. It was his concern to carry on the struggle, and he always talked about the people and about his origins.

"It is no coincidence therefore that we find the traits, the mystique and the dimensions of that new man in 'Federico,' and in his background and his class origins.

"Finally, we would like to sum up the evidence somewhat.

"October resumed the Sandinist offensive; Pedro was the model of the martyrs who died in that incident.

"The party has recovered its dimensions, to take the new course that history has charted for it. And it is with those three factors that we wanted, tonight, to stress that, rather than pay tribute, there should be meditation on the new feats, and new Octobers."

October Continues, and Demands Defense of What Has Been Conquered

"In conclusion, we would like to say that October continues, that difficulties are still mounting in the national area, that the spirit of offensive is still on the agenda; that the enemy has not become resigned to losing its historic privileges, and that the men who died in the past demand of the Vanguard, demand of the ranks from which they came, and demand of the people themselves that they defend what has been conquered, and build the future of which they dreamed and for which they died; that we dream and be willing to die.

"There are still problems of organization, social problems, economic problems and problems within, in the life of the revolution; but if we observe events in perspective, we must surely respond that the future is ours, that the future belongs to our people, and that the spirit of October, or the coincidence of October, will be consolidated in the future.

"Long live the eternal memory of the heroes and martyrs of October!

"Free fatherland or death!"

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PEDRO CHAMORRO, OTHERS SPEAK AT RALLY SUPPORTING 'LA PRENSA'

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Oct 80 pp 1, 7

Text] During the early evening of Sunday, 19 October, accompanied by shouts of "Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal...here! LA PRENSA yesterday, LA PRENSA today, LA PRENSA foreover!" hundreds of Nicaraguan citizens spontaneously and enthusiastically received Mrs Violeta Barrios de Chamorro and her son, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport.

The former member of the Government of Reconstruction Junta and her son were returning from the 36th annual meeting of the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA), which took place in San Diego, California, on the Pacific coast of the United States, where the burning issue of freedom of the press in America was debated at length.

The members of the reception group, men, women, adolescents and children, used copies of the newspaper LA PRENSA as flags to greet Mrs Chamorro, her son and other companions.

A large banner bearing the legend "Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, here!" was unfurled upon the arrival of the travelers in the airport reception room.

Mrs Violeta Barrios de Chamorro received several bouquets of flowers and warm embraces from women of all social classes.

Shortly before 1900 hours, a long procession of vehicles was formed and, sounding horns, drove to the Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Square, located nearby, where the illustrious journalist was assassinated.

On the square there were gathered delegations from the various political parties, including the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, headed by engineer Alfonso Robelo; the Social Democratic Party, led by Wilfredo Montalvan; Adan Fletes, president of the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party; the Conservative Democratic Party; and the Civic Committee for Freedom of the Press; as well as some labor leaders.

The crowd constantly chanted "LA PRENSA...LA PRENSA...LA PRENSA"! Others repeated: "We Christians are here...Christ yesterday, Christ today, Christ foreover"! "Long live freedom of speech"!

Dona Violeta Speaks

Dona Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, former member of the Government Junta, was the first to address the crowd, and did so as follows:

"Managuans, all Nicaraguans...we are Nicaraguans who are living in this country.

"I want to thank you on behalf of myself and my husband, who is always here in the presence of all you Nicaraguans.

"I am returning from San Diego, California, after one of the meetings of our Inter-American Press Association (IAPA), which has always fought for the freedom of our country and of the entire hemisphere.

"Many thanks to all of you here present, regardless of what ideology you may represent. Thanks to everyone; and let us remain always united, united to exalt our country with all our hearts.

"Thanks on behalf of LA PRENSA. Many thanks to all those who made this enormous effort to come from the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport to the Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Square.

"Many thanks to all Nicaraguans." (Applause and shouts of "long live LA PRENSA")

Dr Ricardo Paiz Castillo, Representing the Committee for Freedom of Speech

Dr Ricardo Paiz Castillo spoke on behalf of the Civic Committee for Freedom of Speech, as follows:

"Most worthy lady, Dona Violeta de Chamorro, young lady Dona Marta Lucia de Chamorro Barrios, illustrious young journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios.

"Honorable audience, let us bow reverently on this site where, one day, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro was taken from earthly surroundings to enter the realm of history across the threshold of immortality.

"In one of the ironies of history, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal's generous and manly blood was shed on this site but, as I said a moment ago, he moved into the category of our immortal figures."

He Died for Defending Liberties

"Let us always say: Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, who died for defending the liberties of his nation, is present in the hearts of his fellow citizens.

"It is a very high honor for me to raise my voice on this sacred site, to those of us who sigh for a truly free Nicaragua, to address you, greeting the distinguished travelers who were away from the country for a few days but who, upon returning now, have come to receive the rejoicing and encouragement of all those of us who pay tribute to a family that has proven to be an honor and glory in the history of Nicaragua."

Freedom Never Dies

Dr Ricardo Paiz Castillo went on to say: "Freedom never dies when there are upright, patriotic men who are capable of sacrificing their lives, and who risk them daily

when they write an editorial and when they write their thoughts, to those who misrepresent their comments and who monopolize everything for their own benefit.

"But...those of us who know how to interpret the true meaning of the comments, and the sincerity which should be the supreme virtue of the individual, must, indeed, understand that, among those illustrious men who are shaping the history of Nicaragua, the spirited young journalist Pedro Joaquin Camorro Barrios stands out among the top rank."

The Great Challenge

"Pedro, you have a great challenge in the eyes of history and the memory of your father.

"He shed his blood for a free Nicaragua, and you must follow that path to honor his memory and to defend us from those who want to trample on our liberties...

"Here we are, a people who know one another and who do not want alien ideas for our nation that do not fit in the historic essence of Nicaragua. But there must be integrity of character, there must be courage and fear must be eliminated, so that Christ who is the salvation of the people will always shine in Nicaragua.

"In my opinion, freedom of speech is the foundation of a democracy, and when restraints are placed on it, or things are concealed which, after all, is equivalent to a violation of freedom, we men must act as such, so that the reign of freedom of speech may continue in Nicaragua.

"There comes to mind at present a presidential message given by Fernando Guzman in March 1867, stating:

"'There will never be abuse for those who forcefully and patriotically speak their mind to criticize the acts, abuses and mistakes of the government.

"'Slander itself will find me impassive; I shall scorn it, but I shall not persecute it...'

"We were born on a continent which was conceived for freedom, and we must maintain that; and when the freedoms are violated, we must act like men, to try to impose them again; because we must, indeed, always be free..."

Pedro Jaoquin Chamorro Barrios Speaks

The young journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios was next to speak. This was his address to an enthusiastic throng:

"I want to express appreciation for this spontaneous act of welcome that you have offered us.

"I consider it to be support for freedom of speech, which has been gradually curtailed in Nicaragua; and we must use that margin of freedom remaining to us to expand it again.

"We have come from the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA), which in the past played a very important role in protecting freedom of speech in this country, and making liberty shine again some day in Nicaragua.

"We told the truth to the IAPA: that there exists in Nicaragua a series of restrictions on freedom of speech, and there is a constant campaign of discreditation against the newspaper LA PRENSA, filled with outrages, which is aimed at having the newspaper lose the image that it has gained throughout the years and that it will continue to retain in the future."

We Have Come To Defend the Freedom of Some Journalists

"We have come to defend the freedom of some journalists who have forgotten what freedom is; because, to them, everything that comes from above is accepted without any challenge.

"Instead of trying to fight to obtain more freedom, those journalists are self-restricted and engage in insulting and slandering the others who are fighting on their behalf.

"Those gentlemen have already forgotten that the state's fundamental statute, which was the one that served to unify all the forces which put an end to the Somoza dictatorship, contains in one of its main chapters 'the right to unrestricted freedom of speech expressing thought.'

"And...so long as that right is not made genuine, we shall continue to fight; but when that right has been won by the Nicaraguan people, we shall say with honor that there is freedom of the press in Nicaragua."

What is Sad

"Because, gentlemen, it is truly sad to have to say, and it is no satisfaction to have to say that, here in Nicaragua, one cannot talk about th , that and the other. What is even worse is that there are in the laws that they have imposed on us here such old terms as 'etc' and the phrase 'other similar acts.' These are interpreted, or can be interpreted, at any time, in any way and by anyone.

"To say that we have to consult and in that way become converted into official spokesmen of the information that is claimed, is truly sad..."

The Treminio Case

"Enroute from the airport, one heard shouts calling for the release of the journalist Guillermo Treminio...And I wonder, gentlemen, what has Guillermo Treminio done to deserve to be in jail?"

(The crowd responded: "Tell the truth...") "Gentlemen, he is simply a newsman who did not become alined." (The crowd responded: "Release for Treminio!")

What They Are Busy Doing

"What are the journalists who fought bravely in the past to have freedom of speech attained in Nicaragua busy doing? Now, they are busy justifying all the laws against

themselves, and attacking their fellow journalists in a despicable, slanderous, damaging manner, which I shall not repeat here.

"It would appear that they have nothing better to do than start insulting, claiming that so-and-so is this, that Robelo is that....That is not journalism.

"I became familiar with that type of journalism in a newspaper called NOVEDADES.

"Why was the IAPA good in the past and bad now?

"Because now, as in the past, it upholds freedom of the press.

"Why is there talk of bourgeois, proletarian, revolutionary or counterrevolutionary journalism? Freedom is freedom, and accepts no adjectives!

"What is important is that the people have all the news media for learning what is happening. What if we here knew nothing but the official versions of the events that are occurring? What do they want? All the newspapers to say the same thing? All of them to have the same photos? The same captions? The same insults?

"No, gentlemen, that is not freedom of speech. For this there is LA PRENSA, in its unhesitating struggle. In conclusion, democratic friends of Nicaragua, I want to tell you that we have come to pay tribute to the memory of my father here, in this square, which is called Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Square, and which is the square of freedom of speech, to be always used for that purpose and not to curtail it. Thank you very much."

Robelo on the Platform

Engineer Alfonso Robelo, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement Party (MDN), mounted the improvised platform amid heavy applause, after the participants in the ceremony demanded his intervention. These were his remarks:

"A few meters from here, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal shed his blood. That blood was essential for winning a victory here against the genocidal dictatorship of Somoza.

"But that blood must also serve to prevent the establishment of another dictatorship in Nicaragua.

No Credit Is Given to Him

"No credit is given to the man who, with his blood, made it possible for the genuine popular uprisings and the first strikes that were essential for ejecting the tyrant to take place in Nicaragua. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro deserves to be recognized as a true democrat, and a man who always fought to make Nicaragua a republic again.

"That line of Pedro Joaquin is now the line of the newspaper LA PRENSA, the newspaper of all Nicaraguans. Now, there is an attempt to stifle LA PRENSA with insults, slander and despicable attacks.

"The blood of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro enriched the spirit of the Nicaraguan people to achieve freedom, and the only thing that the present slander is accomplishing is that it is making all of us Nicaraguans increasingly back the newspaper which represents democratic interests.

"I would like to reiterate here the notion expressed by Dona Violeta, regarding the unity of all Nicaraguans, a unity which was essential for overthrowing the dictatorship. But, heed me carefully, unity can only be achieved with respect. It cannot be achieved when it is asserted 'the national leadership orders,' but rather when it is said 'the Nicaraguan people order...'

"We are not here to receive orders. We are here so that the people, in free elections, and the people, in free mobilizations, can forge ahead and cause this country to really have freedom and democracy.

"There has even been an attempt to manipulate the thinking of the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, which belongs to all Nicaraguans.

"Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino always concluded his writings, and so shall I, with these brief words, claiming that what we must have here is: fatherland and freedom."

Wilfredo Montalvan

Mr Wilfredo Montalvan, president of the Social Democratic Party, was the final speaker, and his comments were phrased as follows:

"Comrades all: in consideration of the family, Dona Violeta and Pedro Joaquin, we shall conclude this ceremony, but we would like to say:

"We have all gathered here to express this support for the newspaper LA PRENSA, for freedom of speech and for Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios.

"We are also recalling the career of a man who sacrificed himself to the final consequences, not only for freedom of speech, but for all public freedoms on behalf of all Nicaraguans.

"Therefore, I would like to tell you that we are, at this moment, laying the first cornerstone for a struggle that we shall continue to carry ahead, because Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal left us the line that he had devised: that it is better to die as men than to live as slaves.

"And just as the Nicaraguans shed their blood in the liberation struggle against the dictatorship, as Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal did, we must be certain that they will be willing, now and always, to shed their blood to matain the freedoms which have been the greatest aspiration of all Nicaraguans.

"Hence, our presence here represents a commitment to the past and the future: a commitment to the past, because we must remain faithful to the aspirations of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and of the 50,000 martyrs who shed their blood for this country's freedom; and to the future, because we shall turn over to the younger generations a free Nicaragua, a Nicaragua like that dreamed of by Pedro Joaquin Camorro Cardenal, when he said 'Nicaragua will be a republic again.' Thank you very much." To end the ceremony, the audience sang the national anthem.

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YOUNG SANDINIST DISCUSSES INTEGRATION OF YOUTH INTO ECONOMY

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 18 Oct 80 p 6

[Interview with Fanor Herrera, member of the 19 July Sandinist Youth organization's National Executive Secretariat; date and place not given]

[Text] Fanor Herrera, member of the 19 July Sandinist Youth organization's National Executive Secretariat, has discussed the plans for 1981 with BARRICADA.

One of the major tasks to be performed by the 19 July Sandinist Youth organization during 1981 is unquestionably that of associating the student, the nation's future technician, with production and the real situation in the rural areas, through the Work-Study Program.

It should not be thought that the youth will be dissociated from the Economic Reactivation Plan. Fanor Herrera, member of the JS-19 National Executive Secretariat, told BARRICADA that in 1981 the students must not only be familiar with the Reactivation Plan, but must study it, become thoroughly cognizant of it and back it.

The Sandinist Youth organization will provide mechanisms for achieving constantly increasing integration of students into the nation's problems.

Herewith is the interview with Fanor Herrera, leader of the 19 July Sandinist Youth organization:

[Question] Comrade Herrera, how will the 19 July Sandinist Youth organization respond to the challenges of 1981 in the areas of austerity, efficiency, productivity, reactivation, etc.?

[Answer] In the first place, we must become geared to the guidelines issued to us by our National Directorate, and to what our National Executive Committee decides.

We have been preparing a group of operating plans so that our entities will be able to respond, in 1981 and in future years, to the basic needs of our people.

First of all, the organization will have to deal with the student problems and the educational situation next year. The student comrades will have an opportunity to participate with our organization, supporting the plans of the revolution, and being better students and better technicians. We shall demand of the organization's members direct participation in schooling.

This is our interpretation of our participation in the 1981 Reactivation Plan. We know that it has been criticized by the reactionaries; these are precisely the aspects that do not suit the bourgeoisie. We realize that everything which is important to the progress of our revolution, to the people and to the consolidation of the process hurts the interests of the reactionaries.

We also realize that the political training of our comrades is important. We shall also promote sports among the members of the Sandinist Youth organization.

[Question] In order to gain a better understanding of JS-19's problems, could you explain to us the social origins of the youth organization's members?

[Answer] The vast majority of our mass organization consists of student comrades; in other words, they come from the middle class. But they are completely identified with the principles of our revolution, that is, with the interests of the workers and peasants.

We believe that the future direction of our youth will have to be aimed at the interests of the Nicaraguan proletariat.

[Question] I was referring to the fact that, although it is true that a high percentage of JS members consists of students, many of them are working in one way or another to support their family households. In this respect, could one tacitly say that there is an unproductive middle class student sector and a youth sector which is producing?

[Answer] That is exactly what we are aiming at by carrying out the work-study activity.

In other words, the student must understand that his training has to be linked with his education in work. By working, the student will understand the great necessity for being a worker and a creator of the revolution, in his training.

It must be understood that our members are also workers for the revolution and for our people.

[Question] Does the Sandinist Youth organization have any program for incorporating the working youth or peasant youth into its membership?

[Answer] This is understood to be voluntary. We do not require anyone to go to work, but our comrades engage in work out of their own conviction, and because they understand the enormous needs of our people.

[Question] Another task of the youth organization will be to join the student militias. How will that be done?

[Answer] This is another voluntary activity. We do not want to interfere with the studies of those who are going to graduate, because we realize that this is another one of the essential tasks for the very defense and consolidation of the revolution.

[Question] It is important to explain how the student organization will be set up. In the past, there was AES [Sandinist Students Association] and MES [Sandinist Students Movement]. Will the students' organization have a special name now?

[Answer] At the present time, the Sandinist Youth organization will take charge of the students' tasks and demands. We believe that conditions must be created, because it is impossible to create the students' organization by decree.

[Question] Finally, Comrade Herrera, in what other way is it intended to associate the youth with tasks in 1981? I am referring to whether there will be a more detailed study of the problems involved in reactivation.

[Answer] Not only that, the student must not only be familiar with the problems of the plan, but also know how to put it into practice; and he must essentially back that plan. There is a group of more specific tasks related to the nation's reactivation plans, which we shall announce later.

2909
CSO: 3010

EXTENSIVE CROP DAMAGE FROM HEAVY RAINS NOTED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] The damage caused by the recent rainfall to the coffee plantations of the People's Property Area (APP), run by the Nicaraguan Institute for Agrarian Reform [INRA], in Nueva Segovia, amounts to 433,000 cordobas.

This information was supplied to BARRICADA by Comrade Luis Moreno, head of INRA's coffee sector for the Nueva Segovia region.

According to the reports that have been provided, in Jalapa the heavy showers caused the water to destroy the cultivation of moist coffee in the No 2 Complex of the El Escambray State Production Unit. Further damage was done to two blocks of coffee plantations. The losses in this UPE [State Production Unit] amount to over 142,000 cordobas.

In the San Antonio UPE of the same complex, the water overflowing from the rivers flooded four blocks of harvest coffee valued at 84,000 cordobas.

In Santa Elena and La Calandria, an assessment made by the INRA regional entity disclosed losses amounting to 121,500 cordobas.

The rainfall damaged six blocks of developing coffee in Santa Elena valued at 90,000 cordobas, as well as a block and a half of coffee in La Calandria, at a cost of 31,500 cordobas.

In Gualacatum, the losses totaled 22,500 cordobas.

In the Dipilto sector of the No 1 State Complex of the La Unidad UPE, the flooding of the Dipilto River and the landslides from nearby hills completely destroyed three blocks of harvest coffee valued at 63,000 cordoboas.

Damage in Madriz

In the Madriz zone of the People's Property Area, damage occurred to 21 blocks of corn in the San Luis complex. The losses were initially estimated at 1,680 quintales of grain. The same number of blocks in the same complex were damaged by the rainfall, involving 24 blocks of beans, seven blocks in the San Jose complex and 18 in the Misawalto complex.

The garden produce was also damaged by the rain: two beds of 30 tomato plants, and another two of cabbage for transplanting were destroyed by the water.

Damage was reported on two blocks of soybeans, and the same number of blocks of sesame seed.

In Jinotega

In the department of Jinotega, 12,000 coffee seedbeds were lost in the No 3 Complex, and 7,000 in the No 4 Complex.

In the No 12 Complex of that same department, out of 120 blocks prepared for planting beans, only 20 could be planted.

In Esteli

In Esteli, out of a total of 73 blocks which had been prepared for planting late beans, only 30 percent were planted.

2909
CSO: 3010

ASSOCIATION OF JOURNALISTS CREATED

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] When he signed the law, Belaunde renewed the most absolute freedom of the press.

The Peruvian Journalists Association was officially created yesterday when President Fernando Belaunde Terry signed the law that had been unanimously passed by Congress.

The ceremony took place in the Golden Room of the national capitol in the presence of the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, Oscar Trelles and Francisco Belaunde Terry respectively, the ministers of state, members of Congress and hundreds of journalists.

Freedom of the Press

In a short speech which was broadcast to the nation by the National Radio Network, the chief of state renewed the most absolute freedom of the press after recalling that this principle was full attained during his first administration.

"Naturally, in entering our second administration we will not alter a policy which we now ratify and promise the people of Peru."

Amidst the applause of those present, Belaunde Terry recalled that a few years ago he had indulged in technical journalism, "more as a fan than a professional."

The period to which the president referred was up until 1963 when he was elected president for the first time, when he headed the monthly review, EL ARQUITECTO PERUANO.

Association

In conformity with Law 23221 which has created it, the Journalists Association is an autonomous organization representing the newspaper profession throughout the entire country without prejudice to the other journalist trade or labor union organizations.

The law notes that association is an indispensable requisite for the exercise of the newspaper profession, although this law does not limit the provision in Paragraph 4, Article 2 of the Constitution; and it requires the presentation of a

professional degree for membership in the association, although it makes an exception so that those who prove that they practice journalism on a permanent and/or stable basis will also have the right to join the association.

Among the funds the association will have, the law specifies 1 percent of the value of the ads published by the mass communications media.

Ceremony

Minister of Labor in Charge of Education Alfonso Grados and the head of the SINADI [National Information System], Miguel Alva Orlandini, participated in the ceremony of the signing of the law.

Belaunde Terry signed the document at 1208 hours amidst the applause of hundreds of journalists. Shortly before that, some of them, members of the National Association, shouted: "Association, union," which moved the official speaker to request that respect for the premises be maintained.

When it was over, the chief of state received an enthusiastic ovation, then left for his residence.

11,466
CSO: 3010

BILL TO RESTORE NEWSPAPERS' OWNERSHIP PASSED BY CONGRESS

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Released proceedings go to Senate.

Last night, by a majority vote, the Chamber of Deputies passed a replacement bill drafted by the Constitutional Committee which repeals DL 20681 of 27 July 1974, which covered the seizure of national dailies from their rightful owners in order to turn them over to nonexistent public sectors.

The bill in question received the backing of 85 representatives of the government-supporting AP [Popular Action]-PPC [Popular Christian Party] bloc and 45 no votes from the Aprista Parliamentary Bloc and the Marxist left. There was a standing vote during a session that ended in an agitated manner.

The majority also approved release of the minutes of the proceedings on the replacement bill, drafted by the Constitutional and Rules Committee, chaired by Roberto Ramirez del Villar (PPC), so that they might reach the chamber's colegislative body as soon as possible in order for the latter to deliberate on the bill.

The approved document also grants the chief executive the authority to legislate for a term of 120 effective days, "as of [the day] the present law goes into effect," on the repeal of other laws and provisions relating to the dispossession of dailies as well as of those that regulate radio and television activities.

The bill, which consists of six articles, provides that "the power thus conferred includes restitution to their owners of their shares and of the tangible and intangible assets of those newspaper companies, printing houses and distribution agencies that have been dispossessed, including the assets of third parties."

Article 3 adds that "those shares representing the capital stock of radiobroadcasting and television companies affected by dispossession proceedings will in the same way be restored to their owners."

Relevant Measures

The bill also emphasizes that the chief executive will dictate any measures that may be relevant in resolving legal, economic, financial, tax, administrative and labor problems created as a result of the above-mentioned proceedings.

By virtue of the delegation of legislative powers, the chief executive will negotiate the terms of restitution with each newspaper company, printing house or distribution agency as well as restitution of the stock of these companies and those of radio and television companies affected by dispossession to their owners.

Agitated Session

After six sessions of debate on the bill, since discussion on it began last 23 September, the lower house was worn out. Thirty-one deputies from all political factions participated in the debate.

However, the session ended in an agitated manner and the replacement bill had to be voted on in the midst of angry demands from leftist bloc congressmen and the galleries. A motion requesting that debate on the matter be considered "exhausted" had been passed before that.

At the same time, Manuel Dammert Ego Aguirre (UNIR [expansion unknown]) angrily demanded the floor, a request which was denied him by the Board of Directors. This measure was also applied to Javier Valle Riestra (PAP [Aprista Party of Peru]), who had requested the floor to explain some things to PPC Deputy Roberto Ramirez del Villar.

11,466
CSO: 3010

ITALIAN TERRORIST PRESENCE IN COUNTRY DENIED

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 8 Oct 80 Sec 1 p 12

[Text] The minister of interior, Dr Enrique Aristiquieta Gramcko, has stated that Italian terrorist Marco Donat Cattin is not in Venezuela.

When he was consulted on the accusation made in the Italian periodical PANORAMA to the effect that the Venezuelan police are protecting an Italian terrorist tied to the Christian Democratic Party, he stated the following:

"The terrorist has no ties with the Christian Democratic Party. He is the son of a Christian Democrat, but he is a man tied to a far left group. Therefore, he has no connection with the Christian Democratic Party."

"He is described as being of the far right.

"At any rate, he has no connection with the Christian Democratic Party," the minister repeated. "And INTERPOL has released an opinion different from that periodical. It seems to me that INTERPOL deserves more credence than that periodical. Besides, the Venezuelan police have no information that this gentleman is in Venezuela."

In speaking as an attorney, Dr Aristiguieta Gramcko asserted that the negative fact cannot be proved. "I cannot prove that this gentlemen is in Venezuela. Whoever says that he is in this country has to prove it. I can guarantee that he has not come to Venezuela."

The minister was also asked concerning the latest comments by the newspaper GRANMA, official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba, to the effect that the Venezuelan Government will be responsible for acts that may occur as a result of the acquittal of the persons involved as presumed perpetrators of the attack on the Cuban aircraft in which 73 persons died.

"It demonstrates the real content of a totalitarian regime. In the understanding that GRANMA is the official spokesman of the Cuban Government, it offers to take justice in its own hands, with no formula of trial. Therefore, that reflects clearly what a totalitarian regime is and it makes us Venezuelans feel happy that we also are clearly aware of the advantages that a democratic regime is supposed to have."

The minister added that the Venezuelan State guarantees the tranquility of the country's citizens.

In addition, Dr Aristiquieta Gramcko said, in answer to a question on recent attacks in Caracas, that "those acts occur very rarely now in the metropolitan area."

He pointed out that police operations that have made a maximum reduction in that kind of event have been carried out in other cities in the country.

"When we came into office, those acts were at a really scandalous and disturbing level. Fortunately, we have succeeded in reducing them."

10042
CSO: 3010

BREAK IN RELATIONS WITH CUBA URGED

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 9 Oct 80 Sec 1 p 4

[Article by Hermogenes Lopez: "Venezuela and Fidel Castro"]

[Text] It is incredible that a free country with a great tradition like Venezuela is tolerating all kinds of acts of aggression from the arbitrary Cuban leader that reveal him as a lawless man who respects no one.

I am acquainted with the integrity of the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, Dr Luis Herrera Campins, and also of the attorney general and of the country's military officers, because I have been a long-time member of the Senate Defense Committee of which I am the counselor. We are sure that if a national military court found clear grounds for acquitting the persons involved in the explosion of a Cuban aircraft and for setting them free, they must have their just, legal reasons.

This country is also being threatened to be governed by a socialist party, if COPEI [Social Christian Party] and Democratic Action continue with their quarrels and do not set themselves to working together for Venezuela. There are persons on the far left who say that Castro-communism is right in this matter.

We believe that Venezuela should have broken relations with Castro long ago, although we feel very sorry for the honorable, merry peopole of Cuba who have always merited all our consideration and esteem, but who, unfortunately, are subjugated at present by an iron dictatorship like all the communist people in the world.

The COPEI government, Democratic Action and all the people should become alert and do everything possible so that the republic may continue on its course of progress in freedom and so that progressive workingmen will not be obstructed in carrying out their activities, which are, undoubtedly, the ones that can produce the consumer goods so needed by the people to stop the large-scale importation that has been ruining Venezuela for some time now.

We have never been pessimists. I believe and firmly hope that as soon as we forget political maneuvering and devote ourselves more to the creative work of well-being and progress for everyone, we shall be a happier people, far from rightist or leftist dictatorships.

P.S. We do not agree with what happened in the house of Dr Luis Teofilo Nunez Arismendi. The PTJ [Judicial Technical Police] should act more firmly, but not in this kind of case.

10,042
CSO: 3010

ESTEBAN REY CRITICIZES HERRERA'S MANAGEMENT EFFORTS

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 27 Sep 80 Sec 1 p 12

[Commentary by Luis Esteban Rey]

[Text] Observations on the Preacher

In the speech delivered by President Herrera in the ceremony opening the Catacumbo cement plant -- started during the previous administration with loan contributions by the state -- in Villa del Rosario, Zulia, he alluded to commentaries that this commentator made in the newspapers EL UNIVERSAL and PANORAMA, Maracaibo, in the first week of September. Among other things, the president of republic raised, in his speech, a need for a return "to the principles of ethical rules that will make it possible to take greater national, just advantage of resources without diverting them into hedonistic, egoistic and petty pleasure of our own desire."

And then he added that at times, when he emphasizes these things, "friends in the opposition who write in newspapers point out that I am speaking like a preacher, but the fact is that the president of the republic has to be a preacher, not only a promoter of material work, not only a stimulator of social ideas, but also especially someone who will continue to point out a course that will open up horizons so that the peaceful, balanced, harmonious orientation of a whole people toward development will occur in accordance with the best rules of human behavior."

Perhaps the president did not have time to read our whole column on the preacher, or else he limited himself to a summary of it provided to him by his press office. In that column, we tried to get to the bottom of the unknown quantity contained for many Venezuelans -- including not a few of his associates -- in the personality of Luis Herrera as chief of state. And we noted that some are of the opinion that he does not have the stature in his exercise of the presidency, and others that he is an astute plainsman who knows very well what he wants and what he is doing or undoing and will finish his term in office with a good mark.

Then we added that, in our opinion -- and always with the risk of being wrong -- the unknown factor might be cleared up, if we thought that President Herrera had decided to take on the role of preacher consciously. Following the line of this assumption, we said that "in today's gay, sinful Venezuela of easy virtue, in which wealth becomes irresponsible and poverty engenders hatred and vengeance and is the seedbed of anarchy and delinquency; in this Venezuela of large-scale whiskey imports and of large shortages in foodstuffs that have to be imported just like whiskey; in

this Venezuela where irresponsibility percolates into every sector, including the official sector, President Herrera believed that what Venezuela needed in the office of chief of state was a preacher who would try to right deeply rooted wrongs."

In order to strengthen our assumption, we then took an inventory of the statements, speeches and admonitions of the president on the poor, crybaby businessmen, the idle and idleness, students who do not study and teachers who do not teach, corruption and the corrupt, culture as an instrument for man's realization, sports, the "insidious press," disturbing and distorting television and even his trips abroad.

The Preacher and the Administrator

At no time did we criticize or object to that behavior by President Herrera, which we judged to be the result of a noble commitment, but we did dare to point out that "the preacher is neglecting the administrator somewhat." Everything seems to indicate, we went on, that Dr Herrera Campins is convinced that his obligations as a preacher, as the moral conscience of society, are more important and far-reaching than simple administrative management. He has entrusted this task to a team in which he has placed his full confidence. At the head of this team, his team, he has placed Rafael Andres Montes de Oca, minister of interior, and in practice prime minister, in the manner of those countries that have a parliamentary government.

We went on to say that a very widespread opinion is that the chief of state does not pay much attention to management of the economic policy. He is certainly familiar with its broad lines and its objectives, but he believes that its analysis and its pursuit to evaluate its results are not the preacher's tasks. The only thing is that at times when the government intends to give a turn to the economy with all its repercussions that this implies, the country expects the president of the Republic, by constitutional mandate administrator of the public treasury from which the country's whole economic and fiscal policy is derived, should be johnny-on-the-spot, as the saying goes, with the helm constantly in his hands.

President Herrera is fine in his role of preacher. No one can object to him. But he must also necessarily carry out his obligations as an administrator. Horizons have to be opened up in the moral environment (if yesterday we condemned the almost too close connections between some civil servants and party members with the world of business, it seems logical to suggest today to President Herrera not to lose sight of what might happen in that connection in his own shop). But it is also necessary to supervise public administration and the economy closely, especially in a country in which the state has so much influence on this, as is true of Venezuela.

A Document in Circulation

We shall quote, in support of this opinion, from a report by Alfredo Pena in his Saturday column in EL NACIONAL (20 September 1980). The report states the following textually: "A document criticizing the government's political and administrative management is circulating among the members of the Cabinet. Among other things, the creation is proposed of a presidential office for administrative reform or something similar to the Public Administration Commission that existed until December 1976. The inconsistent and, at times, contradictory behavior of some heads of the various executive offices is also criticized. Concern is expressed,

because there is no element that coordinates the poorly understood autonomy of some ministers. Administrative inefficiency is the main topic in the above-mentioned document said to have been prepared by people who worked on President Herrera's election platform and by government officials."

The document in question really exists. Therefore, Alfredo Pena's report is entirely in accordance with the truth.

When we said above that we were quoting from it in support of our criterion on the neglect of the administrator by the preacher, it is because mention is made there of the inconsistent and, at times, contradictory behavior of the ministers and the lack of an element coordinating the executive offices. Well then, this coordinating element of the ministers' work cannot be other than than the chief of state. If he does not act in this way, what is criticized in that document happens. Moreover, the contradictions between the executive department heads -- whose existence is nothing new -- are the result of that withdrawal by the president of the Republic from the duties that he should perform directly as coordinator of his top-level assistants in public administration. Regardless of how much authority and devotion to service Minister Montes de Oca may have, regardless of how he may be "first among peers" -- that is how he was described once by Minister Ugueto with reference to the role of the minister of Interior within the government as a consequence of the delegations of duties made by President Herrera -- the president of the Republic can hardly be replaced almost systematically as head the nation's administration.

The Preacher's Language

We point out once more -- as if it were necessary -- that we are not reproaching Luis Herrera Campins for speaking and acting at the head of the state as a preacher. We are stressing the point that in today's Venezuela this is a noble task in which it would be desirable that his social Christian fellow party members should accompany him. But the preacher must be an administrator at the same time. There is no incompatibility at all between these two high functions. Finally, the preacher should be reminded that, especially in democratic societies, the language must be more convincing than aggressive, more stimulating to reflection than to bitter reaction and to disconcerting distrust.

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END

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NICARAGUAN ENVOY ON CUBA IN UNSC, OTHER TOPICS

PA152027 Paris AFP in Spanish 0223 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Commentary by Gilberto Lopes]

[Text] San Jose, 14 Oct (AFP)--Nicaraguan Ambassador Javier Chamorro has revealed here in statements to AFP that the Nicaraguan decision "to support Cuba's candidacy for a position of the UN Security Council reflects a commitment acquired before Costa Rica became a candidate."

The diplomat, who recalled Nicaragua's support for Costa Rica in seven other international elections, thus refuted charges made against his country today by former Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gonzalo Facio.

"Facio wishes to use the fact that we are now unable to give our vote to Costa Rica to give the impression that we have forgotten the solidarity extended to us during the struggle against the Somoza regime, which is untrue," the ambassador added.

Costa Rica is campaigning to obtain support for a seat on the Security Council, a seat for which it must compete with Cuba, and this has led those who oppose the Sandinist regime here to criticize Nicaragua's commitment to Cuba in this regard.

Facio, who served as foreign minister during the past two administrations (1970-1978) of the National Liberation Party [PLN], a Social Democratic Party, has been repeatedly described as a man who maintains close relations with State Department circles and as a severe critic of the Sandinist government that was installed in Managua in July 1979.

Ambassador Chamorro, for his part, noted the "excellent relations" which his country currently maintains with Costa Rica.

"We have also talked with leaders of the PLN, which is currently the main opposition party, Chamorro added, and they have reiterated that they consider the development of our political process to be "very positive, not only for Nicaragua, but for all of Central America. Therefore, we believe that Facio's position only reflects his personal opinion and is the product of misinformation."

The ambassador also mentioned an incident that occurred on Monday in the town known as Barra Del Colorado, on Costa Rica's Atlantic coast, a few kilometers from the Nicaraguan border, where Nicaraguan Deputy Defense Minister Commander Eden Pastora and other officials were detained for 4 hours before being permitted to leave.

Pastora arrived in the town, where he resided for several years, accompanied by approximately eight persons. They were traveling in two light planes. The group included Hugo Spadafora, Panamanian fighter and former deputy minister of health in Panama.

The news was highlighted by the local press today since, according to Costa Rican authorities, Pastora and his companions did not have the necessary permits to be in the country.

"No protest has been presented to us," said Chamorro, who added that attempts are being made to determine what really occurred.

Finally, the diplomat referred to statements made by Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, son of the slain newsman of the same name, of LA PRENSA of Managua. The statements were released today in San Diego, California, where the annual assembly of the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) is being held.

The newsman had commented on recent incidents in the town of Bluefields, on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast, where demonstrations were staged for 2 days in protest of the presence of Cuban advisers in some of the region's activities.

"Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's statements," the ambassador said, "show that he is not in line with the revolution, since he indicates that the problems in Bluefields were due solely to repudiation of the Cubans who are there, which is false and incomplete."

"Pedro Joaquin Chamorro hides the counterrevolutionaries in these events as well as the fact that Bluefields was the region most neglected by Somozism and that, despite the efforts of the revolution, its problems cannot be resolved overnight," the ambassador said.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

MEXICO INCREASES NICARAGUA AID--The Mexican ambassador in Managua, Julio Zamora, announced that his country is willing to increase its aid to Nicaragua, to which it will supply 7,500 barrels of oil daily. Zamora revealed that Mexico has granted Nicaragua a $5 million credit for the purchase of 11 fishing vessels and another for $10 million for the purchase of medical equipment and medicines. He also announced that Mexico will buy rice, corn and cement from Nicagarua, which will contribute to increasing its exports. [Text] [PA061903 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

SOUTHERN PACT IMPLICATIONS, OBJECTIVES ANALYZED

Argentina, Its Surroundings

Buenos Aires ULTIMA CLAVE in Spanish No 495, 9 Sep 80 pp 6-8

[Text] The renewed discussions on a possible Southern Cone pact have served at least to provoke some reflections on the real geopolitical situation in which Argentina finds itself. Beyond the short-term implications, it is a certainty that a South America which is in practice divided into three blocs merits detailed study.

The polemic statements by General Garcia Meza have placed in evidence the possible existence of three geopolitical forces organized on the basis of criteria which, without being too clear, seem to demand the attention of our authorities. If we accept the reality of the Andean Pact--Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela and Colombia--and if we work on the hypothesis of a "Southern Cone pact" including Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil would remain isolated, and it is not known for certain whether it would be beside or above the other groups.

It is known that Brazil has a double geopolitical link due to its privileged position with regard to the river basins of the subcontinent. To the north, it shares the Amazon Pact with Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela. To the south, it shares the Plate River basin with Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay and our country. It should be noted that Chile is the only South American nation which remains excluded, because of its peculiar geographic picture, from both groups.

The groups resulting from the joint exploitation of river basins can be regarded as "natural," beyond the political connotations they may readily come to have. The Andean Pact, on the contrary, despite the fact that it links countries located along the axis of the mountain range, has nothing in common with a natural geopolitical complex, but rather its structure--most of all in its shining moments--has basically to do with political aspects. Economic in a first stage--negotiation with foreign capital--and political, properly speaking, now--the propping up of institutional democracy, even beyond the boundaries of South America.

A possible Southern Cone pact would obviously be a group of the second type. Its constituent principles could well be:

a. Resistance to the pressures to accelerate the democratization processes originating basically with the State Department, the European social democracies or the Church.

b. Joint agreement on political-ideological criteria with regard to the doctrine of national security.

c. Potentially, compensating for the shift of Brazil toward institutional forms which will probably include in its power structure political organizations ready to align themselves with the ideological opposition to the military governments in the Southern Cone.

Factors in Decision

When on 1 September the Paraguayan defense minister, Maj Gen Marcial Samaniego, spoke of a "tacit pact" among the Southern Cone governments, the words of Garcia Meza ceased to sound like pure improvisation and many attentive ears were alerted both at the Itamaraty Palace and in Washington.

If indeed the Paraguayan minister was sufficiently ambiguous in his statements to make many believe that he was only referring to the lines of cooperation which normally and in practice are to be found among neighboring countries, no one was unaware that the inclusion of Chile in the potential agreement could only be a product of multilateral negotiations, insofar as since it is not a part of the Plate River basin and because it has difficult territorial conflicts pending with Bolivia and Argentina, only a higher political interest could link it with the other countries involved.

In fact, the beginning of this cycle of somewhat vague statements about a future pact is to be found in the fortuitous decision of the Bolivian Government to leave the Andean Pact and enter fully into the new group. In other words, to replace one political bloc with another, minimizing among other things the question of coastline on the Pacific.

In practice, it would seem that the entire ideological and geopolitical arsenal being used in connection with this theme has Brazil and the United States as its points of reference. With regard to Brazil, it is very probable that its obvious political development--which has now led to terrorist action on one extreme and the other--has provoked a certain loss of confidence concerning its support of governments which do not for the time being have any intention or real potential for embarking upon democratization processes. On the other hand, it is possible that the enormity of Brazil and its constant economic expansion have aroused resistance in countries such as Bolivia, Paraguay or Uruguay, which have to a great extent been penetrated by Brazilian influence.

Where the United States is concerned, despite the very obvious affinity of the military governments in Latin America with the international postulates of candidate Ronald Reagan, the idea that in the final analysis Carter will win in the November elections is spreading. It is even thought that new impetus will be given to the human rights policy and that the pressures from the North, both economic and political, will be intensified.

If we remove from the South American complex those countries which still remain in the Cartagena Agreement--seemingly greatly influenced by European social democracy and Christian democracy--and in view of the powerful presence of Brazil, falling back on our own positions in order to resist pressures which seem inevitable is an option worthy of analysis.

National Prospects

Our country entered the fray with the statements made on 6 September by Gen Reynaldo Bignone, secretary general of the army. Before traveling to Rome to join the delegation discussing the Beagle conflict, Bignone said that "at this time there is a particular rapprochement among Southern Cone countries, but this does not mean the preexistence or existence of a pact or anything similar."

However, before the problem took on the connotations which it undoubtedly has today, Argentina, through two high authorities, seemed to be tending toward the formalization of a pact of the sort Garcia Meza and Samaniego had projected. Foreign Minister Pastor, on his trip to Brazil in May, had mentioned the possibility of consolidating an ideological bloc to oppose the rise of Marxist choices in South America, taking as reference points both Cuba and Nicaragua. On that occasion, the Itamaraty Palace and above all the Sao Paulo press firmly rejected any possibility that Brazil would join in such an experiment.

President Videla, in his recent swing through Brazil, expressed similar ideas much less emphatically, and they too received very little support in Brazilian official circles. This is the reason for the speculation about Argentine participation in the formation of an ideological bloc with the characteristics we have been describing.

On the other hand it is necessary to link these manifestations with the periodically revived report that a South Atlantic defense pact might be established which would include Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina and possibly the Republic of South Africa.

Brazilian reticence given this hypothesis is also readily perceived. It would seem that the Itamaraty Palace regards itself well enough integrated in the international context not to need regional blocs with ideological characteristics. It is probable that, with regard to the real situation on the subcontinent, Brazil will revive its traditional bilateral policy which may be that which best guarantees its economic expansion in the regional area.

The Reaction in Washington

As was to be expected, these indicative assessments coming from high official levels have caused the State Department concern. Apparently, the visit paid to Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and Peru by the assistant undersecretary for inter-American affairs at the State Department is mainly designed to establish the veracity and probability that the pact in question will become a concrete reality.

To judge from the reports in the WASHINGTON POST and NEW YORK TIMES, the main concern has to do with the hypothetical Brazilian neutrality in the event of a dispute for geopolitical hegemony on the subcontinent. It is clear that

Washington wants Brazil to join with those countries which like Venezuela and Mexico are setting forth to the rest of the members of the Latin American community the theoretical advantages of democracy.

If the Itamaraty Palace is not prepared to play the role of a populizer of the virtues of democracy in the heart of South America, this will be due mainly to the strong warnings which have been voiced to General Figueiredo by high officials who take a very cautious view of the Brazilian political future. A substantial sector of the army officers, notably the commander of the contingent stationed in Sao Paulo, believes it is possible to continue for a number of years more with the present power structure, and they fear an electoral victory by the leftist sectors. The postponement of municipal elections which were to have been held in 1981 to 1983 is a clear indication of this situation.

The sizable Brazilian foreign debt and its known vulnerability where energy is concerned make our neighbor dependent on its links with the United States and the European Economic Community, apart from being a future supplier of oil located on the American continent. There are only three countries which can play this role: Venezuela, Mexico and Argentina, in view of the fabulous reserves which apparently will be exploited shortly.

Apparently, either Carter has decided to take more vigorous action on the continent or else the Kissinger thesis of relying on the good offices of a "key country" has finally prevailed. Washington foresees a threat to its American policy in any future Southern Cone pact. It is possible that the State Department accepts the European-Western role in the political and economic processes of Latin America. But it is very unlikely that it would accept either a more active presence by the Soviet Union or that of a bloc functioning within the inter-American community as a power factor endowed with autonomy. Particularly since, according to the thinking of the liberal sector at the State Department, to which both Vance and Muskie belong, the military governments do not in themselves provide a sufficient guarantee against future social upsets of the type which are currently being seen in Central America.

In any case, the undeniable influence the United States has on the continent may well be put to work with regard to any plan for new geopolitical alliances. As the possibility of Carter's reelection strengthens, it is very probable that the State Department will launch some short-term campaigns which will certainly have to do with the explosive situation in El Salvador and Guatemala, and also with Bolivia, a government which has notoriously overestimated its ability to challenge Washington.

Definition of Southern Cone

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 21 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] Argentina has traditionally pursued a policy of an independent and singular nature. It maintains relations with all members of the international community, with the intention of showing its universalist philosophy in this way and showing that the stress on independence and singularity is certainly not a desire for isolation. Nor should they be any hindrance to the diversification

and intensification of its links with Latin American countries, without engaging in discrimination with regard to their political and economic systems. It must be added that respect for the legal equality of nations and the principle of nonintervention in domestic affairs are conditions governing all of our actions in the diplomatic sphere.

Because it is deemed indispensable to provide the necessary clarification, the representatives of Argentina throughout the world have issued a communique in which they put things in their proper places. For example they have proposed a definition of a phrase used in publications, statements and official documents but not always interpreted in terms of its real scope. This refers to the Southern Cone. It is a mere reference of a geographic nature which, in synthetic fashion, covers the southern countries in the region and does not signify the existence of any treaty or agreement as a tool of ideological solidarity, defensive precautions or actions in the area described which might be directed at other members of the Latin American community.

Argentina proposes to make maximal use of the links referred to to confirm economic cooperation, regional integration and the increase of trade trends. It should not be supposed that the means used or the goal proposed fail to take into account the advances achieved or to be achieved in the spheres of politics, culture, trade, scientific and technological exchange.

With regard to the Latin American area, our country is experiencing a definitely profitable economic stage. Imports from Latin American nations have increased from a total of $870 million in 1976 to $1,527 million in that same currency in 1979, i.e. an increase of 76 percent. Apart from this trade trend, other actions of vast scope define our national foreign policy. There are for example the agreements on grain supplies with Mexico, a possible free trade zone with Uruguay, numerous agreements with Brazil, infrastructure projects with Paraguay and Bolivia, greater economic contact with Chile within the framework of overall solutions to confirm a future coexistence. The Quito Act included an invitation to the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Andean group to meet in Buenos Aires, and so to finalize the agreements referred to in that act, and food and technical aid have been granted to South American, Central American and Caribbean countries, and the Caribbean Development Bank has been asked to join in. Argentina wants the SELA [Latin American Economic System] to function within the framework of regional cooperation and the ALADI to serve for partial integration activities, without mutual exclusion and with the priorities the countries themselves will establish by planning paths which will lead to convergence in a common market.

The above considerations, which are not exhaustive, should make it clear that when we Argentines speak of the Southern Cone, no concept of exclusion, aggression or any discriminatory orientation is in our minds. We do not conceive of blocs or axes but a joint defense throughout the region to safeguard and expand the paths of access and trade in this southern subregion of America.

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PRESS COMMENTARY ON MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT

War's Implication Viewed

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Sep 80 p 6

[Commentary: "Belligerence in the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] Iran must now deal with an attack which could be defined as preventive, punitive or a matter of conquest or recovery by a neighboring country which is also a part of Islam, although it has an orientation of a secular and Marxist sort. This will certainly not be the only contradiction in the situations to be found in the area of the Persian Gulf, which the Arab nations have rebaptized with its national name. It is no accident that the street demonstrations in Baghdad were accompanied by shouts of "Death to the Persians," and the Iraqi invasion is strangely similar in terms of the reasons invoked to the German invasion of Poland under the Third Reich, in September of another year, 1939.

If Iraq's attitude was preceded by lesser incidents, it can be viewed as coldly calculated. What has happened in recent days has left skirmishing behind to move on to the characteristics of open war, if not declared, adapting this concept to the special Moslem idiosyncrasies.

The despotic action of the false saint Khomeini, the absolute master of Iran, although he is now rejecting his powers in order to avoid grave responsibilities, the excesses of the fanatical crowds, encouraged by the lieutenants of the ayatollah and those concealing their communist affiliation, are factors in favor of the decision by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to become the policeman of the Gulf in an attempt to control oil production and shipments of it, limited by the orders of Iran.

In truth, the chaotic situation in Iran, with its capacity for war limited after the forced departure of Shah Reza Pahlevi into exile, where he died, as well as the importance oil has taken on as a weapon for world domination, have created a temptation for someone to assume authority in this sector so intimately linked with the economies of the industrialized nations. They, because of their dependence on this essential supply and trapped by the policy of extortion pursued against them by the OPEC, do not seem as ready as they should be to assume the risks and responsibilities of defending their energy sources.

Iraq, the expansionist intentions of which are beyond doubt, has decided not to waste the opportunity. The notorious chaos in Iran offers it an excellent chance to carry forward plans for the recovery of territories controlled by Teheran which

Baghdad says are legitimately Iraqi, as official statements have asserted categorically.

The response of Iran was to bomb the Iraqi capital, hitting civilian targets and causing many fatalities and innumerable injuries.

To evaluate the clash between the two countries in its full dimensions, it is essential to mention certain consequences of the greatest importance, although they are marginal.

Iraq's weapons are of Soviet and French origin. The position line of Hussein's government in international policy places it within the USSR orbit or, in the best of cases, very near it. The Soviet Union is vitally and directly involved in the prohibition, since it wants a zone to ensure its security in the region. Despite some indications from Moscow to preserve its neutrality in the dispute, and although it has not accused the United States of promoting it, it obviously sees future advantages in the Iraqi outburst. This allows it to insist on the neutralization of the Gulf and thus to represent itself as a peaceful nation and to conceal its true hegemonic intentions.

The United States and the Atlantic Alliance, which have lost the front-line ally which Iran was in the era of Shah Pahlevi--and they equipped the Iranian armed forces--cannot turn to it or hope to exert influence to the extent they did some years back. However, if as a result of these events a solution is found to the cruel problem of the hostages, something will have been gained. Moreover, if a calamity occurs in Iran, the two superpowers and Iraq will have the new prospect of an agreement to ensure their respective security and the possibility of another temporary detente, which is not to be dismissed. The Security Council, for its part, has formulated an appeal to the two nations participating in this war of some kind to cease their bellicose actions. Little or nothing is likely to be the outcome of the efforts of Mr Waldheim, the Security Council or the UN Assembly, to judge from the precedents in similar cases. They have shown the ineffectiveness of the UN, and the possibility that the conflict will spread is no distant or potential threat; it is a reality which looms darkly.

Importance of Peace Stressed

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] The cruel events of recent days in the Near East bring to the forefront once again the importance of maintaining an international framework of reference favoring the elimination of the remaining conflicts, the prevention of new ones and, in general, the maintenance of peace among nations.

We have already said in referring to the "mini-war" between Iraq and Iran that it has developed in a geographic area where to the lack of dialog between the superpowers is added the predictable political weakness of the Persian nations, thrown into turmoil by a revolution which has emphasized continuing agitation, has caused production indices to fall and purges have been carried out in the armed forces which could not fail to have an effect on combat morale.

This was the picture within which the Baghdad government justified in denouncing a boundary treaty signed in the past against its interests on the basis of its previous lack of defense capacity.

A little more than a week after the struggle began, and discounting the reports issued on both sides by way of propaganda without confirmation in fact, it is obvious that the conflict is proving too cruel for both sides. Iraq has succeeded in penetrating Iranian territory somewhat, but it has not won control of the major cities it is said to have captured. As to the Ayatollah Khomeini, once again he has succeeded in rallying his people around nationalist slogans. The invasion of Iranian territory has served to cement a situation previously characterized by a trend away from unity.

The conflict subsequently included air attacks causing considerable damage to the oil, industrial, nuclear and other installations. These attacks, inaccurate at the beginning, subsequently developed greater accuracy and took their toll in blood and devastation.

At this point, the government of Iraq decided to order a unilateral 3-day truce, during which its forces would only react if attacked. If indeed this announcement served to point up the Iranian refusal to halt the fighting (among other things because a part of its territory had been occupied, it is to be hoped it will provide a sufficient basis to allow the organized bodies of the international community to impose, in the end, the higher goal of stopping the war, returning to the previous situation and negotiating the differences.

It is possible that the agreement reached by the foreign ministers of the superpowers during their recent meeting in New York on nonintervention in the conflict, and above all the fact that in fact neither of the parties has thus far contributed additional elements encouraging pursuit of the combat, will also have their effect on events.

Both Iraq and Iran are underdeveloped countries which need to build diversified economies based on the income provided by their single present export, oil. This goal is in full contradiction with the conflict being waged between them which, in addition to its high cost in human lives, means the destruction of assets of inestimable importance.

Thus the political goals which motivated the conflict should yield to the need to reestablish a peaceful situation in which defenses can be negotiated. This would also make it possible to lower the temperature in one of the regions of the earth of greatest importance and strategic content.

Developments in War

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Sep 80 p 6

[Commentary: "The Conflict in the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] In the fervent struggle between Iran and Iraq, events follow one upon another with such speed that any assessment of the problem and its consequences for the rest of the world is hazardous. The picture is complicated by the continuing reports of territory of cities taken, triumphal feats, war materiel and

prisoners seized. In addition, Iran is accusing the United States of giving Iraq information about the radar systems in that country so that it can bomb Teheran. China is blaming the Soviet Union. The Kremlin has declared that the conflict is being manipulated by the "imperialists" and charges that the United States is stepping up its military preparations in the zone for attack on Iran and other nations.

To aggravate this confused picture still further, it was announced in Bonn that a group of Iranian army officers who were in exile in Paris have rallied some 70,000 exiles in camps on the Iraqi frontier with a view to effecting a coup d'etat in Iran. Tens of thousands of deserters are said to be in training at these camps for the reported action.

Meanwhile the United States is holding urgent talks with its allies to decide on measures designed to guarantee free navigation through the Strait of Ormuz, through which some 100 large tanker vessels pass daily, carrying 60 percent of the oil the Western peoples need. To this end a major fleet will be concentrated in the Persian Gulf, and France has confirmed that agreement was reached on protecting the "vital interests" of crude oil transport.

The origin of the conflict is said to be the Algerian agreement reached in 1975 between Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlevi and the then-vice-president of Iraq, Saddam Hussein, who is now president, providing for free navigation of the Shatt al Arab estuary. This is a kind of canal some 100 kilometers long located in the deltas of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, which are within Iraqi jurisdiction and which empty into the Gulf. Until a few days ago, the Abadan refinery, the largest in the world, and the port of Khorramshahr, which Iran uses only for unloading its general imports, functioned on the right bank. The destruction of the refinery represents a serious loss, but is not of the magnitude of a total disaster, because the crude oil exported from the province of Khuzistan does not, as was the case some years ago, come through this port nor from this refinery, since it is loaded onto the great oil tankers on an artificial island created for the purpose at Kharg, on the Persian Gulf, to which the oil is taken by giant oil pipelines built with modern technology crossing land and maritime regions.

In fact, the Algerian agreement benefited only Iran, because Shah Reza Pahlevi had undoubted control in this sector. On the left bank of the Shatt al Arab estuary, near the port of Basra, are the Iraqi oil installations, and when that country denounced the Algerian agreement, it said it was not seeking to expand its territory, but to recover some "500 square kilometers of Iraqi land which was usurped by Iran, and sovereignty over the Shatt al Arab estuary."

Iran had an army of 200,000 well-trained men and modern war equipment of U.S. origin, but the United States suspended shipments of materiel when the hostages were kidnaped. Also, the Iranian army was dismembered by the violent purges ordered by the Ayatollah Khomeini, and by subsequent desertions.

Iraq has an air force with Soviet and French equipment. Italy has supplied it with technical advice and nuclear equipment, and Brazil supplies it with weapons. These last three countries buy Iraqi oil.

Given this dark picture, it is possible that the conflict will be resolved such as to avoid generalized catastrophe by the joint action of other nations, with the reaching of an agreement between the great Western powers and the Kremlin. This possibility allows room for international political speculations as to important consequences, if it is borne in mind that the oil interests in the region are vital to the Western world. The current episodes are certainly regrettable, and it is to be hoped that the good sense of the statesmen of the great powers will prevent the development of greater evil.

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CSO: 3010

OIL PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION LEVELS REVIEWED

Decrease in Imports

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Oil production totaled 18,901,300 cubic meters during the first 8 months of this year, as compared to 18,026,900 in the comparable period last year. This represented an increase of 874,400 cubic meters, i.e. 4.9 percent.

In August, production totaled 2,385,100 cubic meters as compared to 2,324,900 for the same month in 1979, showing an average of 2,200 cubic meters, or 2.6 percent.

Imports

With regard to imports, the total in August came to 25,000 tons as compared to 72,200 for the same month last year, showing a decline of 65.4 percent. In the first 8 months of the year imports totaled 1,509,000 cubic meters, as compared to 1,236,100 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 22.1 percent.

Expenditures for purchases in the January to August period this year totaled $313,024,000 as compared to $197,116,800 in 1979, making the increase for this year 58.8 percent.

The report of the energy secretariat further indicated that for total imports of fuel (oil, oil products, natural gas, liquefied gas and coal), $682,180,700 were spent up to last August as compared to $715,478,700 for the first 8 months of last year, thus showing a decrease this year in expenditures of about 4.7 percent. The fact that gas oil, which cost $188,407,900 last year, was not imported, had an effect on this decrease.

Exports

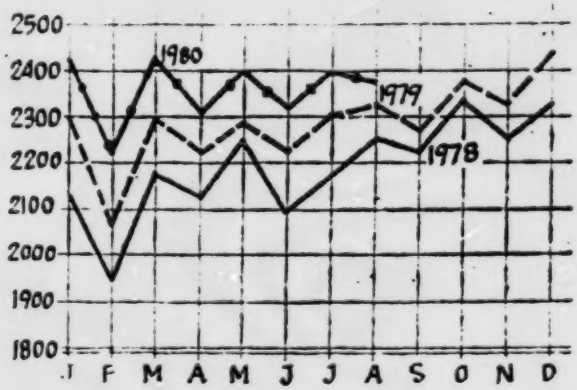
The document went on to report that in the first 8 months of this year exports of fuel (byproducts and residual coal) accounted for income totaling $142,559,300 as compared to $25,100,100 the preceding year, representing an increase of 468 percent. Sales of fuel which totaled $102,863,200 this year, as compared to $16,334,900 last year, had an effect on these exports.

Gas and Coal

The report then discussed the injection of natural gas in the gas pipeline intakes, stating that a volume of 953.7 million cubic meters was reached in August, as compared to 860 million in August of 1979, i.e. a 10.9-percent increase, while the total for the first 8 months of the year was 6,618,300,000 as compared to 6,057,900,000 for the same period in 1979, showing an increase of 9.3 percent.

The production of marketable coal in August was 25,000 tons as compared to 72,200 in August of the preceding year, i.e. a decline of 65.4 percent, and the total for the period from January to August was 286,800 as compared to 490,700 for the comparable period in 1979, showing a decline of 41.6 percent.

Total Production (In Thousands of Cubic Meters)



Oil Stocks Situation

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] The president of the Government Oil Deposit (YPF), engineer Carlos Benaglia, and the secretary for fuels, engineer Osvaldo Calcagno, agreed in separate statements that the present crisis in the Middle East will not affect the crude oil supply for Argentina this year.

Engineer Benaglia said that two Argentine vessels carrying oil succeeded in leaving the zone of conflict without difficulty, and he said that the oil stocks in the country have been kept very high, such that "for now we have no problem of any sort."

The president of the YPF recalled that Argentina signed contracts with Iraq and Saudi Arabia in 1979 for the import of 1,700,000 cubic meters of crude oil exported through the Strait of Ormuz, now difficult to navigate because of the conflict, and he said that more than 50 vessels "are outside the Persian Gulf but waiting to enter to load oil," a situation which has substantially increased maritime insurance premiums.

The two Argentine vessels carrying oil will reach Argentina at the end of next week and in mid-October, and this, he said, will practically bring the total imports of oil from Iraq and Saudi Arabia for this year to 90 percent. The other shipment will come in November.

Argentina signed contracts with Iraq for the import of 600,000 cubic meters of oil per year and negotiations for its renewal for another 12 months have been undertaken. An agreement was reached with Saudi Arabia in 1979 for the purchase of a total of 1,100,000 cubic meters of crude oil over 3 years.

Engineer Benaglia stressed that "Argentina is entirely covered by the two shipments which will arrive soon and with very high stocks, to the point," he said, "that early in the year we exported gas oil for the first time."

He also said that practically 92 percent of what is consumed is produced in Argentina, which is a level very close to self-sufficiency, and that the war between Iran and Iraq "does not affect us, and we would only have problems if the conflict were prolonged excessively."

Engineer Calcagno

For his part, engineer Calcagno added that 200,000 cubic meters of crude oil coming from Iraq are en route and another 300,000 are being loaded in Saudi Arabia. He explained that this volume of 500,000 cubic meters is the equivalent of 1 percent of the annual oil demand in Argentina.

He also announced that the mixed Argentine-Brazilian commission which will study the feasibility of the proposed supply of gas to that country at a rate of 5 to 10 million cubic meters per day, up to a total of 3 billion cubic meters per year, has been appointed.

No Oil for Brazil

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 28 Sep 80 p 14

[Text] (NA)--The energy secretary, Daniel Brunella, has given assurance that Argentina can trade oil products with Brazil in view of the situation created for the country by the war between Iran and Iraq, but he stressed that "we cannot give them" crude oil, because "we too are purchasing from Iraq."

He said that the armed conflict in the Middle East "does not for the moment affect in any way" Argentina's supply, and he stated that "we are receiving oil not only from Iraq but from Saudi Arabia, and small quantities such as these can always be obtained."

Brunella made these statements in Ezeiza yesterday on his return from Rio de Janeiro, where he participated in the Second Western Energy Seminar.

At this symposium, to which he was accompanied by the undersecretary for electric energy, Bernardo Bronstein, he participated in the work group which took up the subject "gas and control."

This official said in that regard that "we learned of the potential for obtaining gas, not in the conventional form, that is to say in association with oil, but pure chemical gas produced by the geological conditions inherent in the earth itself."

Brunella recalled that before "saying that we are going to sell gas to Brazil" within the framework of the treaty signed by the presidents of the two countries, "they should have completed their studies to see if this was desirable and where they were going to get the supply."

He added that technicians from the energy secretariat, State Gas and the Brazilian Ministry of Mines and Energy began the feasibility studies on the sale of gas to Brazil last week.

Finally, when asked if the war between Iraq and Iran would favor the entry into Argentina of oil capital, he responded that our country offers great opportunities both for service enterprises and those willing to run risks.

He said that "Argentine companies are functioning here, and in Brazil they have very good technology and utilize it where they can," although he said that he did not know why the quotations on the stock market for these enterprises recently went up.

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U.S. RECOGNITION AWAITED AFTER PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 11 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Juan de la Rosa]

[Text] Many people exhibit an ungrounded fear because U.S. recognition of the new Bolivian Government has not been forthcoming, a fact that is being influenced by the American left in President Jimmy Carter's inner circle.

It is odd that the Carter government has two different ways of operating, because, while it condemns and combats the military regime in Bolivia, it supports the new Turkish Government, which is also a military regime and which, like ours, calls itself a nationalist one.

However, setting aside this contradiction, let us go on to cite some examples of the State Department's international policy to draw a few conclusions.

Gen Francisco Franco's Spanish Government was not recognized by the United States for over 25 years. And not only that, it was also subjected to an economic blockade, notwithstanding which the Franco government did not fall, despite the fact that the two unjust measures had been adopted against almost the poorest country in Europe. As a marginal note, we must point out that, after 25 years, the United States had to beg Spain, in humiliating fashion, to allow it to set up Yankee military bases on its soil in order to contain the communism and Soviet Russian imperialism that was swallowing up almost all of Europe.

Another case worth noting is that of Fidel Castro's Cuba, which was the object of indignant nonrecognition on the part of the United States. This stubborn attitude lasted about 21 years and nothing happened to the condemned regime, despite the fact that it was red, in the service of Communist Russia and constituted a grave military danger at the very gates of the colossus of the north. Fidel Castro is still insolent in his dealings with the United States, still attempts to infiltrate Latin America and other African and Asian countries and has not fallen from power because the State Department has not recognized him.

We offer yet another notable example. That of Communist China, which was also not recognized by the United States for over 20 years, a period during which it was not permitted to join the United Nations... Nothing serious happened to the Red Chinese regime which today, thanks to the Carter government's disloyalty to Nationalist China, established on Taiwan, is on the most intimate terms with and enjoys the affectionate friendship of the Americans.

And finally, we present another example, closer to General Garcia Meza's government. This was the case of its historical predecessor, Maj Gualberto Villarroel's military government, which was not recognized for 6 months; yet nothing happened to it, nor did the Bolivian Government fall, nor did we die of hunger. This abusive American international policy maneuver merely served to get our military raw materials from us at rock-bottom prices and to frighten cogoverning members of the different movements at the time who, using it as a pretext, wanted to sabotage the government, appointing as a go-between to achieve this a "confidential agent" in the person of Enrique Sanchez de Lozada, who was a Third International communist living in the United States. The whole maneuver failed and, against its will, the United States had to recognize the Bolivian Government.

With these four historical precedents, we come to the indisputable conclusion that American democracy has always been powerless and ineffective in its crafty maneuvers to overthrow governments not subservient to it. So, all these fears are groundless and we must relieve the anxiety of those timid souls who offer American nonrecognition as a reason for changing the historic course the National Reconstruction Government has adopted.

In conclusion, in order to restore calm to everyone, we must say that Bolivia ought to calmly await the results of the American presidential elections in which Jimmy Carter's disastrous and confusing international policy will suffer well-deserved censure through sensible and patriotic American public opinion with the certainty that candidate Reagan will win out over Carter because of the enormous weight of the errors committed by the latter and his subsequent loss of prestige.

11,466
CSO: 3010

REGIME CREDITED WITH RESTORATION OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Javier Portillo Perez: "A Fruitful Change in the Country"]

[Text] Of the six great revolutions there have been in Bolivia in this century: 1920, 1930, 1952, 1964, 1971 and 1980, we cannot deny that the most bloodless of the lot and the least disruptive has been the last one, which within a few days of the change in government brought about a rapid readjustment of living conditions in this country.

Before 17 July 1980, we had total anarchy, disorder, confusion, work stoppages, strikes, threats, ignorance of the laws, personal insults, a downward zooming economy and social chaos. In short, fear was spreading throughout all sectors of the country, jobs were becoming scarcer and the disruptive propaganda of the reds was on the rise. The national scene was one of anxiety and despair, a natural situation in view of the fact that there were four centers of power: Mrs Gueiler's government, Parliament, the political parties and the COB [Bolivian Labor Federation], which allowed itself the liberty of ignoring government decrees.

So complex and profound was the administrative confusion of these 3 years of disorder that it was calculated that at least another 3 years would be required to return to institutional and civil normalcy.

But, in only 2 months time, the Armed Forces' National Reconstruction Government, presided over by Gen Luis Garcia Meza and composed of competent soldiers and experienced civilians, provided the state with new leadership, severely attacking the roots of our public evils and imposing plausible standards of morality and order, thus restoring to the nation that climate of austerity, efficiency and confidence that everyone was demanding.

There can be no doubt that the navigation of a ship is normal when the pilot knows how to guide it. This time, the nation has found a leader, a man who has fundamental control over the problems he is faced with, who through his own example teaches us patriotism, righteousness and a vigorous will to work. We owe this rapid collective recovery, this rebirth of confidence among the people and, above all, the readjustment of the administrative machinery to General Garcia Meza. He grasps situations quickly and is ready to take action. His moral righteousness enables him to unmask the idiots and to help the needy. He approaches the people and the farmers with sincerity, which does not prevent him from devoting long

hours to his official duties and to the solution of the difficult problems he has inherited from the disorder of the past.

Confidence has returned to households. The economy is being reactivated. Disorder and anarchy have disappeared. More jobs are becoming available and, for those who think we are exaggerating, we need merely remind you of just some of the most positive steps the military government has taken:

Foreign policy is appropriate.

A reordering of the university and educational reform are being studied, stripping them of their Marxist taint.

The state enterprises are being reorganized to turn them into profitable businesses.

The customs service is being cleaned up and rid of graft.

There is freedom of the press inasmuch as well-known leftist sympathizers are working for the local press.

Human rights are respected and political refugees are gradually leaving the country.

The sounding of curfew prevents subversive activities and guarantees peace in the home.

Broad vistas are being opened to foreign investment and national reinvestment.

Farm and livestock development is vigerousy encouraged as well as the advancement of the farmer.

Labor arbitrators are effecting closer ties between the workers and the administration.

National production of wheat is being subsidized.

Foreign debt payments are being renegotiated.

The housing and health policies are being developed through specific public welfare projects.

New incentives for the mining industry are in effect.

The Military-Peasant Pact is being renewed with the unanimous suppert of the rural majorities of Bolivia.

The steel and metalworking industries are being promoted.
Smuggling is being vigorously prosecuted.

The policy of large-scale repression of the drug traffic is being stepped up despite the unjust and inexplicable suspension of American aid.

In general, the development of industry and trade is fully guaranteed and workers are well protected by the laws in effect and the Ministry of Labor. Now no one thinks of disturbances; everyone thinks only of working and producing more so that he can improve his standard of living. The Civil Service is purging itself of corrupt employees and a big cleanup is moving from the top level of government down to the lower levels.

In barely 2 months time, the republic is recovering its almost lost feeling as a nation, faith in its national destiny and trust in order and civil guarantees. In short, the country is regaining the road to normalcy while plans to reorganize the nation in a harmonious and egalitarian way in which all Bolivians have equal rights and responsibilities are being studied and worked out.

The National Reconstruction Government, our Armed Forces and their leader, President General Garcia Meza, deserve the support of the nation for having saved us from the extremist menace and for accomplishing the difficult task of reconstructing the country. In just a few weeks, Garcia Meza has gained the support of the people.

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MINISTER DISCUSSES LABOR LAW REFORMS

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 11 Oct 80 p 3

[Article: "During Over 2 Years of Anarchy, 240 Stoppages and Strikes Recorded"]

[Text] In two and a half years of "anarchy and misrule," the country was forced to suffer 240 work stoppages and strikes that meant 13,465 idle hours representing an economic loss of 1,588,755,550 pesos.

The information to this effect, backed by statistical tables, was presented yesterday by Minister of Labor and Labor Development Gen Augusto Calderon at a press conference held for that specific purpose. The report was drawn up by the Department of Sector Planning, headed by Attorney Lourdes Aramayo.

In the statistical report, it is noted that the figures only reflect those losses in wages that the central government and private enterprise have suffered, taking into account minimum wage averages provided by the Wage Administration.

Furthermore, it is emphasized that the reasons or justifications argued by the miners, backed by the COB [Bolivian Labor Federation], for the almost total paralysis of the country's primary source of hard currency were demagogic, since in June 1978 the mining sector was already in a period of decline.

On this occasion, Minister Calderon repeated the necessity of definitively depoliticizing the Bolivian labor union movement inasmuch as it has done nothing but harm the workers themselves as well as employers and the whole country. He said that to that end the National Reconstruction Government would totally revise the General Labor Law, laying emphasis on the section dealing with unions, which will henceforth perform their appropriate role on the fringe of political activity.

He, however, asserted that the government is not an enemy of the labor union movement. He said that it must exist as it does all over the world, but that it does not have to get involved in political activity, which citizens should engage in at other levels of national life.

Regarding the announced reform of the General Labor Law, General Calderon reported that an advisory commission, which is now being constituted, would be responsible for the job. He asserted that this commission will also include labor and employer participation provided that the appropriate report is presented sometime this December.

Minimum Living Wage

At the press conference, the minister of labor and labor development reported that, at the instructions of his office and the government, the appropriate departments are working on a study for the introduction of a minimum living wage. "It is the aim of the government to provide the worker with a wage that is appropriate in terms of his needs," he said, immediately noting that the statistical part of the study is ready and that it must be complemented by the interpretation the sociologists, jurisconsults versed in social and labor law and others will place on it. However, he did not set a date for making [the results of the study] public, limiting himself to stating that it would be as soon as possible.

This military leader serving as a government minister reported that sometime next week about 800 labor arbitrators will assume office, chosen on the basis of lists of three candidates presented by those workers constituting the rank and file of the former unions. He said that in this way a veid would be filled, thus tending to normalize worker activity in terms of the attention given to their pending demands, which are emerging from the worker-employer relation.

In response to another question from the reporters, Minister Calderon noted that unionization is inappropriate for public officials inasmuch as their activities are governed by the Administrative Career Law, given the nature of their work in the service of the community. And finally, he said that the new labor laws provide for the legal unionization of other sectors that have been unjustly shunted to the sidelines by political union members. Among these, he mentioned the trade unions and farmers. Referring to the latter, he noted that, as a later development, their organization into cooperatives so that they can achieve the full potential of their own activities as agrarian producers is planned.

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STUDY ON NUTRITION PROMPTS BROAD NATIONAL PROGRAM

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 8

[Excerpt] The National Reconstruction Government is planning a broad program of policies on nutrition for the purpose of providing the needy classes with sufficient food.

Nutrition studies completed in the past have permitted us to establish that malnutrition in the infant population under 6 years of age due to a lack of energy-producing proteins is very widespread, more prevalent than the milder form, and that the more serious form has been getting to be more of a problem due to the increase in migration from rural areas into the cities and to the low purchasing power of the peso and relatively little chance of finding work.

Analysis of the studies and investigations completed in the 1970's produces nearly identical figures on proteid-caloric malnutrition in the country's three geographic areas, so that the plateau region exhibits a malnutrition situation distributed as follows: 30.4 percent suffer from first-degree malnutrition, 16.3 percent from second-degree and 5.3 percent from third-degree, as compared with those of the valley region where the figures show that about 34 percent of the children exhibit first-degree malnutrition, 6 percent second-degree and approximately 2 percent third-degree. The almost identical situation exhibited in the plains region is represented by the following percentages: first-degree, 23 percent; second-degree, 7 percent; and third-degree, 1 percent.

From this we conclude that in each of the regions studied there is evidence of a serious nutrition problem, with the plateau region being most affected.

However, this situation is not noteworthy solely and exclusively in terms of the availability or not of food; rather, it is the result of a number of factors which directly or indirectly have an effect on the nutritional state of the individual, such as sanitation in the environment, geographical accessibility, cultural accessibility, habits and others. These factors, as they affect an organism in a state of malnutrition, turn into triggering agents and causes of this high infant mortality.

Food-consumption studies show that the foods chiefly consumed in the plateau region are wheat, potatoes and chuno. On the other hand, consumption of legumes is nil, but in some cases it is greater than that of lean meat, and consumption of milk is almost nil.

In the valley region, nutrition is based on potatoes, chuno, wheat and especially corn. Meat consumption is also low, but an increase in the consumption of milk and its by-products has been noted.

In the plains region, the most frequently consumed foods are wheat and rice, but an increase in the consumption of milk has been noted. More sugar is consumed in the plateau and plains regions, less in the valley region. It was confirmed that, despite availability, fruit consumption is low.

As far as an adequate intake of calories is concerned, it was ascertained that only 69 percent [of the recommended norms] are consumed in the plateau region and from 88 to 94 percent in the plains.

Protein-sufficiency levels in the country are considered to be satisfactory, the lowest being found in the plateau region with a coverage of 73 percent. Sufficiency levels for calcium, riboflavin and vitamin A are directly related to the manner in which foods typical of the region are consumed. In comparison with other nutrients, consumption of iron is high since it is much influenced by the custom of using iron cooking utensils.

The average daily per capita consumption of nutrients shows that protein, iron, vitamin A and thiamine levels are in accordance with those recommended. The deficiency in calories amounts to 30 percent as is the case with ascorbic acid and riboflavin.

Studies completed in this country show that the average prevalence of endemic goiter is 16.4 percent among children under 15 years of age and 10.5 percent among adults. This situation is attributed to the hardness of the water, which causes some interference in the absorption of idodine due to the calcium and magnesium.

We can, however, say that most of the endemic goiter is due to the low level of ingestion of iodine in foods.

Thus shown to be the case, the country's nutritional problem is a repercussion of the situation any community in the process of development finds itself in, where economic growth has caused the food gap to widen, increasing poverty and malnutrition.

Faced with this situation, through the Ministry of Social Welfare and Public Health, the government is attacking the problem through the establishment of food and nutrition policies in order to provide the needy classes with the necessary foods in sufficient quantity and quality to prevent the appearance of moderate and serious degrees of malnutrition.

Thus, programs are being developed which will attempt to achieve the objectives that have been outlined, such as:

Food aid (exclusively distribution of food) to vulnerable groups. This program is coordinated with private and state agencies and supplementary food programs are being developed with the participation of the Mothers Clubs which, comprising approximately 600 groups, are distributed throughout the country in both rural and urban areas. Through this program, mothers and every child under 6 years of age

receive a monthly ration consisting of milk, oats, oil and CSM [expansion unknown]. As a member of this sort of club, every mother has to pay dues of 15 pesos a month for the purpose of capitalizing its [programs]:

Precooked Legumes (Program SP-I-I).

Cotton Flour for Human Consumption (Program SP-1-2).

Promotion of Fish Consumption (Programs SP-1-4 and 1-5).

Wheat Substitution (Program SP-II-3).

Quinoa Industrialization (Program DP-II-3a).

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ROLE OF NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COMMISSION DESCRIBED

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 10 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The National Legislative Advisory Commission (CONAL) will not become just one more bureaucratic agency and will not create new positions, nor will it constitute a new burden on the national budget; and it will be the government that allocates the funds needed to perform the functions recommended by the National Reconstruction Government.

These ideals were divulged yesterday by CONAL president, Gen Juan Lechin Suarez.

On the occasion of the swearing-in ceremony and the speech delivered by the Bolivian president, General Lechin Suarez expressed his gratitude for the confidence invested in his person in terms of recommending him for such an important and delicate mission.

He said that the new national institution that is being created will fundamentally and basically be an agency designed to offer advice and suggestions and will be directly responsible to the executive branch through the president and the ruling junta.

He explained that CONAL members will apply a methodology involving the planning and realization of joint projects in an attempt to bring together all efforts toward the goals of our people's well-being and of the advancement of our most needy social classes, particularly the peasant class, a task the National Reconstruction Government is intensively engaged in.

"CONAL," he emphasized, "has neither executive nor administrative responsibilities and so it should not be confused with, for example, the National Economic and Planning Council, which is responsible for the formulation, administration and supervision of economic and social development plans and the coordination of interministerial activities as head of the government's economic and social departments."

Furthermore, General Lechin Suarez maintained that CONAL will not impose its activities on the other Civil Service agencies and organizations and even less so will it interfere with their normal development.

"CONAL's aim is to act as an assistant, a catalyst, to cooperate with all the agencies that compose the already considerable public sector gamut. It has not nor could it have either control or administrative supervision functions," he pointed out.

And lastly, CONAL president General Lechin Suarez said:

"Given the very broad area of counsel and advice assigned us by the decree that created CONAL and in terms of the advance and progress of our society, we feel that, as in any other society today, there are certain forces that shape it. Among them and first of all are our own people with all the ancient bondage of their historical and cultural heritage and their needs in terms of well-being, peace and social justice. Then their rich, spacious and noble country. Among these factors is also the one produced by the interaction within the international community we belong to and, therefore, harmonious coexistence in it, with both our neighboring countries and those with which we have, through historical and traditional ties and even those of blood, maintained close associations, as well as with those remote countries that have constantly exhibited a policy of cooperation with and respect for our country. This is and always will be for us desirable in terms of equality and dignity.

"Mr President, you have just assigned us the mission of creating and putting into operation a new summit institution, new in every respect, including that of the test of time. This is a mission to which, I repeat, we will intensively and passionately devote ourselves. We will do our best to accomplish it without rash haste or improvisations. We will move forward precisely in accordance with the priority of the country's needs and with our potential. We will avoid a lot of big talk and the arousal of false hopes.

"Since CONAL is not an agency designed to interact with the public services, rather to relate to the supreme authorities, its efforts will be silent and anonymous, as are those of any General Staff council.

"In conclusion, Mr President, I would like to say to you that we begin our work with fear and humility.

"With fear because we are taking on the job of preserving the greatness of the nation and with humility because we feel small indeed in the face of our assignments.

"Our inspiration will be the spirits of our ancestors, the nationalist sentiment with which we are all imbued and the eagerness to succeed, to renew and to progress that the National Reconstruction Government you head lends vigor to."

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CSO: 3010

CNE MEMBER VIEWS IMPACT OF GULF CONFLICT, ALTERNATE FUELS

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 18 Oct 80 pp 148, 150

[Interview with Eduardo Celestino Rodrigues, coordinator of a National Energy Commission task force, by MANCHETE, in Sao Paulo, date not given]

> [Text] The address on the calling card of Sao Paulo engineer Eduardo Celestino Rodrigues is revealing: Palacio do Planalto, Brasilia. As coordinator of the Special Group of the National Energy Commission, which is chaired by Aureliano Chaves, vice president of the republic, Rodrigues is one of the men responsible for the country's fate in this sensitive and strategic area. It is customarily said that engineer Rodrigues, who left the presidency of a large construction firm to help Brazil search for a promising energy future, is the real brain of the commission. A physics and mathematics professor, who taught Minister Delfim Netto at the Colegio Anglo-Latino, and the builder of countless hydroelectric plants here, he is considered one of Brazil's greatest energy experts. Many of the government decisions in the sector, mainly after the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq conflict, are the result of studies conducted by the group which Rodrigues coordinates. After a week of meetings in Brasilia with commission members, who include seven ministers of state, he had a frank and illuminating conversation with MANCHETE at his beautiful farm in the interior of Sao Paulo. In this exclusive interview, conducted by a eucalyptus grove with a million plants, he outlined a bright future for Brazil.

MANCHETE: The National Energy Commission has much to say about the future, but we would like first to talk about the present. Will the Iran-Iraq war severely affect Brazil?

Eduardo Celestino Rodrigues: The crisis caught Brazil in a very good situation in terms of reserves. In August we imported over 1 million barrels per day, of which we used only 800,000 barrels. Considering our current stocks (which for strategic reasons I cannot reveal), guaranteed imports of 510,000 barrels of oil per day,

domestic production of 170,000 barrels per day, which will go to 210,000 barrels when the Garoupa wells resume operations in January, and our current consumption, which is 1.08 million barrels, I believe we can rest easy for close to 300 days, if various measures are taken to economize on fuel as much as possible. Coordinated by the commission and carried out by the ministries, these economy measures can give us a milder outlook until the situation is resolved.

[Question] Could you tell us some of these measures?

[Answer] In the first place, there will be measures to encourage mass transit. This obviously directly affects the use of gasoline. One of the decisions in this regard was to cancel the Sunday opening of stations in the tourist cities and resorts.

[Question] Isn't this a drop in the bucket?

[Answer] No. The people in the surrounding areas were filling up at those stations. My farm is near a resort, and I was filling my tank every Sunday. Generally speaking, measures will be taken to reduce the consumption of petroleum derivatives as much as possible.

[Question] Even unpopular measures?

[Answer] Even unpopular ones, but I don't think they will actually be really strong. There will be measures to control urban traffic in the big cities, to encourage train travel and so on. We have come quite far in this respect. Rail traffic has increased 30 percent in the last 12 months.

[Question] Don't you think we took too long to agree on the advantage of using the railroads for cargo transport?

[Answer] In the past, highway transport was our only answer. Brazil was a very poor country; it was not in a position to build railroads. Even today, only the traffic in the southeast-southern region would justify use of the railroad, which requires much greater investment than highways. In the rest of the country, highways are still a better option.

What we have to do in the former region is to increase the number of railway cars, giving more business to rail transport to take a slice away from the highways. We have already reduced highway transport by over 30 percent, and we plan to reduce it another 30 percent. This way we can reduce consumption of diesel oil, which, unlike gasoline consumption, is rising.

[Question] The era of the automobile is in fact over...

[Answer] The gasoline-powered automobile, certainly. Brazil is going to back the alcohol-powered automobile, and not just the automobile. One of the goals is to move gradually to alcohol for the light and medium cargo fleet. By the end of the year, two large manufacturers are going to launch alcohol-driven light trucks, and another firm is putting alcohol farm tractors on the market. The intention is that only the heavy fleet will continue to use diesel oil.

[Question] Diesel oil is now responsible for the consumption of 300,000 barrels of petroleum per day. What are the commission's plans for an alternative source, and for reducing diesel consumption to a minimum?

[Answer] The first step was to add naphtha to diesel, making it more combustible, as it is shown in the TV commercial. We can also add up to 7 percent alcohol--which we will not do for now--and we can even add 30 percent vegetable oils. In this first stage, sunflower oil will probably head the list. The Ministry of Agriculture is arranging for increased production of these oils. Another promising solution already under study is palm oil. The oil palm yields 5,000 kg of oil per hectare, as opposed to yields of 360 kg of soybean oil and 600 kg of sunflower oil. The only problem with palm oil is the size of the investment required, which we cannot handle now. In Brazil, however, the oil palm is a historic inevitability. From Manaus to the west, on both banks of the Amazon River, the land is suitable for growing the oil palm, which requires rain year-round.

[Question] The bulk of the petroleum we buy goes for fuel oil (almost 330,000 barrels per day). What can be done here?

[Answer] There are several options. The cheapest is wood--firewood and charcoal. The plan is to make the best use of some unproductive land that could be improved by reforestation. And there is coal. We see a case here (shows a photograph sent by an industrialist). He has managed to substitute gasified coal for almost all the fuel oil used in a bronze foundry. Gas from wood cannot be transported long distances and hence must be used locally, but it gives a good return. The burning temperature reaches 1,500 degrees. Synthetic gas can be very useful in these ventures, and the commission could provide financing. Charcoal could be substituted for up to 70 percent of the oxyacetylene torches in the country. In terms of costs, mineral coal is in second place, and is the number three priority in the general plan of the commission, after petroleum economy measures and alcohol. Large-scale exploitation of coal is perfectly practical. The mines are there, mostly idle, and a large network is being designed to transport the product. Part of the coal will be moved by rail, and the bulk from Rio Grande do Sul will go by coastal shipping, after the region's ports are improved. Initially, it is agreed that this coal will be used in the steel and cement industries. When fuel oil is no longer subsidized, coal will be competitive in the southeastern region of the country. By 1985, mineral coal should represent a savings of 170,000 barrels per day.

[Question] Can these various alternative fronts replace all the imported oil?

[Answer] If the plan is fully implemented, and with an increase in domestic production, we could keep to a limit of 500,000 barrels per da of imported oil, even allowing for the growth in demand. If Brazil took no precautionary measures at all, by 1985 our consumption would reach 1.8 million barrels per day.

[Question] Is Brazil today making a veritable war effort to replace petroleum?

[Answer] Without a doubt. The basic priorities established by the commission are part of a very well organized strategy. The first priority is economy. The second is production and use of alcohol. Next come coal, charcoal, vegetable oils and, in special cases, electricity. Regionally, there are other options. I must emphasize

that the plan is within the province of private initiative. The government comes in with financing. It finances alcohol plants, coal mines, industries that want to replace their boilers. Regionally, the use of biogas, produced from garbage and detritus of all kinds, is already showing good results in Santa Catarina. Every farm can set up a miniplant to produce biogas for its own use. There is no reason why a refrigerator or a stove could not be run on gas from animal dung, for instance. The technology is no longer any mystery. Another regional answer is the use of "pellets" of compressed eucalyptus bagasse, for burning and heating. Regionally, the battery-powered car also has a use, and should be encouraged. When I was a child, all the Light [Company] maintenance was done with battery-powered cars. They have a limited range of action, but they do perfectly well for local traffic. Finally, synthetic fuel can be used in trucks. The only problem with synthetic gas is the loss of power. And let's not forget solar energy. It is not the answer for Sao Paulo, a polluted city, but it could answer the needs of a farm or a country house. We are already accomplishing a miracle with the partial application of all these measures: we have reduced consumption from 950,000 barrels to 880,000 barrels of imported oil per day. To these 70,000 barrels we should add the 80,000 barrels which represent the theoretical increase in demand. We are therefore doing without 150,000 barrels of imported oil per day, which is an exceptional figure. At over $30 per barrel...

[Question] Many areas meant for green crops and legumes and for grazing are apparently being turned into sugar cane plantations. Doesn't this tend to reduce the food supply and add to inflation?

[Answer] The food supply actually increased last year. What will inevitably happen is that new areas will open up, and the frontiers will be pushed back. Beef cattle farming, for example, will probably move north into Mato Grosso or Goias, or Para.

[Question] Alcohol production will increase year by year, reaching an estimated 10.7 billion liters in 1986, enough to save only about 170,000 barrels of petroleum per day, but what about the huge gasoline-powered fleet in this country with over 8 million vehicles?

[Answer] People who have gas-powered cars will have to drive less.

[Question] Then there will be a privileged class of people with alcohol-powered cars...

[Answer] ...which will hasten production of alcohol and alcohol-powered cars. Brazil's most serious problem today is cooking gas, because the solutions are more promising in other areas. The natural substitutes would be coal and alcohol stoves, but the latter are not for now. A group has been appointed specifically to examine the problem of bottled gas.

[Question] How did Brazil become the first country in the world to introduce an alternative energy source--alcohol--for mass use?

[Answer] Brazil has a long tradition of sugar plantations. Other countries with the same climate are also thinking of going to alcohol. The addition of alcohol to gasoline is perfectly feasible.

[Question] The newspapers are reporting another gasoline price increase--52 cruzeiros per liter within this month.

[Answer] It is not true. There should be no changes before the end of the year, according to our information.

[Question] Considering all that has been done in the sector, considering the figures and the estimates, is Brazil a viable country with respect to energy?

[Answer] Certainly. Let's look at the figures. It costs $5.00 to extract a barrel of offshore oil today. To produce the equivalent of a barrel of oil from wood costs $1.00; charcoal, $2.00; alcohol, $4.50; coal, from $2.00 to $3.00. Each of these alternative sectors could provide a huge number of jobs. The face of Brazil is going to change. Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, for example, will benefit greatly from their coal, and so on. There will also be mass migration; it is inevitable. To oppose migration is simply bullheaded. You cannot leave a person to starve in the northeast when manpower is needed in the south. Today there is a manpower shortage in Mato Grosso; we will need manpower here for reforestation projects. It will be needed in the Amazon region. The Brazilian energy plan will not only resolve the nation's energy problem but it will be a great impetus for the economy. The plan will cost $7.5 billion by 1985, but it will result in a savings of $32 billion in petroleum. I said this many years ago: the energy crisis will only be good for Brazil. The trick is to turn a disadvantage into advantage, like a karate chop. I know there will be problems. Some agencies will have to be shaken up and some departments will have to meddle more, but it will work.

[Question] Don't you think it is pretty dangerous to stir up the middle class by imposing severe restrictions on petroleum consumption?

[Answer] Everyone will enjoy the benefits of the sacrifices imposed now. It won't do any good to sit comfortably in a leaking ship.

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CSO: 3001

ABI-ACKEL SCORES OPPOSITION STAND ON DEMOCRATIZATION

Sao Paulo VISAO in Portuguese 15 Sep 80 pp 26-27

[Interview with Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel; date and place not given]

[Text] "I am convinced that democracy is effective to defend itself from the aggression of terrorism," Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel has told his government colleagues who suggest the establishment of an antiterrorist law as a response to the increasing attacks. "At the present time, we need culprits not new laws," asserts Abi-Ackel.

However, the minister does not ignore the fact that such a "law" is in the minds of President Joao Figueiredo's advisers. In any case, he prefers not to delve into the subject but to take care of the task the success of which is substantially connected with his ministry: "the consolidation of the opening process." According to him, paradoxically, the terrorist bombs have succeeded in awakening the awareness of the nation, transforming the opening--which was "originally a project of the executive branch"--into a yearning of society.

In an interview with reporters Fabio Mendes and Ruy Fabiano of VISAO, Abi-Ackel accuses the opposition of having remained aloof from the whole course of the opening process--from the revocation of the institutional acts to the amnesty vote.

[Question] Congressmen from the Social Democratic Party (PDS) speak of the need to establish a minimum program that will rally members of the opposition and of the government, within the framework of the congress, around institutional matters of common interest. What matters are those and is there anything concrete in that regard?

[Answer] My first difficulty is to precisely identify the term "institutional matters." I believe that lately there is no word that has been as trivialized as "institutional." So a minimum program of institutional matters will depend first of all on the definition of those matters. Otherwise, the field of discussion of Brazilian politics will remain undefined. In Brazil we suffer from an admirable semantic imprecision. Verbal concepts are mixed up to the point where distinct values end up being confused. And then discussion becomes impossible because of a lack of elementary conditions of logic. If there is an institutional matter in Brazil today, it is that of erecting a democratic regime. Of course, when one speaks of a democratic regime one also runs the risk of semantic imprecision.

There is no word in the history of mankind with more snares than the word democracy. But if we have a democratic commitment, it is necessary to fulfill it according to the country's peculiarities. And they advise to act gradually in order to insure the minimal effectiveness of our task.

We now have an amendment in congress that in large part restores parliamentary prerogatives and another that reestablishes direct elections for governors and all of the senate. Both pertain very closely to a system of freedom and lead to the replacement of a system of government still marked by the vestiges of arbitrariness by another that allows one to breath the air of freedom with responsibility. Of all those structures, the most important one seems to me to be the one that reestablishes the direct election of governors because it will bring about practical, more immediate consequences. It will always be precarious to try to organize a party if the elections that may lead it into power are not near or one cannot be sure of them. From the moment the rule of direct vote is inserted into the constitution, the whole political metabolism of the country will change. We will, thereby, be putting into motion something practical, compatible with effectiveness. Then the dynamics of the political process will pick up speed appropriate to erection of the other institutions that will crown the democratic edifice.

[Question] And isn't there any concern about defining the political-philosophical content of the system?

[Answer] Politically, democracy as representative as possible; philosophically, man as the object of all the gains of civilization and of the activity of government. As for ideology, we do not need it to resolve our problems. We need clear-thinking and moral courage. Ideology is childishness, a limitation; more than shortsightedness, it is blindness. The world is multiple, varied, surprising; it changes coloration from one moment to another; it contains challenges every minute. Therefore, its problems cannot be resolved by prescriptions prescribed by individuals who have not had any contact with mankind for a century, because they have been dead almost that long. That is what we call ideologies. I hope to God we will not have any.

[Question] Have the recent attacks changed the timetable of the "opening"?

[Answer] Paradoxically, following the bomb attacks, because of the revulsion they aroused, the nation for the first time has risen in favor of the opening. Until then, it constituted a project of the government, of the executive branch. Although the opposition demands everything very quickly, it has never contributed with a single vote in order for the opening to proceed, even slowly. The opposition refused to vote on amnesty, party reform--which gave a chance and a voice to countless political currents bound in the straitjacket of bipartisanship, the reform of the judiciary (when Senator Trancredo Neves, with the vision of a statement, alerted his colleagues to the risks of that attitude), etc. But despite that, the opening proceeded, although perceived in Brazilian society in a diffused way. In the face of the attacks, it met with the unanimous expression of the people, without distinction of party. From being a project of the government, it became a project of society, a national aspiration.

[Question] The reform of the constitution is announced as one of the principal stages of the "opening." Will this be done through the present congress or the one that will be elected in 1982?

[Answer] There is as yet no government decision in that regard. Therefore, I am voicing a personal opinion. I believe it is advisable that the reform be made after 1982. Although I have the greatest respect for the present members of the congress, I am obliged to recognize that it is the product of an artificial bipartisanship that restricted and impoverished political debate. The present congress was formed at a time when political activity was in quarantine, without the collaboration of emerging leaders, not to mention that, since amnesty had not yet been promulgated, there were personalities still outside the country who, on their return, demonstrated great electoral vigor. For all those reasons, the congress to be elected in 1982 seems to me to be much more contemporaneous with the Brazilian situation because it will be the product of an election under the aegis of a multiparty system. Since the constitutional reform is something that must be made to last, why do it now if it is going to be upset by a much more authentic and current national representation in 1982?

[Question] Why constitutional reform instead of a National Constituent Assembly as the opposition wants?

[Answer] Because the constituent assembly is an act of power. There are no limits to its competence. The moment it is installed, all power is transferred to it. A new social pact is drawn up according to the will of its majority. And that does not exist in political practice. A constituent assembly emerges by convocation of a power that controls it, in order to legitimize itself. Or else it emerges as an imperative at a moment when one regime is voided and it is replaced by another. But power that considers itself legitimate and has a parliamentary majority through which it can operate all the constitutional modifications it deems necessary (except of the republic and the federation) will only convene a constituent assembly if it wants to dispose of that power.

[Question] And if the government loses its parliamentary majority in 1982?

[Answer] I believe it is very unlikely that the government will not obtain a majority in 1982. But that is a risk. And do not be deceived. If the majority in 1982 falls into the hands of another political group--which will then have gained power--it will no longer want a constituent assembly. It wants it now because it is a minority and does not hold power. When it does, it will no longer want it. The opposition wants to gain power by an act of grace on the part of the president of the republic, who would transfer all his power to the constituent assembly. I do not believe those propositions are compatible with reality.

[Question] With regard to terrorism, why do the government security organs--which demonstrated enormous efficiency in fighting the radicals of the left--now encounter so many obstacles in identifying the radicals of the so-called right?

[Answer] In the first place, I cannot say if those attacks are from the right or the left. As minister of justice, I can only make statements of that kind based at least on clues. And I do not have them. At the same time, I am not in a position to say if the authorities were very effective when those acts were practiced

by the left. It will be recalled that at that time, it was not a matter of sabotage or terrorism. The country was plunged into an open war. Nobody hid his identity and the acts were practiced in the light of day by armed persons, clearly identified. Hostages were taken and messages were transmitted. Today we are facing something very sophisticated, such as plastic explosives sent by mail. In any case, I can say, although at this point words may not be worth anything, that everything possible is being done to identify the culprits.

[Question] Was the present wave of terror foreseen as part of the turmoil that the "opening" would encounter, as predicted by President Figueiredo himself?

[Answer] I do not know. I am not in a position to interpret the thinking of the president of the republic when he made that statement. What I can say is that no opening process has been carried out without turmoil. The resumption of the democratic process, wherever it occurs, always goes through a period of turmoil.

[Question] Do you believe that that process of terrorism will spread?

[Answer] That is impossible to foresee. What I can say is that those responsible for the opening process were very wise in wanting it to be slow, gradual and sure. If slow, as it is accused of being, it still arouses reaction of that nature, imagine what would have happened to our country, with an acknowledged difficult economy, if the portals of the opening had been opened wide all at once.

8711
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PMDB HEAD BACKS FIGUEIREDO ANTITERRORIST CAMPAIGN

Rio De Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Brasilia--The president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, yesterday expressed the support of his party for President Joao Figueiredo in fighting terrorism, in a speech in which he also severely criticized the political-economic-social model and advocated the convocation of a constituent assembly and direct voting for all elective offices. The statement was made at the conclusion of the meeting of founders of the PMDB in the Nereu Ramos auditorium of the Chamber of Deputies.

"Either President Joao Batista Figueiredo defeats terrorism or he will be defeated by it. He has our support in that challenge and in that action because we will either put an end to terrorism or terrorism will put an end to all of us. If punishment is not forthcoming or is delayed, the impunity will set off more bombs against the authority of the president of the republic," Ulysses said.

The president of the PMDB condemned "savage capitalism," declaring also that "the Brazilian social pyramid is set on its apex" and warned about the high inflation rates and the foreign debt level. He advocated free union organization and called for revocation of the present national security law which, in his view, impedes the demands of the workers. In the political area, he reiterated the PMDB's intention not to accept district voting and to fight the subslate [sublegenda] and the Falcao law.

Note

During the almost 3-hour meeting, the leader in the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Freitas Nobre, read a note prepared by party leaders, condemning "the government's lack of objectivity in discovering the perpetrators of the terrorist attacks that have occurred in this country."

The document states that "the government has lost control of the situation in the economic area," referring to inflation, credit difficulties for small and medium business and the "concentration of wealth in the hands of a few," as well as the "denationalization and extreme dependence of the economy."

Read by Freitas Nobre on behalf of the parliamentary bloc, the note aroused the reaction of some parliamentarians, such as Deputy Jose Costa (Alagoas): "There was no discussion and the thing was thrown at us in the plenary session for our approval. It seems like a government thing."

The other speakers at the meeting were Deputy Iranildo Pereira (Ceara); Senator Orestes Quercia (Sao Paulo); former Minister Almino Afonso; Alencar Furtado, former leader of the defunct Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB); and former Governor Miguel Arraes, who declared that the "government insists on trying to resolve the problems of the nation through private office talks and by pacifying spirits when what should be done is to talk to the people."

Joining

At the meeting, Senator Leite Chaves (Para), formalized his entry into the PMDB, being greeted by the party leader in the senate, Paulo Brossard. Elected in 1974 for the then MDB, Leite Chaves, after the party reform, joined the political group of former Governor Leonel Brizola and after the loss of the Brazilian Labor Party (PTB) party label, resorted to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal but without success. He also tried to get an agreement between the Brizola group and the group of Ivete Vargas but also without success and has now joined the PMDB.

Following is the note of the PMDB

The PMDB reaffirms the commitment of its program: it is a mass party that is not restricted to its parliamentary activity. It will be constantly active and not only during election periods. It will be present in society, everywhere where men live and work.

In order to respond to that task, we have convened our comrades for the work of party organization which involves a broad discussion of our program plans and statutes, a membership effort and the holding of municipal conventions on 12 October, state conventions on 23 November and the national convention on 7 December.

This organized and operating party is the instrument of the people to operate the democratic transition and achieve power.

The MDB yesterday and the PMDB today have repeatedly denounced the dramatic crisis that traumatizes society, the economy, the institutions, in short, the country.

The government has lost control of the situation in the economic area. The promises to contain inflation have been belied by the facts: the annual rates have more than doubled, resulting in an intolerable rise in the cost of living. Credit difficulties fall on small and medium business, making them unviable and concentrating wealth in the hands of a few. The economic model, responsible for the denationalization of the economy, has failed and is even aggravated by the world crisis, owing to the extreme foreign dependence to which we have been led. The doors of the country have been opened wide to multinational groups on the presumption that they would come and resolve our problems and not drain the major part of the effort of the community. The proof lies in the irresponsible indebtedness of the country: 72 percent of 1979 exports went to pay for capital income, interest, profits, dividends, technology and services. In order to maintain foreign credit, the process of turning over Brazil to the foreign groups is being intensified, from our land to our forests and our mountains filled with minerals.

Along that course, Brazil does not develop but rather becomes more and more impoverished, dissipating its resources.

The regime committed to those interests does not want and does not have the power to introduce changes capable of lessening our difficulties. Its plan having failed, it seeks to gain time in the political area with diversionary maneuvers.

The opposition stand of the PMDB is not due to intransigence against persons or groups nor to a revanchist spirit. It is based on the vision of Brazil which is contrary to that of the current government leaders.

The PMDB believes in the resources of Brazil and the strength of the work of the Brazilians. It proclaims the certainty that we have everything to be a great nation, free and respected, and that we have a right to have a capable government, elected by the people, that will promote development on behalf of all.

The nation is tired of the authoritarianism that unsurped its popular sovereignty and imposed on it a regime of exception, administrative incompetence, social injustice, juridical casuistry, unbridled corruption and arrogant voluntarism.

Even now, insensitive to what is happening in the country, two parallel propositions emerge from within the regime that aim at power for the sake of power: one, from the present governing authorities who seek to hold it indefinitely and to institutionalize authoritarianism under the name of "opening plan"; the other, from its extreme right, wants a return to absolute dictatorship, economic recession and social oppression. Both are in agreement in their aversion for the people, the vote and freedoms. Both are unacceptable.

Pursuing domination, those two propositions confront one another in a veritable "internal war" that transforms us all into victims.

On the one hand, terrorism, thus far unpunished, disturbs the nation, to divert it from the course of restoration of its representative institutions. At the same time that we repudiate its acts, we offer our solidarity with all the organizations and individuals who are the victims of violence.

On the other hand, the aggression against the will of the people, with the cruelty of the extension of the terms of mayors and councilmen; with diversionary trials against militant deputies; with the emasculation of the legislative branch, denying it decisive authority and making apology for laziness and omission through the approval of bills by reason of the expiration of time periods, of which the foreigners statute is an example; with the maintenance of abusive staff perquisites, which make mockery of a needy people; with the beating, arrest and indictment of workers and union leaders; with the threat of new coupist initiatives in the electoral process.

Lost in its own internal crisis and engaged in maneuvers to remain in power, the government has abrogated its authority and its responsibilities. The nation expects it to begin to assume them, courageously combating the terrorists who attack innocent victims, by promoting a serious investigation and the identification and exemplary punishment of the culprits. The nation demands the immediate dismantling of the apparatus of repression established to guarantee the authoritarian state and incompatible with the democratic system.

The PMDB is fighting for a system in which there will prevail unswerving respect for democratic freedoms, for the rights of man and the citizen, and the existential needs of all Brazilians. Together, all the forces of the people, we will win.

This is an undertaking that belongs to everyone and that will serve everyone. To achieve that tomorrow, it is necessary to put an end to the hostility against the worthy action of the Church on behalf of the poor and the oppressed; to the national security law as it is conceived; to current union legislation which bars the right to strike, and the autonomy and freedom of unions and associations; to the systematic persecution of the students, especially their right to organize into the National Students Union (UNE); and to the Falcao law. It is necessary also to establish direct elections for all governing offices, including for president of the republic; the guarantee of public and individual freedoms; the prohibition here and now of the practice of successive manipulations of the electoral system, which defraud the will of the people, transforming minorities into majorities.

The present national situation does not allow for inaction or perplexity. Peace will not be gained in private office deals, nor will national union be achieved by collusion between leaders of the opposition and the government. For us, peace and power come from the people and from their authentic expression.

The PMDB trusts in the great and real national dialog that will take place as a popular and democratic achievement in an atmosphere of complete freedom and broad discussion through the free and sovereign National Constituent Assembly.

Ulysses Speech

Following are the main points of the speech:

Opposition is inevitable because mistakes are inevitable in any government. The opposition must not presume itself to be prophetic nor should the government promote itself as wise and infallible. The government governs and the opposition opposes; that is a truism that is always cited but not always practiced. To oppose responsibly is not subversion. Subversion is to threaten, persecute, ban, seduce the opposition or seek to manage it.

The fight against the arbitrary regime is tough, unequal and dangerous. Words are the weapon of the opposition and force is the reaction of tyranny. The PMDB is a party with a memory. It has not forgotten its past; it is not ashamed of its name.

Goncalves Dias' song is its own:

"Our errant Indian roams,
And wherever he goes,
He bears the bones of his people."

Wherever it goes, the PMDB bears the sacrifice of its victims and its persecuted, represented by three leaders in congress whose mandates were terminated: Mario Covas, Martins Rodrigues and Alencar Furtado.

The PMDB bears the bones of its martyrs, such as those of Deputy Rubens Paiva and the journalist Wladmir Herzog. It bears them not for revenge but because the dead watch and guide the living.

A nation without democracy is a nation without policy. Arbitrariness is not policy, by definition. Because it is power without people, frequently exercised against the people and in favor of the privileged. Brazil will really only have policy following a National Constituent Assembly.

The PMDB wants the National Constituent Assembly to elect and to transform. To elect in addition to those who already are elected, the president of the republic, the governors, all the senators and all the mayors. Only society can confer mandates. Only the vote confers representation. Without representation, there is no legitimacy and without legitimacy there is no credibility. That is the cause of Brazil's crisis.

The PMDB won the 1974 and 1978 elections by majority vote but it lost the government of the nation and of many states through usurpation.

In order for the government and its submissive majority to be respected, they must first respect themselves. They complain about what they hear but they forget what they do. As a reaction of legitimate defense, the violence of words, if it does exist, wounds and destroys much less than the violence of the falsity of so-called indirect elections; of the party sublabel [sublegenda] and the Falcao law, which stages the election farce without information; of the mutilization of the federation and the popular sovereignty of the senate by the invasion of a horde of "bionic" senators; of the demolition of the building and the nonrecognition of the UNE, lavishing money for staff perquisites and massive projects and withholding funds for enrollments, professors and university expansion; of national security being the insecurity of workers who fight for better salaries, with union autonomy defiled by intervention and its best leaders arrested or tried; of the crushing of business, especially small and medium business, by foreign capital and by interest rates of up to 20 percent per month; of the astronomical inflation of 107 percent which the people pay by earning less, spending more to eat less, and threatened with unemployment; of the solvency and promptness of Brazil as a debtor depending on the clemency of international creditors because of the huge and foolhardy foreign debt; of the attacks, which thus far have gone unpunished, against the Church, the Brazilian Bar Association, the free circulation of the press and the headquarters of political parties and congressmen.

What destabilizes the Brazilian social pyramid is the fact that it is set on its apex, in which the minority concentrates the great majority of the resources. How can a building that madly persists in balancing itself on its point and not on its base fail to topple?

God created labor, it was man who invented capital. It is written in the bible that man was placed on earth ut operaretur, that is, "to work it." God, thereby, wanted to free man from slavery or death by starvation, the cold, wild beasts, bad weather, sickness or ignorance. God did not want to free him from the slavery of nature to condemn him to the slavery of other men. Therefore, first labor, then capital. Without labor as the cause, there is no capital as effect; therefore, the state that does not recognize the priority treatment of labor is not fulfilling its primary duty, which is to do justice, according to Ihering's wise teaching.

The constituent assembly is a process of struggle to resolve the viscera and guts of savage capitalism, which kills more than wars and epidemics; it is genocide or a crime against humanity.

It is opportune here and now to denounce the elitist and census-like process premeditatedly designed to create parties in Brazil. The arbitrary regime sought to aristocratize them like closed clubs, guarded by a formal, costly, diffuse and boorish bureaucracy. A party is not a registry of notes and certificates for registration and the acknowledgment of identification certificates, dates, six signatures, sureties, numbers, concurrences, name of father and mother, in short, the tiresome and costly repetition of the election certificate. A party is a house-raising by the people to build the house of the people. It is the will and not the paperwork that binds the citizen to the party.

The PMDB abhors terrorism. Terrorism is against the state, whether it is of the left or the right. It destroys the security of society, therefore, of man. Either President Joao Batista Figueiredo defeats terrorism or he will be defeated by it. He has our support in that challenge and in that action because we will either put an end to terrorism or terrorism will put an end to all of us. If punishment is not forthcoming or is delayed, the impunity will set off more bombs against the authority of the president of the republic.

The PMDB proclaims that it is working for the speedy approval of the constitutional amendment that restores to the states the right which the federation bestows on them, of electing their governors by direct vote; a personal vote, therefore, without spurious intermediation, and for all elected offices; a secret and universal vote, without the odious discrimination against the illiterate--that is the popular and social pact of the PMDB.

The district vote is more vulnerable to economic power because the pond can become contaminated but not the ocean. The proportional system is the flexible and sensitive mold for a country undergoing daily transformation, with more people in the city than in the country, more babies being born than the number of old people living, industry rivaling agriculture in the creation of resources for consumption and export, in which the illiterate is no longer ignorant, through the miracle of radio, television and the movies.

The time has come for definition, therefore, the time of risk. There are times when the greatest risk is not to assume the risk of definition.

The terrible risk of Brazil is to have a people without policy and a policy without people or against the people. The popular, representative and historical identification of society with the state is the sociological imperative of the PMDB. That identification lies in the world of the National Constituent Assembly.

As for myself, as president of the party label of hope, but of hope with urgency for the despairing and the deprived, I pray to God that I may have the courage to act, even at the risk of erring in the belief of serving it, instead of the cowardice of being remiss out of fear of offending it.

8711
CSO: 3001

RICE, OTHER CROP PRODUCTION NOT EXPECTED TO COVER LOSSES

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 p 54

[Article by Jorge Rosa]

[Text] Except for corn and beans, the area's agricultural products offer the government very little assurance because of the risk of climatic variations. Rice is the most worrisome inasmuch as domestic production is expected to reach a maximum of 9.8 million tons next year compared with 9,637,700 tons this year, an increase of 2 percent, which is less than the population's sluggish growth rate. Corn is also a cause for concern, since, even if domestic production reaches 24.5 million tons, the balance between supply and demand will leave little room for possible price stability. As for stocks, the status of corn is even more critical than that of rice; initial rice stocks are estimated at 1,267,700 tons, while those of corn will be only 5,500 tons, and this only as a result of imports which will reach 1 million tons by the end of the year. The consumption of corn, which amounted to 17.7 million tons in 1979, increased to 20.5 million tons this year and is expected to reach 24 million tons next year, if aviculture continues at its current growth rate.

In the opinion of government experts, agriculture has reached its production limit if current restrictions on credits for investment are maintained. According to their explanation, that trend is easily verified by increases foreseen in the planted area of the 1980-1981 harvest, since we are now seeing competition among the various crops. Most of the increase in the area planted in corn comes from a corresponding decrease in area planted in soybeans or, stated in another way, corn has spread over the area which would have been used to expand the soybean crop. That procedure varies among the various south-central states which produce crops and also from crop to crop. For example, in Mato Grosso do Sul the area planted in soybeans is expected to increase more than that planted in corn, but there will be a reduction in rice planting.

In the opinion of the experts, to obtain meaningful growth in agricultural production in the future, investments will be necessary both to expand the agricultural frontier and improve the technological efficiency of the producers of the traditional areas. This means more funds for treating the soil with lime, fertilizing, purchasing machinery for deforestation, clearing brush, harrowing, plowing, planting and land improvement in general. For example, official surveys indicate that the number of farm workers per hectare has decreased compared with the previous harvest.

8568
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MORE THAN 4 MILLION TONS OF WHEAT TO BE IMPORTED IN 1981

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 p 54

[Article by Jorge Rosa: "Agricultural Production Will Not Cover Losses"]

[Text] Brasilia--The loss of 700,000 tons of the current wheat crop (to be consumed next year) brought about by frost and the probable stabilization of consumption at the present level of 6.8 million tons will force the country to import 4.4 million tons of wheat in 1981, representing an expenditure of at least $1 billion, according to a forecast made by Humberto Garofalo, director of CTRIN [National Wheat Marketing Enterprise]--the Bank of Brazil's Wheat Department. "This year we shall have to import 4.39 million tons at a total cost of $960 million," he said.

Meanwhile, a possible expansion of the conflict in the Middle East could substantially alter that forecast, even assuming the worst possible outcome (in case of an exaggerated increase in quotations and freight costs) where the government would not import wheat in 1981 but would be forced to use substitutes. However, that hypothesis is considered by the experts to be more a matter of discussion than reality.

The gradual withdrawal of subsidies (since August 1980, when this procedure was initiated, wheat has already gone up 110 percent and is scheduled for another price change on 20 October) does not point to a reduction in consumption; at best, it denotes its stabilization. Nevertheless, the granting of subsidies has essentially been the determining factor in the rising curve of the country's wheat consumption.

In the past 10 years, the demand for wheat has risen 120 percent, the per capita consumption increasing from 33.18 kg in 1970 to about 50 kg this year--an annual growth rate of 4.6 percent compared with a 2.7 percent population growth in that same period. At the end of this year, wheat will still be sold at a price equivalent to slightly more than 22 percent of its actual cost; under these circumstances, the wheat account will close with a deficit of 60 to 65 billion cruzeiros. Next year, imported wheat, which presently costs 13,288.80 cruzeiros per ton, is expected to increase to 20,000 cruzeiros; domestic wheat will reach a maximum of 13,325.00 cruzeiros.

New Forecast

Without the September frosts (in the past 45 years frosts occurred only in 1979 and 1980), Brazilian production might have reached 3.6 million tons; based on the loss shown by the survey, CTRIN estimates the crop to be about 2.9 to 3 million tons, after deducting the necessary quantity for seeding, would leave a net of about 2.4 million tons. Based on current foreign prices ($190 per ton) and freight costs ($42 per ton), the import of 4.4 million additional tons would cost a little more than $1 billion.

If forecasts of agricultural production made by the Production Financing Commission (CFP) for the 1980-1981 crop prove to be correct, the government will have a strong ally in the fight against inflation inasmuch as no serious problems are expected regarding domestic supply. However, there is great concern about possible weather instability and its effect on the rice, corn and bean crops, which would force the government to turn to the international market for new imports. This is due to the fact that estimated production levels, including soybeans, will not be high enough to offset possible losses and also because initial stocks will be precariously low.

That picture also reveals that neither increases nor income are expected from the export of soybeans and their derivatives inasmuch as production is expected to increase a maximum of 4 percent and may even decrease by 0.5 percent. In the opinion of government experts, the prospect of a 10 percent increase in the grain supply next year, which would mean a harvest of 56 million tons, shows that the agricultural sector has reached its limit of expansion just with defrayal credit. To achieve better results in the 1981-1982 harvest, the government will be forced to release funds for investments to promote agricultural expansion, particularly in the pioneer areas of Minas Gerais, southern Goias and Mato Grosso do Sul. According to the experts, gains in productivity will be possible only over the long term.

Based on intentions to plant, as observed in the principal producing areas of the south-central region, the CFP estimate will be revised monthly, and only from December on will the figures be more reliable inasmuch as the crops will actually be planted by that time. The only degree of uncertainty will be that contained in estimates regarding winter crops, such as wheat, oats, rye, barley and sunflower, planted from May 1980 on. In forecasting a supply of 56 million tons of grain in 1981 compared with 50.8 million this year, the CFP included the production of the winter crops using this year's harvest for calculation purposes only. However, those crops are not expected to alter the forecast very much, since they are crops which cannot be expressed in terms of production. Except for wheat, with a harvest of 3 million tons this year, the other products calculated (oats, rye, barley and sunflower) yielded only 269,700 tons of grain.

Despite the government's great effort to increase agricultural production by granting credits for agricultural payments beyond the normal time limit and maintaining minimum prices readjusted above the inflation rate, the growth in the grain supply can hardly be considered normal. Minister of Agriculture Amaury Stabile was expecting it to be at least 13 percent while hoping it would be 20 percent. In terms of area planted it is estimated that the 1980-1981 crop will

show an increase of 4.5 percent comprising the sox principal agricultural products (cotton, peanuts, rice, beans, soybeans and corn).

Again in terms of area, it is expected that corn will show an increase of 10 to 16 percent raising the area planted to 10,501,000 or 11,032,300 hectares. With regard to soybeans, the area could decrease 3 percent or even increase 1 percent, the total cultivated area varying between 8,470,400 and 8,882,900 hectares; beans (a watery crop) are expected to have a cultivated area of 1,971,600 to 2,079,700 hectares, an increase of 5 to 10 percent. With regard to rice, the planted area may decrease 3 percent or increase 3 percent, giving a total of 4,701,400 to 4,980,600 hectares. According to initial estimates, the cultivated area of cotton may increase from 1 to 7 percent, occupying a total of 879,100 to 924,200 hectares. The planted area of peanuts will show a drastic decrease, the reduction varying between 31 and 22 percent, and the total area ranging between 159,200 and 181,000 hectares.

Production Developments of Certain Products in the South-Central Region

Product	Amount of Harvest (Tons)	Percentage Variation
Cotton	447,100 to 472,400	- 0.2 to + 5.0
Peanuts	274,600 to 312,500	-29.0 to -19.0
Rice	7,714,300 to 8,114,900	- 1.0 to + 4.0
Corn	22,295,200 to 23,414,900	+16.0 to +20.0
Soybeans	14,824,700 to 15,529,200	- 0.5 to + 4.0
Beans	1,309,400 to 1,379,000	+31.0 to +38.0 (a watery crop)

8568
CSO: 3001

BRAZILIAN INTERVIEWS PINOCHET ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 11 Oct 80 pp 148-149

[Interview with Augusto Pinochet, president of Chile, by Francisco Augusto do Nascimento, in Santiago, date not given]

[Text] On winning a convincing victory in the September plebiscite, President Augusto Pinochet granted MANCHETE an exclusive interview at the Palacio Diego Portales in Santiago. Reporting that his country is awaiting with great interest President Joao Figueiredo's visit to Chile, Pinochet spoke of the importance of relations between the two countries. The success of his government's economic policy, which has brought inflation down from 1,000 to 25 percent, was also stressed during the interview. The following is the full text of the Chilean president's interview with MANCHETE.

[Question] How do you view President Joao Figueiredo's visit to Chile?

[Answer] I attribute special significance to President Figueiredo's visit to Chile. The Chileans' traditional affection for the brother people of Brazil is well known. Moreover, this friendship is a factor that has had very positive repercussions among countries throughout Latin America. It is common knowledge that our continent has witnessed several events indicating a new political reality. Insofar as the states in the region evidence a determination to strengthen the spirit of Latin American unity, we will be carrying out the task imposed by our liberators. In this context, we see the coming Chilean visit of Brazil's highest elected officer as a way of consolidating traditional ties, which offers promising prospects for mutual collaboration between our peoples.

[Question] What is the current status of relations between Brazil and Chile?

[Answer] Our relations could be described as excellent. One indication of this is the extraordinary visit his excellency, Joao Figueiredo, president of Brazil, will pay to our country. This visit will constitute a milestone in our centuries-old friendship, and will reaffirm the close ties of all kinds that unite us.

[Question] How does trade exchange now stand between Chile and Brazil?

[Answer] Our trade increased by about 48 percent in the course of 1979, reaching $745 million. This means that Brazil currently stands third among the world's major trading partners with Chile, after the United States and the FRG. During 1979 our exports reached $383.7 million, an increase of 48 percent over 1978. Chilean imports from Brazil reached $361.8 million, an increase of 47 percent. Corresponding statistics for January-July 1980 indicate that bilateral trade reached a figure of $521.1 million, an increase of 33 percent over the same period last year. All this demonstrates the dynamism of our trade, and points to an even more promising future.

[Question] How could trade between our two countries be intensified?

[Answer] Currently, the major Chilean products for export to Brazil are, in order of importance, copper and its byproducts, titanium, vanadium and molybdenum ores, newsprint, cellulose, barley and saltpeter. From Brazil, we import automobiles, steel tubing, tractors, soybean oil, motors, chassis, bicycles, sugar, etc. The possibility of expanding bilateral trade depends to an important extent on the degree to which both economies open up, and on their growth rate overall. Still, it is not hard to conclude that trade will continue to grow freely in the future, in view of the broad dimensions of Brazil's foreign trade, the fact that our economies are complementary, and our geographic proximity, which facilitates the natural integration of the two economies. For our part, we are in a position to expand our exports with minerals, lumber, fish, agroindustrial products and seasonal farm produce. On its part, Brazil could sell Chile capital goods, rolling stock, automobiles and agricultural products.

[Question] To what extent could President Figueiredo's visit contribute to closer Chilean-Brazilian relations?

[Answer] In addition to constituting a historic event of unequaled and singular transcendence for the consolidation of Chilean-Brazilian friendship, the presence of his excellency, President Joao Figueiredo, in Chile presents a very welcome and important opportunity to intensify our personal relationship, which will certainly be advantageous for the two countries. We will be able to review our entire, and very rich, relationship and exchange views on the major international and regional issues, searching for ways of accentuating areas of agreement in the actions of the two nations, and of giving new impetus to collaboration between Chile and Brazil.

[Question] How are you confronting international pressures against your government?

[Answer] We have a legitimate right, as a sovereign nation, to resolve our internal affairs without submitting to any foreign pressure or action. This principle has always been a part of our history, and we must never renounce it. We understand the pressure, and we recognize the problem that adverse international political opinion represents. Nonetheless, we are deeply convinced that our action is legitimate. Moreover, this adverse opinion is not consistent with an objective evaluation of our internal situation, but only with the internal political stands to which those who denigrate us are committed. On the other hand, the international financial circles that base their opinions on objective facts, and proceed in serious fashion, have recognized our success, and their disinterested support is an indication of the real aims that motivate our detractors.

[Question] Briefly, could you describe Chile's current economic and financial situation?

[Answer] Today Chile has completely sound economy, with a balanced budget and decreasing inflation, which has declined from 1,000 percent in 1973 to about 25 percent, the figure estimated for this year. We also have a dynamic foreign section and a growing investment rate, factors that have permitted a growth in the GNP of about 40 percent from 1976 to 1980. With respect to our international financial situation, I must report that our foreign exchange reserves are now the highest in the history of Chile, totaling about $2.6 billion on 30 June 1980. All this has made Chile a country trusted by the international financial community to the point that the flow of foreign credit (which was $262 million in June) totaled $959 million in the first 6 months of this year, with much more favorable interest and term conditions.

[Question] What major plans is your government carrying out?

[Answer] The government is now engaged in carrying out a plan which we have designated the Seven Modernizations, the goal of which is to reform the most important areas in the nation's life: agriculture, labor, welfare, health, government administration, justice and education. Regarding agriculture, we are carrying out a process of cleaning up false or nonexistent property titles, and this government is handing over the respective property titles to the peasants in the sector affected by agrarian reform, thus carrying out an aspiration long held by all the workers. In the labor area we have implemented a combination of standards establishing collective bargaining as the major tool for improving the workers' income. This has eliminated state intervention in labor disputes, the equitable settlement of which is left to the employers and the workers. Regarding the right to strike, which fully exists, the necessary machinery was created to prevent it from being abused, or from being used in a way detrimental to the consumer masses who are not involved in such disputes. Complete democracy in the choice of elected union leaders is also guaranteed by the free and secret vote of the union membership. Freedom to join or resign from a union organization is also recognized. We are about to implement a new welfare law, recognizing the workers' right to freely administer their own savings, offering them feasible investment options and thus promoting an effective social security system.

I would also like to mention two projects of singular importance that we are carrying out. One is construction of a southern highway that will take in several large zones of the country, which were once virtually beyond communication with the rest of our national territory. We are also about to begin the Colbun-Machicura project, a hydroelectric complex of primary importance--the largest in the country--to use our energy potential in an economic and modern way.

[Question] When will Chile's institutional life return completely to normal?

[Answer] By virtue of the recent ratification of the Political Constitution of the State, starting in March 1981 our country will go into a stage of transition to an effective democracy. This phase will last for 8 years, at the end of which time the Chilean people should elect the president of the republic and hold parliamentary elections. At that point the new institutional democracy provided in

the constitution will be fully in effect and hence the goals established by the military government will have been met, but it should be reiterated that the constitution will be fully in effect on 11 March 1981, with the exception of the provisions for elections and partisan political activity, which will come later.

[Question] What is the status of the Beagle Channel litigation?

[Answer] One point should be clarified first. The dispute between Chile and Argentina, which was submitted to his holiness, John Paul II, for mediation, has to do with the jurisdictional boundaries in the southern zone, and not with the Beagle Channel. The delineation of that channel was effected by arbitration of her majesty, the queen of England, on 2 May 1977, and is fully valid. The mediation is at a particularly important stage. On conclusion of the informative phase, in which the parties delivered to the mediator all the precendents on which their respective positions are based, we passed to active negotiations, which involved a search for existing points of agreement between the parties. Now there is intensive work to reach an agreement based on the guidelines forwarded to the parties by the representative of his holiness.

[Question] Does the mediation of the pope constitute a guarantee of peace in the Southern Cone?

[Answer] By common agreement, Chile and Argentina sought the mediation of the Holy Father, in implementing one of the forms of peaceful solution of disputes in international law. Moreover, on 8 January 1979, in Montevideo, the two countries signed a commitment not to resort to the threat or use of force in their relations. Let me add that the presence of his holiness is not only a guarantee of peace, but constitutes a moral court of the highest authority one could hope for. This is why the Chilean Government has emphatically reiterated its confidence in his holiness, Pope John Paul II.

6362
CSO: 3001

CARTER AID TO NICARAGUA PRAISED, SEEN AS POLITICAL REALISM

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 14A

[Editorial: "The American Loan to Nicaragua"]

[Text] In agreeing after much hesitation to lend Nicaragua $75 million, U.S. President Jimmy Carter has shown political realism. At the same time, this act reflects confidence in the individuals now striving to help the Nicaraguan regime advance toward democratic pluralism and impede the spread of subversion on the continent.

Although necessary in the case of a government system which has not been totally defined, caution should not be stressed to the extent that it becomes counterproductive. Not granting the Nicaraguan Reconstruction Junta the loan might have had the effect of unnecessarily polarizing attitudes and inducing the Managuan government to succumb to the temptation of throwing itself completely into the arms of the Soviets, which some of its members are striving to do at present.

The junta is repeating ad nauseam that it wants to have good relations with every country in the world and will gladly accept aid from any of them as long as there are no strings attached. Such an attitude is worthy and patriotic, provided it deals with the world's various ideological blocs on an equal basis and does not use a different measuring stick for each one.

The Nicaraguan regime is presently being carefully watched by history, since it remains to be seen whether the criterion of independence will be uniformly maintained. Any tipping of the scale might cause Nicaragua to fall into one form of imperialism to avoid another. That would detract from the nationalist doctrine which Scandinism claims as its own.

In addition, just as the United States did not impose conditions in granting Nicaragua the loan--because those conditions would have been flatly refused it would also be disloyal for Nicaragua to use the American money, or money from any other Western source, to finance the edification of Marxist structures or strengthen the military power of the small Central American nation.

What Nicaragua needs is economic reconstruction and, in many instances, ordinary construction, since in many places the country was completely abandoned by the previous regime. One need only observe how people lived in towns like Masaya or its native suburb of Monimbo.

Not only the United States but also other countries of the so-called free world which agree to help Nicaragua financially want to see that nation reemerge as a nation, not as a new base within the political arena of blocs.

8568
CSO: 3010

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER SALVADORAN FDR MEETING IN COUNTRY

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 21 Sep 80 p 6

[Editorial: "We Either Are or We Are Not"]

[Text] Our government is maintaining diplomatic relations with El Salvador's military-civilian junta, and the president of the republic and his minister of foreign affairs are taking advantage of this opportunity to reaffirm their support for the democratizing effort that junta is making for these kindred people. Despite what has been said, tomorrow, Monday, 22 September, at 1400 hours, in official quarters, namely the Legislative Assembly's Salon de Benemeritos, there will be "a meeting of youth and student organizations with El Salvador's Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR]," one of the extremist groups which, with armed force, is trying to overthrow the governing body with which our government is maintaining diplomatic relations. Such an enormous incongruity could only occur in Costa Rica and in these times.

According to a press release we received, "This meeting will be attended by a delegation from El Salvador's FDR, delegations from the youth organizations of many countries throughout the world and Costa Rican youth and student organizations." We are all aware of the intensity of the color of those organizations, but we would make the same observation if their color was different. Costa Rica cannot sit idly by while a meeting of groups in conflict with governments with which we are maintaining diplomatic relations is being held in our midst and even in one of our government buildings.

Those who are proceeding in this manner, who are making state premises available for meetings of groups which have taken up arms against their own government, are the same individuals who later complain when our country is accused of being the focal point of Caribbean conspiracies.

It is high time for us to abandon the international risk-taking which is hurling us precipitously into the Caribbean maelstrom.

The people have a right to know the names of those who have made the Legislative Assembly auditoriums available to extremist groups meeting to create difficulties between Costa Rica and a country with which it is maintaining diplomatic, commercial and all other types of relations.

Let us assume for a moment that the situation were reversed, that public buildings in San Salvador were being made available for meetings of extremist groups which, at this precise moment, were taking up arms against their own government. Let us consider the reaction we would have and the feelings those acts would evoke in us. We have no reason to believe that the same would not happen with the Salvadorans, dozens of whom are being assasinated every day by the armed forces of this or that faction.

We are either neutral, or we are not. We are either democratic, or we are not. We either respect our international commitments, or we do not. We are either faithful to our agreement to maintain diplomatic relations with El Salvador's military-civilian junta, or we are not. To say one thing while weapons are being sent from here to the extremists and public buildings are being made available for their conspiracies can only result in our loss of standing in the eyes of the entire world and in our plunging headlong into the struggles of major world forces which are now considering our impoverished and weak Central America as their battleground.

Our reaction is not due to the fact that those who will meet tomorrow in one of our government buildings are communists. Our reaction would be the same if such a meeting involved rightist groups which are also carrying out assassinations in El Salvador. Our reaction is exclusively in defense of our country, our peace and our prestige.

8568
CSO: 3010

CUBAN EXILE ASKS CARAZO, REAGAN TO HELP REFUGEES

PA061315 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Cuban [exile] Leader Alfredo R. Fernandez Gomez who is touring several Latin American countries has asked President Rodrigo Carazo for aid to obtain the release of 900 political prisoners. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] [words indistinct] We know 200 of the 900 are in very poor health. We also want the Costa Rican Government to help the Cubans who are in transit in the United States; that is, former political prisoners [words indistinct] and those who are coming from the Peruvian Embassy so they can arrange their papers to leave for the United States. So while they remain here, [words indistinct] may their living conditions be adequate and as bearable as possible. I also held a meeting today at the U.S. embassy with Mr (Scholl), director of the U.S. political section for Costa Rica. In an introductory letter, we also ask Mr Reagan to seek the release of the political prisoners in Cuba and to help us so that every Cuban who is in exile and in transit may enter the U.S. territory as soon as possible with the greatest number of opportunities and also so that program No 2 for Cuban refugees whereby the former political prisoners and their relatives can enter on a priority basis be accepted. We also want to indicate our unanimous support for the current [as heard] U.S. Pr ident Ronald Reagan because his victory is not just a U.S. victory but a victory of universal democracy and with it the grave of communism has begun to be dug once and for all. I want to thank Radio Reloj, the freedom station in Costa Rica, for this opportunity.

CSO: 3010

'NOTICIAS DEL CONTINENTE' RADIO STATION BOMBED

PA081519 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Radio Noticias del Continente, the station that reports on revolutionary activities in Latin America, was bombed today in Costa Rica.

The shortwave station Radio Noticias del Continente, whose installations are located in a town called Grecia, 40 km from San Jose, Costa Rica, was bombed today at 1330 by a light plane. Fortunately, only damages were caused to the plant and house of the watchman of the station, which is particularly known for propagandizing Latin America's revolutionary movements. For this reason, it is daily harassed by the reactionaries and particularly by the most radical rightwing.

All of us can recall how Radio Noticias del Continente reported on activities at all struggle fronts of the Sandinist National Liberation Front during the final offensive against the Somozist dictatorship. This resulted in a bid by the Costa Rican rightwing in congress to silence it by moving to revoke its license. Congress approved the embargo on the frequency but the decision was overturned by the Supreme Court on appeal because the station owner proved that she had acquired title to the installations through purchase. So, the reactionaries had to wait for a better opportunity to silence the voice of Central and South American revolutionaries.

(?A few weeks) ago the Costa Rican reactionaries went back at it, this time taking advantage of an allegation by the gorilla government of Che Videla of Argentina that the station had read proclamations affecting the dignity of that government. However, the charge was not upheld.

New attempts were made to close Radio Noticias del Continente when the Salvadoran government lodged a protest against alleged appeals to insurrection made by the station. At that time the station owner made available all material aired by the station since its founding to the president of Costa Rica so it could be analyzed to determine if and when the station has made any calls to insurrection or jeopardized the peace of the Argentine government.

All indications are that, following the failure of the quote legal maneuvers unquote, the Costa Rican reactionaries, with support from the gorilla and antipopular movements in America, have decided to stop the station's broadcasts through violence.

Despite everything, including the bombs thrown at 1330 today, the station is moving on with its work of denouncing oppressive regimes and reporting the advances of the revolutionaries and patriots of El Salvador, Guatemala, Argentina, Chile and other countries seeking liberation through arms.

CSO: 3010

PCC MEETINGS IN CENTRAL, WESTERN ARMIES REPORTED

Sixto Batista at Central Army

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Enrique Mesa]

[Text] Matanzas--The seventh party conference in the Central Army was held in the Heroes de Giron Theater of that army's General Staff.

The delegates, who represented the communist activist sector of the units, extensively debated the report on the work done, before its final approval. The report which covers nearly 3 years of continual work, was read by Lt Col Ibrahim Alfonso Victorero.

During the meeting, by secret and direct ballot the delegates to the Second Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Congress also voted for candidates to positions as members of the Central Committee and for members of the Party's Commission attached to the Political Section of the Central Army.

The working sessions of the conference were chaired by Julian Rizo, party first secretary in Matanzas; Div Gen Sixto Batista, chief of the Central Political Directorate of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces]; and Div Gen Raul Menendez Tomassevich, commander of the Central Army, all of whom are members of the party Central Committee.

Also sharing the chair were Raul Rodriguez Lopez, first secretary of the party in Villa Clara, as well as other party leaders, senior officers of the Central Army and representatives of the mass organizations.

Before starting their working sessions, the delegates placed their floral offering before the obelisk in memory of the students of the old Militia Officers School who were killed on Playa Giron.

In the conclusion, Div Gen Sixto Batista called attention to the critical and self-critical spirit which had characterized the entire process preceding and during the conference.

He made an appeal to intensively continue expanding the work of political training of sargents and soldiers as well as of civilian workers and the Marxist-Leninist instruction of officers.

He recalled that next year the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the socialist character of our revolution and the historic victory on Playa Giron occurs at the same time as the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Central Army.

On behalf of the minister of the FAR, Army Gen Raul Castro, he transmitted a warm greeting to the conference delegates and most particularly to the delegates elect of the Party's Second Congress.

Colume Ibarra at Western Army

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Ruben Placeres]

[Text] "The method and style of work of the political and party organizations must be characterized by quick and energetic reaction to problems which arise; and they must seek the correct solution for these problems, in accordance with the guidelines provided by party statutes," said Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra as he closed the fourth party conference of the Western Army.

Brig Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro, a member of the Central Committee and commander of the Western Army, read the summary of the Central Report which the Political Section had submitted for the consideration of the delegates.

The document analyzes the work done by the political and party organizations and by all communists in the accomplishment of various tasks, particularly the continual raising of combat and mobilization readiness.

During discussion of the Central Report, emphasis was placed on the quantity and quality of the activities of the delegates who enriched the document with their proposals and suggestions. The document was finally approved unanimously.

The conference elected delegates to the Second PCC Congress and members of the party commission attached to the Political Section and approved the work objectives for the next stage. These activities were also enriched by the suggestions of the delegates.

This top conference of the Western Army approved a special resolution in recognition of members of that command who carry out international missions and expressed heartfelt gratitude to Soviet military specialists who are working in that command and who have contributed so much to its achievements.

Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, chief of the Soviet military specialists who are working in our country, gave thanks for the expression of gratitude and paid tribute to and congratulated the communists of the Western Army for the successful outcome of the conference.

Conclusions

At the closing of the conference, Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra emphasized the profound critical and self-critical spirit with which analysis was made of all sectors of the work done in fulfillment of the agreements and resolutions of the First PCC Congress, the plenums of the Central Committee and the guidelines of the Politburo and Secretariat.

"The party focus with which the various analyses were made, the constructive manner in which the different problems were taken up and the working objectives proposed for action demonstrate the maturity attained by the activist sector of the Western Army," the speaker said.

Later he referred to questions which impact in one way or another upon the basic problems of work and emphasized that the effectiveness of political-ideological activities is measured by the results achieved in the party's labors, which influence and give impetus to all the tasks of military life.

After speaking about the importance of the work with young officers, the importance of improving military discipline and other subjects of interest, Div Gen Colome Ibarra transmitted to all military personnel of the Western Army the warm greetings of the minister of the FAR and the exhortation to carry out all the tasks deriving from the conference and those which emanate from the Second PCC Congress.

Colome Ibarra at Navy

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, member of the PCC Central Committee and first deputy of the ministry of the FAR, summed up the seventh party conference in the Revolutionary Navy.

The conference, which was held in Military Unit 2746, analyzed the work to carry out the tasks of operational, combat and political training and other topics.

Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria, member of the Central Committee, deputy to the minister and commander of the MGR [Cuban Revolutionary Navy] forces, read the summary of the central report which the Political Section had presented for the consideration of the delegates participating in the conference. After it was debated, the document was approved unanimously.

The conference also analyzed the work done by the party commission attached to the Political Section and elected members and alternates to the abovementioned organization and delegates to the Second PCC Congress.

The work objectives for the next period were also approved by the delegates after debate.

Speech by Abelardo Colome

As he read the conclusions, Div Gen Abelardo Colome emphasized that the conference was the culmination of the meeting process which was begun several months ago at

the rank and file level, and which on this occasion took on special meaning because it was part of the training process of the Second PCC Congress.

The speaker pointed up the manner in which the central report presented to the conference critically considered all aspects of the party's sphere of action and the in-depth way in which the delegates discussed and analyzed the matters dealt with.

He said that in the last 2 years the MGR has produced a sustained effort which is evidenced by the positive results of the controls established by the high command.

He also mentioned the importance of perfecting methods and styles of work; the necessary help which higher organizations should give to lower echelons, without preempting them; and emphasized "that all of our work is continually subjected to the most profound critical and self-critical analysis."

After mentioning the most important tasks to be undertaken by the MGR in the near future and the role the party is called upon to play in motivating such tasks, he said that military, technical, political-ideological and psychological training of personnel must always be in accordance with present realities, that is, at the level of the demands imposed upon us by the aggressive and blackmail-oriented policy and threats of American imperialism.

At the end of his speech, after emphasizing the importance of ideological work, Div Gen Colome Ibarra transmitted congratulations to the delegates on behalf of FAR Minister Army Gen Raul Castro for the success of the conference and exhorted them to carry out their work objectives with the conviction that the MGR will be able to fulfill the requirements of the agreements and resolutions emanating from the Second PCC Congress.

Youth Labor Army Conference

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Camaguey (AIN)--With congratulations on behalf of the FAR Ministry and the party leadership of this province, Lazaro Vazquez, party first secretary in Camaguey, closed the third party conference in the Youth Labor Army [EJT].

The conference was chaired by Div Gen Abelardo Colome, first deputy of the minister; Div Gen Sixto Batista, chief of the Central Political Directorate; Div Gen Rigoberto Garcia, commander of the EJT; and Lt Col Anibal Velaz, MININT [Ministry of Interior] delegate in Camaguey, all of whom are members of the party Central Committee.

Lazaro Vazquez emphasized the positive work done by the EJT in the last few years in the struggle for economic consolidation, which "makes its honorable members worthy of the admiration and respect of our entire country."

Conference participants enthusiastically paid tribute to the successful Soviet-Cuban joint [space] flight and the 20th anniversary of the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution].

Lt Col Roberto Santos, deputy chief of the EJT for Political Work, read the summary of the central report which in a critical manner recounts party activities in the military institution and fulfillment of the agreements of the First PCC Congress.

The informational summary contained comments about achievements in the production sector, particularly activities in the sugar harvest, construction and railroad sectors and about socialist emulation itself.

An unusual moment of emotion during this third party conference in the EJT occurred at the beginning when representatives of students, workers, combatants and Pioneers gave an expression of their solidarity with participants in the party conference, which was characterized by its color, organization and patriotism.

During the afternoon session, delegates of that command were elected to the Second PCC Congress; and the work objectives for the next stage were approved.

8143
CSO: 3010

PLAN TO SEND CUBAN 'ANTISOCIALS' TO PUERTO RICO ATTACKED

FL111151 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 11 Nov 80

["Spotlight on Latin America" Commentary]

[Text] Puerto Rico has been subject to U.S. colonial domination for over 80 years. One of the many forms of subjection for this Caribbean Island has been highly-polluting factories installed there by the U.S. It's no doubt [as heard] that the industry of imperialist transnationals transforms the Puerto Rican economy. That's not all. In addition to industry's waste, the U.S. is planning to export another kind of waste. We're referring to the scum who, encouraged by U.S. propaganda, left Cuba recently seeking the myth of a U.S. paradise. [words indistinct] These antisocials have staged riots and brawls among other such actions. In short, they are a thorn in the side of the U.S.

U.S. President Carter has found a solution to his problems. He is getting rid of them by moving them to Ft Allen, Puerto Rico. As soon as that decision became public knowledge in Puerto Rico, people took to the streets in protest. The media --newspapers, radio and television--is full of harsh words for Washington's unilateral decision. Every political party except the ruling new progressive party has denounced the move. A People United Committee has been created to oppose the move. This committee groups together over 40 political, social and religious organizations which represent some 100,000 Puerto Ricans.

Carlos (Monrigues), Puerto Rican independence party leader, pointed out recently that the country has historically seen a U.S. dumping ground. Now the antisocials are being dumped in Puerto Rico. University Professor Carmen (Gooche) says it's outrageous that while Puerto Rico exports professionals in the so-called brain drain, it's being forced to take in people who are not wanted in the U.S. or in Peru or anywhere else.

Puerto Rican S[illegible]ist Party President Carlos Galliza says that the U.S. decision is an insult [illegible]e Puerto Rican people because it turns the country into a dump. Even the Autonomous People's Democratic Party President, Miguel Hernandez Agosto, has publicly repudiated the measure. He's demanded that Colonial Governor Carlos Romero Barcelo state whether he represents the country's interests or Washington's.

Moving the antisocials to Ft Allen should have begun October 15 but outcry against it has resulted in postponement on two occasions. The case has even reached the U.S. Supreme Court where it was overturned.

There's no doubt that this may well affect peace and security on the island, the national environment surrounding Ft Allen, and that it will cost economic, social and cultural problems. The U.S.' unilateral decision not only restates the island's colonial status, but it also violates the UN Decolonization Committee Resolution which was supported by the international community.

CSO: 3010

HISPANIOLA, NONALINEMENT, WORLD ECONOMICS DISCUSSED

American Presence in Hispaniola

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Carlos Mora Herman]

[Text] In May of this year, Haitian exiles in the Dominican Republic announced a list of 66 "tontons macoutes" who operate on Dominican territory as agents of Duvalier.

This list contains some select specimens from that group of agents of the Duvalier dynasty's oppression.

For example, there is a certain Camil on the list, who some time ago went to the island of Curacao to organize a plot to assassinate Robert Moise and Paul Denis, the latter expelled about 4 months ago from the Dominican Republic.

We can also mention the witches Salvador Laurent and Jean Robert, the latter referred to as "a bloodsucker of children" on the list published in Santo Domingo.

These "tontons macoutes" sent into the country by the current Duvalier with the approval of the Dominican Government are there to suppress and spy on opponents of "papa Doc's" son, and they are under the orders of the Haitian ambassador, Dr Fritz Cineas, and the military attache, Col Jean-Pierre Fajas. The United States occupied Haiti from 1915 to 1934 and turned it into an American semicolony.

In addition, the Dominican Republic has an international policy which is drawn up in Washington and obviously favors not Dominican interests, but those of the United States.

Not long ago, the Duvalier regime and Washington signed an agreement authorizing the Americans to invade Haiti if they feel the country is threatened by any revolutionary movement.

The president of the Dominican Republic, Antonio Guzman, and the armed forces of that country support that agreement and would, in such an event, join that force in invading Haitian territory.

With 30,000 troops, the Dominican armed forces are six times greater than the Haitian. They could play this role in the service of the Yankees and with the firm support of the latter in all areas.

It is no accident that high-ranking American officials have recently visited the Dominican Republic.

A military pact has resulted from two meetings held at the border by Antonio Guzman and Duvalier in 1979.

That pact came out of the U.S. Defense Department as part of the policy conceived for the area by President James Carter and his advisers after the fall of dictators Eric Gairy in Grenada and Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua. In January this year, Maj Gen Robert L. Schweitzer visited the Dominican Republic as Carter's special envoy.

Schweitzer made his country's objectives crystal clear: to take advantage of the strategic position of the Dominican Republic, located between Mona Passage and Windward Passage, through which all ships bound for the Panama Canal must pass, and to use the Dominican army to invade Haiti if that country is threatened by a revolution, for which invasion the United States would supply all necessary aid.

This was not the only visit of its kind. A few weeks after Schweitzer, Adm Harry D. Train, chief of the Yankee naval fleet in the Atlantic and the Caribbean, appeared in the Dominican Republic, and later on Gen Wallace Nuttin, chief of the U.S. Southern Strategic Command, based in Panama, was there. Both reiterated and confirmed the orders given by Schweitzer.

Among the immediate consequences of those visits is a resurgence of persecutions, threats and deportations of foreigners residing in the Dominican Republic, especially anti-Duvalier Haitians.

Maj Gen Mario Imbert McGregor, President Guzman's armed forces minister, told the Dominican newspaper EL NACIONAL in April that 12 new military camps were to be built along the border with Haiti, and a barracks and housing for soldiers stationed in Mecasi, in the jurisdiction of Pedro Santana, which is also a border municipality.

That same month, April, military training was carried out in the border zone, with armored and air forces.

The American presence on the old island of Hispaniola, the second of the Antilles, shared by the Dominican Republic (48,442 sq km) and Haiti (27,750 sq km), creates increasingly humiliating and sad conditions of dependence and submission to the hegemonic and aggressive policy of the United States government.

The imperial jaws are closing around Haiti and the Dominican Republic, two peoples who ought to live in peace on one great island and whom the United States has always tried to manipulate according to its own whims and interests, so that it has had to cause fictitious confrontations and support bloody dictatorships like that of Trujillo in the Dominican Republic and the Duvalier family in Haiti, as well as direct attacks such as that by its Marines in the Dominican Republic in 1965.

NAM Achievements

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Sep 80 p 19

[Article by Alcibiades Hidalgo]

[Text] Anniversaries are usually occasions for reviewing work accomplished and also for necessary analysis looking toward the future.

For the Nonalined Countries Movement, which this September completes its first year since its Sixth Summit was held in Havana, this annual review shows, above all, a substantial favorable balance, which confirms its presence as an important factor in the international arena.

This moment in the history of the Nonalined Countries Movement is more important still if one takes into consideration that this is the 19th year since its founding in Belgrade in 1961, and everything appears to indicate that the third decade of its existence will begin in a political climate which is particularly difficult for its aspirations for peace and the restructuring of the international relations which give it life.

Twelve months after the Havana meeting, the greatest and most representative of all the summit meetings of the nonalined countries, the importance of that first meeting in Latin America is reaffirmed if one analyzes the role played by the movement during a year rich in political happenings of indisputable importance.

With the entry of several countries--among them Nicaragua and Grenada, on the American continent--the nonalined countries reached a total of 95 full members in Havana, including states and internationally recognized national liberation movements, which emphasized its consolidated prestige as an influential factor at the time, as well as its broadness and heterogeneity.

In the year that Cuba has exercised the presidency conferred on it at the Sixth Summit, it has been proved that the large group of member countries of the Nonalined Movement has achieved in that period one of the most ambitious objectives outlined at the Havana meeting: that of greater participation in the solution of current political problems.

There have been centered principally in three areas: South Africa, Southwest Asia and the Middle East, and in the daily task of changing prevailing economic structures, which are responsible for the underdevelopment which confronts most of the people represented in the movement.

The determination and dedication of the current president of the nonalined countries in playing a dynamic role on the international political scene has been pointed out by heads of member states. The Tanzanian chief of state, Julius Nyerere, for example, called President Fidel Castro's efforts a very important factor in the achievement of Zimbabwe's independence in April of this year.

The timely denunciation in the name of the nonalined countries of the manipulations of the Lancaster House agreements, which after long negotiations paved the way for

the end of white minority rule in what was then Rhodesia, was a significant contribution, at the beginning of the year, of the presidency of the movement to the just victory of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, celebrated by all progressive men and women.

As to South Africa, the chief area of conflict on the African continent, a recent message from the president of the nonalined countries, motivated by a new South African incursion into Angolan territory, called for material, moral and political solidarity with the independent state threatened by the racist power.

The efforts to find a peaceful and political solution to the situation in Southwest Asia also had a priority place throughout this year in the activity of the presidency of the Nonalined Movement.

The negotiations undertaken by Cuba included diplomatic contacts with more than 15 nations in that area and resulted in the recognition by several heads of state or government of the constructive character of the same in the context of this crisis. Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky called the Cuban position "clear, objective and very balanced," an opinion which was also expressed by other international personalities.

Several governments of the nonalined member countries, although holding differing points of view on the situation in Afghanistan, were agreed that the best way to solve the crisis was through negotiation, and they supported Cuba's mission.

The governments of Syria, Libya, Iraq, Algeria, Bangladesh and the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization], for example, expressed their approval of those negotiations.

In the same area, the crisis caused by the American adventure on Iranian territory was echoed within the Nonalined Movement which, through its president, reiterated to the Tehran government the willingness of the movement to study concrete measures to avoid the repetition of such attacks.

The recently concluded extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly, which at the request of several nonalined countries and in conformity with the resolutions of the Sixth Summit, examined the Palestinian situation and marked one of the most important international defeats of Zionism in the last decade, must also be considered an important victory for the movement's positions.

This short summary of such varied activity would be incomplete if we were not to mention the important speech made by Fidel Castro on behalf of the movement at the 34th period of UN General Assembly sessions, in which he summarized with exemplary objectivity and precision the sad economic and social situation of hundreds of human beings and outlined some norms for its possible improvement.

These and other tasks, such as the action in favor of disarmament or for the creation of a new international information system are among the positive results of a fruitful year of work which responds with deeds to the hopes sown by the Sixth Summit and confirms, a year after its closing, its deep unifying influence on the broadest political movement in the present world.

NIEO Concerns

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Sep 80 p 58

[Article by Jose Bodes Gomez]

[Text] In battling so hard for the establishment of a new international economic order, sometimes we forget that it will also be necessary to make profound structural changes in many of the underdeveloped countries.

All the nations of the so-called Third World which have undertaken the path to development have had to choose an economic and social system which is adequate to permit them to reach that goal.

One of the first decisions which must be made by the young states is to determine the principal source of the capital which will serve to satisfy the investment needs of economic development.

Another question to be answered is how to proceed to effect a just redistribution of the wealth, so that the majority of the people have access to living conditions which are in keeping with the progress it is hoped to achieve.

Faced with such varied problems, the underdeveloped countries prove that the old schemes based on "private initiative" are ineffective and even contradictory with respect to the proposed goals.

Some of these problems were analyzed at the Latin American Dialog on the New International Economic Order held in Havana in June under the auspices of the United Nations and the Center for World Economic Research, which has its headquarters in Cuba.

"In the opinion of most of the participants," the meeting's final communique states, "the genuine independence and the true progress of the Third World countries are not possible within the framework of capitalism."

Two decades before, Cuba itself opted for the socialist path as a suitable social and economic system under which to achieve development.

Naturally, this decision required and still requires enormous effort by its people; to carry it forward demanded constant vigilance against the open sabotage and attacks of power groups who had been removed from both the state and economic leadership of the country.

The economic blockade imposed against Cuba 20 years ago by the government of the United States is an obvious example of the dangers and obstacles that must be overcome when a country assumes its independence, with all its consequences.

However, it is impossible to conceive a new international economic order in which the structure of both domestic and foreign domination, which are precisely responsible for backwardness and social injustice, survive.

Cuban President Fidel Castro pointed that out clearly last year in the UN General Assembly when he said: "Exploitation of the poor countries by the rich countries must cease. I know that in many poor countries there are also the exploiters and the exploited. I ask the rich nations to contribute (to development). I ask the poor countries to distribute."

It was in that high international forum that the Cuban leader, speaking as president of the Nonalined Countries Movement, spoke of the need to create an additional flow of resources of not less than $300 billion during the present decade to reinforce the aid already earmarked by the world community for development.

The solution of the problem of financing has become a key question, at a time when the foreign debt of the underdeveloped countries is the most serious obstacle many of them face in undertaking the long-awaited economic development.

Cuba also had to confront this pressing problem and, naturally, to solve it, it could not count on "aid" from the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank, credit organs in which decisions were made with the predominant vote of the U.S. government.

Nor can other underdeveloped countries, as Jamaica proved recently, base their independent development on sources of capital controlled by Washington and for that same reason prejudicial to their interests.

Economic cooperation among the developing countries, then, becomes an alternative source, and at present it must be increased so that it can carry out its function of promoting progress.

Cuba's experience as a member state of CEMA also demonstrates the possibilities that exist of expanding cooperation between the socialist community and the developing countries.

By and large, the capitalist way has demonstrated that it is only useful for perpetuating the international division of industrial countries from those submerged in underdevelopment.

8735
CSO: 3010

DECLINE IN PROWESS OF ATHLETIC TEAMS NOTED WITH CONCERN

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 21 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Cristobal Laza]

[Text] The 23d Olympic cycle which will culminate in the 1984 Games has just begun; however, there is a crisis in Cuban athletics; and more dedicated effort will have to be exerted from this moment on if results superior to those of Moscow are to be obtained.

Despite the fact that several medals were won at the Moscow meet, topped by Caridad Colon's gold medal in the javelin, the accomplishments of our athletes were inferior to those expected. And in the next 4 years they could be worse if more work is not done to prepare our leading competitors and their backups.

Bad luck was not the reason for our country's poor showing in Moscow; rather it was the culmination of a process of deterioration which has been taking place in recent important meets, such as the Pan-American Games and the Montreal World Cup.

This means we must analyze the causes which have produced instability among the athletes of national teams and devise training plans which will permit the elimination of such problems for highly productive competitors.

However, it cannot be said that this is the only reason for the decline in Cuban athletic prowess. In this respect, the inadequate development of the stages by which an athlete is supposed to reach his highest level has been fundamental.

The EIDE [School for Sports Beginners] and the ESPA [Advanced School of Athletic Improvement] have not done their jobs as expected. As a result, the Cuban representation has not had the athletes it should have had.

As eloquent proof of the poor work done in these centers, it can be noted that from the nine EIDEs in the country, only 26 students of that sports entity were worthy of selection for the ESPA out of a group of over 300. If we add to this the fact that selections for the ESPA in prior years were also made without the requisite care, it is evident that there has been no development in the international sports sector, as not even the specialized centers have supplied top athletes for the number one teams.

The situation is more critical in the mass sports sector. Competitions have not been held nor are contests conducted among the young people, particularly in the student sector, which is the basic breeding ground; physical education programs are not carried out, and the calendar of competitions is conspicuous by its absence.

There have even been cases in which trials to select children for the EIDE's have been scheduled, but those who should be responsible for the selection process did not attend. Then selection was made by the handpicking method or at least without the possibility of assuring that the best track-and-field competitors attend these schools for sports beginners.

To all the above we must add the lack of incentives for trainers and competitors or for their technical development.

Undeniably, with a general situation such as this we cannot hope to make a good showing since not even the primary objective targeted by the state is being met, namely systematic sports practice and, as a consequence thereof, the development of champions.

Only a few athletes have remained in the forefront of world competition, such as Caridad Colon, Silvio Leonard, Alejandro Casanas, Luis Mariano Delis and Alberto Juantorena, and on a lesser scale, David Giralt and Carmen Romero. Except for Giralt and Caridad, the remaining athletes have already competed in two or more Olympic cycles; therefore, we must count upon others at their same level of competence for Los Angeles.

To achieve this goal, we must revitalize our athletic sector. We must have competitions from the rank and file level on up everywhere; we must make the best selections of athletes and trainers; finally, we must work with the dedication of the first years of the sports movement which has practically disappeared from the provinces.

If we fail to do these things, we will arrive in Los Angeles less prepared than we were in Moscow. where, among other things, we were unable to enter a single woman in the track competitions (a sector in which we have even received Olympic medals) and the anchorman for the 400-meter relay was eliminated for failing to pass the baton.

These are some aspects of the present athletic sector which were analyzed in May 1980 by the national plenary assembly and more recently at a meeting chaired by the INDER [National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation].

This is one of the most meaningful sports areas for all athletes; and at the competitive level it is the one which supplies the greatest number of medals. Thus we must struggle for the mass participation it should have and for high quality in the various specialties among our principal sports figures. By sector, the shotput specialty, which has no tradition here, is at the forefront, while in the track sector the deterioration is already a cause for concern. We will analyze these questions in upcoming articles.

8143
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

MPSP NOTES ANGOLAN ANNIVERSARY--On the occasion of the Fifth Anniversary of the independence of Angola to be celebrated tomorrow, 11 November, the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has issued a statement of greetings in which it reaffirms its solidarity with the courgeous people of Angola. Victims of a cowardly aggression by international reaction, the Angolan people fought heroically and dealt a crushing defeat to imperialism and the South African racists, thereby weakening colonialist and neocolonialist positions on the African continent, the statement adds. The statement also expresses joy over the advances made by Angola and it recalls the late President Agostinho Neto who is still present in the history of his people. [Text] [FL102253 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 10 Nov 80]

ROMANIAN DELEGATION VISITS ALQUIZAR SCHOOL--A delegation from the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by Petre Constantin, deputy minister of education and instruction, has visited the rural preuniversity institute that bears the name of his country located in Alquizar, Havana Province. The characteristics of the school and the study-work system were explained to the delegation, which also toured the school installations. Constantin Petre expressed gratitude for the welcome extended him and said he was happy to learn that there was a school in our country with the name of Romania. There is a school bearing the name of Cuba in Romania. This contributes to closer ties of friendship between the two nations. [Text] [FL101749 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Nov 80]

CEMA SEMINAR OPENS--The last phase of the seminar for Latin American countries on the economic integration of CEMA has begun in Havana. Amadeo Blanco Valdes-Fauly, Cuban Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, made the opening remarks and welcomed the participants in behalf of the Cuban government and people. Roger Guarda, resident representative of the UN development program, Jose Miguel Diaz Mirabal, president of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce, Rogelio Montenegro, secretary for CEMA Affairs in Cuba, and officials of the Foreign Trade Ministry attended the session. Representatives of Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republica, Jamaica, Grenada, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru have participated in the seminar. [Text] [FL112255 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 11 Nov 80]

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES SIGN PROTOCOL--The Presidents of the Organizations of Friendship between Cuba and the Soviet Union, Zoilo Marinello and Vladimir Shatalov, today in Moscow signed a new work protocol for the 1981-85 5-year period. The new protocol calls for, as a fundamental issue, the discussion in the Soviet Union and Cuba of the agreements and results of the Second Congress of the Communist Party

of Cuba and 26th CPSU Congress which will be held in February 1981. After the signing of the protocol, Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov, president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society, emphasized that all the agreements reached for the 5-year period just ended were fulfilled successfully. For his part, Zoilo Marinello, president of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Society, reported that this organization has nine branches in Cuba and more than 300 member groups throughout the island. The two speakers agreed that the first joint Soviet-Cuban space flight was an important landmark in the relations between the two socialist countries. [Text] [FL120015 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Nov 80]

AWARD CEREMONY FOR RESTAURANT WORKERS--Rosario Fernandez, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and member of the National Secretariat of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions--CTC, has presided at the ceremony held in Havana to present the flag "Winners in the Sixth Grade Education Battle" to the workers of the Commerce and Restaurant Workers Union. During the event held at the Lazaro Pena Auditorium the flag was presented to each of the provinces with a special mention of outstanding to Cienfuegos and Ciego de Avila Provinces. Also awarded were the outstanding teachers and students who were called on stage and given books and certificates. CTC National Secretariat member Luis Martell Rosas said in his closing remarks that socialism is not only built with good intentions but also with knowledge. He added that the members of the Commerce and Restaurant Workers Union will not be satisfied with a sixth grade education and will continue to struggle for a ninth grade education so that in 1985 they may receive the flag for that level. [Text] [FL121608 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 12 Nov 80]

EPAVEP CONTRACTING PERIOD EXTENSION--The deadline for the signing of payment contracts with the Provincial Enterprise for the Supply and Sale of Equipment and Spare Parts (EPAVEP) of the city of Havana will be 30 September according to Enrique Gonzalez, economic deputy director of the above-mentioned commercial entity of the State Committee for Technical and Material Supply [CEATM]. At present, there is an insufficient number of this enterprise's clients who are assembling to sign payment contracts to facilitate application of Resolution 190 of the National Bank of Cuba. If the rate of contract signings is not doubled, buyers located in the two Havana provinces will not be able to meet the deadline set for concluding this legal operation. With a view to facilitating the signature of payment contracts, the wholesale enterprise of the CEATM will service its clients by a telephone system of first-called-first-served to avoid unnecessary delays and loss of time. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 6] 8143

GUINEA-BISSAU, CAPE VERDE ANNIVERSARIES--The seventh anniversary of the independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde was celebrated during a ceremony in the "Amilcar Cabral" technological institute in San Nicola de Bari. The ceremony was chaired by Mario Rodriguez, first vice president of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples [ICAP], and Constantino Lopes da Costa, charge d'affaires of Guinea-Bissau in Cuba. During the ceremony a message of congratulations from the Guinea-Bissau Friendship Association to the president of the ICAP was read. The message was prompted by the successful joint Soviet-Cuban [space] flight. The opening remarks were made by Constantine Lopes da Costa. The concluding remarks were made by Mario Rodriguez. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 6] 8143

CONTRACTING DEADLINE EXTENSION--The deadline for the signing of contracts for export and import products during the first preparatory stage of the plan has been extended until 30 September, according to information obtained from the Central Planning Board. At the same time, the deadline for signing contracts for import products presented during the second stage has been extended to 30 October. The extension of the deadlines for these kinds of contracts was approved by the board in response to a duly justified request by the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The extension of the contracting deadlines in turn has resulted in a change in the dates for the contracting of shipment and transport services. As a result, the board decided to extend the deadline for the signing of both kinds of contracts until 15 November. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 6] 8143

CSO: 3010

PEACE FORMULA TO END VIOLENCE PROPOSED

PA241301 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 22 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] A peace formula consisting in the establishment of a governing junta with representatives of the right and left extremes, of the independent sector, and of the armed forces has been proposed by Dr. Ernesto Romero Hernandez. The following is the text of his proposal:

"A peace formula. To make up a new governing junta as follows: A representative of the extreme right, a representative of the extreme left, a representative of the independence sector and a representative of the armed forces. To elect each of these representatives, the following procedure will be used: the left and right extreme groups will appoint their respective representatives. In the case of there being several proposed candidates, one candidate will be selected through the elimination vote system.

"The independent representative will be chosen from a consensus of the episcopate, the Chamber of Commerce, service clubs and professional sectors, who will name their candidates and then proceed to the elimination vote system.

"The representative of the armed forces shall be chosen from among officialdom.

"Once made up, the governing junta, which will constitute the executive branch, will proceed to appoint the members of the cabinet and other corresponding appointments, taking into consideration the candidates proposed by the four members of the junta, in the final selection of the person or persons for the respective posts.

"In the case of a tie, it will be decided by the junta president who, for the purpose of elections will have two votes. The presidency of the junta will be assumed by the representative of the independent sector.

"We hope that this formula of peace for El Salvador and all Salvadorans alike, will make possible the return of tranquillity and the institutional order, as well as the end of violence from all sides for the benefit of the Salvadoran community." (Signed) Dr Ernesto Romero Hernandez.

CSO: 3010

ARCHBISHOP RIVERA Y DAMAS INTERVIEWED

PA070259 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Interview with Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, bishop in charge of the Arcnbishopric of El Salvador by Mario Velasquez on 6 Nov 80 in Panama City--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Monsigneur, the Latin American community and particularly Panama, are deeply worried about what is happening in El Salvador. Since your testimony is so valuable, could you tell us what the situation there really is?

[Answer] The situation in El Salvador is very complex. It is a complicated situation in which an undeclared war is going on and which has worsened in the past few weeks. The leftwing is carrying out a plan which has two parts: one consisting of actual clashes and the other being the people's prolonged war which is of a broader scope. On the other hand, the armed forces are also very active trying by all means to control the situation. Then, there is the vast majority of people, who are indifferent, but nevertheless, are waiting to see what will happen. They are tired of this situation and hope that it can be solved by political means instead of fighting.

[Question] Monsigneur, do you think there is foreign intervention in this drama, in this tragedy, which is making things worse?

[Answer] I believe that in the era we are living in, you cannot prevent interrelations. Therefore, we have foreign influence in those sectors, who are trying to change things through violence and also on the forces which are trying to neutralize the actions of their adversaries.

[Question] Monsigneur, do you think Ronald Reagan's election as president of the United States will strengthen the position of the traditional oligarchic groups of El Salvador and of those armed forces sectors who would rather use power than dialogue?

[Answer] With Reagan's elections there will be changes in U.S. foreign policy. Based on what he has said, we can expect that the Salvadoran rightwing will receive support and conservation will be the prevailing trend in solving our problems.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

VIOLENCE, REPRESSION OPPOSED--An end to violence, repression and terrorism to open the way for a climate of dialogue for the benefit of the majority has been requested by the ecclesiastical diocese of El Salvador in the latest pastoral letter, entitled: No to violence, yes to peace. The introductory portion of the letter states: In this hour of pain and tragedy when, from the impunity of the underground, the spectre of irrational and blind violence threatens; in this hour of confusion and of a lack of moral conscience, of a crisis of values and of fanatical exaltation of rancor, hatred and vengeance; when we look with horror on dishonesty, cowardice, treason, disloyalty and crime raised to the level of values, we are filled with anguish and we are tempted to ask ourselves if there is still any hope in this vortex of madness that threatens to swallow us in a sea of the blood of our brothers. This was the introductory portion of the letter of the ecclesiastical diocese of El Salvador, which emphatically rejects violence. [Text] [PA240358 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1816 GMT 23 Oct 80]

CSO: 3010

SIGNING OF PEACE TREATY WITH HONDURAS HAILED

PA301621 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Station Commentary]

[Excerpts] Thirty October 1980 will be remembered as a memorable day, an important date in the annals of Central America, a victory for international law and especially, as a date of great historical significance in the lives of both Honduras and El Salvador.

Today, at approximately 1800 hours, the foreign minister of these two countries will sign a general peace treaty that will put an end to the virtual state of war existing since July 1969. This will open a new chapter of understanding, conciliation and agreement, as befits nations of common tradition, whose destiny can only be one of close fraternity.

Under the auspices of the OAS, the governments of Honduras and El Salvador have been seeking a peaceful solution to their disputes. Since 1969, year after year, this goal has seen many difficulties. The negotiating spirit, however, never diminished.

In the past 30 months it has been possible to work more seriously and to overcome obstacles. Today, there is satisfaction that both, notable Peruvian jurist Dr Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero and the talented negotiators of the two belligerant countries have fulfilled an important duty.

The time has come to sign the peace treaty and the plenipotentiary ambassadors are backed by the political will of their respective governments and the support of their peoples. In this respect, there is no room for doubt. Not one person ignores the importance and the need of achieving peace between two nations, which, for geographical reasons are neighbors and by the dictates of history are sister nations and should not maintain an indefinite situation of discord which in no way benefits them.

In Honduras, there are very few adverse opinions and these stem more from unfamiliarity with the treaty than from ignorance about its advantageousness. Doubts are mostly based on the idea that Honduras is being prejudiced in connection with the issue of territorial limits.

There is sufficient reason to believe Foreign Minister Elvir Sierra when he says that both states are signing the treaty in an effort to achieve harmonious solutions that do not represent advantages for either country. On the basis of total equality, the treaty will enable them to move toward the reestablishment of a just, firm and solid peace.

CSO: 3010

SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR SEEN SIMILAR TO NICARAGUA'S ON EVE OF REVOLUTION

PA312236 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Just like last year in Nicaragua, when Somoza, the Somozists, rats and the small-time thieves in autonomous entities, enterprises, stores and so forth did what all cowards do when the ship begins to sink; they abondoned it, snatching up everything that can be stolen. [sentence as heard]

We do not know what the story is on this occasion, what is happening in El Salvador. The symptoms of the disease that is killing the corrupt regime of that sister nation are visible.

I think that we should clear this up once and for all.

Of course, what used to be a rumor, or a cold statistic hidden among many unimportant figures was fully confirmed in El Salvador through the statements of high-ranking officials.

But what is this all about?

All right. The national treasury was drained of its foreign exchange. How barbarous! Just like last year in Nicaragua.

Hurried trips looking for some millions of dollars, which no financial institution wants to risk, not even U.S. entities, and explicit official recognitions of the crisis have begun to show up on the pages of international newspaper publications.

Since the beginning of the year, the leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] had charged money was being grabbed hand over fist with the tolerance of the authorities of the government junta.

Since last April, all the reserves of the central bank of Salvador, like those of the mortgage bank and other commercial banks, were reflecting the great crisis. However, the military-Christian democratic junta insisted on denying it. But by March, it was believed that only a little--about $6 million--remained in the reserves.

Now, an unprecedented crisis is becoming evident in Central America. There is a continuous flow of foreign exchange to other countries--Miami, [word indistinct], Guatemala--similar to the one which occurred in Nicaragua during the last few months of the Somoza regime. There is also a sharp drop in production.

If Nicaragua was left by Somoza and his thief henchmen--and you will pardon us for saying that Somoza was a thief--with less than $30 in its treasury, how much are the military and Christian democrats going to leave in El Salvador when they abandon ship, which is already inexorably sinking?

But until the traitors leave with all the valuables they wish to take, the people continue to die of sorrow every day, hundreds per month and thousands every year. It is a bloodbath, a genocidal orgy which is continued day by day until the new government, which has just been installed in the liberated areas, will make the people shout: Long live free and sovereign El Salvador.

Of course, imperialism continues to (?feed) on blood, just like it did in Vietnam and like in all other nations seeking their liberty, and it continues to send arms and military advisors while it prepares more arms and marines in its military bases at Viequez in Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal, which it still refuses to hand over as stipulated in the Carter-Torrijos treaty.

And they force the signing of a peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras, so that these countries will join their armies with the army of Guatemala and all will oppose the revolutionaries who, despite so many odds, see victory near.

CSO: 3010

'LA PRENSA' EDITORIAL AGAINST MILITARIZATION ATTACKED

Imperialism Made People Soldiers

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Xavier Reyes Alba: "The Real Essence of a Hypocritical Pacifism"]

[Text] A gentleman who identifies himself as Felix Pedro Espinoza published yesterday, 26 September, in the daily LA PRENSA an editorial which points out "his concern" because Nicaragua is becoming a police state due to what he calls "so much militarization," and wonders if perhaps we are at war with some nation because of "large mobilizations and deployment of troops in special trucks," etc.

It is interesting that his commentary begins with a half-truth--a false one--and ends with an ocean of confusion, whose obvious purpose is to mislead the people. This is not the first time LA PRENSA has promoted an editorial policy based on a "pacifist" and "antimilitarist" line.

We believe facts are so overwhelming that they alone answer Mr Espinoza.

The date 19 July 1979 represents not only the synthesis of all the Nicaraguan people's efforts, with the Sandinist Front at the vanguard, to overthrow the dictatorship. It is also the historic summary of a nation which always understood that the unity of all its men, and the armed way, constituted the only way to attain the longed for freedom, and the opportunity to build and guide a society according to the interests of the great majorities.

It was neither the people nor the vanguard who tried to mediate, hold a plebiscite, to hold a dialogue with Somoza. From Sandino to Carlos Fonseca, the flame of the armed struggle has gone at different times from the hope to the alternative, from the beginning to the end of a dictatorship.

The people never accepted a compromise with Somoza and the imperialists. The rejection of what happened in El Espino Negro is witness to Sandino's important historic legacy.

In 1978, the sons of Sandino, organized in the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], adopted that doctrine and called for the repudiation of the plebiscite, the settlement and the mediation. While Bowdler met in September with

those who now call the Sandinist Front "militarists " to find a "peaceful" way out and institute a Somozism without Somoza in Nicaragua, the people revolted in several important cities throughout the country.

The people's answer to these acts of treason was expressed then, in all its magnitude, for the world to see and learn from, in the barricades of Esteli, Masaya, Leon and Chinandega.

The people wielded their right to overthrow with weapons in their hands, and not only that. Now they are wielding that right to defend the achievements of one year of revolution.

We agree with Mr Espinoza, it was not the people who sought the armed way: it was forced on them by Somoza, by the imperialists and by the native proimperialists.

The answer is not in words but in deeds, Mr Espinoza. It is in the Somozist camps in Arenas Blancas, Las Brisas, El Rodeo; it is in Mata de Platano where four policemen, sons of peasants, were murdered; it is in Cinco Pinos, where Georgino Andrade was tortured and killed; it is in the counterrevolutionary camps which Sandoval Alarcon is forming together with that Urcuyo in Guatemala, it is in the North American warmonger circles headed by Reagan; it is in the North American ships that sail in Caribbean waters, threatening us with rockets with nuclear warheads.

Sandino has already said it: "We are not soldiers, we belong to the people, we are armed citizens," ready to form the Popular Militias, which we copy from no-one, but which we forged in the struggle to defend this process.

Scarcely 1 year ago we were at war. Children and elders had to learn to make war in their search for freedom, for democracy, for the new society which it has the duty to defend and to repel those who want to destroy our people's peace.

Peace cannot be destroyed only with arms, but also with attitudes which attempt to confuse, and sow distrust in the people, as Mr Espinoza and other so-called "pacifists" are doing.

Army To Protect, Not Imprison

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 29 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Erick Aguirre A.: "Do They Fear an Armed People?"]

[Text] These lines are addressed to unmask the malicious article "The Militarization of Our History," by Felix P. Espinoza, published in LA PRENSA.

Mr Espinoza begins his writing with the following thought of Rodrigo Carazo: "Countries with an army become jailers of their own people."

Our revolution has proved the contrary, making such thoughts obsolete, at least as it refers to Nicaragua, since the same cannot be said for Chile, Bolivia, Argentina, etc. To try to mold that thought to the situation in Nicaragua would be malicious.

There is an army in our country, not to jail people, but to defend its interests and sovereignty to the death.

I must inform Mr Espinoza of his error when he mentions "uniformity of opinions" in the armed struggle as the only means to achieve liberation.

Doesn't Felix Pedro remember how the groups he is joining tried to denigrate our process, to down-play the people's struggle against Somoza? Doesn't he remember when these groups tried to prevent the armed triumph of the people, invoking mediation, even sitting down to hold a dialogue with Somoza himself, desperately trying to prevent the people's victory, led by FSLN (Sandinist National Liberation Front)?

When a people takes up arms to free itself from the oppressors, it cannot do it "temporarily," and when a people triumphs and forms its own army, it is not enough that in that "only the necessary soldiers" are in that army, "but that all the people militarize themselves to defend that triumph."

Is that what Felix Pedro fears? An armed people saying they will not be exploited any more? Loudly screaming that they will never again be subject to manipulations from oligarchs and those who would sell out the country? Is that why he protests?

With what moral authority does the mentioned writer question the guerrilla mystique attached to the People's Literacy Army, when this is a homage to all the heroes who fell, fighting for our liberation?

How else could we honor the names of our fallen ones if not by giving their names to the EPA squadrons?

It is illusory to think (although in his case it is bad intention) that nobody wants to attack us; how can we explain the death of that compita (comrade) border guard in Guasaule, and all the attacks we have suffered from former Somoza guards in complicity with the Honduran army? How can we explain the invasion by yankee marines who stepped on our sovereignty, and who are capable of doing it again when their interests are threatened?

Therefore, let us make clear to our readers the evil intentions of all these article writers from LA PRENSA, which under the guise of a false nationalism, of a false longing for democracy and pluralism, tries to discredit the revolutionary process before the people--by any method possible.

9756
CSO: 3010

'LA PRENSA'S' CHAMORRO SAYS GOVERNMENT EMBARGOES NEWS

PA071848 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0138 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 6 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, sales manager and editorial writer of the newspaper LA PRENSA of this capital, said today, that "there is a broad embargo on information" in Nicaragua.

This opinion was expressed by Chamorro Barrios during a 1-hour debate on freedom of the press broadcast over Radio Sandino, the official voice of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], and Radio Corporacion, a privately owned station.

The representative of LA PRENSA said that government decree 511 restricts information on armed confrontations, riots, strikes, interruptions in public transportation service and labor conflicts.

"It would be better not to have laws that limit the freedom of information of either private media or government newscasts," Chamorro Barrios said.

Ignacio Briones of Nicaragua, dirctor of the Latin American Journalists Federation (FELAP) argued [words indistinct] deceased Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

The FELAP leader said that now it is a question of trying to strengthen the government in which the great majority of people are represented, and not of attacking the government's authority "through all means possible, so as to defend capitalism."

Chamorro Barrios added that "we should not make the mistake of having the government be the sole source of official information."

Xavier Reyes, of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists (UPN), said that LA PRENSA has its own system for embargoing the news; it doesn't defend the Nicaraguan revolution.

Fabio Gadea, representative of the association of private communications media, said it is a mistake to consider as an enemy of newsman who exercises the right to criticize and to correct the errors committed by a government.

CSO: 3010

SANDINIST YOUTH CREATES COMMISSION ON POLICE ABUSES

PA291912 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Communique No 2 issued by the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement on 28 October 1980--read by unidentified announcer]

[Text] The National Executive Committee of the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement has learned of cases of certain members of the Sandinist police shocting, apparently without justification, at vehicles that have allegedly run stop signs. This has resulted in several people being seriously wounded.

While aware that this has not been and will never be the behavior of our armed forces, we understand that these have been isolated incidents that must be completely stopped. They endanger the lives of Nicaraguans and serve as an instrument to the enemies of our people, who are on a watch to discredit our revolution and its institutions.

Since most of the wounded have been youths and students and some of them and their parents have come to us to express their concern, the National Executive Committee of the 19 July Sandinist Youth agrees to create a commission made up of Fanor Herrera Perez, our delegate to the State Council; Fernando Cardenal, member of the National Executive Committee, and Ana Maria Morales, the person in charge of the Sandinist Children's Association, who will meet with the interior minister, commander of the revolution Tomas Borge and guerrilla commander Rene Rivas, national Sandinist police chief, in order to investigate the incidents in question and tell the people what is being done to the culprits.

Issued in Managua on 28 October 1980, the year of the literacy campaign.

For the National Executive Committee of the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement [Signed] Fanor Herrera Perez.

CSO: 3010

UNIONS PROPOSE WORKER-EMPLOYER RELATIONS REFORM BILLS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 10

[Text] The CST [Sandinist Workers Federation], CAUS [Center for Labor Unity and Action], CGT (i) [General Labor Confederation], CTN [Federation of Nicaraguan Workers] and CUS [Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions] central union organizations yesterday submitted to the Council of State two bills aimed at introducing reforms and order into worker-employer relations. This is the first time all the central union organizations of the country meeting in council have agreed to submit a bill to that organism.

One bill would prevent employers from continuing to delay their compliance with the Labor Ministry's decisions and the other would raise to 10,000 cordobas the limit on the amount involved in cases considered by this authority. Juan Antonio Gonzalez, a CST delegate, said that the Sandinist organization, the CAUS and the CGT (i) invited the CTN and the CUS to support this bill, which will help the workers' struggle to obtain compliance with their claims, something they can achieve at this time in view of the economic situation of the country.

Reform of Decree No 61

The bill to reform Decree No 61 states that the amount of 4,000 cordobas, the limit in cases now considered by the ministry, is ridiculous because of salary adjustments and increases achieved by the workers, and that the temporary character of that decree should also be eliminated, so that the provision remains a part of labor procedures.

Article 2 of the decree would establish that the ministry will only consider those cases involving less than 10,000 cordobas.

No More Protection for Employers

In addition, the union organizations submitted a second bill to prevent employers from continuing to use the Protection Law to frustrate labor justice. The list of reasons states that:

1. The Sandinist People's Revolution was made by and for the workers, and the protection clause is improperly used by employers to circumvent workers' rights.

2. Belated justice is no justice at all, since the exercise of that clause demands compliance with the Labor Ministry's resolutions within at least 60 days.

3. The Labor Ministry's resolutions do not violate or contradict any article of the Basic Statute or the Statute of Rights and Guarantees; the protection clause was established to maintain the force and effectiveness of both laws; if those laws are not violated the protection clause has no reason to exist in contravention of the resolutions of the Labor Ministry.

4. To end once and for all those abuses which distort the purposes of the Protection Law and to do justice to the workers, the following was decided:

The reform applies specifically to Article 2 of the law, which would state that there will be no protection from the ministry's resolutions.

Sixty Percent of Cases Blocked by Protection Clause

Comrade Gonzalez, a CST leader, pointed out that at present 60 and even 70 percent of the labor cases decided in favor of the workers are blocked by employers' recourse to the protection clause.

8735
CSO: 3010

CARRION DISCUSSES ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF LITERACY CRUSADE

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 5

[Speech by Carlos Carrion, FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] delegate to the Literacy Crusade and member of the FSLN National Secretariat, at the conclusion of the Second National Literacy Congress; date not specified]

[Text] Conclusions

Joy is mixed with sadness in our emotions at this Second Congress, the last of the Crusade, but the first on adult education and on the new revolutionary education. The self-denial, enthusiasm and spirit of giving demonstrated on the field of the battle against ignorance have been present in this Congress. The unyielding firmness of Georgino Andrade and of all the martyrs of the National Literacy Crusade for whom we have named this Congress, has been present in the hearts and minds of each delegate. We all feel satisfied with having completed the task we are finishing today, and for this reason we must review briefly some of the major achievements of the National Literacy Crusade--and I say "some" because it is absolutely impossible at this stage to measure all the effects of this singular campaign on our life and on the national conscience.

We Are Establishing the Bases of Revolutionary Education

1. The National Literacy Crusade is establishing bases not only for adult education, but also for a true revolution in Nicaraguan education. It shows us very clearly that true education must be understood as a mutual process in which the teacher as well as the pupil has something to teach and something to learn, and that the basic principle of this education is /patriotic awareness and love of the people/ [in boldface].

It also teaches us clearly that the ways to bring our people out of their historical educational backwardness are not to be found within the frameworks formed by an archaic education, but in the enormous wealth, willingness and patriotism of our people.

It also teaches us that education must be clearly a part of the social, economic and political situation of the country and respond to the urgent need for technological methods, for qualified workers and for the professionals required by the development of our country.

It also presents us with a challenge: Will we be capable not only of maintaining, but of cultivating and developing the new, profoundly human and revolutionary values the Crusade has generated in all its participants? In other words, will we be capable of developing the embryo of the new man which has developed in the CNA [National Literacy Crusade], bringing together the best of the workers, the best of the peasants, the best of the students? /It is up to us!/ [in boldface]

We Opened the Doors to a New World

2. The Literacy Crusade has opened the doors of a new world for more than 400,000 Nicaraguans.

Ignorance, superstition, the tricks of usurers and swindlers, humiliation and shame are behind them.

Before them is the recovery of their human dignity: the right to form their own opinions; the right to know their historical roots; the right to know the causes of their poverty, so that they can fight them; the right to technical training in order to improve the quality of their work; the right to cultivate their talents and skills, reaching higher levels of training and education--all this through adult education.

Never again will they be victims of the deceit of those who forced them to fight in wars which were not their own; of those who called them brigands when they fought in a war which indeed was theirs: the Sandinist war; of those who told them that the brigade members were communists who were going to take away their lands and tell them not to believe in God. The revolution has confronted the calumnies with deeds, the lies with the impressive truth of accomplishments, and instead of taking the people's land away, it has taught them all to read and write.

The new Nicaragua is coming to life with these 400,000 Nicaraguan brothers.

The Final Offensive

3. We must not forget the valuable experience of the final offensive, in the area of politics and organization as well as in teaching. The final offensive was a kind of crusade within the Crusade. If we thought a greater degree of giving, self-denial, enthusiasm and spirit of sacrifice than that put forth in the first months of the Crusade, in the First Congress itself, was not possible, it was soon demonstrated how mistaken we were.

The final offensive demanded the last drops of energy of the thousands of literacy workers and technical advisers, who had already been working arduously for 3 months.

Our entire huge army of tens of thousands of workers regrouped its forces and pounced like a single man on the enemy it had to liquidate. It drew strength out of weakness to increase the number of class hours, to increase the visits to the UAS, and to guarantee assistance and improve the quality of the Saturday workshops.

The general staffs fully assumed their role as leaders in the final offensive, and only thanks to this enormous extra effort were we able to obtain such a resounding victory, bringing the illiteracy rate to under 13 percent. And to achieve this we did not use either money or petty means; we called solely and exclusively on the revolutionary conscience of the literacy workers. /This is why we say with pride that here is the embryo of the new man!/ [in boldface]

The Importance of the Municipality

4. The Crusade's only organizational base was the municipality, which later proved to a truly good choice and taught us many positive lessons.

In the Crusade we were able to ascertain that the municipality is a division of tremendous importance in a country like ours, where most of the people live in rural areas and therefore the knowledge and vision they have of the revolution is derived from their contact with the municipal branches of state institutions and political and mass organizations. In other words, the municipality is the side of the revolution which the people see.

In addition, we were also able to ascertain that in spite of the lack of resources and cadres and in spite of all the obstacles, when all the people's organizations and all the state and private institutions coordinate and concentrate their efforts on the achievement of certain goals, there are no barriers which can stop them. Perhaps one of the greatest lessons the Crusade taught its leaders and the people of the municipalities is precisely that the basic factor in the solution to their problems is to be found in themselves and in the collective will to solve them.

We believe this is a lesson to which all state institutions and mass organizations should pay attention.

International Solidarity

5. In a world such as today's in which international tension is increasing, in which imperialism's pretensions to war and hegemony threaten to bring humanity to the threshold of its own destruction, solidarity and the international repercussions of the Crusade encourage our hopes. As long as there are in the world men, organizations and governments capable of supporting a cause with such deep humanitarian content as literacy, humanity will not be lost.

The lamps from Switzerland, the notebooks and helicopters from Mexico, the pencils from Austria, the money from the United States, the FGR and so many other countries; the literacy workers and teachers from Costa Rica, Spain, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, El Salvador, Panama, Guatemala, Uruguay, Chile, Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico, Vietnam, Hungary, France, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Angola, Denmark and other places in the world--these are our reply to the makers of supersonic bombers and nuclear missiles, to the promoters of war and destruction. While some men devote their lives to fighting to bring millions of their brothers out of ignorance, poverty and hunger, others think only of the best way to exterminate and annihilate millions of men from the face of the earth; this is why the Crusade is also a victory in the struggle for world peace and a defeat

for fascist criminals all over the world. For this reason we are and will always be deeply internationalist.

Protection By Our Armed Forces

6. When the criminal forces of the counterrevolution, the enemy of everything which favors the well-being and progress of our people, wanted to boycott the Literacy Crusade and did not hesitate to brutally murder literacy workers and teachers, our entire people closed ranks and demanded appropriate punishment for the criminals.

To this call the soldiers of our armed forces responded quickly. The police, the militia, the EPS [Sandinist People's Army] and the Ministry of Interior showed in practice in the rustic mountains of our national geography that "People, Army, Unity" is more than a slogan: it is an indestructible wall against the enemies of the revolution. They showed that the weapons wielded yesterday by Somozist mercenaries to murder our people today are in the hands of that same people to defend their homes, their families, their revolutionary conquests and the sovereignty of their fatherland.

When we recall those valiant lives offered in a supreme act of love and sacrifice, when we hear isolated voices raised in defense of those criminals and condemning the efforts of our government and armed forces to annihilate those counterrevolutionary groups, our hearts tremble with indignation. Only the accomplices of the murderers of our brothers can condemn the formation and activities of the Comandante Ezequiel Brigade.

The Crusade, A Gigantic Political Seminar

7. On one occasion one of our leaders said that the Crusade was going to be the biggest political seminar ever held. These words became a reality, and the Crusade was a gigantic seminar which had as its setting the entire country and as its instructor the people and their problems.

We are sure that when the Crusade began, most of those participating in it were not Sandinists, or perhaps many sympathized with the revolution but did not have a deep knowledge of its roots and its goals. Today, however, after 5 months of living with the most exploited sectors of our people and of intimate contact with our situation as an underdeveloped and plundered country, there are very few who do not understand why this revolution came about, why we are willing to give our lives in fighting to the death against the dictatorship, why we put up with the most cruel tortures and why more than 50,000 brothers did not hesitate to give their lives for this freedom.

Today there are very few who do not understand that our revolution is just taking its first steps: who do not understand that we cannot rest as long as thousands of children continue to die for lack of medical attention; as long as the majority of the Nicaraguan people do not even have a standard of living in keeping with their human condition; as long as poverty scourges our people with brutal force; as long as thousands of Nicaraguans lack jobs which will guarantee them the means for a decent existence. The youth, the Nicaraguan revolutionaries, will not stop

until we have exterminated each and every one of the social ills which oppress our people.

Here, consciences have been formed and in each one of the thousands the enthusiasm and self-denial of the first Sandinists has been reborn.

What, if not conscience--what made 60,000 young people sacrifice without hesitation their comforts and their vacations and go far away from their families to accomplish their mission?

What, if not conscience, made them put up with hunger, disease and the difficult geographic conditions?

What, if not this conscience, made them unhesitatingly sacrifice even more, in a final offensive which was the key to victory?

What, if not this conscience, made thousands of literacy workers, far from being frightened by the crimes of the counterrevolution, raise their arms, willing to take up their weapons to annihilate these bands of murderers?

And to think there are those who call this "massification" and advocate a selfish individualism.

From this enormous source of great human talent will come the technical, professional, administrative and political cadres which our revolution requires. Participation in this experience is the guarantee of firmness, conscience and faith in the interests of our people which is indispensable in the new revolutionary cadres.

I must also emphasize that at this time tons of paper and ink are being wasted in trying to convince Christians that they cannot be Christians and revolutionaries at the same time. However, true Christians, religious as well as laymen, have not wasted any time on those theoretical theses, and through their outstanding participation in the Crusade they have demonstrated in practice that being a Christian and being a revolutionary is not only possible, but is also indispensable.

People's Democracy

8. Until 19 July 1979, the Nicaraguan people had not known democracy at any moment in their history. From that moment each step taken by our revolution has been directed at consolidating and perfecting a popular democracy. However, today some voices are raised which accuse this government of totalitarianism and dictatorship with much more vigor and belligerence than was used against Somozism.

How can they accuse of being a dictatorship a government which did not hesitate, in spite of material poverty and technical limitations, to launch this National Literacy Crusade, which is in itself a decisive step in the consolidation of democracy? If we wished to keep the people deceived and subjected, the last thing we would have done would be to teach our people to read and write.

How can they accuse of being a dictatorship a government which, carrying its generosity to the extreme, has freed elements who through naivete or confusion had collaborated with the gangs of murderers?

How can they accuse of being a dictatorship a government which places weapons in the hands of its people so that they may defend their conquests? We invite the Bolivian strongmen to give weapons to the miners to demonstrate the "democratic" orientation of their government of usurpers.

From this same rostrum during the First Congress we emphasized the role of the CNA as promoter of national unity, and we invited the parties which call themselves democratic to demonstrate in a practical way their democratic and patriotic convictions by supporting the CNA. That call is still awaiting a response. They are reticent about national unity for reconstruction, just as they were about national unity in the insurrection and only joined it when they saw that the people had won the battle.

We reiterate our call to those sectors to lay aside for a moment their personal and group interests, and, saving their electoral activity for 1984, to do something--for the first time in their history of pacts and treasons--something concrete for the benefit of the people.

I submit to the plenary session for its consideration the conclusions I have just read.

Our Deep Thanks

9. I cannot close without expressing my most profound thanks and recognition to all the departmental and municipal coordinators or the Crusade, to the youth, to all the members of the mass organizations who supported the Crusade, to all the internationalists for their support, to all the young brigade members of the EPA, to all the teachers, the MOAS [Workers Literacy Militias], to all the Peasant Literacy Militias, to the Urban Guerrillas for Literacy, to all the organizations, business firms and institutions who donated from 5 cents to several thousand dollars to finance this Crusade; nor do I want to close without expressing thanks to the National Directorate for giving me the privilege of sharing this effort with you and for giving me the opportunity now to have the greatest treasure for which I could ever have hoped--the letters from comrades who were taught to read and write and who wrote to me. Nor do I want to finish without expressing my thanks and recognition to someone whose work was very quiet and uneventful, but was really an example of self-denial, of giving, of dedication, of faith and confidence in the victory--I am speaking of Father Cardenal's secretary, Comrade Ana Saenz.

Comrades, we have finished the work of the Second Congress. We have today closed this passage in our history, but instead of being sad, we are going to celebrate it with a big party we have prepared for all of you.

National Literacy Crusade

Ministry of Education

8735

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

WFTU CONGRESS REPORT--Companero Francisco Jose Gonzalez, secretary general of the Sandinist Workers Central [CST] in Carazo, arrived from the Soviet Union a few days ago. He reported that the CST requested admission to the WFTU during the 31st Congress of this federation. He said that the congress approved 14 general resolutions to boost the struggle of the workers on the international level. He said that the next WFTU congress will be held in Havana. Previous meetings were always held in Europe. In becoming a WFTU member, the CST will be able to get a greater solidarity. [Text] [PA302233 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 80]

PSD HOLDS SEMINAR--The Social Democratic Party [PSD] has held a successful seminar in the Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal Room which was dedicated yesterday. Many speakers participated and many students attended the seminar. The seminar was named after Luis Medrano Flores, a well-remembered labor leader who was cowardly assassinated by the genocidal guard. There were speeches on the ideology and history of the social democracy in the world and about decisive differences between Marxism and the social democracy. There were speeches also about the influence of the social democracy, which as a modern political current has had much success in many European countries and in Latin America. Mario Alfaro Alvarado [not further identified], speaking at the first seminar of PSD cadres said: "Barricada and El Nuevo Diario have lost the ideological battle with LA PRENSA because they use insults in anonymous articles and give no answer to the serious problems that the Nicaraguan people expose every day." [Excerpt] [PA050347 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Oct 80 pp 1, 12]

CIA ALLEGED TRAINING GUARDSMEN--The CIA is training former Somozist guardsmen in camps in Miami for an eventual invasion of Nicaragua, (Alain) Castellon, Nicaraguan embassy counsel in Lima, has said. In a statement published in the newspaper MARKA, Castellon said the intent to meddle is abetted by representatives of the Nicaraguan bourgeois parties, who are conspiring against the Sandinist revolutionary process. He added that his country will continue to have relations with the United States but it will take action if Americans become aggressive toward the Sandinist revolution. He also said that the recent peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador seeks to truncate the liberation process in Central America. [Text] [PA100217 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Nov 80]

SANDINIST THREAT IN LEON--Leon, (M.G.A.)--Julio Ramon Montes Martinez, one of the most renowned leaders of the Social Christian Party [PSC] of this city, has had the most unpleasant surprise on receiving a note with the Sandinist front seal and the Western Sandinist Coordinating Board [Coordinacion Sandinista de Occidente] seal threatening to send him to prison and also threatening to kill him if he continues his political work in the PSC. They "advise" him to leave Leon if he values his life at all. We wish to note that leader Montes Martinez has been in prison three times for his struggle in the PSC. In the month of July when he was last imprisoned, he received the support of the citizens of Leon who demanded his release. Regarding our aforementioned report, we know that Mr. Julio Ramon Montes will file a writ of habeas corpus before the Leon court to avoid being arrested. We also know that the Sandinist anonymous notes referred to have also been received by many persons in this city, that is, not only Mr. Montes received one. [Excerpts] PA031628 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Oct 80 p 12]

CSO: 3010

TORRIJOS DISCUSSES FOREIGN RELATIONS, EVENTS IN REGION

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 23 Sep 80 pp 2B, 4B, 5B

[Report on Spanish television network interview with former Panamanian President Gen Omar Torrijos at his Farallon residence, by Joaquin Soler Serrano; date of interview not given]

[Text] Gen Omar Torrijos has expressed his concern over the "defeatist and dependent attitudes" being displayed by some Latin American leaders with respect to the elections in the United States.

"Those leaders think in terms of things going better or worse depending on whether Carter, Reagan or Kennedy wins. It is almost as if the United States were about to elect God or the proconsul of the region. To me, it is indifferent: Let the Americans choose whomever they prefer."

Torrijos made these statements to the Spanish television network on a program lasting more than 1 hour.

The interview for the Spanish television network was conducted by Spanish newspaperman Joaquin Soler Serrano at the residence Torrijos frequently occupies on the Farallon beach. It was the first interview the general has granted in almost 20 months and lasts more than 1 hour on the screen. There were neither protocol nor limitations nor prior questionnaires. It was what we call in trade jargon an open-ended interview.

The Spanish television network includes this type of interview in its highly rated program titled "Sin Fronteras" [No Boundaries], which is transmitted via satellite and has a viewer audience of around 20 million persons.

So far, only public figures such as the former American secretary of state, Henry Kissinger; King Hussein of Jordan; the head of the Portuguese government, Sa Carneiro; and Venezuelan President Herrera Campins have been interviewed for "Sin Fronteras." The next interview will be with UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

This unique man, Omar Torrijos, of categorical and blunt speech, who is quick to take the middle of the road, who received his friend Graham Greene in bathrobe and shorts, accepts the characterization of himself by Gabriel Garcia Marquez, also his friend, as a cross between a mule and a tiger. "I respect the stubbornness and steadfastness of the mule," he said, "as well as the aggressiveness of the tiger; and I profoundly respect intellectuals, who are superior men, who see beyond the commonplace and who analyze things reliably over and above the purely conjunctural."

The Sandinist Revolution

The triumph of the Sandinist revolution is going to be a determining factor in the geopolitical change of the other Central American countries, Omar Torrijos also said during the interview for the Spanish television network.

"I know the Sandinists are not exporting revolution," he said, "but even if revolutions are not exported, their examples are always imitated."

The current convulsive process toward a change in regimes in El Salvador and Guatemala is, in the general's opinion, the result of imitating the Sandinist example.

"The government of Honduras," he said, "has very intelligently opted for the democratic transformation of the country by way of elections, and Costa Rica has enjoyed a consolidated democracy for a long time."

The situation in Nicaragua and the rest of Central America is disquieting for Panama as well "because the fighting and massacring of a young generation are taking place in countries that by virtue of their geographic nearness to us may be said to be sharing the same bed with us, although we here understood 10 years ago that either we must effect the change ourselves, integrating all sectors including those which up to then had been political outcasts, or they, those same outcast sectors, would effect it for us violently, on their own account and with help from the outside.

"Panama is thus inoculated against the revolutionary germ not because of the presence of American troops in the Canal bases, but rather because 10 years ago we undertook our revolution and self-immunized ourselves with concrete changes that did not exclude any sector of the country."

Torrijos, who asserted that there is a serious shortage of leaders in Latin America, confessed openly that he had participated in the bringing about the downfall of former Nicaraguan president Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, who had subjected that country to "one of the most bloody, perverted and savage dictatorships Latin America has ever endured.

"Nicaragua's rebellious youth supplied the dead bodies and Somoza supplied the bullets," he said. "I realized that the one who kills is as much an assassin as one who sees an entire people being massacred and does not intervene."

Together with Costa Rican leaders and with the then president of Venezuela, Carlos Andres Perez, Torrijos became convinced that an intervention must take place in Nicaragua "to avoid a prolongation of the massacre."

He Does Not Personify the Government

The general recalled on Spanish television his commitment to annul the 1903 treaty between Panama and the United States on use, occupation and control of the Canal Zone, which was replaced in 1977 by the Torrijos-Carter treaty, because "I refused to add another star to that country's flag and said I was interested not in a place in history but in the Canal Zone. The decolonization of the Canal is now an irreversible process."

(Paradoxically, the day the Panamanian people entered the Zone freely, Torrijos did not enter it. "I did not attend that ceremony because it was not necessary, because it was a Panamanian people's victory and not mine, and it was not I who should have entered the Zone but the Panamanian people, whom I idolize.")

Torrijos currently finds himself in a position of what he himself calls political withdrawal, inasmuch as "no leader must make himself indispensable for long; a termination must be set for every mission."

The general spends much of his time secluded in his Farallon residence overlooking the Pacific beaches, "from which I contemplate with satisfaction the leadership class that has emerged in Panama under my tutelage in the design of the new nation.

"I am not interested in returning to active politics," he said, "and if I had to go back in as the patron saint of the procession, it would mean Panama's political process had failed."

Torrijos affirmed that he will not be a candidate in the 1984 presidential elections. "That is no longer in my scale of aspirations," he said.

He added that he does not personify the government behind the scenes and from his winter garrison, and that the government is being personified, by way of election, by the president of the republic, Aristides Royo, who, like many Panamanian leaders was educated in a Spanish university.

Cuba and the United States

He evaded the answer to a question as to whether he is pro-Yankee or pro-communist so as not to fall "victim to those who settle things by labeling them, wasting their time in defining issues instead of solving them. Besides, Panama has adopted neither of those two options and has succeeded in building a new nation."

Torrijos said he has empathized well with former Presidents Daniel Oduber of Costa Rica, Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela, Juan Domingo Peron of Argentina, and Tito of Yugoslavia, but that the saints of his greatest devotion are Carter and Fidel Castro.

Torrijos explained that he identifies with "the love for his people and the personal dignity that Fidel has shown."

The general also said that the recent massive exodus of Cuban from Mariel to the United States and other countries cannot be considered an isolated episode. It was, he said, the consequence of the blockade the United States has imposed on Cuba, but that "that Caribbean people, however, is not going to let itself be humiliated.

"The Americans," he said, "are committing one of the gravest of injustices, and every minute of blockade is 60 minutes of shame for the hemisphere."

He spoke of Carter as being "a new attitude in the United States, a profoundly moral man who is above the establishment and who has lowered the level of shame certain American politicians had attained."

Nixon, on the other hand, according to Torrijos, has a blacklist of Latin American leaders that had to be eliminated, "and among them was I."

The United States is full of politicians and greatly lacking in statesmen, Torrijos also said. "In dealing with Cuba, there have been many politicians but no statesmen; as has been said before, politicians are those who think in terms of the next elections, whereas statesmen are those who think in terms of the next generations. Just as the world's inventory of leaders is diminishing, so also is the United Stater's inventory of statesmen."

Three Countries in Agreement

Torrijos tells the story of the former shah of Iran in Panama (from which it is clear that the latter country together with the United States and Iran were in virtual agreement) in the following terms:

"The presence of the shah in the United States put the world on the verge of a conflict and Panama agreed to admit Reza Pahlevi here as a moral imperative and necessary condition for peace. He entered without any

prior conditions and without our expecting anything of him or of anyone else in return for our having admitted him, even though we were aware of the reprisals to which we were exposing ourselves; but we placed the alleviation of world tension above all considerations of reprisals. When he arrived in Isla Contadora, the Iranian authorities contacted us. We sent a delegation to Tehran, and that delegation became convinced that the Iranian authorities themselves did not want the ex-emperor in Tehran. We would moreover have lost our credibility had we turned over to them a man we had invited into our country. Furthermore, our judicial system forbids our turning over a person whose ultimate fate will be execution. The Iranians knew perfectly well therefore that even though they requested his extradition we would be compelled to refuse. Subsequently, in response to Sadat's invitation, and seeking medical resources more in keeping with his cultural patterns, he moved of his own will to Egypt, with a letter of gratitude to us. We consulted with Tehran on his transfer to Egypt, and Tehran asked us to do our utmost to persuade him to remain in Panama, as his nearness to the region of conflict could cause them grave problems.

"However, since we had imposed no prior condition on his being here, he entered freely and left when he wanted to; and he did want to leave."

Torrijos also recounts that he spent much time with the shah and followed his illness closely. "He was a cultured man, and was perfectly aware of the seriousness of his illnes. He was educated to be a king within the cultural patterns that define a king, with which I do not empathize, although I respect them. But in addition to the cancer or lymphoma from which he suffered, he was burdened by a profound sadness that we cannot feel, which is the sadness of no longer being king. His illness and his sadness drained him of all will to fight, and the only thing he asked was a secure place to ultimately bury his remains."

With regard to the attitude of former Empress Farah Diva, Torrijos says that she is "a very concerned woman over the fate of her husband, but, by the game rules of the Persian monarchy, situated at a certain distance from the sovereign. She is also very concerned for the fate of her children."

Isabelita, Prisoner Without Hope

Torrijos met Peron when the former worked as a captain in the Panamanian airport of Tocumen. "I saw in Peron's liking for me a seeming desire to convey to me certain of his experiences. Isabelita was but the self-sacrificing wife of a leader, of one of the greatest leaders Latin America has ever had. This is why I have for 4 years been asking the Argentine Military Junta to release that woman, trying to persuade them that the world is more compassionate than revengeful and that the detention of a lady is inelegant. Peron would not have detained the wife of any of

Argentina's military heads of today. I asked President Royo to send my brother Hugo as ambassador to Buenos Aires. But my brother found no one there with whom he could discuss the matter, and I recently requested his return to Panama, which was also granted."

Torrijos asserts that Maria Estela Martinez de Peron is a political prisoner, even though she is under house and private arrest in lodgings of her own property. "The bars of political prisons are made of vindictiveness; they do not respond to a penal system but rather to motives of incomprehension toward those who have rebelled or dissented against the constituted authority. We have strived for the liberation of other political prisoners in America, without fanfare. We have helped some 300 persons a year to escape from Cuba and more than 3,000 from Chile. But with Isabelita there is no hope, because there is no response, because we are denied dialog."

Admirer of Spain

General Torrijos visits Spain frequently and confesses his admiration for that country.

"I have had good relations with Spanish political leaders. I knew the king before he was crowned. I knew Suarez, Felipe Gonzalez and Santiago Carrillo. I admire them because it is very difficult for a country that has endured 40 years of iron-fisted political control and of democratic blackout, to make a peaceful transition into coexistence and tolerance. The architects of this transition have been the king, Suarez and Felipe Gonzalez. The role that Latin America hopes Spain will fulfill is that of continuing to aid us, because under no regime has there been an interruption of cultural interchanges, as is evident from the fact that our principal cadres have been educated in Spanish universities. An example of this is the president himself of Panama, Aristedes Royo, one of the most significant and best equipped men this generation has produced, who studied at the university of Salamanca."

Torrijos concluded his interview for the Spanish television network with a reiteration that he will not be a candidate in Panama's 1984 presidential elections.

During his interview, he also said he does not consider himself as meriting the Nobel Peace Prize, for which he has been proposed, and that it irks him when the subject is brought up in the news media. In one of his so-called blunt statements, referring to the United States presence in the Panama Canal Zone, he said: "No wrong can last 100 years, and no people will endure it."

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SELECTED PRESS ITEMS ON MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Candidates Outline Platforms

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 4

/Text/ Four slates will appear on the ballot for the Lima Provincial Council elections which will be held on 23 November. The slates are headed by Eduardo Orrego Villacorta of the AP /Popular Action/, Justo Enrique Debarbieri Riojas of the PAP /Aprista Party of Peru/, Ricardo Amiel Meza of the PPC /Popular Christian Party/ and Alfonso Barrantes Lingan of the IU /United Left/.

POPULAR ACTION--Eduardo Orrego Villacorta (architect) who resigned a few days after being named to the post of Transportation and Communications to run for mayor of Lima, announced that he would take his campaign to "every district" until the eve of the 23 November elections. He expressed confidence that he will receive more than the 45 percent received by the AP in the 18 May elections.

Basically, he is calling for a return of the functions and authority taken by the central government from the local governments. He emphasizes that it was vital for the local governments to regain control of everything related to such public services as water, sewerage, transportation, energy, food sales and so forth.

APRA--Justo Enrique Debarbieri Riojas (former rector of the Federico Villareal National University) says that the first problem to be tackled is that of food. His campaign slogan will be: "Human development before urban development." He is confident that he will be elected mayor of Lima.

He announced that as an educator he will carry out a project of great importance to help Lima residents. "We want to win so that we may serve," he told reporters shortly after he filed 8 days ago with the Provincial Court of Lima.

On the problem of sanitation and street vendors he said that the solution required a broad study. "We are friends and defenders of street vendors," he said.

POPULAR CHRISTIAN PARTY--Ricardo Amiel Meza (engineer) said that his government plan for the greater Lima area will be based on Social Christian doctrine which recovers gains for the individual and the family by promoting the highest relations in society.

He said that he would make his plan public as soon as he begins his campaign. He did say that it essentially and automatically covers regional and urban

problems. The plan also includes everything "we must promote to make possible the harmonious development of greater Lima."

Amiel Meza said that as mayor he would use modern techniques of food storage and transportation. In addition, he said that he will give priority consideration to the sanitation problem now facing the city."

UNITED LEFT--Alfonso Barrantes Lingan (attorney) favors an authentic local government, recovery of Lima's autonomy and that it cease to function as an administrative appendage of the central government.

He announced that one of his major concerns will be to improve the food supplies and health of the people. He also will sponsor the establishment of social services centers, conveniently located medical centers with adequate medical supplies. Barrantes also said that he would pay special attention to neighborhood participation through popular organizations.

To achieve economic recovery in the cities, he expressed support for converting the communes into property and land owners as a means of guaranteeing them adequate sources for supplementing their current revenues.

Eduardo Orrego Villacorta, AP Justo Debarbieri Riojas, PAP

Ricardo Amiel Meza, PPC Alfonso Barrantes, Lingan, IU

Speculations, Predictions

Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Manuel Dornellas: "Voice and Vote"]

[Text] Is the nomination of Justo Enrique Debarbieri as an APRA candidate in the upcoming elections a victory for Townsend?

The selection of Justo Enrique Debarbieri as APRA's candidate for mayor of Lima is very definitely a victory for Andres Townsend who publicly supported his candidacy.

This is probably a surprise for the Townsend faction since Townsend maintained that it was necessary to fight the "party machine." The fact that that same party "machine" endorsed Townsend's candidate leaves the Townsend faction without any arguments, at least on this subject.

Aside from this, it is worth asking whether there is a subtle maneuver by Armando Villaneuva's faction behind this nomination. With Debarbieri as Townsend's candidate, what happens if the APRA candidate comes in a distant second or worse yet if he comes in third? In that event, would it be an APRA defeat or a defeat for Townsend's faction? The selection of Debarbieri, in other words, could be in the end a pyrrhic victory for Townsend.

Was Debarbieri the favorite of APRA's rank and file in Lima?

The rank and file selected Alfredo Barnechea to be their candidate for mayor of Lima at the APRA convention held in Lima on 15 September. But the people's mandate was later ignored by the PAP leadership which unsuccessfully offered the candidacy to Fernando Cabieses and Ernesto Aramburu Menchaca.

Finally, this past Sunday APRA's political commission decided to give Debarbieri the task of representing his party in the November election following Fernando Leon de Vivero's effort to have Barnechea--who was never formally asked--head APRA's slate in the municipal elections.

In this respect, according to those familiar with the inner workings of Haya de la Torre's party, there apparently was disagreement within the commission along generational lines since the younger members--i.e., Alan Garcia, Luis Alva and Luis Negrieiros--were inflexible opponents of Barnechea's candidacy which was backed by Javier Valle Riestra and the older APRA members with the glaring exception, we are told, of Luis Alberto Sanchez.

What is Debarbeiri's major weakness?

APRA's candidate for mayor of Lima has a tremendous advantage over his internal opponents. He represents party unity because he was fielded by Townsend and backed by prominent disciples of Armando Villaneuva.

On the other hand, on the negative side, there is his long association with the Federico Villarreal University--of which he is rector--an institution which correctly or not has the reputation for being the bastion of that party's activists.

Left Fragmented

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 4

/Text/ The left has not been able to achieve unity for the November municipal elections as witnessed by the filing of separate slates in different districts throughout the nation.

In the case of Lima, the Trotskyite PRT /Revolutionary Workers Party/ presented candidates for mayor and city council in seven districts where the IU had already presented a slate of candidates. The districts are Carabayllo, La Victoria, Rimac, San Juan de Lurigancho, San Juan de Miraflores and San Martin de Porres.

In explaining why they decided to present their own candidates, the PRT spokesman said that they were not pleased with the participation of the PSR /Socialist Revolutionary Party/ and the FNTC /Workers and Peasants National Front/ in the IU because they are "bourgeois parties."

The PRT spokesman said, however, that in the specific case of Lima it would give its "critical support" to the IU candidate, Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, because he is a "steadfast revolutionary."

8599
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DUTCH AID CONTRIBUTES TO STABLE 'NEW ORDER' IN SURINAME

Emergency Program Started

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 4 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Frans van Klaveren]

[Text] After 5 days of deliberations the Committee Development Cooperation Netherlands-Suriname (Cons) approved in principle 96 percent of all projects submitted by Suriname.

This means that President and Prime Minister Chin A Sen can begin to execute his urgency program. In person he will inform the media on Tuesday exactly which projects are involved. The total sum of development funds involved amounts to 500 million guilders.

After the completion of the successful discussions the chairman of the Dutch Cons delegation, Prof Dr F. van Dam, said: "We have learned from the past" when projects were inadequately executed.

Remarkable is the streamlining applied to guarantee fast execution of Chin A Sen's emergency program. To speed things up the Cons has set up a body called the Committee Urgency Program (Cup) which can give final approval to projects already approved in principle.

The Netherlands will also contribute 1 million Suriname guilders to a "monitoring center" which will be part of the Plan Bureau. Suriname also gave 1 million Surinamese guilders. This center is supposed to eliminate difficult situations in the execution of the projects.

It reports on a weekly basis to the president and prime minister on progress in the execution of the projects. The center will be in constant contact with the civil servants responsible for the execution of the urgency projects.

The amount of 500 million guilders needed to finance the urgency program was brought together through reallocation of already promised but not yet paid out amounts and by changes in the allocation of funds agreed upon in December of last year by Minister De Koning and the Surinamese minister Cambridge.

Dutch Support Emergency Program

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 4 Oct 80 p 13

[Article by Frans van Klaveren]

[Text] The Netherlands has laid a solid foundation for the "new order of things" in Suriname by making 500 million guilders available for Suriname's government leader Chin A Sen's urgency program. After 5 days of deliberations between the Surinamese and the Dutch delegations of Cons (Committee Development Cooperation Netherlands-Suriname) it was announced in Paramaribo that more than 96 percent of the projects submitted by Suriname had been approved in principle.

This important solution for Suriname does not come as a surprise. After the partial failure of Dutch Minister of Development and Cooperation De Koning's visit to Suriname 2 months ago, one of the causes of a chilling effect on the relationship between the two countries, it was clear that no stone would be left unturned to prevent a further worsening of relations. Since Minister De Koning already promised full cooperation with Chin A Sen's urgency program--only the Surinamese demand that the promised funds be protected against inflation ruined the situation--it was important that projects acceptable to both countries be listed on the Cons-agenda. To prevent disagreeable surprises the Dutch Cons chairman, Prof Dr F. van Dam, traveled a month ago to Paramaribo for preliminary discussions. The result, according to the delcaration of both Cons delegations, was that the discussions took place in "a cordial, businesslike, and cooperative atmosphere." Or, as expressed after one of the meetings was finished, by adviser Hans van Mierlo: "Conflicts remained in harmony."

Suriname submitted a list of 57 projects in total, one more was added later. Of these 58 projects, 55 were approved in principle, of which 25 definitely; this amounts to 167 million Surinamese guilders.

Before the start of the Cons discussions President and Prime Minister Chin A Sen pointed out the importance of the beginning at last of the actual development of Suriname.

"The Netherlands is to Suriname what Russia is to Cuba and the American lobby to Israel." According to him the 15th Cons meeting should be the end of the past, when the poor did not benefit at all from the spending of development funds.

The combativeness of Chin A Sen's government declaration is also noticeable in the way new agreements were made within the framework of the Cons discussions. "With a view to the character of this urgency program" the approval of projects can be accelerated in the meantime.

To this end the Committee Urgency Program (Cup) was established; Cons is represented in it by the secretaries of both sections assisted by experts. Projects which could not be definitely approved at the Cons meeting will be referred to the Cup and can be approved by this body. If the Cup cannot reach a decision the problems will be resubmitted to the Cons.

If needed, an interim approval procedure to be decided by both chairmen can be used.

The Cup also holds a decisive voice in the choice of advising bureaus, which are needed to work out the details and prepare specifications of urgency projects and their budgets if the funds are coming from the Dutch development aid.

Watchdog

To report delays in the execution of projects and facilitate their elimination the Surinamese government--"to the great satisfaction" of the Cons committee--has instituted an "urgency program monitoring center" within the framework of the Plan Bureau. This center of seven experts acts as watchdog. Every week the team will have to report to the Prime Minister on progress in the execution of the urgency projects, present solutions to troublesome points, and suggest possibilities to increase efficiency.

If money is needed to eliminate problems the monitoring center has monitoring funds at its disposal, specially created for this purpose. Suriname and The Netherlands each contribute 1 million Surinamese guilders, which gives the fund a starting capital of 2 million guilders.

The 15th Cons meeting had to solve the problem of finding 500 million guilders for the urgency program. It was achieved through Wheeling and dealing, or, in Cons terminology, "reallocation of already allocated sums of money." In the end the parity fund was charged with a reserve fund established in the past to a total of 115 million guilders.

Reproaches

Surinamese reproaches about delays in transferring funds from The Netherlands will be something of the past.

As regards money transfers it was agreed in principle that requests will be submitted quarterly, but the possibility of interim requests is not excluded. The question now is which of the projects were approved in principle or definitely by the 15th Cons meeting, and which of the listed projects will be announced by President and Prime Minister Chin A Sen in person. Political observers in Paramaribo consider this a sign that Chin A Sen is happy about the result of the discussions, which will ultimately be the basis of his urgency program.

The next--16th--Cons meeting will be chaired by Prof Van Dam on 22 November; again in Paramaribo, because according to the agreement all Cons meetings will from now on be held in the Surinamese capital.

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TRANSFER OF SOMOZA GUARDS ALLEVIATES NICARAGUAN-HONDURAN BORDER PROBLEMS

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Oct 80 p 34

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The border problems between Honduras and Nicaragua prompted by the presence of former Nicaraguan national guardsmen there have been considerably alleviated, it was reported.

Murder, pillaging, assault, rape and armed holdups have practically disappeared since the Government Ministry ordered the former Somoza guardsmen transferred to the northern part of the country.

The residents of the departments of El Paraiso and Choluteca have returned to their normal, everyday activities now that the Nicaraguans have been transferred to San Pedro Sula and environs.

The problem now is the presence of similar elements on Nicaraguan territory who are taking advantage of the lack of border surveillance to enter Honduran territory and commit crimes, especially cattle rustling.

The hope is that drastic measures will be decided on at the meeting next Tuesday between the foreign minister of Honduras, Cesar Elvir Sierra, and the foreign minister of Nicaragua Miguel D'Escoto, in Tegucigalpa.

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MEXICO, GUATEMALA STUDY HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Engineers from Mexico and Guatemala are conducting studies to determine whether it is advisable or not to build a dam on the Usumacinta River on the border between the two countries, Deputy Tomas Zepeda Guzman, the president of the legislature, said yesterday.

"The Mexicans are interested in building a hydroelectric plant, which would flood lands in both Mexico and Guatemala. So, we have to see whether the tradeoff of lands for electrical energy is a good one.

"In any case," he indicated, "the river waters between the two countries belong to the one that uses them. If Mexico builds the dam, it will have to compensate Guatemala on the basis of a partnership between the two countries. The costs would be lower, and we would both share in the profits from the power generation.

"The problem is that if Guatemala does not build the dam, Mexico will because it is very interested."

Peten Itza Lake

"We are concerned about the situation of the people living on the shore of Peten Itza Lake in Flores and elsewhere, because of the property damage they have suffered, which has forced them to abandon their homes.

"We could immediately build a breakwater to save the city and the property and lives of Flores residents," he indicated, "and then later build a tunnel to save the other cities by the shores of the lake, but this would take more time."

This water could also be used to irrigate fields. The National Forestry Service has a million quetzales for such a project from the exemption taxes that Peten has generated. These unused taxes could be channeled into this project to save the department capital and several of its municipalities.

Oil

Deputy Zepeda Guzman also commented that there is oil in Peten. Exploration has been done in San Francisco, and oil was found, but not in marketable quantities. Therefore, the drilling has to go deeper. "Exploration will continue in various places, such as El Naranjo and elsewhere."

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VIOLA'S MILITARY CAREER HIGHLIGHTED

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 4 Oct 80 p 12

[Text] The future president of the nation, retired Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola, was born on 13 October 1924. The president at the time (between the two terms of Hipolito Yrigoyen) was Dr Marcelo Torcuato de Alvear, who was about the same age as the former army commander will be when he takes office.

Realizing his calling early in life, he entered the Military College of the Nation in March 1942, graduating as a second lieutenant on 21 December 1944. During this short period of his initial military studies, the presidency was held by Dr Ramon S. Castillo and Pedro Pablo Ramirez, with Gen Edelmiro J. Farrell coming to power afterwards. A series of changes, gains and setbacks brought Peron to the president's office 10 months before Roberto Viola received his lieutenant's insignia.

During the 10 years from then until 1955, our future president gained the rank of first lieutenant (1948) and then captain, the rank that he held when he opportunely joined the Liberating Revolution. Four years before, during tumultuous 1951 and the uprising of Gen Benjamin Menendez (senior) against the incumbent regime, 1st Lieutenant Viola took the entrance exam for the Superior War School and became a captain. His last post prior to September 1955 was in the Third Army Command, the first under the government of Lt Gen Pedro Eugenio Aramburu, the head of the Services Group of General Lemos School.

From 20 September to 13 November 1955, the presidential residence was occupied by Gen Eduardo Lonardi, who explained the triumphant movement in the following terms: "Argentina gave the world the first example of an absolutely totalitarian government, armed with all of the weapons of propaganda, supported by a deceived but considerable segment of the population and finally defeated not by a foreign war but by the love for freedom and the cult of honor."

While Lieutenant General Aramburu was president, Captain Viola was promoted to major (December 1956), taught at the General Lemos School (November 1957) and then served as a staff officer at the War Ministry (December of the same year).

On 1 May 1958, in an initial bid to return to democracy, Aramburu handed over power to Dr Arturo Frondizi, who began a term that concluded abruptly with his overthrow in 1962. Meanwhile, Maj Roberto Viola was taking the second part of the Information Course for staff officers; he then joined the army general staff and was promoted to lieutenant colonel in December 1960.

Frondizi, overthrown in March 1962, was succeeded by Dr Jose Maria Guido, who put Dr Arturo Illia in office on 12 October 1963. During these months, Lieutenant Colonel Viola was serving in the War Secretariat and then at the Chief Army Command.

Under Dr Illia's administration Viola was part of a military delegation that visited the United States; he was promoted to colonel in December 1965 and took the Superior Strategy Course for colonels.

The Argentine Revolution, headed by Lt Gen Juan Carlos Ongania, toppled President Arturo Illia on 28 June 1966. At the time, Col Roberto Viola was taking the Orientation Course for unit commanders. He had also visited the United States a second time and was appointed adviser to the Argentine delegation to the Inter-American Defense Board and later (December 1969) assistant director of the Military College of the Nation.

Ongania resigned on 8 June 1970 and was succeeded by Lt Gen Roberto Marcelo Levingston, who in turn resigned in March 1971. This period found Viola serving as an aide to the Officer Evaluations Board.

In 1971, he saw the presidency assumed by Lt Gen Alejandro Agustin Lanusse, who, in a second attempt at a return to democracy, handed over power to Dr Hector J. Campora. Peronism was back in power, and in the preceeding years subversion had been creating a highly explosive situation in the country.

With Lanusse in charge of the country, Colonel Viola headed up the delegation of the Military College that visited the Panama Canal and the United States, became commander of the Third Infantry Brigade in late 1971 and was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in December of that year.

Lanusse's term was followed by the "interregna" of Campora (May to July 1973) and Raul Lastiri (July to October). Peron then became president for the third time, serving until his death on 1 July 1974, when for the first time in the country's history a woman, Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, took office as president. The economy was artificially propped up and beset with runaway inflation, and subversion was mounting day after day. The country was a powder keg.

In the meantime, Brig Gen Roberto Viola served successively as a member of the Officer Evaluation Board; second commander and chief of staff of the Second Army Corps Command; secretary of the General Army Command; commander of the Third Corps in Cordoba; chief of staff of the General Army Command (August 1975) and late that year was promoted to major general, at which rank he carried out missions in several neighboring countries.

After all civilian recourses had failed, Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla took over as president of the republic on 29 March 1976, pursuant to a decision by the Military Junta, 5 days after the uprising on the 24 which marked the return to power of the Armed Forces and the beginning of the current National Reorganization Process.

In November 1977, Maj Gen Roberto Viola headed up the delegation to the 12th Conference of Armies of the Americas and performed various functions until 31 July 1978.

On that day he was promoted to the highest military rank. He became Lieutenant General Viola, commander in chief of the army and, according to the regulations of the process, a member of the Military Junta, the nation's highest institution.

As a member of the upper echelons of Argentine military leadership, he has been decorated by the government of Bolivia and by the armies of Venezuela, Peru, Paraguay and Colombia.

As of 31 December 1979, when he retired as commander in chief of the army and was replaced by Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, he became one of the choices for president in 1981.

Yesterday, 3 October 1980, 10 days before his 56th birthday, retired Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola, who is married to Nelida Giorgio and has two children and grandchildren, was appointed second president of the National Reorganization Process, a post that he will assume on 29 March 1981, when Lieutenant General Videla's term ends.

Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola

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MARTINEZ DE HOZ REAFFIRMS CONTINUITY OF ECONOMIC POLICY

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Oct 80 pp 1, 9

[Text] Economy Minister Dr Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz asserted that, according to official statistics, real wages have increased 20 percent from the second half of 1976 to the present and reiterated that the current economic program has not generated social costs inasmuch as there is full employment.

He also appealed to "the responsibility of everyone involved in production, manufacturing and marketing" and asked that they figure the value added tax into their prices while deducting the savings provided them by several government measures, such as the elimination of the employer contribution to pensions and to FONAVI [National Housing Fund].

Dr Martinez de Hoz made these statements during a radio interview in which he analyzed extensively his performance as economy minister for the last 5 years, reiterating that the new minister would not make changes in current policy, because it "is approved by the Military Junta."

He defended his ministry's industrial policy, noting that its aim is to "strengthen Argentine industry" through "the incentive" represented by "both foreign and domestic" competition, inasmuch as industry had previously been "overprotected," which impeded its progress.

During the interview he denied that next year could turn out to be "difficult" for the country in terms of meeting its commitments to improve what is called the foreign debt profile, in other words, to stagger chronologically the expiration dates of the country's overseas commitments and liabilities.

Continuity of Economic Policy

In his replies Martinez de Hoz again confirmed that the next economy minister would continue the policy that he has been pursuing at the Finance Palace, inasmuch as "it was approved by the Armed Forces, which head up this government. Thus, there is no political party change" since "the Armed Forces are the ones in charge during this period," and the same goes for the Military Junta, "which is going to continue in 1981" and which "incidentally, is the same one that set forth the political foundations for the 1981-84 government term."

He acknowledged that the guidelines are not rigid and can be applied in various ways, inasmuch as "we ourselves have had to employ different systems to react

to economic developments so that we could have the capacity to respond and attain better results."

He also underscored that our future president, retired Lt Gen Roberto Viola, "was part of the process and was closely tied to it as commander in chief and as a member of the junta until very recently, which means that his involvement is a guarantee of continuity, and this has been the understanding on all sides."

Industrial Policy

He went on to say that the previous policy had made Argentine industry "weak and not vigorous enough" in general terms, conceding that "there are exceptions" but adding that this sector no longer needs the previous "kid gloves protection."

"We have to moderate protectionism," he added, "which does not mean that it is going to vanish." He stressed that "we still have one of the highest levels of tariff protection in the world," and therefore "we have not moved to zero protection overnight."

Dr Martinez de Hoz emphasized later on that the aim is "to produce in this country everything that we can under the best possible conditions in terms of costs, price and quality" and that what does not meet these conditions "ought to be imported" so that we can have an end product that will go on the market at competitive prices" to benefit "domestic consumers" and the country, which can secure other markets to achieve higher sales volumes and practice what is called an economy of scale."

Despite this, he conceded that "in some cases" there could be a "political decision to produce certain things, not so much end products as raw materials that are important industrial inputs." He specifically mentioned steel, noting that "our country, like any other country that can do so, ought to have a sufficient degree of steel self-sufficiency to safeguard against shortages and fluctuations in world prices."

The 'Social Cost'

He was then asked about the economic program's so-called "social cost." The economy minister downplayed such a possibility, stating that "I do not think that we can talk seriously about a social cost in a country in which there is no unemployment, in which real wages have risen, in which there is no hunger, in which there are job opportunities for all and in which we are creating conditions for equal opportunity by eliminating all excessive privileges, subsidies and state giveaways."

Later, he declined to comment on whether the year would end with two-digit inflation: "Let's consider that a matter for guesswork or curiosity." He pointed out, however, that he hoped that this would come about.

Towards the close of the interview he said that as a private citizen he would continue contributing wherever possible to the success of the process, after having been called on by the country "to make a personal contribution over the past 5 years," during which "my activities have been many."

Lastly, he expressed the hope that the next economy minister "would be imbued with the same basic principles" that he followed and that "are the ones that have guided the policy of the Armed Forces during this process," emphasizing his belief that it could not be otherwise because if he were not, he would not be appointed.

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RECENT EFFORTS AT LABOR UNITY DISCUSSED

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Oct 80 p 7

[Excerpts] The new labor federation has begun pursuing its activities, normally it seems, by holding the two recent meetings of representatives from the three largest factions of the Argentine union movement. This federation was established after many efforts by the various factions and at a time when several groups of unions and union affiliates in the interior had begun an active campaign "for an immediate resolution of the unity problem."

As anticipated, the leaders of the new federation were appointed, albeit not definitively, in accordance with the records of those who took part in the prior meetings and represented major trade unions. We should also point out that both the secretariat, which so far will consist of 9 members, and the future 30-man Board of Directors will be made up of labor leaders with differing leanings in the multifaceted labor picture at present.

They include people with clear-cut Peronist roots and who at one point formed the so-called Peronist Union Movement, as well as the antiverticalists who during the government that was overthrown in March 1976 had already ceased showing absolute obedience to the regime and had even organized a bloc with its own independent characteristics and with a different political background, such as the case of those with a radical background.

Also included are those who have stated (and we have so reported on several occasions) the "need for in-depth self-criticism and a clear-cut return to democratic forms of union life by taking advantage of the provisions of the new union law, which basically aim at future elections of new administrative commissions for all orgqnizations."

Voting Method

This complex picture, which certainly does not enable us to use such trendy union expressions as "monolithic unity," has led to the first disagreements that the brand new CGT [General Labor Confederation] will have to deal with. One of them, which will perhaps be the major item on the agenda at the meeting scheduled for next Tuesday at 1600 hours at the tobacco workers local, will be the method of voting for the Board of Directors. According to the accounts garnered from circles close to the three groups, the CNT faction will defend the voting system by number of members, which the now dissolved CGT

used to employ. Under this system, although each of the three groups would have 10 representatives on the board, the CNT, which comprises the largest trade unions, would have 26 votes. The Commission of the 20 would have 12 or 14, at best, and the Commission of the 25 would get 10.

Inevitably then, these two factions, which insisted on maintaining the coequality of previous talks and on transferring it to the decisionmaking system of the new labor federation, will oppose the CNT stand, which this faction seems to be clinging to with particular firmness.

A prior agreement is not ruled out, inasmuch as at all of the meetings so far there has prevailed a desire to surmount all of the differences standing in the way of normal workings for the CGT; this is again according to what the various representatives have said.

Contacts With Viola and Harguindeguy

As always happens in these cases, the issue will most likely be taken up at several joint meetings; this will require considerable "discussion time," which will take up most of the period until the new national authorities assume their posts. Furthermore, this is all the more likely because many leaders do not want to rush into decisions, preferring to wait so that the major problems affecting the workers can be explained to and taken up with the new government. In this regard, we should emphasize the report that president-to-be Viola "has been informed in detail concerning the seriousness of the problem of job source losses and realizes how urgently steps have to be taken to prevent this troublesome situation besetting a large part of industry from becoming widespread unemployment."

Meanwhile, dialogs will continue with the current interior minister. Gen Harguindeguy will receive a faction of the group called 32 Democratic Trade Unions, which will be represented by two labor leaders from the interior, one of them from Rosario. There will also be a meeting with CNT representatives Alberto Jorge Triaca, Ramon Antonio Baldassini, Enrique Venturini and Ruben Marcos. Delegations from the Commission of the 20 and the 25 Trade Unions are also expected to see him over the next few weeks. If these meetings are held, or at least the last three, it will mean that the CGT has not yet begun to operate, not even in terms of its relations with the current authorities, and that the labor leaders have adopted the approach that some of them have described as "waiting to talk to Viola."

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'LA PRENSA' POINTS TO POLICY OF VACILLATION FOR MIDEAST CONFLICT

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 10

[Editorial: "The Mideast War"]

[Text] The Mideast war between Iran and Iraq, which are undertaking military operations using all types of weapons short of nuclear arms, is exceptional in a number of facets, because of its specific repercussions on the interests of the United States, the Soviet Union and industrialized countries like Japan and the members of the European Economic Community. The outbreak of the war apparently caught the Foreign Ministries of these countries by surprise, as well as those of the Arab world, which explains the vacillations and contradictions marking the policies that they have in general pursued since the conflict began.

European observers feel that while the combatants butcher each other in battle, the United States and the Soviet Union, though they have not squared off militarily, are nevertheless involved, in effect, in a fierce political and strategic struggle. In this regard, they point out that "the two giants are furtively getting their respective collaborators ready," inasmuch as Moscow has entered into a friendship treaty with Syria, and Washington, aside from having secured an offer for military bases on Egyptian soil, has undertaken efforts in Kenya, Somalia and the Arab Emirates to get permission to establish military depots and bases there.

One of the facets of the strategy that the two superpowers are trying to implement politically can be seen in the friendship between Libya and Syria. Although it is not too significant militarily, it could have an impact on the ever-changing relations among other Arab countries. Qadhafi's diplomatic offensive was probably originally aimed at achieving the dual objective of striking at Sadat and attacking the United States. Qadhafi's intentions of discrediting Sadat in the eyes of the Arab world and of inciting the Islamic world to halt the U.S. march towards the Persian Gulf are obvious. With respect to the Soviet Union, which is discreetly at work inside Foreign Ministries, it intends to exert indirect pressure on Turkey and, at the same time, warn Iran and Iraq that it could use its influence both to strengthen a front against Iran or to do the opposite. In other words, without intervening openly in the conflict, it is in a position to exert a favorable or unfavorable impact on either of the two combatants.

The concentration of the American fleet in the Indian Ocean is not just a move to counter the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan. It is designed to keep open

the Straits of Hormuz, which are involved in the conflict, should this become necessary. Nor is it a secret, in the wake of a calculated indiscretion by Sadat, that there is a close understanding between the United States and Saudi Arabia and that the United States might expand its bases on Saudi territory. Sadat's intention is to secure a more categorical and clear-cut attitude on the part of all the governments that are determined to oppose the Soviet presence in the war region, so that in addition to obtaining the above concessions, the United States can take advantage of them through the corresponding military installations. And Sadat's policy also applies to the EEC countries, which he is urging to follow the indicated course of action.

According to the latest news reports, President Carter has for the first time described Iraq's attack as "aggression" and reiterated his opposition to any attempt to seize Iranian territory. U.S. policy towards the conflict is also unquestionably affected by the hostage issue, which is a real nightmare for American leaders, and hence the American president has expressed his willingness to meet with the Iranian prime minister to discuss the matter, but the prime minister's reaction has not been favorable so far. At the United Nations, Mohammad Ali Rajai lashed out at the two superpowers, the United States in particular, for trying "to impose a new Israel" in the Middle East by supporting Iraq. He went on to say that it is even trying to do this "under the banner of Arab nationalism." U.S. State Department spokesmen said that there was no indication whatsoever that Mohammad Ali Rajai was willing to discuss the hostage issue during his visit to the United Nations.

According to U.S. Defense Department statements, the country is capable of assuring access to the Persian Gulf but it does not yet have available the materiel to undertake a major land war in the region. At present, it has 2 large aircraft-carriers with minesweeper helicopters and fighter bombers in the Indian Ocean, aside from 21 cargo vessels, all of which would enable it to transport artillery, munitions and water for a reinforced Marine brigade of 10,000 to 12,000 men. The same source explained that if the hostilities were to directly affect the United States, the Pentagon would have available 200,000 combat-ready troops, without reducing its commitments to NATO, in addition to 100,000 reservists.

This, then, is the knotty picture offered as of now by the Mideast war, the development and results of which are closely tied to the oil needs of the superpowers and the industrialized countries. If supplies to the United States, Japan and the EEC nations were eventually threatened (the Soviet Union can supply itself, with the aid of other communist countries), the conflict could quickly become extremely serious. And so, the diplomatic war continues, while the other, military war, the one that Iran and Iraq are absurdly waging, drags on with its heavy toll of destruction and death, a war that can never be justified by the reasons cited.

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COLUMNIST STRESSES GEOPOLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF SOUTH ATLANTIC

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 12

[Article by Martin Olivera on speech by Adm Armando Lambruschini]

[Text] "Argentina and the South Atlantic are no longer some sort of detached, peripheral region of the world; this is a region of the utmost geostrategical value, bordering on communication routes that are vital to the planet's largest population centers."

These remarks are from the speech that Adm Armando Lambruschini delivered on Friday in Mar del Plata at the close of the series of lectures on "The Ocean and Related Problems." They also represent a starting point for formulating an Argentine geopolitical strategy that replaces the timid habit of looking inward with a creative, outward-looking view.

Lambruschini talks about the importance of the maritime frontier, but moreover he talks about the importance of occupying that frontier, because "maritime sovereignty requires an active presence and must be exercised in a continuous, organized and unwavering manner." It is of no use to declare sovereignty if it is not exercised, and this is the basic initial stand for reversing certain trends in Argentina.

Throughout its history, our country has been receding on all fronts, probably as a result of a mistaken geopolitical policy, the first major outcome of which was the loss of the eastern strip, then the eastern part of Misiones, the Paraguayan Chaco (in spite of a military victory), the northern and eastern parts of Jujuy, etc.

Clashing head on with the notion of national grandeur of our founding fathers like San Martin, Brown, Belgrano and Moreno, but fueled by the philosophy of Rivadavia that it was better to have a small country with a strong port and a vast hinterland than a large but "unprofitable" country, these views were reordered only as late as the generation of 1880, when men of the stature of Sarmiento, Avellaneda and Roca saw that our country was more than Buenos Aires.

It was to be expected, then, that maritime expeditions would set out to "exercise" sovereignty in the south and that Roca would set out by land to conquer the vast territory of Patagonia, which otherwise would have inevitably fallen into the hands of more expansionist neighbors.

But then everything returned to mediocrity, and the declining view of geopolitics enveloped the remaining facets of national life, as the regression penetrated the cultural, political, economic and social spheres, thus demonstrating precisely what the ideologues of this theory refused to admit: that a country functions as a whole.

It is often said that a nation's foreign policy reflects its domestic policy, but we must bear in mind that the inverse is also true: external weakness leads to internal weakness.

Since geopolitically we cannot question that borders constitute the limit of domestic policy and the beginning of foreign policy, a poor policy in this regard obviously has an impact on the entire structure of a nation.

It is therefore important to begin exercising sovereignty along our borders, as an indispensable step towards establishing an Argentina with real influence.

During the 55 months of the process, right and wrong moves have been made along the geopolitical courses chosen, but we have undoubtedly lacked a homogeneous approach in this regard for the entire country. Thus, the government emphasized the concept of sovereignty and clearly stated that it was prepared to defend it militarily, but the exercise of this sovereignty was not backed by socioeconomic measures.

Although it is true that we cannot expect miracles in just 4 years, we still do not know of specific measures to bring industries into key zones, to populate border areas, to occupy empty territory or to fill the major vacuum in Patagonia.

Because of all these negative points, the speech given by Admiral Lambruschini is pivotal in setting forth the guidelines for fully exercising our sovereignty in our strategically and economically most important area in the near future: ocean waters.

It is in keeping with this view of the role of the oceans that he upholds the policy of the 200-mile exclusive economic zone and Ireland's prescription regarding the subsoil of adjacent regions, where the greatest resources are to be found.

"The diplomatic struggle that we are waging to defend these inalienable rights," Lambruschini said, "is not just a statement of intention or a matter of rhetoric or prestige; it is the basis for preserving an essential source of future resources. It is the unavoidable condition for another of the vital challenges that history has posed to us: becoming a major maritime power."

Referring to our immense ocean area, Lambruschini pointed out that "if we do not develop it intensely and rationally, if the republic scorns the rewards that Providence has placed within our reach, then outside interests will be lured by their magnitude. In that case, Argentina would have to face up to conflicts or experience the frustration of another unjust amputation of its territory."

"The idea is not to repeat the mistakes of the past, not to think that 'the totality is fine' and to once again let history pass us by, only to feel sorry for ourselves later on when the major powers and the multinationals plunder our ocean riches."

We must not think about this as something far off. It is common for Soviet fishing fleets at present to haul in schools of fish at the edge of our exclusive economic zone, thus causing an ecological imbalance in it. This will stop only when this ocean area is occupied.

Lambruschini was very clear. He set forth a geopolitical strategy for Argentina's waters, but he cautioned that we must now implement it in practice, we must develop our strategic and economic resources.

So, we will have to wait and see whether Argentina today is willing and ready to put this geopolicy into practice. To this end, it will have to continue promoting the shipbuilding industry and develop a powerful, modern fishing fleet. Some segments of the economy seem to be playing their cards the opposite way.

If this trend is not reversed, Argentina will be the loser, and we will pay for it in the 21st century.

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JUNTA'S FINANCIAL CONNECTIONS WITH DRUG TRAFFICKERS REPORTED

Paris LE MATIN MAGAZINE in French 18-19 Oct 80 pp 27-28

[Article by Francoise Jodet-Gouin]

[Text] Santa Cruz, a border post, population 280,000, one of the centers of cocaine traffic. Impossible not to notice the little game of a small plane that is describing circles before landing. It is going to set down right away on the runway of Kutuchi Gutierrez, one of the region's Mafiosi. Montero, the cocaine capital, is very close by. Seven years ago, by the greatest chance, I was invited to an estancia. I did not then know that it belonged to a trafficker. Today Montero is a drowsy city. It is 30° C. American automobiles line the square, covered with grass and paved walkways, the rendezvous spot for the young in the evening. The limousines have one peculiarity, they do not have license plates; they have been smuggled in. Riders in jeans and cowboy hats seem to have come out of a western. Their mounts prance around trucks full of coca leaves.

The strong man around here is Gen Echeverria, the commander of the Second Santa Cruz Battalion, whose second in command is Col Lara, the commander of the Ranger Regiment. They are in charge of surveillance of the department of Santa Cruz (370 square km in area, population 712,000). The region is covered with estancias where sugar cane, cotton, rice and coffee are grown. On these farms another occupation is also engaged in, one that is making the region's fortune: the transforming of coca into basic paste.

Gone are the days when the peasants chewed coca to forget their hunger. Now, in the local markets, one has a hard time unearthing a chola (a half-breed Indian) who consents to sell a bag or two ($10 per kilo). For crushing the leaves mixed with kerosene the campesinos [countrymen] of Montero today earn their monthly salary in three days: 1,000 or 2,000 pesos (160 to 320 francs).

Gen Echeverria and Col Lara have under them paramilitary personnel who have been incorporated into the army. They are called "assessors." Their leaders are Rudy Landivar, Julio Canido and Abraham Baptista. Into this shock group are integrated German mercenairies who come from Paraguay and are installed in two "security houses" in Santa Cruz. These two buildings are used as an arsenal and a drug warehouse.

Early in July Jose Paz, the head of the Montero Mafia, put $800,000 on Gen Echeverria's table--his contribution to the coup d'etat. Several days later the architect of the putsch, Garcia Meza, received a still more significant sum, believed to be at least $1,000,000. The generous donors were Edwin Gasser, the owner of the sugar mill, "La Belgica," and Pedro Bleyer of Santa Cruz' Chamber of Commerce and Industry. These dollars were used chiefly to "convince" the reluctant military and to finance part of the coup d'etat. Some days later, on 17 July 1980, Gen Gracia Meza seized power. Today the sugar mills of Santa Cruz are operating at full capacity; they are being used to launder the dollars of the Colombian and North American traffickers who have come to buy cocaine. By placing their friends in the government the smugglers are assured of total impunity. Never has illicit trade been so flourishing; the American Interpol mission has had to withdraw. How can control be exercised? Several ministers are involved in this very lucrative trade.

According to the customs commander, over 100 clandestine runways are operating in Santa Cruz (see HOY of 22 August 1980). Landing on them are the little planes and the helicopters of those who snap their fingers at the laws: officials or civilians connected with the Bolivian armed forces. Washington authorities estimate the volume of the traffic operations at $500,000,000 annually.

Three principal groups, linked with each other, are obedient to a coordinated leadership:

The Roberto Suarez group can be considered the most dynamic; it is the best protected militarily. Production, evaluated at 20,000 kilograms of basic cocaine paste per year, is provided by the Chavez brothers of Montero and Pepe Paz. They are assisted by commando units composed of German mercenaries and Bolivian paramilitary personnel directed by Paye Gonzales. The little planes of Arce Gomez, the present minister of the Interior, are loaded with freight. Early in 1980 one of the planes had to make a forced landing in Trinidad; 300 kilograms of cocaine were discovered in the hold.

The second group, Jorge Nallar's group, has much larger production: 30,000 kilograms of basic paste per year, refined in the areas of Monteverde, Okinawa, Perseverancia, north of Santa Cruz. Two men, Omar Cassib and Abraham Baptista, direct the commandos. The heads of the traffic are Widen Razuk, the former prefect of Santa Cruz under Banzer, and the Asbuns of La Paz. Since June 1980 Miguel Razuk, the brother of Widen, has been imprisoned in New York for drug trafficking. Miguel Razuk's best friend is Col Rico Toro, chief of the army's Section II (information service).

The third group, that of Alfredo "kutuchi" Gutierrez is directed by the present prefect of Santa Cruz, Oscar Raman Vaca, and Roberto Gasser. It produced 20,000 kilograms annually in the region of Cosorio, Rio Grande and San Javier. The straw man is Mozo Rojas. Roberto Gasser is the son of Edwin Gasser, one of Garcia Meza's backers. It was he who supported Banzer in 1971 when he overthrew the leftist Torres regime. Edwin Gasser spoke this sentence on German television: "Bolivia's German groups financed the coup d'etat, because it was a game to buy the military." Obviously Banzer and his successor, Gen Pedera, have always closed their eyes to the transactions of Santa Cruz' sugar producers and to their relations with Colombian and North American narcotics traffickers.

In June 1980 Gasser junior, the editor of the rightist newspaper EL MUNDO, president of the Santa Cruz Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was arrested in Miami with Alfredo Kutuchi Gutierrez. They had brought into the United States 530 kilograms of cocaine. In addition, they were accused of laundering checks from the traffic.

They will be released after they have paid $1,000,000 (for Gasser) and $1,500,000 (for Kutuchi Gutierrez) bail in cash.

Kutuchi's shock groups were organized by Monroy, nicknamed "el Mosca" (The Mouth). Monroy is currently the head of the paramilitary. Monroy was imprisoned as a dealer in drugs under Guevara (June-November 1969). Released by an army officer on 17 July 1980, he seized the Quemado Palace (government headquarters). It was he who directed the taking of the COB (Bolivian Workers' Group) and arrested the principal leaders. For all these operations he uses ambulances stolen from the parking lots of the "insurance funds."

Early in September Monroy left for Canada with four acolytes, all of them armed with diplomatic passports and false identities. Their mission was to kill Jaime Paz Zamora, the leader of the MIR (Revolutionary Left Movement). Monroy was in Paris for several days. In 1971 this same Monroy had already distinguished himself: when Torres fell he had seized 68 kilograms of pure cocaine that had been seized by the police, and resold them.

In June 1979 a certain Romero was arrested in Panama with a shipment of cocaine. He confessed, denouncing his chief--Aviation Col Ariel Coca, the current minister of Education. Ariel Coca chaired the Bolivian delegation to the general conference of UNESCO that was held in Belgrade from 23 to 28 September 1980. Ariel Coca shields the Kutuchi Gutierrez group. Kutuchi's private airport with its 7 km of runway is Bolivia's primary civilian airport. The cadets of the Santa Cruz Military Aviation College train there. But its runways are ordinarily reserved for smuggling, via Asuncion, Miami and Panama.

The Santa Cruz-Panama-Miami line of the LAB [Bolivian Air Line] is very profitable; a tourist can never find a seat, all the chairs are occupied by smugglers. In Miami I learned that six Bolivian consuls are stationed there. The second consul is Roberto Ortiz Saucedo, the cousin of Arce Gomez and the owner of the Caballito Blanco, a Santa Cruz nightclub. Ortiz Saucedo is known to be a consumer of cocaine. Saucedo's sister, Mimi Ortiz Saucedo, is married to Edwin Gasser, the owner of the la Belgica sugar refinery we spoke of earlier. There are also some agents of Lloyd Aero (the Bolivian commercial line) who are heavily involved in the traffic.

The smuggling is such that Jorge Lonsdale, the manufacturer of Bellows, the national whiskey, denounced this black market in the newspaper LA PRESENCIA; foreign whiskey often costs less today than national whiskey. Two accidents involving Bolivian planes that crashed, one in Panama and the other on the Peruvian coast, provided further proof: their holds were full of contraband merchandise. There is even a smugglers' union, the "Union of Retail Sellers," which includes thousands of smugglers who transport the merchandise from border to border. It is a veritable anthill; anyone who "falls" is quickly replaced.

Most of the officers of the Bolivian army profit from this smuggling; their automobiles have almost all been imported fraudulently.

Gen Waldo Bernal, the commander of the air force, has just acquired in this way a superb $300,000 villa in Calacoto, a residential section of La Paz. Now, his monthly salary is $1,000. Bernal is associated with Edwin Tapia Frontanilla (Banzer's former minister) in a civilian assessors' office. When Banzer was in power Frontanilla did not hesitate to request diplomatic passports for two individuals who were captured in

1975 by the Canadian police when they were transporting drugs. They will be sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Marcelo Ostria Trigo, the present foreign relations secretary, had formed under Banzer (with his consul brother in Italy) a drug network in several Bolivian consulates. The scandal that exploded, by the way, was one of the causes of Banzer's downfall. The advent of Garcia Meza saved Jose Gamara Zorilla, who was since named economic assessor, by a sad piece of deception. Under Banzer Gamara had a budget of $35,000,000 for the Bolivian games. Just before the 17 July coup d'etat, he was served with a writ for misappropriation of funds. Gamara and attorney Carlos Gonzales are the directors of the los Sargentes equestrian club, whose lounges welcomed Argentinians and were used in preparing for the coup d'etat. In gratitude, Gamara received a new budget of $1,000,000 and the complaint was withdrawn.

Most of the people of the new Bolivian regime are involved in one traffic or another. To throw people off the scent President Garcia Meza is inaugurating an anti-drug campaign. Up to the present only a few small dealers have been arrested. Will he dare imprison part of his government?

(I cannot sign this article without compromising the Bolivians who took me in and helped me.)

8946
CSO: 5300

RESULTS OF U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ANALYZED

PY072114 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 10

[Editorial: An American Decision]

[Text] Although Ronald Reagan's victory in the U.S. presidential elections is only a surprise because of the magnitude of his victory, it really represents U.S. citizens getting even with those problems that have been tormenting them.

Elections have the virtue of being cathartic: The right to vote, when exercised with regularity, is a sort of exorcism of ghosts; the reappearance of the problem of the U.S. hostages in Iran in the last leg of the elections probably stirred-up in many American citizens the wish to forget in some way this nightmare by turning a page of history.

The overwhelming vote against Carter was not brought about by unreal ghosts or concerns. Experienced analysts have noted that inflation was one of the most important of these concerns--a 14 percent inflation rate--unprecedented by U.S. standards--leaving millions of workers unemployed or threatened with being fired.

Defense was another decisive issue: At the voting tables how many people probably remembered the President's exasperatingly hesitant attitude in important international policy issues, or about the disagreements between the National Security Council and the Secretary of State--disagreements which have worn-out men like Vance and which seemed to be a part of the President's administration? When problems turned more serious Carter decided at a certain time to request the resignation of his entire staff. Unusual as this decision may have been, it gave the impression that the President himself was trying to avoid any personal responsibility.

In this regard the progressive development of soviet diplomacy probably struck as an insult to national pride. In 1971 only 11 percent of Americans approved of an increase in defense costs and 49 percent of them were against it. But in 1979 before the crisis with Iran took place already 60 percent of Americans were in favor of an increase in military spending. But the President was still hesitating. The SALT II treaty was being discussed by the Senate when the problem of the soviet brigades stationed in Cuba came up. The presence of these troops were first described as "inadmissible" but it was later accepted without any further explanations. When the invasion of Afghanistan took place Carter himself requested

congress to "freeze" the study of the SALT II treaty. The forthcoming elections left the Afghanistan issue out of focus and Carter introduced himself as the paladin of the SALT treaty to confront an adversary who had many objections to it.

In addition to this hesitant attitude there was another issue in the election campaign: The profound transformation of the international situation where the old Roosevelt doctrine brandishing the democratic flag, seemed to be moving toward the precipice. Roosevelt's policy which was based on a carefully studied government intervention program and fulfilled its function in history: It made the country grow. But in 1978 already 76 percent of Americans believed that Washington had become too powerful. The high tax index rate was supporting government intervention and was becoming an obstruction to private initiative and in its role as a true promoter of the economy in a country that had become stronger both socially and economically by Roosevelt's liberal policy.

It was then that the welfare state reached its limit. What did the republican platform offer? A social welfare system could not be financed if the country lacked a powerful private economic sector. The democratic platform did not have any real alternatives to offer to counterbalance this position except to defend what it had already done--and thus took on the burden of the unsatisfactory responsibility of the government machine--the big government. [given in English]

The republicans were able to take advantage of this discontent--and the fact that discontent exists is shown by the unexpected majority they obtained in an election that was predicted to be a very difficult one.

Confronted with these geological movements it was useless to take recourse in cliches--thus following a manichean theory that gave tricky explanations.

Ronald Reagan was not elected because he is a "hawk" or because he is a "rightist"--even less because he is Ronald Reagan.

He was elected by such a strong movement that within a year it transformed a candidate who was being ridiculed into one who virtually destroyed the incumbent president who was seeking reelection.

The reelection of the incumbent president has always been a tradition in U.S. politics. But this time tradition had little influence. If there was any, it was in a more extensive meaning of the word: favored. An extremely agile electoral mechanism the United States is on its feet again and it has returned to its old values after the Watergate moral "crisis" and after the Vietnam War. Reagan summarized all this when after his victory he requested work and dedication from fellow citizens.

Is the new president suitable for his new functions? This question is inappropriate at this time; since Reagan was not elected for his virtues but for having been able--which is no little matter--to tune his instincts to a powerful current for change. It is the U.S. political system that has to be praised for its virtues--mainly because it enables a common citizen to become president.

Eisenhower, whom Reagan points out as his ideal, was no political genius. He governed without any major problems--probably because the times were not as complicated as they are today. But in any period what gives vitality to U.S. political life is to keep its stability but at the same time accept what is new. Reagan has beside him able politicians--beginning with Vice President George Bush. Also beside him is the defeated president, who despite his defeat praised the political process that defeated him. It is this respect for public opinion that minimizes personal vices in the United States. The President is "primus inter pares". The nation has therefore, little to fear.

CSO: 3001

NEWSPAPER ANALYZES REAGAN'S ELECTION

PY111612 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Nov 80 p 11

[Article by Barbosa Lima Sobrinho]

[Text] For many people--as for Pompeu de Sousa--the results of the U.S. elections spell some sort of revenge on the part of people who cannot absorb the defeats their country has been experiencing on the world stage, from the withdrawal from Vietnam to the disastrous rescue operation on U.S. hostages in Iran--two cases in which the responsibility of the Pentagon cannot be ignored. These defeats are too much for the pride of an immature and rattlebrained nation. This explains the scramble in search for a national hero in the image of a cowboy--the terrible Indian killer, with his huge hat and with two pistols in his holsters--as played by an experienced actor like Ronald Reagan, despite his doubtful black hair and the unavoidable wrinkles on his long face. We must agree that for such a role Reagan was better qualified than Carter at a time when there is a need to hold onto a vague hope.

Therefore, the surprise factor was the number of votes obtained by the winning candidate. And in looking for explanations, there are those who believe in the influence of his aggressive tone of President Carter's campaign whenever he made personal references to his opponent. Elections are frequently decided at the last moment, so no importance should be attached to the polls conducted by public opinion pollsters. Everything can change from one moment to the next, and even more so with the presence of inflation, which the people of a country that dominates the world economy do not understand. The Americans believe that inflation is the scourge of dependent, not dominant, nations. An inflation of 10 percent represents corporal torture and punishment for the Americans. For other peoples, an inflation of 100 percent is the work of miraclemakers. Hence the revolt staged in last Tuesday's elections. Although the solution was not much to their liking, the Americans chose to jump in the dark; and between the fear of the unknown and the fear of the known, they opted for the former--in the apt phrase of an American journalist.

Let us agree that the unknown leaves a greater margin for hope, for the unpredictable, for surprise. Hitchcock would have said: "For suspense." It at least makes room for the imagination. More so at a time when the impression of Carter's liberalism had already vanished with the growing influence of Brzezinski in the episode of Cyrus Vance's replacement. Brzezinski is a naturalized Polish-American with ideas not perhaps shared even by Reagan.

I do not believe that the election of the Republican Party's candidate will help in strengthening the international position of the United States. But I do believe that it will raise the hopes of General Pinochet and the Bolivian general who is in power. This election has already elicited favorable comments from the Soviet Union, which could not fail to recognize that it will help to make relations between Moscow and Beijing less difficult. In view of Reagan's enthusiasm for the traditional

friendship with Taiwan on this point, there is a great distance between republicans; Nixon visited the PRC ruled by Mao Zedong, but Reagan longs for the alliance with Taiwan, adopting a position that can only draw immediate applause from the Soviet Union.

The difference is not only over the Chinas. The traditional U.S. allies in Europe--Italy, France and the FRG--do not conceal their fears, and this cannot but weaken the ties between the European Union and the United States, especially since the first effect of Reagan's victory was to create a bullish market for the stocks of weapons manufacturers. The sensitivity of the stock market is more significant that that of political circles, and the European countries naturally prefer persuasive action to effective belligerence that will expose them to more sacrifice than the United States, despite the range of nuclear weapons. The European countries feel that way because their proximity to the potential enemy makes them more vulnerable to plain machineguns or even rifles.

True, there are other aspects to be taken into consideration, and the Soviets did so promptly. One of those aspects is Reagan's campaign, with its fiery reactionary oratory during the primaries. When he was trying to attract the votes of conservatives; this was toned down during the presidential campaign, when he was trying to lure the different factions of the American electorate. Another aspect is the President-elect's personality, which is contradictory. He was a confirmed McCarthyite as president of a movie actors association, pointing out suspects; but still he will be favorable to a Rooseveltian new deal at a crucial time for American liberalism. The action of U.S. political parties in fraught with contradictions: President Kennedy supported the invasion of Cuba and President Johnson escalated the war in Vietnam, while Nixon, a Republican president, took the initiative to visit Red China in the most spectacular gesture against the cold war.

In view of those facts, we can ask if the American people really opted for a policy of provocation or defiance by electing Reagan--and everything depends more on the American people than on temporary occupants of the White House, in a democracy in which ulitimately public opinion always prevails. After all, the elections do not give the elected president carte blanche for his 4-years mandate. The American electorate is more independent than is generally understood. Even now, when the American electorate gave the republicans a majority in congress--by the slim margin of 57 to 47 votes--it handed the democrats a majority in the Chamber of Deputies by 242 seats against 192 seats. [sentence as published]

By the way, that is another characteristic of the American democracy. The Chamber of Deputies [as published] is renewed every 2 years, thus making the nation's president dependent on public opinion from the start, through pressure applied by his own partisans who consider identification with the sentiments of the people the means to renew the mandates they hold or to gain new ones.

I do not believe that the people who recently demanded the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam are inclined to new military adventures. I am sure that those sentiments, supported by an independent and extremely militant press, will weight more in the decisions than the personal inclinations that might be held by whoever happens to occupy the White House. But I also believe that Reagan's victory should be above all considered a victory for the multinational companies. And this is no small matter for the rest of the world to absorb.

CSO: 3001

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY

PY071703 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Article by Newton Carlos from New York]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has taken the first steps toward his foreign policy. He wants to reassure allies and adversaries alike that he will act cautiously. He wants to erase as early as possible the image of an irresponsible warrior which President Carter has built for him during the electoral campaign.

It is known that Reagan's foreign policy will be conservative, but not how conservative it will be. Difficult challenges are awaiting him: Relations with the Soviet Union and the Western allies, the Middle East conflict between Israel and the Arabs and the oil supply from the Persian Gulf. There is also Latin America, especially Central America and the Caribbean.

There could be problems with Western allies. For example: The FRG, a powerful and important ally, has just reduced its military expenditures, while Reagan's government is planning the opposite--that is, to increase U.S. military expenditures--and wants the Western allies to do the same. The FRG is also making efforts to maintain detente with the Soviet Union.

The first indication of how conservative Reagan's policy will be will come from his choice of cabinet ministers. Gen Alexander Haig is still being mentioned as the future U.S. Secretary of State, that is, the head of future U.S. diplomacy. This is a very [words indistinct], but not so the others. The choice is not easy. The world situation is very complicated.

CSO: 3001

DAILY SPECULATES ON REAGAN POLICY TOWARD LATIN AMERICA

PY110256 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Nov 80 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The West's Last-Ditch Defense"]

[Text] After being elected, Ronald Reagan stated that he intends to meet the Latin American presidents during the first half of next year, that is, as soon as he begins his tenure. Now, in his first meeting with the press, he has made it clear that a firm effort should be made to improve U.S. relations with Latin America, adding that his government will prefer to obtain this improvement through "bilateral agreements so that North America, Central America and South America will be united in their resolve to be free." Reagan noted that U.S.-Latin American relations have experienced a period of deterioration "which must not continue," making an indirect reference to the human rights defense policy implemented by the Carter administration.

In our opinion, all this is mere truism since, after all, from Theodore Roosevelt to Jimmy Carter all U.S. Presidents started their administration with similar words, filled with eloquence, making great promises to the effect of strengthening U.S. relations with the Americas. Cooperation agreements summed up in attractive "slogans" were thus prepared only to be tossed into the waste basket of good intentions at the end of each tenure. In the end, policies such as the "good neighbor policy" proposed by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the "Pan American operation" proposed by Dwight Eisenhower, and the "alliance for progress" of John Kennedy, were just beautiful programs which existed only on paper, mere documents filled with refined rhetoric. Especially in post-war times, the United States--forced by historical circumstances, it is true--primarily focused its interests on Europe, Indochina, Korea, Formosa, the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, having overlooked Latin America to the detriment of its own interests, having forgotten that our continent is not part of the "Third World" but of the West. "Brazil is the West," Castello Branco [former Brazilian president] used to say. This truth based on geographical, historical and cultural grounds is also applicable to the entire continent.

While the culturally confused "Third World" is a potential victim (at least according to the Kremlin's goals) of totalitarian expansionism, Latin America, despite enduring a pauperized status and political authoritarianism, is today still capable of effectively incorporating Western values, if it receives adequate help. It is neither selfishness nor boastfulness to say that Latin America, with powers such as Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and Chile is the great "reservoir" of the West. Like Europe, or after Europe, Latin American countries deserve to be treated just as the

main European countries were treated under the Marshall Plan. But the problem is that the United States, even in relation to the "slogans" mentioned earlier, has treated Latin America not as a group of individual countries but as an overall abstract group, thus replacing politics with rhetoric. For having forgotten its neighbors, the United States from time to time has experienced surprising events such as those which took place in Cuba, Nicaragua, and Grenada, which could have been perfectly well avoided had the great nation of the north paid due attention to Latin America. In the end, from the standpoint of purely U.S. national interests, Latin America is more important than both Indochina and Afghanistan.

It is, then understandable that the first reaction to Reagan's promises regarding Latin America is one of skepticism, in view of the many bitter disappointments we have endured. Yet, as the saying goes, "hope is the last thing one should lose." The tone with which Reagan referred to Latin America was less rhetorical and more practical than his predecessors. By stating that he seeks to base relations with Latin America on "bilateral agreements," he indicated that he is aware that south of the Rio Grande there is a continent which is not an abstract, undefined whole, but one having an important political reality and containing rising nations which one day will play an important role on the international scene. Still, during the electoral campaign we were surprised to hear a Reagan adviser say, in the face of the almost miraculous political recovery of the small island of Jamaica, that the time has come to give substantial economic aid to Jamaica. Contrary to African and Asian countries, the Latin American countries have not yet been lost by the West and they deserve to be not treated only as countries of the future but as countries carrying some international weight, whose cooperation the United States will some day need as much as, if not more than, European cooperation. From this standpoint, it is worth quoting Fiat President Gianni Agnelli, who in an interview to the Italian press said that "the main foreign policy concerns of U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan will be centered on the American continent, from Canada to Mexico, Brazil and Argentina." If Agnelli--who is regarded by the Italian press as an expert on U.S. affairs--told the truth, Reagan will be demonstrating that he is a prudent man who is preparing to strengthen a region which one day may become the last-ditch defense of the West.

CSO: 3001

PAPER FORECASTS REAGAN'S POLICY TOWARD USSR

PY101405 Rio de Janeiro SAO PAULO LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 9, 10 Nov 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan and Linkage"]

[Text] Judging by the first few declarations that Ronald Reagan has made as President-elect, one can conclude that his foreign polich as President may not match the tough right-wing rhetoric that he has used for over a decade. But Reagan certainly will take a tougher stance on his approach to the Soviets, and will also de-emphasize the Carter administration's use of human rights as a part of policy making.

The Reagan approach towards the Soviet Union will likely follow the "linkage" system favored by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. At his Thursday news conference, Reagan allowed that he would not let human rights considerations harm relations with long-time allies.

In short, what we should expect of the Reagan administration is a continuation of the kind of foreign policy practiced during the Nixon and Ford periods. That will certainly be more "hawkish" than Carter's but not as drastic as some first thought.

The "linkage" theory as practiced by Kissinger means that all Soviet-American relations are considered to be related. No action can be isolated from the totality of relationships between the two nations. Thus, Reagan would likely take Soviet interference in third world areas and "link" that problem with, for instance, arms limitation talks. Carter tended to isolate these problems and proceeded independently on separate issues.

The linkage theory is seen in the Kremlin as a theoretically hostile position and is not likely to help warm Soviet-U.S. relations. But Carter plunged those relations into the deepest chill since the cold war itself after Russia's Afghanistan invasion, so perhaps Reagan's new approach can be effective.

The Russians know full well that Reagan's campaign rhetoric will not necessarily translate into policy. They, like the rest of the world, will now be looking for the specific proposals to be forthcoming from the President-elect and his staff.

CSO: 3001

PAPER BELIEVES REAGAN HAS MADE GOOD BEGINNING

PY101557 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Reagan's Moderation"]

[Text] The positions outlined by Ronald Reagan during his first press conference as President-elect placed him some distance from the radical positions that has been attributed to him, or which he himself encouraged, perhaps for tactical purposes.

Moreover, the winner of an election in the United States feels the desire to confess, after the results of the balloting are known, that his campaign rhetoric does not correspond exactly to his real attitude. This is part of the American democratic style for the simple reason that it is a system where presidential power is manipulated within a scene of counterbalances and shields of protection [anteparos].

Reagan's most radical statement after the elections refers to freezing the SALT II agreement until it is renegotiated with the Soviet Union. He is not only asking for an equitable agreement for the two parties in the limitation of nuclear weapons, he also wants to have this within an overall context of intentions in which the Soviets would definitely clarify whether they prefer understanding or confrontation.

In the human rights chapter, for example, President Carter's crusade ended up with the United States complicating the lives of friendly countries at the same time that he approved clamorous, and even privileged, exceptions for certain countries which do not respect human rights because they had a part in Washington's strategic interests.

Falling into political and ethical contradictions, or turning a blind eye, as Carter did, Reagan prefers to play only with international reality without stressing missionary whims.

Reagan acknowledges that a task of recovery must be undertaken in Latin America, and he is not proposing anything similar to renewed U.S. interference. He speaks about improving bilateral relations, especially with those countries that are complaining about Washington's treatment. And he will probably let the Panama Canal treaty stand at the point it has reached when he inherits it from Carter.

On the other hand, Ronald Reagan's viewpoints on various internal affairs brought up during the press conference complete the image of the moderate and flexible leader he wishes to project in his role as President-elect. He stated, for example, that he supports equal rights between men and women and that he will take the minorities into account in the organization of his government. It is, without a doubt, a good beginning.

CSO: 3001

NEWSPAPER PRAISES U.S. DEMOCRACY AT WORK

PY102348 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Nov 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Lessons from the Spectacle"]

[Excerpts] This latest U.S. Presidential election has again offered the world a spectacle which universal opinion should already be used to, but which always causes surprise, not because of the election's results but because of the functioning of a system insuperable in its expression of force and beauty. To understand it, it would be necessary to travel the path the American nation has travelled since its independence, from which--as appropriately said by one of its historians--emerged not only just a nation, but a new society. From the racial and geographical heterogeneity a unity was born that was many times put to the test in contentions against the central power and in attempts to break it up, and which was cemented once and for all by a war that would strip the last separatist ideas from the memory of the nation.

That unity is the foundation for the most perfect democratic regime in history. But just as that unity was achieved throughout the initial and eventful years, the regime has gone through a gradual improvement in a process that is not yet completed and which can serve as an example for other countries, although not as a model to be copied. Any mechanically and thoughtlessly-made copy is at best useless and if made so, it would just be unworkable. The U.S. democracy could only take roots in that country because of the very peculiar circumstances surrounding its historical development. The American nation was born, so to speak, without the stigma of original sin, as were other colonial peoples in general. From its settlers, the United States only inherited two positive traits: The religious tradition responsible for the habit of hard work and saving, and the political tradition of stability underpinned by a visceral respect for the law.

Everything else was done with a spirit of innovation. A regime of a unique nature was thus created and protected by safeguards which were later adopted by other peoples caught up in the confusion of frequent crises, but these safeguards and no anchor in the spirit of those peoples. The founding fathers of the most perfect democracy in history were close to founding an imperial system which was not adopted only because Washington refused to accept the emperor's crown. But the emperor's image lying at the bottom of the collective soul invested on the president of the republic the same psychological and political role of a king: The role of being a symbol of the unity of the people and of being the symbolic guardian of their freedom.

The man representing that role can be a common man, even one embodying the common qualities and also the defects of the American people, and this is a trademark of the evolution of the regime that was led at the beginning by an elite. It was a member of this elite, Washington, who wisely and generously firmed up the tradition that mandates are temporary, as well as the tradition of peaceful transfer of power to the elected. Initiating this tradition, Washington--who had already turned down the king's crown--refused to stay in the presidency for his lifetime and stepped down in perfect health to allow the first debate for succession (between Hamilton and Jefferson) to be conducted in his presence as a protector.

The founders of the American democracy gave it the conditions to thrive and to offer us, once more at the end of this century, the unrivaled spectacle of how to elect a president not by simply trusting in the generosity of fate or in the goodness of God. The original and clever electoral system they devised surrounded the choice of the president with all safeguards against the risks of collective emotionalism. Until 1912 when the constitution was specifically amended, the American Senate was made up of Senators appointed by the legislative assemblies of the states, not elected by the people.

The essence and purity of the regime was preserved for many years until the people were given the right to directly elect the representatives of the union in Congress. The electoral college set up to elect the president has not yet been modified, but it has gradually evolved to the point of becoming a mechanism for direct election--as attested by the election of Ronald Reagan.

The United States has just given us a reminder--now that Brazil is once again on the path toward democracy--that the road to democracy is long and that it must be traveled with caution and without hast to reach its destination. In addition to this lesson, we can draw others from the recent spectacle of the U.S. elections, but it should be sufficient to recall the most important one: That once it is attained, democracy can be defended and strengthened to the extent that it is put in practice. The vigor of democracy depends on the regime itself, not on the force that we have many times used, by mistake and misunderstanding, against democracy under the pretext of protecting it.

CSO: 3001

SOVIETS TO SUPPLY 300,000 TONS OF PETROLEUM THIS YEAR

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Oct 80 p 32

[Text] A supply of 300,000 tons of Soviet oil for Brazil by the end of this year has been assured since last Thursday, when negotiations were concluded that involved PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation]--representing the state oil-importing monopoly--and a private Brazilian businessman--Mario Pacheco Junior, representative in this country for SOYUZNEFTEEXPORT, the state oil company of the Soviet Union. The transaction was for about $70 million and is equivalent to 20,000 barrels a day at $33 a barrel.

Mario Pacheco describes himself as an advocate of Brazilian private initiative in foreign trade, on the economic level, and as a liberal, on the political level. He considers this the proper moment for the nation to seek to diversify its petroleum sources and broaden initiatives to this end, as is already being done in relation to Venzuela and the USSR.

Negotiation

At the office of Mapa International Enterprises, where oil business between Moscow and Brazil has been developed in negotiation with PETROBRAS, the businessman points to some tables and graphs that show Brazil's current situation during the war between Iran and Iraq.

"The 440,000 barrels a day that Brazil received from Iraq before the war began made this nation the second-largest buyer of Iraqi petroleum, surpassed only by France, with 560,000 barrels a day. And our current forecasts, based upon information we received from the company's offices in Moscow, Geneva, Paris, London and Lisbon, are that the war will continue for some time," says Pacheco.

Recalling that even after peace is made the two countries will have to face a period of recovery from their damages, Mario Pacheco predicts an increase in the spot-market (parallel market for short-term purchases) petroleum price to as much as $40 a barrel, under current conditions. And again he points to the graphs:

"The price of oil on the spot market, which had been falling because of the large quantities of oil channeled to this market by middlemen and the Arab governments themselves, is showing signs of recovery. The major ports of this market are Rotterdam, the Caribbean, the Gulf of Mexico and the Persian Gulf, as well as Singapore and some Italian ports."

According to Mapa data, everything indicates that, after a period of retraction in spot-market purchases (and, naturally, in sales, which means the end of a cycle of making profits on the difference in price between the parallel market and the official market), the aggravation of the crisis is again pushing the spot price upward, with a growing participation by intermediaries other than the international petroleum companies.

"Trading companies are constantly more active in oil trade. For example, Cargill and Phillip Brothers (known in Brazil as Phibro Mining, Industry, Trade, Export and Import Company), which is connected with the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa.

"A large part of world petroleum supplies--including those of East European countries--go through such companies," the businessman says. Clearly the petroleum multinationals and the governments of the producing countries themselves continue with the advantage of proximity to and ownership of the sources.

Indication

An indication of this fact can be found in the data referring to purchases of oil from Iran and Iraq, where the "Others" category--which includes sales in the spot market--reached 325,000 barrels a day before the war, while petroleum companies were buying 510,000 barrels a day. This is without counting the presence of traders at various points of the petroleum-trade circuit, even in government-to-government sales.

"During October," the businessman goes on to say, "pressure from the crisis has increased the price of Arab light crude--used as a benchmark--by up to $4 a barrel. Under such conditions Brazil can only benefit from buying oil from the Soviets, who also hope to increase their business in this area."

According to Pacheco, petroleum transactions throughout the world are now entirely unlinked from any other type of commercial exchange. But he assumes that reactivation of oil purchases from the USSR opens the way for other goods--such as capital goods and equipment for the energy area--to be negotiated, "complementing orders to Brazilian business.

"But it is well to stress that the Soviets also want to buy more Brazilian goods sold directly by Brazilians. The amount of goods from our country now in the USSR but not exported by Brazilians is enormous, as in the case of canned goods," the businessman says.

Freeze

Oil trade between the USSR and Brazil had been frozen since 1978 because of constant oil price increases and the Soviet priority for countries of East Europe. Between 1974 and 1975, however, understandings between PETROBRAS and SOYUZNETFEEXPORT--negotiated by Mapa in Rio de Janeiro and in Europe--resulted in supplies of 3 million tons a year of Soviet petroleum--a figure that declined greatly in later years.

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FIGUEIREDO IN TERESINA JUSTIFIES CURRENT ECONOMIC POLICY

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Oct 80 p 21

[Full text of speech by President Joao Figueiredo at dedication of housing project in Teresina, Piaui, on 17 October: "Struggle Against Unemployment"]

[Text] In a speech given yesterday at Teresina, President Figueiredo regretted that his intention to give more emphasis to social problems is being thwarted by economic difficulties that must be attacked with priority. It would do no good, in his opinion, to see the Brazilian worker with a home, health care and children in school if he could not depend upon employment. "That is why," he added, "the fight against inflation is not producing the expected results either. It is being done in such a way as to avoid recession, as a drop in the rate of inflation at the cost of a social crisis and unemployment would not be desirable."

The president spoke extemporaneously at about 1100 hours from a reviewing stand erected in a public square where a crowd of about 10,000 residents of a housing complex he was dedicating were assembled in the dust and hot sun of the Piaui capital. Preceding his speech, Transportation Minister Eliseu Resende announced that by the end of the year there would be an asphalt highway between Teresina and Brasilia, by way of Barreiras, Bahia; Interior Minister Mario Andreazza pointed out that, upon completing its first 2 years in office, the current administration will have delivered to the public about 2 million economy-type houses; and Governor Lucidio Portella called Figueiredo "the great statesman who has become enshrined in national respect and recognition for the notable work of redemocratization he has been carrying out."

Coming from Sao Luiz, where he had spent the previous day, the president arrived in Teresina a few minutes after 0900 hours, accompanied by ministers Danilo Venturini, chief of the military household; Octavio Medeiros, chief of the SNI [National Intelligence Service]; Mario Andreazza, of the Interior Ministry; Eliseu Resende, of the Transportation Ministry; and Waldyr Arcoverde, of the Health Ministry.

He met few people on the way to Karnak Palace in the center of town. There, before several hundred persons, a Military Police contingent passed in review. He reviewed their parade and later, in the Palace, removed his coat and tie to carry out the program for the visit: dedication of two bridges over the Poti River (he unveiled the plaque on one and merely rode by the other in a car) and a complex of 4,254 low-cost homes. He had lunch in Karnak Palace and then returned to Brasilia shortly after 1400 hours.

While the president was watching the parade of Military Police, someone in the crowd gathered in the square held up a hand-lettered sign saying: "Joao, why are you persecuting me? The Church." The sign appeared and then disappeared almost instantly, perhaps seized by a security agent.

Figueiredo was in a good mood the whole time, waving to the crowd as he left the palace and later to the few dozen who saw him dedicate one of the bridges located a short distance from the center of town.

Request

Crying a lot and between sobs, Luzia Pereira da Silva, a 45-year-old widow, mother of 6 children, broke through security lines (which, incidentally, were not very rigorous) to approach the car in which President Figueiredo was riding. She wanted to ask for assistance (something such as a pension, she explained) to support her family. The widow managed to speak to the president, who promised to help her, suggesting she send her request to his aide-de-camp.

Struggle Against Unemployment

The following is the full text of President Figueiredo's speech in Teresina:

I want nothing more than to express my thanks for the generous words I have just heard from the governor of the state. Although it is true, as Minister Mario Andreazza said and Minister Eliseu Resende pointed out, that something has been done during my administration for the state of Piaui, I must confess, in all conscience, that the resources allocated for the state's needs have as yet been few. I confess to you all that my intention of giving more emphasis to social matters is being hindered by the economic difficulties the country is passing through. On the one hand, as a result of the world situation and, on the other hand, as a result of our shortage of funds to cope with the energy crisis and with payments for imported petroleum.

If more funds are not being appropriated for housing, health, education and leisure, it is because I also must have sizable funds so that the rate of our development does not fall to the point of not being able to generate new resources so that I may allocate them to the social sector. Above all, it does me no good to have the satisfaction of seeing the Brazilian worker with a decent home, health services and

his children in school if I cannot provide him with employment that enables him to support his family.

And that employment will exist only if I am able to keep up the rate of development that we have had so far. If it is true that the fight against inflation--which I and the cabinet ministers are engaged in so strenuously--has not brought the results that were expected of it, it is because I decided that the process of coping with this evil of inflation was to be carried out in such a way that, on the one hand, would enable the nation to have satisfactory development and, on the other, would not bring on a depression of such a nature that there would be sizable unemployment.

I must admit that the superhuman effort the government is making to avoid unemployment and to generate new jobs is one of the reasons why the rate of inflation is not falling much more rapidly. Nor would it be desirable for inflation to fall sharply at a rate such as we see in other countries of South America, at the cost of a social crisis and mass unemployment. But I have faith in God that, with our energy program, without depending upon imported petroleum, through our own resources and with the effort of Brazilians, we will have--over the medium term if not the short--nearly total independence from imported energy and we will then establish a growth rate that can in fact bring well-being to our people.

Although it is true that the alternative energy program began with slow steps, I can declare in all conscience to the Brazilian people that at least one part of it, PROALCOOL [National Alcohol Program], is already a reality that will save us at least one-fourth of imported petroleum within a period of 3 years. If we are able to overcome the rest of the problem we will have coal and charcoal to replace petroleum; we will have a saving of another one-fourth or a little more in imported petroleum. And if we persist in these two and avail ourselves of other alternative energy sources, we can then look calmly at our balance of payments and return to that development rate we had in 1973.

I will then have funds to give to Piaui, to come here and pay off the debt and, in fact, bring to these people and to this state the progress to which so many are entitled because of your potentialities and the strength of your people.

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BANK OFFICIAL SEES FOREIGN BANKS LENDING MORE CAUTIOUSLY

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Oct 80 p 30

[Text] The position of large international banks in relation to Brazil will be much more cautious in lending next year. Although, on the one hand, they realize that they will have to continue renewing loans as they become due, they have decided, however, that this recycling will take place in the light of a new criterion: detailed examination of each case.

On the other hand, the new loans--whose amounts will be within well-defined limits so as not to represent an increase in comparison to the capital of each bank--will depend upon examination of the projects for which they are earmarked.

These were the impressions gathered by Prof Theophilo de Azeredo Santos, president of the National Federation of Banks (FENABAN) in discussions he held with various bankers during the International Monetary Fund meeting held in Washington last week.

This means that the international financial system is certain it cannot under any circumstance abandon Brazil to its fate. First, because it would jeopardize their own reliability as banks. Second, because Brazil represents a great economic potential, with its large market and enormous mineral reserves. But it must be borne in mind that bankers are also required to be guided by the viewpoint of their stockholders, which makes them more cautious and more demanding.

In his conversations, Azeredo heard detailed analyses of the excellent financing opportunities for projects such as Carajas (iron ore), Serra Pelada (gold), PROALCOOL [National Alcohol Program], PROCARVAO [National Coal and Charcoal Program?] and various others in the Amazon region. They are areas of application where the bankers are willing to take almost unlimited risks.

These projects require enormous funds for their accomplishment, produce goods that are strategic for industrialized countries and represent proven economic alternatives to petroleum. It can thus be assumed that Brazilian authorities have sufficient maneuvering room to avoid serious constriction of terms for financing the nation's external-account deficit. It is also safe to assume that loans to average-sized and less attractive companies will fall to proportionally lower priority levels in the eyes of the banks. In other words, on the whole, Brazil can maintain the flow of foreign resources needed, but with the drawback that it will be concentrated in new and large projects to the detriment, by outside decision, of a varied range of small undertakings.

A banker from one of the major banks told the FENABAN president that, according to data he has, Brazil in a few years may have a gold output similar to that of South Africa today--the largest gold producer in the Western World.

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CARAJAS TO PRODUCE 35 MILLION TONS OF IRON ORE IN 1985

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Oct 80 p 25

[Text] Brasilia--The Economic Development Council (CDE) yesterday approved execution of the Carajas project for annual production by the Rio Doce Valley Company of 35 million tons of iron ore beginning in 1985. Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals asserted in an interview that approval of the iron ore project represents "the first step toward carrying out the greater Carajas project."

He explained that approval of the Rio Doce Valley Company project, which has already been started by the company, is intended to place it within the context of the greater Carajas project, which provides for development by private enterprise of various other minerals in the region and execution of agriculture and livestock projects. Overall investments are about $30 billion, to be spent over a 10-year period, providing annual export revenue of $10 billion. The average price of iron ore is now $22 a ton.

Cesar Cals announced that, of the $2.5 billion to be invested in the Carajas iron ore project, 40 percent will come from the Rio Doce Valley Company's own funds and 60 percent from loans. Of the expected production of 35 million tons per year, 25 million is already contracted with the foreign market, essentially Europe and Japan, and the remaining 10 million tons will be for the domestic market, providing raw material for production of pig iron, sponge iron, ferroalloys and semi-finished steel, which will be carried out by private enterprise.

Projects

Without actually revealing which economic groups are interested in establishing projects in Carajas, Minister Cesar Cals reported that there is also a project for producing 5 million tons of sinter (metallurgical coal) with planned investments of $260 million, to provide annual revenue of $150 million.

There is also a project to produce 7 million tons of pig iron, budgeted at $2 billion, that will lead to revenues of $800 million annually. Another project is for production of 2 million tons annually of sponge iron, with investments of $500 million and sales of $220 million. And another is production of 1.6 million tons of ferronickel, budgeted at $1.1 billion, with expected receipts of $400 million a year.

There is a project for producing 150 million tons of ferromanganese, with investments of $220 million per year [as published]. For producing semi-finished steel, there is a project for 10 million tons a year, with planned investments of $9 billion and annual revenues of $5 billion.

Gold

Minister Cesar Cals revealed that gold production in Carajas, including the deposits of Serra das Andorinhas and the metal associated with the Carajas copper, should reach 6.5 tons annually, which represents the nation's current official production.

In regard to other nonferrous minerals, Cals announced that plans exist for producing 2 million tons of bauxite, 640,000 tons of alumina and 320,000 tons of aluminum, with aggregate investments forecast at $2.4 billion and revenues of $728 million a year.

According to him, a project will also be executed for producing 1 million tons of copper concentrate and 160,000 tons of metallic copper. Of the output of copper concentrate, 50 percent will go to the Caraiba Metals project in Bahia and 50 percent toward production of metallic copper in the region.

Agriculture and Livestock

Cesar Cals reported that production of wood charcoal will involve an area of 179,000 hectares, for which an investment of 1.3 billion cruzeiros [as published] and annual revenue of $420 million is forecast.

In the agricultural sector, he said that 1.5 million hectares are to be incorporated and divided into modules intended for producing rice, corn, beans, manioc, soybeans, sugar cane, African oil palm, babassu and other crops. Needed investments are estimated at $570 million and will result in annual revenue of $830 million.

In the livestock sector, 1 million hectares will be used, also divided into modules, for the purpose of achieving annual production of 100,000 tons of cattle, with investments of about $350 million and revenue of $223 million.

Energy

Electric power will be supplied by Tucurui Hydroelectric, which will produce 3.9 million kilowatts in its first phase and 4 million kilowatts in its second phase. There are also plans for constructing the Santa Isabel (1.6 million kilowatts) and Carolina (2 million kilowatts) hydroelectric stations.

Shipment of all production will be made by the Carajas-Ponta de Madeira (Maranhao) Railroad and by boat on the Tocantins River to the Vila do Conde port in Belem.

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TRADE DEFICIT THROUGH SEPTEMBER PUT AT $2.9 BILLION

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Oct 80 p 30

[Text] The Brazilian trade deficit from January through September this year must have been about $2.9 billion, according to an estimate made yesterday by Finance Minister Ernane Galveas in revealing that, based upon preliminary data, last month Brazil imported about $2.1 billion--the highest monthly total of imports in the history of Brazilian trade--while exports are not likely to have reached $1.7 billion. If these figures are confirmed, the trade deficit in September was over $400 million--one of the highest this year.

On petroleum alone the nation spent about $890 million--an amount that was surpassed only in April, when Brazil spent $910 million on imported oil. On the export side, coffee sales, from which the government expected a greater contribution during the second 6 months, brought in only $170 million.

The finance minister confirmed that the latest attempt to reduce the trade deficit is approval of additional export quotas for restricted products, such as textiles, footwear and steel, besides those for soybeans and their derivatives, which have been arranged. Another mechanism to help in this effort is reduction of Export Tax rates. Galveas acknowledges that there is a very serious dilemma between permitting higher export quotas and keeping the domestic market supplied, so as not to have problems with consumption. Imports of food--corn, rice, potatoes and garlic--also were a burden on the trade balance.

Despite this $2.9 billion deficit during the first 9 months of the year--beyond the government's most pessimistic expectation--the finance minister predicts a "substantial" reduction of this amount. He said he is counting on additional exports and a reduction in imports of petroleum and other raw materials. Galveas believes that by the end of the year the deficit may be around $2.5 billion. Before the September outcome, his estimate was about $2 billion.

The finance minister also pointed out that the inflation indices this month should be significantly higher than those of the previous month, mainly due to higher prices for petroleum derivatives.

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POLITICIANS, CHURCH OFFICIALS COMMENT ON PRIESTS'S EXPULSION

PY031606 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Nov 80

[By correspondent (Carlos Rodriguez) from Brasilia--recorded]

[Text] There is no denying that the relations between the church and the state remain tense. In congress the opposition scores and the Social Democratic Party [PDS] supports the decision of the government to expel Father Vito Miracapillo.

Father Vito is already in Italy but one question still remains unanswered: What will be the repercussions of this expulsion? From the political viewpoint, even in the opinion of some PDS parliamentarians, this measure could undermine the image of the government and the PDS and harm them in times of election. This opinion, however, is not shared by PDS leader Deputy Hugo Mardini.

[Begin Mardini recording] First of all we were not the ones who decided on the expulsion of the priest. He himself is to blame for the decision of the government to expel him because he refused to hold Mass on the occasion of Brazilian Independence Day on 7 September.

Everyone sees it this way, and besides the Brazilian people are enlightened and no longer allow their electoral decisions to be swayed by anything but their consciences and cultural background. [End recording]

In the north and northeast there are several areas of tension where the church has taken the weakest side and there are rumors that more priests will be expelled.

Luciano Mendes Almeida, secretary general of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops [CNBB], has explained his own viewpoint to this radio station.

[Begin Mendes Almeida recording] I am sorry to say that there are some points of conflict which must be solved as soon as possible and I have no doubts that the government is well-disposed toward providing a solution to these conflicts. Sometimes the solution is long in coming and difficult situations crop up.

There is also the fact that many persons are worried about the measures which might be directed against other priests. I must admit that we have no information of such measures and I do hope that none will be implemented, since Father Miracapillo's affair has had a marked effect on the fulfillment of the church's mission. [End recording]

The Father Miracapillo affair is bound to elicit still more reactions when President Figueiredo meets with the apostolic nuncio. Cardinal (Carmine Roco) indicated that the Miracapillo affair could be among the issues to be discussed at these talks and (?avoided) giving any further information concerning the development of the case.

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BRIEFS

ARMS PURCHASE FROM KOREA--Brazil is likely to purchase artillery equipment from South Korea. An Army delegation headed by Major Gen Mauricio de Freitas Moraes, military engineer in charge of the Salvage Directorate, departed for South Korea yesterday. Majors Cesar Rogerio Mathias and Jose Dante Alegretti were also in the delegation. The three officers will travel as members of the Materiel Inspection Commission provided for in the purchase contract for the artillery equipment. The contract was signed between the Brazilian government and the International Trade Group Limited (ITG). They will remain in South Korea until 24 October in order to fulfill the provisions of clauses of that document. The mission is considered "incidental and of a military nature," according to a ministerial directive. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p 6] 8834

STEEL PRODUCTION DATA--Steel production in Brazil increased 10.8 percent in January through September of this year, reaching 11,346,000 tons compared to 10,237,000 tons in the same period last year, as announced yesterday by the IBS (Brazilian Iron and Steel Institute). In September 1,259,000 tons were produced, 5.5 percent more than the production of the same month in 1979. According to the IBS, production of rolled steel--9,423,000 tons--was 9.2 percent greater than that of January through September last year. Flat-rolled steel totaled 5,244,000 tons and nonflat-rolled steel was 4,178,000 tons, which were increases of 7.1 and 12.1 percent respectively. In September rolled steel reached 1,037,000 tons, 1.6 percent higher than 1979 production. Pig iron produced by integrated mills during the 9 months totaled 7,665,000 tons, compared to 6,978,000 tons the previous year, representing an increase of 9.9 percent. By region, September production had the following distribution: Minas Gerais, 467,000 tons; Sao Paulo, 390,000 tons; Rio de Janeiro, 294,000 tons; and other states, 106,800 tons. In September, production of pig iron by the integrated mills--without including independent producers--was 833,000 tons, compared to 809,000 tons in the same month of 1979, increasing 2.9 percent. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Oct 80 p 16] 8834

DECLINE IN CRUZEIRO--Brasilia--Beginning today, the cruzeiro is devalued an additional 1.551 percent against the U.S. dollar, which is now purchased nationwide for 58.28 cruzeiros and sold for 58.48 cruzeiros, in the 16th minidevaluation of the year, 15 days after the 23 September readjustment. The 1.551 percent increase was added to the prevailing purchase rate of 57.39 cruzeiros and raises the cumulative increase since 31 December 1979 to 37.68 percent. With the increasingly remote possibility of a maxidevaluation, the fortnightly minidevaluations of the cruzeiro still have a margin of 5.389 percent until the end of the year within the new goal of 50 percent preestablished by the monetary authorities. Initially, it was 45

percent. Should this new goal of 50 percent exchange devaluation for the period from July 1980 through June 1981 not be revised, the cruzeiro will be devalued about 40 percent by that date, as it has already lost 9.721 percent of its purchasing power against the U.S. dollar since 1 July. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 p 17] 8834

RISE IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--Brazilian industrial production increased 6.45 percent in the 12 months ending with August of this year, according to data reported yesterday by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics. Production of petroleum derivatives fell 3.5 percent. The increase for the first 8 months of this year over the corresponding period last year was 7.32 percent. During the 12-month period, there was also a drop of 0.2 percent in production of automotive vehicles and about 4 percent in production of tobacco. The largest increases in the same period were in mineral extraction (18.3 percent), plastic goods (14.8 percent) and machinery and electrical and communications material (about 12 percent). The IBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics] data indicate that in the last 12 months capital goods production increased 4.2 percent, intermediate goods production increased 7.3 percent and consumer goods production increased 4.3 percent. In the last item, durable consumer goods production increased 8.9 percent. Durable consumer goods also had the biggest increase over July--7.8 percent. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 p 18] 8834

SENATORS COMMENT ON REAGAN'S ELECTION--Senator Francisco Leite Chaves [Brazilian Labor Party, Parana State] today warned the Brazilian Government about the reactionary ideas--which would be contrary to our national interests--contained in an interview granted to the press by a foreign policy adviser of U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan. He believes the Brazilian Government officials should look with concern on the new U.S. Government because Brazil cannot go along with a policy marked by submissiveness. After expressing his concern about the upcoming Reagan administration's promises of adopting a tough stance, Leite Chaves praised President Carter whom he regarded as the greatest President of recent times. Senator Luiz Cavalcante said he preferred Reagan, while Senator Gilvan Rocha noted that the U.S. elections have confirmed that there are neither friends nor enemies, but countries which are either strong or weak from the commercial viewpoint. [Text] [PY102351 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Nov 80]

TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT--From January through September, Brazil's balance of trade has accumulated a deficit of $2.8. This is the difference between $17.2 worth of imports and $14.4 of exports. The finance ministry has explained that this is the greatest 9-month deficit since 1974 when the petroleum crisis was at its peak and it is exactly twice as large as in the first 9 months of 1979. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Nov 80 p 1 PY]

FUEL FROM VEGETABLE OILS--The Energy System Production Company of Ceara State has disclosed the development of a chemical process whereby vegetable oils from cotton, peanuts, coconuts, African palm trees (dende), oiticica, castor beans and others can be transformed into a fuel with properties comparable to those of diesel oil. The process has already been granted a patent by the National Industry Property Institute and a prototype plant is already manufacturing the product, which has been given the name "prodiesel." This product is currently being tested at official laboratories. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Oct 80 p 27 PY]

TEACHERS ON STRIKE--Porto Alegre--Demanding a 45.27 percent salary readjustment, 100,000 teachers in Rio Grande do Sul state schools have gone on strike. The movement has stopped activities in 442 schools in the state's capital Porto Alegre and has been joined by 80 to 90 percent of teachers throughout the state. [PY042205 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 14 PY]

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REACTION TO PDC LEADER ZALDIVAR'S FORCED EXILE

Speculation on Reasons for Action

Santiago HOY in Spanish 22-28 Oct 80 pp 8-10

/Article by Ignacio Gonzalez Camus: "The 'Debts' of a Dissident"/

/Text/ On Thursday the 16th a relative arrived at the home of the Zaldivar family which was stunned by the government's decision. The relative had been inquiring about--at the level closest to where the decision was made--how firm the decision made by the government was. He shook his head. "There is no case. The 'yeses' won."

It had not been that simple. During the course of reviewing the decision, there was disagreement at the Diego Portales Building, the relative was able to ascertain during his inquiry.

The government's hand, after remaining extended to prominent political figures, closed into a tight fist. The leader of the PDC /Christian Democratic Party/, Andres Zaldivar, could not reenter the country because of statements he is alleged to have made to the Mexican daily UNO MAS UNO (See the following article).

Above an overwhelmingly gray backdrop, typical of a country where there have been no "political events" since last month's plebiscite, this mushroom cloud loomed resplendant and threatening, the result of a human decision. The thread of events had seemed so normal that they appeared like a provincial siesta. Reverend Raul Hasbun was pleased with the peaceful situation and on his return from Europe he hailed the situation he found. He found a changed Chile. There is a good, calm feeling," he said reassuringly.

Zaldivar left Santiago on 3 October on a 20 day trip. The chapter on the plebiscite was closed. The positions were established. That is why the government's decision was so devastating. There also was an intangible but comforting element. It was believed that the assurances, to the effect that the regime did not "hold any blank checks," given by sectors favoring an "opening" before and after 11 September were still in effect. No one expected anyone to call in some debt that was outstanding since the start of the plebiscite campaign.

Limits--However, conditions have been placed on the doves. It is perfectly all right to have differences but the legitimacy of the regime must be kept in mind and

Marxist factions cannot be considered as valid players. If dissidence from the center and center-left is expressed along accepted avenues what problem could arise?

The government's charges against Zaldivar included precisely those demands set aside as requirements for surviving. The former senator is accused of seeking to divide and, what is more, cause the armed forces to revolt by saying that he expected the rise of "officers who favored democracy" to form a civilian-military government and by refusing to accept the "existing legal order and the one which was just approved."

Thus Zaldivar was placed in a situation not unlike that of 10,000 Chileans who are not allowed to return to Chile, according to figures made available to Chilean ambassadors at the start of the year by the Interior Ministry.

However, the reason on which the government based its decision--certain statements made abroad to a Mexican daily--was denied not only by Zaldivar but also by the journalist who allegedly interviewed him as well as by the newspaper itself. As a result, the regime's decision was without foundation. Pinochet's former press secretary, Federico Willoughby, defended the decision although he conceded that it was based on "unsubstantiated and unreliable" reports.

A new statement by the government contained a small development. Its original decision was a preventive measure and was not meant as a sanction. The decision would be reviewed if Zaldivar "made a proper retraction" and if he would promise "officially and publicly to respect the framework of our legal system."

Retroactive Scope?--The Zaldivar Larrain family interpreted the move as more than sanctioning of an isolated incident. In their opinion it was an effort to punish a collection of opposing positions. Attorney Adolfo Zaldivar told HOY that it had been proved that his brother had not been in Mexico or granted an interview. He added: "In the meantime, if the measure isn't reconsidered, it will be obvious that the reason for the decision is that the regime considers him to be a political dissident."

The initial reaction to the incident was a questioning of the tacit "statute of guarantees" which had been displayed before the groups that are permitted to operate in this new society by the "supporters of a democratic opening." HOY questioned the president of the New Democracy group, Roberto Pulido.

"I would have been in complete agreement with the measure if Zaldivar had actually made the statements. But he has already explained the situation. Once it was confirmed that he did not make the statements, then I believe that the decision should be revoked. In addition, it would mean that he recognizes the existing framework and continues to be a politician who works within the acceptable limits of public action and politics in our country. This is an indication of how the international press lies, how it comes to distort the statements of an opposition leader to hurt Chile."

Other supporters of a "democratic opening" preferred not to be quoted but they assured HOY that unofficial efforts were made to have the government back off from its decision. They preferred not to make statements, feeling that "it could be more harmful than helpful."

Repercussions--One of the factors which had a major impact on the review of the government's decision was concern over international repercussions resulting from the refusal to allow Zaldivar to return to Chile. At least until the plebiscite was held, the government's position was skeptical and pragmatic at the same time. It was not possible to give ground on the chosen institutional road in exchange for international recognition which, on the other hand, would not necessarily be completely forthcoming. There were certain domestic measures which had to be adopted regardless of other considerations.

However, there was a ray of hope. Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo visited Chile and invited Augusto Pinochet to Brazil. But wouldn't this spoil the effect? International commentator Alejandro Magnet in a news analysis over Radio Cooperative pointed out that the decision against Zaldivar placed Figueiredo "in an uncomfortable position" because of congressional opposition in his country. Congress criticized his visit to Santiago because "to a certain extent it implied a diplomatic pat on the back for General Pinochet's regime."

PDC leaders told HOY that Zaldivar received telephone messages of solidarity in Rome (where he is in semi-exile pending a permanent decision by the government) from the prime ministers of Spain, Belgium and Holland, from West German CDU /Christian Democratic Union/ leader Helmut Kohl, from the president and vice president of Ecuador and President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela.

They added that UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim sent a cable to Pinochet and that both Madrid and Washington sent messages to the Chilean ambassadors in their respective countries. The Vatican, the sources said, contacted the Chilean ambassador to the Holy See, Hector Riesle, and the Chilean representative on the mediation team, Enrique Bernstein.

For his part, the president of the World Union of Christian Democrats, Mariano Rumor, made an appeal in Rome to international political and social forces to begin "at every turn" action against the measure.

Action Taken--The actions of the Chilean Christian Democrats in response to the government's decision are based on a deliberate and calm strategy in which the initial effort was left up to Zaldivar. The former senator took a stand with the backing of his parents, brothers and four daughters: He is not ready to compromise his principles to gain permission to return.

He made this clear in the statement he issued in Rome on 18 October. He said he was trained to respect the law and that is why he feels he has the right to maintain and express differences with developments in Chile. "I have no doubts about what my conduct should be," he added. He stressed that the only road to democracy was the peaceful road.

The "Zaldivar case" has laid bare another serious problem, that of setting moral limits. Where is the subtle and just line of disagreement with governments against whom there is substantial opposition? Up until what point must one obey?

With the cards on the table, the Interior Minister reported on Monday the 20th that he would reconsider the decision if Zaldivar signs a formal statement prepared by the government before a Chilean consul in which he promises to accept

the duly constituted authority, the existing legal system and the new constitution. It definitely is a limited option. It is a promise designed to place a "man of ideas," which is what a politician is, in a very difficult position.

HOY Editorial Protests Action

Santiago HOY in Spanish 22-28 Oct 80 p 7

/Editorial by Emilio Filippi: "In the Wake of a Decision"/

/Text/ A Mexican newspaper published statements it attributed to PDC President Andres Zaldivar when he was in Israel. During the alleged interview the opposition leader is pictured as making statements which the government felt threatened domestic peace and led it to announce that Zaldivar could not return to Chile.

Not long after the contents of the interview and the government's decision were made public, the former finance minister hastened to put things in order. The Mexican daily did the same by stating that "it had inexcusably interpolated" the compromising and false statements. Later it was clearly seen that Zaldivar not only had not granted an interview to the foreign newsman but that the statements which were quoted correctly came from a press conference Zaldivar held in Santiago before the plebiscite was held.

These are the facts.

As this column was being written, the Minister of the Interior had not yet reconsidered the explusion order. However, Zaldivar clearly went on record as being a man who is mindful of the law, who has always worked within its limits and, even though he is clearly and publicly in the opposition, this has never placed him nor does it now among the ranks of those favoring sedition and violence.

This was acknowledged even by some newspapers which unquestionably support the present regime and on many occasions, as is natural, have disagreed with former Minister Zaldivar.

We have never supported this kind of repressive action. We believe that it is in Chile's best interest to be tolerant of others opinions--even though sometimes they are unpleasant--and we believe that when a crime is committed through free speech then it should be handled by the appropriate courts with an impartial and fair trial.

If injustices are committed even in the judicial process, can we not expect them to occur with even greater frequency when unilateral administrative decisions are made by an individual who is judge and jury? In the case under discussion, there is no question that the decision was made hastily because punishment was imposed for an error that was not committed. The case is worse than that because the victim not only did not say what the Mexican daily attributed to him but his views are just the opposite.

But it is interesting to note that some government politicians have taken advantage of the situation, have made use of the government's decision to express their fanaticism and hate despite the fact that they claim to "represent public

opinion." The same people who earlier demanded respect for their opinions, who organized armed militias or conspired openly, today express shock because there are people who use the road of non-violence and peaceful opposition to express frank and loyal disagreement with government policy.

If it is true that we are starting to move down the road of transition towards a more vigorous institutional system, it would be well for those who call themselves government supporters to be consistent. The transition period requires that past stages be surpassed, including the state of emergency, so that the country can develop politically. This can only be done by creating conditions for peaceful coexistence. And we all know that political and social coexistence means living in the company of other whose customs, opinions, aspirations and views are different. To achieve this it is necessary to have mutual respect which after all is nothing more than tolerance. In other words, the opposite of fanaticism and sectarianism.

Group of 24 Issues Protest

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p C-2

/Text/ The Constitutional Study Group, the so-called Group of 24, yesterday released a statement protesting the decision forbidding Andres Zaldivar to return to Chile and expressing its support for the family. Following is the text of that statement whose final paragraph points out that the majority of the Group's members are attorneys who view their action to be in the service of freedom:

The government adopted the decision because it believed attorney Zaldivar made statements to a foreign daily which it viewed as crimes against the state. Mr Zaldivar denied the charge saying he did not make the statements attributed to him. The daily itself corroborated Zaldivar's denial and stated that "inexcusable interpolations" were m a d e in the original. The denials did not satisfy the government which has demanded that Zaldivar promise to officially and publicly respect the framework of what it calls "our legal system."

Mr Zaldivar issued another statement saying that as an attorney he respects and has always respected the law, but this did not satisfy the Ministry of the Interior which is requiring Zaldivar to go before a Chilean consul and sign a statement prepared in Chile in which he promises to "respect the duly constituted authority, the existing legal structure and the new political constitution approved during the 11 September plebiscite." This is the price he must pay if he wishes to return to Chile.

It is obvious that the government's position we have just described constitutes a gross violation of Zaldivar's basic human rights such as free speech and the right to return to Chile and live in his country as guaranteed in international documents which bind the government, in the constitutional documents prepared by the government and in the constitution itself which the government promulgated. Unquestionably, the government's decision was made because Zaldivar is a well-known critic and opponent of the regime in power. On the other hand, it is very surprising that the government is trying to force recognition of and submission to what it calls "our legal system" since, as it has proclaimed, the constitution it promulgated received the support of an overwhelming majority of the people.

Since the creation of our organization, the Constitutional Study Group understood that it was its civic duty to promote, through study and free examination, the basis for a broad democratic agreement to serve as the foundation of the future institutional system. At its center lies the full and real exercise of human rights--which ethically rank higher than any other in the legal order--as an insurmountable barrier against the spread of state power so that no public institution or official can, in exercising their functions, under any circumstances violate or ignore these rights.

Within that frame of reference, our group recently signed a solemn commitment to democracy "as the only system that is compatible with the values of liberty, equality and participation, that is based on the people's right to govern themselves and which guarantees the effective existence of human rights." In keeping with this position, we assumed the duties of fighting in our country for the restoration of public liberties, full enforcement of the Declaration of Universal Human Rights and the complementary pacts ratified by Chile, the re-establishment of unity among Chileans and an end to all forms of repression, terrorism or exile, to defend as a nation the dignity of the individual, to express solidarity with the persecuted and to give moral and material support to the victims of repression.

These events lead us to vigorously protest the violation of the basic rights of a very honorable Chilean like Andres Zaldivar Larrain and to express our solidarity with him and his family. We also protest the veiled threats in the government's documents mentioned earlier against those of us who disagree with the regime's proposals and procedures. We once again warn that the government's action delays the possibilities of obtaining true internal peace based on justice and achieving national unity because, on the contrary, it accentuates the conditions leading to an ever growing dangerous polarization.

Group of 24
Santiago, 24 October 1980

Jorge Edwards Calls for Repeal

Santiago TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 24 Oct 80 p 3

/Article by Jorge Edwards: "The Case of Andres Zaldivar"/

/Text/ I left on a trip a little over a month ago when the echoes of the 11 September plebiscite campaign had not yet died down. We had been called on to vote "yes" or "no" on a new constitution. Many of us maintained that the campaign was not balanced because most of the press and TV coverage was given to the supporters of the new constitution.

There was, however, small but tangible space given to those wishing to dissent and one of the most prominent opponents, one of the visible leaders, was Andres Zaldivar. His position and that of all opponents to the new constitution, including myself, provoked "standard" and predictable criticism from what could be called the leftist flank: Support for a "no" vote in actuality meant to play the government's game. In other words, it would make the anticipated "yes" vote, which also seemed very predictable, legitimate.

The truth is that at that time I never heard Andres Zaldivar make a statement which could be construed as being subversive and I followed the campaign very closely. Disagreement and subversion are two completely different things. They are almost conflicting ideas. And I believe that we would be in great danger, that national coexistence would be threatened if we did not fully understand this difference. Our desire for order which has always characterized Chile, according to the best Hispanic American writers, that stability which made us stand out from other republics in the past, is nothing more than a capacity to coexist in the midst of diversity. The only function of a political constitution, the only essential function, has been to create a framework for coexistence.

Later, while in Washington, I was surprised to learn that an article from a little known Mexican newspaper had been used to prevent Andres Zaldivar from returning to Chile. I don't know what the article said, but I do know that Zaldivar issued a denial and that the Mexican daily supported his denial and, in the process, fired the reporter.

The letter of obedience which Zaldivar is now being asked to sign is not, unfortunately, anything new in modern society. It corresponds to the purification ceremonies of Ferdinand VII and to the self-criticism of present-day totalitarian states, but on a smaller scale. During this trip I met with Cuban dissident poet Heberto Padilla and I can assure you that I learned much about the subject of self-criticism. Has an effort been made to keep this from happening in Chile? Wasn't that the purpose of events of recent years?

The action against Zaldivar places us all face to face with the following alternative: humiliation or exile. I deliberately used the word "everyone" because it would not be too difficult for today's conformists to become tomorrow's dissidents. I could name dozens of people who voted "yes" only a month and a half ago and who today disagree, or at least feel very uncomfortable, with the decision against Zaldivar.

Without having consulted anyone, I believe that it would be reasonable to revoke the decision and I am convinced that the great majority of Chileans would be relieved to see it revoked.

Rodriguez Grez Defends Action

Santiago TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 26 Oct 80 p 3

/Article by Pablo Rodriguez Grez: "Zaldivar's Expulsion"/

/Text/ The basic mission of the government is to respect the law and to have it respected. This is a very important prerequisite for peaceful coexistence in Chile. If the government violates the law or if it allows the law to be violated, all social organization would be destroyed and anarchy would take over the country.

Unfortunately, while the military government has consolidated its power and outlined the new institutional system, the "professional politicians" seem to have lost their common sense and sight of reality. Instead of adapting their strategies to the new conditions, their views have crystalized and they ignore the course of history. This mistake has a price for the government as well as for the victims.

Desperation is always a poor adviser. For example, the political opposition argued that the plebiscite would be a monumental "election fraud." They directed their criticism in this direction for the obvious purpose of disavowing the results. Later, faced with the exemplary fairness of the plebiscite--which the majority of Chileans admit without hesitation--there is talk of "political fraud," a euphemism for their stupidity and obfuscation.

But more serious by far, I believe, is the fact that the denigrating campaign is not directed at the Chileans but rather at foreign political groups which for 7 years have maintained a hostile position towards the military regime. The same old leaders of traditional party politics travel periodically to the five continents to discuss Chile's internal situation and to discredit the armed forces. They thus heighten the virulence with which Soviet and Cuban activists combat the political situation Chile is experiencing. Unpatriotically they encourage the attacks on us and they poison even more the international atmosphere at a very delicate moment given the boundary disputes we must face.

Existing legislation

On 17 October 1973 the military government junta through Decree Law No. 78 "recessed all political parties, organizations, groups, factions and movements not covered by Decree Law No. 77 of 8 October 1973" which outlawed Marxist groups and parties.

Later, on 12 March 1977 Decree Law No. 1,697 "dissolved all political parties, organizations, groups, factions or movements" not covered by Decree Law No. 77.

From this we can see that party politics is illegal and that communism, regardless of how it operates, is an illegal association which has been defined as a crime.

This does not mean, as some superficial opponents claim, that political ideas are banned. What has been banned are partisan tasks or participation in proselytizing campaigns which are characteristic of political parties.

I accept, as I have said on many occasions, the grounds on which the government's decision is based. Prolongued partisan silence is the only way to revamp our political habits and help us out of the crisis we were in in September of 1973. The activities of this administration, supported by two out of every three Chileans who voted to have it continue in power, are the best proof of popular support for the inspiring principles of the military government.

Zaldivar's Conduct

In an interview with a Santiago daily on 7 February 1979 with the above mentioned legislation still in force, Zaldivar announced that his party had not disbanded and that it was still intact. Later, he very bluntly said that he did not respect the laws outlawing political activity and he took it upon himself to judge their moral and legal basis. We can imagine what would happen if everyone in Chile would do the same thing. It would be impossible to keep order and the law of the jungle would prevail. Paradoxically, these individuals are the same ones who confidently and irritatingly speak of democracy and a state of law.

On 14 September, after the results of the plebiscite were made public, Zaldivar, speaking on Peruvian television in the name of "his party," insisted that "a great fraud" had been perpetrated, called the government a dictatorship and blamed it for monumental deceit. He made similar statements in the 22 September issue of VISION in which he slanders the president of the republic.

Even if the "extrapolations" /sic/ (read lies) are omitted, Zaldivar's statements to Mexican daily UNO MAS UNO, which he did not deny until after he learned of the preventive explusion measure, are nothing more than a reafirmation of his previous statements in which he ignores the moratorium on political activities, disregards the law outlawing political parties and makes slanderous remarks about government machinations to win the plebiscite.

There is no need to continue. It is sufficient to remember that Zaldivar calls himself the president of the Christian Democratic Party, a title which he uses to mock existing legislation on the subject.

The decision then is fully based on laws that are in force and it has been adopted with sufficient reason.

But the government, taking pride in its level of tolerance, has said it is willing to reconsider its decision if Zaldivar formally agrees to respect the law, constituted authority and the new constitution approved by the people. This position demonstrates the justice with which the Minister of the Interior is acting and his reason for making this painful decision.

It doesn't seem possible that under these circumstances resentment or prejudice could exist against the government, that individuals could question the governmens authority to make a decision that was necessary to safeguard internal law and order and Chile's sovereignty.

8599
CSO: 3010

KHOMEYNI BLAMED FOR RIFT WITH SUNNIS, ARABS

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 4 Oct 80 p 4

[Editorial by Fernando Buitrago: "Khomeyni, the Man Responsible"]

[Text] Fernando Buitrago, 41, is a veteran journalist of the spoken and written press. Currently he edits the television newscast entitled "Seven Days in the World."

Rather than a limited war, the current conflict between Iraq and Iran is religious, with Sunnite Moslems against Shiite Moslems. It is also a war between two national groups with a deadly hatred for each other: the Arabs and the Persians. And within the Arabs and the Persians there are the Turks and the Kurds. For the time being the conflict fits within this framework. Up to a certain point, East and West having nothing to do with it. However it is very possible that they will find themselves involved. Russia and the United States have adopted cautious policies. Mr Gromyko, the eternal minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, who has held that post for 34 years, gave a speech at the UN urging conciliation between the two parties.

It is the fault of the Ayatollah Khomeyni, who since his triumph over the Shah has been nurturing the hostility of the Shiites against the Arabs, that war was declared by Iraq. The intention of the Iranian leaders to carry through their fanatic and absurd revolution, with the persecution of everything which smacks of the West, as far as Southern Asia, the northern part of Africa and the Middle East, has never been concealed. This statement is confirmed by the fact that the Arabs say openly that they are trying to overthrow Khomeyni. They want to get rid of him. They want to pay him back for all his bold ventures in the name of that religion and that hackneyed morality he preaches.

Khomeyni is also to blame for the fact that the Persian Gulf, aptly termed the "throat of the Western world" because through it passes the greater part of the oil bound for Europe, Japan and the United States, is in the threatened condition it is. For the Shah won the title of "policeman" of the gulf, and he made it valid. He was a good policeman. He had his armed troops, who served as a real fortress both on land and sea and in the air. No one dared challenge them. Now this is no longer the case, Khomeyni annihilated these armed forces. He murdered their generals, and the few who remained deserted en masse. A brave air force general, Said Mehdiyun, who was placed in command of the air force after the revolution against the Shah, was executed a little more than a month ago, the justification

being charges of conspiracy. The boastful claims of this mentally unbalanced man have totally isolated Iran. The Ayatollah alienated the United States and forced its withdrawal. He invaded the American embassy with his revolutionary student kidnapers, inflamed and impassioned by his preaching. It is now almost a year that 52 innocent officials at that facility have been hostages. He has also kept Russia excluded from any influence on the course of the Islamic revolution, such that in one way or another, he must pay for his lack of political vision. How can he fail to see today that thanks to his arbitrary handling of foreign relations, no one except for the Iranians themselves abroad feel any sympathy for this revolution?

Another circumstance placing Iran at a disadvantage with regard to Iraq is found in the fact that its military equipment was supplied by the United States and Great Britain. These supplies have now been halted and, naturally, this equipment is now becoming worn and outdated. No relations are maintained with the United States, and Britain is maintaining an attitude of cautious waiting. It is not known what the result of an Israeli offer to supply weapons to Iran might be.

As proof that the most influential Arab governments are opposed to Khomeyni there is the support which has been offered to Iraq by extremely wealthy Saudi Arabia, the Moorish chieftains in the emirates and the kings of Jordan and Morocco. Only Syria and Libya, due to natural differences among the Arabs themselves, remain uninvolved in the conflict. And also Algeria, due to pure politics, because it represents Iranian interests in Washington and thus cannot intervene in favor of Baghdad.

What can be extracted from this is the question as to who will command in the Persian Gulf. Not Iran, because it has already lost mastery of the islands which surround the gulf. Neither Khomeyni nor any successor of his has the capability to deal with the new situation. The Iranians no longer have powerful armed forces nor a social organization which would define them as a modern, well-armed state. The country is in chaos. If it is Iraq, it will be the Arab world which will command. An Arab world which is pro-Western and pro-Soviet at the same time. This alternative would be very dangerous for the West. Will the superpowers intervene? Will there be a more direct dispute over this zone? This is the unknown factor. On the other hand, a conflict will certainly have a deleterious effect on the world oil supply. Another OPEC increase. This is a natural assumption, because this war has destroyed a part of the large refineries where crude oil for the West is processed.

5157
CSO: 4410

UNITY CANDIDATE DISCUSSES POSSIBILITY OF VICTORY

Administrative Austerity, Honesty Urged

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 12

[Interview with Rodolfo Mendez Mata, by Wilmer Murillo in the column "Political Wednesdays in the Repbulic"; date and place not given]

[Text] A serious, honest, responsible and integrated effort by the governmental team, capable of bringing about profound administrative reform such as to promote the economic and social development of the most neglected classes--this is the basis of the thinking of the faction represented by engineer Rodolfo Mendez Mata, according to what he himself has said.

The proposed presidential candidate said moreover, in an exclusive interview granted to LA REPUBLICA, that his government would be one of total austerity in which the various groups and sectors would be given a role.

[Question] By training, you have always been an executive, a man of action and an organizer. What led you to leave all of this and enter fully into politics?

[Answer] The world is experiencing difficult problems, which inevitably affect Costa Rica. The present picture is dark and the future still more so, and thus a broad formula of national consensus is required and there is a need to provide an alternative which will give Costa Rica courageous solutions of sacrifice and reorganization on the economic, social and political levels.

In February of 1980, the National Liberation Party chose its candidate and presented the country with a traditional solution, a prospect now known to all, embodied in Don Luis Alberto Monge, who I believe cannot be the solution for the year 1982.

I waited for many months and repeatedly rejected the pressing arguments urged upon me by leaders from the base to the national level.

I awaited the appearance of an individual who could unite the various groups making up the Unity coalition to offer a solid solution, an alternative of unity which would not only guarantee triumph in the 1982 elections but also the solutions Costa Rica needs for its next government.

I thought over my decision very carefully and came to the conclusion it was my duty to participate in political action. I have consistently proclaimed the need for all of us citizens to participate in order to make of our representative democracy a truly participational democracy, and therefore an example had to be set by precisely those who proclaimed this type of citizen's participation.

I should make it clear that I am not a traditional politician, and I have taken this step not for reasons of pride or to satisfy personal vanity, but with a clear desire to serve Costa Rica.

For many years I have held important government posts, have explained my views to the public and have derived from this service the experience and capacity to claim with honesty that I can carry out the task of serving the country as president of the republic.

[Question] If you become president of the republic, what would the three basic pillars of your administration be?

[Answer] It is difficult to limit the support or foundation structures of an administration to a given number, but I believe that the characteristics would have to be and would be serious, honest, responsible and integrated work by a government team capable of bringing about profound governmental administrative reforms such as to promote economic and social development to the benefit of the needy classes, and increasing production on the basis of recognition that Costa Rica can perfectly well be competitive on the international market if we equip ourselves with proper administrative mechanisms and continue in speedy form with measures to promote the export of farm products. It would be an austerity government in which we would seek to offer a role to the various groups and sectors such that they will be guided by the action of the government, but taking into account that we can only achieve full development with labor and the national effort which comes from collective action.

[Question] What likelihood of triumph do you see for the Unity coalition, and why?

[Answer] I feel that the possibility of triumph for the Unity coalition is very broad and clear because of the fact that the National Liberation Party is offering a weak candidate who does not have a consensus even among its supporters. On the other hand, the political parties are strengthening their own action and work, although they are in the opposition, demonstrating that they are interested in promoting national development, interested in and capable of finding or proposing solutions to the benefit of the needy classes.

The national liberation party, on the contrary, has concerned itself solely with seeking to block the work of the government, to paralyze major projects for the communities and to avoid solutions of an economic nature, and this is weakening the party.

On the other hand, Unity has the alternative of offering a capable, strong and united group, offering proposals and programs to continue those which have been accepted by the electorate and to correct the others which require correction.

We should recall that Unity represents the majority sector of the country and that if it wins the elections, as it should, with a candidate rallying and uniting all supporters, this is a guarantee of triumph.

[Question] What type of government would you have--center, moderate or leftist?

[Answer] I have made it very clear that the next government will be one structured on the basis of social Christian doctrine. I believe this would be the most apt definition.

[Question] If you win at the February convention and if you become president, would you govern with the participation of all the parties in the coalition? What role would you give them?

[Answer] Unity rallies the various coalitions and therefore it is representative of them, and a government must be representative of all. We must proceed to act in such a way that, forgetting our origins, we constitute a single group, without distinctions of any kind. I would seek to govern with the participation of all Costa Rican citizens, since it is they my government would be trying to benefit. Citizens' participation in government positions, as well as in communal, trade union or any other kind of action, is basic to the development of our country.

[Question] In your view is Unity an antiliberation stand, or is it national unity?

[Answer] Personally I do not believe in "anti" positions. I really believe that Unity offers the people of Costa Rica an alternative, an alternative which should be outlined in positions of consensus and through definite government proposals and programs. I would want then for our action to become national unity action on the basis of the concepts of work, seriousness, responsibility, action and thought which we will outline throughout the political campaign which is beginning.

[Question] If you win power, what type of opposition would you expect?

[Answer] I would hope for very critical but constructive opposition, an opposition making an effort to contribute to the building of the Costa Rica we all need. Let it make its line of thought known, but not devote its efforts to destroying what it has cost a great deal to build. We must understand that we have the responsibility of improving social, economic and political conditions for our people, to which end I will always be available for dialog. I will always be ready to listen respectfully and calmly to the positions put forth to this end by those who are our opponents. Similarly, I would hope for reciprocal respect.

[Question] Do you believe that the law on political party campaign financing should be maintained, amended or abolished?

[Answer] I have made it clear that the postponement of the political debt should be eliminated, but knowing and understanding that this system has already sunk deep roots among the Costa Rican people. Secondarily, it should be limited, since it is reaching an entirely undesirable point.

[Question] Theoretically, how should the legislative assembly be organized and how should it function?

[Answer] The political parties should be most cautious and careful when it comes to selecting their deputies, such that they will be truly representative of the community to which they belong, emerging from these communities through a democratic process, and having the training and competence to carry out local and national work. Those who are elected as deputies should realize that their function serves not only the interests of the political party which elected them but that they have a priority obligation to the country and the people who elected them. They must therefore make their effect felt as servants of the communities they represent and as servants of the country and the entire population, devoting themselves absolutely and constantly with responsibility, seriousness and objectivity to the analysis of the proposals which may produce solutions of a national nature. They must also maintain critical views of the work of the executive branch, but with a clearly constructive attitude, rather than a destructive one which is often seen.

[Question] What general policy would you pursue with regard to the rest of Central America, given the conditions currently prevailing in the isthsmus?

[Answer] Costa Rica must continue to work toward the strengthening of the Central American Common Market, to which end the closest relations among the countries included becomes indispensable. Central America is experiencing very difficult political and social problems which we hope can be overcome in the course of the coming years. Relationships based to this end on friendship will have to be analyzed in accordance with the circumstances with which the future provides us.

[Question] Are you optimistic about the February convention?

[Answer] Yes, I truly feel very optimistic because I have received massive support from the leadership in Costa Rica and the community in general, particularly in the past 10 days, since the official launching of my participation in the convention process. Thus I remain optimistic, due to the welcome given me by the various communities and the organization cadres which have been consolidating, which I hope will serve for a truly objective analysis of the present political situation.

Opposition, PUP Discussed

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 9

[Interview with Rodolfo Mendez Mata, by Wilmer Murillo in the column "Political Wednesdays in the Republic"; date and place not given]

[Text] The Unity voters, faced with the process of choosing a presidential candidate, have before them four possibilities. And if no unforeseen event intervenes they will go to the polls on 22 February to choose one of the four candidates, in what would seem to be the most bitter electoral dispute in the anti-liberationist sector.

What may possibly happen at the polls is something which obviously no one can predict without risk of error.

One of the aspirants is engineer Rodolfo Mendez Mata, until a short time ago minister of public works and transport. He has clearly described his campaign as one in favor of a consensus formula for the resolution of the problems of the country. He claims to be a candidate who can create unity. In stating that he is the consensus candidate, he says that he has justified hopes that his message will be understood by supporters and adversaries. Mendez explained his viewpoints to the readers of LA REPUBLICA as follows.

[Question] Why do you aspire to the presidency of the republic?

[Answer] Out of a sense of responsibility. The difficult situation Costa Rica is experiencing requires the full and broad participation of all citizens to find the necessary solutions. I am not a traditional politician. Truly, for a long time I sought to refrain from direct political action, in the hope that there would within the Unity emerge an individual who could represent the various groups which make it up. But in my view this did not happen. I was subjected to pressure by the leaders at the base to adopt a position in the struggle. They believed that the work I had done in the MOPT [Ministry of Public Works and Transport] demonstrated a level of capacity, responsibility and honesty, and that they not only reflected the thought necessary for government action, but achievements as well. My relations with the various communities are a factor in Unity. I have no aspirations for personal satisfaction. I regard myself as a part of a mechanism, and I am devoted to the task of representing these groups with a view to finding consensus formulae not only within my party, but throughout the country, in order to surmount the problems we are experiencing. And I am doing this with dedication and devotion.

[Question] The weapons case is still being discussed. You were accused of providing MOPT vehicles to aid the Sandinists in the civil war in Nicaragua. Were you involved in the transfer of weapons?

[Answer] There is no doubt that there are persons who can use this type of argument for political purposes. But those who have a certain administrative or governmental maturity know that each ministry is administered within its own scope. In special situations what happens is that one must turn to other institutions to provide vehicles, or some type of resources so that the other ministry can carry out its programs. If Public Security used MOPT vehicles during the emergency in Nicaragua, this does not mean that the head of the ministry knew of the specific use being made of them.

[Question] Were you informed at all times of the aid being provided to Nicaragua?

[Answer] I was aware of the situation Nicaragua was experiencing, but I did not know any specific details about what was happening.

[Question] What was the role it fell to you to play as a government official in connection with aid to Nicaragua?

[Answer] My role in government was as minister of public works. I played no role where Nicaragua was concerned.

[Question] If you are the elected Unity candidate, would you defend the work of the government of which you were a part?

[Answer] The work of this government is plain to see. It must be assessed by Costa Ricans in terms of things which were desirable and some which were not. My task would be to encourage good proposals as a government leader, to continue the things deemed desirable, with even greater speed if possible, and to revise certain others. What concerns me is that we sometimes want to retain the feeling of seeking reasons for objection, and I believe that if we want to raise Costa Rica from the level at which we are we must find the formulae for solutions to the problems. This is the responsibility of all--those who have served in the government or outside it, in activity in our political life and outside of it.

[Question] What do you regard as your greatest achievement as minister of public works?

[Answer] The institutional transformation of the MOPT, which will produce substantial improvements in a series of projects and services being carried out and to be carried out in the future. Although I sometimes have been tempted to speak of the port work, the change in the transport apparatus, the advancement of road programs, the impetus given to primary and secondary-school projects, and finally so many things one could mention, the basic thing for me was the institutional reorganization of the MOPT.

[Question] Do you support the return of the PUP [Popular Unity Party]?

[Answer] The return of the PUP must be examined on the basis of the commitments made and the corresponding moral alternatives. I absolutely support the attitude taken by the coalition officers. Although we are not represented in that committee, we believe that the party is very well represented within it and the decision it makes must be accepted.

[Question] Do you believe that the present status of the PUP benefits certain factions?

[Answer] What I believe is that currently we have embarked on a convention process and the groups which can vie for the domination of various parties must proceed to consolidate positions. The important thing for me is Unity. If we feel that we represent a permanent, ideological and democratic party, the basic thing is to strengthen Unity as such to the maximum. To some extent I regard other secondary aspects within the Unity as less important. Therefore I am trying by my attitude to strengthen the officers' position. They are imbued with a great desire for unity among all the members of the coalition and a prompt definition of Unity as a party.

[Question] Do you represent a Democratic Renewal trend or the Calderon position?

[Answer] I represent a Unity faction.

[Question] You are frequently identified with the Calderon faction. Would you say this is an obstacle to your hopes for the nomination, in view of the fact that you are vying with Mr Calderon?

[Answer] I do not believe in obstacles or advantages deriving from one's origins. I believe that obstacles and disadvantages develop as a result of personal status, capacity and experience, method of acting, and demonstration of what has been and what can be done. There is now sufficient political maturity so that a decision can exclude mere origin.

[Question] You have launched a campaign concept to the effect that you are the candidate who can unite. Is this because you believe that both Calderon and non-Calderon supporters will support you?

[Answer] Over a period of time I have shown the membership of Unity that I maintain a position equidistant from the various groups which make it up. I was the first secretary of the coalition, chosen at a difficult moment, because it was felt that I represented various groups. Later I served in command of the campaign for the same reason. And throughout my service as an official I have had excellent relations with the various groups.

[Question] It has often been commented in the country that the trips taken by a minister who may run for office take on the nature of political tours. Would you reject the argument that you sought the candidacy when you were a minister?

[Answer] Yes, I reject it. I based my work in the government precisely on open concern for the needs of the country, and not any political orientation. In fact there are people who have criticized me for remaining so long in the government, saying that it was prejudicial to me. Thus we have here counterarguments of a political nature. My work as a minister should have demonstrated to the country responsibility, seriousness and honesty, as well as executive ability in thought and action and achievement in public service.

[Question] Governments often arouse considerable resistance among the voters. Do you not fear the accumulated criticism which might blame you even for responsibilities which were not yours?

[Answer] We are entering into a process in which every factor is a political consideration. We must recognize that currently Unity governs, and this government is a factor which plays a role in the decisions the electorate must make during the elections. However I would attribute to the PLN [National Liberation Party] a series of responsibilities for matters not yet surmounted, and I hope that in the course of my campaign I can point out the advantages to the country of making a well-applied social democratic ideology the solution to future problems.

[Question] Don't you believe that the alliance of the Calderon faction with the Christian [illegible]ts would threaten you as a possible candidate, in view of the fact th[illegible] CRC now dominates the PUP assembly as well?

[Answer] This alliance has no political importance, because it is not adding anything new to the guidelines which a given prospective candidate might be making his personal platform. Our movement too will encourage the social Christian trend. I am happy that other factions have the same feeling. I do not believe on the other hand that the fact of such an alliance could be threatening, if what we are thinking of is a permanent party. There will be an opportunity to choose the

district and regional assemblies through the mechanisms of the electoral code, in the conviction that the maturity of our supporters will make the desire to democratize this movement prevail.

[Question] It is often said in political circles that you have the support of President Carazo. Is this true?

[Answer] This question should be asked of the president. I cannot speak for him.

[Question] But you have an opinion. Does he or does he not support you?

[Answer] I cannot tell you.

[Question] Whom do you regard as your main adversary in the factional struggle?

[Answer] The forces are polarizing definitively in two groups, one headed by Mr Calderon and one by myself. However, I in no way minimize the other possible candidates. They are fully capable persons with the faculties to pursue the high honor of representing Unity.

[Question] What makes you think you will win at the convention?

[Answer] The massive and speedy support I am receiving from the electorate. The work and the organization. I headed the action in the last campaign, and the realization that the leadership is made up in the same form and with the same characteristics as in 1978 gives me a feeling of faith and optimism in the struggle we are waging.

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NATIONAL PROGRESS CANDIDATE DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, ECONOMY

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 9

[Interview with Miguel Barzuna, by Wilmer Murillo in the column "Political Wednesdays in the Republic"; date and place not given]

[Text] There are those in political circles in the country who have been insisting that the proposed National Progress [PN] candidate, Miguel Barzuna, has embarked upon a series of cautious talks about the method of getting out of "the presidential race."

Seemingly the architects of this theory have carried objectivity too far, to the point of stating that Barzuna would refuse the nomination by his party in favor of former President Mario Echandi Jimenez.

But Barzuna categorically denies these assertions, which in his view are nothing but stratagems designed to "undercut him." And what about Echandi? "Well, we are friends, politically we think the same, and naturally I do not see why we could not work together in the future," he said, among other things, in the following interview granted to LA REPUBLICA.

[Question] Recently it has been said that you would refuse to continue as a candidate for the presidency of the republic. Is this true?

[Answer] Nothing could be more inaccurate. I have been maintaining the thesis that economic problems become social ones, and then great political problems. The first thing the country needs is to settle its economic problems. And obviously, many have been discussing this same subject but no one has explained how the problems can be resolved. I have been working with study groups on the drafting of an overall plan to correct the economic situation. But it needed the support of technology and suitable financing. I had to go to the large industrialized countries which have these things to make arrangements. And, obviously, while I was discussing my plan there, all of the traditional politicians remained here engaging in all kinds of conjectures. Our position, as the country will see, will be more stable in the future. There will be the certainty that the overall development plan we have proposed is supported by the necessary technology and financing.

[Question] Would you be prepared to enter into an alliance with former President Echandi to strengthen your party, and if so, how far would you go to achieve this goal?

[Answer] Don Mario and I have a great friendship. We were in the Unity and withdrew from it together. Politically we think alike, and naturally I see no problem in our working together again. National Progress is a party established on the national level, with a national leadership, and it has its candidate. We do not want alliances or pacts which the country does not want. And not only Don Mario but many other national politicians will swell the party in the coming months. The National Progress offensive will begin in the next few days. The final struggle for a great change will be launched.

[Question] It is frequently argued in political circles in the country that you are facing economic difficulties, and that you are thinking of "getting off this merry-go-round" as soon as a suitable withdrawal becomes possible. Would you say that this is a sensationalist claim lacking in foundation?

[Answer] I think these are mere conjectures or stratagems to undercut someone. I do not believe there is a single party without economic problems. Perhaps those of us who do not embark on a campaign to take the people's money before going to the polls have more political problems. I have already said this.

Political wealth is the same as political financing. With a political debt and without political financing there are difficulties. But if any deputy believes that we are the only party with economic difficulties, he deceives himself or lives on the moon. All the parties have, and this is logical. If the campaign were based on money, those who believed this would be dead. We have been campaigning for a year and a half. We do not owe accounts to anyone. We do not even owe rent. We have been paying our debts religiously. I foresee no economic problems. Well, different problems from those others may have, nothing more.

[Question] There appear to be a number of parties seeking to divide up the electoral pie in the presidential campaign for 1982. What slice does National Progress hope to get?

[Answer] There is a difference between our position and that of the traditional politicians. This confuses many people. There are politicians who are creating small parties to see what they can grab later. We are not in politics to see what we can negotiate, but because ideologically we must be in order to effect the reforms we believe desirable. Only those who think like us can identify with our struggles.

The problem is the following: the PLN [National Liberation Party] is exhausted and has sins which have not been expurgated. It leads many to believe that they can win and achieve something in the PLN. Apart from this there is a heavy political debt, something like 80 million colones, for the Unity alone, and many individuals think they can get a piece of this pie. There is much to be seized. The picture offered by some politicians, given the circumstances in the country, is regrettable. The "pie" is the debt. And it is not only I who say so. The fact is no one can be convinced that the Unity has a chance of winning. No one believes that the country would vote for a continuation of this government. There you have those who have been ministers, former presidents of the assembly. All of them are responsible for what is happening. If Costa Ricans vote for them, it is because

they want what has been happening to continue. I do not believe this will happen. It is for this economic and political booty that the battle is being waged. A great wave of money comes and there is a struggle to see who can find a seat at the table and serve himself with the big spoon.

[Question] What is the difference between these parties and National Progress?

[Answer] We wage a battle for ideas, to maintain a democratic tradition, to improve it and to move forward with it. We want a profound change, and to show the people that they should not continue doing what they have been doing. We seek profound changes in our economic and social system and to bring about the utopia of transforming Costa Rica into the American Switzerland.

[Question] You speak harshly of the party coalitions. Do you view their existence as undesirable?

[Answer] When I was president of the coalition, I resigned because there was no way to establish a party. My struggle and my political participation are for ideology. I do not participate in coalitions which are political compromises in the struggle for power.

[Question] Don't you think that in a country such as ours, clinging to the status quo, that the mystical tones of the National Unity and Progress perhaps place your party in a precarious situation?

[Answer] I have been saying that a solution to the problems of the country is found on the basis of more production and more exports. During my recent trip to the Far East and Europe I arranged very substantial investments which will be reflected in production and exports. From the plains, as a critic of this government and the preceding one, I have been developing national solutions. This is the only way in which the people can hope that they can carry out effective work. To believe anything else is an insult to the intelligence of the people. Many believe in voting for selfish interests and they cannot think of the best national solution. This is an insult. If it is not possible to change, if we continue along the path of hatred and personal convenience, the country will continue to sink into the abysm and we will never get out of it. We are waging a struggle which could be our last.

[Question] It is frequently said that the most probable thing is that reality lies between the extremes of complete optimism and pessimism. Let us speak of cheerful things. After your long trip through the Orient and Europe, do you have new plans?

[Answer] I believe this is the most important question in this interview. After such a tour as this, one feels that there are no optimal conditions for speedy development of the economy through foreign investments. But one also becomes convinced that because of its traditions, Costa Rica can in some way surmount this whole crisis Central America and the rest of the world are experiencing. When an opposition candidate, a critic of the government, goes to these countries and speaks in positive fashion of the potential our country offers, one gets a very

interesting, a very positive feeling. Governments come and go but the republic remains. Thus, through this thesis, I obtained support and collaboration. I was successful. I am a good negotiator and I always have been. If I was successful in negotiations in private business I do not see why I cannot achieve the same in an effort to serve the country. If no one really begins to think and believe in Costa Rica, then indeed we had better light candles.

[Question] What is the solution you see to the problem of inflation, the sizable and continuing increases in prices, government deficits and withdrawal of credit from private enterprise?

[Answer] This is a very complex thing to summarize in a few words. But in brief synthesis, I would say that the battle is waged with more production, maximal reduction of the bureaucracy, encouragement of exports and putting an end to excessive currency issues. A notable economic improvement could be achieved thereby.

[Question] It would seem that we have entered into an era of limitations, forcing a search for smoother and less costly means of achieving satisfaction. In your opinion does this mean a serious economic deterioration in the Costa Rican way of life, or that after all we will find a suitable solution?

[Answer] If I did not believe that, I would not be bringing in investments. I would sell what I have and do as others have and depart. But it is my thesis that the country can easily become the Switzerland of America by the beginning of the century, but more modern and with much higher living standards. The conditions for achieving this without any loss of liberty and democracy exist. Costa Rica enjoys exceptional conditions. When we have been on the brink of catastrophe, we have somehow avoided the fall. Some attribute this to the Holy Virgin. I believe that in addition, there are profound traditions and convictions which cannot change.

[Question] How do you view the struggle for the Unity candidacy at this point? Who do you think is most likely to win?

[Answer] Whoever wins, it is unimportant. He who wins the convention may lose the election. The battle is being waged to see who is a great loser.

[Question] Don't you think that the winner, even if he loses the election, always wins political power?

[Answer] That is what the Unification leaders thought. They think the same in Unity.

[Question] What possibilities do you see for the left wing in the coming elections?

[Answer] Insofar as the same programs are retained, they will continue to gain ground. For this reason we are building an ideological war to block extremism and to contribute to developing the country.

[Question] Speaking of your party, what structures have you been able to set up to date with a view to the coming elections?

[Answer] There are 15 open clubs, committees in all the districts and regions. There are propaganda, finance, electoral, plan and program committees, etc., and we are gaining ground in the electoral realm exceeding even our own expectations.

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REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO VENEZUELA'S CAMPINS VISIT

PCD Scores Venezuelan Aid

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 8

[Paid advertisement by the Dominican Communist Party (PCD)]

[Text] In Light of the Visit by Venezuelan President Herrera Campins and the Signing of New Agreements That Compromise the Credit and the Nonrenewable Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic:

This week's visit by Venezuelan President Herrera Campins; the announcement that agreements will be signed on that occasion whereby the Dominican Republic accepts the oil financing terms set forth in the declaration signed in San Jose, Costa Rica on 3 August 1980 by the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela; and the fact that these payment deferrals are designed to benefit private Venezuelan investors and facilitate the penetration of Venezuelan capital into major areas of the Dominican economy, oblige us to make the following remarks:

1. They are doing us no favor, nor will any benefit accrue to us, by deferring payment of part of the periodic oil price increases that the developed economies have managed to fit into their pricing and cost systems but that strike a devastating blow at dependent, backward economies. The payments deferral agreed upon by our rich brothers, Mexico and Venezuela, at their meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica are a recognition of the imminent declaration of insolvency that will soon be the only recourse of a number of countries in the area that have been decimated by debts that they cannot pay.

2. In the case of the Dominican Republic in particular, Venezuela aims to use the terms of the agreement to move in around $150 million a year of its private capital at the current price of oil and at sales volumes similar to now. This would add a flood of Venezuelan capital, with all of its implications of dominance, to the already oppressive control of the Dominican economy by American consortiums.

3. This incoming capital, totaling more than $750 million over the next 5 years, could come to represent a majority of the total private capital in the country and accord rights to its owners that would further erode the decision-making capacity of Dominicans regarding vital problems.

4. Part of the money that will not have to be paid in dollars to Venezuela for oil must go immediately in pesos to Petrolera Las Mercedes, which is licensed

in Venezuela but owned by Texaco of the United States, so that it can continue its oil explorations in our country under a contract that is highly favorable to it in comparison to other existing contracts and that it has methodically violated in its drilling commitments to date.

5. The possibility that the Banco del Caribe and other similar private Venezuelan entities might take over private Dominican banks and obtain shares in state banks or set up their own oil refineries, is too high a price to pay for a moratorium on paying another extremely price for an item needed to maintain normal power generating activities.

6. The prices that Venezuela has set for the scant Dominican exports of black beans are, on the average, lower than the prices on the normal market for the item.

Thus, we are witnessing mounting demands by foreign interests on the decision-making capacity of Dominicans, and this must not be endorsed in agreements that increasingly compromise subsequent chances for changing current realities.

7. For some years now, as a result of utilizing its enormous oil wealth to expand its bourgeoisie, Venezuela has exhibited the characteristics of an intermediate power with the potential to export capital and with obvious ambitions for supremacy in the Caribbean.

What is worse, Venezuela today, under the current Social Christian administration, is utilizing its power along with the United States to sustain the repressive Military Junta in El Salvador. This marks its government not only as a factor undermining the economic independence of the nations in this turbulent zone, but also as a factor encouraging the use of force to repress their yearnings for freedom and democratic gains.

Be careful, President Guzman, about what you sign with President Herrera Campins, and remember that the flood of votes that gave you the powers that you enjoy today also contained a component of fervent nationalism, of unblemished national independence, vis-a-vis any foreign power!

Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party
Santo Domingo, D.N., 6 October 1980

PRSC: Aids Christian Socialists

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 16

[Text] The Christian Social Revolutionary Party (PRSC) is confident that the visit by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins to our country, which began yesterday, will result in a stronger, better organized party with good chances for victory in 1982.

This assessment was made by one of the party's leaders, Dr Jose A. Cruz Infante, who said that "one of the major concerns of Social Christian leaders on the continent is that we have real political development and real democratic institutions here."

He pointed out that for this to come about "it is indispensable for us to develop a strong, competent and organized Social Christian Party, because the political choices will become more clear-cut in this way, so that the people have an opportunity to choose their leaders more freely."

Cruz Infante was yesterday's guest on the "Entrevistas" program hosted every day at 1330 hours by newsman Felix A. Gomez for Onda Musical.

"As Dominican Social Christians, we are overjoyed at Dr Herrera Campins's visit to the country," Cruz Infante declared.

He indicated that the "South American chief executive's visit is not ceremonial," adding that the Dominican people will reap benefits from the agreements that the two presidents will sign.

He stated that the political and ideological record of our visitor guarantees that his policy will have an application in the Dominican Republic. "The Venezuelan Government is not trying to portray itself as a nouveau riche administration. Instead, it wants to convey the advantages of its status as the Western world's leading oil supplier to countries with developing, dependent economies (because of the high prices that they have to pay) under smooth, optimum conditions."

He stressed that the Venezuelan president has pursued this policy for the benefit of poor nations. "We know that his visit will benefit the entire Dominican people." He reiterated that "we will benefit from his visit."

Cruz Infante said that the personal relations between Social Christians here and their counterparts in Venezuela, especially Herrera Campins, "enable us to give assurances that we will have fruitful political and fraternal exchanges with him, like the ones that have always characterized out ties."

He said that the Venezuelan president is scheduled to meet with our main Social Christian leaders, who might accompany him on his visit to the south and perhaps at some of the ceremonies that he will attend in the Dominican capital. He asserted that Herrera Campins would have an opportunity for a firsthand look at the inner workings of the PRSC. In addition, he feels that the visit will help to unify Dominican Social Christians.

Separately, Cruz Infante discussed former President Joaquin Balaguer's statement to the effect that the Reformist and Dominican Revolutionary parties are the only political forces capable of maintaining democracy here.

"Bearing in mind the ceremony at which Dr Balaguer spoke (last Saturday at the Dominican Plaza Hotel), we can see what he was aiming at with his remarks. He was trying to instill drive and loyalty in the new members of his party. He was trying to create a new movement capable of keeping up Reformism's hopes of regaining power, and he recognized the Dominican Revolutionary Party just because it was in power. This is just Balaguer's political assessment."

He said that Dr Balaguer recognized that the future of the country lies with its youth and that he was therefore trying to attract it to the party. "Young people are a step forward towards modernization."

He contended that Dr Balaguer kept young people on the sidelines during the 12 years of Reformist government and that he was now trying to inject new life into the party by bringing them in. "Dominican politics would gradually decay without young people."

"We are sympathetic to the appeals by the old bosses to the country's youth," Cruz Infante stated.

Paper Hails Cooperation

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 10 October 1980 p 8

[Editorial: "Dominican-Venezuelan Cooperation"]

[Text] The bilateral cooperation program signed by our government and the government of the Republic of Venezuela on the occasion of President Herrera Campins's welcome visit to our country this week, unquestionably offers good prospects that could, if developed in a practical and realistic spirit, lead to benefits for both nations.

Venezuela's wideranging experience is obvious in energy and mining sectors, especially in everything having to do with the development of oil resources, and therefore we can see how valuable the technical and financial aid available to Dominicans could turn out to be. The exchange of technologies and know-how in the agricultural, livestock and other sectors could be equally useful in enhancing techniques and methods with an eye towards boosting output and productivity, which is of such concern to our countries.

Corrective measures would seem most feasible and urgent in trade, however, in light of our heavy trade deficit stemming from the continuous rise in oil prices over the last 5 years. For the moment, if we broach the issue realistically, the only xport item that we could export much more of to Venezuela is sugar. As far as Venezuela's needs are concerned, it is also the only item that it will need in considerable volumes for some time. Hence, the basic conditions are there for successfully concluding the negotiations that the appropriate authorities of the two countries have been carrying on for some time in this area.

In this regard, we feel that a long-term sugar pact, like the one that has been mentioned, could turn out to be mutually beneficial as long as it provides for a suitable period and, of course, satisfactory prices. The Dominican side would have to keep very much in mind (and the Venezuelans would have to understand this) the bullish nature of the market and the reasonable prospects that this trend will continue for a more or less lengthy period, as the cycles in this industry clearly indicate. Therefore, a fixed price agreement, for example, would have to be based on the maximum average price that the Dominican sugar industry could secure during the life of the

agreement under the best possible marketing conditions. Such an approach would undoubtedly be the fairest for the contracting parties. In the judgment of a number of experts, the average could be around 30 cents a pound over the next 4 to 6 years.

A pact like the one under study would have other benefits for the two countries, of course. Venezuela would have a reasonably secure supply of a high quality product from a neighbor (which would lower freight charges) and would benefit from other factors that would facilitate its domestic refining and supply programs over the next few years. The Dominican Republic, in turn, would be able to market a considerable portion of its exportable output and to count on predetermined earnings, with all of their advantages for planning recovery work and achieving the badly needed goals of greater industrial efficiency. These factors, we should emphasize, could be of prime importance in examining the reciprocal advantages of the agreement.

We trust, then, that the good and sincere intentions that have motivated the presidents of Venezuela and the Dominican Republic in their recent efforts at cooperation will soon shift from the volatile realm of good intentions to the arena of specific, well-balanced accomplishments, which, in the final accounting, are the only ones that are of interest to their respective nations.

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VENEZUELAN FINANCIAL, PETROLEUM AID SCORED

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 18 Oct 80 p 14

[Commentary by Bernardo Vega: "Venezuela: Financing, Refineries, Exploration and Other Odds and Ends"]

[Text] Now that sufficient time has elapsed since the conclusion of the visit by the president of Venezuela, we can more objectively assess its concrete economic results.

In our view, the visit confirmed a group of Venezuelan situations and positions with which we were personally familiar, but which, unfortunately, were not believed in leading Dominican government circles, and which, as a result of deliberate "leaks" to the press, had been creating an atmosphere of very false hopes; something that was detrimental to both countries and governments because, when it was time to tell the truth, the concrete offers and real positions of Venezuela clashed openly with those false hopes. Hence, the visit destroyed a series of myths, which we shall cite below:

1. The myth of financing in the amount of $150 million per year. Several spokesmen had raised false hopes, talking about annual financing of $150 million, through the Costa Rican agreement. When comparing this with the text of the agreement, we saw that the amount could not exceed 30 percent of the value of Venezuelan sales, subject to the agreement; in other words, 50 percent of our consumption. The 14 million barrels that the country imports at $32 per barrel represent about $450 million. Half of that amount totals $225 million, and 30 percent thereof represents about $62 million per year as the maximum Venezuelan financing. Actually, the figure would appear to be less, because the Venezuelan Government decided to offer only 30 percent of the value of the imports of the refinery, excluding the imports of fuel oil made by CDE and the sugar mills, as well as the oil taken by Falconbridge; therefore, the base was reduced to about 10 million barrels per year, and the annual Venezuelan financing, to $53 million, in other words, a third of the figure cited by certain Dominicans. In short, the financing offered by Venezuela, as we mentioned in a previous column, is of benefit to the country and a great step forward in regional cooperation. It is a shame that some misinformed Dominicans have created false hopes.

2. The myth of the need to nationalize the refinery. Some Dominicans may have created the rumor that the nationalization of our refinery was a prerequisite for securing Venezuelan financing. The visit served to confirm that this was not Venezuela's official position. Both presidents even paid a visit to the refinery, which

received little publicity, and there they were received by the representatives of the state and Shell, at the board of administration offices.

3. The myth of the need to create a state importing enterprise. This was another alleged Venezuelan stipulation on which certain Dominicans assumed public positions. The visit proved that the mechanisms for financing would be similar to those which existed under the Puerto Ordaz agreement of 1974 between Venezuela and Central America, wherein the financing originates rather in the central banks, and the Dominican state need not necessarily be converted into a direct importer. This position is even more logical if the basis of the calculations is only the imports of the refinery, excluding other users (CDE, the cement factories and Falconbridge).

4. The myth of the compulsory use of 50 percent Mexican oil. The visit also cleared up this point. The Dominican state, if it wishes, can continue to bring 100 percent of the crude from Venezuela; however, the Venezuelan financing will cover only 50 percent. Hence, the country would benefit from exploring to the maximum possible extent the use, through the refinery, of 50 percent oil of that origin, because the financing would be doubled to $106 million per year. That exploration should begin with a formal request to the Mexican Government to send an official from Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) to discuss with Dominican technicians, including those from the refinery, the purely logistical aspects, including the type of crude that Mexico could supply and in what proportions (ITHNUS Maya, etc.), and the possibility of shipping reconstituted crude, as well as matters relating to the freight charges. These logistical aspects may not be so complicated if one considers the fact that part of the Mexican oil now going to Europe is being sent first to Curacao, where it is transferred to ships of larger size. Therefore, the mixture that the Dominican market requires might well be prepared in Curacao, where Venezuelan reconstituted crude would be mixed with Mexican reconstituted crude in a proportion which, although it would not be exactly 50-50, would indeed allow for the use of the bulk of the financing by both countries. These studies should be made before a high-level Dominican mission goes to Mexico, because otherwise there would be a repetition of what happened in the case of the Venezuelan president's visit, when no concrete agreement could be signed because of the lack of previous technical studies approved by the parties involved.

5. The myth of the export refinery. Venezuelan backing for a new export refinery has also proven to be false. This type of project is of no interest to a country whose oil policy is based, correctly, on the attempt to process its oil within its own territory insofar as possible. The plan submitted to the Dominican Government has, rather, been promoted by a private American firm. We have serious doubts about the economic viability of a refinery in the Dominican Republic which would export a large portion of its production, because it would not bring profits in its international sales, and would even have difficulty finding external markets, owing to the fact that in the United States there is ample unused refining capacity, and the international prices of finished products are determined very competitively, based on the processing costs of huge and by now depreciated refineries, against which a new Dominican refinery of smaller size would have to compete. In brief, we would not accrue a relative advantage with a new medium-sized refinery, operating with imported crude. The problem of the deficits not made up for by the present refinery should be solved by its expansion but, as an essential preliminary step, the state must decide whether or not it is going to continue with Shell as a partner; because

the latter obviously will not make any new investments in the refinery, in view of the present uncertainty, including a request for information by a government minister regarding Shell's position with respect to selling its shares. Without going into great detail here, we think that the solution lies in a new agreement with Shell whereby that company's shares in the refinery would receive an annual fixed dividend not associated with the real earnings, and it would be given a contract for administration, with the state retaining the benefit of all the refinery's earnings, while the latter sought financing for expansion which, under those circumstances, might well come from the World Bank.

6. The myth of the Dominican financing of Las Mercedes. It was speculated that, with the funds from the 30 percent of the oil billing, the Dominican state would lend money to Las Mercedes Petroleum, so that the latter could continue searching for oil. A quick analysis showed that this would be politically disastrous for both governments. The Dominican Government would be subjected to heavy and deserved criticism if it lent funds from the foreign debt to an essentially foreign private firm which has a concession for exploration. The concessions are granted to foreigners so that, at their own risk and on their own account, they may use their own capital to search for oil. If they lack the capital, and have to borrow it from the state, this eliminates the only justification for the concession, because the state can purchase the technology by itself. If Venezuela lends us funds so that we may search for oil, then the state must do so at its own risk and on its own account, with Las Mercedes or another firm acting as a mere contractor, but without being a concession holder; in other words, the oil, if it should appear, would all belong to the state, which would be the only entity that would be assuming a risk.

7. The myth of the sugar purchases. A sugar sales contract for 3 years, at fixed prices, would be feasible for us at the present time only if the price is equal to or higher than the commodity exchange price. Our country can sell all its (not yet sold) sugar from the current 1980-81 sugar harvest on the commodity exchange today for about 44 centavos, and that from the 1981-82 harvest, at about 36 centavos. A Venezuelan offer for 3 years would only guarantee us prices for the last year (1982-83). In order for such an offer to be attractive, its price would have to be between 30 and 40 centavos, a figure that is apparently not acceptable to the Venezuelans, for understandable reasons.

To summarize, with the myths dispelled, we must work fast to make the maximum use of the enlightened new international position of Venezuela and Mexico, which serves as an example of international cooperation for the other OPEC countries. Once the logistical aspects have been cleared up, we must sign the San Jose agreement with both countries as soon as possible. The technical assistance generously offered by Venezuela for oil exploration should be used by the state exclusively for its own benefit, and not be shared with private concession holders, because the latter are economically absurd and a bomb from a political standpoint. In order to be able to expand the refinery, we must decide on the type of agreement, if any, that we want with Shell. Until this is determined, there will be no expansion. As a general experience, the visit also served to show that if international economic agreements are to be implemented, they require a set of preliminary studies and agreements on the technical level which, if absent, only allow the politicians to arrive at general accords that do not represent any immediate assistance to the Dominicans.

2909
CSO: 3010

PAPER COMMENTS ON PRD, NEED FOR POLITICAL PARTIES

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 23 Oct 80 Sec F p 8

[Editorial: "Concern"]

[Text] EL NACIONAL is not affiliated with any political party. That is (and will be) a definitive position. This newspaper will maintain its independent views above everything, and will respect the opinion of others, as it has always done.

EL NACIONAL believes firmly in the need for strong, well-defined political parties, as a backing for representative democracy.

Therefore, this newspaper shares the concerns voiced by many Dominicans to the effect that the conflict which is upsetting the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) is damaging and detrimental to the entire nation.

PRD is the government party at present. Winning that position at the polls, in the elections of 16 May 1978, cost it a great deal of effort.

Everyone remembers the campaign against PRD here. It was accused of being headed by friends of the communists and Castroites. In this way, an attempt was made to intimidate many people. PRD won the elections and assumed power.

This is not the time to judge the PRD's performance in government; but there is something that should be stressed: President Antonio Guzman has been a man with respect for the views of others; he has maintained the public liberties and has not ordered any persecution on political grounds.

It may be claimed that crises appear in any democratic political party. True; however, it cannot be concealed that the struggle being waged in PRD is having negative repercussions not only on the government, but also on the country's economic progress. And it is not right that this should happen.

The quality of the arguments has deteriorated. Funds are being diverted for an advertising campaign. Public funds have been allocated to meet the expense of the quarrels and squabbles which are making no contribution to the solution of the many ills besetting this nation. And what is even worse, many major problems have been set aside in order to deal with isses to which unnecessary importance has been attached. There are no exceptions: This is happening in the executive branch and it is happening in the legislative branch.

Therefore, the country would be very pleased to see the relations between the public authorities become normalized, and take a direction which would benefit the entire populace.

And it would be very pleased to see the intrapartisan struggle be confined to that, without upsetting the progress of activities paid for by the taxpayers, at a very high price, to be sure, and without undermining the political organization which is essential to the support of the incipient Dominican democracy.

2909
CSO: 3010

WESSIN OUTLINES PQD PLATFORM, ASSAILS PENA GOMEZ, PRD

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 10A

["Test" of speech by Elias Wessin y Wessin, president of the Democratic Quisqueyan Party, in Valverde Mao; date not specified]

[Text] The president of the Democratic Quisqueyan Party (PQD) claimed in Valverde, Mao that it is not true that the only alternatives for the coming general elections are the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) and the Reformist Party.

Former General Elias Wessin y Wessin stated at the same time that the PQD will win the general elections of May 1982.

Speaking before hundreds of party followers, Wessin y Wessin harshly criticized Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the PRD.

Here is the complete text of Wessin y Wessin's speech:

Quisqueyans:

First of all, I would like to extend my warmest congratulations to the organizers of this well-attended event, which gives the lie to allegations by certain national political personalities who are anxious for everyone to believe in this long-suffering nation that the only alternatives for the upcoming general elections are the Dominican Revolutionary Party and the Reformist Party.

Dominicans are shocked by the unusual campaign that has been waged, especially through the press, for the purpose of proving--we could say for better or worse--that here there are only two parties.

Recently a big frog in the little pond of the written press (one of those who sell out to the highest bidder) had the audacity to call the other political parties of the nation "bit-players" or "stand-ins," with astounding aplomb.

Do you think that our glorious institution, with more than 200,000 leaders, duly organized throughout national territory, recognized formally by the Central Electoral Board, and with a strength proven by this very gathering, is merely a stand-in?

The lies of some journalists should concern no one. What is inexplicable, however, in this typically political campaign which is obviously demagogic, is that the leader of the PRD is apparently involved up to his neck in it. He seems to have decided to lead people to believe that the only choice they have is to accept that their fate is the lesser of two evils.

This new strategy of the PRD secretary general is shameful and repugnant from any standpoint.

What patriotic and truly democratic Dominican could be pleased with Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez' insistence that the only other party in the country is the Reformist Party? Anyone would think that the PRD leader was ignoring the real situation of the PRD itself.

He seems to be unaware that he is playing with fire, because that infantile "strategy" of bipartisanship he is using places him in the same position as those who are striving to elevate once again to the National Palace the tools of rampant corruption, of influence trafficking, of falsified files, of murders with impunity, of arbitrary imprisonment and deportation--in sum, the systematic violation of the most sacred principles of democratic society, under the shameful pretext that the Constitution is a mere scrap of paper. These were the forces which Pena Gomez fought so vehemently.

Along these lines, it is not true, as Dr Balaguer asserted, that the people have two doors through which they must pass. They have already crossed those thresholds, which led them to the brink of the abyss. This nation needs to go down new paths; through a gate illuminated with the light of truth, that will lead us with firm steps toward the conquest of a better life. This path can be rsached safely through the wide and generous door of the Democratic Quisqueyan Party.

There is no doubt that due to the economic resources available to those two political parties, the Reformist Party and the PRD, filched from the national budget; and due to the evident complacency with which they are treated by some of the media, there is no equal opportunity for all political organizations.

Nonetheless, our party, the PQD, to make up for that disadvantage, has shown its increasing strength with the development of a persistent effort from province to province, from municipality to municipality, from section to section, from neighborhood to neighborhood, and finally from house to house, to bring to each Dominican, out of our own mouths, the truth of what is happening in the country. In this way, they cannot be fooled by the adverse effects of misinformation.

Since August 1978, I have made more than 500 trips to the interior of the country, and I have been able to speak directly to more than half a million Dominicans. The result of this systematic effort is truly encouraging. Despite those who make every effort to ignore it, our powerful party now has 10,000 grassroots organizations and 1 million members. To those who doubt this assertion, we can say that we are in a position to prove it.

At this moment, in this hard-working and friendly city of Mao, I am accompanied by thousands of people and more than 500 vehicles. This is simply one more proof of the extraordinary sympathy that the PQD has earned, and of the unshakable faith of the people in the principles and postulates we firmly uphold.

We can proclaim with pride that we are the only party in the history of this country whose recognition was granted in strict accordance with the law, after an exhaustive and rigorous investigation.

There are countless reasons why we PQD members are convinced that today we are the main political force of this country, and why I can affirm once more that with the help of God and the Blessed Virgin, beginning 16 August 1982 we'll all go to the fields with our sleeves rolled up!

From what I have just said, one might deduce that we are attributing too much importance to the opinion of the old boss of the Reformist Party and the virtually disoriented leader of the PRD. Our intention is to warn the Dominican people of their capacity to damage and deceive. Under the evil slogan that the end justifies the means, they are misleading the population with fantastic promises that they never fulfill. That is why we think the best possible definition that one can apply to the Reformist Party as well as the PRD is the lesser of two evils. No one can deny that the history of the last 14 years in our lives reflects clearly and obviously what we have just said.

Furthermore, we can assure all Dominicans, with the dignity and resolve that have characterized our actions, that we are prepared to put the country on the road to solving its great problems and moving toward real progress. The PQD has prepared an integral doctrine based on clear and precise concepts which, after being duly considered by the National Political Committee, will be revealed at the next convention, which will take place at the Plaza Dominicana Hotel on 25 October of this year, at 0800 hours.

Basically, our doctrine envisions the development of an administration that is geared toward achieving the establishment of a system which will bring about effective equality of justice and opportunities for all Dominicans.

We will also be able to guide the actions of the government in a rational and effective manner in order to realistically confront the tremendous problems we have to face, aggravated more and more each day by the improvised measures that have been the constant expedient of the PRD administration.

We can guarantee that the severe shortage of basic necessities and the skyrocketing cost of living, growing unemployment, health problems, the high rate of illiteracy, threats to personal safety, crime, vice and increasing criminality, all calamities which have proliferated alarmingly under the present administration, will be combatted with determination by the government we will lead as of 16 August 1982.

There is one aspect of the PRD administration to which we should refer on this occasion. There is clear evidence that the monster of corruption is undermining the credibility which it enjoyed in the beginning.

It is public knowledge that in the State Sugar Council, the Price Stabilization Institute and numerous state enterprises and agencies, all kinds of violations are being committed which call into question the highly touted honesty of the PRD administration. Everyone knows that the State Sugar Council and the Price Stabilization Institute, superstructural agencies that maintain a topheavy bureaucracy and always have, have only served to dish out scandalous illicit riches. They have never served the purpose they were theoretically created to do.

To do away once and for all with the administrative disaster that has prevailed there, the Democratic Quisqueyan Party, once in power, will assume the responsibility

of adopting vigorous measures to reorganize on a rational basis these centers of corruption, so that they can be cleaned up and properly administered and thus provide a valuable contribution to the national economy.

I sincerely believe that the government leaders who in one way or another have left their mark on history in their respective countries, in economic terms, have been like Cato: They have known how to make their citizens happy without giving in to odious squandering. As is happening with the present administration, such waste only sows the seeds of discontent and mistrust among all citizens.

Gentlemen: It is time to break with the past once and for all, and to rebuild our long-suffering and deceived society on more serious and responsible bases. We should understand finally that the problems of our country are the problems of Dominicans, and that we will never attain the desired prosperity as long as we continue tilting at windmills and blaming our vicissitudes on businessmen and on a supposed imperialism that in today's world, which is marked by a generalized state of dependency, is more a fantasy than a reality.

I would like to take this opportunity to clearly and categorically affirm that in a PQD administration the rules of the game will be obvious enough to assure everyone that there will be no surprises. Businessmen and investors will be not only protected, but also stimulated so that they can increase production. We understand that the best way to help the consumer is to provide an abundance of consumer goods.

By the same token, we can assert that the people will not be burdened with new taxes; in this regard, we will limit ourselves to restructuring the tax system so that it will be based on the individual's ability to pay taxes. We should inform public employees that a civil service and an administrative career track will be established so that those who work for the state will be protected by a legal statute that guarantees them job security. Thus, they will no longer be subject to the whims of politics and their jobs will be more dignified. Social security will be adequately revised so that its scope will be broader and it will become a real social security institute instead of an agency with no goal other than the collection of taxes for the purpose of squandering them on demagogic projects. Education should be duly reformed, to teach Dominicans to build a society for mankind, instead of mankind for society. Health services must be given priority so that the majority of the population that needs such an essential public service will have access to it. The working class will also receive our careful protection; its interests will be rationally balanced with those of management, since an integral development depends to a great extent on the harmony of these two factors.

These, gentlemen, are some of the points included in our initial platform, aimed at fomenting the establishment of a true rule of law in which there is equality of justice and opportunities for all Dominicans.

PQD brothers: in view of the imminence of a resounding victory for the Democratic Quisqueyan Party in the upcoming election, I would like to warmly urge the following:

It is time to reclaim our nationality once and for all; it is time to combat hunger and poverty, which have continually plagued the poor and peasantry of this country, with true patriotism; it is time for justice, equality and fraternity among Dominicans. To carry out our tremendous plans, we need to control the Congress in Caraca, and therefore justice.

Consequently, our party's current goal is to win the elections on each electoral board, in each section, in each municipality, in each province and in each place where there are Dominicans with the right to vote.

This is a commitment and responsibility for every leader of our glorious party. If we are successful, you will see our homeland helped along the road to achieving the dreams and ideals most cherished by our immortal forefathers.

Long live liberty! Long live democracy! Long live the Dominican Republic! Long live the Democratic Quisqueyan Party! Thank you very much.

8926
CSO: 3010

PENA GOMEZ: NOT INVOLVED IN GUZMAN, CHAMBER CONTROVERSY

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 17 Oct 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] Yesterday, the secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD], Dr Jose Grancisco Pena Gomez, said that the obdurate snipers in national politics are beginning to spread confusion in sectors of the Armed Forces, giving the impression that they are implicated in the controversy between the executive branch and the legislative branch.

He declared: "We want everyone to know that the events which caused this controversy occurred when we were abroad, and when our concerns were focused on the air accident which almost cost the life of Dr Hugo Tolentino Dipp and ours."

Speaking on "Democratic Platform" [radio program], Pena Gomez stated that he knew that, sooner or later, his name would be involved in a controversy which the entire nation repudiates.

He noted that it was for this reason that he hastened to request the parties to refrain from making further statements, a position which, according to Pena Gomez, placed him above the leaders of the discussion.

He added: "We arrived in the country on the very day that President Luis Herrera Campins visited the National Palace, and since then we have not had occasion to speak personally with Hatuey Decamps; although we did so briefly on the telephone, as we did today, to ask him to be discreet and to demand that he forget the bill which stipulated automatic homage paid to every head of state who visits the National Congress."

And he went on to say: "Hence, we demand that our name not be involved in this controversy, and that they not continue to use us as a scapegoat with respect to the military, blaming us for events which may not be to the liking of the military commanders."

Pena Gomez remarked that, despite the appeal made to him to give up the controversy, Hatuey Decamps made further statements, while his opponents made use of a letter that he had sent to the secretary of the Armed Forces, which should by no means show up again in the hands of other officials except the president himself, or its direct addressee.

He commented: "The publication of this letter by an undisclosed source in the National Palace was a mistake, in our opinion, because that letter should never have left the files of the Armed Forces, for the precise purpose of preventing even a remote trace of truth from being attached to the statement previously made by the president of the Chamber of Deputies concerning certain features that he reportedly attributed, incorrectly in our view, to the effort for institutionalization that President Guzman has carried out with the Armed Forces."

And he stressed: "Therefore, the Armed Forces must be kept dissociated from any conflicts, present or future, that may occur between the branches of government; because such conflicts are normal events in the democratic system, and only the absence of true democracy makes them appear to be unusual situations in our eyes."

Pena Gomez revealed that Hatuey Decamps sent him a letter subjecting President Guzman to the PRD's Board of Discipline.

The PRD leader suggested: "We request Hatuey Decamps publicly to nullify this subjection, and to confine himself to stating his complaints against the president if he is brought before the Board of Discipline."

And he added: "It is a fact that the president of the republic is a member of the party governed by our statutes, but owing to the dignity of his office, we cannot treat him in the manner sought by those fellow deputies."

The letter sent to Pena Gomez by Decamps was also signed by four other deputies.

2909
CSO: 3010

INTERIOR, POLICE SECRETARIAT REAFFIRMS POLITICAL FREEDOM

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 17 Oct 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] Yesterday, the Secretariat of Interior and Police gave an absolute guarantee to the opposition political parties that their activities would not be interfered with by the police authorities, nor by members of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD].

In statements made to this newspaper, Dr Rosa Julia de la Cruz de Ortiz said that the police had been instructed to protect the political activities of the opposition groups.

The official declared: "We respect freedom of movement and freedom of assembly."

She said that she had no knowledge of interference by police officers in a convoy from the Democratic Quisqueyan Party which toured the community of Valverde, Mao, remarking: "I have not read the press, and I have no information about that incident."

She noted that PRD had requested a permit from the Secretary of Interior and Police to hold the political function last Sunday, at which the new district headquarters of the organization was opened.

She commented: "PRD had permission, and the demonstration was held outside, because the people did not fit in the headquarters."

She explained that the political parties must notify the Secretariat of Interior and Police when they are going to hold mass functions, so that they may be given the necessary protection.

Last Sunday, a PQD convoy was intercepted by the police, and it was claimed that several members and leaders of that organization, who were holding a political function in Mao, were arrested.

The president of PQD, Gen (ret) Elias Wessin y Wessin, has complained on constant occasions that the authorities have interfered with his party's political activities.

The Reformist Party has also voiced complaints that its recruiting efforts have met with obstacles in the interior section of the country.

Dr De la Cruz de Ortiz claimed that the present authorities respect the activities which the parties carry out within a legal framework.

She stressed the fact that the parties must notify her secretariat when they intend to hold political functions, so that the police may be instructed to offer them protection.

The official was interviewed at the headquarters of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, which she visited as a member of President Antonio Guzman's movement, to attend a press conference at which it was announced that the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Hatuey de Camps, was to be subjected to a board of discipline.

2909
CSO: 3010

FOREIGN MINISTER CASTILLO VALDEZ' UN SPEECH PRAISED

Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] In a speech by its foreign relations minister at the United Nations (the timing of which was, moreover, excellent because the official addresses of the increasingly numerous delegations are listened to more attentively at the start of the General Assembly) Guatemala furnished information on and explained the principles of its domestic and international relations. This was an important step because many new countries are joining the organization that have been influenced by a slanderous campaign that unspeakable political interests have launched or engineered to tarnish our nation's image, even though some of the loudest-voiced nations live in glass houses and were not too sure about throwing the first stone.

Many of the recent UN members know that the five separate countries of Central America signed the Charter of San Francisco and took part in the discussions on its wording, which put the aspirations of the founding nations in the form of principles and standards. They are unaware, however, of the major role that Central America, with dogged determination, played in the creation of the Organization of American States, the predecessor and even the model for the League of Nations and, after its collapse, the United Nations, on the basis of acknowledging continental solidarity and the need for ongoing, intensive cooperation among nations.

Guatemala, bound by tradition and its large territory and population, has always faithfully kept its international commitments. It is true that, like all nations, it has suffered the hardships involved in political and socio-economic development, but the efforts of its people and the enlightenment of its leaders have succeeded in establishing and consolidating a modern, functional institutional structure marked by the ambitions, direction and guidelines of a democratic system. In addition, it can be proud of its cultural traditions and its contributions to culture.

Foreign Minister Castillo Valdes correctly pointed out that our country has advocated peace, public freedoms, justice and social progress within the democratic system as basic values for domestic life and international relations. It is precisely this political climate that has allowed underground groups to be "instigated, supported and financed from abroad," groups that have chosen the path of violence and committed terrorist acts under the pretext of defending ideologies and ambitions for power that they have been able to

channel through political parties and the other legitimate avenues that citizens have access to.

We know that this troublesome situation exists all over the world, paving the way for crime and resulting in violent attacks on the security of individuals and property. Even though the purpose is often to rescue or liberate, realities are being overlooked or distorted in such a way that they unconsciously cause suffering and impoverishment for the very people whom they are trying to help. Therefore, it is unfair and reprehensible for self-interested critics to single out our country, and it is sad that some Guatemalans have contributed to the slander. As we said, outsiders encouraging violence and violating the standards of social interplay and international relations are surreptitiously joining the chorus and even singing solos to the refrain of human rights, which could become the password for meddling and intervention.

He could not but mention the problem of Belize because Guatemala's territorial claim against Great Britain has now been brought before the United Nations and politicized, to the detriment of a legal settlement. The UN, in fact, is not even the proper forum for settling this kind of a disagreement. What is worse, the details of the problem have been twisted in favor of British neocolonialism, and offensive allegations have even been leveled at Guatemala to the effect that it harbors colonialist designs because it is defending what belongs to it or opposes the breakup of its territory, because Great Britain's shaky title deed has always been protested by our country. Furthermore, unfortunately, there has been a desire to deal with this major issue through politically influenced or pledged votes (without the indispensable prior analysis), secured through cronyism or some sort of diplomatic compensation in the form of support in the debate or vote on other issues.

Guatemala is not unaware of the interests and ambitions of the people of Belize, many of whom are Guatemalans from the Quekchi, Mopan and mestizo groups, with nearby relations. We therefore realize that this cultural and ethnic group must have its own personality acknowledged within our society, and thus perhaps it will yield some of its rights, to whatever extent is appropriate and possible. The colonialism comes from the other side, the Commonwealth.

That is why Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez emphatically reasserted that Belize is part of our national territory and that Guatemala does not accept and would not recognize unilateral independence for this territory, which would be an encroachment on ours. In this connection, bilateral negotiations are going to be resumed with the government of her majesty the queen.

8743
CSO: 3010

ECONOMY MINISTER DISCUSSES LEFTIST THREAT, OTHER PROBLEMS

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] "The government, private enterprise, workers and peasant farmers should join together to defend ourselves against the threats posed by leftists, who rather then wanting to see our country living in peace, would like to bring violence to it, as is happening in other Central American countries," Economy and Commerce Minister Ruben Mondragon said at last night's meeting with business leaders at the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of Cortes.

The minister met with northern businessmen to hold a frank dialog and take a look at all of the problems currently facing businessmen.

With regard to inflation, Mondragon said that the only effective way to fight it is through production, which cannot be boosted if there is no investment. To continue this chain of reasoning, investors cannot be expected to initiate projects if security and incentives do not exist. "Fortunately, that kind of calm exists in our country, and international organizations have a great deal of trust in us," the minister said.

He then mentioned that workers, peasants, students and teachers are currently posing a series of demands, which can be met only if the state takes in more money, which it can do only through taxes. Taxes are paid only by the companies and individuals who make enough money, "but in point of fact, to be fair, it is important for everyone to pay taxes."

With regard to the studies by writer and analyst Luis Pazos, Mondragon said that many of his suggestions are applicable and realistic, but not his recommendation that equal treatment should be accorded domestic and foreign businessmen and that foreign companies should be put on an equal footing with domestic ones. "This is an absurd notion that would bankrupt all of our industrialists if it were implemented in Honduras."

8743
CSO: 3010

PAZ GARCIA SPEECH HONORS CIVIL SERVANTS

Tegucigalpa EL CRONISTA in Spanish 16 Oct 80 pp 1, 5

[Speech by President Policarpo Paz Garcia honoring ANDEPH [National Association of Civil Servants of Honduras]; date and place not given]

[Text] Esteemed Fellow Workers:

I call you fellow workers because that is what civil servants are: people who share concerns and responsibilities with those of us who perform the delicate function of running the country.

In this regard, I must express to you my deepest and most heartfelt gratitude for the homage that you are kindly paying me. Your intention is without doubt to clearly reveal your gratitude for everything that the government has done for public servants economically and socially. I want to tell you, however, that the debt of gratitude is mutual. The measures that we have taken in government to give incentives to civil servants have always been based on the view that they deserve such incentives, which are often smaller than those secured by other workers in the private sector or even in a number of branches of the government.

As a public official, I always keep in mind that public service is an honorable duty, a duty that under some circumstances becomes a right when government service is viewed in a partisan political light. In this regard, we have been lucky that as military officers we have not felt the need for partisan discrimination, and therefore the measures that we have taken to benefit civil servants have never had any special political objective. We see all public servants as Hondurans who are interested in seeing their country move forward and in contributing their physical and mental energies every day so that the government's programs, goals and objectives are properly carried out.

Just as a nation's army does not consist solely of superior officers but has many ranks the most numerous of which is made up of enlisted men, we recognize that in government service responsibilities do not belong exclusively to top-level executives but rather are shared with thousands of employees performing various tasks, all of which are important no matter how humble.

I accept this homage on behalf of you, my fellow workers, and on behalf of my family, because of the lofty honor accorded it by this show of affection and sympathy, expressed collectively and by the decision of a prestigious association. I accept it with emotion, with gratitude and with affection for all of you.

I would ask you to convey my most cordial and sincere greetings to all Honduran public servants through the Honorable Board of Directors of your association.

May God give us all the necessary strength and wisdom to continue working for the good of our country, and so that the Civil Service Act, which is the basis for the stability, security and rights of state workers, continues to be enforced in strict compliance with its content and goals.

Thank you very much.

8743
CSO: 3010

EDUCATION MINISTRY DENIES IT FOLLOWS CUBAN MODEL

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 25 Sep 80 pp 1, 9

[Text] Yesterday evening we received the following communique:

On Wednesday, 24 September 1980, LA PRENSA, with a great deal of publicity, published in four columns on page one an article entitled "Cuban Copy in an Educational Program." Its contents and structure are absolutely false, ill-intentioned and slanderous; it was designed to denigrate and discredit the prestige of our institution and therefore of the Sandinist Popular Revolution itself. For that reason, the Ministry of Education of the Natonal Reconstructon Government finds it appropriate to turn to our heroic people, and especially to the national education community, in order to disprove the lies and distortions of which this article is full.

1. The document to which the LA PRENSA writer refers deals with reading material that was used in the development of the second workshop seminar for middle-level educators that was held in the city of Managua on 18 and 19 September of this year; it is not a plan or curriculum for children and youth of Nicaragua developed by the ministry of education.

2. LA PRENSA intentionally took only one of the documents out of the ten that were used as study materials in this workshop seminar.

3. Nine of the ten documents of the workshop seminar were developed by the staff and specialists of the ministry of education, and only the document discussed is of foreign origin.

4. The bibliography used for curriculum planning for both the primary and middle levels, for vocational training and job orientation, includes, among others, some of the following authors and materials:

A.H. Pagel and M.H. Carroll. How To Attract and Guide the Child in School. Buenos Aires, Argentina. Kapelusz, 1977.

Fingermann, Gregorio. Psychotechnology and Job Orientation. Buenos Aires, Argentina. El Ateneo, 1975.

Hacth and Costar. Guidance Activities in Primary School. Mexico, Limusa, 1974.

Sandinist Power. Training New Technicians To Develop the Productive Structure. Managua, Nicaragua. 31 January 1980.

A. A. Smirnow, A. N. Leontiev, and others. Psychology. Mexico. Grijalvo Editions, 1960.

Rhodes, James A. Vocational Education and Guidance. Buenos Aires, Argentina. Paidos, 1975.

Blanc, Marcelo. Group Dynamics. San Jose, Costa Rica. EDUCA, 1976.

Villaverde, Cirigliano. Group Dynamics and Education. Buenos Aires. Humanitas Editorial, 1966.

Petrowsky, A. V. Educational Psychology and Age Groups. Havana, Cuba. People and Education Editions, 1978.

Kirsten, Rainer E., Muller Schwarz, Joach. Group Training. Bilbao, Spain. Mensajero Editions, 1976.

5. The commentator, in his eagerness to confuse our people, even though in many parts of his article he mentioned that the document was drafted at the Ministry of Education in Cuba, said: "For the Marxist-Leninist ideologues who produced the document at the Ministry of Education in Nicaragua, education is an eternal category." And in closing, he states:

"The document concludes with the Ministry of Education 4th national seminar bibliography, etc., etc." But in reality, the document concludes with the following expression: "Taken from the Ministry of Education 4th national seminar, etc., etc." The intent is clear; it is trying to misinform, by saying that the document was drafted in the Ministry of Education in Nicaragua and not in the Ministry of Education of the republic of Cuba.

6. The vocational training and job orientation programs, both on the primary and middle levels, to be used in the present school year, are at this time being studied by 480 educators of the nation who are now attending workshop seminars given in the following national institutes: Elvis Diaz and Maestro Gabriel, and at the National University.

7. The campaign being waged by LA PRENSA for some days against the new education in our country also includes a systematic opposition to the connection between study and work, even though this relationship is supported by all the international organizations that deal with education and pedagogic methods now used throughout the world.

8. Because of all these points, we repeat to the people of Nicaragua our conviction that this article is part of the ideological diversion and calumny campaign that LA PRENSA, along with the most reactionary and backward sectors of our society, is now promoting against the education and productive labor program which our institution has planned to carry out as part of its education plans for the 1980-1981 school year.

Managua, 24 September 1980, Ministry of Education, Department of Public Relations.

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CSO: 3010

PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT ASKS FOR MORE ECONOMIC REPORTING

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 20 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] "The mass media should be concerned today about reporting to and guiding the people in connection with the revolution's basic economic problems," said Carlos Gallo, a member of the Department of Propaganda and Political Education of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], in exclusive statements to EL NUEVO DIARIO, just minutes after speaking on "The Role of Propaganda in the Management of the Economy" before newsmen belonging to the UPN [Union of Nicaraguan Journalists] at the Journalists Club.

Referring to the role of newsmen in economic propaganda, he said that they "must widely publicize the principles of our Sandinist economy and explain the main tasks involved in producing, distributing and using consumer goods."

Economic Awareness

"We have to develop an economic awareness among the people," he went on to say, "to create ties between them and the revolution's economic tasks. We must educate them about the economy and mobilize them to carry out our economic programs because one of the principles of our revolution is that without grass roots involvement there can be no economy of the people." He also said that state publicity workers must devote more attention to economic propaganda.

"The tasks of revolutionary journalists are to publicize the leading experiences of our economic performance, to explain exhaustively to the people the measures that the revolution is taking to benefit them and to inform them as to our economic limitations," he pointed out. He also said that a few newsmen are working to corrupt the essence of the Sandinist economy.

Appeal to Newsmen

He also appealed to the mass media to show more interest in economic problems, inasmuch as "not much effort has been made to broach the main facets of our economic problems. At times we are more concerned about publicizing a ministry than the accomplishments of the revolution," he said in reference to state publicists. He noted that we must publicize the involvement of the workers in the economy.

"Newsmen must help to spur the Sandinist economic process and underscore the moral incentives in the various enterprises owned by the people," Gallo

emphasized, "because they are a vital factor in achieving our economic goals, which are for the people's benefit." Differentiating between publicizing our economic efforts and commercial advertising, he said that the latter has different aims.

Advertising Is Something Different

He said that commercial advertising serves the interests of capitalists, who are interested only in selling their products, whereas the object of publicizing the economy is to develop a political awareness among our people regarding the problems and successes of our economy. This propaganda "must square with the truth, with the realities of our economy and with the problems of our people," Gallo said.

"The most effective economic propaganda is disseminated among the rank-and-file, at each production unit or center, and this propaganda can be developed only by mass organizations and unions. Our goal should be to develop deep-seated convictions among our people regarding our economic tasks and limitations," Carlos Gallo said in conclusion.

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COUNCIL OF STATE RECOMMENDS BAN ON CDS LETTERS

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Council of State's Defense and Interior Committee, headed by Father Alvaro Arguello and Commander Hugo Torres and Jorge Rojas Mendoza of the CST [Sandinist Workers Federation], has rejected as inadmissble the bill submitted by Laime Montealegre, the INDE's representative to the Council of State. The bill aimed at abolishing the usual practice at some state agencies of requesting CDS [Sandinist Defense Committee] and ATC [Agricultural Workers Association] letters for government formalities and at banning mandatory membership in any political, social or union organization.

Nevertheless, at the request of Council of State Chairman Commander Carlos Nunez, the council approved sending a note to the JGRN calling on it to end the abuses involved when certain government agencies and officials demand papers from mass organizations such as the CDS and ATC.

In other words, although Montealegre's bill was not passed, it was decided that the National Reconstruction Government Junta should instruct all government agencies and officials not to ask for CDS papers, which are practically recommendations or requirements for getting a driver's license or for negotiating a bank loan.

In this regard, Jaime Montealegre said that the decision by Commander Carlos Nunez, by invoking a spirit of brotherhood and national unity, represents a victory for the Nicaraguan people because it guarantees the exercise of uncurtailed democratic rights. It also means that no longer will some organizations be above others because the state has singled them out and permitted them to issue citizens letters of recommendation, such as those of the CDS and ATC.

Montealegre went on to say that this demonstrated the complete illegality of this practice. The purpose of the bill was to guarantee that the Nicaraguan people could take care of all their formalities with state agencies without having to submit vouchers from political, not state organizations.

He added that private businessmen had never been against the existence of the CDS's; rather, these committees have every right to exist, and hopefully they can perform truly social, community and humanitarian tasks in our country that will benefit our people. However, just as the CDS's have a right to exist, so does any other organization that citizens form in this country, with none being above any other.

Thus, the practice of requiring letters, which in effect placed some organizations above others, is ending. The chairman of the Council of State, Commander Carlos Nunez, acknowledged the problem that has been posed by mass organizations such as the CDS and ATC, recognizing that it was illegal for government officials to ask for these papers because this violated the Fundamental Statute and the Statute of the Rights and Guarantees of Citizens.

Commander Nunez felt that it was not necessary to issue another decree-law to end this illegal practice; instead, a communication ought to be sent to the Government Junta asking it to issue instructions to all state agencies and officials to the effect that they immediately stop requesting these letters because they are in violation of our country's laws, Jaime Montealegre concluded.

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FINANCE MINISTRY SETS AUSTERITY GOALS FOR 1981

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 21 Oct 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] In addition to reporting that the current expenditures budget would be frozen at this year's level as a true austerity measure, Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro told EL NUEVO DIARIO yesterday that next year the ministry would undertake a tax collection offensive unprecedented in the country's fiscal history.

The minister pointed out that the tax revenue goal for 1981 is 6 billion cordobas, 2 billion more than this year.

He conceded, however, that this will unquestionably be quite difficult to achieve, adding that everything humanly and technically possible would be done, nevertheless, to approach it.

The minister indicated that treasury revenue would be boosted without creating new taxes or increasing existing ones, because the government realizes the problems and the high cost of living faced by our people as a result of the war of liberation and the inflationary spiral around the world that affects us as a developing nation.

He said that instead of imposing new tax burdens on citizens, the government would strive to be efficient in tax collection and to expand the tax base; in other words, everyone must pay his just share of taxes.

He added that the central government is right now taking steps to tightly control public spending, so as to avoid and combat waste and extravagance, especially those completely unnecessary luxury expenditures.

Instructions will have to be faithfully observed, in the sense that no ministry or decentralized agency should spend more money than it needs for its actual administrative expenses.

In addition, he added, there will be tight control on spending connected with the performance of government jobs, and state personnel will be assigned to posts commensurate with their abilities, which will eliminate superfluous staff.

In conclusion, Comrade Cuadra stated that another major measure that will be implemented next year is to do away with the practice of "holding get-togethers," in other words, the sessions that government workers are used to holding and that basically result in administrative work delays.

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PPSC CALLS FOR UNION SOLIDARITY, MORE ECONOMIC OUTPUT

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 18 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] The Christian Social People's Party (PPSC), a member of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution (FPR), considers that the message from the National Reconstruction Government Junta in which it courageously and prudently proposes a series of guidelines for basic action in our current domestic situation, is of far-reaching importance for the defense and consolidation of the Sandinist People's Revolution. The PPSC, the political organ of revolutionary Christians in Nicaragua, endorses and supports all of the ideas voiced by our junta and calls on Nicaraguans to close ranks with it and support these realistic, consistent provisions. Our call goes especially to all urban and rural workers and to all those who realize that we must develop an organized people's government.

The PPSC, like the Government Junta, is aware that the basic goal of this stage of the revolution is to quantitatively and qualitatively boost production. This is because the near- and medium-term future of the revolution hinges on a real increase in output, which must cease to be just a slogan and become the concern and concrete aim of all the country's economic sectors. In this regard, we realize that Nicaraguan companies require security, stability, work discipline and respect for lines of administrative authority, which does not, however, mean ignoring the dignity of the workers.

Moreover, however, production urgently needs the unity of the workers, the unity of their labor organizations. The working class is a single unit, and in general the workers have the same interests; thus, they must gradually develop a unified course of action. Worker and peasant farmer rank-and-files have to have increasingly coordinated and unified leadership. Differences often occur just among leaders, who then carry over such disagreements to their union rank-and-file.

The PPSC feels that we have to develop a mature and flexible attitude to promote true labor unity. If national unity has been possible among sectors that have clear class differences, how can national unity not be possible among the members of the same class? If union unity was possible in the past, contributing to the struggle against Somozism and imperialism, how can unity not be possible today, to lift up the economy, boost production and rebuild Nicaragua?

It is reasonable for each worker federation to want to grow and bring people into its fold.

But at this juncture it is not reasonable for some sectors and even some leaders to attack other workers in the same way that they attack class enemies, just because they belong to another union. It is not reasonable for a given union to grow weak and unstable just because there are two factions in it that belong to different federations and wage guerrilla war on each other. It is not reasonable for energies to be wasted on interunion disputes when there are tasks and goals of prime importance facing us. We admire and praise those mature leaders who know how to perform their tasks skillfully and flexibly aware of the delicate work that they are performing and with true fraternal affection for all of their class brothers.

The PPSC wishes to draw attention to this problem, which is also a production-related factor, and issues a fraternal appeal for union unity, a union unity around goals such as boosting output and specific tasks in keeping with the interests of the workers. We are not talking about a single federation. We are talking about union unity in connection with coordinated actions that might gradually lead us towards an organization for wideranging cooperation in the medium and long term as a result of the converging will of the workers.

We hope that all union federations can grasp the concern that we members of the PPSC have as a party affiliated with the FPR and that our message initiates a process of reflection and rapprochement among federations in particular and workers in general.

Let us boost production. Union unity also means production. Let us further union unity.

Managua, 9 October 1980

Edgard Macias, president
Guillermo Mejia Silva, vice president
Cesar Delgadillo Machado, secretary general
Francisco Jimenez, national treasurer
Ricardo Zambrana Diaz, national auditor

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JGRN MEMBER LISTS MEASURES TO REVIVE CATTLE-RAISING INDUSTRY

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the JGRN (National Reconstruction Government Junta)]

[Text] We need to revive our traditional cattle-raising industry, which has been one of the factors that has maintained the economy of this nation and the profit level of our exports, in which only a small amount of imported raw materials is invested.

No one can fail to be aware that our livestock industry is in a state of crisis because of a number of factors, and that it is urgent to recover from this crisis, for this industry is a valuable source of currency earnings.

Here I want to offer, not a magic formula, but a way to move this agroindustry forward. I do believe that with my ideas I can help to make some positive contribution.

1. Cattle rustling must be countered intensively and effectively, because this is the start of the destruction of our livestock; it is our endemic disease that causes the greatest losses.

I believe that all the authorities will have to pay attention to this when in its message the National Reconstruction Government Junta stated that it will not tolerate "the theft of cattle and any form of rustling; this will be prosecuted energetically and without any hesitation." Until this first problem is solved, nothing can be done.

2. To establish a fund coming from international sources of sufficient magnitude so that loans can be made to livestock breeders for all the investments needed of both capital and labor, and the acquisition of herds, with a 20-year term and a 4-year grace period with no interest.

3. As the Junta said in its statement, "takeovers of land, farms, or ranches, and any stoppage of production therein will not be tolerated in any way." This provision will help to encourage and inspire confidence in livestock raisers.

4. The restitution of all agricultural and livestock breeding properties belonging to persons who are not included in decree 3 and 38 now affected by decree 329.

5. Readjustment in the price of raw milk.

6. Practical and scientific training should be given to middle-level administrators and managers.

If these measures are applied, I believe that we can revive our cattle-raising industry, restore the productivity of our farms, and again become a nation that is a strong producer of meat and milk cattle, as we have traditionally been.

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IMPORTANCE OF NEW SCHOOL YEAR RECOGNIZED

Tunnerman Addresses Students

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 3

[Message from Education Minister Carlos Tunnermann Bernheim to Nicaraguan students; date not specified]

[Text] Today, Monday 6 October, is a very important day for education in our country, because in addition to being the start of a new school year, you, teachers and students, educators and pupils alike, will be in direct charge of this entire system as far as discipline is concerned. Education has found its own supervisors in you, who have already received the finest classes in methodology and social behavior over a 5-month period of living together with our peasant farmers in the mountains.

We have already derived many strategies and objectives from this learning experience and we must apply them right now to certain subjects. Therefore, you will delve more resolutely into certain fields of knowledge that were previously avoided or prohibited by the programmers who were afraid of liberation.

A new teaching system could come about only through the lengthy experience of all of the sectors committed to our Sandinist People's Revolution, because it was here, in this enormous rural school, that all of us, without exception, learned the finest lessons of patriotism by visiting the sanctuaries of our heroes and martyrs who fell during the struggle. We learned economics by working together with farmers; geography by fording rivers and visiting districts that do not yet appear on maps; botany by collecting specimens, and most importantly, we learned that there is no more lofty learning element than that which emanates from the people who are involved as real promoters.

I wish that I could have been with you today, shoulder to shoulder, to tell you that at every meeting, seminar and crowded rally I have received real incentives to do my everyday work better.

Nevertheless, here in Belgrade at the UNESCO General Assembly, in addition to the joy with which the delegates are hailing our Sandinist People's Revolution, I can convey to you, with the pride of a Nicaraguan, that the most valuable thing that we can offer the education ministers gathered here from all over the world is the lengthy testimony of our National Literacy Crusade, in which every word has been written not by me but by thousands upon thousands of hands that first sundered the bonds of ignominy and then in freedom performed this feat of the spirit that has cost us tears, sleepness nights and even a bit of generous and brotherly blood.

My wish for all of you is that Sandinist solidarity, which was put to the test yesterday, can be practiced now in the classroom among all, teachers and students, former combatants, brothers and sisters.

It is my wish that we never see the discord, ill-will or friction that Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez prudently warned us against at the opening of the Second National Literacy Congress.

Some must always teach others, because levels of political learning can never be identical, and we must be more consistent and generous with the hesitant so that they join in our revolution.

If we demonstrated our revolutionary convictions yesterday by enthusiastically joining the crusade, let us today reaffirm that conviction by returning to the classroom to be number one in studies, number one in discipline, number one in the fulfillment of duty.

Work-Study Program Discussed

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Oct 80 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] All of the regulations relating to the new school year were discussed and clarified during the "Face the People" Program held last night at the Colegio Centroamerica and attended by heads of family and members of the Government Junta.

Among the most important regulations are the instructions given to school principals not to leave a single student unregistered; the price controls on books and study materials so that family budgets can afford them; and the use and sale of the single uniform for all schools.

Work-Study Program

One of the most controversial issues was the work-study program that our government is trying to implement in the national education system.

In this regard, Commander Daniel Ortega was very broadminded in his answer, noting that we must not judge heads of family too harshly for their opinions, twisted though they may be, concerning work-study. It stands to reason that parents, used to living in a repressive climate, are frightened by the risks that young boys ran before the victory just because they were youths. Nevertheless, we must convince them of the benefits that their children will gain from the self-confidence that they will acquire through schooling in an atmosphere of work and study.

We must also bear in mind that reactionaries are taking advantage of the religious sentiments of our people by claiming that the revolution is trying to prevent children from spending Christmas with their parents, which is completely untrue, because work programs will not be pursued during the Christmas season.

In this regard, Commander Ortega drew a comparison between LA PRENSA and NOVEDADES in terms of the unhealthy anticommunism that it engages in in its editorials.

The minister of education, Comrade Carlos Tunnerman, pointed out that all countries are developing work-study programs, because the latest teaching methods have found that work has heretofore undiscovered educational benefits. UNESCO has worked out an entire research program on the positive effects of work-study and is providing loans to governments that implement such experiments, upon their request.

Parents Association

During the program the Parents Association showed itself to be a grass roots organization that is totally recognized by the vanguard and the Government Junta. Thus, it will be represented on the National Educational Advisory Council.

The vanguard thus recognizes the right of parents to make decisions regarding the education of their children.

Religious Education

Parents also brought up the issue of religious education at public schools. The response was clear: if Catholic education were provided, then a Protestant or Moravian parent would also be entitled to demand that his children also be educated in the basic elements of his religion. However, if parents find a religion teacher, of any faith, and are willing to pay him out of their own pocket, the government would have nothing against it if classes in religion, any religion, were given outside of class hours.

Present at this meeting were Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra; Comrades Sergio Ramirez and Moises Hassan, members of the Government Junta; and the minister and deputy minister of education, Comrades Carlos Turnerman and Francisco Guzman.

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JGRN'S POLICY TOWARD MINORITIES, BLUEFIELDS CASE EXPLAINED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Oct 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Diversity Within National Unity, A Legitimate Aspiration"]

[Text] We would like to talk about a letter that appeared in the NUEVO DIARIO on 15 October. It was entitled "Brothers on the Coast Ask for Understanding" and signed by several comrades from the Department of Zelaya. Our comrades ask not to be accused of racism, explaining that Somozism used those arguments to keep our Atlantic and Pacific coasts divided.

We think that the appeal by our brothers in Zelaya is completely just and ought to be taken into account by all. We also feel, however, that it is incomplete and that it projects a false image of the National Reconstruction Government's stand on ethnic minorities, those in Zelaya in particular.

The FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] understands the full dimension of the tragedy of Miskitos, Sumos, Ramas and Criollos. The backwardness, ignorance and poverty that they share with the rest of our nation was compounded by the fact that American and Somizist domination aimed at crushing their cultural identity and historic values to facilitate their exploitation in mining, fishing and lumbering enclaves. Many years ago the FSLN stated in its platform that integrating the Atlantic coast must be one of priorities of the victorious revolution. We have now realized that such integration will be the result not only of developing better channels of communication; rather and above all, it must be a social and cultural process based, on the one hand, on respect for the traditions and characteristics of the various ethnic groups and, on the other, on the conviction that only a revolutionary government that bears in mind the legitimate aspirations of all Nicaraguans can guarantee diversity within national unity.

We can understand why the ethnic minorities' historic conditions of oppression and disenfranchisement give rise to naive desires for independence among them. The range of freedoms that the revolutionary government has guaranteed has enabled some of these desires to express themselves organizationally, and some have even gone so far as to undertake efforts in this direction in Central American countries.

It stands to reason that the many ethnic groups on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast are not in a position to determine what the most appropriate paths are, given

the complex circumstances in which we live, to emerge from the unjust situation in which they have remained for centuries. Likewise, the Nicaraguan masses are not in a position to determine the best economic policies for the country at present. In both instances our leaders bear an enormous responsibility and they are the ones who have to guide the activities and courses of conduct of the rank-and-file.

The Bluefields movement was objectively counterrevolutionary, because it subverted the revolutionary order, physically attacked comrades, assaulted state-run enterprises and threatened to storm the Sandinist Police barracks. This does not mean that all of the people involved in the movement were counter-revolutionaries or that there were not some reasons for what went on. Thus, almost all of the people arrested have been released (only 13 are still in jail), and a member of our National Directorate went to speak directly with our brothers in Bluefields to gain in-depth knowledge of the problems there.

We are convinced that only dialog and the understanding of all parties will enable us to gradually eliminate the causes of this movement. If the government had to resort to force, it was because others had already employed violence to breach the revolutionary order and endanger the lives of many. Furthermore, we cannot forget that in connection with this entire problem there have been elements that have consciously manipulated the naive sentiments of the people to monopolize the counterrevolution for their own benefit. Hernan Savery, a university graduate and ringleader of the disturbances in Bluefields, openly and publicly declared his separatist intensions, in addition to revealing his contacts with former Gen Bernardino Larios, who was heading up a counter-revolutionary group. It was not we Sandinists who invented these charges; the ringleaders themselves admitted their true designs.

The National Reconstruction Government has taken extraordinarily important steps to incorporate ethnic minorities into our nation. Independent organizations of minorities have been given complete freedom; they are represented on the Council of State by a delegate from Misurasata; a literacy campaign in native languages has been pushed; their rights of ownership of the communal lands that they have historically occupied have been acknowledged, and loans and technical assistance have been granted to those remote regions on an unprecedented scale.

Much has been done in such a short time, but there is even more yet to be done. The minority leaders who are revolutionaries can contribute enormously to hastening the process of integration and understanding, of national unity amid cultural and ethnic diversity. The just aspirations of ethnic minorities can be resolved only under a revolutionary regime. The leaders who are proposing false separatist solutions to them are leading them along a mistaken path of greater suffering. These leaders, who are seeking notoriety and fame rather than the welfare of their people, must be rejected.

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CSO: 3010

ECONOMIC, HEALTH, EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS IN BLUEFIELDS NOTED

Municipal Junta Describes Progress

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] Bluefields--One year into its administration, the Bluefields Municipal Junta has been tackling a most difficult task: bringing progress to a region that has been out of touch with the rest of the country for decades.

When the members of the junta took over, they found a staff of 29 office and blue-collar workers earning a monthly salary of 19,134 cordobas under the budget. At present, there are 132 workers earning 175,098 cordobas a month under the budget, and thus more comrades have been brought into productive activities. The Ivan Dixon People's Cultural Center has been alloted 5,070 cordobas as well; 123 new jobs have been created, and 155,964 cordobas that the Somozists used to make off with is now received by the people in the form of new jobs.

Public Sanitation the Main Problem

One of the main problems inherited from the previous city government is public sanitation, an area in which a considerable amount of money has been spent, especially in maintaining the road leading to the refuse dump, on the refuse dump itself and on maintaining the unit providing the service.

For the time being, refuse is tossed onto the road leading to the pool, some 50 meters from the shore. This is not a proper site, but no other location was possible.

This problem has not been resolved totally because not all citizens have been cooperating, though some are. The previous administration had placed the dump near the outlying houses in the San Mateo district, thus demonstrating how little the health of the people there mattered to it.

Much To Do but a Beginning Has Been Made

The work to be done in this city is enormous, but it is gradually getting done. As far as construction is concerned, municipal funds have been used to place 56,000 paving stones over 2,830 square meters, including the road to the airport and the downtown streets.

The El Velero restaurant has also been overhauled. The initial idea was to set up a people's mess hall, but since there was an opportunity to purchase all of the restaurant equipment and the appropriate installations at a quite good price, this was taken advantage of with an outlay of 90,000 cordobas, and 15,000 more cordobas were invested in working capital. To date, net sales total 602,622.70, and total expenditures 581,896.63, including a 41,514 cordoba amortization on investment. Accounts receivable total 8,976, and accounts payable 78,143.04, including the pending amortization on the initial investment.

The first Divino Pastor College was rebuilt to preserve the infrastructure of three dormitories, one of three floors and two of two floors.

Investments in this project totaled 178,534.34 cordobas, which will hopefully be reimbursed through the Nicaraguan Tourism Institute, which offered to take complete responsibility for the building and turn it into a hotel that all Nicaraguans can make use of.

In light of the importance of city forestation and beautification, a tree nursery was built with more than 8,000 plants, including lumber, ornamental and fruit trees. The junta decided to sell the saplings to the public to finance the project, but due to the population's economic status, the desired success was not achieved. Nevertheless, the trees have been used in parks, along avenues and streets and in other public places.

Health Care Sector

At the request of the regional health care director for southern Zelaya, Comrade Marta Medina, a budget of 19,272 cordobas was approved for this important sector, which requires a large medical staff. The money has been used to repair two wells, to plaster a 14-foot deep water tank and to overhaul the piping system at San Pablo Hospital, with an eye towards improving the supply services there.

Coordination With Sandinist Defense Committees Leads to Community Improvements

Efforts have also been coordinated with the members of the neighborhood Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS), and a number of problems have been taken care of, especially in the construction of sidewalks.

San Mateo is one of the districts that has done the most to bring progress to its community. Some 200 meters of sidewalk and 2 bridges have been built here, thus resolving the problem of access to this area, which was hardest in winter.

Some 60 meters of sidewalk and a bridge were built in the Canal district, thus resolving part of the access problem; the junta contributed 55 bags of cement.

Two other districts that have been taken care of are Old Bank, where a sidewalk was built, for which the junta contributed 60 bags of cement, and the Fatima district, where the CDS's built 70 meters of sidewalk, with the junta providing 55 bags of cement. In addition, they did considerable repair work on the streets in the neighborhood with their own funds.

Other Responsibilities Assumed by the Junta

One of the major responsibilities that the junta took on was administering 95 houses that were confiscated from Somozists. They have brought in 125,798 cordobas in rent, and 112,313.73 has been invested to repair 37 of them and to buy 5 septic tanks. The accounts receivable portfolio totals 194,090 cordobas.

It contributed 210,084.43 to the National Literacy Campaign, including aid to the Education Ministry, to feed and mobilize the internationalist comrades who also taught our peasant farmers how to read and write.

Small Food Industry Revamping Program

The small industry revamping program deserves a special section, because its aim is to promote small businessmen, who used to be pitilessly exploited by money-lenders.

The program is being promoted by INPRHU, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the BND. It began last November with initial capital of 250 cordobas. By 31 August of this year, 304,400 cordobas had been loaned out to 77 families for the following purposes: 70,500 to 15 persons for diners [comiderias]; 34,000 to 6 persons for a butcher shop; 73,900 to 28 persons for fried foods stands; 35,000 to 9 persons for ovens; 31,000 to 5 persons for a refreshment stand. Loan repayments so far total 127,217.29, and 46,837.59 cordobas are overdue.

The project encountered some difficulties at first, as shortages of flour, hogs, oil, etc greatly affected the people participating in the program, but it has again become effective over the last 3 months, approaching a normal situation in economic terms.

The administrative delegates of the organizations financing the project noted during their visit that the program is doing fine in comparison to other departments in the country since it has made it quite easy to acquire additional capital, and as trends indicate over the last few days, the small industry market will be needing further investment.

Projects for 1981

The municipal market is scheduled for construction next year, and a budget of 1.2 million cordobas has already been approved for this purpose. The Nicaraguan Institute of the Atlantic Coast is also providing financing to build a children's park in Bluff Port. Municipal funds will continue to be earmarked for street paving, for the new refuse dump and Reyes Park and quite probably for a new public meat market.

Incoming Aid

Comrade William Ramirez, guerrilla commander and minister of development for the Atlantic Coast, donated on behalf of the Nicaraguan Confederation of Religious Orders the sum of 121,450 cordobas for the construction of three production cooperatives: cabinet-making, sewing and masonry.

The sewing cooperative was named Neysi Rios in honor of the combatant who met her death in June 1979. Thirty-five new work posts were opened in this cooperative, which operates under the Social Welfare Ministry.

Some 41,000 cordobas were earmarked for the cabinet-making project, which bears the name of Camilo Ortega, a Sandinist combatant and the apostle of unity, and 12 new jobs were created. It is under the control of the directors of the SCAAS.

With regard to the masonry project, there were a great many problems acquiring the built-in production equipment, and thus an agreement was reached with the SCAAS comrades to begin making paving stones. Twelve comrades currently work there, and 40,950 cordobas were earmarked for this program.

The information in this report is from the report by the Bluefields Municipal Junta, which completed its first year on 27 August. It is made up of Ruben Lopez (coordinator), Loyd Rorbes, Vickes Miller, Martha Medina and Francisco Lopez.

Cuban Teachers Return

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Bluefields--At about 1100 hours on Saturday, comrades from Kukra Hill, carrying welcoming placards and accompanied by representatives of various local mass organizations, showed up at the dock to offer a warm welcome to returning Cuban teachers.

The Cuban teachers arrived from Bluefields after a 2-month vacation outside Nicaragua. They returned with the same enthusiasm with which they left, with the same spirit of internationalist solidarity that goes beyond the borders of their country, to back the Sandinist cause in the field of education.

On arriving, the teachers showed their enthusiasm for the welcome extended them and reaffirmed their unswerving duty to teach the ignorant. They also introduced three new comrades who will be teaching in previously uncovered areas.

Speeches were made by a man from the town, the representative of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and representatives of mass organizations. Revolitionary rallying cries and testimonial songs were then heard as the group marched toward the center of town, where the Cubans were given housing.

A party was organized that night with music and dancing, turning into a very lively get-together marked by discretion and friendship.

Each teacher was scheduled to move on to his battlefield on Sunday the 12th. The individuals happiest over the return of the teachers are unquestionably the heads of family, whose children have an opportunity for schooling for the first time.

They came from every community to Kukra Hill to gather up their instructors, who together with our peasant farmers marched into the countryside to fulfill their wonderful commitment, marked by an unshakable solidarity with our people, who suffer from a serious shortage of teachers.

These teachers opened the doors of the schools in this community without asking for any privileges, with a willingness to live in the same conditions as our peasant farmer brothers.

Sugar Cane Harvest Started

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 14

[Text] The sugar cane harvest at the Camilo Ortega Sugar Plantation in Kukra Hill began quite successfully yesterday, Monday, as a total of 550 tons of cane were cut, which will yield 850 to 900 quintals of sugar.

The pressing of the cane was begun today, Tuesday, and the first sugar packaging will begin the day after tomorrow. The Camilo Ortega plantation will produce 120,000 quintals of sugar for consumption on the Atlantic coast; last year's output was 72,930 quintals.

The total acreage is 1,504 manzanas [1 manzana=about 1¾ acres], and the expected average yield is 47.8 tons per manzana. Initial AGROINRA [Agro-industries of the Agrarian Reform] estimates are that an average of 350 tons of cane will be pressed a day, eventually reaching a total of 71,910 tons over the 205 days that the harvest will last, that is, until 15 May.

In addition to sugar, an output of 401,977 gallons of molasses is expected, with a yield of 66.92 quintals per manzana.

At present, 450 farm workers are cutting cane in the fields, and 132 are at the plant. The workers are housed at two rural settlements in El Cacao and El Salto, in six-person dwellings with baths and toilets that meet sanitation standards.

Two doctors doing social service care for the health of the workers, who in emergencies are taken to Bluefields Hospital or to Managua.

Wages are in keeping with the regulations issued by the Labor Ministry for these cases, and a Regional Supply Center (CAR) has been opened to bolster the workers' wages.

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MISURASATA REPRESENTATIVE DISCUSSES SITUATION ON ATLANTIC COAST

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 19 Oct 80 pp 1, 5, 7

[Interview with Stedman Fagoth, representative of Misurasata to the State Council; date and place not given]

[Text] In an interview granted to EL NUEVO DIARIO, Stedman Fagoth, Misurasata's representative to the State Council, specified the reason for the complete identification of these Indian communities with the policy of the revolution, based on historical factors, and stressed the proletarian and peasant nature of the members of Misurasata.

He mentioned the importance of this identification on behalf of the con olidation of the process.

He also discussed the recent Bluefields problem, noting that this section of the Atlantic Coast feels no animosity toward the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], but that certain government officials have not acted properly. Finally, he criticized the fact that the matter was not handled correctly at the outset. He admitted that there were demands made in Bluefields, and said that what is needed is to bring about a clarification through fraternal dialog.

Better still, here are the questions and answers.

[Question] How would you describe the Misurasata organization under the current circumstances?

[Answer] Under the current circumstances, the Misurasata organization is the revolutionary unity of the Miskito, Sumo and Rama Indian peoples. It is aimed at backing and consolidating the conquests made by the popular movement as a whole.

[Question] In which part of the Atlantic Coast does it have its sphere of influence?

[Answer] We would say that it is on the Atlantic Coast as a whole, except for the Bluefields region, because that is inhabited mainly by people of European origin.

[Question] In which section of the Atlantic Coast does Misurasata have its greatest strength?

[Answer] I would say that it was in North Zelaya, which is circumscribed by the geographical boundaries of the triangle, one of whose sides is the Coco River, in the direction of the Pacific, at Santa Isabel, as far as Laguna de Perlas, and toward the Honduran border, at Sandy Bay. Misurasata has its sphere of influence in that triangle; there are about 190 communities, which comprise its bases of support.

[Question] What is the significance of the Miskito, Sumo and Rama Indian peoples to the revolution?

[Answer] From our individual point of view, the existence of the Indian people is of essential significance to the future of the revolution. The Indian people are on the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua which, with half of the border with Honduras, comprises the most uncultivated and mountainous region. It is where the Miskito people live, and it also extends toward the Caribbean.

From the geopolitical standpoint, the importance of Misurasata is very great, for the defense and consolidation of the process.

[Question] What does the Sandinist revolution mean to the Indian people?

[Answer] If one gives a slight glance at the devastated plains and the devastated savannahs of the Atlantic Coast, he will realize that the foreign companies destroyed the forests, causing soil erosion, and left only poverty. They felled the woods, plundered the ocean with fishing, exterminated the turtle and, in the mines, have now left 60 percent of our miners ill with silicosis and tuberculosis. To be more clear, for example, the Sumo people were exterminated by the mines in Siuna, Bonanza and Rosita, and were reduced to 12,000. The Miskito people were saved, because they lived on the banks of the Coco River. That legacy of exploitation describes the meaning of the Sandinist revolution to the Miskito, Sumo and Rama peoples; in other words, it is within the context of the Sandinist revolution that the semiproletarian Indian majorities can achieve their true cultural, racial and political identity.

[Question] What does the Misurasata organization expect from the Sandinist National Liberation Front insofar as the unity of the popular movement is concerned?

[Answer] We said previously that the Indian peoples occupied half the territory of Nicaragua, with approximately 300,000 persons, of whom 50,000 were over 14 years of age. In other words, the Indian peoples are an integral part of the popular movement, and Misurasata expected from the Sandinist Front a profound, unified position, with a consistent classist plan that will allow for a powerful organization of the popular movement to resist the onslaughts of the Central American counterrevolution, which is trying to surround and annihilate the nascent revolution that is the hope of the oppressed.

[Question] What classist features does the Indian movement have?

[Answer] From a classist standpoint, the Indian movement is a proletarian and semiproletarian movement: proletarian, because the development of the agricultural-fishing-mining companies allowed for the development of the most powerful enclaves of the national proletariat. For example, in the accursed Cerro Dorado, Bonanza and Siuna mines there are approximately 1,700 pit miners; in the sea, there are about 4,000 divers;and in the lumber cutting there are some 800 woodsmen associated with

the capitalist economy. In other words, there is a sizable group of mining-forestry-seagoing proletariat, but that is combined with 200 communities holding communal land, which is not private land, but that of the Indian communities which are semi-proletarian in nature. That is to say, they have communal ownership of the land; they provide their own food, with their rice, bean, yucca and cohune palm crops; and they sell part of those products to the market. Thus, from the classist standpoint, the Indian movement has no structural differences from the popular movement; because there is no bourgeoisie on the Atlantic Coast.

[Question] How is this feature supplemented by the Sandinist plan?

[Answer] The Sandinist plan has been established as a people's democracy of workers and peasants. Misurasata obviously subscribes to the Sandinist plan of the worker-peasant people's democracy, because its population consists of workers and peasants.

[Question] Insofar as we know, there has been friction between Misurasata and the Sandinist National Liberation Front. What is its source?

[Answer] It is difficult to describe the various sources of friction, but as a first approach, we would say that there has been lack of understanding about the essential features of the classist movement in Puerto Cabezas and in other sections on the Atlantic, and there has also been disregard for state employees whom we do not consider representatives of the Sandinist movement, but rather people employed there who have committed serious arbitrary acts of a political and administrative nature, who have annoyed the populace and who produced a spiral of nonconformity and resentment that has created friction which does not lead anywhere. They have been threatening to damage the deepseated unity which the popular movement should have.

[Question] How does Misurasata think that this friction among brothers can be cured?

[Answer] Basically, we think that, since Misurasata is an integral part of the fundamental mainstays of the popular movement on the Atlantic Coast, the friction inside the popular movement must necessarily be cured in an atmosphere of strict brotherhood and fraternity. In other words, we consider it necessary to reestablish, from the standpoint of the interests of the proletariat, the peasantry and the semi-proletariat, a program of joint activities between Misurasata and the Sandinist Front, which will make it possible to intensify the unity that will afford a strong defense against the ambushes of the counterrevolution. Obviously, the population on the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua has special ideological features which must be taken into account in this unifying process that will have to take place. In other words, we expect the greatest understanding in the unifying tasks shared by the Sandinist Front and Misurasata.

[Question] What is your opinion of the incidents in Bluefields?

[Answer] We think that they were not handled properly, that they were not handled in the best way, and degenerated into a spiral of violence wherein, obviously, the only thing losing is the popular movement as a whole, because an unsuitable intervention such as occurred in Bluefields on the part of the government threatens to create severe friction within the popular movement. We expect greater understanding

on the part of the Sandinist national leadership, so that it will know how to decide which the essential problems are.

[Question] How should this affair with the Bluefields population have been handled?

[Answer] We think that the only possible way is to recognize that there have been certain demands in Bluefields, and to sit down at a negotiating table and find out how important those claims are to the people of Bluefields, and then resolve them in an atmosphere of brotherhood.

[Question] What is the economic situation on the Atlantic Coast, and what are the prospects for the next 4 months?

[Answer] The economic situation on the Atlantic Coast is of the following dimensions: The majority of the population lives on its crops of rice, beans and yucca, and on hunting for certain animals and fishing, for food. In the first harvest, a harvest which proved to be very good, the prices were very low, so the communities had to sell that harvest in order to buy the essentials: matches, salt, kerosene and a few clothes. And the communities were left without supplies or money, and thought that they would recover in the last harvest. However, with storms, and with water escaping from the riverbed of the Princapolka and the Coco, which destroyed the crops on the Coco River, in the regions of Bonanza, Musawuas, Espanolina, and Fruta de Pan, and the regions of Kligna, Lapan, Layasita and Kasata, near Puerto Cabezas, we were put in a truly alarming situation. The communities will have dreadful difficulties which can only be resolved with the unity of the people around Misurasata and the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

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PLANNING MINISTRY DIRECTOR DISCUSSES EL SALVADOR, ECONOMIC GAINS

Hernani (Guipuzcoa, Spain) EGIN in Spanish 10 Oct 80 p 14

[Text] Bilbao (EGIN)--"When a government can give people weapons, when it can distribute large numbers of rifles during the daytime for target practice and then collect them at night, and when the people do not use the weapons against the government, it shows that there is more democracy and grassroots support for that government than just giving someone a piece of paper to put in a ballot box." This was the reply given by the director general of the Nicaraguan Planning Ministry, Javier Gorostiaga, at a press conference yesterday in Bilbao, to the criticism of the Nicaraguan Government's decision to postpone elections until 1985.

The Sandinist People's Militias, which link the army with the people, represent one of the peculiar features of the Nicaraguan Revolution, which is about to complete its 15th month since the triumphant mass uprising and the flight of Somoza. The army consists of some 10,000 persons. "The idea is for it to be kept small, streamlined and technical, as well as inexpensive, because otherwise the economy would not be able to maintain it," Javier Gorostiaga explained.

Nevertheless, the army is inadequate for the needs of a country "that is in the middle of a regional war throughout Central America. In order to stave off heavy military outlays and because our defenses are organized in the form of these people's militias, we have begun a major campaign among the masses, with military training ranging from ministries to factories and fields. There might be more than 100,000 persons in the Sandinist People's Militias at present," Gorostiaga said.

"The feeling among the people," Javier Gorostiaga added, "regarding these charges of totalitarianism is that we have just staged elections where we voted with 50,000 fatalities and 100,000 wounded individuals. This is obviously not a formal election; it is another kind, which meant much suffering, and the people are saying that we should at least have 5 years with this government that we voted for with our lives."

Tragic Situation in Central America

Javier Gorostiaga, who was visiting Bilbao for family-related reasons, stressed the importance to Nicaragua of the tragic situation in Central America. More than 9,000 people have been killed in El Salvador so far this year, mostly by the Armed Forces and the police, in complicity with the Christian Democrats.

"The repression in that country is unbelievable. We could spend hours talking about the crimes against teachers, peasant farmers...and I am frightened, not by the poor and scant information that gets to Europe, but by the decision not to report on one of the most important developments in the world today."

In spite of the fierce repression, the Government of El Salvador and imperialism are not succeeding in halting the resistance movement, and the grassroots organizations, following the Sandinist example and surmounting ideological differences, have joined together in a single front. "We feel that this situation can't last longer than a year, by which time the forces of the people will have taken power."

As far as the attitude that the United States, which currently supports the junta, might take in the conflict, the Sandinists fear above all that if Reagan wins the election, there could be an invasion of El Salvador, and in the event that American military forces invaded its territory, there could be a Vietnamization throughout Central America. "It is tremendously surprising to us that some European countries are completely unaware of these developments," Javier said.

For the moment, the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] has pursued non-intervention in El Salvador and, according to Javier Gorostiaga, has been forced to prevent volunteers from going there because that would be a justification for the United States to intervene. "The forces of the people can resolve the problem themselves, but if the United States intervenes, the front declares that Nicaragua cannot remain passive."

"A few months ago," he added, "it was thought that the invasion could come from Guatemala, but today Guatemala would have a hard time invading El Salvador because it is faced with an internal conflict as serious as the one there. The forces of the people have also united there and are even in control of entire areas of the country. The repression is also extremely harsh, as more than 20,000 people have been killed, according to Amnesty International."

National Reconstruction

With regard to the policy of national reconstruction, Javier Gorostiaga analyzed the disastrous Somozist heritage with 40 percent of the production system in ruins. "We have a nationalized financial system, but we have only $3.5 million in reserves. Our groundwork for rebuilding the economy was a country with $1.6 billion in foreign indebtedness, in short, a ruined, debt-ridden country without financing, and a victorious people with great expectations that was not at the standard of living that even Somoza gave them. This was the initial tragedy of the revolution."

The country decided to negotiate its foreign debts with banks, governments and international organizations because a moratorium would have entailed a boycott against Nicaraguan exports. "We are going to pay them off as we generate economic capacity and we are having success. Another important decision was to rule out further debts and rebuild the production system with our own resources.

International aid through the solidarity campaign brought in some $100 million last year, a few small sum. Despite this, the bottom line on the first year of the revolution has been very positive. We expect that economic growth in terms of the gross domestic product will be around 16 percent by year end, and we are convinced that in 1981 we will surpass the 1977 level, which was the highest in Nicaragua's economic history."

"Nicaragua's consolidation is based on restructuring its economy and on fundamental changes in income distribution. This year, for example, there has been an appreciable rise in the living standard of peasant farmers, the most oppressed segment of society under Somoza. All banking, foreign trade and Somoza-owned assets have been nationalized, which means that publicly owned assets account for 40 percent of the GDP. Some 80 percent of agriculture is in private hands, and 75 percent of industry, but half of this private sector is small- and medium-size capital. "In Nicaragua today we are dealing realistically and flexibly with the economic issue, and this approach to rebuilding the country requires private enterprise and a bolstered mixed economy."

Push by Grassroots Organizations

The opposition policy of the main bourgeois party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, is offset by the people's massive support for the government's measures (a government in which the Sandinist Front is in the majority) and, in addition, by the great push being given by the grassroots organizations, which play an active role in the country's political and economic life.

All political parties participate on the Council of State (the ones that defend the revolution have set up a patriotic front), representing grassroots organizations to guarantee that the interests of working class strata will be defended. Thus, the Sandinist Workers Federation, the Agricultural Workers Association, the Luisa Amanda Espinosa Women's Association, the neighborhood Sandinist Defense Committees and the 19 July Sandinist Youth are involved in political tasks.

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BRIEFS

'BARRICADA' IN FRENCH--The friends of the Sandinist Revolution abroad have been working for a long time to uphold solidarity with our people and to combat the campaign of slander being spread by the multinationals and by imperialism. A concrete reflection of both of these tasks is the work done by the Nicaraguan Solidarity Committees in France which have published a summary of BARRICADA in French. The publication was distributed at the recent festival sponsored by L'HUMANITE and was warmly received by the fraternal European people. For those of us at BARRICADA who are creating a vanguard journalism for the Nicaraguan people, it is good to see the message of our vanguard published in other languages, and we hope that other Solidarity Committees will reproduce this noble initiative. [Text] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 12] 7679

CSO: 3010

VIVAS TERAN SUPPORTS RAFAEL CALDERA CANDIDACY

Caracas BOHEMIA in Spanish 13-19 Oct 80 pp 44-47

[Interview with Social Christian Party (COPEI) leader Abdon Vivas Teran, by Jesus Seguias, at his office in Caracas; date not given]

> [Text] Politics certainly has its ups and downs. Today we could be down and tomorrow we could be up, and the day after perhaps the situation could change, and we would be back where we started.
>
> This is at least what comes to mind when Abdon Vivas Teran, COPEI's "ultraleftist," announces his support of "ultra-conservative" Rafael Caldera, especially if we recall that the "albino" was persecuted in 1967, when he was COPEI secretary general, by the old caudillo. Can we say today that Abdon and the man who replaced him as the youth secretary in those days, Oswaldo Alvarez Paz, are marching shoulder to shoulder in furthering Rafael Caldera as a COPEI presidential hopeful?
>
> We ascended to the 19th floor of "La Previsora" Tower to erase this question mark. At the entrance to a large office, taking up almost one-fourth of the floor, were the words: "Vivas Teran and Associates." Our blond host was waiting for us, and without wasting time on formalities, we began interviewing him:

Caldera and Pedro Pablo: 'Untimely Action'

[Question] What does Abdon Vivas think about the intensive internal campaign that a number of COPEI factions have engineered to take control of the national leadership at the upcoming National Convention?

[Answer] I think that the worst thing that COPEI could do is get involved in another conflict over replacing its national, regional, district and municipal authorities. More specifically, I do not want to get involved in a conflict over replacing our authorities. I think that some of our comrades are bringing up this issue, which they have a right to do, at the wrong time and under the wrong circumstances. I think that the approach by certain comrades who are bent on quickening the pace of dealing with the party's political

problem is like trying to have lunch before breakfast, to quote Minister Rafael Andres Montes de Oca. The country is calling on us to behave differently.

[Question] Are you referring specifically to the campaign that Pedro Pablo Aguilar has begun all over the country?

[Answer] I am referring to any comrade who feels that way and takes that tack. I am not questioning their right to do so, but I am questioning their timing and the political motives for such an approach.

The COPEI Consensus

[Question] Dr Vivas, there are those who think that your stand coincides quite nicely with the Caldera faction, which is interested in keeping the current authorities on the National Committee because they are on their side....

[Answer] You should remember that I have not said that the party's current authorities ought to continue in power after their terms are over, in accordance with the party's bylaws. I have said only that if COPEI really reflects the political maturity that the country ascribes to it, it ought to avoid resolving the problem of replacing its authorities through conflicts. I am not in favor of extending the mandate of the present authorities, which would be the other way set forth in the bylaws to surmount the problem.

[Question] What are you proposing then?

[Answer] I am proposing a general agreement, an appeal for a consensus, which, from my modest standpoint, is the call emerging from the COPEI rank-and-file. The people in COPEI are weary of internal elections...

[Question] I seems that Dr Caldera has actively begun his campaign for his party's presidential nomination. Could your criticism regarding the replacement of authorities also be applied to Dr Caldera?

[Answer] If I assert that a discussion about authorities is untimely, I have to be consistent and state that a discussion of presidential candidates is even more out of place and untimely. My call for a consensus also has to do with COPEI's presidential candidate....

[Question] Would you say then that Rafael Caldera is taking untimely action?

[Answer] I think that any discussion of a presidential candidate is out of place and untimely.

Caldera: The 'Natural Candidate'

[Question] Are you in agreement with Rafael Caldera's candidacy?

[Answer] I think that former President Rafael Caldera is a natural candidate for the party. I feel that he represents one of our best chances for retaining power....

Did Abdon Back Down?

[Question] What might be going through the minds of the people in that large youth faction, and party faction in general, who loyally followed Abdon Vivas Teran when he was national youth secretary and then fired from the post by Rafael Caldera (some say that he was ridden roughshod over), when they hear him say that Caldera is COPEI's natural candidate?

[Answer] I do not think that former President Caldera is our only option in COPEI. There are other comrades with a thousand qualifications who could run in 1983. I have just said that Dr Caldera is the party's natural candidate. I think that there is a wide range of agreement on that in COPEI, beginning with the minister of the interior himself, Rafael Andres Montes de Oca. So I think that this is not just my opinion; rather, it represents the view of a major contingent in COPEI.

Furthermore, I think that things and ideas have evolved in the Social Christian Party. Under the current circumstances, it would not be at all strange for me to back the views, as such, of a comrade, regardless of how bitter and hard-fought the struggle might have been in the party in years past. This is not the first time that I have disagreed with a number of party comrades. On the contrary, I think that as developments unfold, there could be much broader common ground. President Caldera is a party comrade like any other person. You cannot ask me to disagree permanently with anybody, much less with former President Caldera, just as you cannot ask me to agree constantly with someone.

Good-By to the Community Society?

[Question] In light of these changes, could we say that Dr Rafael Caldera has become acceptable to the "left wing" in COPEI or that, on the contrary, Abdon Vivas has renounced his original ideas and become aceptable to the "right wing"?

(The blond Vivas Teran smiled before making his response.)

[Answer] The party's political and ideological dynamics are moving forward. COPEI is trying to bring itself up to date. And if former President Caldera, President Luis Herrera, the entire party, moves towards the idea of a "community society" and worker self-management, I will be the first one to voice my happiness over that approach, because when all is said and done, those have been my main banners over the 20 years, ever since my youth, that I have been a member of Venezuelan Christian Democracy.

[Question] Does this mean that ideological principles are not under discussion right now in COPEI?

[Answer] Right now, the party's attention is not focused on political and ideological discussion. I do not agree with this. I have to acknowledge, of course, that the party is faced with situations that it has to take care of right away. According to many people, it has to first take care of replacing its authorities and choosing its presidential candidate.

Caldera Is the Man

[Question] Dr Vivas, what essential requirement must a COPEI leader meet to seek the presidential nomination?

[Answer] The ability to lead us to victory in the next presidential election....

[Question] Who, for example?

[Answer] I think that aside from being a natural candidate for the party, as Minister Rafael Andres Montes de Oca said last year in Barquisimeto, Dr Rafael Caldera is obviously a man who could really insure our victory over Democratic Action.

Is Abdon an Opportunist?

[Question] By taking this stand aren't you running the risk of having people call you an opportunist?

[Answer] I don't think so. I don't have a position in the government; I don't have ties with the country's economic and political oligarchy, nor do I seek the support of those oligarchies....

[Question] What about Dr Caldera?

(Abdon Vivas ignored our last question and continued answering the previous one.)

[Answer continued] ...I am in the midst of a struggle commensurate with my qualifications and potential. I think that the party's basic commitment, under Caldera, Herrera Campins, Montes de Oca, Eduardo Fernandez or whoever, will have to gradually draw closer to the interests of the nation's working classes.

Excuse Me...?

[Question] Is it true that the Caldera faction proposed that you head up the COPEI legislative bloc?

[Answer] Could you repeat that question; you caught me by surprise.

(Knowing that this was done just for effect, I did not mind repeating what I had said with crystal clarity, a deliberate redundancy.)

[Answer] That is a complete surprise to me.

'Pepi' Is Fine, But...

[Question] What do you think of "Pepi" Montes de Oca as a COPEI presidential hopeful?

[Answer] I have a very high opinion of Minister Montes de Oca; I think that he has stupendous qualifications for a presidential candidate. I think that he is the minister who has lent the most influence to Luis Herrera Campins's administration....

[Question] Does this mean that he is on a level with Rafael Caldera?

[Answer] I have no direct or indirect information from Minister Montes de Oca to the effect that he is seeking the party's nomination. But I realize that there are many possible candidates in COPEI, one of them being former President Caldera, who is a natural candidate for the party, as Montes de Oca himself asserted some time ago. So...I think that we should stress not so much a comparison of individuals as the need for us to select the best man, so that he can lead us to victory.

8743
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EARNINGS BELOW SUBSISTENCE LEVEL REPORTED

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 19 Oct 80 p D-20

[Excerpts] Some 49.3 percent of Venezuelan families have earnings below the minimum subsistence level, according to a study presented by Councilman Felix Lopez on behalf of the Socialist League. The study concerns the unequal distribution of income, the erosion of real wages, the rise in unemployment, the high cost of living and the consequences of the current economic policy.

"It is not hard to convince any Venezuelan citizen of the contrasts that exist in our country. In our cities we see all kinds of buildings and mansions right next to thousands of huts housing more than one-third of our population and lacking basic services like water, electricity, garbage collection, etc.," Felix Lopez pointed out.

He illustrated the situation with the following table:

Monthly Income of Venezuelan Families

Income Level (bolivars)	Number of Homes	Percent of Total	Cumulative Percent of Homes by Income Level	Family Income
Total	2,259,962	100.00	100.00	2,897
Up to 300	36,324	1.61	1.61	216
301-450	51,823	2.29	3.90	402
451-700	139,173	6.16	10.06	595
701-1,000	227,209	10.05	20.11	891
1,001-1,500	325,793	14.42	34.53	1,290
1,501-2,000	333,740	14.77	49.30	1,799
2,001-3,000	413,795	18.31	67.61	2,579
3,001-4,000	266,620	11.80	79.41	3,612
4,001-5,000	160,104	7.08	86.49	4,675
5,001 and above	301,173	13.34	99.82	8,081
Unspecified	4,128	0.18	100.00	--

The table indicates that 49.3 percent of Venezuelan families earn less than 1,799 bolivars on the average. A study was conducted in Venezuela in 1975 that

concluded that a minimum family subsistence income totaled 1,556 bolivars a month; by June 1980 the figure stood at 2,029.18 bolivars a month.

Pointing out further contrasts, we can say that 13.33 percent of Venezuelan families (those earning 5,001 bolivars a month and more) account for 37.17 percent of the total income earned by Venezuelans, while 67.61 percent of the families account for just 36.69 percent.

The councilman asserted that if we add up the number of Venezuelans who live on family income of between zero and 2,000 bolivars a month, we reach the conclusion that 5,701,953 of our fellow countrymen cannot meet their minimum needs.

Income Level	Number of Homes (1)	Average Family Size (2)	Total (1x2)
Under 300	36,324	4.1	148,928
301-450	51,823	4.6	238,386
451-700	139,173	4.5	626,279
701-1,000	227,209	5.1	1,158,766
1,001-1,500	325,793	5.2	1,694,124
1,501-2,000	333,740	5.5	1,835,570
2,001-3,000	413,795	6.0	2,482,770
3,001-4,000	266,620	6.1	1,626,382
4,001-5,000	160,104	6.3	1,008,655
5,001 and up	301,173	6.3	1,897,390
Unspecified	4,128	4.2	17,338
		Total	12,734,588

On top of this regrettable situation, we have the problem of increases in the cost of living, which have worsened with "price decontrol." In just 1 year, this policy has led to a 32 percent increase in the price of necessary items such as foodstuffs, thus causing a continued erosion of already precarious Venezuelan wages to unprecedentedly low levels. The councilman pointed out that the purchasing power of 1 bolivar in August 1979 had dropped to 75 cents by August 1980.

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COUNTRY'S POPULATION PROJECTED FOR 1981, 1985

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 19 Oct 80 pp 72-73

[Text] From 1971 to 1980 the population of Venezuela has increased by 4,223,000, from 12,335,177 to 16,458,502. According to a projection by the Central Office of Statistics and Information Science (OCEI), Venezuela will have 16,988,291 inhabitants in 1981, an increase of about 540,000.

According to another OCEI projection, Venezuela's population will reach 22,170,000 by 1990.

These projections of population increases in the coming years are very valuable in developing an idea of the country's future needs in goods and services.

If the increase in population is not accompanied by a corresponding increase in goods and services, problems and discontent arise. Thus, our country, which lacks a great many products, sees demand mount each year, and if goods are not produced to meet this demand, we will have to continue resorting (as we have so far) to imports, which represent a continual drain on foreign exchange and hinder the creation of our own job sources. Due to a lack of foresight, this has been happening in services such as water, social aid centers, schooling, transportation, mail, law enforcement, housing, etc. In other words, demographic statistics must be taken very much into account in planning to meet the requirements of a growing population, at least to the extent of its increase.

Though we now realize that there is a shortage of about 1 million housing units in the country, we should also plan to build between 100,000 and 150,000 additional units a year just to meet the ongoing demand from the natural increase in population.

Now then, since we also have to make up the shortage of one million housing units, we should give some thought to the enormous resources needed to undertake the vast effort of meeting the demand for housing in this country.

The housing shortfall that we have highlighted is a major inflationary factor. In order to meet such wideranging requirements, large tracts of land are also obviously needed, and such lands are available in the metropolitan area and in the Sucre District only at overinflated prices because of the prevailing speculation, a situation that does not lend itself to the building of low-cost housing.

Our most heavily populated cities will have to have areas that can unclog them by means of frequent, quick and efficient transportation services. These areas, which have come to be known as "satellite cities," can be built only by the state, because there are no private enterprises in our country with enough funds to undertake urban developments and investments of this magnitude. Think about how many services an urban area with 100,000 to 150,000 inhabitants has to have (water, electricity, telephone, schools, law enforcement, social aid services, supplies of all sorts of goods, etc), and you will see that this is a major task that only the state can undertake.

The fact is that population growth creates pressures, and we have to begin immediately the major tasks that it entails.

The following is the OCEI's projection of the population for 1980-81 and 1985, by states:

	1980	1981	1985
Total	16,458,502	16,988,291	19,213,287
Federal District	2,725,718	2,749,854	3,074,009
Anzoategui State	721,171	739,203	815,625
Apure "	246,682	254,110	284,194
Aragua "	926,705	966,858	1,137,530
Barinas "	371,212	384,397	439,223
Bolivar "	788,332	833,987	1,025,410
Carabobo "	1,117,190	1,164,925	1,367,743
Cojedes "	144,144	150,124	172,810
Falcon "	554,505	565,771	613,110
Guarico "	450,402	459,721	500,394
Lara "	999,711	1,029,699	1,155,786
Merida "	490,906	602,501	550,738
Miranda "	1,519,102	1,595,168	1,921,771
Monagas "	401,844	409,723	443,408
Nueva Esparta "	235,695	248,369	301,841
Portuguesa "	457,224	472,425	536,468
Sucre "	632,684	645,038	697,841
Tachira "	723,718	741,349	816,013
Trujillo "	508,921	517,543	552,649
Yaracuy "	317,532	325,585	359,519
Zulia "	2,009,018	2,065,097	2,306,171
Amazonas	34,564	35,845	41,309
D. Amacuro	82,522	85,929	99,720

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PROSPECTS FOR PETROCHEMICALS INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 19 Oct 80 pp 28-29

[Text] In discussing the current situation in petrochemicals, a preliminary version of the Sixth Plan of the Nation 1981/85, formulated by the Central Office of Coordination and Planning of the Presidency of the Republic, states that "one of the basic goals that the Venezuelan economy must achieve is the rational utilization of nonrenewable resources by processing them into goods that are of greater value in meeting domestic needs and in promoting a diversification of our exports."

"This is what we have been saying ever since petrochemicals were first talked about in our country, but we have not progressed as much as we could and should have, because some people have been determined to settle this matter on a merely political level," people connected with the industry assert.

They indicate that it is true that "because of the structure of mounting domestic demand, characterized by excessive dependence on hydrocarbons, we must urgently make more efficient use of our energy resources and incorporate as much value added as possible into them. Nevertheless," these circles add, "what have we been waiting for since the 1950's, when millions and millions of bolivars began to be invested in this industry? More than 25 years have passed, and we still do not have an aromatics or olefins complex of the size that Venezuela ought to."

The Office of Coordination and Planning (CORDIPLAN) document then says that "in keeping with this principle and based on the national objective of developing a less dependent economy, the petrochemicals industry is a means for making comprehensive use of and getting the utmost from our hydrocarbons and, therefore, from the energy consumed," adding that "the demand for petrochemicals and fertilizers in major domestic sectors, together with the failure to carry out petrochemicals programs, has contributed significantly to higher imports. Of course, when nothing is done," these circles assert, "this has to happen: imports continue to increase (as with metal equipment items, etc, etc), and oil dollars are spent on imports."

It's always the same old song: "Since the country has sovereign use of its hydrocarbons resources, it has the opportunity to formulate a development policy that by assessing previous efforts and incorporating new developments, can provide industry with harmoniously integrated programs that are feasible in the medium run. This is exactly what was said initially during the era of

the 'new ideal' and the 'integrated petrochemicals industry,' which ended up like soap bubbles, with several hundred million bolivars wasted or unaccounted for."

Prospects for 1980-1985

With regard to "prospects for the 1980-1985 period," the current administration says the following in the preliminary version of its 5-year program, the Sixth Plan of the Nation:

"The high rate of growth in the domestic petrochemicals market over the last few years has generated quite a bit of demand for plastics and fertilizers especially.

"Moreover, the long-term growth trend in the domestic market indicates that by the end of this decade there will be a substantial shortfall in local supplies, especially of fertilizers, the demand for which is expected to grow during the 1980's at a year-to-year rate of more than seven percent. This means that consumption will total around 1.3 million tons by the close of the decade, which if not satisfied by domestic output through the development of new programs, will have to be met by continued recourse to imports, which are estimated to hit more than 470,000 metric tons by 1990. In addition, the domestic aromatics market is expected to grow to some 130,000 metric tons by that same year, which means that we will have to build a BTX aromatics complex. These domestic market expectations are also a groundwork for developing new petrochemicals programs to add to our existing plants.

"There are also possibilities for marketing products in Andean Group countries and in third party countries. This would complement the Venezuelan market and enhance the flexibility and economic yield of our operations."

Investment Program

The preliminary version of the Sixth Plan of the Nation says at another point that "at present the Petrochemical Enterprise of Venezuela, S.A. and PETROVEN are engaged in analyzing and deciding what kind of petrochemical plants will be built, pursuant to the guidelines set down by the Executive Branch. As far as olefins and plastics are concerned, a decision has been made to build the following plants: vinyl polychloride; high-density polyethylene; low-density polyethylene; dichlorine ethane; caustic soda and polypropylene."

"As far as fertilizers and aromatics are concerned, they are awaiting the pertinent studies before making a decision on what plants construction will begin over the next few years."

The citizenry is highly skeptical about petrochemicals. Thus, when talk gets around to these things, it is not at all strange to hear people say: "Is all of this going to wind up like 'El Tablazo,' where hundreds and hundreds of millions of bolivars were invested after so many promises were made? Or will all of this fine talk become another drain on the Treasury?"

PETROVEN PRESIDENTS' SALARIES DENOUNCED

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 19 Oct 80 p D-16

[Text] "Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti could not deny at the meeting of Zulia legislators from 16 to 18 October that the presidents of PETROVEN [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc] subsidiaries have had their base salaries boosted exorbitantly to 120,000 bolivars a month."

This statement came from Radames Larrazabal, a national leader of the PCV [Venezuelan Communist Party], who added that if the salaries of these managers were boosted to 120,000 bolivars a month, we would assume that the same was done with the pay of the oil company's executives.

"In any case, these salaries are almost six times higher than the nominal salary of the president of the republic."

No one, according to Larrazabal, can deny the responsibilities of these high-level managers, nor their policies as technicians nor the time that they have served in the oil industry, including prior to the nationalization, when some of them held very prominent posts.

"What we can see in this case, however, is a somewhat abusive practice that clashes with the notions of austerity and job loyalty that the current administration is advocating. Some body, the National Congress for example, ought to be consulted in connection with such a delicate matter. Minister Humberto Calderon Berti promised at the aforementioned meeting to send Congress a list of the most important oil industry managers and the salaries they receive. But we must come up with ways to control this situation."

The Communist leader said that according to figures compiled by the Presidential Commission on Petroleum Reversion in 1974, a number of the directors of the concessionary companies earned 46,000 bolivars a month. Just 6 years later, however, this figure had increased threefold.

"There are also oil workers who have been working for the companies for 20 or 30 years and are not even close to enjoying the benefits, proportionally speaking, of course, that the upper levels of management receive; in fact, the companies are too cheap to improve their living and working conditions," he pointed out.

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NEW RECOVERY METHODS FOR RESIDUAL REFINED OIL ANNOUNCED

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 19 Oct 80 p D-18

[Article by Fermin Luque]

[Text] Los Teques, 18 Oct (Special)--New technologies for making maximum use of the residues from crude oil processing were unveiled at the first international seminar on new trends in oil refining, which was held at the research and development headquarters of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. (PETROVEN) in Los Teques.

The four new technologies have been developed by companies from the United States, France, Canada and Venezuela.

It was explained at the seminar that once the crude has been cracked in an atmospheric fractionating tower, the heaviest part is subjected to a vacuum distillation process, which yields liquids and a nondistillable residue. The aim of the new processes discussed today is to enhance the vacuum residue to obtain a higher yield of intermediate distillates such as gasolines, naphthas, gas oil, etc.

Little use was made of residues previously, but now, with the high cost of liquid products, these technologies have become extremely attractive from an economic standpoint, inasmuch as the residues of high metal content crude can be quite profitable when properly treated.

The French System

The representative of the French Petroleum Institute (IFP), Dr Antoine Billon, said in his address that "over the last 10 years the IFP has devoted major efforts to the treatment of atmospheric and vacuum residues using a process of deasphalting with heavy solvents."

"At present," he pointed out, "we can demonstrate a new processing system for converting deasphalted crude." The system consists of a hydrocracking, followed by a hydrotreatment of the cracked products using specially designed catalysts resistant to metal contamination.

Dr Billon said that tests have been conducted with various loads of heavy crudes and that in all cases there have been high levels of conversion into intermediate distillates, which are characterized by an intermediate diesel index and a low sulfur index. The residues represent a good charge for catalytic cracking because of their low sulfur, carbon and metal content and intermediate hydrogen content.

The Canadian Process

The Canadian process was explained by Dr Barry Pruden, who is attending the seminar on behalf of Petrocanada.

Dr Pruden explained that the advantages offered by the hydrocracking process using smelted salts (a high yield of light distillates and the system's resistance to contamination by metals and other substances) led them to investigate this technique for enhancing heavy crudes.

According to his report, the hydrocracking of heavy crudes with smelted salts is the only petroleum enhancement process using smelted zinc chloride instead of the conventional alumina support for heterogeneous catalysts.

According to Dr Pruden, this process, which is being developed by the Conoco Coal Development Company, could generate a good yield of high quality distillates from coal.

The Venezuelan System

The technology that our research center INTEVEP [Venezuelan Institute of Petroleum Technology] is developing was discussed by Dr Julio Krasuk, one of the researchers at the PETROVEN affiliate.

Dr Krasuk pointed out that the process of enhancing heavy crudes consists first of deasphalting, followed by hydrometalization and catalytic desulfurization of the deasphalted heavy crude.

A deasphalting study on 10 Venezuelan heavy crude oils yielded information on certain quality-related aspects (metal concentration, carbon content, etc) of these oils, as a function of the yields from the deasphalting process.

To illustrate these yields, Dr Krasuk disclosed the results achieved by deasphalting Jobo crude (14 degrees API), which has a high vanadium and sulfurr content. This charge was fed into a reactor using hydrometalization and hydrodesulfurization catalysts, which yielded a crude oil with very fine properties (low vanadium and sulfur content), plus a vacuum residue equivalent to 10 percent of the product volume.

The American System

Dr Richard Eccles, from the American company Hydrocarbon Research Incorporated, discussed the "H-Oil Process for High Conversion of Venezuelan Residues" in his lecture.

High oil prices furnish a big incentive for mixing vacuum residues with hydrogen to achieve a maximum yield of distillable products, he explained.

H-Oil is a commercially tested process that has been used for 12 years in Kuwait and other countries, and based on experimental laboratory results, 90 percent conversion can be secured by recycling vacuum residues.

The H-Oil system is of great interest to Venezuela, inasmuch as according to Dr Eccles's explanations, it could be used on our heavy crude oils with a demetalizing catalyst as a initial processing stage.

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ENERGY MINISTRY BUDGET SUBMITTED TO CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish17 Oct 80 p D-20

[Text] Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti yesterday submitted his ministry's 204 million bolivar budget to the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

This year's Energy and Mines Ministry budget calls for 204 million in its own outlays, plus 50 million for the International Institute of Advanced Studies for the Countries of OPEC and the Third World, and 12.1 million for FONINVES [Petroleum Research Fund] (hydrocarbons research and the training of scientific and technical personnel) and FUNVISIS (seismological research). These three items consist of contributions that will be included in this year's Energy and Mines Ministry budget, in addition to other basically social and service outlays that used to be included in the Finance Ministry's budget.

Taking into account all of its expenditures, the budget for the Energy and Mines Ministry next year totals 272 million bolivars, an 84 million bolivar increase over the 1980 budget of 187 million.

At the submission of the ministry's draft budget, deputies from various parties discussed both it and the overall federal budget. Deputy Cristobal Hernandez said that we had to rework the forecasts for revenue in the 1981 budget in light of higher anticipated oil prices. The minister pointed out that such a situation could not be anticipated because we have to wait for developments to happen. Anselmo Natale, from MAS [Movement for Socialism], made a series of observations, asked for an explanation of the Energy and Mines Ministry personnel cuts and pointed out that although OPEC has kept prices steady, it has not cut output, as it had agreed to do at the Vienna meeting. The minister clarified that the pricing decision was a resolution (which are unanimous and binding in OPEC), while this was not the case with the production move, which was a gentlemen's agreement among a group, not all, of the members.

Deputy Fernando Alvarez Paz, the secretary general of the People's Electoral Movement in Zulia, noted that the major outlays scheduled for the Orinoco Belt could affect other priority programs, such as the Guayana and Zulia iron, steel and coal programs.

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BRIEFS

NATURAL GAS DISCOVERY--Punto Fijo, 10 Oct (Special)--Lagoven has made another natural gas discovery at its Los Testigos well northwest of Los Testigos Island. This confirms the existence of gas reserves on Venezuela's continental shelf. Tests on the well yielded positive results, with an output of about 480,000 cubic meters a day of natural gas (almost 18 million cubic feet). The gas can be used as a fuel and in other petrochemical industry processes, as well as the hydrogenation of heavy crudes. This is the northern well that Lagoven drilled in its offshore program. It utilized the ship "Wodeco IX," which had been operating north of the Paria Peninsula. Lagoven is also using a self-lifting platform, the Rowan Odessa, in the Gulf of Paria in its offshore program. The zone assigned to Lagoven for its offshore program includes the entire continental shelf off the Orinoco delta, the Gulf of Paria and the entire coast from the Paria Peninsula to the north, across the eastern part of Margarita Island and as far as Aves Island, the northernmost point of Venezuela's territory. The Los Testigos I well is located some 100 kilometers north of the coast of Sucre State and a bit more than 20 kilometers northwest of the islands of the same name. We should emphasize that this is the first discovery in the northern basin, since the others have been located closer to the Paria Peninsula: Mejillones I, containing gas and very light liquid hydrocarbons, and the Pajaro I and Dragon I wells, which contain solely gas. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 11 Oct 80 Sec 2 p 28] 8743

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ENAF FACED WITH NEED TO CONVERT TO LIQUID GAS

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 10 Oct 80 p 8

/Text/ ENAF /National Smelting Enterprise/ decided to speed up plans for modification of the fuel system at the Vinto tin and antimony foundries. It appears likely that this complex will convert from fuel oil to liquid gas by the second quarter of next year, according to general manager Eduardo Quiroga.

Quiroga said that the studies are being done according to preestablished programs and that fuel conversion is one of the major concerns of the current administrators of the nation's foundries.

He explained that aside from the technical difficulties in obtaining fuel oil for the foundries, ENAF is facing problems from the rising cost of fuel oil which adversely affects the production costs of tin and antimony.

If the timetable is met, the Vinto foundries will begin to use liquid gas instead of fuel oil within a year, more or less.

Thus the foundries will be the first industry to convert to liquid gas on a large scale as a prior step to the use of natural gas. At present preliminary work is also being done on the construction of a gas pipeline between La Paz and the Viacha cement plant for the same reason.

ENAF annually spends $8 million on fuel oil. The cost could drop considerably when liquid gas or natural gas is used, according to preliminary studies prepared by experts at ENAF. At the same time, the measure will bring relief to YPFB /Bolivian Government Oil Deposits/ which is encountering growing difficulties in the production of heavy liquid fuels such as fuel oil.

Other official reports show that several international companies, including the supplier of equipment to the tin foundries (Klockner of Germany), offered to prepare the studies, execute and finance the conversion.

The studies should outline the technology required to make the conversion at the foundries and install the new equipment, include pricing, financing and other details. Also, a study will be prepared on how the nation's producers will supply the liquid gas.

With this project nearly all of the metalurgical industry will employ the same technical information for using liquid gas that will be used at the La Palca volatization plant which will go into operation soon. The future volatization plant at Machacamarca will use only liquid gas. The Karachipampa lead and silver plant will use liquid gas during the first stage of construction.

In the meantime, industries located on the Bolivian high plateau can use only liquid gas that can be transported in container trucks and safely stored at the plants. To use natural gas, which is cheaper and can be transported only by pipeline, it will be necessary to open the Santa Cruz-Cochabamba-Oruro-La Paz pipeline. Financing for this pipeline is being sought from international organizations.

For this reason it is likely that the system to be put in place at the Vinto plant will be suitable for the use of either liquid or natural gas.

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CSO: 3010

CAMPAIGN TO DIVERSIFY FOREIGN OIL SOURCES LAUNCHED

BRASPETRO Submits Proposals

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Oct 80 p 30

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--A campaign to increase the number of oil exploration contracts in producer countries is being pursued by BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] International, Inc] with a view to strengthening the Brazilian supply structure and increasingly diversifying foreign sources, the vice president of that enterprise, Joel Mendes Renno, said yesterday.

The main goal in intensifying BRASPETRO's exploratory activity is to encourage some producer countries, such as Libya, Algeria, Angola and the People's Republic of China, to increase their productive potential, and thus to establish the foundations so that Brazil too can benefit from the BRASPETRO discoveries, similar to what has happened in connection with Iraq.

Renno explained that a number of oil-producing countries are seeking technical support from state enterprises to increase the rate of exploratory work in their territory. Implicitly, this has been one of the conditions which could contribute to an increase of supplies for Brazil from the countries located outside the Persian Gulf area, and thus less subject to political turbulence likely to affect the normal oil-supply flow to their countries abroad.

New Proposals

BRASPETRO has submitted a proposal to the government of the People's Republic of China concerning the exploration of areas located in sedimentary basins on land. In China, the PETROBRAS subsidiary undertook a seismic survey of exploratory blocks located on the continental shelf to the north of the Yellow Sea, and is expected to submit the results of its first assessment of the potential of the area in November.

Another proposal was presented to the government of Trinidad and Tobago, offering technical aid in the exploration work. Areas located in the land basins of Abu Dhabi and Indonesia have also aroused the interest of PETROBRAS, which is now awaiting responses to the proposals already submitted to the governments of those two countries. Vice President Joel Mendes Renno said that "if it cannot enter all of these areas alone, BRASPETRO will participate in a group," as is the case in connection with maritime prospecting in China.

He announced further that the enterprise is awaiting results of tests at the pilot well it drilled in the land area of Guatemala, jointly with ELF [Gasoline and Lubricants Company of France] Aquitaine and Hispanoil, which companies are partners in risk contracts in Brazil.

Interest in China

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Oct 80 p 22

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--BRASPETRO wants to participate in exploring for oil in the sedimentary land basins in the People's Republic of China, which have a potential, according to estimates by international experts, of about 50 billion barrels, the equivalent of 50 times the current volume of Brazilian reserves.

Conditions for the submission of a proposal are being analyzed by the officers of BRASPETRO, as a result of the trip the vice president of the enterprise, Joel Mendes Renno, made to China, where he held meetings with the officers of the China National Oil and Gas Exploration and Development Company, in charge of all the oil exploration and production activities.

Currently, China is producing 2.2 million barrels of oil per day, exclusively from its land basins. However, the Chinese government is interested in increasing this volume substantially, above all to meet the needs deriving from the economic growth of the country and also to bring in foreign exchange from exports of the product. China is exporting about 18,000 barrels of oil per day to Brazil, according to a supply contract which was recently renewed for the year 1981.

Renno, vice president of BRASPETRO, stressed the importance of the affiliation of this PETROBRAS subsidiary with countries, like China, which need technical aid from companies with experience in exploring for oil. He feels that to the extent that BRASPETRO increases its role in that activity on Chinese territory, the conditions enabling China to increase its supplies of oil to Brazil as well will be eased, thus contributing, although on a small scale, to the diversification of our country's foreign sources of supply.

Competition

Early in November the BRASPETRO report on the seismic survey made by ELF-Aquitaine in an oil exploration block located to the north of the Yellow Sea on the continental shelf of the People's Republic of China should be completed.

This analysis will be checked against other works interpreting the seismic phenomena in the area made by various foreign oil companies. "The project which seems best suited for recommending drilling in the maritime block will be chosen." The vice president of PETROBRAS explained that, in accordance with its risk contract policy, the competitive technical projects system is the norm followed by China National Oil.

BRASPETRO is investing about $5 million in this seismic interpretation project. There is another block in the Yellow Sea the seismic survey of which is also being

undertaken by BRASPETRO. It should be completed early in 1981. Similar provisions are being adopted with regard to five other blocks located in the South China Sea.

Risk Contract

The trust made up of the Hispanoil, Huddy Oil and Deminex enterprises will undertake exploration for oil in a block 2,500 square kilometers in area located about 150 kilometers to the northwest of Sao Luis do Maranhao.

A risk contract to this effect was signed by PETROBRAS yesterday, being the sixth in a series for prospecting off the coast of Maranhao.

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CSO: 3001

CONSUMPTION, PRODUCTION DATA ON PETROLEUM, OTHER FUELS REPORTED

No Gas Rationing

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p 24

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--The possibility of rationing of gasoline and other fuels has been "entirely set aside," Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals said yesterday, justifying his optimism on the basis of the most recent import contract signed by PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation], which will guarantee a supply of 200,000 barrels per day to compensate for the suspension of Iranian oil deliveries.

Cals also said that negotiations in progress may increase the supply of oil from Venezuela from 60,000 to 100,000 barrels per day before the end of the year, in exchange for 200,000 tons of Brazilian sugar. He also stressed the gradual reduction of Brazil's dependence on oil imports from the Middle East, which came to 80 percent at the beginning of the Figueiredo government, and which may be down to only 40 percent by next year, as a result of the increase in purchases from other areas.

The minister met yesterday afternoon with the PETROBRAS board of directors and earlier, in the morning, he met with leaders of diesel engine manufacturing enterprises, who indicated interest in gaining access to experiments pursued by research centers on the use of vegetable oil in a mixture with diesel fuel. At PETROBRAS, Cals ascertained that the provisional Garoupa production system in the Campos Basin, which produced 39,000 barrels of oil per day, will be reactivated in January, making it possible to increase domestic production to 230,000 barrels per day.

Goal

The oil import goal for 1981 will be 800,000 barrels per day at a maximum, Minister Cals said. He stressed that it is quite probable the goal will be achieved, above all because oil consumption thus far this year has revealed practically zero growth, while domestic production has been increasing.

To illustrate the achievement of the goal of reducing dependence on imported oil supplies, the minister of mines and energy recalled that when the Figueiredo government took office, the country was importing about a million barrels of oil per day, and consumption was increasing at a rate of about 9 percent per year. Now,

in addition to the zero increase in domestic fuel consumption, imports are down to less than 900,000 barrels of oil per day.

According to Minister Cals, it will not be necessary to return to the volume of 400,000 barrels of oil per day which were being imported from Iraq. Of this total, the country will now need only 200,000 barrels, which have already been negotiated with various countries for supplies until the end of the year, and which will make up the quota of 800,000 barrels the country plans to import in 1981 to supplement domestic production.

Domestic Production Increasing

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Oct 80 p 22

[Text] PETROBRAS announced yesterday that domestic oil production increased by 14.15 percent between January and September of this year in comparison to the same period in 1979.

Production reached 52 million barrels, with a daily average of 192,000, falling below the 200,000-barrel-per-day level due to the accident which occurred with the Garoupa provisional system, which had been producing 39,000 barrels per day.

The greater part of the production came from land-based wells--30.5 million barrels as compared to 21.5 million from maritime wells. The main producer continues to be Bahia, which produced 20.7 million barrels from land wells and 2.6 million barrels offshore. The state of Sergipe ranks second with much lower production--7.8 million barrels from land wells and 4.9 million offshore. The state of Rio de Janeiro, which has only maritime wells, produced 8.8 million barrels during this period.

Maritime oil production was up 50.25 percent over the production for the same period (January-September) last year. On the contrary, production from land wells dropped by 2.3 percent. This was due basically to the exhaustion of some wells in the Bahia Basin.

According to PETROBRAS estimates, daily production should increase to an average of 210,000 barrels per day as of the end of December, when the Garoupa provisional system is in full operation again.

Domestic Oil Production
(In Barrels)

(1)	(2) SETEMBRO/80	SETEMBRO/79	(3) JAN/SET/80	JAN/SET/79
TERRA	3.375.012	3.319.241	30.518.081	31.362.944
Rio Grande do Norte	1.742	—	10.477	—
Alagoas	100.488	94.582	882.489	797.000
Sergipe	873.345	798.377	7.828.046	7.432.189
Bahia	2.187.970	2.378.740	20.777.531	22.461.631
Espirito Santo	211.457	48.532	1.013.033	511.424
Ceará	—	—	25	—
MAR (4)	1.843.094	1.931.724	21.306.028	14.312.788
Rio Grande do Norte	385.942	348.770	3.863.833	2.420.682
Sergipe	491.579	576.240	4.972.557	4.673.013
Bahia	282.803	272.851	2.621.393	2.398.646
Espirito Santo	75.478	89.630	753.203	1.156.167
Rio de Janeiro	450.357	644.233	8.876.978	3.684.268
Ceará	137.835	—	617.972	—
TOTAL	5.218.106	5.250.965	32.025.037	45.575.030

Key:

1. Land
2. September 1980
3. January-September 1980
4. Maritime

Garoupa to Function by January

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p 19

[Text] Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals met with the president and other officials of PETROBRAS yesterday to discuss the repair of the Garoupa provisional system, which suffered an accident a little more than a month ago which shut down its production of 39,000 barrels of oil per day. PETROBRAS promised the minister the system will be in operation by the end of December or, at the latest, the beginning of January.

According to representatives of the enterprise, with the resumption of operations at Garoupa and the additional oil purchase agreements being negotiated with the Venezuelan government, the effects of the war between Iran and Iraq should be substantially reduced, since the consumption of oil from strategic reserves will drop below 50 percent.

Merger

The minister also agreed with PETROBRAS that the enterprises affiliated with PETROFERTIL for the production of phosphate products, Valefertil, Valep and Fosfertil, will be merged in a single enterprise which will have its administrative and financial headquarters in Uberaba, Minas Gerais.

Valefertil is located in Uberaba, Valep in Rio de Janeiro, and Fosfertil in Patos de Minas.

Diesel Fuel Consumption

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p 19

[Text] Diesel oil consumption was up 14.3 percent in the month of September in comparison to the same month the preceding year. Consumption came to 1.7 billion liters. Consumption between January and February totaled 13.8 billion liters, showing an increase of 8.7 percent in comparison to consumption in the same period of 1979.

According to PETROBRAS reports, domestic consumption of oil products showed an increase of 2.1 percent in the month of September of this year in comparison to the same month last year, and an increase of 3.4 percent over the preceding month (August).

Consumption

The product showing the greatest increase in consumption from January to September was airplane fuel, with an increase of 13.8 percent over last year. Petroleum gas ranked second, with an increase in consumption of about 12.9 percent, followed by diesel oil, with an increase in consumption of 8.7 percent over January-September 1979.

Of the products showing a decrease in consumption, ordinary gasoline was notable with a reduction of 14 percent in comparison to January-September 1979. Gasoline and alcohol fuel showed a decline of 10.1 percent in consumption and the various types of fuel oils showed a decline of 4.8 percent.

In the past 12 months, diesel oil accounted for 28.3 percent of the overall oil consumption, fuel 27.6 percent, and ordinary gasoline, 11.1 percent. GLP [liquefied petroleum gas] accounted for 7.6 percent of each barrel consumed.

Exports

Although the country is a heavy oil importer, exports between January and July included 1.5 million barrels of gasoline, 1.2 million barrels of aviation fuel, 1.8 million barrels of diesel oil and 2.9 million barrels of fuel oil.

In the month of August, PETROBRAS exported 132,000 barrels of gasoline, 484,000 barrels of aviation fuel, 264,000 barrels of diesel oil and 780,000 barrels of fuel oil.

Oil Consumption Down

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Oct 80 p 13

[Text] Brasilia--Oil consumption in the country (both imported and domestic) has dropped from 1.13 million barrels per day at the time the Figueiredo government took office to 928,000 barrels per day at present, representing a decline of 21 percent. As domestic production comes to about 173,000 barrels per day,

consumption of imported oil also declined, from 960,000 barrels per day last year to 750,000 barrels per day, a drop of 26 percent.

This information was provided yesterday by Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals, in a statement made at a joint meeting of the economic and mines and energy committees of the Senate on the oil supply situation in the country with regard to the conflict between Iraq and Iran. The minister said that the decline in consumption was a result of the rationalization measures adopted.
Senator Roberto Saturnino disagreed with this statement, since in his view, "the maintenance of stocks at high levels and the drop in consumption were the results of a policy of raising the prices of the products, with effects on inflationary indices, rather than the rationalization measures."

In the view of Roberto Saturnino, "if these rationalization measures are important, they should have been adopted 4 or 5 years ago. If they are not, then the nation is being deceived." According to Saturnino, there has been "an irresponsible energy policy for 5 years."

Cesar Cals answered that as oil was cheap, the entire Brazilian economy was structured on the basis of this product, to the neglect of others. He added further that the 1973 crisis affected all countries and that, when the Figueiredo government took office, "we were aware that hydroelectric power did not have unlimited horizons and that we were not justified in thinking of self-sufficiency in oil, as had been thought during the government of President Geisel."

Concerning the present situation resulting from the conflict between Iraq and Iran, Cals said that the actual oil deficit comes to 200,000 barrels per day, since there has already been a reduction in consumption of about that same amount, equivalent to $2.5 million U.S. According to Cals, the new contracts which have now been signed with Ecuador, Indonesia, Gabon, Saudi Arabia, Angola, Russia and Peru practically guarantee the 200,000 barrels which Iraq has ceased to export, for which reason the domestic stocks of oil remain stable at the levels existing prior to the war.

Agreement with Venezuela

With the import of another 35,000 barrels per day from Venezuela--which added to the present 53,000 barrels makes a total of 88,000 barrels of oil--PETROBRAS has practically achieved the level set by the government to cover the deficit created by the cutoff of Iraqi supply, with the replacement of 198,800 barrels per day until the end of the year achieved.

Shigeaki Ueki, the president of PETROBRAS, said on his return from Caracas that the state is paying an average price of $31.60 per imported barrel, on the basis of the new contracts.

Beginning on 1 January, Venezuela will increase its supplies to 100,000 barrels per day, according to the agreement signed in Caracas. As a counterpart, Brazil is to supply that country with 200,000 tons of sugar, under better conditions than those prevailing on the international market, the Venezuelan minister of energy, Humberto Calderon Berti, announced in Caracas yesterday. He also added that his

country is interested in the delivery of 380,000 tons of Brazilian soybeans, in which connection a negotiation is to be completed in the next few days.

Price Increase

Abu Dhabi, from which PETROBRAS imports 20,000 barrels per day, increased its price per barrel of oil by $2 yesterday. The price charged by that emirate now stands at $34 U.S. U.S. oil market analysts are fearful that the decision in Abu Dhabi may be the first indication of a new round of price increases by the OPEC, if that cartel decides to exploit the deficit of 3.5 million barrels per day in world exports resulting from the war between Iraq and Iran.

Reserves for 100 Days

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Oct 80 p 18

[Text] The president of PETROBRAS, Shigeaki Ueki, said yesterday that strategic oil reserves in the country are still more than sufficient for 100 days. He also said that to date the reserves on land (excluding those in tanker vessels) have not been reduced, and that this will only begin next week.

"The war between Iran and Iraq began about 25 days ago, and this is the time it takes for a trip from the Middle East to Brazil. Therefore, to date vessels bringing oil from Iraq have been continuing to arrive."

Ueki said that oil imports this year should fall below $10 billion U.S., whereas the initial estimate of the government was $12 billion.

The president of PETROBRAS returned from Venezuela yesterday, where he completed negotiations increasing oil import quotas from 53,000 to 88,000 barrels per day beginning on 1 October (retroactive effect) and to 100,000 barrels beginning on 1 January. He announced that the average price to be paid for the product will be $31.60 U.S. Next month, Ueki is to return to Venezuela to negotiate the purchase of fuel oil, which he says is being sold at lower prices than crude oil.

Stocks

Ueki admitted that there will be a small reduction in the oil stocks in the country by the end of the year, but "this reduction will depend on the level of consumption of oil products until the year's end." He noted that PETROBRAS succeeded in reaching the supplementary import level of 200,000 barrels per day established by the National Energy Council to compensate for a part of the 400,000 barrels Iraq would supply. He said that this supplement and the more effective reduction in the consumption level are the factors allowing the stocks to be maintained at acceptable levels.

Concerning a report that authorities in Iran say that country is still in a position today to sell oil, the president of PETROBRAS said the following:

"Buying from Iran today is not a very easy decision because of the war. It involves a large risk for an enterprise. In addition to this, ships' commanders are not very

happy about navigating in the Persian Gulf, and in view of the risks, they refuse to dock at ports in Iran or Iraq."

He made it clear that were it not for the war, there is no reason PETROBRAS would not buy oil from Iran.

The president of PETROBRAS expressed his concern about the consumption levels for diesel oil and cooking gas, for which reason he has decided that the enterprise will launch a campaign throughout the country, beginning next Saturday, to educate users concerning the rational use of these products.

Concerning the possibility of rationing, Ueki was categorical:

"I am not in a position to say that such a measure is 100 percent impossible, but it is however a very remote hypothesis."

He said that the average daily imports of oil this month will be 800,000 barrels, with a drop to 700,000 in the last 2 months of the year expected. Beginning in January, on the recommendation of the federal government, the imports will go to about 800,000 barrels per day.

Idle Refining Capacity

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Oct 80 p 22

[Excerpt] Curitiba--"Brazil has an idle oil refining capacity estimated at 300,000 barrels per day. It could perfectly well use this potential, refining oil for other countries, including Iraq," the president of the National Petroleum Council (CNP), Gen Oziel de Almeida, said yesterday. He said that this alternative has not yet been formally discussed, but this may happen if the conflict in the Middle East continues.

"The low price of oil enslaved humanity, and we do not have alternative sources to replace it. Although the price of oil has gone up 12 times since 1973, it continues to be the cheapest and most widely used energy source. Therefore we must prepare to live with shortage, with difficulty in obtaining it, and with ever-higher costs for oil," the president of the CNP said. He does not believe in the development of an alternative energy source in the next 10 or 15 years.

PETROBRAS Profits

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Oct 80 p 35

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--The net profit of PETROBRAS between January and September came to 23.8 billion cruzeiros, as compared to 13 billion for the same period last year. This result provided stockholders in the state enterprise with earnings of 63 centavos per share.

On announcing the financial results for the period ending last 30 September yesterday, PETROBRAS revealed that a profit on sales of 5.6 percent was earned and that the value of the shares reached 7.71 cruzeiros.

The investments in the first 9 months of this year totaled 69.054 billion cruzeiros, 110.6 percent more than those made in the comparable period in 1979 (32.7 billion cruzeiros). Exploration and production development activities absorbed 42.5 billion cruzieros, showing an increase of 137.1 percent over the amount for the same period the preceding year, when the total was 17.9 billion cruzeiros.

Gross invoices were up 160.8 percent, bringing an income of 584.5 billion cruzeiros, as compared to 224.1 billion from January to September of 1979. With sales costs deducted, net invoicing came to 429.4 billion cruzeiros, showing an increase of 200.2 percent.

The net assets of PETROBRAS, totaling 290.7 billion cruzeiros, included the asset equivalents of the financial investment in subsidiaries and affiliates (14.3 billion cruzeiros), including the profit obtained from negotiations with Iraq concerning the Majnoon and Nahr Umr oil fields. In its financial statement, PETROBRAS took into account the effects of Decree Law 1807, calling for a provision fund for prospecting and oil production expenditures in the country in the amount of 98.7 billion cruzeiros. An amount of 14.4 billion cruzeiros was amortized against this fund for expenditures made in the period from June to September.

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CSO: 3001

PROSPECTIVE USES OF ALCOHOL PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 25 Oct 80 pp 106-112

[Article by Salomao Schvartzman and Mascarenhas de Quiroz: "Alcohol, the Real Brazilian Miracle"]

[Text] If alcohol offered a solution prior to the war between Iraq and Iran, it can be said now that it is essential to Brazil as a substitute for oil products. The history of revolutionary assemblies in all eras shows that fanatics have not yet discovered a means of persuasion other than the systematic slaughter of their adversaries. Far from the theater of war, but already feeling the effects of the oil blackmail, Brazil is imposing a price policy, in the very short run, with the consecutive increases in gas prices, as the most efficient means of dealing with the energy crisis. This makes the statement by Shigeaki Ueki, former minister of mines and energy, to the effect that "the patriotism of the Brazilian citizen is only aroused when his pocketbook is affected" even more understandable. But it is in the PROALCOOL [National Alcohol Program] that the medium-range solution lies, and on this there can be no doubt: the response of Brazil to the war is so speedy as to surprise many disbelievers.

The war between the peoples of Iraq and Iran will hasten the implementation of PROALCOOL, and certainly the goal of producing 10.7 billion liters in 1985 will be surpassed. Exports of alcohol, which were given further impetus recently, will be shelved until the certainty exists that the domestic supply is guaranteed. The use of alcohol as a fuel for operating automobiles is beginning to be questioned. These, in synthesis, are the immediate consequences of a war which took everyone in general, and the Brazilian government in particular, by surprise, leading it to believe that it is not very safe now to depend on a few suppliers of oil, characterized in addition by fanatic or orthodox feelings, which make agreements fragile and dangerous. In the view of Voltaire, fanaticism is to superstition what delirium is to fever, and rabies to cholera.

If on the one hand the additional cost of this war will lead to a greater and more profound lack of stability in the national economy, it may on the other confirm that, in relation to the other nations, developed or developing, Brazil is the country which now has the best alternative--alcohol. And the Latin American nations which, like Brazil, have fertile land, sun enough and areas for planting are persuaded of this. Their interest in alcohol will certainly provide good prospects for Brazilian producers, who already have advanced technology and an

industrial capacity in a position to plan and built distillery equipment. The national automotive industry, which pioneered the development of alcohol engines, can now glimpse a promising market in the coming years. These are the consequences of the war in the Orient from a positive point of view. The final results of this conflict will depend on its length and extent. But if it is a fact that Brazil will have difficulties in overcoming the obstacles in the short run, its prospects in the medium and longer range are excellent.

The Brazilian authorities know this, for which reason, even to the surprise of some, Brazilian alcohol already constitutes the answer to the war.

"In one way or another, these restrictions (imposed by the oil crisis) affect society as a whole. They determine market prices. They reduce the purchasing power of the public. They limit the efforts of the nations to create wealth. It is to overcome these hindrances that Brazilians have decided to face up to the question of developing alternative sources. We have to our credit notable practical achievements. Visible, but not the only, results are seen in the use of alcohol made from sugarcane as a fuel for automotive vehicles" (President Joao Figueiredo).

In the automobile industry, no one any longer doubts that gasoline-fueled vehicles will be outmoded by the end of the decade. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce asserts that by 1985, PROALCOOL will be able to supply the market with 10.7 billion liters, and some businessmen believe that this goal should be revised up to 14 billion liters (the war between Iraq and Iran, threatening the West's supply of oil, may speed up the alcohol program and the 14 billion liters initially planned for 1987 may be available 2 years earlier).

A total of 298 distillery projects in operation or in the construction phase, with a capacity of supplying 5.7 billion liters per year, have been approved. Before PROALCOOL was established, the distilleries, which have existed for 5 years now, produced a billion liters annually. The program calls for new investments in production in 1981 of about 55 billion cruzeiros.

The choice of alchol is irreversible. Without it, Brazil would reach the end of the decade with consumption totaling triple the oil products it is using currently, committing half of its gross national product to foreign indebtedness. By 1990, according to calculations in business circles, the country can produce 80 billion liters of alcohol, replacing all of the gasoline and diesel oil consumed today--about 30 billion liters. Minister of Agriculture Amaury Stabile noted recently, however, that the replacement of diesel fuel still remains to be worked out and that the replacement of fuel oil in industry is still minor and out of step with the advance in the gasoline substitution sector.

Thus, according to the minister, "it is evident that even assuming the adequate development of exports, the demand oil imports make on our import capacity make the country extremely vulnerable in the final analysis to inflationary pressures of external origin. This situation, beyond our national control, will continue to create a permanent imbalance, being reflected in the foreign indebtedness, which has today reached a figure in excess of $50 billion U.S."

But there are other situations and responsibilities resulting from Brazil's pioneering role which require acknowledgement.

"Brazil is the leading country in the world in studies of the alternative energy sources for the cycle which will follow that of oil, and it has an additional responsibility in addition to meeting its own needs: to export technology from the area to other countries, mainly the non-industrialized countries in the Third World."

This assessment, made by engineer Eric Zausner, former undersecretary of energy in the Gerald Ford government, who recently visited Brazil, was supplemented by a comment which is extremely pertinent: alcohol will provide our country with the calm to make use of oil with the economy and moderation required by its high price. It will not be possible, in a wave of a magic wand, to replace fuel oil and diesel fuel, but there will be time to find Brazilian oil and to make the utilization of schist viable.

Thus we have predictions, expectations and fears on the part of all those involved in the great alcohol program, which depends on some basic provisions to strengthen the hopes placed in it.

Between the government provisions and the desires of the businessmen, however, lies the capacity of the country to establish an adequate infrastructure for developing new cane-growing zones and producing alcohol on a large scale, without threatening the production of foodstuffs for the domestic market. In this regard, Amaury Stabile warns that "what is expected of agriculture today and more particularly in the future is much more than the production of foodstuffs, industrial materials and foreign exchange. To it falls the basic role of constituting the active factor in creating jobs and income compatible with the government's goals of establishing equilibrium in the foreign payments balance and redistributing income in order to consolidate society."

The opening of new agricultural frontiers will be the first natural consequence of PROALCOOL. The trend is toward the extraction of 3 to 5,000 liters of alcohol per hectare. And there is no shortage of new frontiers with land suitable for cane cultivation. In the Sao Francisco River valley alone there are 4 million idle hectares, with a temperature range of between 18 and 32° and about 3,000 hours of sunshine per year.

The idea of the secretary of agriculture of Sao Paulo, Guilherme Afif Domingos, that a part of the pastureland currently occupied by cattle should be devoted to sugarcane may not even be enough. Some businessmen calculate that in order for PROALCOOL to play its role, 4.5 billion liters more than Sao Paulo is already producing will be needed by 1985--and this volume can be achieved by the planting of sugarcane on an additional 1.3 million hectares. Such expansion, they say, will not affect Sao Paulo's production of foodstuffs. This growth would be equivalent to 5 percent of the whole of the territory of the state, the area in pastureland and minor crops being 12.6 percent, or 8.2 percent of the best-quality land.

And the entire stunted woodland region in central Brazil is still available for sugarcane. Condemned in the past, this type of soil has been disproving

preconceptions and demonstrating its viability for intensive agriculture, and even for sugarcane. Even in the eastern and northern parts of Sao Paulo, sugarcane cultivation is developing in the stunted woodlands prevailing in that area.

According to the minister of agriculture, in view of the expansion of the frontier seen in the past 10 years of about 4 percent per year, it can be seen that there has been an annual expansion of 1.5 million hectares. In order to plant 2 million hectares of sugarcane, "we would need an increase of 400,000 hectares per year, the equivalent of 30 percent of the average annual rate of expansion for the agricultural frontier."

Another medium-range consequence it is hoped PROALCOOL will have is the effective settlement of the interior and the establishment of communities in this region, which will at the same time halt the exodus toward the urban centers and the saturation of the labor market in the metropolitan regions.

Today, sugarcane cultivation accounts for about 700,000 direct jobs and 300,000 indirect ones--a dependent population estimated at about 5 million persons. If the estimates for 1990 are borne out (production of 80 billion liters of alcohol), there will be 4.5 million direct jobs, 1.8 million indirect ones, and 6.4 million dependent persons involved.

At the end of the last harvest, the farmworker was earning about 250 to 300 cruzeiros per day in more than half of the planted areas of the country, where medical aid and schools are available. PROALCOOL, implemented on a business level, must inevitably improve this situation and resolve a part of another serious social problem: the brown-bagger, the itinerant worker without social security, whose situation should be regularized. With irrigation, such workers, now unemployed between harvests, will be guaranteed at least 10 continuous months of work (between the harvest and milling). With more than a month of vacation, their employment will be systematized.

In the course of this process of interior settlement, the national industries serving and equipping the sector will be strengthened--practically 100-percent Brazilian technology for cultivation, harvest, industrial processing of raw material, storage, distribution, transportation and commerce.

This support will attract the banking network, providing credit opportunities for the productive areas, encouraging trade, expanding public income and strengthening the municipalities.

Another factor facilitating the rapid expansion of PROALCOOL is the fact that it has already been debureaucratized in order to advance financing projects limited to 160 days at a maximum, from the norm establishment analysis to economic viability.

The cost of the agricultural stage of the project has 100-percent financing, with fixed charges of 10 to 15 percent, varying according to the size of the undertaking. For the industrial phase, the financing conditions are based on 80 to 90 percent fixed investments, with 12 years' amortization and a 3-year grace period, financial charges of 2 to 6 percent per year, plus a 40-percent annual variation for the ORTNs.

Parallel with this, PROALCOOL is making it possible for the ministries of industry and commerce, transportation and mines and energy and business organizations such as the National Association of Automotive Vehicle Manufacturers and the Distillers' Association to reach an agreement promoting the delivery of 250,000 additional alcohol-fueled vehicles in 1981 and 350,000 in 1982, apart from the other 281,000 currently operating on gasoline, which will have converted engines.

"Brazilinvest proposes a solution to resolve the difficulties created by the National Alcohol Program, through the building and development of alcohol centers with the capacity to produce 200 million liters per year and the potential for doubling that production. Each center will include 10 autonomous distilleries and will account for the equivalent of an oil well yielding 1,045,000 barrels per year."

In the view of Mario Garnero, president of Brazilinvest, the organizational concept, which "has already been approved by the Brazilian government," calls for the concentration of business groups at the centers, where each will own an autonomous distillery producing 120,000 liters per day (equivalent to an oil well yielding 104,500 barrels per year), with production scheduled to begin within 30 months.

"The Brazilinvest energy center," he stresses, "is a developing concept. The first center to be established will have sugarcane as its raw material. This will be followed by others, using ethanol, and then, who knows, cassava, quince, African oil and other palm materials."

Pointing to the state of Bahia as a certain choice for the development of energy poles, Mario Garnero described to the businessmen another pertinent factor in their participation in the plan: the interest shown by local governments, which will certainly contribute to the success of the undertaking by granting incentives.

"Support on the state and municipal levels will be more difficult to obtain if applications are made for isolated projects, the socioeconomic benefits to the region of which would be lesser."

About 80 percent of the productive capacity of Brazilian sugar mills is provided by equipment manufactured by Dedini, a powerful industrial complex which is now expanding into the metallurgical, petrochemical, chemical, paper and cellulose, mining and cement sectors as well.

Today the name Dedini stands for 19 constantly-expanding enterprises, operated by 9,251 persons and invoicing net sales of $259.8 million U.S. (1979 figures).

The National Alcohol Program thus depends in large part on the experience acquired by this organization, founded in 1920, when two brothers, Armando and Mario Dedini, established a small mechanical and carpentry workshop in Piracicaba in the state of Sao Paulo. Dedini Workshops, as the firm was then known, manufactured and repaired small mills, boilers and other equipment used in the plants and distilleries of Sao Paulo, whose increasing production was beginning to vie with the productive regions in the Center and Northeast of the country.

Sugarcane growing, an important factor in the Brazilian economy, then sought within our own frontiers the means to industrially process its production.

It was thanks to the will and the energetic spirit of Mario Dedini (his brother died in 1931) and his team of collaborators that Dedini Workshops became a group whose industrial and technological capacity proved equal to the manufacture of the machinery and equipment which played a decisive role in the development of the sugar and alcohol-producing industries in the country. And, today as yesterday, the certainty of the efficiency and durability of this equipment continues, providing a foundation for the new alcohol era into which Brazil has passed.

Even those who have always been skeptical about the national projects agree today that, except for the hindrances already known and certain to be overcome, the National Alcohol Program should achieve its goals "and even surpass them," in the opinion of the most optimistic. It is this certainty which justified discussion of a new theme: to what point is it of interest to the country to export alcohol produced domestically, in areas not in conflict with the PROALCOOL plans, using foreign capital?

It was without a doubt Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals who provoked the discussion when he made certain estimates and concluded that the addition of 20 percent alcohol to the gasoline consumed in the United States would provide a possible market of 1.4 million barrels per day. He linked these prospects with the interest already shown to the government by foreign investors, who suggested the investment of several million dollars in Brazil for the production of alcohol for export. The idea of Minister Cesar Cals--and it is still just an idea, although it has been analyzed in detail by the government--calls for the creation of binational enterprises, with grants of land for limited periods for the production of alcohol in areas where no conflict would occur with those used for the production of alcohol for domestic consumption.

"The future acceptance of foreign investment proposals in the sector should however be preceded by the establishment of the strategic political conditions which would guarantee, above all, non-interference with the activities and goals of PROALCOOL, which has absolute priority," Minister Delfim Netto said in a document sent to Cesar Cals.

The export of alcohol, Delfim Netto recognizes, although it would not reduce Brazilian dependence on imported fuels, "would lead to generating resources in strong currency which could be used in the purchase of oil and oil products."

The positive aspect of foreign capital investment in alcohol production for export, according to Delfim Netto, includes the creation of jobs in the rural sector, the retention of manpower in the rural sector and an increase in rural income, thus decreasing the increasing population pressure in the large urban centers.

In addition to this, the domestic capital goods industry would be able to raise its employment level and a strong international alcohol market could be developed as an alternative source of fuel. This would open up new prospects for the Brazilian automobile industry, which pioneered the production of alcohol-burning engines.

However, Delfim Netto does not minimize his reservations. According to him there should be "a clear" separation between PROALCOOL and the programs for export, with

different norms applicable in each case. The production of alcohol for export must not interfere under any circumstances with the efforts made to achieve the PROALCOOL goals, and in the settlement of new lands, the priority of projects designed to ensure domestic self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs must be taken into account. The choice of areas for the production of raw material for alcohol manufacture for export, Delfim explains, must involve geographic distance from the areas allocated to PROALCOOL. The minister of planning further stresses that the government should define a complex of norms making foreign investment attractive. And he warns that the government must guarantee that a substantial part of the production will be destined for export, with the Brazilian government reserving the right to retain the remainder to supplement domestic supply, when it deems this necessary.

Businessman and lawyer Aldo Raia, director of the State of Sao Paulo Industries Center, is one of the individuals most enthusiastic about the possibility that foreign capital can "contribute to the reversal by Brazil of its role on the international scene such as to begin exporting fuel." To imagine that Brazil could do without foreign capital, in the view of Aldo Raia, is "pure utopianism," since in his view "the country is faced with a great challenge for the future and Brazil seems to be in a hurry to achieve economic and social development more rapidly." This, in the view of this businessman, demands a great leap, which would be difficult to achieve without the contribution of foreign savings. Foreign capital should cease to be viewed as "a dangerous lion," according to Aldo Raia. In his view, with PROALCOOL consolidated, Brazil can, with foreign resources, launch a bold export project. "I see no reason to waste time discussing the viability of a foreign capital contribution to the Brazilian economy. In addition to the capital invested on a risk basis in the major export projects, Brazil can certainly manage to bring in strong currency resources with foreign sales of alcohol. The repercussions of these binational projects on the domestic equipment industry, the automobile industry and the settlement of manpower seem obvious," he concludes.

Despite his conviction that "the existing fear of foreign capital is unjustified," Aldo Raia believes that Brazil is in a position clearly to establish the rules of the game it wants to play. It can choose among those with capital wishing to invest capital in Brazil in the alcohol export projects, it can direct them toward the purchase of domestic equipment, and it can even provide incentives, through credit and fiscal mechanisms, for example, for the reinvestment of their profits in the country again, this businessman says. In the view of Aldo Raia, however, we should not "expect charity from foreign capital," because, he adds, the government should establish the rules and prior to this, consider the position of the investor, such as to avoid asking for what it is known will not be given. The balance between national interests and those of foreign capital investors "can be achieved, with good sense on both sides."

Aldo Raia believes that instead of waiting for applications from Brazilian investors, the government should immediately initiate studies on the special alcohol-for-export projects. "With this done and the areas and the rules of the game defined, and the separate and priority nature of PROALCOOL guaranteed, the country should set out to sell its product. It should put it on the market and offer the opportunity to produce alcohol in Brazil for export to anyone interested. With its technology, manpower, equipment and mainly its good land, Brazilians need have no fear for their security or their national interests. What the country must not do is wait for time to reverse its status as a fuel importer. It must seek the opportunity to reverse it safely."

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EL CERREJON COAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT DISCUSSED

Government: No Contract Renegotiation

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Oct 80 pp 1-A, 9-A

[Article by Jaime Horta]

[Text] The government declared last night that it does not consider it necessary to renegotiate the El Cerrejon contract, noting, however, that "it is open to improvement."

Finance Minister Jaime Garcia Parra stated emphatically that there was no indiscretion in the signing of the contract between CARBOCOL [Colombian Coal Company, Inc] and Intercor, an Exxon affiliate, for the development of part of the El Cerrejon coal deposit on the La Guajira Peninsula.

Garcia Parra, who began the government's side of the argument on the controversial contract, spoke after Senators Guillermo Gaviria Echeverry, Luis Carlos Galan Sarmiento and Enrique Pardo Parra.

Taking the floor after the finance minister were his colleagues at Development and Mines, Andres Restrepo Londono and Humberto Avila Mora, who also defended the contract signed with Intercor.

Garcia made the following categorical assertions, among others:

--The government received no better proposal than the one submitted by Intercor;

--At no time was an initial development of 5 million tons agreed upon, as the senators sponsoring the debate indicated;

--The government was not indiscreet; "it was, rather, careful and foresighted";

--It is irresponsible to assert that the government handed our coal over to a single company;

--The Carbocol-Intercor contract is excellent and represents a guarantee for Colombia.

The finance minister indicated that a slipup in mechanics occurred only in transferring the deposit from ECOPETROL [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] to CARBOCOL, although both are state-run enterprises and there was nothing illegal involved.

Garcia Parra said that the government abided by the law at all times in negotiating the El Cerrejon contract.

He underscored that it was a good thing for Colombia that the contract was signed with the largest company in the world (Exxon) because the government is thus guaranteed compliance and good marketing.

"The marketing angle is nothing to sneeze at either," Garcia Parra stated to point out that it is important that the other party have assets to lose in this country and abroad.

Best Proposal

Garcia Parra emphasized that the Intercor offer was the best that the government received and stressed that no equal or more advantageous one was submitted.

He said that Intercor offered royalties of 15 percent, which were not bettered by any other company, even though French, German and other American companies initially showed interest in the project.

With regard to the negotiating process, he indicated that there was no opposition to the contract on the Council of Ministers and that it was finally approved after the National Social and Economic Policy Council spent two sessions debating it.

"Since then and until now, the country has not had a single offer," the finance minister stressed.

Garcia Parra signed the partnership contract between Carbocol and Intercor in 1976 when he headed up the Mines Ministry under Alfonso Lopez Michelsen's administration.

No Indiscretion

Garcia Parra rejected as irresponsible the assertions that Colombia handed over all of its coal; he was apparently referring to Senator Gaviria Echeverry.

He said that if it had been true that the government was hasty in signing the partnership contract with Intercor, other proposals from interested companies would have come to light.

"If it's that bad, these international companies must be pretty foolish," the minister stressed.

He then pointed out that opponents of the contract wanted to give the impression that Colombia has been left without coal and that it does not even have anything "to light the stove with."

He indicated that the contract provides for the development of only Area B in El Cerrejon and that the government reserved another major section of the deposit for subsequent bargaining after it sees how things are developing.

Separately, Garcia Parra gave his word of honor that no decision was ever made regarding a 5 million ton development, as Senators Gaviria Echeverry and Galan Sarmiento asserted. He indicated that the decision was for 15 million tons, because a smaller volume would not have been feasible.

No Renegotiation

After noting that everything is open to improvement, the minister pointed out that business is not done alone and that the other party must be taken into account.

"As of now, I do not think that the contract has to be renegotiated," the finance minister said.

He said that this would have become obvious earlier, observing then that "it could be open to improvement.

"It's like in marriage; you have to make truces with your wife every day."

Garcia Parra said that we cannot assume that the officials and employees of foreign firms or the Colombians working with them are crooks.

In connection with the El Cerrejon contract, he stated that better terms could exist "but so far no one has offered them."

Terms

The minister gave the following explanation of CARBOCOL's share in output from the El Cerrejon deposit:

--Fifteen percent of the total is taken out as royalties for Colombia;

--Of the remaining 85 percent, half is for CARBOCOL, and half is for Intercor;

--Thus, Colombia's total share is 57.5 percent, and Intercor's 42.5 percent.

With regard to a clause in the contract under which Intercor can have at its disposal Colombia's half share of the coal, the minister explained that Colombia can have Intercor's half at its disposal too.

This is a two-party contract, and both have the possibility of marketing the coal, depending on who gets the better offer.

Development Minister Speaks

Development Minister Andres Restrepo Londono said that the contract with Intercor was one of the best coal development pacts in the world.

Restrepo Londono, who was applauded at the close of his address by most of the senators present at the debate, said that the country has a good contract in its hands, as well as an opportunity that it has never before had on the international scene.

He pointed out that the government took all views into account and denied that it had not listened to the recommendations of the technicians who were involved in drawing up the contract.

He said that it was untrue that Intercor was going to develop the best reserves in El Cerrejon, pointing out that the government reserved another section of the deposit for itself, part of which was forfeited in the wake of Pabody's decision.

He also defended the projects for building a port on Portetes Bay and for constructing the railway.

With regard to the latter, he noted that a decision has not yet been made as to whether it will be diesel or a combined diesel-electric unit. Gaviria Echeverry had criticized a diesel railway.

Restrepo Londono said that so far Colombia has received the following coal purchasing offers: 1.8 million tons from Italy; 2 million tons from Spain; 1 million tons from Sweden and 1 million tons from France, among others.

In conclusion, he called on the Congress to let the country develop its untapped coal and to avoid dealing with partners as thieves.

Mines Minister Supports Contract

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 9-A

[Text] The minister of mines and energy, Humberto Avila Mora, last night defended the contract for the development of El Cerrejon on La Guajira and merely described as "interesting" the objections raised by Senator Luis Carlos Galan Sarmiento to this international pact.

Speaking at the plenary session of Congress, Avila Mora explained the background to the marketing contract signed on 1 September and said that this move "was taken after 3½ years of studies by Intercor," which proved the existence of deposits that could yield marketable amounts of quality coal.

The minister clarified that under the terms of the contract "CARBOCOL must pay to the municipalities and to the department their share of the royalties under Law 61 of 1979...."

With regard to the 3 billion tons in the northern section of El Cerrejon, he said that "the understanding is that 345 million tons are involved in this contract, 155 million of which are for Intercor. This amount may or may not be exported, depending on the country's needs, inasmuch as the government can restrict exports." He noted that each party can directly sell its share of the coal.

With regard to the concerned proposals for amending the contract, which were submitted by Senator Galan, Minister Avila Mora indicated that "some of them are interesting ideas that could apply at some point over the contract's long life."

He added that CARBOCOL would have to pay municipalities and the department their share of the royalities under Law 61 of 1979. These royalties are on total output except for the coal used to generate electric power, to produce synthetic fuels and to replace hydrocarbons, as provided for in the law.

The minister of mines proposed that since Law 61 of 1979 stipulates that the production tax be distributed among the National Coal Fund, the departments and muncipalities, this contract could entail identical obligations and benefit the treasuries of departments and muncipalities by stipulating a comparable distribution of the royalties that Intercor has to pay to the state.

He contended that there was no reason for concern about whether the coal in El Cerrejon can be coked; if this is the case, the country will command the best possible prices, as provided for in the contract.

In conclusion, he said that "fortunately, work began on the contract 4 years ago, and this means in 6 years, and not much more, we can begin developing our coal through this project, by virtue of which Colombia will undoubtedly learn how to harness, sell and process coal in amounts that will represent a definite breakthrough in Colombian mining."

Galan: Price Too Low

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 9-A

[Text] Senator Luis Carlos Galan Sarmiento stated in the Senate that under the contract with Intercor for the development of coal in El Cerrejon, Colombia would receive just $5 per ton of extracted coal.

Galan Sarmiento, who is promoting wideranging Senate debate on the contract between Intercor and the government for the development and marketing of La Guajira coal, said that it has been proven that the coal there is of the highest quality and that it has major advantages in international competition.

He calculated that Intercor would pay the country royalties of $5.446 billion over the 23 years of the project. At present day currency values, the country would thus be getting just $0.90 per ton.

"If in addition to the royalties we figure in other revenue for the country (sales and reserves taxes, and profits from investment), Colombia will receive $47.9 billion, which is equivalent to $1.7 billion in constant dollars; this represents the $5 a ton that I mentioned previously," Galan Sarmiento said.

He criticized as incomplete the parallel that Exxon, the parent company of Intercor, has made between its own total earnings and Colombia's total revenue, since "everything boils down to calculating the rate of return on its investment."

He explained that the profit-sharing is an additional alleged royalty and that the table for determining it is confusing, which is why most of the excess profits go to Intercor.

"The logical thing would be to establish that half of the excess profits go to CARBOCOL and the other half to Intercor." Galan said.

He had the following to say about a number of the technical aspects:

1. It has still not been definitely ruled out that the coal in El Cerrejon can be coked. Studies by German technicians in 1957 indicated that it was, and there are positive indications from other tests conducted in the country. Intercor has remained completely silent in this regard. This is fundamental for determining El Cerrejon's true value. If Colombia exports its coking coal as just ordinary coal, it will have sizable losses.

2. Exploration must be done at depths of more than 300 meters to determine the real extent of the reserves.

3. Intercor has reduced the technical information on coal quality to a few superficial statistics. CARBOCOL ought to demand complete reports that would enable it to establish definitively the coking capacity of these deposits.

4. CARBOCOL must urgently monitor the mining system to guarantee that the reserves are protected. If the mining system does not insure the extraction of the lowest strata in the stratigraphic section, there is a danger of losing the coal below the subsurface level.

5. The contract does not guarantee the training of manpower to assimilate coal technology. The problem is all the more serious if we bear in mind that only 10 mining engineers a year graduate from the Sogamoso and Medellin departments of engineering.

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PEACE TREATY BETWEEN EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS WELCOMED

Majano Addresses Honduran Reporters

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 22

[Text] The best guarantee of the Peace Treaty to be signed with our brother republic of Honduras lies in the hearts and feelings of our peoples, said Col Arnoldo Majano Ramos, member of the Revolutionary Government Junta, yesterday at a reception for the Honduran press at the Hotel Presidente.

When the Armed Forces of our country decided to begin profound changes on 15 October 1979, included was the solution to our problems with neighboring Honduras. The desire to achieve peace with our Honduran brothers, indicated Col Majana, lies in the fact that we are two neighboring countries; we have the same blood. It is difficult to find here in our country a person who has no family ties with our Honduran brothers, stressed the government leader.

"As I said earlier," he stated, "the best guarantee lies in the hearts and feelings of our peoples; proof of that is the interest aroused by the news of the signing of the Peace Treaty. Everyone is asking questions; everyone wants to know the details of the treaty; everyone wants to know when they can go visit relatives in Honduras, when we can visit that country."

Process of Change

Col Majana took this opportunity to inform the Honduran press of the details of the process of change begun by the Junta, especially concerning agrarian reform, the nationalization of banking and foreign trade.

Col Majano stated that the Junta is giving priority to the poor, peasants, workers, and the middle classes, since they have been neglected in the past.

"We are complementing socioeconomic changes with political changes of far-reaching implications, based on absolute respect for ideas. That is important in this process, since we are trying to establish a pluralism of ideas."

Finally, Col Majano wished the entire delegation of Honduran journalists accompanying their country's foreign minister a pleasant stay in our land. "We shall soon meet again in Honduras," he said, which was received with warm applause and cheering by all those present.

Journalists Speak

Among the Salvadorans who spoke at the reception was Sigfrido Munes, secretary of information of the Junta. He was answered by Honduran journalist Herman Allen Padgett.

Visiting journalist Gerardo Alfredo Medrano also addressed the Salvadoran press.

Finally, all present were offered a special banquet at the Telerico facilities, whence they left once again for the Ilopango International Airport to fly home to Honduras.

Bishops Exchange Notes

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Bishops from El Salvador and Honduras will celebrate masses together in Tegucigalpa and San Miguel on days which will be announced with sufficient advance notice, in order to celebrate the conclusion of the Peace Treaty between the two nations, reported Monsignor Marco Rene Revelo yesterday afternoon. The monsignor is a member of the Episcopal Conference of El Salvador (CEDES).

The joint masses, added the prelate, were agreed upon after an exchange of notes between CEDES and the Honduran Episcopal Conference (CEH).

Monsignor Revelo stated that initially Monsignor Pedro Arnoldo Aparicio y Quintanilla, vice president of that episcopal organization, sent a telegram to Monsignor Hector Enrique Santos, president of the CEH. In the note, he said the following: "Excellency: On the eve of the signing of the treaty for the long-awaited peace, the episcopacy, clergy and Catholic population of El Salvador send brotherly greetings, the kiss of peace, to the dear people of Honduras. We feel that the ties of blood and friendship have been strengthened; 11 years of unpleasantness and detrimental interests could not weaken them, but on the contrary reinforced them further, with God's help, to make them unbreakable. The Salvadoran bishops would like to go en masse to the Basilica of Suyapa to celebrate a joint mass to offer thanks, and we invite that episcopacy to hold a mass at the Basilica of the Virgin of Peace in San Miguel. We invite all parishes and clergy of both nations to celebrate the Eucharist to give thanks to God."

For his part, Monsignor Santos responded as follows: "Monsignor Aparicio: Catholic Honduras also sends its warmest greetings to the Catholic hierarchy and people of El Salvador on the occasion of the conclusion of the Peace Treaty. We thank the Divine Savior, the Prince of Peace and His Holy Mother for the brotherly consolidation of both nations. With open hearts and arms, we will welcome our dear brothers to the celebration in Suyapa; we will also accept your kind invitation to San Miguel. We shall set a date. 'Blessed be the builders of Peace, for they shall be called the children of God.' With warmth and affection, Hector Enrique Santos, President, CEH."

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CSO: 3010

STUDY OF NUTRITION IN L.A. UNVEILS 'ALARMING' STATISTICS

Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 24 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Rio de Janeiro (EFE)--Nutrition is responsible for 6.4 percent of all deaths in Spanish America, and of that total, more than half are children under 5 years of age.

In spite of the fact that in the 1970's the malnourished children's index dropped in Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela, a visible increase was registered in Chile during recent years.

These are some of the data contained in the report presented by Brazilian specialists Jose Eduardo Dutra de Oliveira, Nelson de Souza, Hector Arteaga Pacheco and Luiz Carlos Giarola, professors from various medical faculties in the state of Sao Paolo, to the Congress on Nutrition in the Western Hemisphere, to be held this month in Los Angeles, United States.

According to Professor Dutra de Oliveira, head of nutrition and director of the School of Medicine in Ribeirao Preto, the greatest food problems on the continent involve calorie, protein, iodine and some vitamin deficiencies. "In some Latin American countries," he emphasized, "between 20 and 30 percent of the children still die before they are 5, chiefly from malnutrition." The specialists expressed their concern over the "alarming" indexes, since according to data compiled in 1976, the population of South America was 224 million inhabitants, representing one of the greatest population growths in the world in a single year.

According to the document, the country showing the greatest increase was Ecuador, with an index of 43 percent, and the smallest increase was in Uruguay, with 12 percent.

In Brazil, whose population is greater than that of all the other nations combined, the increase was 37 percent.

Professor Dutra de Oliveira said that this research is very important, "since nearly 40 percent of the people of Latin America are under 14 years of age." The report also revealed that food production has not kept pace with population growth in many countries of the continent, such as Chile, Peru and Colombia.

However, according to the specialists, "Increased production does not always mean that all the people are receiving good nutrition."

In Brazil, for example, in spite of having substantially increased the production of soybeans, to date little of the cereal is used in nutrition, since more than 60 percent of the harvest is exported.

By comparing the 1960's and 1970's, one can verify that the state of nutrition of children under 5 years of age improved considerably in some countries.

In the 1960's, 37 percent of the child population in Brazil at that nutritional level were normal and nearly 68.3 percent were malnourished.

Later, in the 1970's, the index for "normal" Brazilian children increased to 54 percent and that for undernourished children fell to 46 percent.

In Colombia, the index of malnourished children under 5 years of age decreased from 66.6 percent in the last decade to 62 percent in the present. In Venezuela this same index dropped between the two periods from 55 percent to 48.9 percent.

The "only exception" is Chile, which in the last decade registered a malnutrition index among its child population of 13.4 percent, and this has now increased to 17.8 percent.

"The fact is that we have more children with malnutrition problems in some countries in Latin America at present than in the last decade," Professor Dutra de Oliveira stated.

"Therefore," he concluded, "if we do not adopt urgent measures to solve this problem, we run the risk of seeing a large part of the population suffer from hunger and even die for lack of food in the next decade."

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CSO: 3010

DENIALS, MEETINGS ON PILCOMAYO ISSUE

Unilateral Utilization Denied

PY101836 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1400 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (TELAM)--The Argentine Government has denied the unilateral utilization of the water of the portion of Pilcomayo River it shares with Paraguay, and explained that the geological formation of the area and the sediment carried by the river has caused drainage of water into the territories of both nations.

The following communique has been released by the Foreign Ministry in response to repeated news media reports on an alleged unilateral utilization of the river, reports which have confused the people and helped create false impressions of the manner in which this issue of interest to both countries has been treated:

"In view of repeated news media reports of an alleged unilateral utilization by Argentina of the waters of the portion of the Pilcomayo River which Argentina shares with Paraguay, thus confusing public opinion and giving rise to false impressions of the manner in which this issue of interest to both countries has been treated, the Foreign Ministry states:

"1. That the portion of the Pilcomayo River shared with Paraguay is currently changing course as a result of the very special geological formation of the area and the sediment carried by the river. As a result of this, the waters have drained into Argentine and Paraguayan territories at three different points along the course.

"2. The above-mentioned changes in the natural course of the river--duly checked by the Argentine-Paraguayan joint commission charged with the administration and control of the Pilcomayo River, and also repeatedly checked in the course of several on-site inspections by officials of the two governments--are located 10 and 12 kilometers downstream from Puerto Irigoyen on the Argentine side where water has drained partially into Argentine territory, and 20 kms upstream from the location called Ex-Sombrero Negro, where the course of the river has been diverted entirely into Paraguayan territory.

"3. This situation has been duly studied by the Argentine and Paraguayan Governments and agreement has been reached to implement the appropriate measures designed to dam up the above-mentioned drainage so the waters can return to their normal course as soon as possible.

"4. In connection with the two points of drainage toward Argentine territory, tasks carried out by the national border police and personnel of the provincial government of Formosa with the cooperation and aid of Paraguayan personnel have resulted in one of these points of drainage being dammed up, and the work is practically finished on the other one as well. Permanent exchange of information has been maintained between the two countries on the progress and status of the work.

"5. It is worth pointing out that seeking to attain an effective and equitable utilization of the waters of the Pilcomayo River, the Argentine, Bolivian and Paraguayan Governments are conducting joint studies with the cooperation of the OAS within the framework of a project for multiple utilization of the Pilcomayo River watershed. The positive development of this project evidences the interest which the three countries have in implementing mechanisms aimed at favoring the development of national and regional projects of great significance for the area of influence of this watershed."

Argentine, Paraguayan Officials Meet

PY121807 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1630 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (NA)--Officials of the Foreign Ministry expect to hold personal contacts "as soon as possible" with Paraguayan officials to clear up aspects of the utilization of the Pilcomayo River, a border between the two nations, according to a statement made today by a San Martin palace spokesman.

The spokesman was consulted on the contents of a declaration by the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry--published here last night by an international news agency--stating that a letter sent by the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry to the Argentine Government on the Pilcomayo River issue has not been answered.

In this regard, the spokesman stated that "the Foreign Ministry does not respond to journalistic rumors," and that the position of the Argentine Government "was established in the communique released last Saturday."

He added that "personal contacts are expected to be held as soon as possible to clear up the situation and to avoid comments which would only serve to aggravate the situation."

The Paraguayan Foreign Ministry communique, released today through various journalistic publications, indicated also that troops of the Paraguayan engineering command were proceeding to close the channel which was opened on the Argentine side to create an artificial lake.

According to the journalistic report, the Paraguayan note stated that Argentina "has proceeded, without consulting the Asuncion Government, to divert the course of the river."

The Pilcomayo River serves as a natural border between the two countries, and Paraguay accuses Argentina of opening an artificial channel, which the Buenos Aires Government calls "drainage" of the river course, it was learned here.

The Paraguayan Foreign Ministry note indicated that a note sent to the Argentine Government in July 1979 did not demand an Argentine answer. According to a news agency report released last night, in accordance with the journalistic report, technical data have been requested in the Paraguayan note on the projects which Argentina wants to carry out along the course of the Pilcomayo River.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

URUGUAYAN CATTLE TO ARGENTINA--Montevideo--The Uruguayan Government officially announced that it will authorize the exportation of cattle on the hoof, primarily to Argentina, in a series of measures designed to give the agricultural sector a shot in the arm and solve its problems. The minister of agriculture, Juan Carlos Cassou, who made the announcement along with the undersecretary of economics and finance, Ernesto Rosso, explained that the sales will be authorized when it is clear that they serve everyone's interests and that prices are satisfactory. "The exporting will depend on circumstances; that is, if the situation demands, there will be no obstacles to the sales, since the export authorization has already been given," stated Cassou. The secretary of state added that because of Argentina's proximity, it is the logical buyer of livestock on the hoof from Uruguay, and will be the only market to which these animals are exported. He also indicated that mixed missions will be sent abroad to promote the sale of exportable meat surpluses to different markets. The surpluses stem from the increase in volume of sheep and cattle. The measures will take effect this week, and will also include lower interest rates for the renewal of credits and the extension of deadlines for tax payments. [Text] [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 14] 8926

SELA SECRETARY WANTS UNITY--Santiago de Chile--SELA [Latin American Economic System] Secretary Carlos Alzamora has called for a united attitude and joint position among Latin American countries to deal with the policy to be adopted toward countries by the Republican government of Ronald Reagan. Alzamora said: "If we consider that the United States has had no policy toward Latin America in recent years, we should expect Reagan to adopt one. But this raises the need for Latin America to have a united position to give a joint response." [Excerpt] [P/110328 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 10 Nov 80 p 2]

CSO: 3010

VIOLA'S NOMINATION GENERATES EXPECTATIONS, SPECULATIONS

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 10 Oct 80 pp 4-9

[Article by Tabare Areas]

[Text] What Will Change Under Viola

One week after the Military Junta indicated that it had reached a decision, the questions heard on our streets began to change. People were no longer asking themselves (or their well-informed friends) why the three commanders delayed action or whether Viola accepted with conditions. The key question now is what retired Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola will do and change when he takes up residence at the Casa Rosada as president next 29 March. These expectations, which can be sensed in influential government and political circles as well, merely reflect a fact that very few Argentines doubt: that the success or failure of the process that began 54 months ago hinges largely on the ability of this 55-year old officer to pilot the government between 1981 and 1984.

Those who know Viola stress that he always advocates compromise solutions and that a major factor in his appointment was his close friendship with President Videla. To many military circles, this friendship also translates into a solidly unified approach, which is additional assurance that the basic goals of the process will not be adulterated. The transition entails a coexistence (in other words, an acting president and a president-designate), which can be carried off smoothly given the traits of the two main figures involved. For the time being, Videla and Viola have probably reached a tacit agreement on how to carry themselves over the next 6 months. Videla will act without any limitations or conditions, it is emphasized, but will brief Viola on any important decisions he makes. In the event that such decisions have repercussions beyond March, the two will talk them over to gage their effects and impact. Reliable circles say that the idea is to establish direct contact, leaving the implementation of the agreements they reach to their teams of advisers. Military (especially army) sources say that on account of their unified approach and friendship (they entered Military College together in 1942 and studied at adjoining tables), there will be no mishaps during the transition. These same sources remind us that when Videla was president and Viola commander in chief, in speaking over the phone they both insisted on being the first to pick up the receiver and wait for the other to begin talking: a formal sign of subordinate status.

think of Peronism. Last January he told a feature writer from the paper LA CAPITAL of Mar del Plata: "It cannot remain united. Only persecution, which will not take place under any circumstances, offers the possibility of monolithic unity for that political group."

A couple of months before the issue of presidential succession warmed up, Viola began to be inaccessible to newsmen seeking statements from him on current events, a stand that he did not alter after his appointment, even though reporters stood watch for long hours outside the home of his in-laws in Concordia or near his apartment on Juncal Street. Many of the questions that the newsmen had in mind dealt with potential candidates for his cabinet. In view of this strict silence, perhaps it would be useful to recall some of Viola's recent remarks on present-day issues, because they could provide concrete indications of how he will play his cards.

--Dialog: "I am very much in agreement, 90 percent, with how the political dialog has been implemented, although I think that the call, the proposal should have been made 2 years ago. That would have saved us a lot of time."

--Turnover of political figures: "I am certain that there is going to be a suitable turnover in political circles in the medium term. I want to be extraordinarily clear on this. It is not a question of getting rid of all the political figures who have been active in the country for the last 20, 30 or 40 years; rather, it is a question of a suitable turnover that retains the men that have demonstrated party representativeness that would enable them to abide changes. In other words, this is the modernization that the process is endeavoring to bring to political parties."

--Unity: "It must be made clear that the unity that we are talking about and advocating does not mean uniformity of thought or implementation, because that would be a totalitarian approach, which is very far removed from our forecasts and from the desires of our society."

--Legacy: "Someone is going to have to inherit this process. I do not know whether it will be friends or enemies, but someone will have to do it. We hope that it will be friends, I mean to say, those who are friends of the process, whatever their leanings. I would feel that we will have failed if enemies inherit it."

--Elections: "We must not hold the simplistic view that politics means elections. This is an important element in a democratic system, but not everything. If that was the way it was, it must not be in the future."

Meanwhile, people are also wondering about the working methods that Viola will adopt. According to reports, which those close to him do not deny, the future president is planning to implement a system of direct advisers in key areas (economics, politics, international relations) who would have direct access to the president; this is somewhat like the staff of advisers surrounding U.S. presidents. In this regard, however, we have to find out how the new Law of Ministries will be worded. Those close to Viola do not deny either that this idea might be tied in with Viola's intention to lessen the political weight of a number of super-ministries such as Economy and Social Welfare.

Government Palace sources stress that Videla is prepared to govern without any impediments until 29 March 1981. "And if that means taking measures that carry a high political cost," they say, "Videla will take them. He does not want to leave any loose end to get in Viola's way. As far as consultations are concerned, the mechanisms have probably already been spelled out for Viola to get all of the information about inner government workings, but without entering into decisionmaking."

What will change with Viola in power? Videla and Viola have a unified approach, but there are also the guidelines that the Government Junta issued in connection with the actions of the future government. In other words, we will see the changes provided for in these guidelines and that are the outcome of the rectifications to be made after 4 years of governing experience. Undoubtedly, all of this will have a Viola style to it, with the adjustments (or "intensification of policies," as military circles call it) to focus on the political and economic spheres.

In his statements over the past 2 years Viola broached one issue with noteworthy insistence: national unity. In his farewell address as commander-in-chief last 26 December, he said: "National unity, the result of which must be an agreement among Argentines as to a system of ideas and the institutional framework for bringing it about, means establishing an acceptable political system." Those working with him assert that Viola will guide his administration towards a convergence that will bring about a policy of national union, an approach that would have the full backing of the Military Junta. The Viola style, it is said, entails a revitalization of the political dialog. Whereas the dialog has so far focused on the doctrinal angle (establishing the desired country model and the objectives that all sectors agree on), as of March it will deal in particular with the practical side (in other words, how to build the country we want). The practical facet of the dialog involves three key elements: the political party statute, the election law and the possibility of a constitutional reform.

Long before his appointment, various circles were heard to say that Viola would be the man to open the political door. This is certainly not refuted by the fact that the former army commander held ongoing talks with most of the Argentine political spectrum, especially with leaders of FUFEPO [Popular Federalist Force] and other centrist factions, at meetings that were not always reported publicly. "I consider political parties part of a democracy," Viola said. "I cannot conceive of democracy without political parties. They must train leaders who have a calling to and are capable of leading the nation, and they must be schools of activism and national commitment. Those who do not see it this way, who do not desire this, are not thinking in terms of democracy."

In this connection, observers are speculating on the possible turn that the government's relations with Peronism could take, this being an all too nettlesome issue. Hardly had Viola been appointed when Deolindo Felipe Bittel said: "Although the working class segments of society were not involved in his appointment, it is our hope that the new president will seek a way of governing for the people," while also calling for an election timetable. What does Viola

That would not be all. There is also talk that changes might be made in the appointment of governors and that between four and eight provinces could get civilian heads. But according to reports, the three provinces that make up the traditional Argentine electoral triangle (Buenos Aires, Cordoba and Santa Fe) would retain military governors, in any case with a heavy injection of civilians at intermediate administrative levels. Many people feel that it is precisely here that FUFEPO provincial leaders would fit in, inasmuch as a selective approach (just as for the appointment of civilian governors) would require that they be representative and command a public consensus in their provinces. Viola had already outlined this approach when he retired as army commander, noting on that occasion that civilian involvement in government decision-making and functions should come about gradually, without sudden moves, until civilians take full control.

The issue of foreign relations takes up a great deal of time in Viola's talks with his group of adherents. Many of the lectures that the future president usually attends on Mondays at Belgrano University have to do with this area. Nevertheless, we should not expect major changes in relation to the policy pursued by Videla, although there is talk that a decision has already been made to assign the Foreign Ministry to a civilian, a diplomat with lengthy experience, in order to consolidate a more helpful image of Argentina overseas. He might or might not inherit the Beagle affair, a problem that depends not just on our government but on the Vatican and Chile as well. The Vatican is said to want to conclude its mediation with the current government team, whose viewpoints and working pace it is already familiar with. In any case, if the problem extends beyond next March, there will be no changes in the guidelines followed so far, which are the responsibility of the Military Junta and the Military Committee since this is a national security issue.

Circles close to Viola are also saying that he will be interested in strengthening relations with the United States. Viola's image in that country solidified over the past 2 years, and his name is not unknown in Washington power centers, which many people attribute to the smooth relations that he had with the former U.S. ambassador in Buenos Aires, Raul Castro. The Carter administration reportedly sees Viola as a man with democratic aspirations and as a defender of human rights.

Many of the most important government and military offices are quite concerned about the scant results achieved by the process in the field of education. The fact is that under three ministers (Ricardo Bruera, Juan Jose Catalan and Juan Rafael Llerena Amadeo) the ministry has still not succeeded in implementing, the argument goes, a streamlined and consistent policy for this sector, a shortcoming that Viola is reportedly serious about remedying. During his term a basic piece of legislation must be issued: the Federal Education Law, and Viola's group of advisers will reportedly introduce in-depth modifications into the draft version. As far as we can tell, his instructions will aim mainly at achieving consistency and stability in this area. Reports also indicate that Viola maintains very good relations with the presidents of private universities through Avelino Porto, the president of Belgrano University and a former head of the Council of Private University Presidents, a group that is critical of Minister Llerena Amadeo's performance.

Elsewhere on the national scene, political parties are cautiously awaiting the transition period. A quick review of the political landscape clearly indicates the subtle changes that the future president might bring about. There is a group of parties that hope to become the political lifeblood of the next stage of the process and to help develop a framework in which their heirs can be prepared. This group includes (with superficial, not substantive differences) FUFEPO, the San Juan "bloquismo," the alliance of Progressive Democrats, Democratic Socialists (Gianonni-Ghioldi) and the Christian Democratic Union (Gerardo Ancarola), and the SEA (Jaime Perriaux, with Catalan's quite critical support)

Another group comprises parties and factions whose stand could be described as one of critical support and that want to join the process but without mechanically following suit. They cover a broad spectrum, ranging from the most dialog-oriented factions of Peronism (Raul Matera, Julio Romero, the "intermediate generation"), Christian Democracy and Pablo Gonzalez Bergez's National Center Party to the MID [Integration and Development Movement]. Any keen-witted reader of political statements can readily see that this group has a unifying issue: their rejection of the economic policy piloted by Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz. In general, they want elections, but after a transition period and an agreement on common ground during the next stage of the process. Thus, politically speaking, they extend a vote of confidence to Viola.

Political circles are keeping a close eye on the stand that the radical movement takes. The leadership headed by Ricardo Balbin (it is said) is pursuing a strategy based on ruling out any possibility of an accord between Viola and the Federalists-Centrists, on the one hand, and with the Peronists, on the other. According to this line of reasoning, the radical movement would then loom as the only organized, cohesive party capable of offering the Armed Forces the guarantees for a return to institutional normalcy. It is on the basis of this possibility, party circles emphasize, that Balbin is cautiously marking time until the new president takes office, confident that his term will spell the end of the current power structure.

For their part, the official leaders of Peronism are maintaining their aloof posture, but there are two question marks conditioning their potential courses of action: the unpredictable stands that might be taken by Isabel Peron (in the event that she is released), Lorenzo Miguel and the labor movement in general, which at present is not disposed to committing itself to the party's political machine. The picture is rounded out by the group comprising the left (Communist Party, Intransigents, FIP, Socialist Confederation, Popular Christian Party, Unified Socialist Party) and which, according to the ground rules of the process, are left on the fringe, urgently calling for elections.

Meanwhile, Viola has already voiced a view on the great dilemma ultimately facing Argentines: how to live in a democracy: "It will not be easy to put democracy into practice," he said. "Political systems are not created or perfected from one day to the next. On the contrary, they demand persevering development, because they depend more on the consensus they secure in the hearts of citizens than on the laws and regulations issued to govern them."

Possible Changes

The word "changes" has dominated conversation since Viola was appointed. After lengthy research and private talks with men who are very close to the future president, SOMOS has put together a jigsaw puzzle that reveals some of the prospects.

For example, the first major change is the transition from a military man to a politician. Those who have dealt with Videla and Viola over the years do not hesitate to assert that whereas Videla is the personification of a military man (open, up-front, very professional, perhaps scornful of political language and attitudes), Viola is above all a political man, given to dialog, open to all possibilities (though he is very clear about what he wants) and above all, very careful in the art of thinking over, weighing and gaging each word and definition. Hence, this difference between the two men immediately entails a change in style.

Politically, perhaps many sectors in the country feel that an old-style Conservative Party will be resurrected. But many pieces of information and testimonies suggest that such a fantasy (which is how some observers describe it) is not going through Viola's mind. "He feels," circles close to him assert, "that we need a center party made up of many factions (excluding the decidedly antidemocratic ones, of course), and he would be willing to work very hard on this." There is, of course, a great deal of speculation surrounding Viola's attitude towards Peronism, so much, in fact, that there are even those who have described him as a populist general and have seen and see him as the man capable of essaying the famous army-Peronism union as a supposed panacea for all of the country's ills. "But they are wrong," Viola's partisans say. "The general is convinced that such a union would force the army to adopt at least 30 percent of Peronism's vices, and he is not prepared to adopt that 30 or 20 or 10 or even 5 percent. He does believe that Peronism must not be harassed, because such harassment could be the basis for its unity, which now seems so far off, and even for the emergence of a leader, which it has frankly not had since Peron's death." With regard to Peronism, Viola might be in accord with those who believe that its strong point today is the labor movement, but a disunited, atomized labor movement. Those who have brought up the case of Isabel with him have not, of course, been able to secure a specific reply from him, but they assume that Viola would prefer to see the former president released and out of the country than unjustifiably mythicized.

But perhaps the most important of all these speculations has to do with possible changes in the economic sphere. According to those close to him, Viola (who has reportedly been in permanent contact with Martinez de Hoz) feels that the economy minister is a man of superior intelligence, with a limitless capacity for work and who has given part of his life to the process. Nevertheless, they would go so far as to conjecture that he will not reappoint him. Why? Simply because Viola wants to create political expectations, they insist. He knows quite well that if he were to announce tomorrow that Martinez de Hoz would again be heading up the Economy Ministry, perhaps half of the country's businessmen would feel discouraged. It stands to reason, then, that a

political man (which Viola is) would look for this expectation, this fresh air in another man. This does not, of course, mean that Viola does not share the economic philosophy of the process, those close to him strongly assert. "On the contrary," they say, "he shares it fully. He favors economic freedom and opening up the market to imports, and he supports all of the guidelines."

These same sources, men who have spent many hours with him, do not hesitate to spell out the points that are of the greatest concern to Viola and that he would focus on after taking over as president: 1) Divide the Economy Ministry into two or three branches. He might change his mind, they note, but for now he is convinced that this is necessary; 2) Wage a serious battle against inflation; 3) Make major cuts in the deficit, if possible, to less than half of the current level (14 billion). Even so, and this is again according to accounts from people close to him, Viola has said that he does not in any way wish to cogovern until March 1981, but he does want assurances about three things: complete information about all essential matters, input in drawing up the Ministries Law and input in formulating the budget. For example, one of the issues that most concerns him, his adherents confess, is tax evasion. "He thinks it's incredible that there is 40 or 45 percent tax evasion, especially under a military government. He does not expect tax collection to reach 100 percent under his administration (this would be almost impossible, and not just in Argentina), but he does hope to hit 80 percent, even if he has to resort to heavy-handed action."

Still on the subject of changes, those close to Viola assert that the future president does not fully share the philosophy that because of national security reasons, the role of the state should not be reduced, inasmuch as, according to him, in a national emergency the state would have available everything it might need. In this regard, they stress, he is convinced of the need to return companies to private hands, but on one, sine qua non condition: selling them off at a realistic, fair price, not selling them at a loss. They also say that he is worried about the status of the meatpacking industry, which he regards as basic because of its export potential, and about the status of the industrialists who made efforts to reoutfit themselves and to get into a competitive position. In this connection, they say, Viola could adopt a more flexible stand than the current one. He is also reportedly concerned about averting a speculative economy, and thus his administration would try to prevent excessive hikes in interest rates, thus making consistent business planning possible. To this end, national banks would function as balancing and promotion banks on the money market.

Viola With Russian Military Officers: Broadening Professional Contacts

8743
CSO: 3010

POLITICAL LEADERS COMMENT ON REAGAN'S ELECTION

Political Leaders React

PY070047 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 6 Nov 80 p 11

[Excerpts] (NA)--Outstanding local personalities and politicians yesterday received the news of Ronald Reagan's election to the Presidency of the United States with mixed feelings.

Some quarters were enthusiastic concerning future relations between Argentina and the United States, and welcomed the change from a democrat to a republican government in that country. Others feared that Reagan would apply the "big stick" policy in his dealings with Latin American countries.

Deolindo Bittel, acting president of the Justicialist Party, issued a statement saying his party has always been respectful of the right of the peoples of any country to elect their own government. The Justicialist Party is therefore pleased that the citizens of the United States have been in a position to freely elect the men who will in the future guide the destiny of the country.

On the other hand, former Radical Party deputy Luis Leon, said he hoped that Reagan would not apply the "big stick" policy in his dealing with Latin American countries, a policy which the Republican Party had exercised in the past. Leon said this policy encouraged subversion.

Leon said he was not happy at the result of the elections. "I would have preferred Carter to have been the winner, simply because in my opinion the philosophy of the Democrat Party is good for Latin America," he added.

Former economy minister Juan Carlos Pugliese said that in his opinion Reagan's victory would not mean any significant changes in the human rights policy of the United States towards Argentina. "This is a policy decided upon by the people of the United States and not something exclusively decided upon by President Jimmy Carter.

Pugliese said that Reagan may handle the human rights policy towards Argentina in a more realistic manner than President Carter. He added: "Carter laid great emphasis on us (Argentina), and less in countries where he had greater interests and where human rights were also violated."

Finally Pugliese said he also believed that the Reagan administration would help to bolster economic relations between his country and Argentina.

Oscar Alende, president of the Intransigent Party, said he did not believe the change of government would mean any modification in the present policy of the United States towards Argentina.

Victor Garcia Costa, head of the Popular Socialist Party, was very outspoken and said Reagan's victory was a veritable disaster for the people of Latin America and those of the third world countries. "It means a return to the big stick policy."

He said the most reactionary economic elements had won, and a proof of this was that George Bush, the new vice president, was a powerful oil tycoon, and former director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Americo Ghioldi, president of the Socialist Democrat Party, said he trusted Ronald Reagan would improve trade, civil, military and institutional relations between the two countries. He added the United States should make a careful study of the problems besetting Latin American countries as these are completely different from those in the United States and Europe.

Former Justicialist Party foreign affairs minister Manuel Arauz Castex said Reagan's victory was a victory for the right wing in the United States. Castex, who was a member of the government toppled by the armed forces in March 1976, added that "we Argentines must not rely on solutions which come to us from abroad."

Dante Loss, leader of the intermediate generation of the Justicialist movement was rather ambiguous when he stated that "the new government headed by Ronald Reagan will be asking Argentina for everything but will give nothing in exchange." Loss had previously stated his conviction that Reagan would win the elections. He said Reagan would play down the human rights problem and relegate it to second place. He also said his government would be irked by the close relations between Argentina and the Soviet Union. With regard to trade relations, Loss said Reagan would be sure to increase custom tariffs on Argentine products, and maintain the current balance of trade which favours the United States by four to one.

Ramon Baldassini, secretary general of the post office employees, and Argentine delegate to the International Labour Organization (ILO) said Reagan's victory was part of a strange tendency which was occurring within the traditional western democracies. "Parties which up to now have been upheld by popular sectors are losing ground to those of a more conservative nature," he added.

Jose Rodriguez, former secretary general of the Auto Workers Union, and Latin American vice president of the International Federation of Metal Industry Workers, said the most outstanding feature of the election was that the people of the United States gave an example of democracy.

He pointed out that Carter had been defeated in spite of the backing of the United States labour unions (AFL-CIO).

Peronists on Viola, Reagan

PY112259 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] (NA)--Hopes that the future government of General (retired) Roberto Viola, will be one of transition towards a truly constitutional regime, were expressed yesterday by leading Justicialist Italo Luder, onetime interim president of the nation.

In a radio interview yesterday, Luder criticised the current political dialogue being led by Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy because, he said, it did not include the number one priority of a return to a democratic form of government. Luder said that the Justicialists believed that this plan should not be delayed any longer.

He stressed that the Peronists did not avoid self-criticism and pointed out that over the past quarter of a century they had only been in government for 2 years and 10 months. "It is therefore arbitrary that the responsibility for all the problems affecting the nation should be cast on the Peronists."

Luder said that the election of Ronald Reagan would not alter US-Argentine relations. "Human rights protests might be made in a more reserved manner, and not so public as in the past," he said, but they will not change.

He then added: "It would be naive to believe that the human rights banner was a Carter invention. The human rights problem and the decision of the United States to defend it at a world level, stems from the Helsinki Accords signed by the Ford administration, and although Carter may have laid more emphasis on the matter, it is part of a global strategy.

"The Argentine government made the mistake of thinking that it was the main target of this policy. The real target of the United States human rights policy, has always been the socialist states," he added.

In Mendoza the vice president of the National Justicialist Council, Deolindo Bittel, said political activity should return to normal as soon as possible.

"Perhaps it will be necessary for several political parties to adopt a common strategy concerning the consolidation of democracy," he added.

Bittel, who is in that city with Eloy Camus, former governor of San Juan Province, who is also president of the National Justicialist Congress, said a return to normal activity by the political parties was essential, and also demanded the release of former President Isabel Martinez de Peron.

Bittel said he was in agreement with a statement made recently by radical politician Raul Alfonsin to the effect that the disunity between local political parties had weakened them and led to the various coups.

Galtieri's Remarks

PY071450 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1456 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (NA)--Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, commander in chief of the army, has said that Ronald Reagan's election as president of the United States brings a "reasonable and hopeful optimism that our bilateral relations will gradually reach the level they should always have had."

Galtieri made these statements today when he was interviewed at the military base of the Metropolitan Airport soon after his arrival from Concepcion Del Uruguay, a city of Entre Rios Provence where he served at his first military post in 1946 with the grade of sublieutenant and where today he visited army units based in the area.

On this occasion, when asked his opinion on the future changes of the U.S. government, Galtieri stated that "expectations are always created" since "there are two political parties which take turns," and he said that he believes that with Reagan in the White House there could be improvements in bilateral relations.

Montes' Remarks

PY111817 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1605 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (TELAM)--Former Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Antonio Montes said here today that he believes that the victory of Ronald Reagan means that the United States must change its foreign policy and orient it toward strengthening ties with western countries in the political, economic, and cultural areas.

In a statement made at the Jorge Newbery International Airport, Vice Admiral Montes, who was Pastor's predecessor at the foreign ministry, said that the United States must treat its allies as such and have a different view of the obligatory need of governments to achieve democracy.

Regarding Argentina, he said that the United States must take into account the principle of nonintervention and understand some critical problems, like the human rights issue. He noted particularly that it must treat Argentina as a true Western ally.

CSO: 3020

IMPASSE IN BEAGLE MEDIATION DISCUSSED

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 10 Oct 80 pp 10-11

[Article by Bruno Passarelli]

[Text] In a matter of hours, two very influential news sources revealed the same information: there are problems--very serious ones--with the Papal mediation in the Beagle case. Last Friday, IL GIORNALE NUOVO of Milan commented with great pessimism about the progress of negotiations, thus reflecting a common attitude among the closest observers of the situation. Later, the National Associated Press Agency (ANSA) issued a cable datelined Rome which stated that "well informed sources revealed that the Holy See in recent weeks formulated precise proposals to solve the controversy over the Beagle." The rest of the cable emphasized the tense atmosphere that exists between the two delegations, indicating that hopes for reaching an immediate agreement "are disappearing" (sic).

However, the terms "stagnation," "impasse" and "crisis in negotiations" do not reflect the whole truth, although it seems undeniable that there are serious problems, particularly on the central issues of the dispute. These are the same difficulties Cardinal Antonio Samore is trying to overcome with a "work plan" which he will now go over with the governments of Buenos Aires and Santiago. To observers who have spent long hours at the Vatican for many years, it is indisputable--although Samore has avoided a concrete statement with his proverbial style--that Papal mediation is not progressing with "speed and consistency" through the obstacles created by the reticent and insincere attitude with which Chile agreed to it. Meanwhile, Argentina has been very open, it insists, but the Chileans arrived without much conviction and little willingness to be understanding.

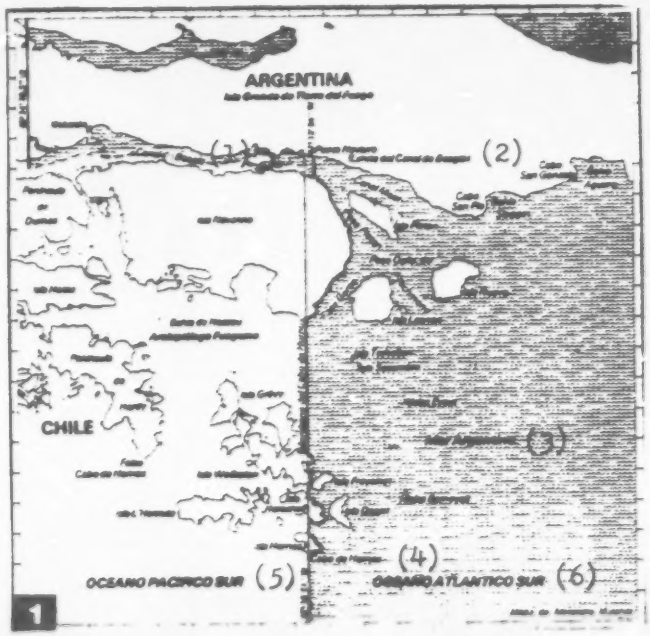
In its 28 September edition, the newspaper LA NUEVA PROVINCIA of Bahia Blanca sounded an alarm for observers by publishing three maps: two showed the positions defended by Argentina and Chile. The third had a suggestive caption: "The formula of the solution?" and showed two demarcation lines, with one of them clearly predominating (see maps). "At any rate," stated the daily, "both lines imply recognizing total or almost total Chilean sovereignty over the islands in question. That means granting Chile some 100 kilometers of that Atlantic coast, whose absolute sovereignty was explicitly granted to Argentina in the Protocol of 1893."

Chile's uncompromising position has been remarked upon also in other Vatican circles. The same observers say that as long as the Chilean Government continues to cling to an immovable "juridical concept" (within the plan drawn up for the arbitration of

1978), the essence of Papal intervention will be attenuated; obviously such mediation is intended to overcome inflexible interpretations. To back up that position, the Chileans have one fact in their favor: they went to Samore with the backing of a great consensus that went beyond political divisions, even counting on support from Christian Democratic followers of Eduardo Frei. Observers say, on the other hand, that the opinions Samore heard from the Argentines who visited him "were not always in agreement," and ranged from "radical hardliners" to "an exaggerated conciliatory spirit."

In spite of everything, Cardinal Paolo Bertoli, the Pope's envoy to the National Marian Congress, added a note of optimism in his remarks on the southern problem: "All those who are involved in the mediation are anxious to come to a successful conclusion," he said.

Meanwhile, it was certain that Guillermo Moncayo and Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo, two of the main Argentine negotiators, would come to Buenos Aires for a new round of consultations concerning the mediation situation. Piecing together the scanty information that they have managed to wrest from the tight Vatican secrecy surrounding the matter, there are some who say that if the two governments can "make palatable" the Pope's suggestions, the direct intervention of John Paul II (already postponed twice) could come about by the end of October. If not, the initiative will once again be taken by Cardinal Samore, but with an ever more limited leeway for manipulation.



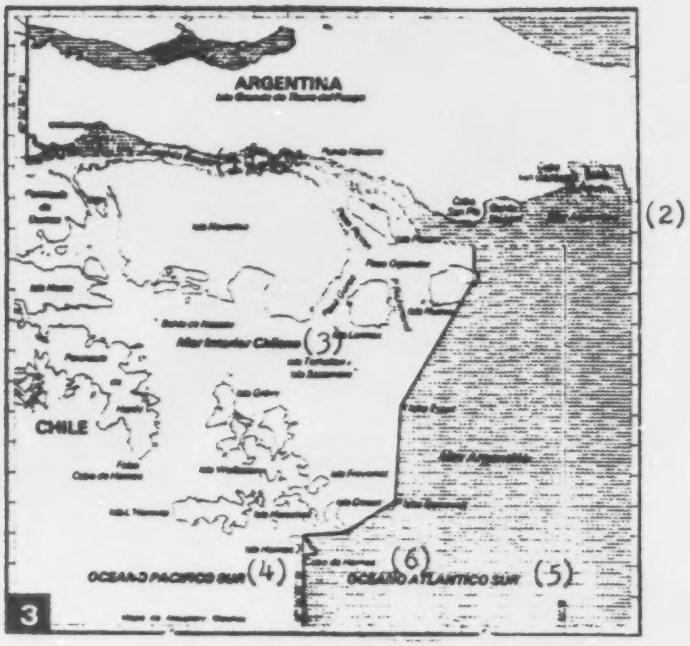
1) Argentine position. The border passes through the meridian of Cape Horn and neatly separates land from maritime space.

Key: 1) Beagle Channel
2) End of Beagle Channel

3) Argentine Sea
4) Cape Horn
5) South Pacific Ocean
6) South Atlantic Ocean

2) Chilean position. It stretches the Beagle Channel out to the Atlantic Ocean, takes away the ocean's name and draws straight base lines, trying to extend its sovereignty out to 200 miles.

Key: 1) Beagle Channel
2) Argentine Sea
3) Chilean Interior Sea
4) 200 Nautical Miles
5) Straight Base Lines
6) Cape Horn
7) South Pacific Ocean



3) LA NUEVA PROVINCIA says that this could be the solution.

Key: 1) Beagle Channel
2) Argentine Sea
3) Chilean Interior Sea
4) South Pacific Ocean
5) South Atlantic Ocean
6) Cape Horn

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AGRARIAN LEADER'S CONNECTIONS VIEWED WITH SUSPICION

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Oct 80 p 9

[Article by Manfred Schonfeld]

[Text] No one would deny that a considerable portion of the Argentine agricultural sector--both the businesses engaged in agricultural exploitation and the people who depend on them for a living, as well as small and medium landowners--is undergoing a difficult time. This is due, in part, to the side effects of the federal government's economic policy. The repression of inflation by means of an undervaluation of foreign currency reserves has inevitably left its mark on agriculture, especially in the sector that produces goods for the export market. Thus, a series of proposals has already emerged from genuinely representative organizations, presenting suggestions to national authorities. And the provincial authorities of the affected regions have joined in the complaints about the pressures on their local populations, whether they be management or labor.

Given this general consideration as a premise that cannot be ignored--and without digressing on the manner in which regional needs should be harmonized with the general economic policy of the government--for some time now this issue has been exploited by groups which obviously want to make it a battle standard for purely political agitation.

Moreover, the ties that exist between those groups and others which are operating abroad and which are clearly subversive organizations; and the modus operandi of those which are operating here, smack of something more than simple, justified defense of regional, economic, social and labor interests. This appears to us to be a very suspicious campaign which could inadvertently contribute to subversion on one of the favorite grounds used by subversives: the existence of real problems that are an easy vehicle for them.

Rosario 'Convocation'

Tomorrow a relatively small number of entities--basically the Argentine Agrarian Federation--will hold a so-called "convocation of national businesses" in Rosario. As if a "convocation" were a lasting entity, they have even given the gathering its own acronym: CONAE.

The "spiritus rector" behind the movement is Mr Humberto Volando, member of the defunct General Economic Confederation (CGE) (the second stage, the one that resurfaced

under the Peronist ministry of Gelbard) whose present ideology now links him with the Integration and Development Movement (MID) and Frigerism, as well as Verticalist Peronism.

The most well-known groups, some old and some new, which are defending the socio-economic interests of the Argentine rural sector (the Rural Society, the Agricultural and Livestock Intercooperative Confederation [CONINAGRO], Argentine Rural Confederations [CRA] and others), have already indicated that they will boycott the "convocation." Some, such as the Rural Society of Salta, which at first was supposed to be sending a delegation, denied that possibility in a report released yesterday.

So far , there has been no indication of any justification for the allusion we made to agitation for subversive purposes--or with subversive effects. The ingenuous reader might believe, at first glance, that as in so many other aspects of national life, this is a situation in which rival groups are pursuing more or less similar objectives but disagree as to certain details or with regard to the personal ambitions of their leaders. Concerning the refusal to attend a "convocation," as we mentioned--or the "pulling out" of a group that was originally going to participate--the reader who is no longer so naive but is well-versed in the way things are often handled in this country today, could consider official deterrents, in varying degrees of intensity or persuasiveness.

However, that is not the way to approach this question.

'Montonero' Radio Propaganda

Radio TIRLR from Costa Rica is a station that has expressed concern, somewhat surprisingly, for what is going on in faraway Argentina. Its program "La voz del campo" [The Voice of the Countryside] is devoted to topics including not only the criticism of the economic policy of our present government, but also the development of what could be termed an entire "battle plan" for Argentine agriculture: coordination of union and cooperative activities; mass mobilization of small and medium producers; and extension of the sphere of influence of a so-called "front or movement for national salvation" to other social sectors: industrial workers, industrial managers, merchants and the various religious communities.

It is truly moving to see how that Costa Rican radio station is so concerned with events in Argentina. . . .

Last May Radio TIRLR of Costa Rica engaged in some particularly intense broadcasting. During that time it announced the creation of the above-mentioned "salvation movement" and made a call for a "general mobilization."

Mr Humberto Volando, moreover, had nothing better to do than to grant an interview to that station, that "friendly wavelength," as he called it. Over its waves, he sent his greetings to Costa Rican peasants. Meanwhile, in various parts of the country--among Tucuman sugarcane workers, Cuyano vineyard workers, fruit workers of the Alto Valle, and dairy workers of Santa Fe--an intensive leaflet distributing campaign was being carried out, urging people to listen to the radio station in question.

Needless to say, it is a bastion of Argentine "Montoneros" in exile.

Transmission Technique

Although by its very nature this must not be a very powerful radio station, its transmissions "come in" perfectly. How, we might ask.

To have powerful "relay" stations, there must be costly facilities. Of course, the Montoneros are not lacking in money. If they have run out of what they stole during the peak of their activities in our country, we can imagine that they have new sources of financing in the principal world centers of transnational terrorism: Moscow, Tripoli and some others.

As for the construction of powerful retransmission facilities, that is less likely. However, it is possible that in many cases the broadcasts are prerecorded and transmitted with impunity from clandestine stations along the border or perhaps even in national territory.

The Armed Forces, in this respect, maintain that they are in complete control of all the borders. In a territory as vast as ours, and with the ever-present possibility of bribing some disloyal official, we would question the alleged perfect control; no government could achieve that.

At any rate, the concern among the population of many rural areas, which has brought together in the same struggle big landowners, small farmers and even rural peons, regardless of social and economic differences, is a reality. The possibility of political agitation--to put it bluntly, because Argentina in the last decade has lost the parsimonious inhibitions of the past and now moves rapidly to armed attacks, subversion and terrorism--is another part of that reality.

Are We Prepared?

The next question that comes to mind is whether we are prepared to come to grips with this none-too-heartening prospect, with resolve and calm, but at the same time with respect for the rule of law; or if we will let ourselves be led into the erroneous solution of dealing with any violent outburst by means of a kind of anonymous and underhanded repression that would do no more than demoralize us internally and discredit us externally, instead of proceeding with maximum, unforgiving harshness, if necessary, but always within the realm of law.

This is a question which, in view of the suspicious "convocation" of Rosario, we would like to see asked among the people attending the "great luncheon" of the highest leaders of the National Reorganization Process.

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CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT SUCCEEDS IN PROMOTING DEVALUATION POLICY

Buenos Aires ULTIMA CLAVE in Spanish in Spanish No 49, 23 Sep 80 pp 1-3

[Text] Riding on a wave of surprises, last week the economy experienced a series of far-reaching decisions. The two most important ones focused on the implementation of the table of progressive devaluations of the dollar and that of the enforcement program for the Value Added Tax. Although the latter was foreseeable, the former took even the most perspicacious by surprise, even considering that the market could have assumed some measure that would combat the disorientation as well as the myriad rumors that emerged over a short period of 20 days in a definite trend toward financial destabilization. Uncertainty is the worst business consultant.

The announcement regarding the VAT is nothing new. Perhaps it is worth cautioning that its final implementation still involves some manifest differences of opinion. The most important difference lies in the calculation that its enforcement will require some potential surprises in the treasury due to tax collection problems. In essence, the Argentine market is one of the most diversified in the world. The multitude of consumer outlets makes it practically impossible to predict what procedure will be the most suitable to ensure that tax collection has a positive result in balancing the various demands of the public sector.

One of the ideas that seem to take on the most significance in current studies is that controls and collection should be verified on a higher level than the disbursement outlet itself, and consequently that wholesalers and perhaps the plant itself should be entrusted with effecting the initial withholding. This plan smacks of laissez-faire, and has been criticized for reasons that bear no real relation to its efficiency in collecting the tax; it is objected that it separates the real taxpayer from the final effective amount of the tax, in addition to producing a distortion in the final management of prices. However, we must point out that experienced specialists are now studying in great detail the prevailing system in Italy, where the principle of a generalized VAT has yielded stupendous results.

What the experts are analyzing basically boils down to an evaluation of the potential evasion of taxes: it is estimated that nearly 40 percent of taxpayers do not meet their obligations, and that this percentage will not vary with the application of the VAT at the consumer outlet. The point is still more difficult if we consider that the small merchant already has a hard time maintaining his books correctly, and that this situation will complicate the matter.

But all this was already at the same decisionmaking stage in terms of tax reform, so that no one is surprised that the announcement was accompanied by this series of problems, which will be resolved before the system really begins to operate.

Exchange Policy

The situation of the other measure is quite different. The adoption of a devaluation table which envisions a total average increase in the price of the dollar of 3 percent between now and March, and up to 6 percent or a little more, is not significant so much for its monetary value per se, which practically does not vary, as for its considerable political value. In fact, those who have demanded the devaluation of the peso--or the revaluation of the dollar--will have to lower their sights substantially in the short term.

The adoption of the table confirms that there will be no devaluation; on the contrary, the current implementation of the program begun on 2 April 1976 has been consolidated, at least until the end of March 1981.

The measure has two distinctly different moments. The first depends on the economic cycle, and the second, being more symbolic in nature, covers a longer period of time.

From the economic point of view, it is clear that the economic team was somewhat concerned about the sudden and accelerated migration of capital. Remittances to Uruguay were on the rise during the last week. Other capital, given the uncertainty, returned to its point of origin. But at the same time, when inflationary figures were coming down considerably, interest rates were once again climbing to dangerous heights after a remarkable downturn. The correlation of these two figures was evidently a logical connection which obviates any explanation. The fluctuation of the two factors seemed to be spreading because of the uncertainty on the one hand, and the pressures and expectations based on the change of administration, on the other hand.

The decision to adopt the progressive devaluation table put up a solid front against this process. The economic cycle forced the adoption of a measure which the president of the Central Bank had been proposing futilely for at least 6 months. The chief of the economic team resisted that initiative, pointing to the principle that the flexibility of decisionmaking is more effective if there are no ties of this nature to bind it. What made him change his mind can be found in the political needs of the long term, as we pointed out above. This need derives from the very uncertainty of the economy. Such uncertainty was aggravated by the assumption that the current administration was losing its decisionmaking ability, and that it would also have to begin accounting for its activities in order to bring them into line with the decisions that may be made by the incoming administration. In this manner, uncertainty could be followed by confusion, disorder and a drastic alteration of the operative guarantees of the market.

The decision to adopt the new table, consequently, is linked to the needs of the current economic cycle, and is oriented toward the future. But it is obvious that the "salvation table" thus arranged would not work out without a strong impression characteristic of the ministry under Dr Martinez de Hoz, in which freedom of manipulation based on pragmatism was the rule. Thus, in adopting the table, taking into consideration immediate conditions and accepting Dr Diz' theory, it was decided not

to close the devaluation cycle with the figure zero, but to maintain it constantly as long as possible. We say as long as possible without mentioning March, because the resolution specifies that "the months following" November will continue to have a 1 percent devaluation, which does not imply a ceiling in December, January or March, and does not contain a specific commitment. Four months ago, Dr Klein was already suggesting at a meeting of the economic cabinet that the monthly devaluation be set at something like 2 percent, following a compromise similar to the one applied on this occasion. As a result, the initiative was nothing new; it was just less. But Dr Martinez de Hoz preferred to maintain flexibility and a certain degree of uncertainty in the middle of the first quarter, thus confirming that his political presence in economic affairs will not end in October or even before next 29 March. That is the last possible date envisioned in the new table.

In fact, the economic team has used its decisions to respond to the rumors--or pressures--that predicted a short life for it after the appointment of the new president. The decision is couched in the terms of the economic facts that are understood easily by the most inexperienced people. In this manner, the flexibility achieved with the "months following" November gives it not only the freedom to manipulate on this point, but also throws devaluation expectations out of kilter; going further still, it affirms political power in the economic sphere. "Res, non verba," says the Roman proverb.

When the economic team must renew its term at the end of March, two issues will be of primary importance: inflation (which, having been "perforated" on the basis of 100, seems to be of little concern to everyone) and the possible recession. In both cases the central theme of the economic succession, like the presidential succession, comes into play. This means that the economic team will need great flexibility at that time, as well as the ability to manipulate to achieve greater ease and agility in its negotiating capacity for the future. In this sense, once again the Roman adage takes on particular importance.

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INDUSTRIAL SECTOR LEADS BANKRUPTCY LIST

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 17 Oct 80 p 14

[Text] Figures

In the first 9 months of this year, commercial bankruptcies involved a total of 957.356 billion pesos, which means a 48 percent increase in real terms over the same period of 1979. At that time, liabilities reached 646.5 billion pesos (in September 1980 pesos, assuming an estimated increase of 3 percent for that month in the wholesale price index).

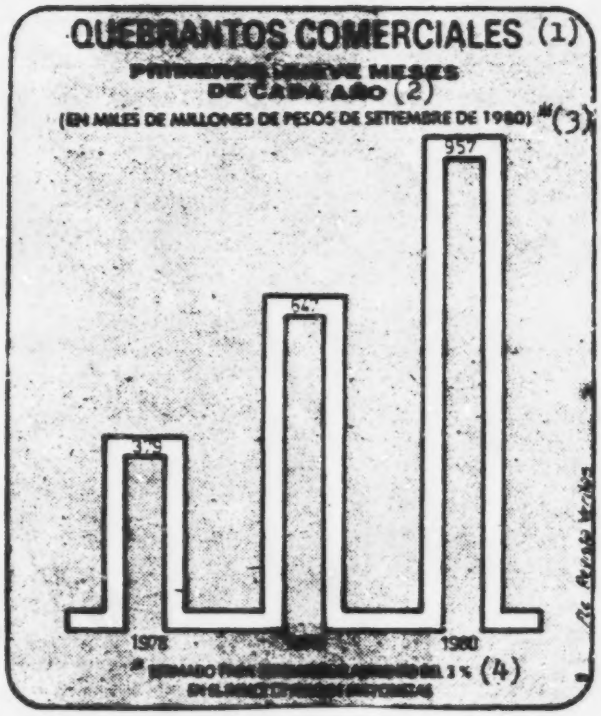
Compared to the same period of 1978, the increase in bankruptcies comes to 152.9 percent, since the figure was 378.6 billion pesos at that time (at values calculated for the end of September 1980).

Moreover, according to the monthly report that appears in the magazine VERITAS, in September liabilities totaled 175.426 billion pesos, compared to 77.842 billion in the same month of 1979. In constant terms, the increase amounted to 43 percent.

In the past 30 days, 68 bankruptcy proceedings have begun, as opposed to 55 in September 1979, an increase of 13.

Industry holds first place among the activities affected, followed by commerce, agricultural production, services and transportation.

The region with the most bankruptcies in September was the Federal Capital; second highest was the province of Santa Fe, and third was that of Cordoba.



Commercial bankruptcies increased by 48 percent in real terms.

Key:

(1) Commercial Bankruptcies
(2) First 9 Months of Each Year
(3) In Billions of Pesos, as of September 1980*
(4) *Estimated increase of 3 percent in wholesale price index for September

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BRIEFS

GRAIN EXPORTS--The total amount of cereal grains exported by Argentina this year as of 30 September reached 11,964,586 tons. The leading purchaser was the Soviet Union, which imported more than half of the above amount: that is, 6,609,335 tons. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 12]

MINERAL PRODUCTION INCREASES--The mining secretariat has reported that raw mineral production has increased by 11.8 percent in the second half of the year, which represents an increase over the 7.3 percent during the first 3 months of the year. [Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 11]

ARMORED VEHICLE PROTOTYPE--The Argentine army has put on display the prototype of an armored car manufactured entirely domestically. These are the features of the vehicle: amphibious for operation on any type of ground, equipped with a light cannon and coaxial machinegun, develops speeds up to 100 kph, climbs 60-degree slopes, negotiates 1.6-meter wide ditches, has protection against chemical and biological agents, and has a range of 100 kilometers. [PY251708 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1645 GMT 8 Oct 80]

BEEF EXPORT FIGURES--Buenos Aires, 13 Oct (NA)--According to a report of the National Meat Board, Argentine frozen beef exports during the first 6 months of the year decreased by 34.7 percent as compared to the same period in 1979. The report adds that Argentina during the first 6 months exported 119,407 tons worth $293,311,000 as compared to 182,925 tons worth $337,177,000 during the same period last year. The main buyers of Argentine frozen meat were the European Economic Community and the Soviet Union. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2230 GMT 13 Oct 80]

OIL PRODUCTION--The energy secretariat has reported that oil production increased by 4.7 percent from January through September 1980. Compared with the same period last year. The 7-month production amounted to a total of 21.25 million cubic meters. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1125 GMT 22 Oct 80]

NEW SATELLITE PROCESSING CENTER--Buenos Aires, 23 Oct (TELAM)--Air force commander Gen Omar Domingo Rubens Graffigna attended today the dedication of a new satellite data processing center in Buenos Aires, which will be under the National Commission for Space Research. This center will receive, analyze and process landsat data on hydrography, meteorology, geography agriculture and so forth and will relay it to both official and private consumers. [PY251708 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1355 GMT 13 Oct 80]

FISCAL DEFICIT--(NA)--The fiscal deficit for this year is now being estimated at 4.18 percent of the gross domestic product, up from the three percent estimated at the beginning of the year, in a budget reform submitted for approval at the Legislative Advisory Committee yesterday. A spokesman for the CAL, Colonel Angel Mario Medone, refused to provide any further details to the press. [Text] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 5 Nov 80 p 11]

NEW MISSILE DESTROYER--(NA)--An Argentine missile destroyer, the "Santisima Trinidad" will be delivered to the navy today in a ceremony presided over by navy Commander in Chief Admiral Armando Lambruschini. The destroyer, built by state naval factories and shipyards (AFNE), will be on display at the 5 pm ceremony in Rio Santiago shipyard in Ensenada, where it will receive the official "warflag." [Text] [PY070101 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 6 Nov 80]

DELEGATION TO WEST AFRICA--Argentine Secretary of Economic Relations Raul Cura began a series of talks at the highest level in Dakar yesterday to open new vistas for trade with this country. Raul Cura reached Senegal, the first stop in his tour of West Africa, late Monday afternoon. He was met at the Yoff International Airport by the Senegalese minister of trade, Serigne Lamine Diop. The mission, made up of six officials, industrialists and merchants from Argentina, will visit Togo, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and the Congo in the coming weeks. "Our first trip through West Africa, the first official visit we have made to this continent, will open new prospects for trade relations between Argentina and eight African nations. We are going to sign various cooperation agreements with them," the Argentine secretary of economic relations told the EFE news agency. The Argentine secretary also announced that his country will take part in the International Fair in Dakar, the most important bidding opportunity in West Africa, which will be held in the Senegalese capital during the last week of November. [Text] [Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 10] 8926

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PAPER BLASTS CARTER FOREIGN POLICY

PY101936 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial: "No Impunity in Power"]

[Text] The presidential elections held on 4 November in the United States represented first of all the maturity of the American people to defend their lifestyle, which accepts freedom and human dignity. In the second place it rejected the reelection of Mr Carter because of the incapacity he showed during his administration and his handling of diplomatic relations with other countries. The will of the people substantially changes the course of U.S. domestic and international policy and it entrusts the president-elect with the responsibility of repairing all the excesses perpetrated by the incumbent president, who has now felt the repudiation of his fellow citizens.

Carter's fall is also the fall of an ambivalent policy having a Janus-like quality regarding its understandings with other governments, including Latin American governments. Carter felt he was the factotum of human rights, which can be respected and practiced when they are based on clear guidelines. Carter believed that human rights were to be respected and protected whenever they favored international Marxist dogmatic sectors. He never said a single word when the human rights of democrats or independents were trampled on.

For example in the open struggle in Central America Carter's attitude was to favor those who had declared an open war against the established legal regime. He was, therefore, an ally of antisociety people and antidemocrats. In Bolivia his last two ambassadors were not diplomatic representatives but activists who associated with certain party coalitions and with groups that, instead of upholding representative democracy, r[illegible]ed socialism. Groups which promoted disorder, anarchy, and chaos to obst[illegible]he economy and thus obtain their objective.

Carter's attitude in Central America, which has helped to promote the rise of the dogmatic left to perpetrate an armed struggle against the legally established regimes, has caused thousands of deaths and promoted violence. Moreover, he has helped extremists, either in a direct or indirect manner. By so doing, either consciously or unconsciously Carter has been the best ally they could have come across in their escalation of subversion. Perhaps because of this and despite the ususal insults, the eastern countries' social communication tools were not terribly hard on Carter.

The Carter administration not only criticized but strongly attacked the change of government in Bolivia "because it stopped the democratic process in Bolivia." But when a similar case took place in Turkey, Carter was completely silent. Neither did he suspend economic or technical assistance or recall his ambassador. He again enforced an ambivalent policy.

In the field of international relations, particularly, with Latin American countries, Carter assumed the role of the owner of democracy, or revolutions, institutional processes, etc. Although in his domestic policy he upheld a democratic policy, with our country he preferred to assume an implacable dictatorship. He did not recognize the Bolivian government; he instead tried to establish rapport with those groups which, despite the fact that they reached a [word indistinct] in the elections in comparison with their opponents, did not achieve a majority. It is obvious that he sympathized with those that wanted to bloc economic growth. He agreed with the criteria of the so-called amnesty international and the human rights commission. He was unable or could not lead his government in the case of the U.S. hostages in Iran.

It is possible that all this may have lead the American people to vote against Carter. The results of the 4 November elections are a categorical repudiation of the leader that has governed Americans for the past 4 years.

Bolivian Franz Tamayo used sayings to educate his fellow citizens that we think should be engraved in stone. In one of them he referred to the United States as follows: "There is no impunity in power." Carter wanted to be more powerful but he did not want to be punished. His people have returned him to reality: they have condemned him to cease being president.

CSO: 3010

SILES ZUAZO OPTIMISTIC ON REAGAN'S ELECTION

PY071618 Paris AFP in Spanish 0411 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose, 6 Nov (AFP)--Bolivian President-Elect Hernan Siles Zuazo pointed out here today the democratic nature of the elections which led Ronald Reagan to the U.S Presidency and voiced his optimism on the effect of Reagan's government on Latin America.

Siles, who arrived in San Jose yesterday in response to an invitation from Luis Alberto Monge, presidential candidate of the opposition National Liberation Party, of a social democratic tendency, held several meetings here with various political sectors, as well as with President Rodrigo Carazo.

It was pointed out here that Siles' statements uncover the expectation Reagan's victory has awakened in connection with the political process in Bolivia, where the current military government is isolated after having prevented Siles, who won in democratic elections last June, to take over the government.

Evidently comparing the U.S. elections with what happened in his country, Siles pointed out that we Latin Americans should expect the best from a man who has been elected by a majority of the U.S. people, who have always supported freedom and democracy.

He added that we expect from Mr Reagan an attitude of caution, of expectation [words indistinct] for an improvement or at least a comprehensive, positive relationship of the United States with the Central and South American peoples.

Siles met on Wednesday noon with President Carazo, whom he thanked for the support the Costa Rican Government has given the Bolivian underground government for national unity. These statements were published in LA NACION newspaper.

The Bolivian president-elect, who never occupied the post he was elected for but who on a previous occasion had occupied the post of president, called on Bolivians to overthrow the current military regime in Bolivia by means of peaceful resistance and civil disobedience.

Siles, however, did not dismiss the use of violence to achieve a return to democracy in his country and mentioned the possibility of a popular insurrection to fulfill his goal.

CSO: 3010

ROLE OF DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN PRESENT REGIME DISCUSSED

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 20 Oct 80 p 2

/Editorial: "Foreign Service Must Be Protected"/

/Text/ In light of what we have seen in the first 3 months of the Government of National Reconstruction, we can say that the greatest obstacle to permanent consolidation lies in the area of foreign affairs.

We know that domestically the political and union organizations of the left fell like a house of cards under the tactical actions of the armed forces which did not allow any resistance thus preventing the clashes which CONADE members and the usual activists had prepared for. As a result, the armed forces controlled the nation immediately and completely without giving the left an opportunity to gain control of even an inch of territory. The overthrow was complete.

With control of the country, its territory, and with assurances to respect international agreements, it could be assumed that there also were no problems in pursuing our relations with the world community. However, it was already known that in view of the internal weakness of the extremist groups, a huge propaganda and financial machine was organized abroad to return control of the government with foreign assistance to the leftists who vowed "to fight to the end."

With the complicity of countries such as the United States, Venezuela and Ecuador and unfortunately even Peru, in addition to others who meddled in matters that did not concern them, a policy of strangulation was begun through blackmail, threats, slander, intrigue and noncooperation. At that moment the Foreign Ministry's calvary began as it was forced to use everything at its disposal, despite so many limitations and obstacles, to conduct activities fraught with difficulties which gradually began to bear fruit.

Much progress has been made on a road full of traps. Diplomatic recognition came, an explanation was made within the Andean Pact, our national dignity was defended before the OAS and the United Nations and we await, without haste, an improvement in the international situation.

But there are two important issues which must be raised immediately. The first is that the United States and the Andean Pact will continue their incomprehensible efforts to prolong the encirclement by continuing the policy of strangulation.

Second, that in a situation such as the present one, the Foreign Ministry will not be able to properly respond to the precipitous attacks on our foreign posts. The government must think carefully and with patriotism about these two issues.

Let's take a look. U.S. pressure has not ceased completely and on the contrary we can say that it has become harsher. It seems as though the Andean Pact is moving in the same direction at least politically because it has not changed its decision not to normalize relations as long as the National Government of Reconstruction does not show clear signs of being sincerely desirous of returning democracy to Bolivia. As for the EEC it is dancing to a U.S. tune while attempting to flatter the Andean nations. Therefore, nothing can be expected of them.

If a barren and difficult road lies ahead where every step is dangerous, we should make a supreme effort to avoid the difficulty.

Diplomacy will be the only way to overcome the difficulty. We have no weapons to scare anyone, nor oceans of oil underneath our soil, nor a geographic location such as Turkey's. We must value ourselves as we are and not deceive ourselves with ingenious ideas that we have many friends who will extend us a hand when we need it.

Our foreign service must plan those activities which it considers appropriate, but to do this it must have the cooperation of the best minds, make use of other capable and representative individuals and obtain the funds to carry them out. If on the contrary, the foreign service becomes, as in previous opportunities, an object of featherbedding and sinecures and if the embassies are placed under the direction of friends, uncles and nephews, then we cannot expect anything productive from our foreign policy.

Let us hope that the abuses committed by previous administrations are not repeated and that the chief executive will contain the present avalanche and not think of ambassadorships as payment for political services rendered or as gracious concessions to friends, relatives or sycophants. Our diplomatic service at this time has no room for those who would like to have good vacations paid for by the government, or for those who seek medical treatment at government expense, or those who simply want "to study" and above all save on round trip tickets.

It is up to the government then to have an efficient foreign ministry but it depends on the quality of the selection process because the individuals chosen will be responsible for the success of Bolivia's diplomacy or its failure if the foreign service is converted into a discredited den of debauchery.

8599
CSO: 3010

PAPER COMMENTS ON SITUATION CREATED BY BEAGLE CONFLICT

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 18 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "A Tense Climate"]

[Text] Any observer of international affairs cannot ignore the fact that Chile has only three neighbors and that its relations with all three are deteriorating. We Bolivians are familiar with the deep and insurmountable barrier which will continue to separate us as long as one of the greatest injustices on the American continent existing since the war of 1879 is not corrected. Peru has also been another victim of its southern neighbor's expansionism and recently small strides were made to restore the diplomatic missions to embassy status. As for Argentina, we all await the final outcome, not with certain anxiety, of the conflict which has come to be called "Beagle" and which a few years ago almost broke out in armed conflict.

Reports from Santiago, Buenos Aires and Vatican City indicate that representatives from both South American nations, which are fighting over some islands in the southern tip of the new world, have responded to the Holy See's recommendations for a solution to the boundary dispute. However, we were told that "mediation is still in dangerous waters." Some sources add that considerable difficulties have surfaced in the negotiations.

Several weeks ago when it appeared possible that the Vatican would come up with some guidelines, some contradictory positions, all encouraged by the Portales Palace, became evident. In one instance spies were caught in Argentine towns and in another the Chilean navy hampered the oil operations of the Argentine hydrocarbons corporation.

In any case, the Vatican's mediation efforts, which at the last minute prevented an Argentine-Chilean confrontation, do not seem to have helped find an agreement, instead the opposite is true. According to the GIORNALE NUOVO published in Milan, "the conflict seems to be moving rapidly towards a waiting period which could turn into a dead end."

While Chile reinforces and modernizes its fleet and purchases several new French Mirages for which it paid over $200 million, the Argentine armed forces announced the creation of an Army IV Corps and called up several categories of reservists "for training exercises."

It is true that to lessen the unrest between the two nations that are directly involved and among neighboring countries, Argentina officially speaks of the "vastness of its territory" and of its growing geopolitical and strategic importance. While the general on the other side of the Andes talks without pretense about Chile's sovereignty over the archipelago in the extreme southern tip of South America.

There is no question that the climate is tense again. If the two parties do not find or do not wish to find a rational method for peaceful coexistence, there will be gunfire rather than talks.

We might add that since the situation involves a harsh ruler who is imbued with notions of "imperial greatness," as Pinochet is, the problems which could arise in the near future will certainly be alarming.

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CSO: 3010

LABOR MINISTRY PROMOTES NEW SOURCES OF EMPLOYMENT

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 20 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] The elimination of unemployment and underemployment by creating new jobs is one of the priority objectives of the Labor Ministry.

To meet this objective the Labor Ministry's Department of Sectorial Planning prepared a report which states that it is imperative to establish job security for the workers. The objective set forth by the Labor Ministry is an effort to get to the bottom of the social problems caused by unemployment.

The report goes on to state that the country's private sector plays an important role in curbing unemployment by contributing to a considerable increase in average production thereby helping to improve Bolivia's economic and social conditions.

The Department of Sectorial Planning's evaluation points out that until 18 July the Labor Ministry's functions were very limited in areas of basic activities: policy, objectives, budget and operational structure.

The fundamental policies of the labor system were weakened thus creating pools of basic programs which distorted the system and institutionalized anarchy in the labor sector. The objectives were politically oriented and resulted in misconduct which seriously hurt the nation.

The budget margin was used for subsistence expenditures which were not related to the programed objectives. The Labor Ministry's organizational structure was so seriously affected that the specific tasks it is responsible for suffered as a result.

Once the evaluation, which covered the period from July to December, identified the basic errors, corrective measures were drawn up in keeping with the policies established by the Government of National Reconstruction. These include a reorganization of its functions, an inventory of projects, rewriting the budget and a redefinition of socio-labor policy.

After 60 days of working to achieve national reconstruction, we can see changes in the labor policy, the establishment of labor system based on social policy, employment, wages, sanitation, cooperatives, workers training and social-labor research.

Social policy will work jointly with the process of national reconstruction and within it coherent and dynamic guidelines will be adopted for the Ministry of Labor whose functions are not only limited to regulating worker-employer relations through labor laws but it will also attempt to play the leading role in the nation's labor activities.

To deal with unemployment as a priority objective, the lack of investment capital and the small rate of savings in the nation, the Ministry of Labor will give a new image to the policies used to diagnose problems. The policies are in a precarious state and an effort will be made to establish policies which will guarantee the workers rights and define their obligations.

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BRIEFS

REAGAN VICTORY, MEZA COMMENTS--La Paz, 5 Nov (LATIN)--The Bolivian military government today applauded the election of Republican candidate Ronald Reagan, terming it an act of "maturity and devotion to freedom" by the people of the United States. General Garcia Meza told journalists that Reagan's election clearly shows that "the U.S. people have chosen a change." He added that it is even more significant that the election of a Republican candidate "interrupts a sequence of reelections in the northern country" and said that "a substitution in the political leadership of the United States opens the door for changes in its internal and foreign policy." Garcia Meza made these statements after an official spokesman admitted that Reagan's victory "surprised" the Bolivian Government "because of its magnitude." [Excerpts] [PY061246 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2244 GMT 5 Nov 80]

COMIBOL PRODUCTION TARGETS--COMIBOL's [Bolivia Mining Corporation] 1981 production will be increased significantly from 1980 production, especially tin production which is scheduled to increase from 18,500 tons to 21,060 tons. According to a report released by an official source, mining production targets for 1981 are as follows: silver production will be up 182.3 in 1981 from 150 FMT [fine metric tons] in 1980; lead will be up 11,476 FMT in 1981 from 10,000 in 1980; zinc will be up 35,293 FMT from 30,000 in 1980; cadmium will be up 149 FMT from 130 FMT in 1980; wolfram will be up 1,677 FMT from 1,613 in 1980; copper will be up 2,294 FMT from 1,850 in 1980 and bismuth will be up 9FMT from 0 in 1980. To achieve these targets, according to the report, the directors have instructed managers of the state companies in the mining system to take care to preserve the useful life of deposits by maintaining a 1-2 ratio between production and reserves. In other words, for every ton that is extracted there must be 2 tons in reserve. At the same time, geological studies will be conducted to help increase production, new deposits will be incorporated and expansion programs at all COMIBOL companies will begin primarily to locate new deposits and evaluate them to see if exploitation would be profitable. All plans and programs to increase production are designed to increase profits as well. General manager Col Abel Martinez said that "while meeting the planned levels of production was a challenge for the ability and will of the technicians and the workers, it should be made clear that the drive for increased production will make sense only if the minerals are efficiently used." [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 5] 8599

CSO: 3010

PARTICIPATION IN IRAQI OIL, RAIL, ORDNANCE PROJECTS SURVEYED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Oct 80 p 20

[Text] When the Iran-Iraq war broke out 2 weeks ago, the question immediately arose in Brazil: what would happen to over 2,000 Brazilians who were working in Iraq, most of them on a railroad project of the Mendes Junior company? Having prepared a plan to remove its employees rapidly, Mendes Junior preferred to run a risk it considers "calculated," with the long-term objective of establishing itself solidly in a country rich in petroleum after the war ends. Mendes Junior has an advantage: its works project is outside the combat area. The ESUSA construction company, responsible for building a hotel in Baghdad and another in Basra, right in the center of the combat area, has had to reduce its Brazilian personnel from 55 employees to only 12. Also, BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] International, Inc] had to withdraw its 55 engineers and their families from the Basra area, transferring them to Kuwait until the war ends. The BRASPETRO technicians are working on developing the petroleum deposit of the Majnoon field, 80 kilometers from Basra, assessed at 7 billion barrels (7 times Brazilian reserves). The company said that as soon as the Persian Gulf conflict ends it will work for the return of its employees to Basra.

Ten Thousand Workers Construct a Railway

Baghdad--To run a calculated risk in order to become definitely established in Iraq, a country rich in petroleum and with ambitious development plans. That is the philosophy of the Mendes Junior company, which is employing 10,000 persons, more than 2,000 of them Brazilians, in constructing a railway in the interior of Iraq. Mendes Junior is one of the few international companies, among the many now here, that did not repatriate its personnel and did not interrupt performance of its work. The program continues to be accomplished at its own risk, and its trucks continue to transport cement and other materials, unloaded by ships that are in the area of Basra, where the fighting is heaviest. The construction itself is entirely outside the most dangerous zone, for which reason the workers were not affected, unlike BRASPETRO, which was not in a position to keep its 180 employees in Basra, due to the many bombings, or ESUSA, which is constructing a hotel in the same city. The latter tried to go ahead with its work at the beginning of the conflict, until one day an Iranian aircraft arrived and machinegunned the building under construction.

This effort by Mendes Junior, however, has a price and the company hopes to receive compensation in the future when the war ends. Mendes Junior, according to its

directors, Costa Dias and Francisco Mafra, is bidding on other provisions of the 5-Year Plan and intends to set up a large office in Baghdad to take care of the new projects, even after completing the new railway, which is expected to take 4 years.

When it is said that the company is running a calculated risk, it must be recalled that, for the present, the works are beyond the combat zone. But a plan has been established to remove the employees, should that be necessary. That would happen if the conflict were to be extended to other countries, such as Syria, for example. According to its directors in Baghdad, since the beginning this subject has been considered and, should it be necessary, no more than a few hours will be needed to transfer them to the other side of the border with Jordan. Mendes Junior has an enormous fleet of vehicles, more than 600, including buses, automobiles, utility vehicles, all of them indispensable for the work they are doing. It thus should never be necessary to resort to rented vehicles. The plan will be put into practice, if it becomes necessary, by gathering up the personnel at the various campsites located at 30, 215 and 350 kilometers from Baghdad.

More Technicians Will Depart

Belo Horizonte--Mendes Junior confirms it is completing preparations to reinitiat by the end of next week departure of Brazilians for Iraq. Initially, 37 technicians and workers who were on leave in Brazil when the Iran-Iraq conflict began will travel by way of Jordan. By February of next year, the company intends to send to the work sites about 400 more Brazilians, including some who returned to the country on leave after the conflict began.

In Iraq, Mendes Junior is constructing the railroad linking Baghdad to Al Qaim and Akashat, with a total length of 520 kilometers, in the northwest of the country, toward the border with Syria, on the right-hand side of the Euphrates River. It is a $1.3 billion project, considered to be of fundamental importance for the economy of Iraq, since it will establish the rail connection between the phosphate reserves, located in Akashat, and the processing mill being set up by a Belgian group in Al Qaim, from where the concentrate will be taken to Baghdad, by way of Hsaibah.

The work of building the railway was begun in September 1978 with the expectation of finishing it in December 1982. At the present time land-leveling works and construction of 75 bridges, mostly over temporary rivers, are being carried out. The railway will have 377 kilometers of single track, 144 kilometers of double track and 315 kilometers of sidings and branches, in a total of 980 kilometers of trackage laid.

The Iraqi railroad will have an operational speed of up to 250 kilometers per hour, much greater than that planned for the Steel Railroad, which will be the most modern in Brazil and whose top speed will be 90 kilometers per hour for loaded trains and 140 kilometers for empty trains. The minimum radii of the two railways are equal (900 meters), which means that both will have very gentle curves. But there is a difference in the maximum grade of the track: 1 percent on the Steel Railroad, compared to 0.7 percent on the Iraqi railroad (this means that in each 1,000 meters the Steel Railroad descends 100 meters [as published], which becomes 70 meters [as published] in Iraq).

Besides constructing the railway, on which it employs, together with Brazilians, technicians and workers of 24 other nationalities, Mendes Junior is already prequalified for other engineering work in Iraq: construction of a 130-kilometer stretch of an express highway that will connect the port of Basra on the Persian Gulf to the border with Syria.

Brazilian Tanks Already in Combat

Baghdad--Officially the management of ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc] does not know on which of the war fronts its Cascavel and Urutu tanks are participating in combat against Iran, but it is informed that they are being used, although in a limited way. The company's director, Jose Luis Withaker Ribeiro, is now in Baghdad coordinating all technical assistance to the Iraqi military in regard to materiel of Brazilian origin. According to Mr Withaker himself, who met reporters wearing an olive-green uniform, ENGESA also furnishes the Iraqi armed forces and dozens of other international clients products such as boats, rations for troops, uniforms, etc. Above all, the ENGESA director tried to clarify reports that all the company's technicians had left the country when the war began. He asserted that only 10 instructors had left Iraq, because the courses were interrupted by the war. The others (about 20) remain and are caring for tanks returning from the various fronts, verifying the operators' satisfaction with their performance thus far. According to the company's representative in Baghdad, Farouk Mussa, a Jordanian who lived in Brazil almost 20 years, the vehicles are performing very well, judging by reports received from the operators themselves. Jose Luis Withaker explains that the limited participation by the Cascavel in the war is due to there not having been enough time to train the Iraqi soldiers. The courses began 6 months ago and at the beginning of the conflict few crews had already finished training. Moreover, this was also the explanation of Defense Minister Adnan Keralla when he gave an interview to reporters last week. Withaker does not welcome the criticism that Brazilian materiel has not been used more because it is inferior to Soviet materiel. Because it is a wheeled vehicle, the Cascavel has a top speed of 120 kilometers per hour, while the Russian caterpillar models do not go over 40 kilometers. Another argument in its favor is that the Cascavel can leave its base and be driven under its own power to the combat front, whereas the Soviet tanks are transported by semi-trailer, besides having frequent problems with desert sand infiltrating their gears. According to Withaker, under the conditions of this war the Cascavel is clearly superior to the Soviet materiel. Its equipment is also highly sophisticated, even more so than that of the tanks from Moscow. It permits frequency-modulation communication from one vehicle to another and has laser telemetry for more precise firing. Another characteristic pointed out by Withaker is the combat equipment that amplifies ambient light 50,000 times, allowing the Cascavel gunner to detect the enemy readily, even with a minimum amount of light, as from a lighted cigarette.

The theoretical course for a Cascavel operator uses the video-cassette system, with 120 half-hour tapes that the pupils study under guidance of Brazilian instructors. Jose Luis is not revealing the exact number of units now in Iraq, but there are estimated to be 250.

Soviet Armaments

The ENGESA director confirmed that his company makes parts for Soviet armaments, but explained: "It has to do with spare parts and technical manuals for certain

types of tanks." About 7 years ago Russia withdrew 15,000 tanks from the Warsaw Pact defense lines and sold them at low prices to Middle East nations. Soon thereafter the problem of spare parts arose because these tanks were no longer being made, forcing the countries that bought this materiel to improvise repairs. ENGESA experts began studying the problem in detail and found solutions. Thus was begun the manufacture of parts and the conquest of a promising market. Now, in view of the success achieved, the possibility is being studied of manufacturing parts for some MIG aircraft models for the same reasons.

Jose Luis Withaker also reported the company's plans for new markets. It is now bidding on construction of air bases in Iraq. Its activities would be faciliting entry of companies from other sectors. Jose Luis cited the example of Chile, where the Brazilian Oldebrecht firm won the bidding for constructing a dam worth $700 million. In his opinion this happened only because ENGESA had been one of the few international companies not to participate in the boycott against the Pinochet regime after the fall of Allende. Its backlog amounts to about $4 billion.

Everything seems to be going well for ENGESA. But Withaker has one complaint: he doesn't think Brazilian exchange policy is very realistic. He also complains about vetos by the PNEMEM--"National Policy for Exporting Materiel of Military Use." On one occasion this agency prohibited sales to Bangladesh and on another interrupted exports to Argentina. Sales to that country were reopened recently. Finally, he denied rumors that ENGESA had been asked by Iran to sell it weapons. He said his company tries not to sell weapons to two potential enemies. On two occasions, during the previous regime in Iran, advisers of the shah were told that it would be impossible to megotiate any sale, as the company was already negotiating with Iraq.

Hotel Construction in Baghdad and Basra

Rio de Janeiro--Before the Iran-Iraq war began, ESUSA Engineering and Construction had 55 Brazilians working on two hotels that are being built in Baghdad and Basra. Because of the conflict, that number was reduced to only 12, concentrated in the Iraqi capital.

In Baghdad, ESUSA had been building a 282-room hotel with 19,000 square meters under roof, concentrating in the capital all its administrative infrastructure under the responsibility of a general manager, its only employee who lives in Iraq with his family.

According to the ESUSA financial director and manager for the international directorate, Hercules Dutra, the situation in Basra is more serious, inasmuch as Iran concentrated in this city its military operations against Iraq. The company is constructing a 152-room hotel there with 14,000 square meters under roof. At present there are only two Iraqi watchmen employed on the site.

Hercules said that 41 Brazilians were withdrawn recently who were working in Iraq, as they were near the end of the contract and there was no building material. Despite the Persian Gulf conflict, ESUSA is bidding on construction of 2,000 prefabricated concrete houses for the armed forces of the United Arab Emirates in Abu Dhabi.

Company Prefers to Withdraw Geologists

Rio de Janeiro--Although there was no danger of Iranian attack in the area of the Majnoon field, where BRASPETRO discovered a supergigantic oil field, the company decided to transfer to the capital of Kuwait 55 geologists, engineers and other technical personnel who were there to render services to INOC [Iraqi National Oil Company], Iraqi state enterprise, in developing that deposit.

According to BRASPETRO Vice President Joel Mendes Renno, the transfer occurred without any problem and the company's employees were carried by bus to the capital of Kuwait, about 2 hours from Basra, where they had been housed.

The withdrawal was adopted in agreement with INOC management in order to preserve the safety and peace of mind of the employees and their dependents, a total contingent of 180 persons. As soon as the conflict is over, BRASPETRO will seek the return of its employees to Basra, according to the company's vice president. The Majnoon field, which has petroleum reserves of 7 billion barrels (7 times Brazilian reserves), is located about 80 kilometers from the city of Basra.

How Many Stayed, How Many Left

The 2,400 Brazilians who are working to construct the railroad linking Baghdad to Al Qaim and Akashat are spread out along the 520 kilometers of its course, at several posts. There are 150 Brazilians at kilometer 30 of the railway's route, working in the administrative office; at kilometer 160, there are 180 Brazilians on a movable front for ground leveling and bridge building; the main camp is at kilometer 215, with residences, hospital, school, recreation club, restaurant and supermarket, where 1,150 Brazilians are concentrated; another 400 Brazilians work at kilometers 235 and 280; at kilometer 350 there are 500 Brazilians in a permanent camp for ground-leveling work. Finally, at kilometer 388 there are 100 Brazilians already laying track, which was begun in the middle of September. ENGESA had 30 employees in Iraq before the war and now has about 20 there, providing technical assistance for their Cascavel and Urutu vehicles. ESUSA is building two hotels, in Baghdad and in Basra, and had 55 Brazilians employed on this work before the war. This number is now reduced to 12. BRASPETRO, in turn, withdrew its 55 engineers and geologists and their families, totaling 180 persons.

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CSO: 3001

POLLS SHOW MUCH PUBLIC DISINTEREST IN EXISTING PARTIES

Results of Gallup Polls

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] A large part of the public "has no preference" for any of the existing political parties, according to a report published by the Gallup Institute. The report, which analyzes several public-opinion surveys made during the entire process of abolishing the two-party system and establishing a multiparty system, also shows that, among those who expressed a preference for a given party, the popularity of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] and the PDS [Social Democratic Party] has been growing (that of the PMDB, more rapidly), while all other parties have been losing their initial popularity.

Three nationwide surveys made in March, May and August this year show growing popular indecision about the new parties, with the total of the "none of the above" and "have no preference" answers rising from 30 percent to 35 percent and then to 39 percent. Meanwhile, PMDB levels went from 10 percent in March to 15 percent in May and on to 16 percent in August. Right behind came the PDS, which had 13 percent in March, then 16 percent in May, but fell to 15 percent in the August survey.

All the other parties had constantly falling indices, with the PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] going from 22 percent to 16 percent and finally to 12 percent in August. The PT [Workers Party] went from 18 percent to 12 percent to 9 percent, and the PP [Popular Party] fell from 7 percent to 6 percent in May, maintaining the same level in August. The PDT [Democratic Labor Party], although only entering the survey in August--not having been established at the time of the previous surveys--had the lowest index, only 3 percent.

These figures show two trends in public opinion: one, of growing indecision and apathy toward party politics, with levels bordering on 40 percent of the population; and, on the other hand, a continued strengthening of the two major political parties, with the consequent weakening of the other groupings, which, should this trend continue, could result in a two-party system in fact hidden behind a multiparty system in appearance.

Between the two major parties--the PMDB and the PDS--it is noted that neither holds the majority of popular preference, achieving very similar indices: In May the PDS had 16 percent, against 15 percent for the PMDB, and in August these positions were reversed, while maintaining the slim difference of only 1 percent between the two parties.

Another survey, conducted last August, intended to ascertain preference for the new parties according to national regions and size of cities, showed that the PMDB has a greater share in the state capitals and large towns, gaining a large advantage over the PDS in states of the Southeast region (Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo), with 17 percent of the popular preference against only 8 percent for the government party.

The same survey shows, however, that indecision about party preference or disillusionment with existing parties is very great in several regions of the nation. Except for the Southern region, which has the lowest rate--only 31 percent answer "none of these parties" or "have no preference"--all other regions and cities surveyed show percentages going from 38 percent (North/Center-West region and state capitals) to 44 percent (Northeast region) and 45 percent (medium-sized cities).

State capitals are the place of greatest preference for the PMDB, with indices of 21 percent, and also the place of its greatest advantage over the PDS. The government party received only 9 percent of the popular preferences, equal to the rates obtained by the PTB, but remaining behind the PT, which had 14 percent.

As the size of the cities decreases, so does support for the PMDB, while preference for the PDS increases. In large cities, the PMDB still defeats the PDS, by 19 percent to 14 percent, but beginning in the medium-sized cities the advantage passes to the PDS, with constantly rising percentages. As for regions, the PMDB had its highest percentages in the North and Center-West regions, with 19 percent, Southeast, with 17 percent, and South, with 16 percent, while the PDS had 24 percent in two regions--Northeast and South--and 21 percent in the North and Center-West.

Among other parties, the PTB showed strength in the South and Southeast regions--14 and 13 percent--and in small towns--14 and 16 percent--while the PT had higher indices in the Southeast region--12 percent, in the capitals and in the large cities --13 and 10 percent. The Southeast region, state capitals and small towns are the main stronghold of the PT, with indices of 7, 6 and 6 percent respectively, while the PDT has its strength concentrated in the South--8 percent and in the state capitals--4 percent.

By means of other concurrent surveys, the Gallup Institute also shows that the level of available information about the new parties has been growing progressively, and reveals that when the two-party system was abolished the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] was in the midst of a constantly rising trend at the same time that a steady decline in the number of ARENA [National Renewal Alliance] sympathizers was being observed. With the end of both parties, these trends were interrupted and a significant increase in indifference to parties was noted.

In another survey, where the persons interviewed were asked to identify among the various abbreviations which parties support the government and which oppose it, the PDS was identified as the government party by 46 percent, while 44 percent identified the PMDB as the party of the opposition. All the other parties received smaller percentages than those of the PMDB. But 56.5 percent of those interviewed were unable to answer the question.

Trend of Preferences for the New Parties in 1980 (Percentages)

Have More Affinity For:	March	May	August
PMDB	10	15	16
PDS	13	16	15
PTB	22	16	12
PT	13	12	9
PP	7	6	6
PDT	*	*	3
None of these parties	6	6	8
Have no preference	24	29	31
Totals	100	100	100
BASES [Size of Sample?]	2890	2745	2896

(*) Was not asked

Preferences for the New Parties by Regions and Size of Cities--National Urban Sample--August 1980 (Percentages)

Have Most Affinity For:	All Brazil	National Regions: South	South-east	North-east	North & Center-West	Size of Cities, by Number of Domiciles: State Capitals	Over 20,000	10,001 to 20,000	5,001 to 10,000	1,001 to 5,000
PMBD	16	16	17	14	19	21	19	16	12	12
PDS	15	24	8	24	21	9	14	18	20	19
PTB	12	14	13	7	10	9	9	8	14	16
PT	9	4	12	5	6	13	10	5	7	5
PP	6	3	7	5	5	6	4	5	5	6
PDT	3	8	3	1	1	4	3	3	2	1
None of The Above	8	4	12	7	5	13	11	10	7	6
Have No Preference	31	27	28	37	33	25	30	35	33	35
Totals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
BASES	2896	1563	406	695	232	1130	232	260	434	840

Editorial Deplores Indifference

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Oct 80 p 3

[Editorial: "The Disinterest in the Parties"]

[Text] The public-opinion survey made by a specialized agency in regard to preferences of the Brazilian electorate for the new parties showed a disturbing fact: from 30 to 39 percent of those consulted expressed disinterest or lack of concern about political organizations, either because they do not identify with those now existing or because they do not even have any interest in political developments.

It is even possible--although improbable, given the competence of the agency--that the survey has errors and that the sampling system used to obtain the data, in encompassing small groups of voters, presents a mistaken view of real trends in national opinion. Above all, this may not be the best time to measure voter opinion about the new parties, now that cancellation of the municipal elections and extension of the mandates of mayors and city councilmen already elected by the old parties has created a climate of confusion or even disenchantment about what may occur in the future.

Even so, the disturbing figures remain and, until proven otherwise, are what we must rely upon to interpret and analyze the political expression of public opinion. The disinterest in political activity, even at the height of "liberalization," shows that the nation's burden inherited from the recent past, during which politics was considered an abominable activity, is perhaps much greater than what would be considered likely. The abstinence imposed by the regimes of the institutional acts sowed the seeds of disbelief that will continue for a long time, like a nightmare, to disturb our dreams of creating an institutional system that is to be strengthened through participation by public opinion and not through action of the public power.

Parties are not magical institutions that are built overnight. In real terms, Brazilian parties had only 20 years of useful life, between the redemocratization of 1945 and Institutional Act No 2 of 1965, which extinguished them. Since then, until the end of 1979, they were simply electoral fronts--supporting or opposing the government--created without doctrine, without ideas, without goals. And, just when they were beginning to define their ideas and goals, they were abolished.

The multiparty system that took their place is the fruit of the dispersion throughout the years of the institutional acts. Inexperienced children of an epoch of depoliticization, they are what they are due to not having been in a position to be better. The years of authoritarianism removed the possibility of emergence of political leaders, suspended political thought. Today we have five political parties, without any one of them having explained where it came from, where it is going, why it was formed, on behalf of what platform it was organized. The parties continue to be interested only in votes, without any vision of what future society and future state the current liberalization should lead to.

Among party leaders, no one behaves like a statesman. The level of their concerns is low, desolate and barren. Their supposedly new ideas are summarized in repetition of old commonplaces adapted to circumstances of the moment. One and the other, government and opposition, political leaders continue to ignore the nation and its interrelationship with the world. Politics continues to be a backyard game, at times even in good faith, at other times in keeping with brazenly self-seeking motives.

Real politics, honorable and good politics, continues to be beyond the scope not only of public opinion but especially of the so-called political leaders. When, moreover, the people must concern themselves with their daily sustenance, is it any wonder they do not think about the politics we have now?

8834
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HIGH COMMAND TO UNDERGO MAJOR SHAKEUP IN 1981

Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 24 Sep 80 pp 24-25

[Text] The collapse of General Milton Tavares de Souza, commander of the 2d Army on 25 August, during Soldiers Day commemorations, was not caused by sunstroke, as reported in the official story. The fact is that the general suffered a cardiac arrest caused by coronary insufficiency. After that incident, Tavares de Souza suffered two more cardiac arrests and 2 weeks ago he had a pacemaker implanted. He already has three bypasses, all in good condition but jeopardized by obstructions in the coronary network. When he left the Beneficencia Portuguesa Hospital on Thursday, the general limited himself to repeating the statement he had made a few days before: "I want to die in the command."

According to military legislation, he will leave the command and go into the reserve in November 1981. Until then, eight other four-star generals will leave the active service after having completed their term in the rank of general--12 years: Generals Antonio Bandeira, Ernani Airosa, Antonio Carlos de Andrada Serpa, Rui de Paula Couto, Florimar Campello, Gentil Marcondes Filho, Benedicto Maia Pinto de Almeida and Geraldo de Alvarenga Navarro. Thus, in only 14 months, the Army High Command will have undergone the quickest and most profound renovation in its history. Nine of its present 10 members with the right to vote will be replaced. The first of them, General Antonio Bandeira, commander of the 3d Army will already be going into the reserve this November. The radical change in the High Command will bring about the promotion of one of the last batches of colonels who had a prominent participation in the 1964 movement.

The burden of transportation--Bandeira's vacancy in the High Command may be filled by General Hermann Bergqvist, interim chief of the General Personnel Department since General Antonio Carlos de Andrada Serpa was removed from that position last April for having made political statements the government considered to be a brash nature. Bergqvist, 63 years old, is an introvert who does not like to grant interviews. A man with an athletic bearing and deep voice, Bergqvist until 1977 commanded the 3d Army Division (the most important military unit in the country), with headquarters in Rio Grande do Sul. If Bandeira's vacancy slips away from Bergqvist, it may go to General Alacyr Frederico Werner, 64 years old, former commander of the 10th Military Region in Fortaleza who this Wednesday will assume the position of deputy chief of the Army General Staff.

Whether or not he moves ahead of Bergqvist, Werner will get his fourth star when another vacancy opens up in the High Command. Werner was secretary general of the Army Ministry when General Belfort Bethlem replaced the dismissed Minister Sylvio Frota, and General Hugo Abreu, dismissed from President Geisel's Military Household, was organizing the candidacy of General Euler Bentes Monteiro for the presidency of the republic. At that time, he acted as a moderator between Minister Bethlem and the dissident Abreu. He believed that the army should act more firmly against Abreu only if his brother-in-arms were to really represent a serious threat to the unity of the armed forces. In 1978 he was practically chosen to become chief of the National Intelligence Service (SNI) to replace General Figueiredo, who had unencumbered himself of his duties to occupy the presidency of the republic.

Like Werner, Major Generals Heitor Furtado Arnizaut de Mattos and Tulio Chagas Nogueira, both classmates of President Figueiredo at the Realengo Military School in 1937, will be promoted to generals by March or July. The promotion of both may give a lift to General Bento Jose Bandeira de Melo, placed at the head of the list of major generals in the Army Register. Bandeira de Melo, who worked for 13 years with former Minister Sylvio Frota, was the general's office chief when he was dismissed from the ministry; he disappointed his friend because he remained in the position for the first 2 months of Bethlem's administration. Frota never talked to Bandeira de Melo again, but even so the latter never lost the reputation of being a "Frotaist" and precisely because of that he may lose the fourth star. However, Figueiredo always took pride in the fact that he did not allow the persecutions of military dissidents, which he himself suffered before 1964, to be repeated during his administration.

Stepped Aside--Arnizaut de Mattos also lived some anxious moments in October 1977 when he was in the Planalto Military Command. On the day of Frota's dismissal, he told the former minister that he obeyed the orders of President Giesel. Frota wanted to arrest him and tried to prevent Arnizaut from leaving the room where the tense dialog had ensued. Figueiredo is in the habit of calling him "Zozo." A man of very strong temperament, and presently deputy chief of the Department of Training and Research of the army, the general convened reporters on the day he left the Planalto Military Command to complain that the press only reports hunger, coup d'etat and crimes. He was succeeded in that position by General Heitor Luiz Gomes de Almeida, "Frontier Heitor," a nickname he acquired because he spent his career in military units based on the country's frontiers.

A personal friend of President Figueiredo's and his classmate in 1937, the present chief of the Planalto Military Command, 63 years of age, is very religious. In July, when Pope John Paul II landed in Brasilia, General Gomes de Almeida was among the officials who greeted the Pope and was one of the few who bowed and kissed his hand. Whereas the promotion of General Gomes de Almeida is regarded as probable in Brasilia military circles, that of General Rosalvo Eduardo Jansen, deputy chief of the General Services Department of the army is still shrouded in doubt. Jansen, 62 years old, was connected with General Euler Bentes Monteiro when the latter's dissident candidacy to the presidency of the republic flourished. As soon as Bentes Monteiro's candidacy was launched by the MDB, Jansen sent him a report with information about the Amazon region. In that document, he advocated the establishment of a fifth army command in the jungle. But that was all Jansen did for Bentes Monteiro. He remained supportive of Frota when there were rumors that President Geisel, without the knowledge of his minister, planned to punish the then commander of the 3d Army, General Fernando Bethlem, the author of a document criticizing the political opening. But when Frota was dismissed, Jansen remained silent. His promotion is uncertain.

A certain one is that of the silent General Henrique Beckman Filho--related to former President Eernesto Geisel and indicated in Brasilia as the future commander of the 2d Army--similarly certain is that of General Sergio de Ary Pires, a personal friend of Minister Walter Pires. Ary Pires, 62 years old, has already encountered problems because of his explosive temper. In 1964 he threatened to request a transfer to the reserve because he ran the risk of not being promoted to colonel that year. He did not terminate his career because his colleague Alzir Benjamin Chaloub, who was to have been promoted ahead of him, stepped aside and Pires was promoted to his new rank.

Now Chaloub again, like Ary Pires, is on the eve of another promotion, and should get it by November 1981, when General Euclydes Figueiredo, the president's brother and present commander of the 1st Army Division in the Vila Militar in Rio de Janeiro may also be sporting his fourth star.

Photo Captions

1. Bergqvist: introverted
2. Werner: diplomat
3. Arnizaut: disciplined
4. Almeida: religious
5. Jansen: silent

Bergqvist: introvertido

Werner: diplomata

Arnizaut: disciplinado

Almeida: religioso

Jansen: silencioso

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PROPOSED MILITARY STATUTE PROHIBITS GROUP STATEMENTS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Brasilia--The new military statute proposed to the national congress by the president of the republic yesterday would prohibit members of the armed forces from making "any group statements either concerning actions of their superiors or making demands or political comments," and would also provide that the military can only turn to the courts after all forms of administrative recourse have been exhausted.

These are some of the points differing from the statute in effect, according to the explanation of justification which Gen Ferraz da Rocha, chief of the EMFA [Armed Forces General Staff] sent to the president of the republic. The new statute begins with the provision that the situation, obligations, duties, rights and prerogatives apply to the "members of the armed forces" and not "the military," as the present legislation reads.

Differences

The proposal sent to the legislature regards the members of the armed forces reserve as being on active duty when they are called up, drafted, reincorporated or mobilized. Among the rights guaranteed the members of the armed forces is the payment of compensation based on full soldier's pay, when an individual who does not have 30 years of service is transferred to the paid reserve, ex officio; and compensation corresponding to the next higher rank or level thereof if he is transferred to inactive duty after more than 30 years of service.

The draft law also reconciles the statute with other laws in the country, among others that on divorce, regarding a female companion living with a member of the armed forces for more than 5 years as his dependent, provided there is a legal impediment to marriage. In addition, it eliminates the supplements paid for spending more than 6 continuous months subject to military court-martial; it combines the time spent in the last peacetime post in the various corps, cadres, branches or services; guarantees the right to obtain immediate pension benefits for those with more than 30 years of service; and defines a part of a year equal to or more than 180 days as 1 year for the purposes of totaling actual service time at the time of assignment to inactive duty, ex officio.

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OPPOSITION FACES PROBLEMS IN ORGANIZING PARTIES

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] While the government party and the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) have already scheduled their requests for definitive registration from the Superior Electoral Court (TSE) for December, the other opposition parties are encountering difficulties in organizing in the states and municipalities within the period of 1 year established by the party reform law.

Eight months after the new legislation on political parties went into effect, the Workers Party (PT) of Luis Ignacio da Silva has not even requested its provisional registration from the TSE and officially it is not recognized by the electoral court. The Democratic Labor Party (PDT) of Leonel Brizola is waiting for its provisional registration to be granted it within the next few days. The Popular Party (PP) of Tancredo Neves and the Brazilian Labor Party (PTB) of Ivete Vargas, already provisionally registered, are striving to consolidate into directorates the municipal committees that are still operating provisionally.

The Brazilian Social Democratic Party (PDS) and the PMDB are unconcerned with regard to the time periods set by the electoral court and have already scheduled their municipal, state and national conventions which will elect their definitive leaders. In the meantime, the other parties are preparing to use the nomination procedure, permitted by the law recently approved by the president of the republic, to choose their chairmen and secretaries, who will convene their respective municipal conventions. The TSE established 1 year as the period within which the provisionally registered party must select its municipal leaders and, with the exception of the two major parties, everything indicates that the other parties will find it difficult to surmount that obstacle.

The easiest situation is that of the PDS, whose president, Senator Jose Sarney, believes it will not have any difficulty in fulfilling the legal requirements during the specified time. He wants the party's municipal leaders to be elected at conventions and in principle does not want to order the provisional regional leaders to make those nominations.

Sarney revealed that the PDS already has almost 2,500 provisional municipal committees formed. Its provisional registration was granted on 12 June but the PDS is not going to use the whole year that the electoral court has given it to organize definitely: it has scheduled municipal conventions for 5 October, regional conventions for 9 November and the national convention for 30 November. According to his estimates, the party--which has the largest bloc in the Chamber of Deputies with 222 deputies, and in the senate with 37 senators--will request its definitive registration from the TSE on 2 December.

On the other hand, the president of the PMDB, Ulysses Guimaraes, admits that in some states the party is going to use the prerogative of nominating the chairmen and secretaries of municipal committees although the party is in a position to hold its conventions within the period established by law. As the secretary general of the party, Aldo Fagundes, explained, although that nomination is of a "bionic" nature, it is a prior step to the holding of municipal conventions.

The PMDB has already distributed instructions for the municipal conventions to be held on 12 October, advising its registered voters to follow the law. According to that guidance, 27 September is the final date to join the party in time to vote and 2 October is the last day for registering competing slates. The regional conventions will be held on 23 November and the national convention will be held on 7 December.

Financial Difficulties

Appearing unconcerned with regard to the organization process, the president of the Popular Party, Tancredo Neves, explained that the PP decided to schedule its municipal, regional and national conventions for next year due to financial difficulties and because of hopes of electing voters from other parties dissatisfied with the outcome of their respective conventions.

"Caution prevailed," said Tancredo, relating that many congressmen favored more speed in that work of party organization. He revealed that the municipal conventions are scheduled for 29 March, the regional ones for 3 May and the national convention for 7 June. Miro Teixeira, secretary general, pointed out that the PP has already issued instructions for the holding of the conventions of the 2,500 provisional municipal committees in operation.

The Popular Party obtained its provisional registration last week and is in no hurry because, according to the law, it has until September of next year to request definitive registration from the TSE.

Lidovino Fanton, secretary general of the Democratic Labor Party, points to the decision of the TSE which gave the PTB label to Ivete Vargas in justifying the delay of Leonel Brizola's group in terms of organization. Having to redo all of the documentation pertaining to the 614 provisional municipal committees already installed, the PDT is still without provisional registration and is awaiting its approval this week.

Fanton said that the PDT was organized in 11 states and one federal territory, in one-fifth of their municipalities as called for by law. After gaining provisional registration, Leonel Brizola's party is going to think about the municipal conventions it will have to hold, with or without the nomination of the municipal chairman and secretary.

With only one deputy in the Chamber of Deputies, Ivete Vargas' PTB theoretically should be the first group to register definitively. But there are reports that the Vargas group is having difficulty in holding its municipal conventions although its provisional registration has been approved since May.

The PT is the party that is encountering the greatest difficulty in registering. The party does not yet have its provisional registration and operates only in the congress for legal purposes. According to Airton Soares, its leader in the chamber, provisional registration will be requested from the TSE on 6 October and after approval of the request, the PT will have 1 year to organize definitively.

Airton Soares declared that the fact that the party does not have a political tradition and is being organized "from the bottom up" despite the presence of Ignacio da Silva, has made the job difficult and only on the 30th of the month will it be in a position to fulfill the requirements of the TSE to obtain provisional registration, namely: to have provisional municipal committees in at least 20 percent of the municipalities of 11 states, provisional regional committees in 11 states and an established provisional national committee.

PP Sets Dates of Conventions

The Popular Party has decided on the dates for holding its municipal, state and national conventions, and the state executive committee of Sao Paulo yesterday began to distribute a pamphlet with explanations of how to effect new party memberships.

According to the decision adopted by the party's national executive, the PP's municipal conventions will be held on 23 March 1981. The state conventions are scheduled for 3 May and the national convention for 7 June.

In addition to notifying its municipal groups of the convention schedule, in the pamphlet that it is distributing, the PP state executive committee, presided over by former Mayor Olavo Setubal, conveys a message to all those who helped organize the PP "despite the pressures and challenges." In addition, it considers that "an important stage in the process of democratizing the country has been surmounted."

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ACTIVITIES OF COMMUNIST PARTY REPORTED

Prestes Reopens Struggle

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Luis Tenorio de Lima of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB) Central Committee said yesterday that Luis Carlos Prestes' long interview with the weekly HORA DO POVO, covering the whole last page of the edition that began to circulate Friday "is a repetition of the Letter to the Communists, with the same purposes that failed on that occasion." As may be recalled, with that letter Prestes practically opened a split in the party to the point of being ousted as secretary general.

In the interview, Prestes mentions that he has the support of at least five regional committees, a statement that is not taken seriously by the present leadership of the PCB. "It is not a sin to play with numbers," commented Tenorio, who attributed the interview to the "increasing erosion" of the former leader, interested "in returning from obscurity." Jose Sales, also of the party leadership, regretted that Prestes has decided "to intensify the struggle against the party and against a policy that was approved with his support" (in the interview, Prestes stated that the PCB is being dragged along behind the other political forces and acts timidly).

Prestes also announced the resumption of the newspaper VOZ OPERARIA, the official spokesman of the party; number 161 is reportedly already circulating. But the present Central Committee does not know whether or not the publication has been resumed, which would be another "divisionist attitude" inasmuch as the weekly VOZ DA UNIDADE already fills that function, although it cannot assume it formally because the PCB continues to be an illegal organization.

Luis Tenorio de Lima was to speak to his colleagues in the leadership to know whether or not there is going to be a reply to the former secretary general although he has given to understand that there will not be any: "Those who cause divisions have no future; that has been demonstrated from Trotsky to the present time." Jose Sales struck the same keynote: "The attitude of dividing any opposition party, including the Communist Party, only facilitates the action of those who want to return to a climate of terror."

PCB Congress in 1981

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Sao Paulo--The seventh congress of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB) will be held in Brazil in 1981 since the communists believe that the climate of political opening will be maintained until that time.

The decision is diametrically opposed to the position of the former secretary general, Luis Carlos Prestes, who is in Cuba at the invitation of Prime Minister Fidel Castro. He believes that the congress should be held only when the PCB has been legalized.

According to the PCB leaders, the congress is in an advanced phase of preparation and the communists are presently preparing the topics that will be discussed at the meeting. The last PCB congress was held clandestinely in Brazil in 1967.

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GUIMARAES URGES FEDERATIVE DECENTRALIZATION OF POWER

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 Oct 80 p 6

[Interview with Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, chairman of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party], in Brasilia: "It Is Time to Decentralize Power and Recreate the Federation"; date and name of interviewer not given]

> [Text] Brasilia--Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, chairman of the PMDB, acknowledges existence of an economic crisis. But that crisis, he says, begins with politics, because "as long as Brazil is Brasilia, as long as Brazil is the central power, there will be no solutions for problems." He therefore summarizes, on behalf of the PMDB, a basic proposal of the opposition: "to make this country a real federation, by decentralizing power." There are other proposals in the party's platform, he asserts, beginning with the idea of the Constituent Assembly. Merger, national union, liberalization are, to him, words that have yet to be defined more precisely.

[Question] The joint committee rejected the substitute resolution proposed by Senator Aloisio Chaves, with two votes of the PDS [Social Democratic Party]. How should this be interpreted?

[Answer] The amendment named after Flavio Marcilio, president of the Chamber of Deputies, seeks, not recovery of the congressional prerogatives [as such?], but of [the principle of?] congressional prerogatives. Some prerogatives, because Congress must be an independent power. The reason for the existence of Congress, even in the concept of division of powers that comes from Montesquieu, is that well-known one: only power can control power. If the Congress is a power, it can control the executive power. If it is not, it cannot do this. Hence the decision taken by the joint committee seems to me to be a very encouraging sign. Also because the committee speaks of merit. We know that the work of Congress is now based on the committees; it is the committee that is important and, if the committee made the decision to endorse the amendment named for Chamber President Flavio Marcilio, it seems to me to be a significant fact, because a while ago this could not possibly have happened.

[Question] In what way is it a significant fact?

[Answer] I contend that in the legislative branch--in Congress, really--there are clear signs that this yoke, this servitude, of being a subpower, a power by

sufferance, of being sacristans in this black mass of authoritarianism, of being an echo rather than a voice, is coming to an end.

We are seeing in Congress itself this desire to harmonize with society--to be an agent of society's political will and not of the unilateral decisions of authoritarianism--a desire not to be a mere appendage, an antechamber, of Planalto Palace.

I was quite encouraged by this decision because it was a sign that our cause--which is not ours, but Brazil's--of regaining democracy is gaining adherents. We are aware that personalities in the government area--Celio Borja, Flavio Marcilio--and those who voted for the amendment--Djalma Marinho and others--are Brazilians who feel they have had enough.

[Question] Couldn't it have been just an error in communication between the leadership and its followers?

[Answer] Leadership does not depend upon persons, but upon ideas, upon principles. A climate of authoritarianism in Congress is not leadership, however capable the government's spokesmen may be. So one cannot speak of leadership within the Congress, especially when such leadership is exercised with the understanding that the Congress is not a Congress. It is a controlled congress, a dependent congress, a congress manipulated by the executive power.

[Question] If the episode is not, strictly speaking, a matter of exercising leadership, what would be the most accurate explanation?

[Answer] It was a defeat of the power, defeat of the system. The government is being defeated systematically, so much so that the system is neither on the offensive, on the defensive nor in retreat. Because retreat is also a strategy. In this case, it is a flight. A flight from elections, a flight from the ballot box, a flight from debate, a flight from the responsibility it would have to take of saying yes or no. We see the government--or the system--hemmed in by its own mistakes, with triple-digit inflation. Something that I learned in Germany: triple-digit inflation, I was told by experts, demolishes any government, any system.

[Question] What will be the political consequence of all this?

[Answer] I am not making a prediction. Politics has human elements; unforeseeable, imponderable elements. This carries much weight in politics. In a country where the keenest political observers could never include suicide in their calculations, it happened--the suicide of Getulio Vargas. Carlos Lacerda, who was at Praia Vermelha, asserted: "This shot did not lodge in the heart of Getulio; it lodged in the nation's heart." And the situation changed immediately. In a nation where the resignation of a Janio Quadros occurs, there is no foreknowledge at all. I contend it is impossible for this situation to continue, as everything is against it, all forces, even those that are frequently opponents--capital and labor.

Hence, I do not believe they have the strength to go on. If only because authoritarianism in Brazil has lasted much longer than it normally does.

I say that there have been 20 years of authoritarianism, because tomorrow or the next day it will be 20 years since the last time this country voted for president.

There are senators--Jaison Barreto, for example--who have never voted for president of the republic. History teaches that arbitrary regimes become old, powerless, forsaken, at a much younger age than this one.

[Question] What chances do you see for the Flavio Marcilio amendment in the two houses of Congress?

[Answer] I believe it will be approved by the Chamber. This is based upon what information I have, spontaneous statements in the halls of the Chamber, by government deputies. The problem in the Senate is that the Senate is not the Senate. There are real senators and there are bionic senators, which is something else. There are the senators who were elected and there are those who were appointed by Planalto Palace. The presence of such senators, who do not represent the Senate, but the will of the executive branch, really creates a serious risk. In any case, I believe in miracles; there could be a miracle.

[Question] How does the opposition view the stated pledge of the president of the republic to restore democracy, combat terrorism and punish terrorists?

[Answer] It seems to me that in the case of President Figueiredo what occurred with the others is repeating itself. They go through the rhetorical exercise of democracy, they use the words of democracy. They promise to return the nation to democracy. It is necessary to see what kind of democracy this is; what the interpretation of democracy is.

The president who promised democracy and liberalization abolished the party of the opposition, which is the most vicious measure that can be adopted against any party; there is no democratic nation where parties can be abolished by decision of the majority.

What liberalization exists is creating unsustainable situations in the social sector, such as the 100 percent inflation. The governors who were appointed by this system during Figueiredo's term of office never had lower levels of popularity.

So we come to the sad conclusion that we have had 2 years of this government and it is fitting to ask: In what way have we advanced? Amnesty? It was a step. But mainly through social pressure, through social forces. In fact, in a certain respect, we are worse off than before. Before, for example, that majority said yes or no; now it says neither yes nor no; it remains outside of Congress, it downgrades Congress, a Congress that does not meet, deputies and senators that do not speak out on important matters.

This contaminates the legislative branch itself. Before, violence was perpetrated through AI-5 [Institutional Act No 5]; now, they want to do it through Congress. Extension of terms of office and other things.

I believe President Joao Batista Figueiredo may have the intention of making this country a democracy, perhaps even instilled in him by his father. But in reality we have not progressed in the sense of really being able to emancipate society from the yoke of authoritarianism that is stifling it.

[Question] What about the measures that have been taken in the process of political liberalization?

[Answer] I don't see that there has been any advance. We were going to have municipal elections; now we aren't going to have them. Congress, I repeat, is merely ratifying arbitrary decisions, undemocratic decisions. The economic sector is exhausted by currency erosion, by wage depreciation. And the social situation is most difficult.

[Question] Shouldn't such topics be used by the opposition to make proposals and seek negotiation?

[Answer] I am afraid the Brazilian situation is much more serious than it appears to be. The Brazilian problem--or the Brazilian difficulties--would be solved by a political platform feasible for Brazil and such a platform would only come about through a revolution, in the broader sense of the word. It is necessary to make far-reaching decisions. It is not a matter of merely surface treatment. The whole Brazilian social edifice is unacceptable because it is based in Brasilia; everything comes from Brasilia: the authority is in Brasilia; the budget is in Brasilia. The municipalities are in the position of beggars, of mendicants. The opposition's proposal is to make this country a real federation, through decentralizing power.

I contend that we must invert this pyramid. Brazil is a pyramid with its base in the air. Large populations live in municipalities that have nothing. They have no power, they have no autonomy. I contend that, in Brazil, if we carry out a process of decentralization of economic power, of political power, giving autonomy to the states and municipalities, we will be taking a step of major importance in terms of our civilization, in view of our 8.5 million square kilometers of territory and our 120 million inhabitants.

Germany was rubble, a pile of scrap iron 30 years ago, and today it has the strongest currency in the world, the lowest inflation in the world, a distribution of income in which the average wage is 100,000 cruzeiros.

What does Brazil lack? It has land. It has people. Are its people incompetent or lazy? They are not. What is lacking here? It is politics. Germany doesn't have petroleum; Japan doesn't have petroleum--exactly the nations that are strongest today do not have petroleum.

Income distribution and taxes are a scandal. In Brazil, indirect taxes bring in two-thirds of federal revenue and direct taxes, one-third. In the United States it is the reverse; two-thirds indirect and one-third direct [as published]. Indirect taxes are socially unjust. As was said, vertical inequality. And there is horizontal inequality, such as the inequality of the South in relation to the Northeast. Now, as long as Brazil is Brasilia, as long as Brazil is the central power, as long as we have this centralized presidentialism, we are not going to solve the problem.

The problem is not one of men. If what we have now were changed and became the PMDB or any other party, within this structure the same absurdities, the same mistakes would occur. More than men, it is things that are wrong. St. Thomas Aquinus said: "Order is putting things in place." That is order. It is order at home, order in business. In Brazil, things are in the wrong places. We must, therefore, call upon the youth of Brazil to do something serious and profound.

This is the proposal of the opposition; it in one of them. I submitted several. We are going to make direct income taxes greater than indirect taxes. Other nations have done that; why can't we? We are going to establish that this abyss between those who earn more and those who earn less is diminished. Because the nation's money is not inelastic; the amount of money does not change. So if you concentrate resources in a minority, the rest are not going to have enough.

[Question] Does the PMDB consider that all these things justify or require the so-called national union?

[Answer] Union today is a misconstrued word that has come to be interpreted as a formal union, a union of men, a distribution of cabinet posts, on an organic basis. I would not speak of union. What I mean is this: We should all join forces and discuss a series of ideas. We should not have the intention of solving Brazilian problems by making savage remarks. We could in that way choose some 10 or 12 ideas and progress with them.

The difficulty is that this means the end of authoritarianism, the end of the system. What we are now realizing in Brazil is that the greatest enemy of democracy has been this rhetorical process of liberalization.

In practical terms, this really amounts to standing pat, preserving the status quo, leaving everything as it is. To such a degree that in certain other countries where force is exercised more violently, without ceremony, without subterfuges, where congresses are closed and so forth, there have been conditions for more rapid recuperation than there has been in Brazil.

I don't believe in this liberalization. It isn't sincere. Certain ideas, such as this, should be discussed in the forum of the nation. If we use the national forum, we shall know whether or not these ideas are good or proper.

[Question] Doesn't this disposition for dialog in broad terms also involve dialog between the opposition and the government?

[Answer] The positions taken by the opposition are known and clear. Some people have the rather simplified notion that we are going to Planalto Palace to meet with the president--a physical meeting, that would resolve everything. But the intention is to put ideas in perspective, from a democratic point of view, to put ideas before the nation.

We are attempting dialog. We want dialog and we have our proposal: the constituent assembly, fidelity to our program. And what are the proposals of the government? That of the government is the extended hand. While they are speaking about extended hands, we are presenting specific proposals, with direct elections at all levels. They are talking about liberalization, but are not implementing, are not putting this liberalization into effect. And thus Brazil remains at an impasse--an impasse of what happens and an impasse of what does not happen. What is it that does not happen? Citizenship is not happening, the universal vote is not happening, the vote of the illiterate is not happening, a better income distribution is not happening. What is happening? Whatever the authorities want to happen: extended mandates are happening; the decision not to vote on the amendment. The Lobao amendment passes; not having inviolability passes and approving bills by the clock passes.

[Question] Besides the political crisis, there is the economic crisis. What is your position and that of the PMDB in regard to the economic situation?

[Answer] The crisis, intrinsically, is that of not having democracy. A nation that does not have democracy has nothing, because the presence of politics is essential in a nation. A nation that does not have politics is doomed to trouble. Today it is politics that destroys or that saves. It is politics, even, that declares war. So I mean a country that does not have politics because it does not have democracy is a nation in crisis, in crisis with society.

What is a crisis? It is the presence of struggle, the Greek word says. We are the spokesmen for society that wants its voice, that wants its presence, its rights, that wants respect for its demands.

The crisis is authoritarianism, dictatorship, tyranny. The measurement of crisis is the greater or lesser margin of authoritarianism. What in happening in Brazil is the great danger that mistakes made before are being repeated in today's crisis, with these enormous [price?] increases, including the case of petroleum. Just today, I had to take a taxi and the driver said he will have to quit. There are thousands of persons that are not able to survive in view of these increases. I know that our president is not responsible for the crisis, for the war between Iran and Iraq. But what happens is that democratic nations are in a much better position to absorb the impasses, to establish the dialectic of the controversies and go on to solutions than are autocratic systems such as Brazil.

[Question] Would holding direct elections in 1982 relieve this situation?

[Answer] I don't know. But I think we are reaching the historical limits of the nation's resistance, where everything is bad. Because the struggle against the government is now widespread. I repeat that even sectors that are in opposition to each other--capital and labor--are against it.

[Question] Doesn't the issue of merger indicate that the opposition also feels pressure?

[Answer] Merger must be examined closely. In the first place, I recall that Voltaire said: "If you want to argue with me, first define your words." First of all, we must define what is merger; first we have to baptize these words; we have to delve a little deeper. What is merger? Is it to create new parties? Or would it be combined programs of different parties in one given party? I don't know. I am saying this because I have heard persons speaking about merger using different vocabularies, and the Bible has demonstrated that this is very dangerous.

[Question] Isn't the opposition also discredited, partly because of the impasse over the idea of merger?

[Answer] I disagree with that. If the people think the government is good for nothing and neither is the opposition, we are all lost--people, government and opposition. Because one has to take his stand with someone. Or else create new options. We now have several parties and conditions for creating others.

I think the opposition is very strong. Think, no; it is indisputable that it is strong. Proof of this is that the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] won the last

two elections. First there was that cloudburst, which was worse than a storm, because a storm gives warning that something is going to happen. That was when we elected 16 senators. And the last election we had a 5.3 million majority in votes. So that we are not speaking of weapons, of swords, but of democratic weapons.

The opposition is very strong, and so much so that the government is fleeing. It invented the subparty, the Falcao Law; it extended mandates, thus demonstrating its weakness before society.

Seldom has the opposition been as strong as it is now. As I travel about, still long before elections, I am impressed. Just now, in a city in Paraiba, I saw over 5,000 persons at an opposition rally in the town square. Recently I was in Germany, and a speech given by Willy Brandt before 5,000 persons was considered a success.

[Question] When you speak of the opposition, are you referring to all parties?

[Answer] Yes, I am referring to all of them.

[Question] What about the activities of the PT [Workers Party], the party directed specifically to the workers, who were among the principle beneficiaries of oppositionist action during the time of the MDB?

[Answer] I am a specialist in reference to my own party. As for the others, I am not in a position to know. But I hope that such parties are being organized. Moreover, I think that alternative is the most feasible for civil power.

If we politicians do not organize our own party's house, how will we be able to organize the nation? The first demonstration of competence--and I am determined in this as chairman--is that we must first organize our house, put it in order, making it as solid as possible and most ample, to receive Brazilians. I therefore believe that those who have commitments with the parties must indeed create those parties, because only in this way will the various segments of society be recognized, forming a united potential power very important for all.

Traveling about Brazil, I note, in the hinterland, that we must create the parties, because through them wages, the standard of living and so forth can be defended.

A party unable to assume national responsibilities is really not a party; it is an academic center of speculative debate. A party has a commitment to reality, in anything it does. A party must have an appetite for power; a party without such an appetite is not a party.

Our party wants nothing other than power; it is in a position to assume power. If only because this is a very modest ambition, within present circumstances. If one were going out to compete with a talented slate of candidates who are leading the nation reasonably well, this could be some cause for concern. But to replace the party in power now, to replace the persons governing now, to replace the current cabinet ministers, to replace the government we have now, would actually be easy.

So that there is no doubt at all, the nation would benefit if the opposition came to power at any time. I assert that the opposition is prepared to assume power. When the party has been in power in important cities, it has been reelected. And not by the indirect vote, the bionic vote.

We have won elections in Campinas, in Londrina, and in many other cities, and elections are won by competence.

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PROCEEDINGS OF 32D UNE CONGRESS IN PIRACICABA REPORTED

Congress Inaugurated

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Piracicaba, Sao Paulo--The 32d congress of the National Students Union (UNE) was inaugurated at midday yesterday at the Methodist University of Piracicaba by the president of the organization, Rui Cesar Costa e Silva, who noted that this was the first time in the past 16 years that UNE officers have succeeded in officially inaugurating a congress.

In addition to the rector of the Methodist university, Elias Boaventura, and the prefect of Piracicaba, Joao Hermann Neto, the inauguration was attended by representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Farid Swan and Kaled Abdul; the president of the Piracicaba PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party], Francisco Antonio Coelho; the president of the PT [Labor Party], Luis Inacio da Silva (Lula); and Deputies Pacheco e Chaves, Fernando Moraes, Alberto Goldman, Aurelio Peres, Airton Soares, Rubens Lima, Geraldo Siqueira; and the representative of the PDT [Democratic Labor Party], Eusebio Rocha.

The rector of the Methodist university and the prefect of Piracicaba, as well as Rui Cesar, spoke at the opening session.

Denial

The spokesman of the Itamaraty Palace, Bernardo Pericas, said in Brasilia that the UNE does not exist legally and this may be the reason which led the Brazilian embassy in Panama to review the visas requested by the Cuban and Vietnamese delegations which wanted to attend the UNE congress.

The spokesman said that he is not certain about the reasons for the refusal by the Brazilian embassy in Panama. He said however that the visas requested are not justified, "because the reason for the trip was to participate in the congress of an illegal body."

Strike Discussed

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Campinas--The calling of a national strike to demand more funds for the universities, the method of electing the new officers of the National Students' Union and the affiliation of that body with the International Union of Students with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, are among the subjects on which there is divided opinion among the 5,000 students, 3,000 of them with voting rights, attending the 32nd congress of the UNE being held in Piracicaba.

The main resolutions will be defined in the two plenary sessions today and tomorrow, but it was possible yesterday to see the differences existing among the factions in the student movement. The calling of a strike in the public and private schools in response to the effort to establish paid schooling is urged by the Liberty and Struggle group, the only one organized on a national level, which also has support for its proposal from the New Path and Point of Departure factions. The purpose of the strike would be to obtain a freeze on annual fees and expanded budgetary allocations for education.

There are doubts as to whether the strike would be launched this year or in the first half of 1981 and how long it would last. There are many, however, who regard this strike as a serious threat to the continuity of the student movement.

With regard to the election of the new UNE officers, two suggestions have been made: an election during the congress and direct elections in the schools themselves for the university complex. The latter suggestion however would involve difficulties in setting up voting at all of the institutions. While this issue has not yet been decided, the slates of candidates for the presidency of the body are being drafted. As of yesterday, the main slates were headed by the former vice president of the UEE [State Student Union] of Sao Paulo, Marcos Galvao; the vice president of the UNE, Marcelo Barbieri; the secretary-general of the UNE, Aldo Rebelo; and the president of the UEE of Rio de Janeiro, Amancio de Carvalho.

The Methodist University of Piracicaba, on the other hand, where the congress is being held, issued an official statement denouncing the presence of "unauthorized persons with tape recorders and cameras" near the campus where about 1500 students are housed. The officers of the UNE issued another statement to the effect that the participants in the congress were not responsible for the daubing of automobiles with paint which occurred in the city during the early-morning hours, which the student organization attributed "to forces affiliated with the dictatorial regime which is still trying to prevent the holding of the congress."

Yesterday, the students discussed the status of Brazilian education and the general situation in the country, among other subjects.

Direct Elections Scheduled

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Oct 80 p 14

[Text] Campinas--The new officers of the National Students' Union will be chosen next month in direct elections in balloting held at all the universities in the country. This was the first decision adopted by the 32nd congress of the UNE which will end today in Piracicaba. After 4 hours of debate, the resolution was approved last night by about 60 percent of the 2,664 delegates registered at the congress.

Direct elections were defended by the present officers of the body, who were elected in October of last year, and by the groups known as Remodeling, Advancing, Hands at Work and New Path, with opposition from Liberty and Struggle, Agreement, Spark, Unity and the DCE of the USP [University of Sao Paulo]. Of the delegates with voting rights, 637 are from Rio de Janeiro and Espirito Santo, 616 from Sao Paulo, 404 from the North and Northeast, 319 from Rio Grande do Sul, 257 from Minas Gerais, 206 from the Center-West region and 185 from Parana and Santa Catarina. Today they are to decide whether the election of the new officers will be held in November.

The votes on other motions were to continue into the early-morning hours today. By the end of the evening, various groups agreed, in the debate on problems in education, that a national campaign should be launched against "the abusive increase in annual school fees" and in favor of the establishment of a 12-percent minimum for union budget allocations for education. One of the suggestions is that caravans be formed in all the states to converge on Brasilia during the vote on federal budget allocations in the national congress.

The 5,000 students attending the congress are divided on the subject of the question of annual fees between those who want negotiations with the MEC [Ministry of Education and Culture] about a standard 35-percent increase index for 1981, without review during the school year, and those who defend the establishment of a percentage only after classes have ended.

Also during the debate yesterday, a consensus was reached to the effect that subsidies for private schools should be continued "provided the need for school operations is demonstrated and the students have control over the application of the funds." Another matter discussed was democratization within the universities, with motions on the forms of student participation in the collegiate bodies, in the elections of the rector, and others, being proposed.

On the subject of a national strike, the majority faction yesterday was opposed to it, for the reason that it would not be possible to continue a strike until victory was won, with the establishment of the 12-percent minimum for education.

The plenary session yesterday began 3 hours late because of the disappearance of 300 registration slips, making it necessary for the UNE officers to accredit the delegations previously registered again. The representative of the International Union of Students, with headquarters in Czechoslovakia, Rafael Ruiloba, of the Federation of Panamanian Students, arrived at the premises where the congress was being held at the beginning of last evening. He is scheduled to participate in the

debate today on the affiliation of the UNE with the international body, one of the subjects on the agenda for the final plenary session of the congress.

Police Report on Congress

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] Sao Paulo--The Sao Paulo DOPS [Department of Political and Social Order] received a secret report yesterday on the activities of the students, religious and political representatives participating in the inaugural session of the 32nd congress of the National Students' Union in this city. The report, drafted by police agents in the Intelligence Service (SI), especially assigned to surveillance of students, made various criticisms of the rector of the Methodist University of Piracicaba (UNIMEP), Elias Boaventura.

The police agents who wrote the report accused Boaventura of having his "attention devoted entirely to the holding of the UNE congress, instead of pursuing efforts to pay professors, whose salaries have gone unpaid for several months." The report also criticizes the rector for allowing the congress to be held at the university.

"No newspaper in the city bothered to report that the UNE students came to cause a disturbance in Piracicaba. It is they, the students, who have painted the walls and cars in the city, even threatening trade, which for 3 days has had to face a prolonged '11 August,' with painting everywhere," the secret report said.

Theft of Badges

After stating that the students received support from the prefecture and the university, the police supplied a list of speakers--including some political and religious leaders--said to have committed "a succession of offenses against the government, in particular Father Otto Dana, who called the central government fascist, dictatorial and other similar names."

The debates at the congress in Piracicaba yesterday were delayed by more than 5 hours due to the theft of the delegates' identification badges. In view of this, new badges were hastily produced, but redistribution to the delegates took until 1700 hours yesterday.

Strike Motion Rejected

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] Campinas--With the presentation of five slates of candidates for the new National Students' Union officers, with the election scheduled for 12 and 13 November, the final plenary session of the 32nd congress of the UNE, which began at 1400 hours day before yesterday, did not end until 0900 hours yesterday. Voting on various resolutions, the majority of the 5,000 students participating rejected the proposed "general strike" for better educational conditions in the schools, preferring to plan a "national day of struggle" to be held during the voting on the federal budget for next year in the national congress, at which time the 12-percent minimum for education will be demanded.

As the congress ended and the delegates left the premises in Piracicaba, all appeared tired after the 19 hours of work which were interrupted only for 1 meal. Many had lost their voices, a number fainted during the discussions, and there were dozens of cases of food poisoning.

One of the resolutions of the congress scheduled demonstrations to be held on 15 November throughout the country to urge the election of a national constituent assembly and to criticize the postponement of the municipal elections. Other political decisions adopted at the gathering called for the investigation of the terrorist attacks and the punishment of those responsible, revocation of the national security law, and a demonstration of support of the workers' demands.

With a view to the democratization of the universities, the students want direct elections for the post of rector and an increase in the representation of students in the collegiate bodies from one-fifth to one-third. Affiliation by the UNE with the International Union of Students, with headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in which students from about 90 countries are members, as well as the Continental Organization of Latin American Students (OCLAE), with headquarters in Havana, Cuba, was approved.

The composition of the five slates competing for officers' posts in the UNE was not announced until the final hours of the congress. The first, offering a general line of action based on the decisions at the congress, with Marcos Galvao, former vice president of the Sao Paulo State Students' Union, as its candidate for president, was the result of an agreement reached among the groups known as Remodeling, Resistance and Advancing. Another slate was drafted by Liberty and Struggle, New Path, Spark (from Minas Gerais) and Battle (from Rio Grande do Sul), but as of yesterday a decision on its candidate for president had not been made between Valerio Arcari, of Rio, and Ricardo Mello, of the USP philosophy faculty. A third slate is headed by the present secretary general of the UNE, Aldo Rebelo, and is supported by the Hands at Work, Agreement and Unity. Other slates included those headed by Lidia Tumon of Minas Gerais and Amancio de Carvalho, of the Rio de Janeiro UEE.

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BRIEFS

EX-CIA OFFICIAL ACCUSED--[From the "Congressional Report"] Deputy Alberto Goldman [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, Sao Paulo State] today demanded that the government take some action in the face of former CIA Director [as heard] Gen Vernon Walters' interference in Brazilian domestic affairs. [Text] [PY131144 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Nov 80]

ECONOMIC RECESSION WILL BE AVOIDED--Sao Paulo--"Economic recession will be avoided in the country because of its high social costs," President Figueiredo told businessmen at the dedication ceremony of the new building of the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries [FIESP]. After quoting President Figueiredo's statement, FIESP President Luis Eulalio de Bueno Vidigal Filho made the following statement to the press: "We share the president's opinion because we do not want recession at all." [Excerpts] PY112005 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 15]

PC do B CC MEMBERS OUSTED--The leadership of the Communist Party of Brazil, whose secretary general is former Deputy Joao Amazonas, ousted the regional commands in the states of Sao Paulo and Bahia and five other members of the Central Committee, the newspaper MOVIMENTO reported yesterday, under the caption "Radical Outcome of Internal Struggle." The paper announced that in order to fill the vacancies left in the party following the deaths of three of its principal leaders in the Lapa district in Sao Paulo, the leadership decided to name six new leaders without holding elections, something that has not happened since 1962 when the 32 members of the leadership were elected. Many of those 32 members no longer exist: five of them were killed in the guerrilla action in Araguaia, others disappeared after they were expelled or ousted after disagreeing with the top leadership and the official line of the party. Among the best known of those who were ousted now is the Bahian peasant leader, Jose Novaes, who publicly criticized the leadership. Those who were expelled demanded the holding of a party congress and disagreed with the evaluation made of the results of the Araguaia guerrilla action. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Sep 80 p 6] 8711

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MAGAZINE ANALYZES ZALDIVAR BANISHMENT

PY312035 Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 5

[Editorial: "The 'Zaldivar Case'"]

[Text] The right to live in his native country is one of the individual's fundamental rights and one that takes precedence and stands above any positive law.

Under our legislation, this right can only be suspended temporarily, either as a penalty or as a preventive measure.

The penalty of banishment in this case is to be applied through a sentence imposed by a competent court following trial in accordance with legal procedures. Under the terms of Decree Law No 604 that regulates it, the preventive measure is said to be necessary in order to spare the country a serious disturbance--so serious that its prevention demands, as an imperative and unavoidable need, the suspension of the individual's fundamental right to live in his own country.

In the "Zaldivar case," according to the resolution of the interior ministry, the return of the Christian Democratic leader to the country is forbidden as a preventive measure, not as a penalty. However, the penalty would not apply without the intervention of a judge, following due process of law.

As a merely preventive measure, the ban on Zaldivar's return does not seem to have basis in facts of such a gravity as to justify this extreme measure. If Zaldivar's actions or declarations imply a legal violation or a call for violating the law or an incitement to subversion or any other crime, the case could be classified as a legal misconduct deserving sentence under the law and punishable by the courts.

If what is sought is to prevent Zaldivar from making declarations and actions which are termed dangerous by official communiques, there is no possible way of preventing them, either by keeping him out of Chile or through a simple promise by him "to obey the constituted government, the juridical order in force and the new constitution," a statement demanded by the government to permit his return. One of the two: Andres Zaldivar is either so dangerous that he must stay out of Chile, and in such a case it is naive to assume that the statement will annul his dangerousness; or he is not so dangerous, and in such case, the measure adopted to ban his return to Chile is in itself unjustified.

On the other hand, no legal text authorizes the interior ministry to solicit the mentioned statement. It is known that government employees can only do what the law expressly permits them to do. It is not proper for a public official invested with a discretionary power to condition its use vis-a-vis private citizens, on actions or statements by the latter which are not provided for in the law that has granted that power.

Finally--and precisely because such a demand is not provided for in any law, but derives from discretionary power--the requested statement is not so simple as it looks. It should be clarified that "to obey" a juridical order does not imply relinquishing the right to pursue its modification through legal channels.

Nothing links this magazine (as is known) to Zaldivar. We have not shared his ideas or supported his party or his or its actions. But we believe that a mistake of serious consequences has been made by banning his return to the country. Its correction would not be "losing face" politically; on the contrary, it would demonstrate the serene self-reliance that the regime and the military government have always displayed as the best evidence of their legitimacy and the support enjoyed among Chileans.

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BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE MINISTER IN JAPAN--Chilean Agriculture Minister Alfonso Marquez de La Plata met with Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to whom he conveyed President Pinochet's greetings. During the meeting they discussed subjects of mutual interest such as the export of Chilean fruit and wood to Japan and Japanese technical cooperation for better exploitation of the Chilean forests. They also agreed to maintain an open dialogue so as to overcome any problem which may arise in the trade exchange between the two countries. [PY241311 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Oct 80]

ISRAELI CONSORTIUM--A consortium of 350 Israeli firms will start operating in Chile. This consortium represents the most important Jewish firms of the Middle East and is connected to important European and American banks and financing enterprises. The directors will arrive in Chile at the end of October. [PY241311 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Oct 80]

METAL EXPORTS--According to a report released by the Chilean Copper Commission, copper exports amounted to $1,827,700,000 during the first 8 months of this year, which means that there was a 20.4-percent increase compared to the same period in 1979. Metal exported amounted to 663,200 tons compared to 647,000 tons during the same period last year. The production of molybdenum concentrate amounted to 8,910.9 metric tons during the first 8 months of the year, 240.1 metric tons less than during the same period in 1979, although exports increased from 4,861.4 metric tons to 5,040.2 metric tons. The export of other metal byproducts increased by 194 percent to $92.9 million. [PY041218 Santiago Chile LA NACION in Spanish 18 Oct 80 p 13A]

VEHICLE PRODUCTION--According to a report released by Ecosurvey [not further identified], based on figures of the vehicle commission, the production of vehicles increased by 46 percent between January and September of this year, amounting to 20,775 vehicles compared to 13,227 vehicles manufactured during the same period last year. [PY041218 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 27 Oct 80 p C2]

AGRICULTURE MINISTER RETURNS--Agriculture Minister Alfonso Marquez de La Plata has returned from a trip to the PRC and Japan. [PY041218 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 9]

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS--Santiago, Chile, 30 Oct (AFP)--According to the president of the National Agricultural Society, German Riesco, there will be a 10 to 15 percent decrease in wheat production this year due to the fact that there are other alternatives which will produce larger profits. He also indicated that during the period

January-September 1980 the export of agricultural products amounted to $783 million, an increase of $242 million compared with the same period in 1979. [PY041218 Paris AFP in Spanish 0147 GMT 31 Oct 80]

GENERALS RETIRE--Santiago, Chile, 1 Nov (TELAM-ANSA)--According to an official communique, Generals Agustin Toro, Nilo Floody and Rolando Garay have submitted their requests for voluntary retirement and that the president, Gen Augusto Pinochet, in his role as army commander in chief, has accepted the requests. [PY041218 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Nov 80]

ARMY PROMOTIONS--The following generals were promoted on 26 October 1980: To major generals, Brig Generals Rigoberto Rubio Ramirez and Carol Urzua Ibanez. The following colonels were promoted to brigadier generals: Gabriel Pizarro Seymour and Julio Bravo Valdes. [PY041218 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Nov 80]

NEW MILITARY PROSECUTOR--Col Juan Michelsen Delano has been appointed military prosecutor general. [PY071553 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Oct 80 p C3]

TELEX LINK WITH FRG--The FRG Telex Network was directly connected with Chile this week; therefore, 137,000 FRG subscribers can directly connect with any Chilean subscriber. [PY071553 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0151 GMT 6 Nov 80]

ULTRALEFTISTS HOLD UP BANK--Santiago, Chile, 3 Nov (AFP)--The semiofficial Orbe Agency reported that a presumably ultraleftist armed commando today held up a bank in the Chilean capital and got away with $64,000 worth of loot. In a combined action, six members of the commando entered the Loans and Investments Bank, in southern Santiago, and pointed their Soviet made AK rifles at the employees and about a dozen clients whom they forced to lie on the floor. Before leaving the bank, where they broke into the cash desks, a young man who was acting as chief of the group shouted that the popular resistance will always win. The witnesses of the hold up said that the unidentified man also shouted other things against President Augusto Pinochet's government. According to the first reports, the attackers got away in a car, firing their arms to frighten away the curious. One person was wounded. The police and intelligence services immediately launched a vast dragnet operation in several neighborhoods of the capital in order to capture the authors of this second hold up that has been carried out in the past 3 months. The outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) claimed responsibility for the simultaneous hold ups of three banks which took place here on 28 July 1980 in which a guard was shot dead during a shootout. [Text] [PY031906 Paris AFP in Spanish 1755 GMT 3 Nov 80]

INFLATION RATE--The acting director of the Bureau of Statistics and Census, (Carlos Rey), has disclosed that the inflation rate during the month of October reached 2.9 percent. [PY041807 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Nov 80]

INFLATION RATE--In this year's first 10 months, the inflation rate has registered a cumulative increase of 25.4 percent. This information was given by the National Statistics Institute. [PY051230 Paris AFP in Spanish 1817 GMT 4 Nov 80]

TRADE WITH HONG KONG--(Andrew Wa) head of the Hong Kong Economic Development Council for Latin America, who is in Chile to take care of an exposition of Hong Kong goods, disclosed that trade exchange with Chile during the past 7 months has increased by 100 percent. During this period, Hong Kong imported Chilean goods worth $17,000 million and has exported goods to Chile worth approximately $11,000 million. [PY060116 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Nov 80]

PETROLEUM CONSUMPTION--(Bruno Philippi) secretary of the National Energy Commission has stated that despite the increase of Chilean economy, the petroleum consumption this year is equal to last year. [PY060116 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Nov 80]

U.S. COURTS 'LACK AUTHORITY'--Santiago, 6 Nov (AFP)--Mauricio Flisfisch, president of the Chilean State Defense Council, said here today that in compliance with U.S. law, U.S. courts lack the proper authority to issue an injunction against Chilean property in the United States or in other countries. Flisfisch did not give much importance to press reports that a U.S. federal judge has ordered the Chilean government to pay $2.9 million to compensate for damage and injury for the assassination in Washington of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier. Flisfisch stated that in compliance with U.S. laws, there is no possibility of issuing an injunction against Chilean property. He said: "This is something completely false, and it is not in compliance with U.S. law." [Excerpts] [PY071351 Paris AFP in Spanish 0239 GMT 7 Nov 80]

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MORE MONEY REQUESTED FOR ATLANTIC COAST MILITARY

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 12-A

[Text] In the judgment of Congress, the budget for defense and for the improvement of military, naval and air force installations ought to be bolstered.

This was the conclusion reached by the Second Senate Committee after an inspection tour of military installations on the Atlantic and Caribbean coasts this past weekend.

The very infrastructure and defense materiel (aircraft, ships and other combat equipment) of some branches are in poor condition.

The chairman of the Second Senate Committee, Norberto Morales Ballesteros, stated that it was urgent to shore up the country's military budget, to overhaul military installations and update combat equipment.

Five senators on the Defense and Foreign Relations Committee conducted a 72-hour inspection of military bases at Bellavista, Barranquilla, Cartagena and San Andres. They were accompanied by Gen Carlos Narvaez, commander of the Second Army Brigade on La Guajira; Air Force Col Alberto Leal Baquero; Rear Adm Tito Garcia Motta, from the Cartagena garrison, and Navy Cap Pedro Jose Gutierrez, stationed at San Andres, among others.

The Second Senate Committee decided to take the tour to receive detailed information on the military budget, infrastructure and equipment and to learn about the tactics pursued by the army, navy and air force to safeguard national sovereignty.

Sites Visited

On a tour of the "Rondon" Task Force installation at Bellavista, just 15 kilometers from the Venezuelan border, they discovered that this was a difficult zone to work in and that it poses obstacles in setting up infrastructure.

During their inspection of transport facilities the senators found out about the condition of tanks and other transporters and saw the confiscated vehicles yard, where motor vehicles seized during drug raids are kept; 80 of them are currently being stored there, pending judicial rulings.

They were told how the Guare Indians are doing military service and going out on patrols in the region in the battle against drug traffic.

In conclusion, they were told about the good relations between Gen Carlos Narvaez and the commander of the Maracaibo Division with regard to settling border disputes and the need to maintain permanent surveillence because of the upcoming marihuana harvest.

In Barranquilla they saw the facilities at the Second Air Combat Command Base at Ernesto Cortissoz Airport, where the platform is expected to be completed by 1982.

Meanwhile, the facilities are being leased to the Colombian Armed Forces (FAC); six confiscated aircraft are being kept there and used for reconnaissance, in addition to a C-47 commercial transport plane that was seized for not having a landing permit.

The Second Committee was then told about the crisis at the ARC naval training base in Barranquilla. Estimates are that 63 million pesos would be needed to develop the infrastructure there.

According to Navy Capt Jaime Sanchez Cortes, these funds have not been allocated in the budget and would be earmarked for the modernization of government housing facilities, the command building, the crew quarters building, arms, health care, administration and the main lecture hall.

Also included are the projects for repairing and paving roads, the routing of gutters, the construction of a sewage system, street lighting and a power network, construction of the loading wharf and sports facilities.

A report was submitted on the base's budget, demonstrating that the funds allotted it currently are inadequate. For example, 85,000 pesos are earmarked for public utilities, whereas the total cost is 150,000 a month.

Separately, Captain Garcia showed the committee how even with a low budget they managed to build a general mess hall and a classroom building valued at 10 million pesos but that still does not have chemistry and physics laboratories or furniture.

In connection with the ARC base in Barranquilla, the committee promised to have the two laboratories built and to seek a budget increase for the next fiscal year, inasmuch as the cadets are trained there who will serve in Cartagena and then return for a specialization.

In Cartagena they visited the Naval Garrison of the Atlantic, the Admiral Padilla School and First Marine Command.

At the naval command the committee inspected the modern facilities, the torpedo plant and one of the submarines that recently arrived from Germany, where the necessary repair work is done on them every 5 years.

Some $400 million are needed, on the average, to completely update the "7 de Agosto" and to repair the "20 de Julio," vessels acquired by Gen Gustavo Rojas Pinilla.

We do not have all of the infrastructure needed to modernize our old defense equipment, which could provide airborne assistance and monitor our natural resources in the ocean.

A report was submitted on the possibility of financing and maintaining the navy with only one percent [sic], which could be obtained from the sale of the marine resources now caught by foreign vessels.

Finally, the committee listened to the request for a naval air force to safeguard our national sovereignty and defend our territorial waters, as well as the need to boost the pay of Naval School staff.

The committee's last tour of inspection was at San Andres and Providencia, and they flew over the keys of Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana.

They heard about the housing difficulties encountered by Air Force personnel and the impossibility of keeping food fresh. They were also told about the work being done by Task Force 11 (land, air and sea) and the need to build a navy dock on the island.

There are problems in supplying fresh water, which is needed every third day to clean the aircraft and prevent corrosion.

The senators brought up the possibility of asking the Development Ministry to order the total transfer of the headquarters of the Tourism Corporation on San Andres so that hangars could be built for aircraft repair.

The Second Senate Committee also met to consider military promotions, which will have to be ratified by the full Senate, and passed a resolution to ask the Federal Government for an increase in the defense budget.

It was announced that the senators on the committee, Norberto Morales Ballesteros (chairman), Guillermo Benavides Melo, Praxedes Bolanos Britto, Lucena Ossman de Duque and Jose Vicente Mogollon, would meet with President Julio Cesar Turbay to brief him on the situation at each of the commands they toured.

8743
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

CHAMBER REJECTS CAMPAIGN--Bogota, 6 Nov (EFE)--The Colombian Chamber of Representatives has strongly rejected the "insidious" campaign underway in Venezuela against Colombians concerning "draft" Colombian-Venezuelan agreement to delimitate their maritime areas, it was officially reported here today. A chamber plenum approved the action. The rejection says that such an unfair and groundless attitude contrasts with the serious attitude of the Colombian public toward the issue. "As chamber representatives we voice our strongest rejection of the way an insidious campaign has been conducted in some media in the fraternal Republic of Venezuela against the Colombian people due to the discussion of a draft treaty being drawn up by the Colombian-Venezuelan negotiating committee," the rejection note states. It adds that this attitude contrasts with "the seriousness with which the Colombian public and media have dealt with the already delicate issue, despite the obvious concessions made by Colombia, some of which we could hardly agree with." We know, the chamber adds, that the majority of Venezuelans and their government don't agree with the dangerous campaign which threatens to harm the excellent traditional, fraternal relations between the two countries. It warns that "even if we resort to an international tribunal, that should not affect the ties of friendship and mutual respect between Colombia and Venezuela and between their nationals, who are linked by historic and geographic reasons which compelled them to come together to discuss their nations' problems." [Text] [PA071233 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0143 GMT 7 Nov 80]

MILITARY PREDOMINANCE CRITICIZED--Gilberto Vieira, secretary general of the Communist Party of Colombia [PCC] in Bogota denounced the predominance of the military over the Colombian Government mechanisms. As an example, he noted the state of siege which has been in effect for over 30 years, the promulgation of the state security statute in 1978 and the generalized application of military justice. Vieira's declaration is included in the political report of the PCC Executive Committee to the 13th PCC Congress which began on Friday. The top Colombian communist leader criticized the warlike tendencies of the United States and emphasized the need to clarify the important role that the USSR, the other socialist countries and the nonalined countries are playing as the main centers of the struggle for peace. A delegation of the Cuban Communist Party, headed by Jorge Enrique Mendoza, a member of the Party's Central Committee, is participating in the PCC's 13th Congress in Bogota. [Text] [PA081726 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

RAUL CASTRO CHAIRS ARTILLERY ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION

FL031358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Nov 80

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], has presided at the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the FAR artillery held at the Comdr Camilo Cienfuegos Artillery School. During the event, which ended with a military parade, Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the PCC Politburo and founder of the FAR artillery, made a speech.

Div Gen Raul Menendez Tomassevich, chief of the Central Army, accepted the flag accrediting that command as winner of the national artillery competition carried out throughout the country with the participation of all armies. The winning group was the Central Army's 130-mm field gun unit which held maneuvers and conducted live fire at the Corralillo proving grounds. Lt Col Jesus Martin Jimenez accepted the winner's pennant and the certificate of founder of the ground artillery. The winning general headquarters was that of a Central Army artillery brigade and Col Eusebio (Paumier) Salas, founder of the ground artillery, accepted the pennant.

During the ceremony certificates of founders of the ground artillery were presented to Pedro Miret Prieto, Antonio Nunez Jimenez, Col Jose (Morfa) Gonzalez, Lieutenant Colonels Alvaro Lopez (Miera), Enrique Alvarez Valdes, Juan Samper Lopez and Felix Delgado. Comrade Diosdado (Aeropacito) Montero, who together with Pedro Miret founded the FAR artillery in the Sierra Maestra, also received a certificate.

In a speech Pedro Miret stated that when the threat of aggression against the Fatherland was real, thousands of youths volunteered for military service and began to learn how to use the arms to contribute to the consolidation of the revolutionary power. He said that the process climaxed on 2 November 1960 when members of the Rebel Army and youths of the revolutionary national militias joined the combat units. He noted that the presence of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in the artillery units had been an inspiration to overcome the first tests under combat and that with his everlasting example he had shown the unavoidable need for taking up arms in defense of the revolutionary gains. He added that a large number of those youths have remained in our glorious armed forces and today are excellent command cadres and artillery technicians who, with their experience and dedication, train the new generations of artillery personnel.

Subsequently, Pedro Miret referred to the role played by the artillery throughout the years and mentioned its decisive participation in Giron and noted its successful

fulfillment of internationalist missions in Angola and Ethiopia. [Begin Miret recording] On arriving at the 20th anniversary of the ground artillery, we can proudly observe the gains made in the formation and cohesion of its units, in the combat and political readiness and preparedness, in the results obtained in maneuvers, exercises and training and in the determined fulfillment of the internationalist missions assigned to it. All this has been the fruit of the selfless and arduous efforts of its chiefs, political agencies, organizations of the party and the union of young communists, officers, sergeants and soldiers who, with a high degree of political and moral awareness as well as discipline, have responded with great determination to all tasks assigned by the high command. [End recording] In closing, the PCC Politburo member congratulated all members of the ground artillery on behalf of the FAR minister and urged them to continue to work to raise the level of combat readiness.

The ceremony concluded with a military parade in which officers and students of the Comdr Camilo Cienfuegos Artillery School, Western Army, Camilo Cienfuegos Military School students and members of the reserve participated. Various types of ground artillery equipment, among them BM-21 rocket launchers and 130-mm field guns, also paraded.

CSO: 3010

PEASANT COOPERATIVES MOVEMENT EXAMINED AT MEETING

FL052108 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2103 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] With slightly more than a month to go before the start of the Second Party Congress, the National Association of Small Farmers' (ANAP) fulfillment of tasks assigned to it by the historic First Congress of Cuban Communists is being examined. This is noted in the main report at the First National Meeting on Agricultural-Livestock Production Cooperatives which opened this morning at the economic management school in Marianao.

The report refers to 17 May 1974 at La Plata [Sierra Maestra] when Commander in Chief Fidel Castro urged peasants to start thinking about the need to advance to superior methods of production. From that point on, the ANAP took on the patient and systematic task of informing, clarifying and convincing each peasant family on advancing to socialist methods of production.

Elsewhere, the main report released at the First National Meeting on Cooperatives states that as of the third quarter of this year there are 1,017 agricultural-livestock production cooperatives in this country. These cooperatives cover a total area of more than 14,000 caballerias or the equivalent of 11 percent of the land of the peasant sector.

The province with the largest percentage of land under cooperatives is Ciego de Avila with more than 23 percent, followed by Las Tunas, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Villa Clara, Camaguey and Holguin. Of the existing cooperatives in this country, 302 are devoted to sugarcane cultivation, 264 to tobacco, 160 to tubers and vegetables, 85 to livestock and the remainder to other farm goods.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

FRIAS, RAILROAD OFFICIALS MEET--Guillermo Garcia Frias, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of transportation, has received Mr Alejandro Alvarez, president of Spain's National Railroad Network. The talks were held in a cordial and candid atmosphere. Various matters of mutual interest dealing with the current and future development of Spain's and Cuba's railroads were discussed. [Text] [FL041224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 80]

AMBASSADOR'S TOUR OF VIETNAM--Cuban ambassador to Vietnam Faure Chomon Mediavilla has met with the Cuban brigade building a modern hospital in Dong Hoi Municipality, some 500 km south of Hanoi. The Cuban workers pledged to complete the 450-bed hospital by 2 January in honor of the day of liberation. In his tour of Dong Hoi, Chomon visited the ruins of the city destroyed by the U.S. air force, the old hospital and the new electric plant under construction with the aid of the Soviet Union. Chomon also visited Hue and Da Nang. [FL052015 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1903 GMT 5 Nov 80] Dr (Hugo) Rivas Lopez of Cuba has been decorated in Hanoi with the friendship medal awarded by the communist party and government of Vietnam. The Vietnamese public health vice minister, (Mguyen Tan Ham), pinned the medal on Rivas for his meritorious work at the modern training hospital built by Cuba in Dong Hoi. [FL052015 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1912 GMT 5 Nov 80]

DELEGATION ATTENDS CONGRESS--Jorge Enrique Mendoza, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, has arrived in Bogota at the head of a delegation that will attend the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Colombia which began today. During the congress which will last until Tuesday, the Cuban delegation will address it twice--tomorrow, Saturday, and at the closing session. [Text] [FL071840 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Nov 80]

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES PMT OFFICIAL--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, has received Eng Heberto Castillo Martinez, president of the Mexican Workers Party [PMT], who is in Cuba at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. During the meeting, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Engineer Castillo Martinez exchanged views on the activities of the two parties in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere. The president of the PMT also met with Jesus Montane Oropesa and with Manuel Pineiro Lozada, both members of the Central Committee and chiefs of its general department of foreign relations and its America department, respectively. [Text] [FL072310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Nov 80]

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH ANGOLA--The first work session of the Joint Cuban-Angolan Cultural Cooperation Committee concluded this afternoon in Havana. The Cuban side was headed by Antonio Nunez Jimenez [vice minister for international relations at the ministry of culture] while the Angolan delegation was headed by (Boaventura Cardoso), director of the National Book and Recording Institute of Angola. The committee's work concluded with the signing of the minutes of the first session which contain the agreements adopted to increase cooperation in the areas of films, recordings and books arts, artistic training and cultural patrimony. [Text] [FL070213 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Nov 80]

ALBANIA TRADE PROTOCOL--A trade protocol for 1981 between the Republic of Cuba and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has been signed in this capital at the Foreign Trade Ministry. The document, which regulates trade relations between the two countries in 1981, provides for Cuba to supply sugar while Albania will supply preserves, electrical cables and other consumer goods. [Text] [FL011442 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1429 GMT 1 Nov 80]

DENTAL CLINIC--Sergio del Valle, member of the Party Politburo and minister of public health, has chaired the inauguration of the first teaching dental clinic of Havana Province in Bauta Municipality. The modern installation, which cost 495,000 pesos, will take care of more than 86,000 people of the towns of Caimito, Guanajay and Bauta in the various dental specialties. [Text] [FL110028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Nov 80]

GDR VOCATIONAL TRAINING--Havana, 10 Nov (ADN)--An agreement on cooperation between the GDR and Cuba in the vocational training sector in the period 1981-85 has been signed in Havana. The document provides for the training of qualified skilled workers for the industrial plants built by the GDR in Cuba, as well as for other important branches of the Cuban national economy. [Text] [LD101133 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0734 GMT 10 Nov 80]

EDUCATION COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED--Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, and Jerzy Wolczyk, vice minister of education of Poland, have signed a cooperation agreement between the two countries. The document provides for cooperation in technical and professional education. The Cuban minister said that Cuban specialists have been training in Poland for some years in several postgraduate areas and that economic assistance offered has grown. On his part, the Polish official said he was happy because the agreement was an expression of the brotherhood that has existed for several years. [Text] [FL101733 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Nov 80]

ALMEIDA IN GUANTANAMO--Commander of the revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Party Politburo, today visited a cast and wrought iron foundry and a modern 630-bed hospital that will be inaugurated soon in Guantanamo Province in honor of the Second Party Congress. He arrived in the foundry, the largest under construction in Guantanamo territory, in the company of Alfonso Hodge, member of the Party Central Committee and party first secretary in Guantanamo. The foundry is valued at more than 16 million pesos. It will be completed in December and it is expected to begin operations in April 1981. The party leader later visited Guantanamo's clinical-surgery-teaching hospital which is 97 percent complete and is expected to begin operations in the first quarter of 1981. [FL110028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Nov 80]

HOUSES TO BE BUILT--The Cuban enterprise for overseas construction has signed a contract in Luanda, Angola, to build 1,300 houses in Sao Tome and Principe. This broadens work opportunities in this field abroad in 1981. [Text] [FL292131 Santa Clara Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Oct 80]

AMBASSADOR NAMED--The Council of State has named Comrade Armando Torres Santrayll as ambassador of Cuba to the government of Cape Verde with residence in Guinea-Bissau where he holds the same position. [Text] [FL011452 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Nov 80]

PINAR DEL RIO TOUR--We must face up to this setback with an optimistic spirit. I am sure that the determination of the residents of Pinar Del Rio Province will not be affected by this small skirmish. Even though we do not yet have any reports on the damages, we must begin working hard to recover from the losses, Jaime Crombet, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Pinar Del Rio Province, stated at the conclusion of a tour of the areas affected by tropical storm Jeanne. The tour began at 1400 hours and included the municipalities of Pinar Del Rio, Consolacion Del Sur, San Luis, Sandino and Los Palacios. Damages to the fields and tobacco seedling beds, guane's citrus fruit farms as well as dairy farms, mango plantations and sports fields of rural schools were observed during the tour. Crombet also visited the area of the Roncali lighthouse in Cape San Antonio where he expressed interest on the safety of the members of the radio-technical team of the Cuban navy working there. At all places visited Crombet was able to verify the spirit of the residents of Pinar Del Rio Province, who are undertaking the reconstruction of what has been damaged to move on to new gains in honor of the Second PCC Congress. [Text] [FL121853 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Nov 80]

VISITING JAPANESE ASSEMBLYMEN--The Japanese delegation of the League of Assemblymen for the Promotion of International Trade that is visiting Cuba has been received at the headquarters of the executive committee of the Havana City People's Government Provincial Assembly. The delegation is headed by (Yo Ngo), member of the (Kagasuabi) Assembly. The visitors were received by Luis Mendez Morejon, chairman of the Parliamentarian Group for Cuban-Japanese Friendship and vice president of the provincial government organ, and were briefed on the institutionalization process in Cuba. [FL122307 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 12 Nov 80]

CZECHOSLOVAK LABOR DELEGATION--A delegation of the Czechoslovak National Trade Union of Chemical Workers has arrived in our country to exchange views on trade union work. The delegation is composed of Miloslav Blabolil, president of that trade union, and (Vladimir Jaksik), chief of the union's social and economic department. They will visit many production centers of Havana, Villa Clara, Sancti Spiritus, Camaguey and Santiago de Cuba where they will hold meetings with workers and labor leaders. They also will participate in the constituent conference of the chemical, mine and energy workers trade union to be held this week in Santiago de Cuba. [FL122307 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 12 Nov 80]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, AUSTRIA'S AID--It has been reported in Vienna that Austria will offer its cooperation for the development of agriculture in Cuba in accordance with an agreement signed in that capital today between the two countries. The document was signed by Adolf Nussbaumer, secretary of state for the chancellery, and Ernesto Melendez Bachs, vice president of the Cuban state committee for economic cooperation. [Text] [FL120135 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Nov 80]

MOTION PICTURE COOPERATION AGREEMENT--A cooperation agreement in the cinematography field for 1981 and 1982 between Cuba and Angola was signed at noon today at the Cuban Institute of Cinematographic Arts and Industry--ICAIC--in Havana. (Benigno Iglesias Tobar), director of cinematographic programming of the Ministry of Culture, signed for the Cuban side, and (Edmundo Goncalves), director general of the National Motion Picture Laboratories of Angola, signed for the Angolan side. The agreement calls for the organization of weeks of Cuban movies in Angola and of Angolan productions in Cuba, exchange of publications and experiences and promotion and distribution of films. The agreement reflects the desire of the peoples of Cuba and Angola to expand even more their ties of brotherhood and cooperation. [Text] [FL061931 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1913 GMT 6 Nov 80]

JOURNALIST'S WARNING--Bogota, 8 Nov (AFP)--Journalist Jorge Enrique Mendoza, director of Havana's daily GRANMA, stated here today that there is a possibility that Central America could become a new Vietnam. Mendoza, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, spoke today at the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Colombia on this, its second day. The congress is being attended by representatives from 11 European and 11 Latin American nations. Mendoza stated: "The aggressive hand of imperialism must again be stopped. They must be told again that if they commit the stupid action of intervening in El Salvador, Central America will become a new Vietnam." The Cuban journalist also noted that the decision of a Venezuelan court to release the authors of what he called "the infamous crime of Barbados" has been rejected by the people of the world. "If the court's decision is ratified, this will stimulate terrorism in the world and the continuity of criminal actions against the Cuban revolution," Mendoza stated. [Text] [PA100340 Paris AFP in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Nov 80]

MEXICAN ECONOMISTS--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Central Committee and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, attended a meeting held last night in Havana between Cuban and Mexican economists. Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples Vice President Jorge Gallardo welcomed the 60 members of the Mexican Economists Association visiting Cuba. National Association of Cuban Economists Laureano Leon expressed the association's satisfaction in having the Mexican colleagues in Cuba. It was agreed at the meeting to set up a joint committee to research the life and work of (Juan F. Loyola), a Mexican economist, a revolutionary and a defender of the Cuban revolutionary process. [FL121358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Nov 80]

SCIENCE DELEGATION IN HUNGARY--Academy of Sciences of Cuba President Wilfredo Torres arrived yesterday in Budapest at the head of a scientific delegation. He was met by the president of the Academy of Sciences of Hungary, Lenard Pal, and other academy officials. The Cuban delegation will discuss and sign today a work plan for the next 5-year period between the two academies. [FL121358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Nov 80]

FONSECA AMADOR ANNIVERSARY--The fourth anniversary since the death of Carlos Fonseca Amador, founder of Nicaragua's Sandinist National Liberation Front, was observed at the headquarters of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples in Havana. Nicaraguan Ambassador Marcos Antonio Valle said at the event that Fonseca Amador embodied centuries of struggle for Nicaragua's liberation. [FL121358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 80]

TALKS WITH CONGOLESE ENVOY--Guillermo Garcia, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of transportation, has received Medard Momengoh, ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo. The Congolese diplomat and the Cuban minister exchanged views on matters of mutual interest and reaffirmed the ties of friendship between the peoples of the Congo and Cuba. [FL051532 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 5 Nov 80]

MOZAMBIQUE LEADER RECEIVED--Oscar Monteiro, secretary of the Mozambique Liberation Front--FRELIMO--and minister of state for the presidency of the People's Republic of Mozambique, was received at the PCC main offices by PCC Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero. [Text] [FL061404 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Nov 80]

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT SEMINAR--Manuel Pineiro, member of the Party Central Committee and chief of its America Department, has made the closing remarks at the second seminar on the revolutionary and popular movement in Latin America and the Caribbean. The seminar was held at the Central Committee auditorium. Participating in the seminar were officials of the Party Central Committee departments, national organizations and agencies, and political, social and mass organizations involved in foreign policy work. Pineiro emphasized the importance of continuing to increase the study and knowledge of the various problems examined at the seminar. He also praised the quality of the position papers discussed. [Text] [FL240145 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 23 Oct 80]

PEREZ HERRERO IN MATANZAS--PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero has toured several rural schools in the Victoria de Giron citrus fruit farming project in the municipality of Jaguey Grande, Matanzas Province. The results achieved in all educational levels during the last school term as well as the pledges made by the students to the party and government for improved quality of work were explained to the visitor. Perez Herrero expressed interest in the development of the cultural movement and was told that more than 66 percent of the student body has joined various cultural activities. During the tour of Jaguey Grande's rural schools, the PCC Secretariat member was accompanied by Julian Rizo Alvarez, first party secretary in Mantanzas, and other leaders. [Text] [FL292006 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1904 GMT 29 Oct 80]

CASTRO ELECTED DELEGATE--Hector Carlos Rodriguez, vice president of the organizing committee of the 16th Sugar Industry Workers Congress, has announced during the first working session of the congress that Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has been elected Delegate No 1 to that important meeting. He also announced that the oldest delegates participating in the congress are Ramiro Guardiola from Holguin and Juan Bautista from Granma Province. [FL292006 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1910 GMT 29 Oct 80]

PORT OF HAVANA TOUR--During the Red Sunday activities Julio Camacho Aguilera, first party secretary in Havana Province, toured the Port of Havana and expressed interest in the ongoing tasks. He was able to verify that during the first Red Sunday shift, which began Saturday at 1400, the port workers handled 4,442 metric tons of cargo. PCC Secretariat member Jorge Risquet began working at the Sierra Maestra pier very early in the morning. [Text] [FL031211 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Nov 80]

FORENSIC SCIENCES CONGRESS--The First Panamerican Congress on Forensic Sciences, attended by some 150 delegates and guests from other countries, has opened at Havana's Palace of Conventions. Drs Sergio del Valle and Osvaldo Dorticos, ministers of public health and justice, respectively, as well as members of the Politburo, attended the opening session of the congress, which will end Thursday. Mexico, Costa Rica, Colombia, GDR, Spain, Portugal, Angola and Cuba are represented at the congress. [Text] [FL042310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 4 Nov 80]

HARVEST PROPAGANDA SEMINAR OPENED--Alfredo Menendez, Central Committee member and chief of its sugar department, has opened in Havana the Second National Seminar on Harvest Information for journalists covering this sector. In his opening speech, Menendez spoke of the importance of propaganda, which helps to achieve the economic objectives of each harvest and is a factor that affects the development of emulation and other fronts. He urged newsmen to be thorough in their work, to master the subject matter and to be capable of showing achievements to their best advantage, offering constructive criticism and suggesting solutions. [Excerpt] [FL042310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 4 Nov 80]

HARVEST INFORMATION SEMINAR ENDED--Orlando Fundora, chief of the PCC Central Committee Revolutionary Orientation Department, made the closing remarks at the Second National Seminar on Harvest Information held in this capital for a group of newsmen covering the sugar industry sector. The party leader referred to the aspects on which stress must be laid, such as the application of the general wage reform which should result in greater productivity and efficiency, fuel saving, high yield grindings and the battle for the quality of the sugar. [Text] [FL071127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Nov 80]

MILIAN IN PINAR DEL RIO--The first battle in this tobacco harvest has been won with the quality achieved in the first plantings of the seed plots, Arnaldo Milian, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of agriculture, stated during a tour of tobacco plantations in Pinar del Rio Province. The visit coincided with the first low temperatures of the season which is good for the delicate plant. He further said that the cold weather starting in November, together with the care given by the state and private sectors, will be very helpful. He noted that the possibility of breaking the historic record of 752,000 quintals set by Vuelta Abajo in the 1975-1976 harvest could become a reality. [Text] [FL071127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Nov 80]

HUMAN RIGHTS SEMINAR OPENED--Elena Gil, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP], has opened in Havana a seminar on human rights in honor of the 63d Anniversary of the Great Socialist Revolution of October. Representatives of liberation movements and progressive organizations of Latin America and other parts of the world are attending the seminar. In her opening speech, Elena Gil denounced the pharisaical human rights campaign launced by the United States with the aim of directly attacking the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This aggressive attempt is directed against the very roots of peace and tries to show an image of socialism that progressive humanity indignantly rejects, she said. The representative of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Forces, Julian Rodriguez, also spoke at the opening session. He accused the United States and the democratic-christian [as heard] Government of Venezuela of arming the Fascists who are trying to exterminate the people of El Salvador. [Text] [FL070038 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Nov 80]

HUMAN RIGHTS SEMINAR--The Human Rights Seminar organized by the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] continues at the State Committee for Labor and Social Security Auditorium in Havana. A paper on human rights in the United States by Mariano Rodriguez Solveira, a report on human rights and youth and children rights in the American continent, and a paper on human rights and the Cuban constitution by (Eloy Merino Brito), were extensively discussed in today's session. (Felipe Chirino Colon), representative in Cuba of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, addressed the seminar and denounced the annexionist attempts of the U.S administration and the brutal persecution of Puerto Rico's independence fighters. [Text] [FL072350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Nov 80]

MALAGASY CULTURE MINISTER--Gisele Rabesahala, minister of culture of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, has visited the museum of the revolution accompanied by Dora Carcano, alternate member of the Party Central Committee and secretary general of the Federation of Cuban Women. Rabesahala is in Cuba at the head of a delegation from her country. [FL051532 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 5 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

PQD LEADERSHIP--Delegates to the eighth convention of the Democratic Quisqueyan Party (PQD) have unanimously reelected retired General Elias Wessin y Wessin and Juan Manuel Taveras Rodriguez as president and secretary general, respectively, of the party and political committee. The convention also expanded the membership of the PQD executive central committee to 65 and the number of vice presidents to nine. [Excerpt] [Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Oct 80]

RUMORED DISMISSAL, STRIKE--The secretary of state for education says that his dismissal is simply a rumor. Eng Pedro Porello Reynoso has categorically stated that what has been said in this regard is not true. It is mere speculation, the secretary added. Porello Reynoso was asked about the stike of thousands of teachers over most of the country in effect since Wednesday. He said that when President Guzman discussed the situation, he clearly stated that the teachers who remain on their posts and act in a proper manner will have no problems. There is nothing to add--this is a closed case, the education secretary said. He said that there was no chance that the cases of teachers dismissed for alleged negligence in the performance of their duties would be reviewed. [Excerpts] [FL121701 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

POLITICAL FIGURES COMMENT ON REAGAN VICTORY

PA061456 Quito VOZ DE LOS ANDES in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Several of the country's political sectors have prudently analyzed the election of the new U.S. president. All of them agreed that the U.S. president must officially define his policy toward Latin America before they can air any definite opinions. Regarding this, politician Dr Rodrigo Borja Cevallos said the following:

"I am seriously worried over President Reagan's conduct in the international arena and over the possibility of U.S. interventionism, which might endanger world peace and security. Naturally, we, like the rest of the Latin American countries, must strengthen our position of rejecting all foreign interference in our domestic affairs. Above all, we must strengthen our defense of the prices of Latin American raw materials in the world market and of Ecuadorean and Latin American basic products."

For his part, Raul Baca Carbo, president of Parliament, talked about the need to strengthen continental democracy first. "The doubts and fears that might exist in connection with Reagan's election as president of the United States must simply make us think about the need to increasingly consolidate our democratic process, to consolidate and strengthen it internally. We must realize that certain foreign elements might be negative. That is enough reason not to add internal problems, when the idea is to strengthen the democratic processes.

"The election of the U.S. president is a fact; so is our need to strengthen democracy in this country. So I have faith that above and beyond any fear or doubt, Ecuadoreans will carry out the work needed to consolidate the democratic principle, while looking for the necessary consensus among the country's various sectors and political forces. This will make it possible to show that democracy in Ecuador is indestructible regardless of who is elected president anywhere in the world."

To conclude, here is Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde's statement: "[In progress]...respect their decision. We, of course will wait for President Reagan and his advisers to define a policy. I would be ill advised to venture any opinion before hearing their plans. I would expect a serious country to define a serious policy. So, I repeat, I would be ill advised to venture an opinion without having even an idea of the policy that the new U.S. president will define."

[Question] [Unidentified speaker] Will the Ecuadorean Government congratulate the new U.S. president?

[Answer] It is not for me to say. The president will have to answer that at the proper time.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

CEPE EXECUTIVES RESIGN--It was officially reported that the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE] was left virtually leaderless when the executives of this institution irrevocably resigned en masse during an act described as solidaric with former General Manager Jose Carvajal Candell. Carvajal Candell resigned a few days ago because of political pressures. The following executives who held the main CEPE posts resigned: Oscar Garzon, assistant manager for production; Luis Vacigalupo, assistant manager for industrialization; Moises Vacles, general assistant manager; Wilson Pastor, assistant planning manager; Jorge Salazar, assistant manager for human resources; Freddy Duran, assistant manager for managerial coordination; Carlos Chebasco, assistant marketing manager and Javier Lasso, chief of foreign marketing. CEPE will be at a standstill until the new executives are appointed. [Text] [PA061834 Quito VOZ DE LOS ANDES in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80]

EMPLOYEES' SUPPORT FORCED--Government officials are intimidating public employees into funding the campaign of the progovernment people, change and democracy movement, it has been reported in Esmeraldas. The province's public office [tenencia politica] secretaries are being asked to sign a document whereby they authorize the deduction of 2,000 sucres from their paychecks. The civil registrar's area chiefs are also being asked for the same amount and every public office holder [teniente politico] is being asked for 3,000 sucres. The request for the funds is accompanied by a threat of being dismissed if they refuse. [Text] [PA060253 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Nov 80]

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON REAGAN ELECTION--Quito, 6 Nov (EFE)--Presidential spokesman Augusto Alvarado, in commenting on the election of Ronald Reagan as U.S. president, expressed the respect of the Ecuadorean government, "which loves democracy," for the decision of the U.S. people. The government, he added, by inclination defends democracy and could never make adverse comments on Reagan's legitimate victory. Similar statements were made yesterday by Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera. Asked if Reagan's election represented any threat to Latin America, the minister expressed his hope that this would not be the case. I hope, he said, that a serious country will establish a serious policy. [Text] [PA071807 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1334 GMT 7 Nov 80]

MINISTER REFERS TO U.S. EMBARGO--The national government headed by lawyer Jaime Roldos Aguilera, has the obligation to enforce respect of the law among nationals and foreigners alike, Natural Resources and Energy Minister Cesar Robalino said during a news conference last night at the Office of the Fishery under secretary in Guayaquil. He discussed the retaliation measures of the U.S. Government. It has

put an embargo on Ecuadorean tuna imports in reprisal for the confiscation of nine pirate tuna fishing vessels. We must defend our national sovereignty, Robalino added, explaining that this sovereignty extends 200 miles from the coast. He said this is the Ecuadorean people and government's policy. Unfortunately, therefore, he continued, as minister of energy and natural resources, he had to apply the law because the U.S. pirate fishing boats had violated legal codes. [Excerpt] [PA081447 Quito VOZ DE LOS ANDES in Spanish 1230 GMT 8 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

IMPORTANCE OF IMMINENT PEACE WITH HONDURAS NOTED

Peace Treaty To Be Signed

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 7

[Editorial]

[Text] The excellent mediation effort by eminent Peruvian jurist Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero is practically drawing to a close.

In a report from Lima, the capital of Peru, transmitted by international news agencies, it is revealed that the illustrious mediator, Bustamante y Rivero, has indicated that the General Peace Treaty that will put an end to the dispute between Honduras and El Salvador, will be signed in the Peruvian capital at the end of this month. The date mentioned for the signing of the historic document is 30 October.

The signing of the General Peace Treaty between Honduras and El Salvador will bring to a successful conclusion 2 years of negotiations through mediation, with Bustamante y Rivera acting as mediator. During all that time, the parties never came as close as they are now to resolving one of the most damaging problems not only to the two countries directly involved, but also to the image of the entire region, of all of Central America. Central America is the only region in this hemisphere which has a group of countries united not only by geography, but also by their historic roots, their common ties of independence, their efforts for reunification and their struggle to emerge from the cave of underdevelopment. Thus, it is inevitable that the General Peace Treaty should have positive repercussions throughout the nations of the region.

Obviously the news of the upcoming signing of the General Peace Treaty between Honduras and El Salvador has been welcomed by the five brother nations of Central America, particularly, and by the other nations of America, in general.

In practical terms, the conclusion of the General Peace Treaty could reflect nothing more than the solemn written recognition of what has already happened: the beginning of the resumption of relations between Honduras and El Salvador. That was precisely what happened when El Salvador's foreign minister visited Tegucigalpa and held talks with the chief of state and foreign minister of Honduras.

Honduran Foreign Minister's Visit

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 24 Oct 80 p 7

[Editorial]

[Text] The Honduran foreign minister, Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, has just made an official visit to El Salvador.

The high-ranking official of the Honduran government came to San Salvador the day before yesterday to return the visit--also official--of the Salvadoran foreign minister, Dr Fidel Chavez Mena, to Tegucigalpa on 16 October.

Both visits could be interpreted as a desire to reiterate, to reaffirm, to repeat their expression of political good will in terms of the signing of the General Peace Treaty between Honduras and El Salvador.

Just as the Salvadoran foreign minister was received with cordial and fraternal demonstrations of affection by the president of Honduras, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia and members of the cabinet as well as distinguished celebrities and representatives of the Honduran press, the same has happened on Foreign Minister Elvir Sierra's visit to El Salvador.

We must point out these circumstances because they prove that between Salvadorans and Hondurans there cannot but exist an undeniable feeling of brotherhood, a desire for mutual understanding, as is natural between two peoples that have never ceased being brothers. These feelings and desires go beyond mere protocol, penetrating to the very soul of the multitudes, the very soul of the nations. Chavez Mena could indeed attest to this after his visit to Tegucigalpa, as could Elvir Sierra after visiting San Salvador.

Thus, the visits by the two foreign ministers must be treated with due respect for their importance. They must be interpreted to the maximum degree, as the linchpin of the normalization of intra-Central American relations. The normalization of relations between Honduras and El Salvador is reflected, as we said in our editorial of Tuesday 21 October, in these visits.

Within the current sociopolitical context of Central America, this resumption of relations could run up against negative attitudes, but it will never lose its essence of sincere and genuine brotherly feelings. In years to come, it will be a beacon of Central American ideals.

LA PRENSA GRAFICA sends its greetings to the people of Honduras through Foreign Minister Elvir Sierra.

8926
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION PARTY'S PARTICIPATION--The main opposition party of this country's political arena--the People's Progressive Party (PPP) is definitely contesting the upcoming December 15 elections. But the party's general secretary Dr Cheddi Jagan has hinted that the PPP has a small chance of winning. He indicated at yesterday's press conference held at Freedom House some of the plans he had if his party managed to win. Dr Jagan disclosed that he would form a broad-based national front government comprising "patriotic" local capitalists, the intelligentsia, small businessmen, and farmers plus all those political forces that oppose the policies and actions of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) and which share the PPP's views. But Dr Jagan said this "broad-based national front government" would not include PNC representatives, as he claimed that the party had no support in this country. "Despite our belief that the elections will be rigged and will be fraudulent the PPP will contest. But that does not mean we will accept the results. That question will be decided on later...like after the 1973 elections when we decided to boycott parliament," stated Dr Jagan. Earlier, in a statement read out to the newsmen, Dr Jagan said his party was also contesting the election, despite its slim chance of winning because "the PPP believes that it must utilize every forum, however, corrupt, to expose the reactionary, minority PNC regime and to raise the ideological-political consciousness of the masses, so as to advance the cause of the revolution." [Excerpts] [Leon Saul] [FL041610 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 30 Oct 80 p 1]

CSO: 3020

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER DISCUSSES LEFTIST GAINS

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 21 Sep 80 p 19

[Interview with Rigoberto Padilla, secretary general of the Communist Party of Honduras, by Pedro Martinez Pirez in Havana; date not given]

> [Text] We discussed with Rigoberto Padilla, secretary general of the Communist Party of Honduras, when he was in Havana, the significant political events taking place in Central America, where the focal point of the Latin American revolution is located at this time.

Question: In the first place, could you make a comment on the development of the revolutionary struggle in El Salvador?

Answer: The Salvadoran people, faithful to their heroic traditions of struggle, have demonstrated their strength in the recent 3-day national strike, notwithstanding the brutal repression to which the mass organizations which sponsored the strike were subjected. There have been few occasions on which people have been subjected with such cruelty to such bloody repression as that unleashed by the repressive agencies against the strikers in a desperate attempt to impede the successful development of the strike. The inhabitants of the city and the countryside valiantly faced the repressive entities of the Christian Democratic military junta and showed that they are firmly convinced that it is through armed struggle and the mobilization of the working masses that they will topple a despotic regime which is assassinating El Salvador's worthiest sons with impunity, a bloodstained regime which denies the freedoms and social rights of the people and which is vainly trying to check anyone who is struggling today to give that fraternal country its second and definitive independence.

I wish to seize this opportunity to express to the fraternal Salvadoran people our feelings of solidarity, which not only motivate the communists of Honduras but also all the revolutionary and patriotic forces of our country which stand by them in these dramatic moments. The Salvadoran people, as the Nicaraguan people before them, will secure the victory for which they have shed so much blood.

Question: Concerning Central America, how do the Honduran revolutionaries appraise the triumph of the Sandinist revolution and the climax of the struggle in El Salvador and Guatemala in relation to Honduras?

Answer: A few years ago Central America was nothing more than a fief of American monopolies and Honduras was known as a banana republic, the quiet--or more or less quiet--backyard of the United Fruit Company. That situation has changed completely, and the political and social panorama of Central America is different.

Following the triumph of the Sandinist revolution a new stage is getting under way in the struggle of peoples on our continent against the rule of the oligarchies and against dependence on the United States.

After the triumph of the Cuban revolution no political or historic event has moved or affected our peoples so much as the victory of the Sandinist revolution because the latter signaled the start of a new stage in the liberating struggle of the peoples and demonstrated that it was possible to sweep away an oppressive regime such as that of the Somozas; because it showed in practice that it was possible to destroy an army like the National Guard trained by the United States starting in the 1930's, when Augusto Cesar Sandino, the general of free men, valiantly challenged the American occupiers.

The Sandinist revolution also demonstrated that the unity of the popular, democratic, and revolutionary forces could convert into reality the most cherished dreams of our peoples when fruitless sectarianisms are put aside--sectarianisms which have only helped to splinter those forces which are most rational, most honorable, most patriotic, and most honest in seeking change in Central America.

It is natural that the triumph of the Sandinist revolution should have had repercussions in Central America. It had immediate repercussions in El Salvador where conditions are ripe because of the degree of political awareness and because of the organizational level achieved by the laboring forces so that a popular uprising may also burst out there against a bloodstained dictatorship which is already half a century old and which, under different names and different labels, has maintained itself in power there ever since Maximiliano Martinez also massacred the Salvadoran people.

The people of El Salvador, just like those of Nicaragua and all our peoples, have reached the necessary and dramatic conclusion that there is no alternative other than armed uprising to topple a hateful tyranny which not only denies our peoples their most fundamental rights but which also denies them the right to a better life, the right to an independent life.

These facts which we have noted must necessarily have an import at the same time on countries like Guatemala where, since the fall of the democratic government of Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, there has been a succession of events which are really a challenge to the democratic conscience of America because it would be difficult to note a more abominable attitude of cruelty against the working classes than the attitude of the ruling Guatemalan class.

Every day 20 or 30 bodies of Guatemala's sons are found, people who in one way or another have struggled for their social and political rights. But there are no crimes which remain unpunished and in Guatemala, too, the patriotic forces have risen and they seek fervently the paths of unity to confront the genocidal government of Romeo Lucas Garcia.

These events in Guatemala in turn have consequences and form the outline for a new situation in Honduras, and I would say that the most outstanding fact in recent times is desire for unity which today motivates the efforts of all the patriotic and democratic forces of our country. We still have our differences, which is natural, but we also coincide in our firm resolve to liberate our country, to place our country's policy on a new path. We are determined that Honduras shall not be turned into what the Yankee imperialists wish to make it, that Honduras shall not become a base of aggression against neighboring peoples, that the Honduran army shall not be the new repressive army of Central America but instead that Honduras shall become the secure refuge of all those persecuted by the tyrannies which still remain in Central America, that Honduras shall become a unified base of those peoples who are struggling for their liberation, and that simultaneously in this united struggle the Honduran people will find, as they undoubtedly will, their way, the way leading them to their own liberation.

2662
CSO: 3010

WINNERS IN 30 OCTOBER GENERAL ELECTION

[Editorial Report] FL071605--Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English on 2 November carries an "Election Feature" section on the 30 October general election. It reports the following members of the Jamaica Labor Party (JLP) and People's National Party (PNP) as the elected members of Parliament:

Name	Party	Constituency
Edward Seaga	JLP	Western Kingston
Ralph Brown	PNP	West Central Kingston
Michael Manley	PNP	East Central Kingston
Glenmore Webley	JLP	East Kingston and Port Royal
Mavis Gilmour	JLP	West Rural St Andrew
Ferdie Yap	JLP	West Central St Andrew
Dudley Thompson	PNP	Western St Andrew
D. K. Duncan	PNP	East Central St Andrew
Ed Bartlett	JLP	Eastern St Andrew
Joan Gordon	JLP	East Rural St Andrew
Douglas Vaz	JLP	North Central St Andrew
Karl Samuda	JLP	North West St Andrew
Anthony Spaulding	PNP	Southern St Andrew
Portia Simpson	PNP	South Western St Andrew
Allan Isaacs	JLP	South Eastern St Andrew
Errol Anderson	JLP	Western St Thomas
Pearnell Charles	JLP	Eastern St Thomas
Anthony Abrahams	JLP	Eastern Portland
St Claire Shirley	JLP	Western Portland
Alva Ross	JLP	South Eastern St Mary
Terry Gillette	PNP	East Central St Mary

Name	Party	Constituency
Horace Clarke	PNP	Central St Mary
Talbert Forrest	JLP	Western St Mary
Seymour Mullings	PNP	South Eastern St Ann
Bobby Marsh	JLP	North Eastern St Ann
Princess Lawes	JLP	North Western St Ann
Neville Gallimore	JLP	South Western St Ann
Keith Russell	JLP	Northern Trelawny
Basil Lee	JLP	Southern Trelawny
Winston Spaulding	JLP	East Central St James
Carlos Rhoden	JLP	West Central St James
Ken Baugh	JLP	North Western St James
Marco Brown	JLP	Southern St James
Basil Buck	JLP	Eastern Hanover
Horace Chang	JLP	Western Hanover
Buxton Cooke	JLP	Western Westmoreland
Karram Josephs	JLP	Central Westmoreland
Astil Sangster	JLP	North Eastern Westmoreland
Euphemia Williams	JLP	South Eastern Westmoreland
Neville Lewis	JLP	North Western St Elizabeth
Derrick Sangster	JLP	South Western St Elizabeth
J. C. Hutchinson	JLP	North Eastern St Elizabeth
Cecil July	JLP	South Eastern St Elizabeth
Arthur Williams	JLP	Southern Manchester
Sydney Beaumont	JLP	Central Manchester
Stafford Haughton	JLP	North Western Manchester
Len Kirby	JLP	North Eastern Manchester
J. A. G. Smith	JLP	Northern Clarendon
Edwin Allen	JLP	North Western Clarendon
Percy Broderick	JLP	North Central Clarendon
Mike Henry	JLP	Central Clarendon
Dudley McKenley	JLP	South Western Clarendon
Hugh Shearer	JLP	South Eastern Clarendon
Audley Woodhouse	JLP	North Western St Catherine

Name	Party	Constituency
Everald Warmington	JLP	South Western St Catherine
Granville Williams	JLP	South Central St Catherine
Kingsley Sangster	JLP	South Eastern St Catherine
Ainsworth Campbell	JLP	East Central St Catherine
Enid Bennett	JLP	West Central St Catherine
E. K. Powell	JLP	North Eastern St Catherine

[Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English dated 6 November reports that PNP's Dudley Thompson lost to JLP's Owen Stephenson as a result of a reversal of the preliminary count.]

CSO: 3020

DRAFT BILLS ON TRADE, MILITARY, POLICE EXPLAINED

Police Role Defined

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] The Council of State has received one of the most important draft bills yet drawn up in the qualitative advances of the Sandinist process for the consolidation of the revolution's military agencies.

It is the "Law of Jurisdictional Functions of the Sandinist Police," which will regulate a series of situations, especially in the field of administering the country's police laws.

The plan includes, first, a definition of the functions of the Sandinist police: "...it is a military body dependent on the Ministry of Interior, charged with protecting the lives of the country's inhabitants, preventing crime, preserving the social order, overseeing respect for national, social and private property and giving necessary assistance to civil authorities in enforcing the law and in the discharge of their functions."

It also establishes that the police will exercise their authority throughout the national territory.

Police trial judges are created to combat crime, preserve the social order and assist with criminal justice.

Trial Judges

The judges will administer the regulations and the police laws. They may be Nicaraguans over 21 years of age, of good reputation and preferably lawyers, law students or other persons conversant with the law.

The regional delegates of the Interior Ministry will be authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of the police trial judges.

Twenty-four Hour Limit

The proposed law states that when a person is arrested, the police will have 24 hours to investigate his case, at the end of which time he will either be brought to trial or released.

The law also establishes the functions and activities of the trial judges.

Reasons for Proposal Explained

The proposal sent by the National Reconstruction Government Junta was accompanied by an explanation of the reasons behind its presentation. They are as follows:

Reasons for Proposal

Using the right of initiative of this National Reconstruction Government Junta, we are presenting for the consideration of the Council of State and for its approval the attached Draft Law Concerning "Jurisdictional Functions of the Sandinist Police," with which we hope to help solve immediately one of the chief problems now facing our revolution--crime. The solution of this problem, inherited from Somozism, is one of the most urgent challenges confronting our revolutionary process.

We are fully aware that there is a series of factors which, within the present frame of reference, are causing an apparent increase in crime as a social phenomenon, the logical product of the 45 years of oppression and of being ignored under which our people lived, combined with the social maladjustments which are the natural result of an uprising like the one our people have survived and the existence of another series of unfortunate situations inherited from Somozism, such as unemployment, lack of education, etc.

Several programs to attack these problems are being implemented in the respective areas, but we are fully aware that we do not have an adequate legal system to confront immediately this challenge to our revolution. Since for the suppression of crime the only immediate natural choice we have is a Criminal Procedure Code from the last century which does not respond to the demands of the times and to the efforts and good intentions of police officials and criminal judges, they are up against a lack of the most elementary needs for investigation and a legal system which hampers them. We are aware that this problem needs in-depth review, and insofar as legislation is concerned, another legal system is needed; but in view of the imminent danger that crime represents for our revolutionary process and our people, we must work to combat it with what we have, and for that reason we are proposing the attached draft law, which we consider easy to carry out, quick to implement and a perfect aid for expediting our present criminal procedure. In view of the situation described, there is nothing more practical than to endow our young police force legally with certain jurisdictional faculties, since that institution is in direct daily contact with this problem and is the one which logically detects antisocial actions and gathers preliminary information and evidence.

It must be observed that this law will be temporary and that in practice it is an emergency measure against the growing crime rate, since the urgency to combat this social problem does not permit us to wait for all the time and human and material resources which would have to be invested in its solution, as well as for the creation of the new legal system to which we have referred.

Proposed Law for Military Trials

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 12

[Text] The procedures for military criminal trials will be in charge of the General Tribunal of the Sandinist People's Army and of the military tribunals to be created in keeping with the country's military structures, according to a draft law proposed by the National Reconstruction Government Junta and sent to the Council of State for consideration.

This General Tribunal, according to the proposed decree law, will exercise jurisdiction throughout the national territory, and the military tribunals will do so within their respective territories. The General Tribunal of the Sandinist People's Army will be made up of the military judge advocate, the judges, military prosecutors, subordinates and the secretaries assigned to them.

As to the strictly military functions, the document states that the General Tribunal will be under the General Command of the Sandinist People's Army. The military tribunals will be subordinate to their respective military commanders.

What are the purposes of the criminal trial?

The document indicates that the purpose of the criminal trial is to clarify crimes, determine those responsible and guarantee a proper application of the law, so that anyone who commits a crime or fails to comply with the law will receive a just punishment and no innocent person will be punished. It must also help to strengthen Sandinist legality in the military institutions, to prevent and eradicate crimes and failures to comply among the military and to educate the latter in the matter of strict compliance with laws, regulations, orders from superiors and the demands of military discipline.

Military Criminal Process To Be Public

The proposed decree states that the military criminal process shall be public, but in certain exceptional cases the press and the public in general may be excluded from all or part of the trials for reasons of ethics, public order or national security.

It is the duty of military judge advocates to be familiar with the crimes and infractions committed by persons under their jurisdiction, even when such persons are dismissed from active military service after the fact. In those cases in which crimes or noncompliances are committed by persons who, after committing such act, the military tribunal will not hear such cases. [sentence as published] The military tribunal and military criminal process law also includes the right of the accused to know the charges against him and to offer explanations for his actions, to offer evidence during the trial, to participate fully throughout the trial when he is present, as well as his right to a defense.

Arrests

Concerning arrest, the law indicates that any soldier must arrest any person who attempts to commit a crime at the moment he is about to do so, during its execution or immediately afterward; any person who escapes from detention, whether such

detention is a precautionary measure or involves the carrying out of a sentence; any person who is absent without leave from his unit or from the place where he is assigned to work; or any person who fails to appear for his trial. The person who makes an arrest under these circumstances must turn the accused over to the nearest military or police unit, giving a detailed account of the reason for and circumstances of the arrest.

The chief of the military or police unit in turn will inform the proper military tribunal of the arrest.

In addition, the law proposed by the Government Junta to the Council of State includes precautionary measures, such as provisional arrest, house arrest, custody by the head of the military unit, moral guarantees from the social organization to which the accused belongs and his promise to report periodically to a probation officer assigned to him.

These precautionary measures shall be applied according to the seriousness of the case, and in crimes against the security of the state only provisional arrest may be used as a precautionary measure. Provisional arrest will last no longer than 10 days.

Statements in Investigations

No accused person shall be obliged to testify against himself nor to admit his guilt, the military penal law states.

In testifying, the accused may make any statements he deems proper in connection with the act of which he is accused or which he considers to be in the interest of his own defense.

Also, no violence or any type of coercion may be used against the accused to force him to testify against himself or to admit guilt.

Searches

The law indicates that the prosecutor or the court may permit, upon well-founded evidence, the search of any building, military unit or other public place, domicile or other private compound, when there are indications that the accused, objects or tools used in the crime, or documents or objects which may indicate and prove the crime under investigation, may be on the premises. Such searches should be made, preferably, during the daytime.

Appeals

Concerning appeals, the proposed law states that such appeal must be made within a few days after the final sentence is handed down in the military criminal trial. This appeal shall be made to a court of appeals which will have national jurisdiction and operate in the capital of the republic and will be composed of the judge advocate general of the Sandinist People's Army or his representative and two other judges when he deems this necessary.

Trade License Created

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 12

[Text] The excessive "concern" of representatives of private enterprise that their interests not be affected turned the debate on the proposed law creating trade licenses into an argument over positions which are, to a certain extent, petty.

The proposed law, inspired by old claims of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Commerce, calls for the creation of the trade license as an instrument through which any person who is an agent of commerce will be given his own identity, precisely for his better protection.

In addition, the trade license will guarantee freedom of this activity, strengthen the action of the state in defense of this freedom against the "snipers" who come in from other countries and consolidate the same organizations which bind the businessmen together.

However, several areas considered in the law, such as, for example, the fact that the businessmen must present confidential reports to the state institutions involved, caused discussion of the law to drag out for more than 3 hours, with frictions which impair the activity of the Council of State itself.

As Comrade Federico Lopez explained, the license will permit an inventory to be taken of the trade network of the country as well as of existing distribution networks.

First Question

Although, as we explained initially, the law originated in the historical claims of the businessmen, it was questioned by some delegates from private enterprise who, first of all, believed it clashed with registration with the Local Reconstruction Board.

It was then explained that the license authorized and completed the body of decisions and codes concerning commercial activity. Registration with the board, on the other hand, was through the payment of a tax.

What About Peddlers?

The first obstacle having been overcome, there was a complaint from the peddlers, ragpickers and those who sell small items, etc. It caused some surprise that never, either in the Chamber of Commerce or in the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement], a highly business-oriented party, or in the Chamber of Construction, much less in the Union of Large Agricultural and Livestock Producers of the country, had a word been said about the activity of these people, who are not legally considered merchants. The situation of the peddlers, ragpickers, etc., will be regulated if the Ministry of Domestic Trade, which was entrusted with the job of writing such a regulation, deems it necessary.

Speculation in Nicaragua

Reinaldo Hernandez requested a postponement to delve deeper into this matter, since he believed some elements of judgment were lacking for its approval. Major Tellez replied, stating that it was becoming urgent to discuss this matter, since speculation arising from the anarchy in Nicaraguan trade was hurting the purses of the workers and of the people in general.

Ronald Paredes, in turn, said that all kinds of people, many of them from other Central American countries, are traveling about Nicaragua, exploiting our peasants with their business deals.

Honesty of MICOIN [Ministry of Domestric Trade] Questioned

Comrade Federico Lopez then summarized the entire basis for the suggestions made by some delegates from the private sector: suspicion about the honesty of the Ministry of Domestic Trade.

He said that basically what was being defended was "concern" for the interests of big business.

Reinaldo Hernandez intervened again, this time to question the fact that confidential reports about businessmen are given to the government, and he implied that that information would be used against them, because the state is also a businessman under the People's Trade Corporation Law.

He added that he believes there should be equality, with no advantage for the state in matters of trade competition.

Discussion Closed

Major Tellez closed the heated discussion with a strong claim for the positions maintained up to this time. She stated that she was surprised by the idea of a mixed economy, introduced by Reinaldo Hernandez. She recalled that CORCOP [People's Trade Corporation] must have an advantage because it is the property of the people, and in all cases the people must have the advantage.

She said that logically the firms which are the property of the people must have preference.

Major Nunez added that criteria of competition should not be set against those of confidentiality.

To set the two against each other would be to limit the spirit of the law. He explained that the object of the law is for MICOIN to have information available about business activity and that what was involved was the patriotic spirit of the businessmen and their political confidence in the revolution. The law was finally approved with some changes which did not affect its original meaning.

8735
CSO: 3010

PARENTS PROTEST SCHOOL-TO-WORK INTEGRATION PROGRAM

Women in MDN Complain

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Sep 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] We have recieved a statement from the Organization of Democratic Women (MDN) [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement] protesting two basic decisions which they believe violate the patria potestas, destroy the family unit and go against several paragraphs of the Statute of Rights and Guarantees of Nicaraguans. They are referring to the "school-field integration" and to the unilateral decisions that those who went to the fields to teach the peasants to read and write automatically become members of the 19 July Youth. The organization's statement follows:

Statement

The Organization of Democratic Women of the MDN, as mothers, make public before Nicaragua and the free peoples of the world our protests against the unquestionable violation of the statute on rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans and of human rights, as well as the government's usurpation of the parents' patria potestas in:

1. The agreement published in Gazette No 154 of 8 July 1980 designating the period from 1 December 1980 to 4 January 1981 as the time for the integration of schools into the fields, sending off our children without previous consultation in the season of greatest family unity, which this period is, and of great religious closeness among our people.

2. Mr Humberto Ortega Saavedra's decision automatically making those who participated in the literacy campaign members of the 19 July Sandinist Youth, also sending off our children without previous consultation with us or with them, violating the Statute of Rights and Guarantees of Nicaraguans and Human Rights, Article 26, paragraph 3, which states: "The parents will have the preferential right to choose the type of education their children will receive" and Article 20, paragraph 2, which says: "No one can be compelled to belong to an association."

Most of the youths are minors, therefore we demand from our officials that in order to make effective this and future provisions, they consult previously with the parents because we are the parties who are rightly responsible for our children.

Fatherland and Liberty

Organization of Democratic Women (MDN)

Chinandegan Parents Defend Rights

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] On 13 September 1980, we, the parents of this city of Chinandega, have gathered to discuss the Ministry of Education's Agreement No 90-AA for the coming school year, which refers to the integration of the school into the fields from 1 December 1980 to 4 January 1981.

We note that in the booklet of documents regulating education which operate through the school councils in Cuba it is clearly stated: "The integration of schools into the fields /is the essential premise of communist education/." [in boldface]

We believe that such a decree diminishes the rights of parents over their children who are minors and therefore openly violates the patria potestas. That provision attacks the integrity of the family, ignoring fundamental truths of our own cultural heritage, imposing doctrines opposed to our religious beliefs and motivations in a veiled way, which in this case is specifically manifest by the choice of the month of December for that objective.

Our protest does not mean we are inconsistent, lack awareness of our social reality or are opposed to the establishment of real justice inspired in the true hopes of men who share their own values. But we believe that this is not achieved through the lies, slogans or false offerings with which some are trying to lead our children, to teach them doctrines foreign to all that is /ours/ [in boldface]. Doctrines which have not been able to demonstrate in the world their capacity to create in men true motivations to improve themselves in all the social aspects of human life.

The aspiration to obtain a better education for our children, to let them participate in and be the authors of the social changes of our people, does not mean that our children should be alienated again in a type of education which might prove to be even more harmful than the previous one, since it robs man of the freedom to believe in his deepest values, which are the values inherited from his forebears. Because those methods of obviously and deliberately monopolizing our youths tend to create lack of discipline and respect from the son for the parents and teachers and to disintegrate the family, creating a social and moral chaos which could have disastrous consequences in the future.

All of this results from the fact that our youth, due to its lack of maturity, is the most propitious culture medium for these viruses to germinate, which are only expressions of the highest degree of depersonalization, where man has the only value of being only an instrument toward the ends which are pursued.

Therefore, we ask the minister of education to revoke the above-mentioned agreement of the schedule for the coming school year, since we are not ready to let the state make instruments of our children, violating the right which is ours from the patria potestas, which is the inalienable right of honest and responsible parents.

Finally, we mention Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states: "The parents will have the preferential right to choose the type of education to be given their children." We also support the last pastoral letter of our bishops, the highest representatives of our Catholic Church, which says: "It is equally unacceptable to deny parents the right to educate their children according to their convictions."

We invoke therefore the support of our petition by our highest spiritual guide, Monsignor Obando Y Bravo, and we make an appeal of solidarity to all the parents in the country to share our feeling of concern for Nicaragua's youth.

Ligia de Quinonez
Raul Lopez S.
(89 signatures follow)

Managuan Parents Interviewed

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Sep 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] LA PRENSA has been informed by a group of Managuan parents that they disagree with the decree of the Ministry of Public Education which, in their view, disposes of the children, ignoring their patria potestas.

"The defense of the family unit is a national concern and it has been caused by the school-to-work decree. We believe the intention is to diminish the religious importance of the festivities of Christmas," the parents said during their visit to this newspaper.

At 1600 hours, a time of great commercial activity when the aisles were full of buyers, LA PRENSA interviewed some parents at the Managua shopping center.

In Disagreement

"I would not agree and I am not sending him. What trouble are they going to keep him away from? This affects the family's authority. No one can compel us to do things with which we disagree," said Luisa Martinez de Rodriquez, an employee in an electrical appliances store.

A woman named Guillermina Buitrago, who sells sweets, said: "What can we do? Of course I prefer that he stay with me. The older ones are with the police. I want them to study and be well taken care of."

Rosa de Calderon, who has a 9-year-old daughter, said: "I would not send her, much less in December when the family must be united and, besides, they are ruining the peasants. You can see that the domestic employees leave their jobs during the coffee harvesting season because they have that opportunity to make more money...well now the young ones are going to take the job away from them."

"I prefer that he not study and if he is not accepted in school because of that, I do not care. I am not sending him and it is not selfishness. My children went out with the literacy campaign," Edelma Martinez said.

"Children are yours. It is not right in my view, because they fall behind and they have to rest because studying is work," a lottery vendor who is expecting a child and has another one of school age at the Ramirez Goyena school told us.

"I will not stand for it. The children must be with us and even more so during Christmas," said Clementina Cabezas, the mother of two.

Eustaquio Corrales said: "It would be sad if he left. The same thing happened when he went away with the literacy campaign; his mother cried and it would be the same now, thinking that he could die of hunger or something else. We work to give him what he needs."

A group of watchmen at the Managua shopping center said that there are lots of children who "are already earning a living, helping at home" and who helped in the literacy campaign with good will, who learned and taught. "They chose a bad month, they should not have chosen December," they said. "Besides, there are enough unemployed for those jobs. From my point of view, children are admired by their parents and a united family seems to us very important," those interviewed answered.

Mrs Hilda de Zamora answered: "It is an abuse. What reason do they have to decide that the children go to learn in the fields? What they are trying to do is to end the family nucleus and ignore the patria potestas. Our children must spend Christmas with us. What will be left for the peasant who cuts coffee?"

Miriam de Castillo commented: "The patria potestas cannot be entrusted to anyone, and it, the ministry, if it wants to represent us, is anyone. I believe I have the freedom to defend my rights. They are my children. And it is an absolute abuse for the children to have to belong to the Sandinist Youth. They must have the freedom to elect where and with whom they want to associate politically. It is their own initiative that must dictate whether they want to be Sandinists or not.

"My children went away to teach reading and writing, four of them," she continued. "But this is not the same. The literacy campaign did not mean a break between us, we were watchful of their needs and illnesses and it was a Christian obligation. But this is a means to use the youths, and, moreover, to impair production because these are inexperienced hands that will go to the fields," concluded Mrs Castillo.

One hundred percent of those interviewed disapproved of the decree and agreed that the patria potestas belongs to the parents and that they are ready to defend it.

9341
CSO: 3010

PRESS COMMENTARY ON REAGAN ELECTION

U.S. Democratic Tradition Praised

PY080205 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 12

[Editorial: "The Best Strategy Against Communism"]

[Text] Winston Churchill said that the Chamberlain government had had the choice between dishonor or war, and that on having chosen dishonor it got not only dishonor but also war.

With this phrase Winston Churchill could synthesize all the problems which his country was experiencing at that time. Many other cases may be mentioned in which a whole complex picture of facts and tendencies, patterns and circumstances could be expressed in only a phrase or two, but they are really exceptions. The complexity of events is a common characteristic in big countries, and under this condition an attempt to unravel the deep meaning of current events and through them to try to catch a glimpse of the future, is a task which does not admit superficial generalizations and should not be guided by an overestimation of a few isolated and unimportant facts.

The Carter administration has crumbled noisily. The outcome of the recent U.S. elections shows it very clearly. It does not follow, however, that Mr Carter's government has been a bad government (although it may have been so in some areas of internal U.S. government responsibility) or even a mediocre one.

But it has been a lacklustre government, perhaps without luck; often not well-informed and sometimes even naive, but it has also been a government deeply rooted in some of the best U.S. political traditions.

In the fight against Marxism, defeat in several battles may possibly be charged to the Carter administration. A deeper analysis should be made, however, to see whether, despite those defeats, it did not develop a strategy--maybe the best possible--for the triumph of democracy in the war waged against it by Marxism.

Internal dissidence in countries dominated by Communism is today an increasing phenomenon. The evidence, through experience, of the definitive failure of the Communist system (economic, social, political, humane) and even more, of the fundamental inaccuracy of the Marxist theory is becoming increasingly clear. The Carter administration may not have put the same emphasis on the concrete defense

of human rights in countries behind the iron curtain as in those outside it, but something that cannot be denied is that it has everywhere shown the humane superiority of the democratic system based on individual freedom, which is the U.S. way of life.

By that turn to the essence of fundamental U.S. political institutions and their worldwide recognition, the Carter administration earned credit for its country throughout the world. The administration did not always act properly. It did not always understand the internal problems of other countries or respect values which should at least have been understood, but fundamentally it may have achieved the revaluation of the principles of individual freedom and democracy--the same ones that made the United States a politically great and stable country--to a degree which may be decisive for the final defeat, or rather the bankruptcy, of Marxism.

The task of governing the United States is, in its own right, one of the most difficult which man can conceive. The assignment of this mission and the withdrawal from it are determined, however, by the U.S. voters alone. But no U.S. president can escape the knowledge that his post is not limited to his responsibility to his voters, but that he also assumes responsibility before the whole world. As long as the United States is the number one country of the world, these responsibilities will be his glory and his burden in everything having to do with the definition of the policy, peace, coexistence, and even the survival of the world. James Earl Carter will no longer be the president of the United States, but only time will tell whether his contribution to the cause of democracy and human freedom has become a lasting element of the international action of his country.

Impact of Reagan Policy

PY101521 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 10 Nov 80 p 12

[Commentary by Alcibiades Gonzales Delvalle entitled: "The United States is Back to Normal"]

[Text] We have to admire the remarkable coherence of the people of the United States, their loyalty to their motives and their ideology. The United States loves vastness; that is why it is great; its past is the source of its splendor; that is why it tenaciously holds onto its traditions. Within the framework of this cohesion, President Carter seems to be no more than an accident.

Mr Reagan promised his people a return to the past, and this gave rise to a landslide of votes in his favor. Thus, we do not agree with those who believe that people did not vote for Reagan, but against Carter. We believe that the people voted, sincerely voted, for Reagan. His electoral platform offered the United States a return to the past, those glorious times when the United States ruled the seas with its ships, the land with its factories and the skies with its planes and satellites.

Mr Reagan told his people that the United States will be respected once again, and to do this he plans to increase defense expenditures. This is what he said and he obtained a landslide of votes.

The fact that the U.S. economic situation is on the rocks is obvious. We believe the U.S. citizens were never so humiliated as when they were forced to purchase Volkswagen "beetles." It is well known that they were in the habit of driving around in veritable apartments on wheels rather than in cars. Mr Reagan has promised them that the economic situation will be as it was before.

We hope that Mr Reagan will succeed, as far as the economy goes at least. We do not wish hardships on any people of the earth, but...

Before anything is done we would like to say that we Latin Americans have painful memories of the U.S. well-being. We will never, never, forget the banana plantations, the meatpacking plants, the rubber plantations, the oil prospecting, the copper and tin mines, etc.

If the Americans plan to go back to their past economic splendour, good luck. But let it not be at the expense of the long-suffering Latin American people who are today, more than ever, developing toward a better standard of living. We still remember, and quite clearly at that, the prices the United States set on the products it sold us and how much it paid us for ours. The enormous difference in Uncle Sam's favor helped expand its economic power. We also remember that in order to avoid losing this power for whatever reason, they used to appoint and dismiss rulers at will.

Yes, it sure was a wonderful time. A golden epoch to which every American who longs for the past will want to return. In order to remain ignorant of the source of, and especially of the manner in which they gained access to the means necessary to build their country's greatness, they developed a wonderful system: they knew nothing about geography. They simply did not know where some country or another was or what some people felt or believed. With this plug in their ears--better to say in their hearts--they did not hear the moans. They did not want to hear the moans because they might have upset their digestion.

And then along came Mr Carter and talked to them about human rights. While he was talking about these rights, the cars in the United States grew smaller and smaller until they reached the size of the "beetles." This is why Mr Carter did not lose the elections on 4 November; he lost them a long time before that. He lost them when it seemed that the U.S. people were going to lower their status to the level of any Latin American country. But now the upheaval is over; the United States is returning to normal.

Let us hope that with Mr Reagan the Americans will regain their Cadillacs, their Lincolns, their Continentals and Chryslers, but we pray to God that Latin America does not have the bread taken out of its mouth.

Respect for Self-Determination

PY101606 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 9 Nov 80 p 15

[Editorial: "Reagan Against the World"]

[Excerpts] Once its sometimes bitter election struggles have been overcome, the United States unites around basic national objectives. Ronald Reagan has outlined

his future national policy, but he has done it in a prudent manner without interfering or hindering the actions of the incumbent president, who in turn has started to work in close cooperation with his former adversary so the transition period will be carried out in a normal manner. Both of these men have completely different views on how to solve many problems, but they agree that these are problems the United States must solve in one way or another. This is an example of maturity that must be followed by others.

Regarding Latin America, Mr Reagan has stated that he will put emphasis on the achievement of bilateral agreements and on ways to improve bilateral relations which have deteriorated in the past few years. Canada will also be included in this policy. He noted that it is his purpose to unite the nations of North, Central and Latin America in their determination to achieve freedom.

Based on past experiences and disappointments of many years, it is our belief that just as the people of the United States are united, Latin American countries should also unite to demand greater respect for our self-determination. Our nation's policies cannot be outlined on the bases of the whims of some other nation's policy. It should be based on our historic, economic, political and social conditions. Paraguay does not need "aid" or "leadership" from any foreign power. But its independence and intrinsic way of living must be respected and justly treated.

The international political situation may at a given time either favor or hinder the realization of our national objectives. But this should not deviate us from the path since we have the right and duty to follow it by ourselves. This is what the Americans do, and although Paraguay is a small country whose international influence cannot be compared to that of a world power, it can, as a sovereign state, imitate the United States in one aspect: to look after its own interests and demand that its decisions are respected within the framework of international rights.

Machiavellian Foreign Policy

PY081916 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 15

[Commentary by Helio Vera: "A Falling Star"]

[Text] In the 16th century, a man wrote a book to convince his new sovereign that he would be an excellent adviser. He had good luck with the book, and it is now part of history. The name of the author: Niccolo Machiavelli. The name of the book: "The Prince." The name of the man for whom the book was written: Giulio de Medici. The result of the book: to establish the disassociation of morality and politics as a political theory.

Some charged that Machiavelli wrote a sordid, immoral treatise. Others who read it better noted that he merely described, with holding the pertinent conclusions, what sovereigns do in exercising power, especially those who prevail successfully in power despite their enemies.

In the 20th century, many centuries later, Jimmy Carter tried to give a moral orientation to U.S. foreign policy. Filled with deep religious convictions, he based the actions of his government on these convictions. These principles were quite evident in several aspects of his administration.

And this was not exclusively pertinent to the human rights policy, although that was one of the most controversial aspects.

There is no need to state that it was not this theory that defeated the Democratic party. No, it was not. U.S. citizens based their votes on much simpler reasons: more expensive fuel, higher taxes, unemployment, the escalation of prices and the declining value of the dollar. The human rights policy also had its share of responsibility.

The White House is now preparing to receive a new guest. Ronald Reagan knows that in politics there cannot be a distinction between moral and immoral issues, only between the winners and the conquered. And he is apparently ready to incorporate the wise teachings of Machiavelli into U.S. foreign policy. By so doing he will merely be continuing an old American tradition of taking anything they desire, either from a neighbor or from another country, for any reason at all--and exactly because of moral principles.

This new policy that Reagan will enforce is nothing new. On the contrary, since in the last few decades U.S. power has started to decrease while this policy was being enforced. Carter simply believed that his ethical outlook would enable his country to recover its lost power. Facts have shown the contrary, however. And this will probably continue to be the case under Ronald Reagan. At the proper time both Rome and Great Britain experienced the same situation. The United States will not be original in this aspect, either. Like the lyrics of the tango song state: "History repeats itself."

Little Change With Reagan

PY051703 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] "We, the Authentic Radical Liberals, with our president as leader, did not start opposing the government when Jimmy Carter became president. We started in the schools and will continue in the universities. With Carter or without him, we will continue the struggle for freedom and democracy in Paraguay." These remarks were made early this morning by Miguel Abdon Saguier, member of the executive board of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLPA), after learning of the victory of Republican candidate Ronald Reagan.

Saguier also said: "When I visited the United States on an invitation of the State Department, I was able to become familiar with the two problems afflicting President Jimmy Carter. The two problems were inflation and unemployment, and President Carter could not solve them despite his efforts."

Saguier added: "It is obvious without any question that these two problems were decisive for Republican candidate Ronald Reagan's victory."

Miguel Abdon Saguier also said: "We must recognize that the problem of human rights is of particular interest in Latin America, particularly in countries like ours which must bear strong military governments; Americans, however, do not have this problem."

He added: "I believe, however, as do many U.S. experts, that Ronald Reagan's policies will not vary too much from the policies implemented by President Carter."

The politician also said: "This is so because the human rights policies advocated by President Carter reflect the feelings and ideals of the United States and were not simply a political platform, as believed by some people."

Miguel Abdon Saguier also said during the interview that "what I really hope is that with the return of the Republicans to power we will not have to bear the policy of direct 'marine' intervention in Latin American countries."

CSO: 3010

EDITORIAL VIEW ON REAGAN'S ELECTION

PA120302 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Meaning of Ronald Reagan's Election"]

[Text] The great discontent felt by U.S. citizens with the existing difficult economic conditions and President Jimmy Carter's hesitations in international politics caused his overwhelming defeat and the election of his opponent, Republican candidate Ronald Reagan, to the U.S. Presidency.

The ballot boxes reflected the criticism of the spending program of the outgoing administration, with its accompanying inflation which caused unemployment, although not at an alarming rate.

Among U.S. majority groups there has been for some time, a marked concern over the excessive government spending to support human groups who, too often, they say, are incapable of solving their own problems or helping themselves.

Americans believed the Democrats were squandering and the Republicans would be more austere in spending state funds. Reagan's campaign in favor of cutting taxes confirms this belief.

The solution to the existing negative situation requires positive action, according to President-elect Reagan. This is why his first statement when the vote tally began to favor him was, "I am not afraid of what is to come...we are going to put America back to work."

This trust in positive action, is evidently based on a greater concept: the faith in the huge moral and material resources of the United States: "Leader of the free world and so strong that no nation on earth would dare to violate peace."

This certainty marks a difference in character from the hesitating foreign policy waged by Jimmy Carter and is also a warning to Washington's rivals: "The burden of keeping peace is on our backs, therefore we must be strong."

The decision, will be, therefore, the new weapons of U.S. diplomacy. Regarding the SALT II treaty or any other that may come after it, the president-elect has said he will not give in any more to the Soviets who have moved their pawns in the international chess game, advancing in Afghanistan or surpassing the United States

in military power. He will support Israel, avoid any negotiations with the PLO "terrorists" and give guarantees to Europe and other U.S. allies.

The forceful policy, thus announced, would extend to support all governments in Latin America and other parts striving against violence, within a different concept from President Carter's in regard to human rights. At the beginning of his mandate Carter created great sympathy in the world, but the human rights was not applied in the same manner in all parts of the world where they were being abused.

Anyhow, the ` is no information on the most important matter for us--Washington's policy with Latin America and the rest of the hemisphere. This was one of the most notable gaps in the platform of all the White House candidates, including John Anderson.

Within this context, the possible attitude of the president-elect is somewhat different toward the Caribbean countries, which have been to a great extent being won over by communism. Reagan believes that this was possible because of the failings of his predecessor who allowed Cuba and the Soviet Union to interfere in the region.

It is evident that the hardening of a line in the international sphere could alarm many capitals, but Reagan believes that only in this way can peace be guaranteed, without risking a failure because of a weakened United States. This conviction undoubtedly influenced the elections last Tuesday and is apparently the policy desired by U.S. majorities.

CSO: 3010

MULTINATIONAL IRRIGATION PROPOSALS UNDER STUDY

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] The government is studying proposals from Sweden, the United States and the Soviet Union for participation in the Olmos Irrigation Project. Its decision will be rendered before the end of the year, Vice Minister of Agriculture Jaime Hoefken Perez reported yesterday.

The vice minister said that there are new systems which can make completion of the Olmos project possible within a shorter period of time.

He stated that the financial support offered by the Swedes is very interesting, as is the American operating system, which has been shown. It involves equipment that is expensive, but it has the advantage of reducing the time needed for completion of the job.

He did not rule out the possibility of joint participation in the project by several countries.

Hoefken said that the government is interested in increasing production and productivity and that the Olmos project will make it possible to irrigate nearly [illegible two-digit number],000 hectares of cultivated land, increasing production, particularly that of rice and cotton.

He noted that the drought has seriously harmed agriculture and expressed pleasure with the rainfall recently observed in that region of the country.

The vice minister also said that the desire was to devote more attention to projects requiring a shorter time for completion, such as small-scale irrigation works, rehabilitation of coastal land and, at the same time, agricultural research, extension and development programs.

Returning to the subject of the Olmos project, he said that the day before yesterday there was a meeting at the palace with representatives of agencies interested in implementing that program.

He noted that there is confidence in the constitutional government. There are, he said, a number of countries and international financial agencies that want to help us.

Regarding the invasions of lands, he said his department is working with the Ministry of the Interior to determine measures to be adopted. He stated that a way will be found to engage in a dialog and to relocate the people involved. "We don't want to use force," he added.

Hoefken was speaking at the ALIDE [Latin-American Association of Financial Institutions for Development] office, where he was to open a meeting of Latin-American governmental economic development agencies.

9085
CSO: 3010

BELAUNDE RESUMES CONSTRUCTION OF MARGINAL HIGHWAY

Lima CORREO in Spanish 12 Oct 80 pp 6-7

[Article by Ernesto Vega Pardo]

[Text] Completion of the Marginal Forest Highway will have a considerable influence on the country's economic development because of its effects on agriculture, livestock raising, energy, mining and settlement of people.

President Belaunde recently called this highway "the road of meat, petroleum and gold."

During his electoral campaign Belaunde did not forget the Marginal Highway, and now that he is in office he has done what was appropriate to have this important artery placed in service of the country's progress.

First it was the architect Eduardo Orrego Villacorta, and now it is the present minister of transportation and communications, Fernando Chavez Belaunde, who has set this ambitious project in motion.

Despite the brevity of his term as head of transportation and communications, Orrego Villacorta flew over several segments of the Marginal Highway with President Belaunde just a few days after assuming his post.

Chavez Belaunde took the post and within record time called for resumption of work on the San Alejandro-Puerto Bermudez segment.

Chavez B. has made several trips to the region, personally giving the instructions necessary to avoid any delay in construction of the road.

With the help of the Marginal Highway, the forest is to become "Lima's larder" because of its rich lands and because of the opportunites for stock raising that it offers.

It is estimated that a total of 500,000 hectares of arable land will be brought under cultivation when the San Alejandro-Puerto Bermudez link has been completed.

Moreover, it is assumed that plans to settle people in areas penetrated by the modern highway will be carried out.

Belaunde has decided to make a reality of this important project, initiated during his previous term in office.

The highway facilitates socioeconomic integration; and, because of its great importance, the project has been welcomed by Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia.

With regard to the last-named, when the road is completed in Peru, the Bolivian Marginal Forest Highway will be started.

This international road will probably be 5,490 kilometers long, reaching from the Colombian-Venezuelan border to the city of Santa Cruz in Bolivia.

In its course it will link all valleys suitable for settlement and development of agriculture, stock raising and lumbering along the rain forest in the four countries.

Venezuela, Paraguay and Brazil also approve of the project, and it is reported that those countries are constructing highways to connect with the Marginal Highway.

When this road is finished, there will be a continuous route from the city of Maracaibo (Venezuela) on the Caribbean Sea to Asuncion (Paraguay) with an approximate length of 7,000 kilometers.

Few works in the world offer the opportunity to link all the countries in a continent in a joint, fruitful operation.

President Belaunde has said that the Marginal Forest Highway, the project of his dreams, will in large measure solve the problem of unemployment, hunger and poverty.

It now appears that the experts agree with Belaunde, for they are convinced that the country's future actually does lie in the forest.

Belaunde has said, "In the Amazon region we have millions of hectares of productive lands, forest-products resources, mineral wealth and energy resources and other resources, all awaiting the presence and the persevering creative effort of all those Peruvians who are prepared to forge a future and constructively serve the fatherland."

He also reiterated that his new administration will foster the establishment of new cities 100 km apart or of new towns 25 to 30 km apart.

In this regard, he expressed support of the groups of settlers preparing to travel to the Amazon region in search of a better future.

What will his administration do to foster development of the Amazon region?

"Provide the Amazon region with a suitable administrative structure that insures its development and makes it possible to reorient governmental activities in the spheres of highway infrastructure, integrating it with the region's river transport system."

The AP's [Popular Action] Plan of Government for 1980-1985 also speaks of "channeling vast public and private credit resources into its development."

Belaunde also deems it necessary to "draw up a national investment program to assist in its development, one capable of raising funds for and granting medium- and long-term credit to settlers and small manufacturers in the region."

Another of the actions proposed by the president for the Amazon region will be to "furnish technical assistance, which is useful and essential for development" and to "create a regional body whose function will be to plan and to foster ongoing development of the region."

He also considers it "necessary to modernize and standardize exploitation of timber resources in the Amazon region, using suitable techniques that insure preservation of the ecological balance."

It is well known that the president's face lights up and his manner becomes more animated when he speaks of his great project, soon to become a reality: the Marginal Highway.

Now that the road is taking shape, a highway considered the spinal column of the Amazon region, a great future is foreseen for Peru's eastern region.

The experts agree that the Marginal Highway, connected with the longitudinal Sierra and coastal Pan-American highways by transverse roads, constitutes, along with the existing river transport network, the region's basic communications system and the principal link with the rest of the country.

Construction of the Marginal Highway has resumed, and the country is awaiting, with rare optimism, completion of the project that will undoubtedly bring a better future for all Peruvians.

9085
CSO: 3010

CERTEX NEW TRENDS, EXPORTS OF NONTRADITIONAL GOODS EXAMINED

Lima CORREO in Spanish 12 Oct 80 pp 8-9

[Text] CERTEX is the acronym for Export Tax Refund Certificate. It has been the principal tool used to increase Peru's nontraditional exports, along with the incentives provided by the realistic exchange policy and the Central Reserve Bank's credit terms.

For the exporters belonging to the ADEX [Exporters Association], it was heaven-sent, for, without it, they would not have been able to compete with the manufactures from other countries in the competitive, protected international markets or sell to industrial corporations.

To leftist economists and independent experts, it is a major subsidy of domestic and foreign capital that is unpardonable under present circumstances, when all Peruvians are paying the true cost of food, milk and fuel.

Positive

In the opinion of the Central Reserve Bank, the CERTEX has positive aspects. The pamphlet "Thoughts Concerning a Stabilization Program; the Peruvian Experience, 1978-1980," presumably written by the former executive chairman of the Central Reserve Bank, Manuel Moreyra Loredo, states, on page 45, "[T]he level of exports has been diversified by means of a substantial increase in sales abroad of nontraditional goods. Along with the more prominent role played by petroleum and silver, this makes our foreign trade less vulnerable to cyclic external movements, and thus we can expect a suitable increase in earnings of foreign currency in the years ahead."

Main Thrust

The impetus given nontraditional exports was one of the main thrusts of the economic revival worked out by the "Cosmos" team headed by Javier Silva Ruete and Moreyra Loredo.

The pamphlet mentioned above says, on page 33, "Regarding the industrial sector, we sought to concentrate resources in manufacturing firms with a high value added and with possibilities of selling a part of their production abroad. At the same time, we attempted to increase domestic competition. To this end, we drew up a law to promote exports of nontraditional goods and a program to reduce protection

of industry. The former guarantees for 10 years an appropriate tax refund (approximately 30 percent, plus an additional 10 percent for firms established in provinces), eliminates bureaucratic controls and legal obstacles, creates the Export Promotion Fund and enhances all governmental support activity, including the granting of preferential credit. . . ."

100 Percent

This boost, embodied in legislation at the end of 1978, resulted in a 100-percent increase over the previous year. Exports of nontraditional products in 1979 were valued at $688 million, more than exports of petroleum and petroleum products, valued at $645.7 million, according to the Central Reserve Bank [BCR]. In 1978, nontraditional exports totaled the modest sum of $382.8 million, according to the Secretariat of State for Commerce of the then Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Tourism and Integration.

The textile and fishery sectors ranked at the top, the latter advancing farther than the former from 1978 to 1979.

Indiscriminate

With the euphoria over the inflow of dollars past, it has been found that in some instances the CERTEX was granted indiscriminately. Essential goods with little or no value added were sold abroad, and fraud was perpetrated by colorful people in the provinces. In Piura, people speak of the case of a former cook with the nickname "Califa" [Caliph] who probably exported imaginary papers valued at tens of millions of soles.

Nontraditional exports swelled because of the crisis in the domestic market. The recession of 1978 and 1979 led to a split in the Manufacturers Association that gave rise to the Exporters Association, a pressure group with interests differing from those of the Manufacturers Association. For the manufacturers associated with the ADEX, the slogan was "Export or die." They exported, according to most economists, at any price, owing to the support provided by the CERTEX, which involved highly favorable conditions, obtained after a vigorous campaign.

Bourgeois Alliance, or Distress Price?

The left thought it saw a "new bourgeois alliance." The truth, no doubt, is that if the CERTEX had not been applied, the scanty modern industrial apparatus would have sold out at distress prices to the advantage of the multinationals.

The nontraditional exports enabled manufacturers having no domestic market to survive. We should stress that the crisis has been surmounted.

Today the new economic team, "Dynamo," led by Manuel Ulloa, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of economy, finance and commerce, is presenting new ideas about the CERTEX. Elimination of it is not being contemplated. It is merely to be redirected.

Value Added

The "Dynamo" proposes that the CERTEX favor manufacturers with a high exported value added. This is an abrupt change, and it will provoke more than one comment or complaint within the ADEX.

The present executive director of commerce, Roberto Abusada Salah, knows the subject well and has written an interesting, skeptical essay that appears in the booklet "Proposals for Peruvian Development," sponsored by the ADEX.

Abusada offers the following analysis: "In recent years, Peru has witnessed a rapid increase in its exports of manufactured goods. This has been because of the sudden, but perhaps temporary, disappearance of the bias against exporting. The rate of exchange, along with the CERTEX and the reduced domestic demand, resulted in the expansion of exporting in 1978 and 1979. However, there clearly has not been a policy that actually makes the long-term profitability of exportation of manufactures equal to or greater than that of production for the domestic market. The Law for the Promotion of Nontraditional Exports promulgated at the end of 1978 has undoubtedly had an important psychological impact, but its effects are, at this time, clearly marginal."

Serious Errors

He says, too, "Standing in contrast with this fact are the change in the exchange rate and the domestic recession, phenomena due to serious errors in fiscal and exchange management. These have indeed led to increased exportation of manufactured goods as a secondary effect."

Abusada asserts that "the corollary of this view is thus obvious: With the errors corrected, and in the absence of a policy favoring the exportation of manufactures, this activity will cease to grow or will decline in 1980."

A Lesson

Abusada is not so pessimistic, but finds a useful lesson: The manufacturer is learning to export and is finding that this activity can be the solid foundation on which he develops his business over the long term.

Abusada emphasizes that, for this to happen, industrial development essentially must achieve optimal levels of production, constant improvements in the quality of products, reduction of costs, access to new technology and information concerning the design of products, wrapping, packaging, and so forth. According to Abusada, all these elements are typically associated with policies promoting industrial growth. These policies use the national system of incentives to promote exportation of manufactures and competition in the domestic market.

Proposals

The executive director of commerce of the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Commerce proposes various specific measures to promote exportation of manufactured goods, from subsidies for the exported value added (a turning-about of the CERTEX) to

credit subsidies and institutional support in the areas of trade information, marketing, credit insurance and establishment of free zones.

Why are they proposing modification of the CERTEX with respect to value added?

The "Dynamo" experts and leftist economists have detected irregularities, especially during the first quarter of this year.

Gold and silver jewelry and craft items made up 13 percent of nontraditional exports, surpassing canned fish and frozen fish during that period.

On the other hand, according to ACTUALIDAD ECONOMICA, subsidies for nontraditional exports rose 70 percent during the first quarter in comparison with the same quarter of the previous year.

The Amount

What has the amount of the CERTEX been in recent years?

According to the incorruptible "National Accounts of Peru," prepared by the National Statistics Office, the tax refund or subsidy for exports was on the order of 33.666 billion soles in 1979, much greater than other subsidies, which totaled only 17.222 billion soles that year.

In 1978, the figure was 11.845 billion soles; in 1977, 3.839 billion; and in 1976, 1.435 billion soles.

With these arguments, the "Dynamo" has set out to channel the CERTEX and place it truly at the service of genuine national manufacturing.

The new levels of Peru's import tariff, which clearly conflict with previous agreements concerning the Cartagena Agreement's Common External Tariff, would provoke a new crisis in the Andean Pact. However, this crisis would be remediable, for it would make it possible to reexamine what has happened thus far and to offer realistic proposals regarding the process of integration, especially in industrial planning.

Now we understand why the chairman of the Council of Ministers, in his message to Congress, said nothing about the Andean Pact and Peru's relations with the members of the Cartagena Agreement. The idea of a national industry protected by high tariffs is not found among the mentors of Manuel Ulloa's economic team. On the contrary, it is being proposed that the domestic economy be integrated with or brought closer to the international economy by means of exportation of nontraditional goods with the help of stimuli that reward the value added rather than the gross production value, as now occurs with the CERTEX.

The Common External Tariff should be approved by 31 December of this year at the latest, according to Article 61 of the official text of the Cartagena Agreement.

That is, only 2 and 1/2 months remain. The military government approved an import tariff during the term in office of Minister Silva Ruete, whose viewpoint differs from that of the "Dynamo" team. We believe that the Cartagena Agreement has the duty of reviewing the steps taken in this regard. In Peru's case, the tariffs were a source of inflation and provided disproportionate protection to certain industrial sectors to the disadvantage of others.

9085
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

PCP REJECTS CHARGES--Lima, 28 Oct (PL)--The Peruvian Communist Party (PCP) has rejected the campaign of the conservative press that is trying to blame the leftwing for violent acts which, according to the PCP, are being committed by the police or rightist gangs. In a public communique, the PCP vigorously rejected the campaign noting that the terrorist acts, as has been charged publicly, are being committed by the civil guard (the uniformed police) or paramilitary gangs of the extreme rightwing. The communique also rejected a bill promoted by the ruling party in the Senate to declare those found guilty of sabotage to be "traitors to the fatherland" and to sentence them to 25 years in prison. The PCP document demanded a thorough investigation of these violent actions which, in any case, are promoted by the rightwing to create a climate of insecurity and terror favorable to its coupist plans. The repressive bill was rejected by the leftwing and other opposition forces. According to government legislative sources, this bill already has the support of President Fernando Belaunde Terry. [Text] [PA310045 Lima PRELA in Spanish to PRELA Havana 1335 GMT 28 Oct 80]

RADIO STATION ATTACKED--Lima, 6 Nov (AFP)--It was learned here today that a Dominican Fathers radio station of this capital has been attacked by an unidentified group who destroyed recorded material and left written slogans supporting fascism and nazism. Father William Boullon, chairman of one of the national groups for the defense of human rights, said that the attack perpetrated last Tuesday against Radio Santa Rosa was aimed at his program called the People's Day, which is committed to the poor. He reported that the attackers took 2 typewriters, 2 recorders and 200 cassettes containing interviews with Nicaraguan, Bolivian and Salvadoran political leaders and the Pope's Puebla message to Latin American bishops. These losses are more valuable than the material ones. Father Boullon said that the attack does not intimidate him and that his program will be back on the air next Sunday. He concluded by saying that the attack was perpetrated by those who are annoyed by the commitment they have made to the people and that this action is part of an aggressive campaign against popular media organizations. [Text] [PY071031 Paris AFP in Spanish 1849 GMT 6 Nov 80]

ATHLETES BARRED FROM COMPETITION--La Paz, 8 Nov (AFP)--Peruvian athletes who were going to take part in a sports tournament in this city were prohibited by their government to compete. This was reported here today by Angel Ortuste, head of the athletes. An athletic competition among Gimnasia y Esgrima of Areguipa, Peru; Ciclon of Cochabamba; and Seguencoma of this city was to have started today. Due to the absence of the Peruvian athletes, the competition will only be held between the two local teams. [Text] [PY081647 Paris AFP in Spanish 1504 GMT 8 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT ILL, CANCELS TRIP--Montevideo, 7 Nov (TELAM)--Uruguayan President Aparicio Mendez had to cancel a visit that he was scheduled to make tomorrow to the interior of the country because of a minor illness. The scheduled tour through the interior included cities in Canelones Department, which is located 50 km from Montevideo. This report was issued through a communique of the National Public Relations Directorate (DINARP). The communique does not state when the postponed tour will take place. [Text] [PY081141 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0940 GMT 8 Nov 80]

DEPUTY DISSATISFIED WITH CONSTITUTION--Montevideo, 9 Nov (AFP)--The afternoon newspaper EL DIARIO today published a report that former Social-Christian deputy Humberto Ciganda has denounced the relegation of the Uruguayan people to a marginal role in drafting of the constitutional reform that will be subjected to a plebiscite on 30 November. Ciganda, a leader of the radical civic union who has been politically rehabilitated by the present civilian-military government because of his ideological background, also charged that the armed forces have stopped carrying out the role traditional in western democratic countries. [Excerpts] [PY131426 Paris AFP in Spanish 0151 GMT 10 Nov 80]

SEPTEMBER INFLATION FIGURES--Montevideo, 22 Oct (AFP)--According to the Uruguayan Directorate of Statistics and Census of the Economy Ministry, the rate of inflation was 2.07 percent in September this year. This means that the inflation rate for the first 9 months of this year is 34.20 percent. During the same period last year it reached 57 percent. [PY231925 Paris AFP in Spanish 0324 GMT 23 Oct 80]

COST OF LIVING--The cost of living in Uruguay increased by 34.20 percent from January through September 1980, according to data released by the Statistical and Census General Directorate. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Oct 80]

AIR FORCE COMMANDER TO BRAZIL--Uruguayan air force commander Lt Gen Raul Bendaham this morning left for Brazil in response to an invitation extended by the chairman of the Brazilian air force chief of staff. During his stay the Uruguayan air force commander will hold meetings with several high-ranking Brazilian officials. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Nov 80]

FORMER PRESIDENT GIAMBRUNO DIES--Montevideo, 3 Nov (TELAM)--Former Uruguayan President Siro Giambruno died in this capital today at the age of 84. Giambruno had also occupied such important posts as the vice presidency of the republic, legislator and ambassador to several countries. Tonight the government ordered that he be buried with special honors. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 1330 at El Buceo Cemetery in this city. [Text] [PY041333 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0320 GMT 4 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

HIJACKERS, M-19 LINK INVESTIGATED--The police are investigating a possible connection between the 19 April movement [M-19] and the individuals who hijacked the Avensa plane on 6 November. The chiefs of the Directorate of Intelligence and Police Services and the (?Judicial Technical Policy) are analyzing statements made by the 55 passengers of the plane. The police chiefs think that the fake names of Jose and Felix Grimaldi were used to hide the real identity of the hijackers. It has even been reported that one might be a Colombian National. The police chiefs doubt that the two hijackers are brothers or that they have given their real names. Some details indicate that one might be a Colombian guerrilla of the M-19, which took over the Dominican Embassy in Bogota on 28 February. On that occasion, the guerrilla group, along with the hostages left for Cuba aboard a plane provided by the Colombian Government. The features and speech of the hijackers are being analyzed by the police because some passengers have said they look like Guajiros or people from northern Colombia. In any event, the pictures of 20 well-known Venezuelan guerrillas, whether still guerrillas or not, were shown to the passengers. The results of this still have not been released to the public. According to the Avensa passengers, the two alleged brothers were treated as common criminals by a militia officer when the plane touched down at Havana Airport. The passengers took note of this. [Text] [PA080019 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 7 Nov 80]

STRINGENT ANTIHIJACKING MEASURES--Security measures continue to increase at our airports since an escalation in terrorist activity is feared. Members of the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Service and the Judicial Technical Police are participating in these operations, although it is believed that the action by Felix Suarez Grimaldi and his mysterious friend is not part of a general plan. According to circles close to the case of the Avensa plan hijacking, it was believed at the onset that the incident marked the beginning of a chain of reprisals in connection with the acquittal of the four persons implicated in the Cuban plane case. It was even believed that the person who accompanied Suarez Grimaldi was the Venezuelan terrorist known as the Jackal. It was later determined that this was not the case after the passengers described the mysterious young man. In any event, security measures will continue at airport to prevent further actions like the hijacking of the Avensa plane. [Text] [PA102255 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 10 Nov 80]

NO CHANGE IN ENERGY TIES--Petroven this weekend will present a project on prospecting in the Orinoco oil belt for consideration by the Energy and Mines Ministry, Humberto Calderon Berti, minister of energy and mines, said a few minutes ago at the cabinet meeting in La Guzmania. [Begin recording] I think we still don't know that. We have to wait for the inauguration of the U.S. president-elect. We have cordial relations with the Carter administration in the field of energy. We are involved in a number of research programs with our research center, the Venezuelan Technological Petroleum Institute, and American research centers. This is part of an agreement between the two governments. We have been given assurances by high-ranking U.S. energy department officials that no major changes will occur in Venezuelan-U.S. relations in the field of energy. [End recording] [Excerpts] [PA070105 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 6 Nov 80]

END

CSO: 3010

A Freeze at the Wrong Time

As far as wheat is concerned, supplies for next year are already practically determined. Nearly three million hectares were planted this year, with an initial yield forecast of 3.2 million tons. After the September frost, the estimate was reduced temporarily to 2.8 million tons. Actually, however, the losses are still not known exactly.

Therefore, next year's imports should be the same as those of 1980: nearly 4.6 million tons. With the decline in the subsidy, it is estimated that consumption should stabilize.

Entra milho, sai soja

(intenções de plantio – setembro) (1)

produtos (2)	área (3) variação % sobre 79	produção (4) (5) 1.000 t	produção (4) variação % sobre 79 (5)
Algodão (em pluma) (6)	+1 a +7	447,1 a 472,4	-0,2 a +5
Amendoim (1ª safra) (7)	-31 a -22	274,6 a 312,5	-29 a -19
Arroz (8)	-3 a +3	7.714,8 a 8.114,9	-1 a +4
Feijão (1ª safra) (9)	+5 a +10	1.309 a 1.379	+31 a +38
Milho (10)	+10 a +16	22.295,2 a 23.414,9	+16 a +20
Soja (11)	-3 a +1	14.887,4 a 15.529,2	-0,5 a +4

Fonte: CFP (12)

Enter Corn, Exit Soybeans

Key:

1. Planting intentions (September
2. Products
3. Area
4. Production
5. Change in percentage from 1979
6. Cotton (in boll)
7. Peanuts (first crop)
8. Rice
9. Beans (first crop)
10. Corn
11. Soybeans
12. Source: Production Financing Commission (CFP)

8908
CSO: 3001

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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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PETROBRAS SIGNS FIVE OIL PURCHASE CONTRACTS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Oct 80 p 19

[Text] PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] announced yesterday that it had signed five contracts to purchase 117,000 barrels of petroleum per day, to offset the interruption of the supply of 400,000 barrels per day imported from Iraq. The contracts were signed with Indonesia (45,000 barrels), Gabon (38,000 barrels), Saudi Arabia (20,000 barrels) Equador (10,000 barrels) and Venezuela (4,000 barrels per day).

Announcing the list of supplemental suppliers, Carlos Sant'Anna, PETROBRAS director of marketing, reported that other contracts have been signed for the purchase of liquefied petroleum gas, diesel oil and fuel oil, in an amount equivalent to 13,000 barrels per day. With the average price per barrel of petroleum at $31 and $32, the contracts will come to $330 million by the end of the year.

Many Offers

Carlos Sant'Anna noted that PETROBRAS was authorized by the National Energy Commission (CNE) to purchase up to 200,000 barrels per day. The initial contracts were limited to 17,000 barrels per day because PETROBRAS is adopting a cautious attitude with respect to prices. The enterprise may or may not reach the limit, depending on the prices offered. "First of all, we are discarding those offers where the price is higher than the OPEC quotations," he stressed.

The three derivatives (liquefied gas, dieseloil and fuel oil) are to meet domestic requirements, since these products are in the greatest demand. The gas will come from Saudi Arabia and Venezuela, the diesel oil from Gabon, Venezuela and Argentina, and the fuel oil from Gabon, Canada and Argentina.

All the contracts terminate on 31 December. According to Sant'Anna, this period is very important because the situation in the Persian Gulf could return to normal at any time, in which case the country would again receive petroleum from Iraq.

Information War

In addition to the war between Iraq and Iran, the PETROBRAS director noted, there is also an information war in the petroleum market. He did not clarify further, but hinted that PETROBRAS is examining other offers, within the criterion that only the lowest bids will be considered.

"If we wanted to pay the price, we could close deals to import over 500,000 barrels per day," he stressed.

There is no reason to take any hasty action before mid-November, since the present contracts have significantly eased the pressure on the domestic supply. According to Sant'Anna, Brazil still has fairly comfortable reserves. He made a point of saying, with the support of Armando Guedes Coelho, superintendant of marketing, that the country has not yet begun to use its strategic reserves. "During most of 1980, Brazil has purchased oil beyond its needs. I honestly cannot say if we are using our security reserves. Only the National Security Council can make such a statement," he observed.

Sant'Anna said that among the present contracts is one for petroleum supplied by Texaco, although he preferred not to reveal the intermediary country. According to the director, Texaco was the first international company to understand Brazil's situation. He hopes that other companies, like Exxon and Shell, will adopt a similar position if the situation becomes more complicated in the future.

Questioned about the gasoline surplus resulting from the price policy adopted by the government and the suspension of exports, Sant'Anna explained that these are precautionary measures. In canceling its sales contracts, PETROBRAS, like other countries, cited the greater force clause, since there is domestic priority.

Before the war between Iran and Iraq and the interruption in the supply (400,000 barrels per day) of Iraqi oil, PETROBRAS foreign purchases reached 915,000 barrels per day, including purchases to form reserves. With the Gulf crisis, imports declined to 515,000 barrels, and have now risen to 632,000 barrels per day. Among the new contracts, the greatest surprise was Indonesia, which is supplying a major portion of the 117,000 barrels per day. A month ago, an Indonesian delegation came to Brazil, and this helped in negotiating the new contract. Equador was no surprise, since there had already been an offer 2 weeks ago, when Minister Cesar Cals was attending the conference of the Latin American Organization for Energy Development (OLADE) Brazil now has 16 petroleum suppliers. They are!

Saudi Arabia, 220,000 barrels per day; Venezuela, 54,000 barrels; Kuwait, 80,000 barrels; Arab Emirates, 20,000 barrels; Neutral Zone, 10,000 barrels; Libya, 10,000 barrels; Algeria, 8,000 barrels; Mexico, 20,000 barrels; Angola, 7,000 barrels; Nigeria, 30,000 barrels; Congo, 10,000 barrels; China, 30,000 barrels; Gabon, 58,000 barrels; Qatar, 20,000 barrels; Indonesia, 45,000 barrels; and Equador, 10,000 barrels; totalling 632,000 barrels per day.

6362
CSO: 3301

BRIEFS

GRAND BAHAMA AUTONOMY--Freeport, Grand Bahama: Senator Jeffrey Thompson last night called for "administrative and economic autonomy" for Grand Bahama. Giving the welcome address at the PLP convention, which opened at the Bahamas Princess Hotel, Mr Thompson said administrative self-government "will stimulate even further our economic growth and enhance our political maturity". "Our ideal is administrative and economic autonomy within one socially, politically and culturally diverse, yet united Bahamas," Mr Thompson said. Grand Bahama's commercial health, he said, suffers because there is no local licensing authority, and an arbitration tribunal for dealing with industrial disputes. [Excerpts] [Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 29 Oct 80 pp 1, 16]

CSO: 3020

LANGONI: IMF NO SOLUTION FOR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROBLEM

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Oct 80 p 24

[Text] Rio--Brazil could not solve its balance of payments problem by resorting to the IMF, for two principal reasons: first, because the funds it could draw would be insufficient and, second, because it is not yet known what role the IMF could play in recycling petrodollars.

These arguments were presented yesterday by Carlos Geraldo Langoni, president of the Central Bank. In an interview in Rio, Langoni reiterated that Brazil will continue to use the international banking system to finance its balance of payments deficit.

He admitted that the situation is not easy, but he guaranteed that the problems are being solved to get through this difficult period. "Brazil will have to cope with somewhat higher interest rates, paying a higher-risk rate, but this is preferable to a reduction in the loan period."

According to Langoni, who attended the IMF and World Bank meeting last week in Washington, neither the American monetary authorities nor the bankers are unhappy with the minimum 8-year term for Brazilian loans. On the contrary, he said that in his contacts he encountered the most favorable reaction to the manner in which Brazil is handling its foreign debt.

In the United States, Langoni met with John Haiman, who is responsible for currency and credit control, to discuss Brazil's situation. According to Langoni, Haiman said no official guideline had been offered to American banks regarding the risk of continuing loans to Brazil. Although it is not his function to encourage or discourage loans to other countries by the private sector, Haiman's opinion is important because it reflects government leanings. Haiman indicated the feeling that, despite the problems, the banking system would continue to finance the Brazilian deficit, although the Brazilian debt should not be allowed to represent a larger share in the banks' portfolios.

The Central Bank president said steps are being taken to avoid this increase. According to his calculations, the average growth in the capital of the banks is 15 percent per year, and Brazil intends to hold the increase in borrowing to a rate of 10 percent, thus hoping to keep Brazil's share in the credit operations of each of these institutions at least stable in relation to its capital.

6362
CSO: 4401

SEPTEMBER INFLATION RATE 5.3 PERCENT, 8 PERCENT PREDICTED FOR OCTOBER

Inflation Rate Drops

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Oct 80 p 22

[Text] Brasilia--The inflation rate in September was 5.3 percent in terms of domestic offering (Column 2), raising the cumulative rate for this year to 71.5 percent and the cumulative rate for the last 12 months to 104.4 percent. The official figures were released yesterday by the Office of Research, Brazilian Economic Institute of the Getulio Vargas Foundation [FGV], and for the first time since June 1979 they indicate a reduction in the annual growth rate of the General Price Index--104.4 percent from October 1979 to September 1980, as opposed to 109.1 percent from September 1979 to August 1980--since the high rate of inflation recorded in September of last year, 7.7 percent, is not included in the latest calculation.

According to the FGV, the September index is also felt to have been pushed up by the behavior of the Construction Cost Index in the city of Rio de Janeiro; although it has a limited weight in the inflation computation, it reached a substantially higher figure than the Consumer Price Index or the Wholesale Price Index.

The Construction Cost Index reached 8 percent in September, reflecting a 10.3 percent increase in manpower costs and a 6.3 percent increase in the cost of materials. The cumulative rate for this year reached 87.3 percent, and the cumulative rate for the last 12 months was 106.7 percent.

The Wholesale Price Index reached 5.2 percent in terms of domestic offering, bringing the cumulative variation from January to September 1980 to 77.4 percent, and to 113.8 percent in the period October 1979-September 1980. The Wholesale Price Index also shows, for the first time since May 1979, a deceleration in the 12-month rate of inflation in relation to the previous month, when it reached 120 percent.

The Consumer Price Index in the city of Rio de Janeiro, the third component in the inflation calculus, reached 4.4 percent in September, with a cumulative rate of 54.3 percent for this year and 84.4 percent for the past 12 months, according to the FGV. Health and hygiene assistance registered the largest price increase (9.5 percent), followed by household articles (5 percent), public services (4.6 percent), food (4.5 percent), clothing (4.4 percent), housing (3.5 percent) and personal services (3.5 percent).

(1) EVOLUÇÃO DOS PREÇOS

	(2) DESCRIMINAÇÃO	(3) VARIAÇÃO PERCENTUAL				
		SETEMBRO		JAN. A SETEMB.		ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES
		VAR.	INF.	VAR.	INF.	
(4)	ÍNDICE GERAL DE PREÇOS — DISPONIBILIDADE INT. (Col. 2)	489.3	5.3	71.5		104.4
	ÍNDICE GERAL DE PREÇOS — OFERTA GLOBAL (Col. 3)	480.2	5.4	71.1		102.3
(5)	ÍNDICE DE PREÇOS AO CONSUMIDOR NA CIDADE DO RIO DE JANEIRO — Geral	430.7	4.4	100.0	54.3	100.0	84.4
	Alimentação	468.2	4.5	41.8	52.7	40.3	80.8
	Vestuário	272.8	4.4	2.8	47.7	2.4	57.1
	Habitação	338.8	3.5	11.4	45.2	12.9	61.2
	Artigos de Residência	383.1	5.0	10.2	61.5	10.0	86.3
	Assist. Saúde e Higiene	429.0	9.5	9.0	84.9	4.9	93.0
	Serviços Pessoais	460.1	3.5	13.3	58.4	17.5	102.8
	Serviços Públicos	513.0	4.8	11.7	59.2	12.0	115.5
(6)	ÍNDICE DE PREÇOS POR ATACADO — (a) DISPONIBILIDADE INTERNA — Geral	513.5	5.2	100.0	77.4	100.0	113.8
	Alimentação	552.6	5.5	41.8	74.8	41.1	117.1
	Matérias-Primas (N.A.)	475.5	8.8	23.0	81.2	18.1	113.5
	Materiais de Construção	590.2	5.8	8.6	92.4	8.8	133.4
	(b) OFERTA GLOBAL — Geral	506.1	5.4	100.0	76.8	100.0	110.4
	Produtos Agrícolas	536.2	6.2	35.8	83.1	34.9	118.2
	Produtos Industriais	490.1	5.0	64.4	74.0	65.1	108.8
	Metalúrgicos	394.9	8.4	10.8	68.6	7.4	85.4
	Químicos	603.0	4.4	11.5	92.7	16.7	140.9
(7)	ÍNDICE DE CUSTO DA CONSTRUÇÃO NA CIDADE DO RIO DE JANEIRO — Geral	480.0	8.0	100.0	87.3	100.0	108.7
	Mão-de-Obra	481.8	10.3	56.7	83.3	43.3	90.5
	Materiais de Construção	504.9	6.3	44.3	90.7	56.7	121.8

FONTE: Centro de Estatística Econômica-IBRE/FGV (8)

Key:

1. Development of Prices
2. Category
3. Percentage Variation
4. General Price Index
5. Consumer Price Index in the city of Rio de Janeiro

General	Household articles
Food	Health, hygiene
Clothing	Personal services
Housing	Public services

6. Wholesale Price Index

(6a) Domestic Offering	(6b) Overall Offering
General	General
Food	Agricultural Products
Raw Materials	Industrial Products
Building materials	Metallurgical Products
	Chemical Products

7. Construction Cost Index, Rio de Janeiro
   - General
   - Manpower
   - Material
8. Source: Center for Economic Statistics IBRE/FGV

Predicted October Rate

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Oct 80 p 29

[Text] Inflation this month should come very close to the July rate of 8.4 percent, according to financial experts in Rio. In addition to strong pressure from the increased cost of petroleum derivatives, several other products will cause a renewed acceleration in price rises. The most optimistic forecasters estimate an October inflation rate of about 8 percent.

These analysts, who use the calculations of the Getulio Vargas Foundation, believe that the unusual petroleum price increases set last week as a result of the Iran-Iraq war dampened recent hopes that inflation would remain below 100 percent this year. It is now admitted frankly that in 1980, for the first time, the country will see 3-digit inflation from January to December.

The products whose price has risen this month (petroleum derivatives, cigarettes, milk, automobiles, coffee and sugar, and telephone rates) carry large weight in the formation of wholesale and retail price indexes, so we can expect a high growth rate in the General Price Index (IGP)--which is a measure of inflation, according to FGV criteria--and in the cost of living index in Rio de Janeiro as well.

In addition to this weighty combination of higher-priced products, the cumulative figure for the 10-month period will be inflated by the fact that the rate for October 1979 was low (5.2 percent). Hence, if inflation reaches 7 percent this month, the cumulative figure for January-October will be 83.5 percent, and the figure for the last 12 months will be 107.8 percent.

Accepting this most optimistic (7 percent) figure, and assuming that November and December will average 5 percent (extremely optimistic), the analysis calculate an annual inflation rate of 102 percent.

Before the government decided to raise the prices of petroleum derivatives because of the Middle East conflict, the analysts were estimating an inflation rate of about 97 percent for this year.

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CSO: 3001

CORN SEEN REPLACING SOYBEANS AS PRIMARY CROP

Rio de Janeiro ISTOE in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 pp 84, 85

[Article by R.K.: "The Time of Cornbread and Mush Is Coming"]

[Text] There may be a lot of cornmeal mush with chicken in the future of Brazil. In the next harvest, estimated at 56 million tons of grain, corn should stand out as the great star, with a possible harvest of 23.4 million tons in the Center-South.

Generally, supply conditions should improve next year if early government estimates are confirmed. Weather conditions--responsible this year for the great losses in beans, corn, and once more in wheat--are the main sources of uncertainty and fear.

According to latest figures, agricultural production should increase about 10 percent in the summer harvest. The increase in area was calculated at nearly 5 percent, it being expected that the increase in yields will be more or less the same.

High prices, as expected, attracted great interest to corn. Land destined for that crop should increase between 10 and 16 percent, while the area for soybeans could decrease up to 3 percent or, in the best of cases, remain the same.

Beans, one of the most politically important products, also attracted planters. A sack of beans has sold for as much as 5,000 cruzeiros in recent days, while the shortage of black beans in Rio once more caused riots (read the box on this page).

Rice could increase about 4 percent in the center-south or in the worst of cases, decrease by 1 percent. However, the calculation could possibly be pessimistic. The government is committing 10 billion cruzeiros to the opening of new areas destined initially to rice.

The New Trend

Those estimates, made in September, were based on planting intentions, sales of fertilizers and machinery and production of seeds. The results confirm certain changes already expected some months ago. Corn is spreading throughout the areas

traditionally devoted to soybeans, the absolute king of agriculture for a decade in the center-south, and replacing them.

In Parana, the area destined for corn should increase from 10 to 15 percent with respect to the last harvest, while the land planted in soybeans should decrease between 2 and 5 percent. The same trend is observed in Rio Grande do Sul, but in a more accented way. The area in corn should increase from 15 to 20 percent, while that of soybeans should be reduced between 4.5 and 7 percent.

Generally, the traditional areas are changing this season to products with a high price, which require less fertilizer, with soybeans partially moving to the center-west. One reason may also justify the growing interest in corn: it is possible to obtain large increases in yield with that crop. In the case of soybeans, yield increases under normal conditions should be slower in coming from now on after years of great advances.

Up to July, deliveries of fertilizers should increase 10.8 percent in volume by comparison with the first 7 months of last year. This partly reflects advanced purchases. From August to August, prices increased nearly 120 percent and the farmers, providing they could do so, tried to build up stocks. "Up to the end of the year, in the best of cases, the volume of sales of last year should be maintained," said the economic affairs coordinator of the Ministry of Agriculture, Deniz Ribeiro.

According to the same technician, sales of wheeled tractors--as shown by figures received from that industry--increased 8.7 percent from January to August, compared to the same period in 1979. Farmers were waiting the release of loan money and delayed their purchases. Finally, they decided to buy with their own money--there were significant profits this year--forcing some industries to make sudden changes. One of them had dismissed 500 or 600 workers and decided to rehire personnel recently after noting the change in the market. At this time it has no inventory in its yards.

Doubled Costs

The farmers are facing the effects of the great inflation of the past 12 months during this planting season. The majority of costs more than doubled and the Middle East crisis could bring new scares. For the time being, according to Minister of Agriculture Angelo Amaury Stabile, the increase in the price of diesel fuel is contained in the estimates for loans for operating expenses and should, therefore not cause any major problems. The cost of diesel fuel represents from 15 to 18 percent of the variable expenses in agriculture, varying proportionately with the size of the area planted.

According to the minister, serious financing problems may arise, however, within some years if agriculture continues its high rate of growth. That is the reason for his interest in creating new formulas to attract investments to the rural area. One alternative still under study would be the creation of incentives for the formation of associations in temporary partnerships, giving the investors a credit of up to 30 percent in their income tax. The subject has been under study for several months and the plan has already undergone several formulations.

CFP FORECASTS 10.2-PERCENT RISE IN GRAIN PRODUCTION FOR 1980/1981 HARVEST

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--In a first projection for the 1980/1981 agricultural harvest, the figures of the CFP [Production Finance Commission] point to a 10.2-percent rise in grain production. According to economist Jaime Ramos de Almeida, chief of the CFP Department of Economic Analysis, a record crop is expected, particularly in corn, soybeans and rice. The prospect for beans is not as good.

Despite the record harvest, Almeida feels that the reserves were very low in January 1980, which gave rise to a rather tight situation with respect to supplying the country. This meant there was additional demand, owing to the growth of the country, and extra pressure as a result of the crop failures, mainly in the northeast.

According to Almeida, the result was the recourse to imported corn and beans, "and," he explained, "we are taking steps to import rice."

Results

According to Almeida, the good crop is the result of a combination of factors: the minimum price, which rose beyond the inflation rate for the period, such that farmers responded with additional production; credit, through the VBC, which the economist said covered all the costs of production (except in the case of soybeans), in addition to an open account for expenses, making capital available to anyone who wished to plant; the market--the large crop notwithstanding, the increase in demand has been even greater, offering a good price to the producer, who could liquidate old debts; and the weather, an uncontrollable factor, which has also been helpful.

Reserves

According to de Almeida, the market is tending to stabilize, with the predicted 10-percent increase in production. This should guarantee reserves, while the growth rate in demand should diminish. He cites the livestock sector, for which he predicts a very peaceful situation next year, with good price levels at a fair return to the producer. He bases his prediction on the fact that the growth in demand is not keeping pace with the increase in production.

Function

Da Almeida explained that the role of the CFP has been to coordinate remuneration to the agricultural sector, to prevent the supply, in a market economy, from causing a major drop in prices. This has been done because agriculture is the only activity in which the supply for a given period cannot be adjusted. Once the seed is in the ground, there is no way to alter the production process.

Forecast

The CFP study permits a preliminary comparison between the 1979/1980 and the 1980/1981 crops. The study compares grain production data, but notes that the forecast for the next harvest is only a projection subject to variations. The figures used for reference purposes were the normal averages for the northern and northeastern harvests, as well as the central southern crops which have a second harvest. These averages take into consideration the periods in which weather conditions have caused setbacks.

Following is the comparative table of agricultural harvests, as presented by the CFP:

Comparative Table of Agricultural Harvests (1,000 tons)

Produto (1)		79/80	80/81 (previs) (2)	Var/% (3)
Aveia (4)		86,1	86,1	—
(5) Amendoim	total	480,7	600,0	25
	Águas	385,7 (385,7)	385,7	—
	Seca	95,0	95,0	—
Arroz 6		9.637,7	9.800,0	2
Centeio 7		11,6	11,6	—
Cevada 8		107,0	107,0	—
Feijão - total 9		1.915,0	2.450,0	28
Águas		1.000,0	1.350,0	—
Seca		915,0	1.100,0	—
Mamona 10)		308,0	390,0	26
Milho 11		20.212,5	24.500,0	21
Soja 12		14.884,4	15.100,0	2
Trigo 13		3.000,0	3.000,0	—
Sorgo 14		182,7	182,7	—
Girassol 15		65,0	65,0	—
Totais 16		50.884,6	56.082,4	10,2

KEY:

(1) Product
(2) 80/81 (estimated)
(3) Change
(4) Oats
(5) Peanuts, total
Lowland
Upland
(6) Rice
(7) Rye
(8) Barley
(9) Beans, total
Lowland
Upland
(10) Castor beans
(11) Corn
(12) Soybeans
(13) Wheat
(14) Sorghum
(15) Sunflower
(16) Total

In addition to these products, the forecast also evaluated the situation and prospects for cotton, where production could be slightly higher than in 1979/1980--up to 5 percent--bearing in mind that cotton presented satisfactory results in the 1979/1980 harvest.

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CSO: 4401

UNE OPENS CONGRESS IN PIRACICABA WITH SUPPORT OF MAYOR'S OFFICE

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Piracicaba, Sao Paulo (O GLOBO)--The 12th Congress of the UNE [National Students Union] will begin today at 0900 hours in the Barao de Serra Negra Municipal Stadium. The congress will last until 16 October, and it is being held with the support of the Methodist University and the office of the mayor of this city. Some 15,000 students are expected to attend, of which 4,000 are voting delegates. Among the topics to be discussed, the most controversial is the election process for the UNE. From all indications, the preference is for direct elections.

The congress will also discuss the status of Brazilian education, the statutes and charter of principles of the UNE and the general state of the nation. Today, the first day, there will be two cultural events: the launching of the book, "History of the UNE," whose contents include statements of past presidents, programs and lines of action of the directorates; and a performance of Brazilian music, with Ivan Lins, Amelinha, Joao Bosco, Elba Ramalho, Diana Pequeno, Marlui Miranda, Decio Marques and the musical group Tarancon e Sa e Guarabira.

Choice

According to Elias Boaventura, dean of the Methodist University of Piracicaba, the convening of the congress is a decisive test for the Methodist Church, "which will have to make a choice in the area of education."

In a message released yesterday, Dom Eduardo Koiak, bishop of Piracicaba, said that "the church has confidence in the young people who do not tolerate an unjust and violent society, but accept the challenge of their mission to transform their country into a free, democratic and just society, which respects the rights of the poor, the young, the aged and the social outcasts." The message concludes:

"I sincerely hope that Brazil's university students will regain the right to legal recognition of their representative organizations, including national organizations, without guardianship and without patronage."

After meeting for several hours yesterday afternoon with the other members of the directorate, Rui Cesar Costa Silva, president of the UNE, announced that he will propose that direct elections be held by 15 November.

He continued: "We will also propose that the struggles and campaigns against tuition increases in the private universities continue, an end to passing on deficits, and that the Federal Council of Education hold a single annual discussion, so the monthly tuition increases in the Brazilian university system will be uniform."

Costa e Silva feels that the Brazilian universities' deficits can in no way be passed on to the students. "Also, in this congress, we should propose that direct elections be held also for the rectors and deans of faculties throughout the country."

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CSO: 3001

STUDIES SHOW 105 TONS OF GOLD IN CEARA; PRODUCTION DOUBLES IN PARA

Gold in Ceara

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 p 53

[Article by Fortaleza correspondent Rudolfo Spinola]

[Text] Fortaleza--There is much gold in Ceara. We have always known it, and prospecting ventures have long since begun. Historical and geological records indicate that in one of the poorest areas of the state lies an ore reserve of over 100 tons of gold. Next week, specialists of the CPRM (Mineral Resources Prospecting Company) should forward a report to Brasilia on the studies conducted in the region of Ipu, Reriutaba and Carire, where they estimate there is a reserve of 105 tons of gold.

Owing to the way the gold occurs in the region, exploitation by a private firm is not economically viable, nor is a joint prospecting operation like the one in Serra Relada. In Ipu, Reriutaba and Carire the gold is abundant and easily mined; it is still concentrated in large quantitied in a small area. Those 105 tons are contained in 31 million cubic meters of ground, at from 0.5 to 1 gram per cubic meter.

Cooperativism

The CPRM has a suggestion for the exploitation of this gold potential. It will forward to Brasilia a recommendation that the government implement a cooperative program for exploitation of the gold. Mining cooperatives have already been established in Rio Grande do Norte, and in Reriutaba the second cooperative will be established in the sector. According to the CPRM, the social effect of this exploitation by a cooperative system could represent the economic and social salvation of the entire northern region of the state, one of the areas most severely affected by the drought.

The geologists' reports indicate that a large number of farmers are leaving their traditional activities to work on the exploratory studies, but the landowners where the studies are being conducted have indicated their concern as to what their share will be if the government decides to exploit the gold.

Mining School

The work executed by the CPRM conforms to the general plan outlined by the organ (for the establishment of the Ipu-Reriutaba Mining Cooperative). It includes geological mapping, prospecting and measurement of gold per cubic meter. in order to ascertain

the location and concentration of gold in that region. On conclusion of the surveys to determine the gold reserves and conditions for exploitation, the next step will be to set up, by next January, a mining cooperative.

To make it possible to establish a cooperative gold mining system, a technical school has already been installed, which is teaching mining techniques to farmers who have left their traditional work. According to the technicians, these farmers will be the future cooperative members in the region of Ipu, in Engenho Belem. According to the CPRM study, six prospecting nuclei will be installed initially, with 10 cooperants apiece. Prospecting should be conducted solely in the area marked off and analyzed by the company.

Three Possibilities

According to the estimates developed by the CPRM, 6 cubic meters will be processed per day, with three hypothetical results that would justify exploitation: (1) Concentrations of 0.5 gram per cubic meter, which would equal a total return of 468 grams of gold per month, working 26 days a month; (2) A concentration per cubic meter such that the 60 cooperants would extract 780 grams of gold per month; (3) If concentrations of 1 gram per cubic meter are confirmed, production would be as high as 1.56 grams of gold, or over 1.5 kilograms per month.

Production Doubles in Para

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Oct 80 p 27

[Text] Ivan Barreto, director general of the DNPM (National Department of Mineral Production), announced yesterday that gold production in Serra Pelada and the Tapajos region reached 2.4 tons in September 1980, as against 1.1 tons in August. Barreto made the announcement during the "Round of Debates on Mineral Policy," promoted by the chamber committee on mines and energy. He added that this reveals the importance of the Second Decennial Master Plan, which is being drafted by the Ministry of Mines and Energy to enable the country to measure its true mineral potential.

According to Barreto, the present Mining Code is "out of phase," and should undergo some modifications, including provision for environmental protection so that mining will no longer be destructive to nature. Although it will be included in the future Second Decennial Master Plan, the code should be the object of "separate studies," because it is so important to the design of the new policy for the sector which the government plans to apply in the near future.

Importation

Barreto said it is vital that Brazil reduce its mineral imports, but this calls for expediting a new policy for the area in order to offset the expenditures in foreign exchange reserves. He said the DNPM does not think it is logical to "export minerals for the sake of export," but to produce what "others want to purchase." This policy of selling minerals abroad should not be "out of desperation." As he reported, there is still so much to be done in the mineral sector that the Second Decennial Master Plan, which is meant to cover 10 years, could be revised every 2 years; a product that is felt to have priority today "might not have the same priority tomorrow." According to Barreto, the DNPM's Development Division will be divided in two; in addition, a Division of Mines will be created, which will be responsible for studying projects and production and mining problems.

The DNPM director general also reported that the Single Mining Tax should be revised. It should not be increased or decreased, simply handled differently, in order to bring more investment into certain areas involved in the production, mainly into state and municipal areas. Finally, Barreto said a mineral program requires investment, providing for a "reasonable, although perhaps not immediate" return. He noted that Brazilian private enterprise should have a part in all the DNPM plans for mineral production, since this is also the wish of the government itself.

Only 10 Percent of Gold Mined Is Reported

Only 10 percent of the gold actually extracted nationwide is reported. Deputy Alvaro Dias (PMDB-PR) [Brazilian Popular Democratic Movement-Parana], made the accusation yesterday in the chamber, based on a private report drafted in August by the working group of the Ministry of Mines and Energy, which is studying the nation's precious metals and gemstones sector.

In his accusation, the deputy revealed that a significant portion of the gold extracted from a field located north of the Santo Antonio falls on the Jari River was being smuggled abroad. The field is owned by an American, Daniel Ludwig, and the amount of gold smuggled would pay for half the petroleum imported by Brazil.

Referring to accusation he himself had made in the chamber in May of this year regarding gold smuggling, the deputy said they had now been confirmed by the Ministry of Mines and Energy task force, which pointed out that "a relevant aspect of mining is failure to report the product obtained, which is sold to middlemen and flown to undetermined locations."

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CSO: 3001

BRIEFS

BRIZOLA DIALOG WITH MPLA--Leonel Brizola, president of the PDT [Democratic Labor Party], met yesterday in Luanda with the Central Committee of the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) to analyze political developments in the two countries, it was reported yesterday in Porto Alegre by former deputy Neira Moreira (Maranhao), editor of CADERNOS DO TERCEIRO MUNDO. Moreira added that "political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries, through their respective popular parties, will be intensified, fostering an atmosphere of fraternal understanding." Brizola was accompanied by Deputies Jose Mauricio (Rio de Janeiro) and Carlos Souza (Rio Grande do Sul). He also plans to meet with Lucio Lara, MPLA secretary for organizational matters, Henrique Santos, secretary for legal affairs, Afonso Van Dunem, secretary of foreign relations, and Bernardo de Souza, director of institutions and organs of popular government, of the MPLA Central Committee. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO POULO in Portuguese 4 Oct 80 p 2] 6362

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES DECLINE--Brazil's foreign exchange reserves declined by about U.S. $445 million in September from the balance at the end of August. Standing at $6.945 billion in August, they fell to $6.5 billion. Reporting this information, Carlos Geraldo Langoni, president of the Central Bank, said the authorities will continue efforts to reach the end of the year without any further losses; on the contrary, the goal is to raise reserves to $7 billion. "By the end of September," Langoni reported, "Brazil had managed to bring in $9.209 billion, with $2.893 billion from Resolution 63 and $6.316 billion from Law 4131. This means that in September Brazil took in $1.638 billion, as opposed to $1.012 billion in August. In contacts last week with American bankers, Langoni met with the directors of City Bank, Manufacturers, Morgan, Chase and Chemical Bank. According to Langoni, these banks feel they can continue to finance Brazil's balance of payments deficit. He admitted that criticism of Brazilian policy is centered on subsidized interest and preset monetary correction. We have already begun to solve these problems with the decision to make adjustments more in line with those inflation rates. Langoni said he encountered great receptiveness with regard to financing for U.S. importers of Brazilian products and for various programs to develop alternative energy sources. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Oct 80 p 24] 6362

CSO: 4401

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS COMPLETED IN ANGOLA

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 16 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The 20th Anniversary of the CDR Brigade, composed of 73 internationalist construction workers in Angola, has completed, 35 days ahead of schedule, its commitment to finish 13 buildings being constructed in the Viana area, 17 kilometers from Luanda.

The group's plan had set 15 October as the date for conclusion of construction of the 13 buildings and in a general assembly the construction workers agreed to finish that phase before 28 September in salute to the 20th anniversary of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution. The meeting also agreed to name the brigade in honor of that anniversary.

This group, composed of experienced construction workers in various specialties, has completed the first phase of its commitment to the leadership of our party and to the National Union of Construction Workers to finish the 13 buildings as a salute to this great event among Cuban communists.

The effort made by these workers has meant that these projects will be turned over to the Angolan Government by December of this year, a delivery which was originally planned for the first half of 1981.

This shortening of the timetable represents a saving, in terms of efficiency, of 485 men who were to have joined the project in December--a project which will be completed with a force of 168 workers.

This brigade, which recently returned to our country, worked under the system which links time with work accomplished with satisfactory results. The group will give the CDR National Directorate its insignia flag in tribute to the 20th anniversary of that mass organization.

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CSO: 3010

ANAP NATIONAL MEETING ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

Havana ANAP in Spanish Aug 80 pp 26-29

[Article by Rimagu]

[Text] The Seventh Plenary Meeting of the National Committee of ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] was held on 4 June, with the afternoon session chaired by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, a member of the Political Bureau, and Jose Ramirez Cruz, a member of the party Central Committee and president of that peasant organization, who also led the morning session. Several important aspects of the work being done by ANAP members, including fulfiliment of the resolutions of the Fifth Peasant Congress, were studied.

At the start of the meeting the assembly agreed unanimously to congratulate the people of Ciego de Avila Province on having their province chosen as the site of the central 26 July ceremony and all the peasants in the country for their participation in the March of the Fighting People held on 17 May. It was announced during this important meeting that Ciego de Avila was the most outstanding province in the special 17 May emulation in the 1979-1980 sugarcane harvest, completing its plan 113 percent; the best sugar-cutting brigade in the country was the Augusto Olivares Brigade of Matanzas, which cut more than 5 million arrobas of sugarcane and achieved 233 percent, while the best peasant sugarcane cutter was Arcadio Perez Cruz, from Sancti Spiritus Province, who cut 98,448 arrobas, and the most outstanding hauler in the country was Gerardo Perez, of Matanzas, who hauled 347,384 arrobas, achieving 214 percent of his plan.

The members of the ANAP National Committee studied the matter of compliance with the resolutions of the Fifth Congress and agreed to issue a resolution with regard thereto, the text of which is published here and includes an evaluation of the same, pointing out causes for noncompliance and looking toward the Sixth Congress, which is to be held soon.

In concluding this important meeting, Jose Ramirez Cruz indicated that from now on, future meetings of the various ANAP work sectors will be required to review compliance with the commitments of the previous peasant congress, so that this review may serve as a sort of preparation for the next congress. Then he referred to the importance of increasing the agricultural and livestock production cooperatives in the rest of this year, with emphasis on increasing the areas thereof.

Concerning emulation, he indicated the need to revamp the emulation program so that it may again play its former role; he also called for keeping step in the campaign for sixth grade education so that it will be completed within the allotted time.

Pepe Ramirez said that the Eduardo Saborit Creole and Peasant Music Contest was a success, and he congratulated all the participants, including support personnel.

He concluded by congratulating the provinces which achieved their goals in the sugarcane harvest emulation and in particular Ciego de Avila, which was the most outstanding. He also congratulated the cutters and haulers, the brigades and all the peasants who did an outstanding job in the recently completed sugarcane harvest, while at the same time calling upon all to work with discipline and quality in worthy salute to the Second Party Congress.

Resolutions of the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the ANAP National Committee

Degree of Compliance With the Resolutions of the Fifth Peasant Congress

The Seventh Plenary Meeting of the ANAP National Committee, held on 4 June 1980, the Year of the Second Congress, examined the results of complaince with the resolutions of the Fifth Peasant Congress, thus bringing to a close the process which began in the rank and file organizations in December 1979, and was later carried out in the municipal and provincial committees. The study--made from the close of the Fifth Congress in May 1977 to the present--has permitted the Plenary Meeting of the ANAP National Committee to appreciate the achievements, as well as to evaluate those tasks which presented difficulties and require greater dynamism to be able to approach the Sixth Peasant Congress with a positive balance. It therefore resolves: To charge the National Bureau with the following tasks, so that through its various areas of work, intermediate leadership organizations and rank and file boards of directors, it may encourage them:

1. In the period between the historic fifth congress and the present, organizational measures have been taken which have been implemented on the various levels, but we still need to strengthen the internal functions, guaranteeing that meetings are held by the secretaries and committees on the various levels and especially by the boards of directors and general assemblies of the rank and file organizations to consolidate their functions in the credit and services cooperatives, which were formed as a result of the changeover in the peasant associations and especially in the agricultural and livestock production cooperatives.

2. The peasant woman has contributed her efforts, along with the other peasants, to the development of productive, educational, political and ideological activities, but we must continue to strengthen coordination with the FMC [Cuban Women's Federation] directorate on each level and to adapt the work to the current situation of cooperative development, as well as reviewing structural problems and forming closer work ties between the boards of directors and the FMC delegations, so that we do not refer only to FMC-ANAP brigades, but to work in general with the peasant woman.

3. Although some effort has been made in the work with the UJC through the Youth Brigades with the firm purpose of having the young peasants be the standard-bearers of the highest forms of production, this is still weak. For that reason we must

make a careful study of this to stabilize it and see that it is carried out systematically and not just in the form of campaigns, as is now being done.

4. Peasant advancement has been an important factor in the development of activities in the rank and file organizations, but there are still some difficulties, making it necessary to give greater impetus to this activity. Therefore, in addition to strict compliance with the guidelines set forth in the documents regulating the selection process, we must study the practical utilization of that process and its part in the concrete tasks being developed by ANAP in each place.

5. The Historic Dates Emulation and the microemulations still have some difficulties, more or less, which have prevented them from playing their proper role, and we must take suitable measures to see that emulation is the true motivation of our tasks and to utilize for this the framework of the Second Congress Special Emulation in 1980 and for 1981, the 20th anniversary of ANAP.

6. The application of the cadre policy in organization generally has had some success in the various principles which govern it; however, we must direct our work to and make a careful study of everything concerning the stability of the cadres, see that our daily work methods are aimed at all times toward helping them and achieve proper training of those cadres.

7. We must continue our close working relationships with the DC [Civil Defense], comply fully with the missions which it is our organization's task to develop in this area, and encourage the incorporation into the territorial militias of the peasants and their families who are not in the armed forces reserve.

8. Bearing in mind that the Fifth ANAP Congress came out in favor of a savings policy and negotiation for higher wages, we must work on each leadership level to guarantee the proper utilization of the expenditures budget, as well as for more adequate use, care and conservation of the resources our organization has for its operations, as well as to take all the measures which will guarantee the realization of the cooperatives fund discount, so that the CCS [Service and Credit Cooperatives] will have the funds needed for its operation and make a 1 percent contribution to defray the organization's expenses. In addition we must guarantee collection of the social quota from members of the CPA's [Agricultural and Livestock Production Cooperatives] and peasant associations, as well as the cost of the ANAP magazine.

9. The cooperative work has gone slowly, not keeping pace with present demands. There has been failure to comply with the commitment to establish CPA's by 8 March and 17 May, so it is imperative to study this situation critically and to take necessary and timely measures to recover the time lost and comply with the plan to establish 481 CPA's with an area of 5,882.7 caballerias and 13,193 new members for 1980, as well as to increase by 2,142.3 caballerias and 5,507 members those which have been established to date. In addition, we plan to increase the rate of formation and growth for 1981.

10. We must work for the establishment of cooperatives with a greater area for the various crops. In case of sugarcane workers, they can discuss with MINAZ [Ministry of the Sugar Industry] the sale of cutting, loading and hauling equipment to all those who qualify, and to those who do not qualify for the cutting equipment,

at least what is needed for loading and hauling. Acquisition of more equipment for irrigating and mechanization for tobacco, miscellaneous crops and livestock cooperatives can be discussed with MINAGRI [Ministry of Agriculture]. In addition, we must discuss with the People's Government and other state agencies, chiefly the Electric Power Enterprise, the acceleration of group housing construction and electrification for these cooperatives. In this way we will not only achieve the establishment of cooperatives, but also the real transformation of the peasant family in its way of producing, living and thinking.

11. We must also work with all the CPA's which have been formed and in those which are being established to achieve their stabilization and proper operation in all areas: organic, accounting, financial and productive--which will permit us to obtain positive progress in this important task, and although we have had some problems with lack of resources, this must not slow us down. For this we must receive from all cooperative members the maximum use of the resources they have at present, so that it will be possible for them to have the economic means to guarantee the acquisition of those they may need in the future.

12. Along with the formation, growth and stability of the CPA's, we must work in all those areas whose characteristics permit, to achieve the merger of cooperatives. We already have the example of mergers in some provinces. Las Tunas and Ciego de Avila are outstanding in this respect, having succeeded in building collectives of a size not achieved before, which permits greater attention to organizational as well as social matters and to the assignment of resources for production.

13. The First Party Congress and the Fifth ANAP Congress approved the development of Integral Production Plans as one of the ways to achieve the transformation of agriculture, and for this reason, thousands of peasants throughout the country have joined these production plans.

In analyzing the work developed by the peasants who have joined such plans, the good work of the peasants of the livestock plans in Havana and Matanzas Provinces and those in the citrus plan of Jaguey, in Matanzas Province, is evident. With their efforts they have contributed to the production achievements of those plans.

While we recognize these efforts, we must also work so that the peasants who have joined these and other integral plans in the rest of the country work earnestly, along with the workers, to achieve the consolidation and development of those important state agricultural and livestock enterprises.

14. With regard to our revolutionary government's call concerning the need to increase export levels, and since sugarcane production is an area in which the Cuban peasants can contribute substantially with their efforts, we will work to comply with the plans for the seeding, cleaning, fertilization and cultivation of the cane fields, as well as to reestablish, through planned programs, the areas of Barbado 4362 which were affected by the rust disease.

15. We will also work to comply with the 1980-81 sugarcane harvest activities, with the plan for delivery as well as in assistance and productivity, through the 17 May Emulation, to coordinate with the state agencies the problems which have arisen with material rewards for the sugarcane harvest emulation and to have our association achieve greater publicity for and organization and development of the

millionaire movement. For this purpose we must work to guarantee an objective fulfillment and increase of production in accordance with the present living and working conditions of the peasants.

16. In addition to cultivation activities in the sugarcane fields and the development of the sugarcane harvest, we must work with the Ministry of the Sugar Industry on stabilizing the structure for the sugarcane producers in the peasant sector.

17. The Cuban peasants, in line with the proposal to raise the level of consumption of the people, will continue to develop their efforts in compliance with the plans for sowing and for the production of legumes and vegetables for 1980 equal to 7,389,300 quintals of legumes and 5,864,700 quintals of other vegetables. Here the upcoming program for planting boniato of the CEMSA [Agamic Seeds Improvement Center] 74-228 variety, must be followed. This plan has been implemented in the majority of the provinces, replacing the areas of yucca which could not be seeded in the first quarter.

18. We must continue to work to increase the production and improve the storage of citrus and other fruits, on the development and care of the citrus plantations so that they provide a good export quality, and on the harvests of mango and guava for the manufacture of jams and jellies.

19. We must also continue to encourage compliance with the plans for the sale of other products, which is expected to reach 1,751,900 quintals of citrus fruits, 2,182,200 quintals of other fruits and 899,100 quintals of grains. This will also be an important contribution to the people's consumption needs.

20. In spite of the reverses suffered by tobacco in the 1979-80 harvest as a result of blue mold disease, the peasants will work and exercise all care to recover what was lost in quantity and in quality in this important category of our economy, and proper measures will be taken to combat that disease. In this regard the Vegueros de Jesus del Monte Emulation will be used in its mobilizing and competitive role.

21. We must continue to comply with the measures set forth in the plan for recovery of the coffee crop, guaranteeing the plans for nurseries and sowing and the application of balanced and nitrogen fertilizers to all the areas planned and to encourage other cultivation activities. The use of the 21 September coffee workers' emulation will be an important factor in achieving success here

In the case of cocoa, we will work to comply with the program for this crop, which includes cultivation and the creation of nurseries and plantations, as well as emphasizing storage of the pulp.

In both cases we must comply with the storage plans approved for the 1980-81 harvest.

22. Proper attention is also needed to comply with the livestock production of 305,000 head of cattle, 61,854 quintals of pork, poultry and goat meat and the 19,772,400 liters of milk planned for 1980; to continue our joint efforts in the livestock raising industry area of MINAG and the Institute of Veterinary Medicine and to improve the standards for cattle feeding and the general indexes of animal health protection.

23. To achieve success in productive activities, in addition to the necessary effort to increase productivity and yield per area for each crop, we must continue to develop even further peasant education in the use of technology and science, encouraging and consolidating the work of the plant and animal health commissions.

24. We must cooperate with the proper state agencies to send cooperative members and cadres to be trained as engineers, economists, mid-technicians, accountants, etc. This will guarantee the adequate technical training which will be required in the immediate future by the development of the cooperative movement in our country. In addition, we must contact the universities in each province so that young people from the peasant areas may enter the various disciplines to study the careers needed by the cooperatives and, when they finish their studies, join and work in those cooperatives. We must continue to develop the work being done by scientific and technical organizations such as CEMSA, INIFAT [Institute for Basic Research in Tropical Agriculture], ICA [Institute of Animal Science, the Sugarcane Institute and the Central University, bring agricultural extension services to the CPA's, offering them technical advice and supplying them with varieties which have a potentially high yield, and we must encourage joint work with other universities and their branches.

25. We must reforest the CPA zones, especially in that area included in Sierra Maestra National Park, and publicize and implement measures to protect wildlife, as well as complying with the joint work program with INDAF [National Institute of Forestry Development and Exploitation], which is designed to solve the problem of moving and housing construction in the CPA's.

26. Concerning the development of productive activities, we must work jointly with MINAGRI and MINAZ in improving the mechanisms of planning and contracting and of technical and material assistance to the peasant sector and especially to the cooperative movement.

27. We must continue working on the campaign for sixth grade, placing special emphasis on this final portion; on the incorporation of those peasants who have no chance for classroom study into the clubs for the sixth grade campaign, with a view to completing it by the end of this year, and see that all peasants capable of studying achieve sixth grade education in 1980, the year of the Second Congress.

28. Given the need for the peasants to achieve higher levels in cultural and technical areas at the same rate that they achieve superior grades of production, we will work to bring the peasants to the classrooms of the SOC [Workers and Peasants Secondary School] wherever this is possible, and with the help of the Ministry of Agriculture we will also continue to bring peasant cooperative members into courses for technical improvement.

29. We will reinforce, with the support of ANAP delegates to the Councils of Schools, our cooperation in the repair and construction of schools and their furnishings, basically in the eastern provinces and especially in the mountains, where the situation in this respect is critical in many of the primary schools.

30. We will continue working to improve the Political Orientation Clubs and to systematize, beginning with the next school year, the evaluative tests for orientation workers and boards of directors, as well as implementing the evaluation plan drawn up by the second national session on political studies.

31. We will continue to encourage the amateur peasant artists' movement, from the quantitative as well as the qualitative point of view. With the help of the Ministry of Culture, the best groups of amateurs from each province are being advised, and beginning this year the groups will receive musical instruments through the Technical and Material Supply Enterprise.

32. We will work for qualitative improvement in sports, and we must develop other sports outlets in the peasant areas and establish, together with INDER [National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation], ways to acquire sports equipment. We also plan to implement peasant sports contests at all levels starting in 1981.

33. Regarding recreation, we will strengthen our ties with the People's Government to increase and reinforce recreational activities in peasant areas, and we will be especially interested in the functioning of the social clubs, which can be social centers for the peasants and for the area.

34. Notwithstanding the progress made in the work of propaganda and agitation, we believe that all the possibilities have not yet been exhausted, even in those areas where the work has gone well. It is imperative also that we solve certain deficiencies which have arisen in the important tasks of volunteer correspondents and printed propaganda. It is also necessary to increase direct propaganda to the masses where feasible, which will be capable of explaining things to them in regard to the diversionism and attacks of our enemies--basically imperialist propaganda.

It is necessary, therefore:

--To offer a systematic work of education and improvement in the work methods of the Committees of Agitation and Propaganda, creating the necessary mechanisms for theoretical orientation and practice proposed in the second session of the CPA's, thus strengthening the direct propaganda developed by those committees.

--To revitalize the volunteer correspondents' movement through implementing a plan for socialist emulation, as well as through establishing effective methods of controlling their work and strengthening work relations in all areas with the Cuban Journalist Union.

--To work to prevent graphic propaganda from running the risk of arriving late at its destination. To do this it will be necessary to comply with delivery deadlines for getting the texts to the design and printing enterprise and then to see that the work is done in the proper time and manner. ANAP magazine, after recovering the rate of its copy runs in May, must plan in the coming months to guarantee the distribution of the magazine on time and in good condition, as well as to continue improving its subject matter and the quality of its work.

35. A positive work has been maintained and developed by the history workers; however, notwithstanding the successes, we must continue to strengthen this work, to implement the suggestions made by the National Meeting of History Workers held in November 1979 and to work for better quality in the works presented in the 1 January and 17 May History Contest. Also, in keeping with the constant changes which take place in the rank and file organizations when CPA's are created, we

must see that the recorded history of those organizations is begun immediately, as well as locating any photographs or plates of martyrs and any other historical facts remembered by the assembly.

36. ANAP will continue to work for closer relations with the socialist countries, with the peasant organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia and the Middle East, as well as redoubling our efforts toward solidarity with the struggles being launched by peasants in various parts of the world against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. We will support the action and struggles for a deep and true agrarian reform being developed by many sister peasant organizations, chiefly in America and the Caribbean.

The tasks mentioned above make up our work goal to encourage and achieve perfect compliance with the tasks emanating from the resolutions of the Fifth Peasant Congress. To face this task, in addition to the effort required from each person, we must strengthen the internal functions and the economic, political and ideological aspects.

Confident in the spirit with which compliance with the resolutions of the Fifth Peasant Congress have been discussed, the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the National Committee exhorts the intermediate leadership organizations, the rank and file organizations and the peasant family to adopt the measures which are appropriate to each case, to finish the year of the Second Party Congress and arrive at the Sixth Peasant Congress with our duty completed, to measure up to our patriotic and revolutionary traditions and the example of dedication, tenacity and fearlessness set each day by our guide and chief, Comrade Fidel Castro. We express to the party and the government our support for and firmness with the policy of the Cuban Revolution, our energetic condemnation of imperialism, which is hatching new aggressions against Cuba, and the miserable trash which is fleeing to the United States. In the face of the insolent imperialist threats the worker-peasant alliance is stronger and more solid than ever, the revolutionary awareness of the peasants, who along with the people are rising to express their unswerving decision to press forward, to confront and destroy those who try to oppose our progress toward the future, is greater and more combative than ever.

In view of this situation created by Yankee imperialism, the peasants have responded positively, closing ranks with all the people in the great demonstration of 1 May, in the fighting marches for cessation of the blockade and the spy flights and the return of Guantanamo Naval Base, and protesting in front of the Peruvian Embassy against the provocations which cost the life of soldier and peasant Pedro Ortiz Cabrera, raising higher each day the banner of work and of combat, demonstrating firmly the unshakable decision of rural men and women not to flinch for an instant, since the Cuban peasants, representing the worker-peasant alliance in the building of socialism, will comply with the historical task entrusted to us by the First Party Congress--to progress to higher levels of production and cooperation under any conditions.

We are in combat and disposed, if necessary, to recall the deeds of the Mambises in 1869 and 1895, of the struggle of the Sierra and of Giron; we trust the party and Fidel and we are united in a single voice, along with all the people, to shout toward victory always.

Approved in the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the National Committee of ANAP.
4 June 1980, the Year of the Second Congress.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. The afternoon meeting of the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the ANAP National Committee was chaired by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, a member of the Political Bureau; Jose Ramirez Cruz, a member of the Party Central Committee and president of ANAP, and other representatives of political and state organizations.

2. During the report by the work group from the Technical Center for Housing and City Planning of the Ministry of Construction concerning projects being carried out in rural housing construction, Machado Ventura participated, saying that in this work we must take into account the experiences developed to date by some of the country's cooperatives.

3. Manuel Lopez, a member of the ANAP National Committee, several times a hero of the sugarcane harvest and chief of the Jesus Menendez high productivity brigade, of Quivican, spoke about the problems confronting peasant emulation at present.

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'MONCADA' REPORTS ON BOMBING OF PLANE OVER BARBADOS

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 19 Oct 80 pp 52-55

[Interview with Freddy Balzan, Venezuelan revolutionary, by Juan Carlos Fernandez: "The Murderers Must Not Go Free"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

> [Text] Months before the acquittal of the four murderers of Barbados by a Venezuelan military court was announced, a reporter from the magazine MONCADA interviewed Freddy Balzan, a Venezuelan internationalist revolutionary, in Managua, Nicaragua. As soon as he heard of the heinous sabotage of the Cubana de Aviacion airplane and knew one of those allegedly implicated in the terrorist act, he followed the threads of the investigation and publicly denounced the criminals.
>
> The infamous decision to acquit them was seen coming. The governing clique of COPEI [Social Christian Party] and, particularly, President Luis Herrera Campins decided to ask the court to acquit the proven murderers.
>
> MONCADA gave VERDE OLIVO the result of this interview about the COPEI government's responsibility in the judicial farce. It was part of the campaign of provocation and slander orchestrated for months by the Christian Democrat clique in power in Venezuela.

On that day, this Venezuelan, who is a great conversationalist, looked like a caged tiger and seemed to be older than 44. His glasses framed his long, pale face and the lines on his forehead gave him a sad look.

Freddy Balzan destroys that image as soon as he starts talking and laughing. His laughter is like an explosion and, occasionally, like long bursts of shooting. At those times, his optimism and his tremendous self-confidence overflow.

Without any doubt, he is a man who has lived a lot and, therefore, must have suffered a lot also. It is unspoken but obvious from his talk that he does not regret having been born. If he had the opportunity to be born again, he would repeat the things he has said, written and done.

We learned from him that he was very poor as a boy, he was an acolyte at the Caracas cathedral and, in 1957, he studied at a technical school where he became an electrician, plumber and installer. He later found journalism as a vocation. He debuted in this profession by interviewing Pablo Neruda, "a very great and very simple man, very much a poet and very much a patriot." They congratulated him for the interview but, in reality, according to what he told me, "he did that interview, not I."

Since then he has never stopped being a journalist nor stopped being and feeling like a worker.

He saw the guerrilla movement that was developing in Venezuela in the 1960's as the only chance to solve the serious social problems of his country. For this he was imprisoned. He was released due to the tremendous clamor that the journalists in Caracas made. In reprisal, he remained unemployed and had no other alternative than to sell books. However, he did not break his ties with the press workers; he was later elected secretary general of their union.

In 1971, as a delegate to the IOJ Congress held in Havana, he met Carlos Fonseca Amador, that great national hero of Nicaragua who continued Sandino's unfinished work,and other important Sandinist leaders.

Back in Caracas he began to work as a correspondent for PRENSA LATINA and later was elected vice president of the IOJ.

No one can explain how he could fulfill all these responsibilities but the truth is that he did it. Those closest to him know that if he achieved this, it was due to the help of his indefatigable and faithful wife Rosalia. She supported and encouraged him to offer his unconditional support to the Sandinists living in Caracas and to organize the World Conference of Solidarity with the People of Nicaragua at a time when imperialism was trying to frustrate the people's triumph over Somoza.

With the Sandinist victory on 19 July 1979, he did not hesitate to drop everything in Caracas to take an airplane with Rosalia and 150 FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] exiles in Venezuela to work for the consolidation of the people's victory in Nicaragua. He stayed as an assistant to Major Tomas Borge, soldier, poet, minister of interior and member of the National Directorate of the FSLN. Later he was responsible for the magazine PATRIA LIBRE, the organ of the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Interior.

This is Freddy Balzan. When he learned of the heinous crime of sabotaging a civilian Cubana de Aviacion airplane in flight near the coast of Barbados which killed 73 passengers and learned that Freddy Lugo, a known terrorist, was one of those implicated in this abominable deed, he took up the task of tying up the loose ends that he knew about to reach a conclusion. Although very little was known about this sabotage and its perpetrators, he publicly denounced the fact that the other person implicated who had been identified as Jose Vazquez Garcia was actually Hernan Ricardo.

For all these reasons the enemy hates, insults and cannot stand this internationalist soldier named Freddy Balzan.

Freddy Balzan, Venezuelan revolutionary, publicly denounced the criminals who blew up the Cubana de Aviacion airplane in which 73 persons died.

[Question] Am I right, comrade Balzan?

[Answer] It is at least very logical that you are.

[Question] What background do you have about the perpetrators of the sabotage of the Cubana de Aviacion civilian airplane in Barbados?

[Answer] On 21 September 1976, at 1900 hours, I was waiting in the airport at Maiquetia, Venezuela, for Camilo, my son, who was returning from the Jose Marti

International Pioneers Camp in Havana. The flight arrived from Panama and I was very surprised when I saw Hernan Ricardo, a photographer for the newspaper EL MUNDO, edited by Cuban counterrevolutionary Carlos Romero, among the passengers. We always suspect Hernan Ricardo in the union because of his ties with the political police, the DISIP [Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services].

Hernan Ricardo was acting completely idiotic--drunk. He said: "Hello, Freddy. How is the union?"

"It is fine. Where are you coming from?" I asked him.

"From Panama." He added: "Did you know about the bomb that exploded at Cubana de Aviacion in Panama?"

He surprised me. I knew nothing about it. As a correspondent for PRENSA LATINA, I should have known it or, at least, have had some information. I attributed my ignorance to not having been in the office that afternoon since I had to do a number of things at the union and go to the airport to meet my son. Nevertheless, I answered that I had heard the news on the radio. However, I remained anxious to learn what had actually happened.

After Hernan Ricardo left, a journalist who worked on the CSE [Supreme Electoral Council] came up. She asked me: "Do you know that person?" I answered: "Yes, he is a member of the union. Why?"

She said angrily: "He got on the airplane and when he learned of my stay in Havana, he threatened to have me fired."

I comforted her so that she would not worry. I promised her I would meet with the board of directors of the union about speaking to Carlos Delgado Chapellin, at that time president of the CSE, to prevent this threat from materializing.

The next day I told Aurelio Gil Beroe, secretary-organizer, about what happened and asked him to speak to the board of directors of the CSE and tell them that we would not stand for any type of sanction against this woman.

A week later, Jorge Baloz and I ate lunch at the Tia Pura Restaurant located some 50 meters from the National Journalists Association in Caracas. Four people came in; one of them was Hernan Ricardo. My friend said to me: "Look at the 'caramelitos' that just arrived." In Venezuela, "caramelito" connotes "crook."

Hernan Ricardo was accompanied by Freddy Lugo and two other people I did not know. Later, we learned that they were Luis Posada Carriles, /Bambi/, and Orlando Bosch; they were also implicated in the sabotage of the Cubana de Aviacion airplane in Barbados. This meeting occurred on 27 September 1976.

[Question] How did you hear the news of the sabotage of the Cubana de Aviacion airplane in Barbados?

[Answer] That day I was at my job in the PRENSA LATINA office in Caracas. The young members of the fencing delegation that would travel on the Cubana de Aviacion airplane sabotaged in Barbados that afternoon arrived in the morning. They were

very happy and showed us the medals they had won in the sports competition held a few days earlier in Caracas; they had won a resounding victory.

That afternoon, at approximately 1600 hours, the first news was heard on the radio in Caracas: "A Cubana de Aviacion airplane crashed in the sea near Barbados." It was very brief. Later, they reported that there were 73 victims of the accident which occurred near the Barbados airport. Subsequent reports indicated that the airplane had been sabotaged.

We felt great pain because of the harsh fact: 73 lives were lost. When we learned that sabotage was involved, the pain changed to anger and indignation.

Later other information came which indicated that two Venezuelans arrested in Trinidad were suspected of perpetrating the airplane sabotage.

At that time, the identity of these individuals was not known. It was not until the morning of 7 October that it was learned that those arrested, according to information from the Trinidad authorities, were named Freddy Lugo and Jose Vazquez Garcia.

[Question] How did you find out that Jose Vazquez Garcia was an alias?

[Answer] When I reached the press union, I called comrade Aurelio Gil Beroe and the office secretary and asked them to get me Freddy Lugo's personal file. At that time, we did not know that the other man arrested in Trinidad was Hernan Ricardo.

Freddy Lugo was a little strange and everywhere he went, he was always accompanied by Hernan Ricardo. My journalist comrades said that Freddy Lugo was a homosexual.

It was known that Hernan Ricardo had invited several journalists to take a course on explosives and he was a self-proclaimed expert on this. His ties with the political police, the Venezuelan DISIP, were obvious. Later, it was verified that he was an agent of Division 54 which is concerned with control of leftist foreigners.

This background made me think very hard. I also requested his personal file; I wrote down his telephone number and called him. His mother told me that Hernan Ricardo was in Coro Department at an aunt's house. I called there and the aunt explained to me that he had not visited her for several months. I again called Hernan Ricardo's mother and explained to her that her son was not in Coro as she had told me. She answered that she thought he had left for there since he had left with his suitcase the day before. That increased my suspicions that the other man arrested in Trinidad was not Jose Vazquez Garcia; that was the alias by which Hernan Ricardo was hiding his identity.

My conjectures were well supported:

1) Hernan Ricardo had spoken to me about an attack against the Cubana de Aviacion offices in Panama several hours before the news was announced. 2) He had been seen at the Tia Pura Restaurant with Freddy Lugo, Orlando Bosch and Luis Posada Carriles, /Bambi/, known Cuban terrorists. 3) Hernan Ricardo had left on a trip,

according to his own mother. 4) He was always seen with Freddy Lugo who was arrested by the Trinidad authorities and accused of being one of the perpetrators of the sabotage of the Cubana de Aviacion airplane near the coast of Barbados.

This evidence led me to conclude that Jose Vazquez Garcia was an alias and that, in reality, it was Hernan Ricardo. Therefore, we had to denounce him publicly.

We were moved by great indignation although, at the same time, an incredible sadness that we shared with the Cuban people overcame us. We had to carry out our action.

[Question] How did you announce your suspicions?

[Answer] To us it was a moral obligation to publicly announce what we already knew even though we did not have all the parts. We also thought that the problem of evidence was secondary. The most important thing was to denounce the murderers of the 73 passengers of the sabotaged Cuban airplane.

Our action was taken very responsibly. I was the secretary general of the press union and I had never shirked my responsibilities. Now I assumed them with all their implications.

The following day it could be seen that I had acted correctly. The Trinidad police announced that the arrested man had deceived them by identifying himself as Jose Vazquez Garcia when, in reality, he was named Hernan Ricardo.

The denunciation was broadcast by Radio Rumbo--the most powerful one in the capital --Radio Continente and Radio Tiempo and written in several press organs. Then, in the trial against Hernan Ricardo and Freddy Lugo, it was indicated that they held a telephone conversation from Barbados with the office of Luis Posada Carriles called ICICA [Criminal Investigations Company, Inc.]. Hernan Ricardo said in it: "The thing about the bus loaded with dogs has been resolved."

[Question] What maneuvers have the CIA and its henchmen in Caracas done to pressure and distort the judicial process?

[Answer] It is obvious that Orlando Bosch always had ties with the CIA as did Luis Posada Carriles, Bambi. Hernan Ricardo, who placed the explosive devices in the airplane, was a photographer for one of the Caracas newspapers. He photographed those who attended the receptions given by the embassies of socialist countries. Those photographs never appeared in the newspapers so it was obvious that he was spying. Obviously these photographs indiscriminately went to the Venezuelan political police or the U.S. Embassy.

Therefore, it is not strange that these "friends" used various means and maneuvers to intimidate the members of the court and used pressure to affect the trial. I talked on several occasions with Judge Delia Estaba Moreno in her office. She spoke to me about the insults, abuse and threats she received daily. She is a very honest woman and, on repeated occasions, expressed to me her anguish and her family's because of the death threats that she received. Her parents asked her on several occasions to withdraw from the case. Nevertheless, she continued. I encouraged her in her mission. I told her: "Delia, you are an honest woman and this

is a case where your prestige as judge and the prestige of Venezuelan justice are at play. International attention is on your work because the perpetrators of the criminal sabotage of the Cuban airplane must be punished."

The six defense lawyers for the criminals pressured the different judges and their threats affected some of them. Therefore, the case of the sabotage of the Cuban airplane in Barbados became like a /leper/: no one wanted to approach the famous /Cuban Airplane Case, File 8494/. Practically all the judges, except those like Dr Delia Estaba, were inhibited, some through cowardice and others through moral complicity with the perpetrators of the sabotage or with the interests of U.S. imperialism.

At that time, CORU [Council of United Revolutionary Organizations], an organization of several groups of Cuban terrorists which was allegedly responsible for the sabotage, made a statement in Caracas. The participation of the Cuban counterrevolution in this attack and, therefore, of the U.S. CIA which has nurtured it for all these years became evident.

Later there were many judicial incidents and political pressures. It is true that Carlos Andres Perez, then president of Venezuela, played an important part in giving the green light for this case to be heard and gave personal instructions to Dr Delia Estaba as she herself told me. However, it is also true that there were people in the Democratic Action Party who were opposed to having judges connected with the party, like Dr Delia Estaba, involved in the trial.

Delia herself confessed her disappointment to me on several occasions in the way Octavio Lepage, minister of interior, answered her when she told him about the death threats she had received from the counterrevolutionary and terrorist group behind Orlando Bosch. She also explained to me that she had not had the opportunity to talk directly with Carlos Andres Perez to try to keep the proceedings from being diverted. At that time, the publicity given to this case in Venezuela was aimed at distorting many of the legal aspects. To give an idea, publicity and lawyers and journalists cost more than $250,000.

For this reason, the trial was slowly changing direction. Also the lack of any person to personally accuse the murderers made it possible for the murky intrigues in this trial to become effective.

On several occasions, I told Dr Delia Estaba that I would assume that role but she felt it was not necessary, that the evidence against the criminals was solid and overwhelming. Apart from that, there were other legal considerations; I had not been in the airplane and did not have ties with these people.

The truth is that the case finally went to a military court and, from that moment on, the trial took a different direction. Within the framework of Venezuelan justice, the Cuban counterrevolutionaries and the CIA have managed to negatively influence the military judges hearing the case. I say this because of a report that appeared recently in the magazine RESUMEN where I observed with surprise that the military court has accepted alleged evidence contributed by the defense of the murderers which exonerates the principal defendants because it shows that the explosive device that blew up was not the one that had been placed in the airplane cabin but another which had been placed in the freight compartment. The accused

never had access to it. This, of course, is totally false. A 31-page technical report with 48 photographs compiled by the British laboratory Royal Armament Research Development Establishment was inexplicably filed away for more than 3 years.

The report in RESUMEN also specualted that there could be a verdict favorable to the four prisoners. It stated that Judge Delia Estaba passed the airplane case on to military jurisdiction. It is no secret in Venezuela that the defense lawyers for the four criminals did everything possible to take the case from this judge, precisely because of the honesty with which she handled the proceedings.

The Venezuelan Government headed by Luis Herrera Campins has permitted judicial honesty to become unscrupulously lax and thus becomes an accomplice to the perpetrators of such a heinous deed as the Barbados crime.

7717
CSO: 3010

NAVAL ACADEMY STUDENTS INTERVIEWED AT NEW CENTER

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 19 Oct 80 pp 34-37

[Article by Pablo Noa: "Why Am I a Midshipman?"]

[Text] It was during the week of homage to the vanguards of socialist emulation of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] this year that I met Dagoberto, Rafael, Humberto, Roberto and Rolando, five midshipmen who stood out for their fraternal and outgoing relationships. They are youths like all the others--happy and spontaneous, responsible and disciplined.

Where they are, one speaks of the sea, ships, boats, rockets, equipment, the training that they receive and something that summarizes it all--the MGR [Revolutionary Navy] Naval Academy where they study.

Now I was visiting its new installations, still under construction, and I met them again.

Rafael Gamez Navarro told his comrades: "Fidel said it; the sea is for strong, bold men!"

I took advantage of the fact that they were having a break to talk about the academy and the specialties that they have chosen.

Rafael, an 18-year-old from Guantanamo, initiated the dialog.

"Ever since I was little, I have liked the sea. When they talked to me about entering the academy, I did not think twice. I took the step immediately."

I asked him what he thought now, after 3 years.

"I am more convinced that this is my true vocation. I study the specialty of naval radiocommunications and I strive to obtain the best grades in the courses that they teach us.

"A great number of youths like us ignore the chances for development and the prospects that a midshipman has. His technical, professional and military training are fully guaranteed in the planned courses of the academy."

I asked again: "You all agree with Rafael? What do you think, Anaya?"

"Look, my greatest aspiration was to become an MGR officer. Here I am training as an engineer in armaments, rockets and artillery which is what I like. The youths can choose other advanced-level courses like: engineer-navigator of surface units; engineer in armaments, torpedoes and antisubmarine weapons; engineer in naval radiocommunications; naval electrical engineer; and engineer in naval energy installations."

Dagoberto Anaya Cordero has been named FAR vanguard on two occasions. He is 20 years old and is a native of Baire in Granma Province.

Humberto Gonzalez Francis, also an FAR vanguard from Marianao, is 18 years old and is being trained as a naval electrical engineer. He interrupted: "Look, comrade. We have great prospects here. We acquire advanced technical and professional training. You leave ready to face any problem in life. A youth who comes to the academy has his future guaranteed. The study programs are of good quality as are the activities that form part of the general program. There are sports and different cultural performances and recreation has increased."

Humberto continued: "All this is very good. Nevertheless, the conclusion each one of us must reach is that when we graduate and also as students, we will always be in the position to offer the knowledge we have for the defense of the socialist fatherland. That is the most important thing to me." That left two of the five vanguards: Roberto Perez and Rolando Hechevarria. I could not speak with the first because he was on a training cruise on the 20th Anniversario training ship.

Rolando told me that he lives in 10 de Octubre in Havana and is 22 years old. "I am training as an engineer in naval energy installations. Like my comrades, I think that the academy offers youths the opportunity to train as MGR command cadres. A midshipman is a future officer who is going to lend his services to the different units."

He continued explaining: "The academy is still under construction. According to what has been said, it will be finished in 1983. What will be here then is incredible. The planned installations and buildings include even the smallest elements in order to train the students who enroll well."

What Rolando stated is true. Minutes before talking with them, I had a brief meeting with Frigate Capt Angel Goni Rodriguez who gave us a general report.

"When the construction of the academy is finished, it will have buildings for the departments and branches, ranges for antennas, radio beacons and repair work, an indoor gymnasium, an auditorium for about 1,000 people and an amphitheater for 3,500. It will also have outdoor sports areas. The Santa Ana River is being adapted for use in the practice of nautical sports and training activities for the midshipmen. There will also be a place for the academy ships, principally the training ships Vietnam Heroico, Jose Marti and 20th Anniversario."

Frigate Captain Goni continued with more detailed information.

"The academy graduates officers for the MGR at a special advanced level in seven specialties; for the Merchant Marine and Ministry of the Fishing Industry, there

are four specialties. Now there are regular directed courses and 'self-taught' courses. All last 5 years. They conclude with the student's presentation of a graduation project or thesis; he also takes state examinations before a committee appointed by the minister of the FAR."

And after graduation....

"The student receives a diploma and medal as an advanced-level graduate. With the rank of corvette lieutenant engineer, he goes on to the units of the MGR, Merchant Marine or the Ministry of the Fishing Industry."

Goni continued: "The subsequent development of each one will be determined by the work that he does, his attitude toward advancement and the results of the work he does. Therefore, when he reaches his assignment, he will hold a low position and be promoted slowly to advanced levels along the line of command or technology. Depending on his characteristics, he can advance through postgraduate courses that are also taught at the academy."

Frigate Captain Goni pointed out some of the planned initiatives. One is to create the tradition of beginning the courses with a patriotic march in which the midshipmen candidates will participate. This would begin in Las Coloradas, go through La Plata and end at the Sierra Maestra--in other words, the same trip made by the founders of the Rebel Army. It would render homage to the precursors of the present FAR. During the march, the students would take the military oath.

We said goodbye to Goni and later to the FAR vanguards. We retained the impression of life at the academy and, especially, of the horizons that the revolution opens to the youths who enroll as midshipmen and acquire political, military and technical skill to successfully fulfill the missions that the party and the socialist state assign to them. We could understand the pride of the students when they told us why they are midshipmen.

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COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

PEASANT BANK LOAN REQUIREMENTS DISCUSSED

Havana ANAP in Spanish Aug 80 p 19

[Article by ANAP Technical Section and the Directorate for Peasant Credit of the Cuban National Bank]

[Text] Frequently, at the seminars and meetings of cooperative members and in our daily work, we hear about difficulties or inconveniences in negotiating and obtaining credit requested by the CPA's [Agricultural and Livestock Production Cooperatives] from banking institutions.

The cause of such problems is generally found in an incorrect interpretation of current regulations and in ignorance of the standards and procedures which regulate credit to the peasant sector.

As a consequence, the negotiations are repeated unnecessarily and there are delays in granting the loans, or such loans are not received in the amount needed for the production involved.

If economic controls are not properly applied, there is a negative effect on the administration, utilization and recovery of credit. If the requirements established by the bank are not fulfilled, this also affects the credit negotiations.

An advantageous labor relationship is achieved when bank officials correctly apply the current standards and procedures for granting loans to the peasant sector and when the cooperative members chosen to represent that sector also know those regulations, have a clear idea of their functions as credit negotiaters and know what action to take to insure that the CPA obtains and repays its loans.

In this article we are beginning a series designed to discuss the current standards and procedures concerning individual as well as cooperative peasant credit.

We will begin with credit to the agricultural and livestock production cooperatives, and we will examine first the requirements they must meet to receive from the National Bank the credits needed for their production and investment plan.

Certain requirements must be met by the CPA at the time it is organized. These are:

--To present to the bank's credit department its certificate of registration in the Register of Agricultural and Livestock Organizations (REANE) of the State Committee for Statistics in its municipality.

The name of the CPA, the date of registration and its agricultural and livestock organization code must appear in the certificate. The bank office will note these data and return the certificate to the CPA.

--To bring to the banking institution a list of the complete names--including the permanent identification card number--of all members of the cooperative. Whenever a member withdraws or a new member is admitted, this must be communicated to the banking institution.

--To give the credit department the names of members of the board of directors which will maintain relations with the bank in opening and operating current accounts, as well as to request, receive and liquidate bank loans. The designated members of the cooperative must register their signatures with the bank when this information is delivered to the bank or later on. When a bank-accredited member is replaced in his functions, the bank is to be so informed.

In addition, every 2 and 1/2 years, when the general assembly meets to elect the board of directors, the bank will be informed as to which members of the cooperative were elected to carry on business with the bank. It is not necessary to deposit any money to formalize the opening of bank accounts.

--To deliver to the bank a copy of the internal regulations of the CPA, previously certified by the municipal delegation of ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers]. The CPA has 90 days after its formation to present its internal regulations.

The internal regulations must include:

a) The closing date of operations for each economic year (annual report) and the term, starting with that date, within which the liquidation of its operations with the bank will take place; and

b) The form and number of the advances which will be paid the cooperative members for work done.

If these data do not appear in the internal regulations, the CPA must bring to the bank a copy of the resolution of the general assembly concerning those matters.

Let us now consider those requirements which the CPA meets regularly in its credit negotiations.

Yearly:

To begin its economic operations, it presents:

--The production and investment plan approved by the CPA's general assembly and by the corresponding office of MINAG [Ministry of Agriculture], or of MINAZ [Ministry of the Sugar Industry] if it involves a sugar production CPA.

--The contracts signed with the state or storage enterprises for the special purchase and sale of agricultural and livestock products.

--The contracts for the purchase and sale of goods and services, signed by the state enterprises which supply them.

In closing its operations for the economic year, it must present:

--The annual report of the results. When the use of contracts is not authorized the CPA will present in place of the same a copy of the plans it has agreed upon with the corresponding state enterprises.

Monthly:

The CPA will inform the bank concerning the development of current production and investment and the termination of same if this should occur during the month.

It will meet requirements which are not fulfilled with established regularity, but rather when necessary; that is, they depend on circumstances.

1. Credit requests

Although the CPA may have presented its production and investment plan to the bank for credit approval, it must request that credit on forms issued by the bank and supplied by the credit branch itself.

Once a credit is approved, the CPA formalizes it by signing the proper form in which the basic data thereof are given, such as the maximum amount, the annual interest rate, the project and the data of expiration.

This concludes the requirements to be met by the CPA in requesting its loan. In upcoming issues of the magazine we will discuss other subjects, with new insights on bank credit.

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GUZMAN HAILS ARMED FORCES, POLICE, URGES PRD UNITY

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 13 Oct 80 pp 1B, 8B

[Article by Miguel A. Matos: "Armed Forces and National Police Norms"]

[Excerpt] Cevicos, Cotui, 12 Oct (Special)--President Antonio Guzman today said his government respects the Constitution of the Republic and that at no time "have I strayed from the institutionalism of the Armed Forces and of the National Police."

The head of state said that this is the goal "I have set out to achieve fully during my administration."

Guzman expressed himself in these terms in response to a question as to his view of the statement made last Friday by the president of the Chamber of Deputies, attorney Hatuey De Camps, who said that one cannot speak of this country's Armed Forces as such while efforts are being made at times to convert them "from Balaguerism to Guzmanism."

De Camps said, in a press conference, that the traditional institutions "cannot be Guzmanist," and that they must respond to the state, whether they be the legislative bodies, the executive or the judicial.

In this regard, President Guzman said that "this is a government fundamentally respectful of the Constitution of the Republic, and at no time have I strayed from the institutionalism of the Armed Forces and of the National Police, which is the goal I have set out to achieve fully during my administration."

The head of state visited this community to attend the feast today in celebration of the day of Nuestra Senora del Pilar.

In another regard, President Guzman stated that his "government is channeling its best possible efforts to the benefit of the disadvantaged masses."

"But," he added, "we found a country stripped of all the resources needed to build a government such as we have wanted to build."

Guzman asserted that "we took over a government whose coffers were empty, with none of the resources we had expected to receive."

"Nevertheless," the chief executive said, "as if to punish us, oil prices have risen month by month to the point where, today, production of our principal items of export is insufficient to pay for fuel we are using in the Dominican Republic."

President Guzman pointed out that today the Dominican Republic imports oil only to the extent of around $500 million and that exports barely exceed that figure, inclusive of all the basic products exported by the country.

He said we only "hope that each and every Dominican will make an effort to produce more to bring happiness to all Dominicans, and that to accomplish this it is necessary that the PRD [Dominican Revolutionary Party] continue governing the country."

Guzman made this statement during a visit he made to the PRD local headquarters in this community.

He said that for the PRD to continue governing this country, "you must remain united and continue increasing the strength of the party so that every day there will be a greater possibility of winning another term in power."

The head of state urged the members of the PRD to "maintain the unity of the party and the force its members impart to the PRD, because only thus, all united, can that force increase to the benefit of the PRD membership and of the Dominican Republic."

Guzman said he hopes the PRD "will govern for many years to come."

"The PRD," he added, "must fulfill its commitment, governing for a long time, but for that, it is necessary to unite and that each member of the party be able to attract new members into the party of national hope."

The president asserted that in the members of the PRD "lies the future of the party, whose rise to power has been the culmination of 14 years of struggle by the Dominicans."

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CSO: 3010

ISA DEPUTY DIRECTOR TERMS AGRARIAN REFORM INEFFECTIVE

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 26 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Roberto Rodriguez]

[Text] Santiago, 25 Sep--The executive deputy director of the Higher Institute for Agriculture (ISA) said today that the land reform that has been effected in the Dominican Republic has served only to bring uncertainty and insecurity to the farmers and the cattle breeders.

Agricultural expert Fernando Fernandez asserted that this situation exists "because land is distributed to make political converts and not to solve the problems of the man in the countryside."

Fernandez said that since this land reform does not seek to increase the country's agricultural production, "land is distributed just so it can be said that settlements are being made, without taking into account the type of crop for which the land is suitable.

"The result of this land reform, which lacks seriousness and coherence, is that more and more the Dominican Republic will have to import agricultural products that we could grow here," stated Fernandez.

In statements to EL CARIBE, he said that due to this mistaken land policy, "agriculture will continue to get worse, the problems will increase and the result of this situation is unpredictable.

"The most typical example that we can give of the erroneousness of the land policy that has been followed in this country is that by next year we will have to import a great deal of rice to be able to meet the national demand," said Fernandez.

He said that "If this situation exists with regard to rice growing, which we have been struggling with since the time of the Indians, what can we expect with other agricultural products?"

Fernandez added that rice is one of the products into which most funds are invested yearly "and national production still is not capable of meeting our own demand."

He maintained that "The origin of the country's agricultural problems is that attention is concentrated on one area while other areas are neglected.

"Often land is surrendered, but its preparation is neglected. Seeds are not delivered, or when they are, they are not good. Weeds, blight and diseases are not checked, and to complicate the situation, marketing is neglected," Fernandez stated.

He said: "Our authorities have not been able to learn the lesson that in agriculture everything has to be done well."

Fernandez said that the data on the Dominican Republic's agricultural production shows that "correct methods are not being applied in this country.

"All we have to do is look at the figures on the large quantity of agricultural products that we are importing," he added.

Fernandez said that the most deplorable aspect of the whole situation "is that one questions public officials about the country's condition, and what they do is compare our situation with that of other countries.

"We cannot be satisfied with the excuse that other countries are not growing a product that for many reasons we could be producing in sufficient quantity, at least to meet the national demand," stated Fernandez.

Regarding the Dominican Republic's cattle production, Fernandez said: "The country has followed a vague policy in this area."

He said the Dominican Republic cannot develop cattle raising based on concentrates, specifically "grains that we are not producing."

Fernandez pointed out that "One of the limits to cattle development in this country is poor feeding, because we have neglected nourishment based on fodder," with which, he said, milk production could be doubled.

Fernandez said that the same is happening with control of diseases that affect milk production, such as mastitis, which Fernandez explained greatly damages that production.

He maintained that as a result of the incidence of mastitis in the Dominican Republic, "through a study completed it has been established that the cattle breeders are losing about 25 to 30 percent in milk production."

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OPPOSITION VICTORIES LOCALLY, IN U. S. NOTED

Need for Opposition

Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Government and Opposition"]

[Text] Everywhere, a political party which gains an overwhelming majority in elections is facing two dangers: first, it may succumb to the temptation to disregard a powerless Opposition, and secondly it may find factions developing in its own ranks.

The two dangers are closely related. The feeling that the Opposition can be disregarded suggests that if the triumphant party does a little internal squabbling, it will make no difference. If some group in the majority takes up a cause which the leadership would prefer to leave alone, or if there is a clash of personalities, there can be serious weakening in Government policy.

The new Government of Jamaica has a gigantic task before it. It needs to avoid cleavages in its ranks, without stifling free discussion within party caucuses. It needs to encourage constructive work among its MPs and to make clear that the task of a backbench MP is as important as that of a minister. Leaders and rank and file alike have the responsibility of holding the party together for the creation of a real working Government. We believe that Mr. Seaga has the ability and the experience to handle the difficult task.

Under the previous regime, certain persons seemed privileged to say what they like in public. The consequence was that some of the wild statements made so frightened the electorate and the party itself that they probably contributed to the retirement from politics of several well-qualified ministers. With the huge JLP majority such a state of affairs would make it possible for party intrigue to begin with a view to building up a sub-party--not to control impropriety in statements, but to exploit such impropriety to harass the leadership.

One can expect there to be irritating and apparently time-wasting attacks in the House by one or two members of the Opposition. But this is in the nature of our system, and should not be crushed by a powerful Government majority. Indeed it will be the task of the Speaker to defend the rights of the Opposition.

There have been rumblings that Mr. Manley may not remain to lead the Opposition. This would be a pity. We hope that for his party's sake and that of Parliament that he will remain and give to his duties as Leader of the Opposition the same enthusiasm as he gave to those of Prime Minister.

For in the words of President Luis Herrera of Venezuela, a democracy accords political leaders various roles, and it is in the efficient performance of each that democracy is strengthened.

U. S. Republicans Win

Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 8 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "U. S. Turns Right"]

[Text] Mr. Ronald Reagan has been swept into the presidency of the United States on a conservative wave which has given him a landslide in the electoral votes and provided him with a majority in the Senate--the first Republican-controlled Senate in 26 years. Mr. Jimmy Carter now becomes the first elected president since 1932 to be turned out of office after only one term.

It was clear from early in the campaign that the American people had no confidence in Mr. Carter's ability to hold down inflation, to reduce unemployment and generally to turn the American economy around. The size of Mr. Reagan's victory reflects the electorate's total rejection of Mr. Carter's economic policies and would make it appear that such successes as he might have had with his foreign policies weighed little in the voters' decision. It now seems a safe conjecture that even had the hostages in Iran been released before the end of the campaign it would have done little for Mr. Carter.

In giving their massive support to Mr. Reagan the American people must be presumed to have accepted his economic philosophy of less government interference in the economy, reduced government spending and less taxes. How he will reconcile all this with his expressed intention of increasing the arms budget, his support for federal assistance to the Chrysler Corporation and the city of New York and his promise to restrict the import of automobiles and steel, remains to be seen. Of course this apparent contradiction could well be the result of rhetoric dictated by the exigencies of an election campaign; for if Mr. Reagan is to be judged by his record as Governor of California and by the company he keeps, the market forces will be freer to work in the American economy during his presidency.

But it is the United States foreign policy under Mr. Reagan which is the occasion of greatest speculation since his election as president. Mr. Reagan has already served notice that the SALT II treaty negotiated over seven years by three administrations will have to be renegotiated since he says, the treaty should be more favourable to the United States. Mr. Henry Kissinger, one of Mr. Reagan's advisors, has predicted that the Soviets will agree to this after an initial protest, but it might be interesting to speculate what effect this will have on detente in the months to come and whether this signals a harder line with Moscow.

Again Mr. Reagan's openly expressed dislike for the PLO cannot be expected to do much to further the effect of the Camp David accord, one of Mr. Carter's most

outstanding achievements; nor will it work to ease the very tense Middle East situation. It is possible that this expressed attitude towards the PLO might have been nothing more than a sop to the Jewish vote and that Congress and the realities of office might induce in Mr. Reagan a more restrained attitude towards the PLO and by extension the Middle East question.

The election of a conservative president and Senate in the United States is of more than a little significance to Jamaica, particularly at this time. It is fair to say that with the removal of the Government of the People's National Party, which was tending further and further left, it is possible for our two countries to have far better relations than could have been expected before the Jamaica Labour Party came to power. With the clearly non-aligned policy recently enunciated by Prime Minister Edward Seaga the country may be less vulnerable to the effects of any East-West row that could develop during the Reagan administration.

'Ridicule' Did Not Work

Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Nov 80 p 10

[Column by Vincent Tulloch "Blow to Communism"]

[Text] Two men, reviled by their political opponents as dangerous to the world and to their nations, have had surprising confidence heaped on them by a public which is intelligent enough to discard the pompous judgment of the self-righteous. President Carter, during the campaign for the presidency did not miss an opportunity to ridicule Ronald Reagan and point out that if Reagan ever assumed the post of President of the United States, he would be the one to plunge the world into the Third World War. At home, former Prime Minister Michael Manley, who until last Thursday night allowed himself to be misled in believing that he had a divine right to rule this country, tried every conceivable means of discrediting Edward Seaga. Fortunately, the people were intelligent enough to banish him to the political wilderness where he at least will learn to be humble again.

Edward Seaga's triumph is well deserved. He is a man who believes in his people and in strong and will bring to national life the type of firmness and no-nonsense leadership which has been sadly lacking in this country for some time now. The Peoples National Party for its part would be well advised to spend some time taking stock of its programmes. It should try and find out where it went wrong with the people. It is not that difficult, but considering the stubborn attitude of its leaders, there may just pretend not to know that the association with the communists from within and out, was a major factor in their massive defeat.

It is interesting to note that even in the United States the conservatives have taken a close march on the liberals and democrats. For the first time in twenty years or so the Republicans have taken control of the Senate, and in the process ousting well known liberals among them Senators Frank Church and George McGovern, the well known admirer of Fidel Catro's model island. It was also reported that the Republicans have strengthened their hands in Congress, although they still remain in the minority.

Ronald Reagan was not my favourite for the Presidency, not because I believed the rubbish put out by his opponents about his racial bias and other such. I felt that he may probably be too old for the position. But since the American people obviously do not think so, why should I bother. To the Americans, judging by the massive support that he received, he represents their last

hope of restoring their great nation to its rightful place in international affairs. The decision of the American people is similar to that taken by the British a little over a year ago when they defied all odds and elected the first woman Prime Minister, whom they thought would be able to stop the decline of the once great nation and restore it to a place of power in the world. No one expects America to play the role of the international policeman, but at the same time, it is unacceptable to see America being pushed about by Russia, Cuba and Iran.

Other factors may have been taken into consideration by the Americans when they decided to dump Carter. The same aims and objectives however I think apply to the Jamaican voters when they dumped Michael Manley and his party. Embodied in Edward Seaga are the necessary skills and ability of leadership which they believe will help the country in this crucial phase of its history. The people wanted a leader to whom they can look for direction, rather than a man who takes orders from a committee or some non-persons sitting on a party board called a national executive committee.

The firm decision of Prime Minister Seaga in expelling Ulises Estrada is just an indication that the man will not tolerate any form of nonsense from anyone. Very soon he will have to move to trim the over-staffed embassies of Russia and Cuba which bear no relation to the work being done there. The Jamaican embassy in Moscow must be closed as it serves no purpose other than offering jobs for the boys. Those members of the Brigadista in Cuba, as soon as their training is completed must be recalled and no more should be sent there. You do not give your enemy "rope to hang you".

Kingston in years gone by was the focal political point in the Caribbean area. There are no reasons why it should not be so now. Our foreign policy must be geared toward a greater role in Caribbean affairs in the near future. Of course this will depend a great deal on the economic recovery of the country.

The upswing of the Republicans at the polls on Tuesday should give Prime Minister Seaga a better chance of tapping private investments from America. It is obvious that the Americans and other Western interests are pleased with the results of the October 30 elections.

The results indicate a strong blow to communism. That does not mean that the communists have disappeared from the scene. The recall of Estrada does not necessarily mean that Cuba will not attempt to meddle in Jamaica's domestic affairs. All that is happening is that they are now taking stock and looking at other strategies to be used in the near future. Jamaica is too important to be abandoned so easily. If the gallant effort of the Jamaican people to crush communism in the country and possibly the region is to be meaningful, the United States and other Western countries, notably Britain, West Germany and Canada must do more to help the new government in its development programmes.

Economics Wins Over Idealogy

Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 10 Nov 80 p 6

[Article by Carl Stone]

[Text] There is a rather interesting parallel between Ronald Reagan's landslide victory in the U.S. Presidential Elections and the massive popular vote and seat margin earned by Seaga's JLP in our recent parliamentary elections. Both victories represent opposition parties fighting governing parties on bread and butter issues while their opponents who lost tried to defend themselves with ideological attacks against a background of declining and deteriorating economies.

Carter tried to paint Reagan as a right wing, racist war-monger in order to scare American voters from voting for the Republican candidate. The idea was to project Reagan as being an ultra-conservative in a society where liberalism and liberal tendencies have dominated the politics of the country in the post-war period. Reagan kept his attacks on Carter concentrated on the economic failures of his first term and by so doing he mobilised strong support across a wide segment of

U.S. society that was feeling the pinch of joblessness, inflation and deteriorating living standards.

The two months I spent in the U.S. as well as my earlier visits over the year left me with the distinct impression that Reagan was a winner. He was twice as articulate as Carter and his focus on bread and butter issues struck chords of working class responses that were disguised by the polls and the hostility towards him in most of the liberal tending mass media.

In the Jamaican case, Manley and the PNP tried to paint Seaga as a right wing fascist who if elected would impose a regime of oppression on Jamaican black people. Seaga like Reagan concentrated on the bread and butter economic issues and was able to convince large numbers of PNP 1976 voters and large numbers of new voters to abandon a PNP government that was moving the country closer and closer to total economic ruin.

Communism fear

There, of course, the similarity ends as Seaga was able to use ideological counter-attacks to great advantage by appealing to the electorate's fear of communism and the deep suspicion of the PNP-Communist alliance.

In our September poll, when we asked voters what were the crucial issues in the election in Jamaica, ideology was ranked much lower than either the economic issues or political violence. That fact, however, disguises the impact of the communist issue in the election.

We found that among urban middle class PNP voters who had defected to the JLP and among rural voters in Portland and in the western parishes (from Manchester to St. James) a significant number of persons switching from PNP to JLP gave fears of communism as the major issue in the election.

WPJ apologists (including discredited pollster Derek Gordon) are, of course, trying to pretend that the WPJ helped rather than hurt the PNP. We know quite well from recent experience just how much some communist voices confuse their own fantasies with reality and how much they distort the truth.

Credibility

As I indicated in my recent article (Why the JLP will win) elections never settle ideological disputes in competitive party system. Our socialists and communists will remain with their ideological beliefs. Those who oppose them will continue to oppose them. The competing ideological tendencies will gain ascendancy when their management of economic affairs and the flow of benefits to the electorate give them a fund of credibility on which to build electoral victories.

If the Jamaican economy were booming, the JLP would not have been able to get any mileage out of the communism issue. More importantly, the JLP will only be able to knock the wind out of the sails of leftism, socialism and communism by demonstrating that a non-leftist approach to economic management can bring better results than the nightmare of increasing poverty and immiseration the Manley socialist government visited on this poor country. I would be very surprised if the new Seaga regime was not successful in achieving that.

The task, however, is much larger than that. It involves the challenge of finding a strategy by which economic progress and long term development can be achieved to the benefit of workers, capitalists and small scale producers and hustlers in a difficult world economic situation. It involves a search for economic strategies and alternatives that can take us beyond not ony the bad years of the Manley government but the better but inadequate progress achieved under the JLP in the 1960's. A mere return to the policies of the 1960's will not meet that challenge.

CSO: 3020

PNP: SOLVE PROBLEMS BEFORE ATTEMPTING INDEPENDENCE

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 27 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Turks and Caicos Opposition Progressive National Party has urged the islands' people to "vigorously reject the dangerous and nonsensical ideas of premature independence."

In its 1980 general election manifesto, the PNP charged that the Turks and Caicos could become a full-fledged Communist satellite if the ruling Peoples' Democratic Movement succeed in taking the country to independence.

"The Progressive National Party is by no means opposed to the concept of political independence, as such," the PNP said in its manifesto entitled: "For A Better Tomorrow."

"We believed that all men everywhere should be free and that a people should have the right to decide their destiny," it added.

The PNP said that freedom demands responsibilities and that the Turks and Caicos is in no position at the moment to shoulder the heavy responsibilities that independence will thrust upon the islands.

"Besides, as parents prepare a son or daughter for the responsibilities of manhood and womanhood so must we, as a people, prepare and make ourselves ready for responsibilities of nationhood which comes with independence," the PNP said.

It said that "those misguided individuals in the PDM Government who are advocating this course of action" are driven by blind ambition, greed and lust for power. "They do not have the best interest of this country at heart," it charged.

"The Progressive National Party believes that the central and most crucial issue facing our country today is that of economic development that would lead to a marked improvement in the quality of life for our people," the PNP said.

It said the question of independence should only be tackled when "we have solved the many social and economic problems now facing us."

"We have no desire of going cap-in-hand to other countries asking them to feed us," the PNP manifesto declared.

It said that independence "must not be in name only, but in substance and when we get it we want to be proud of it."

"History shows that premature independence is a disaster," the PNP said. "We believe that the economic development we seek could be achieved within the existing constitutional framework."

"It is our conviction that a small country such as ours," the PNP said, "with limited natural resources, unable to balance our budget, would prove economically and politically unstable and could very rapidly find ourselves at the mercy of other nations, including those in the Communist camp."

The PNP said it is "adamantly opposed" to the doctrine of atheism and Communism.

"Consequently we are strongly opposing present trends in the PDM government towards closer ties with Communist Cuba and Jamaica," the manifesto said.

"And it is our considered opinion that if the PDM should succeed in taking this country to independence, the Turks and Caicos would very soon thereafter become a full-fledged Communist satellite," the PNP said.

"While our democratic principles behoove us to respect the rights of the leaders of these countries to their brand of politics and economic administration, we of the PNP feel we must guard ourselves and the country against adverse influence by them," said the PNP.

"We of the Progressive National Party, therefore urge the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to vigorously reject the dangerous and nonsensical idea of premature independence for these islands and to join forces with the Progressive National Party in helping to save our country from further decay and ruin," the PNP concluded.

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END

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LACK OF SUCCESS DOES NOT DISHEARTEN RISK-CONTRACT FIRMS

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Oct 80 p 35

[Text] Five years after former President Ernesto Geisel opened the risk contracts and 4 years after the first contract signed with British Petroleum in September 1976, the outcome of 64 contracts made with 23 foreign companies and the IPT [Technological Research Institute]/CESP [Sao Paulo Electric Company] consortium was: 34 wells drilled without any favorable results.

But this does not discourage the foreign companies, which are unanimous in asserting that there are strong possibilities of finding more petroleum in Brazil. Walter Gabardo Horstmann, vice president of Esso, and Mary Bhat, president of Elf, both say their companies will continue exploring in our country, as their geologists have confidence in the resources of Brazil's sedimentary basins.

A detailed study published by the United Nations in 1977 entitled "Petroleum Cooperation Among Developing Countries," reveals that just 10 countries outside the Arab world, including Brazil, India, Mexico and Peru, with a combined population of over 739 million inhabitants, have a reasonable chance of supplying their own needs and becoming petroleum exporters in coming years.

In Brazil production increased 14 percent in the 5 years from 1975 to 1980, but its share of supply fell from 20 percent in 1975 to 18 percent this year due to a 24-percent consumption increase in the 1975-80 period. PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] officials explain, however, that although the concern about increasing production dates from the oil-embargo crisis of 1973, this joint effort with foreign companies has not had greater impact because consumption has increased more than has production.

Peter Landsberg, president of Shell, and Sergio Santos, vice president of Texaco, reiterate the need for petroleum-consuming countries and companies to seek new discoveries to meet their own commitments and now--more than ever--such companies assert they are committed to oil exploration.

Drilling Report

The 34 wells drilled, none of commercial interest, were done by the following companies: offshore, 5 by Pennzoil, 5 by British Petroleum, 9 by Esso, 1 by Hispanoil, 2 by Elf, 6 by Pecton, 3 by Shell and 1 by Citco; onshore, 1 by the IPT/CESP consortium. Four more wells are now being drilled: one off the Para coast by Esso, one off the Maranhao coast by Citco and two onshore in the Parana Basin by IPT/CESP.

During the same 4-year period in which foreign companies have operated in Brazil, PETROBRAS drilled 1,542 wells with a success ratio of 16.4 percent and completed 671 oil and gas development wells discovered before 1976. For the next 5 years, investments provided for in contracts signed thus far are $400 million, while PETROBRAS has a 5-Year Plan providing for spending $4.6 billion during the same period.

The following fields were discovered by PETROBRAS after 1976: on the Rio de Janeiro shelf, the company discovered the Bagre, Enchova, Cherne, Corvina and Pampo fields; offshore Espirito Santo, the Cacao; offshore Ceara, the Xareu and Curima; and offshore Bahia an as yet unnamed field; onshore, it discovered the fields of Mossoro, in Rio Grande do Norte, and Lagoa Parda, in Espirito Santo.

Risk Contract Summary

What Was Done	Risk Companies	PETROBRAS
Exploratory wells completed	34	1,542
Seismic surveys	61,459 km	108,000 km
Oil and gas wells completed (including wells being developed)	0	671
Success ratio of exploratory wells	0	16.4 percent
Number of drilling rigs in operation	4	75
Planned wells	48 required 60 optional	1,776
Investments made in exploration	$360,926,000	$7.3 billion
Exploration investments planned through 1985	$400 million	$4.6 billion

Source: PETROBRAS

Esso Remains Confident

"Esso is interested in finding petroleum outside the Arab world and our geologists in Brazil are confident. They are counting upon finding oil here. The expenditures we have made here, about $150 million, without our having found anything, are just part of the bargain. As soon as oil is found, these costs will be paid for," said Walter Gabardo Horstmann, vice president of Esso Brasileira de Petroleo S.A.

To him, the large investments in the petroleum industry are a big bargain. Peter Fletcher, director of the company, explained that Esso, as all international petroleum companies, has its customers and must honor its commitments; hence, it must find more oil, as Arab oil will eventually be depleted.

Exxon Corporation, parent company of Esso, operates in about 100 countries in various activities involving exploration, production and distribution of petroleum, mining, petrochemicals, computers and education. But its main purpose continues to be development and marketing of petroleum. In South America, Exxon is everywhere except Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru, and on this continent its major concern is petroleum exploration, especially in Argentina and Brazil.

In Brazil, Esso has participated in all bid competitions for exploration in the form of providing services with a risk clause. In its 12 contracts signed with PETROBRAS, the company has drilled 10 wells, of which 3 are offshore Sao Paulo, 1 is offshore Rio de Janeiro and 6 are at the mouth of the Amazon, without obtaining favorable results.

But this does not trouble its management, which considers the large capital investment as part of the bargain. The $150 million already spent by the company without the slightest possibility of a return--because no petroleum was discovered--does not discourage Esso management in the least. Vice President Walter Gabardo Horstmann explains that Esso geologists firmly believe there is oil in this country; the problem is to find it.

He considered Brazil's risk-contract arrangement quite improved with the latest incentives given by the government at the end of last year. However, he made certain observations in reference to the areas retained by PETROBRAS for direct development. As a matter of fact, foreign companies in general allege that the Brazilian state enterprise chose the best areas for itself. However, in the petroleum industry, the best area depends upon the viewpoint and analytical criteria of the geologist who is interpreting the data.

Meanwhile, PETROBRAS asserts that if the areas analyzed by it and considered of possible occurrence were to be opened to foreign companies, the service contracts with a risk clause would no longer have this clause, because they would be contracted with virtual certainty, although there is no absolute certainty before discovery.

Peter Fletcher also cited as an important aspect that the Brazilian contracts became more attractive when systemic data of all the nation's sedimentary basins were opened to the contractors. He explained that the companies are thus able to analyze the area as a whole and choose the most appropriate tract. Another change that is no less important is participation by the contracting companies in the production phase which, although the responsibility of PETROBRAS, will be monitored by a joint committee.

Diversification

After the 1973 crisis, Exxon began to diversify its activities, becoming an energy company, not only due to the need to develop other energy sources but also to provide a financial base for the company to sustain the high costs of production development--a very lucrative activity, but one involving much working capital.

Within that concept Exxon participates in various activities besides those directly or indirectly associated with petroleum. To cite just the most important ones in South America, Walter Gabardo Horstmann relates that the company acquired a large copper-mining company in Chile. He said that at the time of the Allende government the copper-mining companies were expropriated, but after the Pinochet government took over these companies were considered uneconomical and were sold to foreign firms. That was the case of Las Disputadas, acquired by Exxon.

Another important activity of the company in South America is in Colombia, where Exxon owns 50 percent of the Carbocol company, (the remaining 50 percent is owned

by the government), which is developing steam coal. Investments in this area are about $3 billion, as the whole development infrastructure is being constructed.

In Brazil, besides petroleum exploration and distribution of petroleum derivatives, Esso operates in the petrochemical sector and in lubricants and additives. But one of its major objectives in coming years is participation in alcohol. Mr Horstmann revealed that he has about $10 million available in the next 3 years to develop an entire infrastructure for distribution, storage and other services allied to alcohol. In regard to the alcohol plan, the company's vice president commented that, so far as he knows, foreign companies may not enter the alcohol plan, but he himself believes that this is a problem to be solved by private domestic companies and Brazilian businessmen are responding vigorously to this proposal of the government.

BRASPETRO Discovers Oil and Enhances Supplies

With the same purpose as the multinational companies that operate in Brazil, in search of petroleum, BRASPETRO (PETROBRAS International, Inc) operates abroad. But with a small difference: BRASPETRO, unlike the international companies, does not sell the petroleum it discovers but assures Brazil a supply through its discoveries.

In existence for 8 years, BRASPETRO is now active in seven countries and, of the nine in which it has operated, it discovered petroleum in five: Algeria, Angola, Libya, Iran and Iraq. In the last-named it discovered the gigantic Majnoon field and another slightly smaller one, the Nahr Umr field, in 1973. From April 1972, when it was created, through this September, the company had invested $400 million in petroleum prospecting, exploration, development and production. Its revenues through this year have been $740 million.

According to Joel Mendes Renno, vice president, the company is now working in Angola, Algeria, China, Guatemala, Iraq, Libya and Trinidad and Tobago. Of these countries, it produces oil in Angola and Algeria amounting to 2,200 barrels a day in the former and 900 barrels a day in the latter. In the others in which it discovered petroleum, production is or will be done by the country itself, as in the case of Iraq.

The revenue of $740 million obtained by BRASPETRO is generally paid through supplies of petroleum to PETROBRAS, in the following manner: with the sale of oil produced in Algeria, the company is credited with $20 million, but this amount pays for part of the 10,000 barrels a day that Algeria sends to Brazil; payment of all investments made by the Brazilian company in Iraq in 7 years, about $305 million, will be amortized with the supply of 11,250,000 barrels.

Furthermore, another $166 million represent a differential through receipt from Iraq, at official prices, of 20,750,000 barrels of petroleum as compensation for discovery of the Majnoon and Nahr Umr fields. The BRASPETRO vice president further pointed out that at the time this contract was being negotiated, in December of last year, any extra quantity of petroleum could be obtained only by resorting to the spot market, where prices were about $8 higher than official prices.

Also computed in the $740 million is the $216 million of difference through September of this year represented by purchasing from Iraq, also at official prices, 160,000 barrels of oil a day beginning 1 January. This supply [illegible],000 barrels a day is assured for 13 years in a contract with Iraq.

Elf Believes New Methods Will Show Results

"We are in an epoch of new methods of exploration. It is possible today to have better seismic results than we had previously. For this reason I think Brazil is very likely to discover petroleum, especially in the areas where PETROBRAS did not have results with the seismic survey due to the basalt rock which masks responses," asserted the president of BRASELFA (Elf Equitaine do Brasil), Hary Bhat.

He believes there are strong possibilities of large oil reserves being discovered and especially, in his personal opinion, in the onshore region of Middle Amazonas where basalt rock has impeded greater seismic analyses. He bases his belief on the recent discovery made by PETROBRAS through the Jurua well, where large gas reserves were found.

Having participated in the four bidding rounds held by PETROBRAS other than the second, Elf Equitaine has drilled two wells at the mouth of the Amazon River without successful results but, as all the other foreign firms, this fact does not discourage the French company.

"It is necessary to compare the wells that have been drilled, less than 35, with the size of the Brazilian sedimentary basins. On the continental shelf alone the sedimentary basin is 8 million [as published] kilometers in extent. So we come to the conclusion that the lack of success thus far is not significant," he said.

Mr Hary Bhat also reported that his company developed a seismic prospecting method which it used in Middle Amazonas with much success and which can detect occurrences beyond the basalt layer without masking results. He also pointed out that offshore exploration technology has developed greatly in recent years as well as onshore.

In regard to diversification of petroleum companies since the 1973 crisis, Mr Hary Bhat commented that the crisis served to show the petroleum-consuming world that it should seek new alternatives for this mineral, which in turn should have but one paramount use, which is for petrochemicals. And, from that point of view, he feels Brazil, with the crisis between Iraq and Iran, has now made important decisions with this in mind.

Mr Hary Bhat contends that the current Persian Gulf war demonstrates that petroleum is not a weapon. The consuming world has now gone almost 2 months without two large suppliers and without being "shipwrecked," he said. But in any event, it is important to realize that it is increasingly necessary to discover other sources of supply for petroleum. "That is why I believe in Brazil," he concluded.

Activity Is Big Bargain

From the concession, which was the first method of petroleum exploration by international companies, to the most rigid risk contract, which today is that of Iraq, the search for oil on foreign territory is still one of the best bargains: the second largest source of U.S. revenue is the bonus paid by companies that want to explore on U.S. territory.

The difference between the service contract with risk clause adopted in Brazil and the form used in the United States and Great Britain is, essentially, that if the

foreign company does not discover petroleum here it receives nothing, but neither does the nation gain anything by it, whereas in the United States and Great Britain the government would benefit by charging a high bonus.

The first impression is that in these countries the risk of not finding petroleum is much less than in Brazil, where so far no foreign company has found it. But it happens that, for example, in the Baltimore [Canyon] of the United States, where geological aspects are similar to those of the Santos Basin, in 1976 several companies drilled 11 wells and there was only one discovery of noncommercial gas. But the nation, by charging a bonus, made about $1.176 billion.

In the United States, the company enters a bid for the area it wants to explore and whichever pays the most gets the tract. Should oil be found, this company is the owner of the output, paying, of course, all taxes on the profit, which is another form of government revenue. In Great Britain, besides a bonus for exploration rights, the government also charges royalty (12.5 percent), tax on the revenue from the oil (45 percent) and also the income tax (52 percent), representing revenue for the crown of about 70 percent from the sale of the petroleum by the discovering company.

In Brazil the contracts are kept strictly secret but, according to the contract between PETROBRAS and Marathon divulged by reporter Jose de Alencar of DIARIO DO POVO in February of this year, the contracting company will be owner of 30 to 35 percent of the petroleum to be discovered for a period of 15 years. Its cost is to have made an investment of at least $13.5 million in the exploration phase, to have paid $250,000 for geological information furnished by PETROBRAS--in the other countries no geological information is furnished--and a bonus of $500,000 to break a tie with another bidder.

After discovery, Marathon, by the contract's terms, will have to develop the field, which costs at least 50 times as much as the company spent in the exploration phase, but production will be done by PETROBRAS, which will also pay the contracting company all development costs in a period of 5 years, with interest of 1 percent above the Bank of America prime rate.

In Argentina, where the contract is a little more like that of Brazil, the contracting risk company also pays a kind of bonus to explore and, if it finds petroleum, it evaluates, develops and produces it, but this oil is sold to the government at a price of 60 to 65 percent of the the OPEC market price. There, as in Brazil, the contract remains in force for half the lifetime of the field.

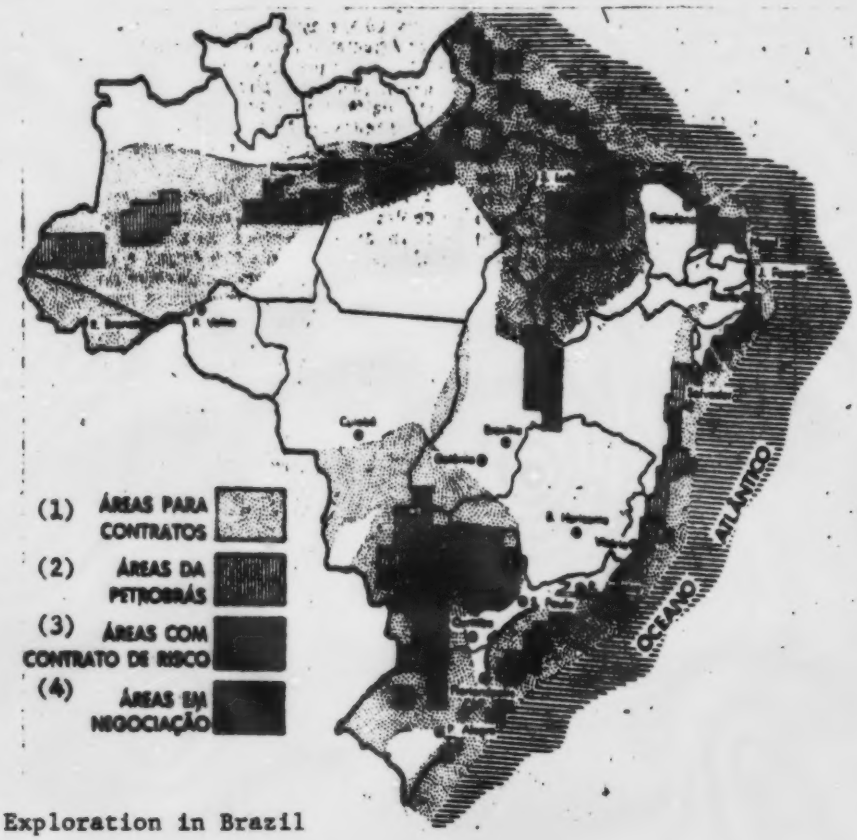
This shows that in reality the Brazilian risk contract, in comparison with the mode of exploration adopted in other countries, is attractive to foreign companies, although the companies allege that the risk in Brazil, in comparison to other countries, is greater. But these same businessmen admit that the latest changes in the contract made by the government have improved it.

The businessmen admit that one can no longer demand from a country what, for example, was demanded by the U.S. firm Occidental Petroleum Company in 1970, to explore for a period of 25 years an area of 180,000 square kilometers, to spend only $15 million in the first 6 years and, if petroleum were found, evaluation and development to be the responsibility of PETROBRAS, which, after production, would

give 18 percent of the oil to the company free of tax. The multinational companies admit that this type of proposal is "unacceptable."

For most of the 24 companies that have signed risk contracts with PETROBRAS, whether operating alone or in the form of consortia, the greatest change in the Brazilian government's concept regarding risk exploration by contractors is opening the whole Brazilian continental shelf to contracts, with the exception of the areas chosen by PETROBRAS.

Besides this opening, considered by PETROBRAS experts as the greatest concession that can be made while still trying to preserve the vestiges of monopoly, participation by the companies in the production phase in the form of a committee is at least, according to them, a step toward permitting them to share in this phase. But the PETROBRAS legal department proved that to let the companies actually produce petroleum would completely circumvent Law No 2004, which grants to PETROBRAS the monopoly of exploration, production and marketing.



Petroleum Exploration in Brazil

Key: 1. Ares for Contracts
2. PETROBRAS Areas
3. Areas with Risk Contract
4. Areas Being Negotiated

PETROBRAS allocated 4.23 million square kilometers for risk areas onshore and offshore and kept 864,000 square kilometers, which limits will be in force through the seventh bidding round.

8834
CSO: 3001

DOMINICAN PRESIDENT TO INVESTIGATE ILLEGAL HAITIANS PROBLEM

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 24 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Eunice Llubares]

[Text] President Antonio Guzman yesterday announced the opening of a broad investigation to determine the number of Haitians residing in this country illegally for the purpose of returning them to their own country.

Guzman said that all foreigners, not just Haitians, whose status is irregular must leave the country.

"A massive investigation is being planned to uncover Haitians who are living illegally in this country," the president said at a press conference he held in the offices of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD).

Guzman arrived at the offices shortly after 0930 hours accompanied by high civilian and military officials.

Various nationwide organizations have charged that an alarming number of illegal Haitians are performing farm work to the detriment of Dominican labor.

Several legislators said recently that the "peaceful penetration" of the Haitians has caused unemployment of native labor in agriculture and other areas.

The congressmen demanded the adoption of emergency measures to deal with the situation.

The chief of state gave assurances that the authorities will take the necessary measures to solve the problem of Haitian immigrants, who appear to have invaded the farms and cities of this country.

Guzman said that the government will respect the Haitian border in order that the Dominican Republic "will be respected."

Guzman stated that the authorities will pay great attention to the population along the border in the belief that this is the best way to protect the nation's territory.

The president spoke on the subject in response to a reporter's question. He made it clear that the investigation will not take the form of a census, but will help identify accurately those Haitian nationals who live here illegally.

Haitian immigration has been greatest in the provinces of Valverde, El Seibo and Espaillat, according to charges made by legislators of those areas.

Recently the governor of the province of Espaillat, Remberto de los Angeles, said that almost half the coffee pickers there are Haitians.

The Haitians work for lower wages than the Dominican workers and the plantation owners prefer to hire them.

Guzman said that the investigation will be in charge of the competent authorities.

The chief executive was at the PRD headquarters for a short time and when asked about the reason for his visit, he replied: "I like to come to party headquarters every day."

He was accompanied by the president of the political organization, Dr Ivelisse Prats de Perez.

Guzman was cheered by party rank and file members upon his arrival at PRD headquarters, and they followed him to the second floor of the building where he talked with reporters.

9015
CSO: 3010

HONDURAN WORKERS UNION WELCOMES PEACE WITH EL SALVADOR

Tegucigalpa EL CRONISTA in Spanish 18 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] The General Workers Federation (CGT) welcomed the announcement of the signing of peace between Honduras and El Salvador, because it considers that the countries have always desired this, along with tranquility.

This is what Felicito Avila Ordonez, secretary general of the CGT, officially said. He added that as far back as 1969 they had had a meeting with the Salvadoran Workers Federation (CTS) at the Goascoran border point.

It was there that the desire for peace and the desire to maintain it was established by both fraternal countries--a desire that is soon to be definitely realized.

"For the CGT," he added, "the understanding that was reached by both countries is welcome, but we must not forget the basis of the doctrine that was brought about by Honduras, in the terms of the resolution of the seven problems that they stated."

A Just Decision

Avila said that the decision of both governments to agree to peace before the end of the year is a just action for the well-being of the nations.

With respect to whether the signing of the peace may be a strategic measure on the part of the government of the United States, the CGT spokesman indicated that above all it is a matter for the sovereignty of each country.

In short, they do not believe that the United States has set out in search of a "political axis," in the face of the progress of leftist movements in Central America.

"Let us dismiss the idea that we are following instructions from abroad, since we are acting according to our own conscience in establishing whether or not the agreement for peace with El Salvador is advantageous, without considering that it is a guideline from North America," he added.

For the CGT, beyond any foreign interest there is the foremost desire of both countries to establish real peace and tranquility, which will be attained when the points in conflict are settled.

With respect to the possibility that a last minute impasse might emerge because former Salvadoran foreign ministers always said that they would respect, and fight for, the preservation of the irreductibility of their territory, he said that both governments were negotiating.

"In negotiating, there are aspects for which there must be agreement and in conclusion we dismiss the idea that there is any nonpatriot who will offer to give our territory away, or question its irreductibility," concluded the CGT secretary.

8255
CSO: 3010

SELA COOPERATION WITH ARAB NATIONS DISCUSSED

Caracas BOHEMIA in Spanish 27 Oct-2 Nov 80 pp 53-54

[Text] It is obvious that the Latin American Economic System (SELA) is still an expectation, and is usually viewed with distrust, as if disappointment were surrounding its movements, as has occurred with other attempts at integration the fate of which has not been exactly the best. Possibly because of what has been mentioned, insufficient attention has been given to one of the most important announcements that SELA has made. Not even the fact that Caracas was the site of the aforementioned announcement evoked any great interest in it. But it is only fair to admit that the indifference did not apply to Cayetano Ramirez, reporter for EL NACIONAL. Which announcement is this? Well, no less than an interest in developing financial and economic cooperation with the Arab countries, since the experience of Arlabank, the first Arab-Latin American bank established in Peru 2 years ago, has now proven positive, though still modest.

The secretary of SELA, Carlos Alzamora, gave the press the reasons underlying a proposal that has now made headway. It would take a long time, although it would be worth the trouble, to repeat these reasons. We shall confine ourselves to a few which we deem essential. On the one hand, the potential for Latin American development, comprising all types of resources and a high rate of economic growth, could constitute a preferential option for Arab investors "interested in a strategic dispersion of their investments." On the other hand, the Arab region is also one of great economic growth, and both are the only ones in the world with the valuable distinction of being self-sufficient in energy. There are, in addition, many mutual interests, such as those striving for a reform in the international monetary system and, from a more general standpoint, for more just relations of exchange with the developed world, and also for a new economic order.

We are only in the early stages, and hence the optimism should be tempered. Nevertheless, it is almost obvious that a full development of the aforementioned ties could represent one of the greatest changes in international life that we have in store. It would involve a strategic move destined to support what OPEC has represented, in the international power relations. It would strike at the apex, reducing the power of the highly industrialized countries to impose financial and economic conditions, giving the north-south confrontation a means of accumulating strength on behalf of the latter. One is almost saying the same thing by asserting that there would be an upset in the bases that have been operating in favor of the north, from the standpoint of increasing inequality, despite all the talk to the contrary.

The announcement from SELA means recognition of the possibility of markets and investments that would escape the recycling imposed by the large financial centers of the West, opening the door for equally mutual needs to establish options for development, free from the traditional hegemony. And it would be no exaggeration to assume that, in such basic production areas as food, the backing from heavy investments would ease the shortages considerably, and even the poverty, that affect the two regions so much.

In various international areas and forums it has been said more than once that the attempts for a new international order require greater compactness on the part of the developing and/or underdeveloped world. The accomplishment of this compactness must have sufficient ease to surmount the political differences. But, to tell the truth, the aspiration would encounter different obstacles.

One way of overcoming at least a substantial part of them may lie in an approach to the economic potential represented by certain Third World nations, creating permanent, sound, attractive foundations, with an influence on the international confrontation one of the main areas of which is the economic area. Would that the announcement by SELA might help to bring about justice.

2909
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

HONDURANS TO AID SALVADORANS—Tequcigalpa--In order to help the many refugees who are fleeing from the rural areas of El Salvador across the Honduras border, a committee has been formed in the town of Camasca, in the department of Intibuca. Many Hondurans, in a humanitarian spirit, are helping elderly people and mothers with their children who are fleeing as a result of the panic caused by the fierce fighting raging between the guerrillas and the Salvadoran guards in the places where they were living. The International Red Cross is helping with the relief aid for the Salvadoran refugees, who are victims of the internal convulsion of their country. According to reports from refugees reaching Camasca, the insurgents are being attacked by air and ground artillery, and the civilians are being urged to leave the area as quickly as possible, so that the fight against the insurgents, who are apparently members of an international brigade, can be waged with greater success. The refugee aid committee in Camasca is doing everything it can to help the Salvadoran citizens, most of whom are of peasant origin. [Text] [San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Oct 80 p 25] 7679

GUATEMALA-VENEZUELA AGREEMENT--The Guatemalan Technical Training and Productivity Institute, along with the Secretariat of Energy and Hydrocarbons and the Labor Ministry have signed a technical cooperation agreement with the Republic of Venezuela to boost the energy policy of the government of Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas. The first state of this agreement includes the granting of scholarships for Guatemalans to attend training centers at the Petroleum and Petrochemical Training Institute in Venezuela. [PA310423 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 Oct 80 PA]

CSO: 3010

ROLE OF POLITICAL FORCES IN DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM SURVEYED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 19 Oct 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Democracy and Political Parties")

[Text] A little less than a year ago, the military officer who will take over as president of the nation in March 1981 affirmed that "in addition to being a reality in the country's structure, political parties are a reality in Argentine history and democracy." For his part, the interior minister said in a recent statement that "democracy is inconceivable without political parties." Both statements agree on the leading role that political forces must play in the full exercise of their responsibilities and rights in an atmosphere of democratic coexistence in which fruitful efforts towards peace are safeguarded by justice and freedom. They are substantive components of the system, and a country's progress hinges on the fair play, lofty goals and public influence of political parties through their representatives. Given this interrelationship, it is understandable that any defect in the makeup or operations of these vital groups in our system would lead to a sort of pathological process capable of tearing at the nation's social fabric and, hence, of triggering crises the gravity of which tends to be in direct proportion to their root cause.

Perhaps because of its vast scope and searing impact, the dark period from which the country is emerging (not unscathed, of course) made a deeper impact than any other on the minds of our citizens. If the experience was not in vain, then the current interregnum, devoid of electoral antagonisms, will, to our advantage, provide an atmosphere for calm and thoughtful reasoning from which will emerge the decisions to resolve the organizational or functional problems of the groups that are to operate as fundamental factors in the development of a real democracy resting on a solid foundation.

In short, a comprehensive democracy is based on the conduct of its component parts. Therefore, party organizations must practice internal democracy, which presupposes the application of unalterable ethical principles; the proper civic training of their members; a methodical study of the country's problems, using a rigorous approach comparable to that of scientific disciplines; setting clear-cut objectives in keeping with legitimate party ambitions that can be reconciled with national interests; the selection of the individuals best suited to holding representative posts, in internal elections as above-board as those demanded of the public authorities when they summon the people

to the polls; promoting a changing of the guard from one generation to the next and, among other things, replacing bossism with leadership.

One could argue that in the final accounting political forces reflect all of the shortcomings of their human components, but it is no less true that their status as leadership organizations obliges them to cultivate virtues and eliminate defects. They would thus be performing an exemplary function as schools of patriotism capable of bridging the gap between politics, defined as the art of governing, and political scheming, which is given to fueling envy and using deceptive demogogical promises to win over large segments of society, which are hopelessly doomed to frustration.

The country's history, marked by the interplay of enlightenment and ignorance, offers clear examples of both courses of conduct, and although it did not always make the correct choice, cumulative experience provides the lessons to illuminate the proper path.

8743
CSO: 3010

AGUADO ON AGRARIAN, POLITICAL ISSUES

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 26 Oct 80 p 14

[Text] Mendoza--Jorge Aguado, the president of the CRA [Argentine Rural Confederations], fielded questions at a meeting with newsmen that marked the culmination of his visit to this province, a visit that included a speech at the headquarters of the Democratic Party and a get-together with farm sector officials in Tupungato.

He attributed the sector's problems to the increase in financing costs, inflation and taxes. He described as truly worrisome the level of indebtedness among growers, which has even placed their assets in jeopardy. He also pointed out that such a situation obtains specifically in Mendoza, "perhaps more acutely than in other regions, because more growers are in debt here than in the rest of the country." He said that the farm sector has received 16 percent of total credit, 85 percent of it from government banks. "A number of growers took the risk of securing loans in dollars, thus becoming allies of the government so that it would not alter current policy."

Volando's Status

When asked for his opinion on the reprimand that the National Government leveled at the president of the Argentine Agrarian Federation, Mr Humberto Volando, Aguado said: "Mr Volando has taken a number of stands and made decisions that we do not agree with. I am concerned about the support that the admonishment prompted, not about the admonishment itself."

With regard to his visit to Valle de Uco and his meeting there with growers and heads of the Rural Association, he recalled that their work stoppage some time ago had served to focus government attention on this situation. "Some sort of program to further these economies is needed," he contended. In connection with President Videla's imminent visit to Mendoza, he felt it showed that the government realizes that this area has problems and that it is trying to find solutions.

Sharing Forums

He said the following about the invitation extended to him by the Democratic Party, through the Provincial Youth Center, which on Friday will sponsor his lecture on "The Agricultural Sector and the Civic Responsibility of Growers":

"It is the responsibility of all sectors to share forums, even political ones. I have accepted invitations from other parties on other occasions. Such exchanges are very constructive and indicative of how political parties are starting to give consideration to our major problems." When asked what he thought of the people in the business organizations in Valle de Uco, he made this final remark: "I think that when young people want to do something, they do it, and they do it well."

No Offers

Aguado had previously denied that any offer had been made to him to serve in General Viola's future cabinet. Aguado flew back to the Federal Capital last night.

8743
CSO: 3010

RICARDO ZINN COMMENTS ON NATION'S POLITICAL COURSE

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 10 Oct 80 pp 44-45

[Interview with writer Ricardo Zinn, by Alberto Oliva at the Hotel Pierre in New York; date not given]

> [Text] In 1976 Ricardo Zinn published "The Second Founding of the Republic," a book in which he X-rayed the period during which the Armed Forces took power. In late September of this year, Zinn traveled to the United States to launch "Four Years After the Second Founding of the Republic," in which he continues his analysis of the Reorganization Process and proposes methods of achieving its objectives. Zinn, who has ties with industrial and service firms, spoke with SOMOS at the Hotel Pierre in New York and spelled out some of the more cogent ideas he sets forth in "Four Years After..."

[Question] Why did you write this book, and how does it differ from the first one, which has a similar title?

[Answer] The first was entitled "The Second Founding of the Republic" and was analytical, focusing on the causes that brought us to the situation that prevailed on 24 March 1976. The most recent book follows the same method and proposes courses of action to achieve the desired goals, but above all its objective is to systematize an intellectual contribution to the Process. This is an area where there are many vacuums...

[Question] Are you suggesting that there is a lack of solid intellectuals in Argentina?

[Answer] It is not that there is a lack of intellectuals. They exist, but they are afraid of losing their status in the future if they come on the scene and voice their viewpoints. This fear, or the utopian notion of saving oneself for later, has meant that practically all intellectual activity in recent years has been the exclusive property of the left. Except for people like Sebastian Soler or Federico Pinedo, the democratic platform had no thinkers or intellectuals to speak out and explain and defend it.

[Question] You say that the Process that began in 1976 is the only true military revolution in recent decades. Why?

[Answer] This is one of the three basic concepts in the book. First, because the Process came on the scene when our civilization and culture were threatened with destruction. Second, because it did so at a crucial and turbulent time when the tide was changing due to the enemy's loss of the ideological and political initiative. Third, because its advent marked a definite break with our most recent past of frustration and decadence.

[Question] Do you mean to say that the Argentine crisis is drawing to an end?

[Answer] Argentina is not in a crisis. It is experiencing the tail end of a decadence that has slowly eaten away at the vital centers of its structure. There is a big difference: a crisis is generally an explosion and can be beneficial; decadence, in contrast, is a succession of losses. This succession began for Argentina in 1916 and is now drawing to a close.

[Question] When you talk of domestic feudalism, what are you specifically referring to?

[Answer] Domestic feudalism is one of the factors in Argentina's decadence. The basic characteristic of a feudal society is its tendency towards immobility; once privileges are gained, social efforts are focused on maintaining them and at preventing others from gaining them. By chance, Argentine history also illustrates the conflict between autarchical liberal forces on the one hand and capitalist forces on the other.

[Question] Can you give some examples of this feudalism?

[Answer] There are three feudal cancers that Argentina was unable to get rid of and that contributed to its decadence: the state cancer (the vast bureaucracy spawned by populism); the economic cancer (with a protectionist state that provided subsidies) and the union cancer (whereby many unions had more economic power than many large companies).

[Question] Why do you think Argentina gradually drifted away from the group of countries with a higher level of development and technological progress?

[Answer] Precisely because of the lack of a geopolitical vision, which is another upshot of feudalism. Let's not forget that at one point Balbin admitted that he was happy that he had never left the country, and an identity can be defined only through relationships. When Peron wanted to put us back on the international scene, he placed us in the Third World. Feudalism was not only a fashion; it altered our roots as a society as well. Economically speaking, it caused our society to organize in units, and politically, on a federal level...

[Question] You say that Argentina has a bad memory. What will happen, then, with Peronism?

[Answer] I approve of political decentralization, and regional leaders will be groomed as time goes by. Peronism could be a threat if the forces concentrate in Buenos Aires and go for broke, but decentralization is the best way to offset Peronism.

[Question] We hear it said that Argentina's leadership class is dozing off, that young people are not interested in politics and that people are forgetting about the past. What do you think?

[Answer] That's changing. It so happens that ideology has been left in the hands of the enemy for a long time. Young people from 25 to 30 are getting interested in politics now, and an example of this is that many universities have started political sciences departments, which are getting more and more enrolment.

[Question] Now that we are nearing the end of the decadence that you spoke of earlier, what impact would an election have now?

[Answer] There is no chance for elections soon. In 1984 there will likely be more participation, and there might be elections in 1987. Holding elections now would mean returning to the revenge tactics of the past, and no one wants that except the populists and Peronists.

[Question] What do you think of the political dialog?

[Answer] I think that it is being done well. But we have to realize that there cannot be as many ideas as inhabitants. There comes a time when a polarization has to take place.

8743
CSO: 3010

MSGR ARAMBURU EVALUATES CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS, OTHER ISSUES

Santiago ERCILLA in Spanish 29 Oct-4 Nov 80 pp 29-32

[Interview with Cardinal Juan Carlos Aramburu, primate bishop of Argentina, by Jose Miguel Armendariz, in Mendoza; date not given]

[Text] Mendoza--Slightly stooped, with a lean countenance and white hair, wearing his bishop's attire, Msgr Juan Carlos Aramburu (68), former bishop of Tucuman, and current archbishop of Buenos Aires and cardinal primate of Argentina, stopped saying his breviary prayers to receive ERCILLA.

Evangelizing is one of his preeminent passions, among other reasons because, in his view, there is still "an erroneous notion spreading about the mission of the Church." He says: "There are some who consider it just another group." In his opinion, those sectors overlook the fundamental position held by the presence and the action of the Holy Spirit in the Church.

When hearing him speak, one would say that his pastoral spirit even grows when he confirms the effort of some to make the authority of the Church's teachings in matters of faith and morals something relative.

With his feet on the ground ("I have asked my parish to cooperate more with those living in the urban slums"), and with his gaze fixed on God ("by appealing to the Most Blessed Sacrament, peace will be insured between my country and Chile"), the high-ranking prelate conversed with ERCILLA an hour before thousands upon thousands of Catholics brought the National Marian Congress to a close in the Mendoza provincial stadium.

With great affability, and as if no worrisome commitment were awaiting him, Cardinal Aramburu answered all the questions unhesitatingly. There is no doubt that discussing his diocese and the Argentine Church in general brought him great satisfaction.

During the interview, he appeared very exuberant. There was a reason in the surroundings: "All our estimates were exceeded. This Congress served its purpose, aimed at spiritual affirmation of the Christian people, in its entirety."

A Change of 'Spectacle'

[Question] Monsignor, the national press has noted "a Catholic renaissance in Argentina." With regard to this Congress, it has commented that "the Church has proven

to be the preference of the youth." To what do you attribute this phenomenon, which appears to be something novel, owing to its massive aspect?

[Answer] In the past, we have had a crisis in coexistence and harmony. And it seems to me that this has caused more maturity, particularly among the youth which is seeking wholesome things. Perhaps they have observed a previous spectacle (also involving the youth), with dedication to mistaken ideals. So now they are reacting to put on another spectacle on behalf of loftier values.

[Question] In this context, what signficance to you attach to the political stability that has been achieved?

[Answer] Well, the reaction from the youth still predates the progress in the direction of order that has been attained. They began to react at the very time of the struggle and the subversion, certainly prompted by that other spectacle which was occurring. Perhaps they are becoming secure now. We are in a position to reflect increasingly better; so they do not want to be mistaken in the ideals that they pursue and for which they are striving.

[Question] What is your opinion of the response from Catholics with regard to the frequency of receiving the sacraments, and attending Mass and Confession?

[Answer] Faith, which is embraced by everyone, is one thing, and the results in life and religious practice, is another. Although we fill the churches on Sundays with the various Masses that are celebrated, the percentage is always low in comparison with the total number of inhabitants who claim to be Catholics.

However (Cardinal Aramburu continues), it is obvious that we are at a positive time. It is common for the young people to go to Confession. Before the International Eucharistic Congress held in 1934, men usually were absent from Church services; now they are not. And sometimes there are more men and young people than women. So, this is common, and no one is surprised at it.

Episcopal Concerns

[Question] Monsignor, if you could make an assessment of the pastoral concerns, what would you say were the issues most often discussed by the Argentine bishops?

[Answer] For several years, we have been working on the priority of marriage and the family, which are in such a state of upheaval the world over. We have attempted to support this and, fortunately, work is being done in the same direction, generally, externally and socially. Then we have another concern, namely, the youth. We are in agreement with the tasks assigned to us by the Holy Father in Puebla: the family, youth and vocations. In the latter respect, we have improved considerably after a period of crisis. Now I have my Villa Devoto seminary filled with young men who want to devote themselves to the Lord in the priestly life.

[Question] How often do the Argentine bishops, or the Episcopate as such, speak out on current matters that are more closely related to the political realm?

[Answer] In this regard, what is being done is commenting on concrete events in a manner that is not current nor political, but rather meant to enlighten them with the Gospel doctrine. The Episcopate never comments on the technical or economic leadership. We are careful not to participate in activities of political sectors, groups or parties. We are very distinguished in this regard.

[Question] What were your reasons for referring, in a recent statement, to the attitude that Catholics should have upon acting within the civil society?

[Answer] Perhaps for the purpose of opening the dialog, the government asked the Church for its views; but not in the sense of expressing opinions on the technical aspects of the dialog.

[Question] Monsignor, what are the usual reactions when the bishops make a declaration?

[Answer] The voice of the Episcopate is followed and expected here. Since it is known that the Episcopate is not committed to any group, but is, rather, seeking the general welfare of the human being, it is very seldom that a controversy occurs.

[Question] Nevertheless, I have recently heard that they are often criticized for remaining aloof from the political leadership.

[Answer] Of course. Some yearn for that support, and demand it, because they know that the Episcopate has an authoritative voice, and that it is heard and publicized by the news media. But, in fact, the Argentine bishops have never meddled in matters that are sectorial or partisan.

Church-Government

[Question] How would you describe the relations between the Church and the government?

[Answer] Very good, and cordial. The government respects the autonomy of the Church, and its spiritual realm enlightening Argentine life. And we respect its autonomy; all of which represents action originating from the civil authority on the population. There, at times, certain things have occurred which might appear to be a certain amount of interference...

[Question] Interference by the Church?

[Answer] Of course, related to the view that we need not comment on the technical aspects of the economic or social temporal leadership of the country. But that has disappeared promptly.

Cardinal Aramburu explains that since the Gospel is truth, and the truth is usually uncomfortable, "occasionally contrary reactions occur." But he stresses that the teachings of the bishops are well received. He remarks: "Even the sector of authority seeks the Church's word. They realize that, when they are taking the proper direction, they will find support."

In this connection, the monsignor underscores the moral civic education that is given in the state schools. "Without proposing it as a matter of the Catholic faith, there is instruction in ethical principles which are influenced by the Gospel."

And perhaps because it has become another constant factor (this time, an overwhelming one), the monsignor is impressed even more by the massive outcry that is occurring at present concerning the desired peace between Chile and Argentina. In fact, it was he (4 months ago in Buenos Aires) who celebrated Mass and led the long Corpus Christi procession to pray for the successful conclusion of the papal mediation. Since something similar had been organized in Chile that day as well, Cardinal Aramburu cited the significance of the event to the thousands of faithful gathered on the Square of the Two Congresses.

He told them: "Thus, there has been held the unique spectacle of a mutual massive position of two Catholic peoples, converting the extreme southern part of America into an immense sanctuary, like two sacred vessels demarcated by the Andean cordillera, wherein the prayers of millions of human beings rise to heaven, seeking peace in a human, fraternal and Christian solution."

In his opinion, "The great influence for bringing about human action of real value lies in the humility of prayer addressed to God."

The monsignor reacted to the recent shows of religious spirit that the Argentines gave in Mendoza:

"We are making a very good examination for the forthcoming visit of the Holy Father to our country."

He knows that this will materialize if the mediation achieves a result accepted by both sides; and that this objective depends largely on the continuation by the Church in both countries of its influence on the peaceful desires of the respective peoples.

The interview with the cardinal primate of Argentina was reaching an end when ERCILLA (going beyond the bilateral issue) asked him about the relations of the Argentine bishops among themselves. His response was categorical:

"Unlike what certain news media claim, depicting differences and opposition to cause an impact, I would like to tell you that there is no opposition, resistance or anything between us. The Argentine Episcopate has never been divided. We have always had a great priestly brotherhood.

[Question] Doesn't it often happen that certain bishops disagreee after a collective statement?

[Answer] No, no, no. At times there have been differences which are not substantial. Once, when commenting on a text for catechesis, someone described it as leftist (how should I know?), but the Episcopate per se made its statement and the matter ended. The monsignor concluded by saying: "I might add that, naturally, we have absolute autonomy in all expressions of opinion; and there have even been different views of the Church's action. But insofar as teachings are concerned, we have always been in agreement."

2909
CSO: 3010

JOURNAL ANALYZES CHURCH ATTITUDES, COMPOSITION

Buenos Aires ULTIMA CLAVE in Spanish No 500, 14 Oct 80 pp 3-5

[Text] Situation in Argentina

The purpose of everything said thus far has been to embark, albeit briefly, on a consideration of the status of the Catholic Church in our country. But its positions cannot be understood if we separate them from the Latin American context. Let us begin by acknowledging that, in our country, the virus of "liberation theology" was only caught, with any intensity, by a small group of priests (no more than 100), who then became combined in the so-called Movement of Third World Priests. The group's subjugation to extreme leftist elements, radicalized Peronists or actual Montonero elements is a sufficiently well known fact to make further details unnecessary. One need only mention that, in the incident considered to have unleashed the homicidal violence in the country (the kidnapping, torture and assassination of General Aramburu), Father Carbone was implicated and was actually convicted by the courts; thus giving a complete idea of the group's activity. Today, that movement is greatly reduced: Some have given up its principles, others have left the priesthood and quite a few, with varying fates, have directly joined the Montonero Peronist movement.

But the conduct upheld by the Argentine Episcopate was and is different. First, during the period from 1973 to 1976 it assumed a cautious attitude that was reflected more in what it failed to do than in what it did: For example, we recall an exemplary condemnation of Father Carbone, who is still head of a parish today. We do not find in our records a direct criticism of the Peronist government when it intervened in the national universities and turned them over on a silver platter to Marxism, to indoctrinate the youth. It remained silent when freedom of education received a fatal wound in 1974, with the passage of the law for immobility of the professors and teachers in private schools. And, in particular, it did not explicitly repudiate the orgy of violence unleashed by populism in its various forms.

Therefore, one could not be surprised that, since March 1976, the Argentine Episcopate continued to keep that silent attitude, this time perhaps as an expression of a guilt complex. This did not prevent it, in its annual meetings, from leaking criticism of the economic or social policy of the process, in a respectful tone that we must cite as a positive fact.

What are the reasons for the current behavior of the Episcopate? In our opinion, there are three:

a. In the first place, because, starting in 1978 with the election of John Paul II as head of the Church, the general atmosphere in the Catholic world changed fundamentally. There has been a certain return to a Church line, in contrast to the previous increasing desacralization. To be sure, the Pontiff's position does not imply (and his sermons and addresses on his tours of the American continent or in the so-called Third World are proof of this) a dissociation from the social or economic problems of our time. But now it is being handled on a more spiritual level, more entrenched in the Gospel message.

b. Added to the foregoing is the fact that, after the dangers experienced by the Argentine society between 1973 and 1976, the hierarchy assumed a more realistic attitude toward the progress of extremist ideas. This was even demonstrated during the Bishops Conference in Puebla (Mexico, in 1979), at which our country's delegation assumed a conciliatory position, and was a factor for balance in the deliberations.

c. And, finally, it should be noted that, when one studies the present composition of the Argentine Catholic hierarchy, one notes a large majority of prelates with a moderate outlook, training and activity, in contrast to the "progressive" movement (with its various nuances). This is evident in the recent documents and in the public image of the Church in the country today.

An Overall Tally

So that our readers may obtain an approximate idea of the ideological position of the members of the Episcopate, it seemed fitting to us to make a division into large groups, wherein we include those dignataries with more or less similar ideas. We are not unaware that this is always difficult, and that we might even make some mistakes or omissions. But we think that this is an approximate X-ray, an overall tally, of the views whereby the Argentine Catholic hierarchy is divided. Let us observe:

Here we include those who assume moderate positions, but also those with more conservative and, in some instances, nationalist ideas: Heraldo Marotti (auxiliary bishop of Rosario), Emilio Bianchi de Carcano (auxiliary bishop of Azul), Guillermo Bolatti (archbishop of Rosario), Victorio Bonamin (military provincial), Pedro Boxler (bishop of Gualeguaychu), Miguel Augusto Cardenas (auxiliary bishop of Buenos Aires), Desiderio Collino (bishop of Limas de Zamora), Blas V. Conrero (archbishop of Tucuman), Alcides Casaretto (bishop of Rafaela), Adolfo Gerstner (bishop of Concordia), Jorge Gottau (bishop of Anatuya), Manuel Guirau (bishop of (Oran), Agustin Herrera (bishop of San Francisco), Justo O. Laguna (bishop of Moron), Juan R. Laise (bishop of San Luis), Jorge Lopez (archbishop of Corrientes), Manuel Menendez (bishop of San Martin), Jose Maria Montes (auxiliary bishop of La Plata), Enrique Pechuan Marin (bishop of Cruz del Eje), Carlos Mariano Perez (archbishop of Salta), Raul F. Primatesta (cardinal, Cordoba), Antonio Quarracino (bishop of Avellaneda), Adolfo Servando Tortolo (archbishop of Parana).

We list here those who have more emphatically expressed democratic convictions, while at the same time maintaining a line of pastoral action with a renewing, but orthodox orientation: Antonio Maria Aguirre (bishop of San Isidro), Juan Carlos Aramburu (cardinal archbishop of Buenos Aires), Rodolfo Bufano (bishop of Chascomus),

Arnaldo Canale (auxiliary bishop of Buenos Aires), Carlos Cremata (bishop of Santo Tome), Octavio N. Derisi (auxiliary bishop of La Plata), Alfredo Esposito (bishop of Zarate), Jose M. Lorenzo (vicar of Devoto), Jose M. Medina (bishop of Jujuy), Gabino Romero (auxiliary bishop of Lomas de Zamora), Estanislao E. Karlic (auxiliary bishop of Cordoba), Domingo Castagna (auxiliary bishop of Buenos Aires).

These are the bishops who have assumed more radicalized or populist positions in the social and economic area. In some instances, they have assumed overtly political stances, at all times associated with positions which in ecclesiastical terminology are known as "progressive": Miguel Antel Aleman (bishop of Rio Gallegos), Alberto P. Devoto (bishop of Goya), Romulo Garcia (bishop of Mar del Plata), Carmelo J. Giaquinta (auxiliary bishop of Viedma), Miguel E. Hesayne (bishop of Viedma), Juan J. Iriarte (bishop of Reconquista), Manuel Marengo (bishop of Azul), Jorge Novak (bishop of Quilmes), Jaime de Nevares (bishop of Nuequen), Vicente Zazpe (archbishop of Santa Fe).

We repeat, there are undoubtedly some omissions on the preceding lists. The most obvious is perhaps that of Msgr Antonio J. Plaza but, owing to his contradictory positions, it was difficult for us to categorize him. We leave the task to the reader...if he can.

2909
CSO: 3010

PAZ ZAMORA WEIGHS FOREIGN INTEREST IN DEVELOPMENTS

LD061631 Brussels LE SOIR in French 5 Nov 80 p 2

[Interview with Jaime Paz Zamora, Bolivian Opposition Leader, by "J.-P. M.": "Democracies Must No Longer Be Left Defenseless"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] "Bolivia represents a demarcation line between democracies and dictatorships in South America," Jaime Paz Zamora speaks deliberately. "It is a dividing line between geopolitical interests which look toward the Pacific and those which center on the Rio de la Plata Basin." This former Louvain University student knows what he is talking about when democracy and strategy in South America are discussed. Jaime Paz Zamora, who, together with Hernan Siles Suazo, founded the People's Democratic Union [UDP]--a moderate left coalition--in 1978, has striven for many years to democratize the Bolivian regime, and each time the UDP has won a presidential election--in 1979 and 1980--he has had to contend with a military coup.

The intervention of troops led by General Meza Garcia in July 1980 was both an attack against Bolivian democracy and an act of aggression against the democratization process in Latin America. "Argentina helped to organize the coup," Paz Zamora told us. "Argentine experts advised the intelligence services and officered repressive bodies to rationalize them and make them more scientific."

The EEC countries and the United States have resolutely shown their disapproval of the coup in Bolivia. "American diplomacy in Latin America is Janus-like," Jaime Paz Zamora explained. "It is antidemocratic in El Salvador and democratic in South America. As for the USSR, it adopted a positive attitude at first but in the end recognized the military regime 6 weeks after the coup. The Soviets have economic interests in Bolivia, especially in the mining sector. Their relations with the Argentine regime, which organized the coup, are very intensive and they have been trying to take advantage of the cooling of relations between the United States and dictatorships in the southern part of the continent. Nor should we overlook the fact that the USSR has long-range plans for Latin America. We understand this attitude and we do not want to use it as a motive for anti-Sovietism, but we do not accept it," Jaime Paz Zamora concluded.

3010

BRIEFS

DEATH SENTENCE LAW--La Paz, 12 Nov (LATIN)--The Bolivian Catholic Church has pointed out to the military government the need to jointly analyze the scope of an impending state security law which will extend the death sentence to drug traffickers and extremists. Religious sources have confirmed that the church initiative was conveyed to Foreign Minister Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon by Cardinal Jose Clemente Maurer. Cardinal Maurer told the press last night that he had voiced "the church's concern over the state security law project" and explained that the episcopal hierarchy feels a dialogue is necessary before the law is promulgated. Pointing out the current "normal state" of relations between the church and military government established on 17 July, Cardinal Maurer added that "we must analyze it (the project) to avoid misinterpretations." [By Rene Villegas] [Excerpt] [PY140100 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1733 GMT 12 Nov 80]

TIN SALES INCREASE--La Paz, 13 Nov (AFP)--Authorities of the mines and metallurgy ministry disclosed here today that unlimited U.S. tin sales on the international market will cause incalculable damage to the Bolivian economy. The United States has decided to increase its tin sales since its decision to sell 500 tons of its tin reserves every 2 weeks failed. The authorities pointed out that Bolivia will suffer the consequences should the price of tin on the international market drop since this is its main export product. An editorial in the Catholic daily PRESENCIA points out that tin offered for sale by the United States was bought from Bolivia, who, as an ally, sold it at a low price during World War II. It then states that this fact adds to the increasing cost of tin production in our country, to inflation and to the high cost of machinery and technology within the framework of the Bolivian economic crisis which is reflected in a balance of payments that shows an increasing deficit. [Text] [PY140200 Paris AFP in Spanish 1521 GMT 13 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION UP 8.44 PERCENT IN 9 MONTHS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Nov 80 p 26

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--Brazilian industrial production from January through September showed a significant revival, with the increase reaching 8.44 percent and confirming the survey made by O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in October which diagnosed an acceleration of industrial activity in the major sectors surveyed.

According to data reported here yesterday by the IBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics] Foundation, in September, for the first time this year, the increase for the latest 12 month period reached 7.64 percent. With an increase of more than 1 percent over August, there were clear signs of a distinct acceleration in industrial activity. In September, growth of the minerals extraction industry (16.96 percent) and of converting industries (8.19 percent) influenced the 8.44 percent rise in industrial production.

The IBGE Foundation also revealed that the sectors contributing the most to the favorable performance during the January-through-September period were plastic materials, minerals extraction, machinery, food products, rubber, pharmaceuticals and metallurgy. Meanwhile, growth from August to September was reported in all industrial sectors but two: minerals extraction (crude petroleum) and paper and paperboard.

Employment and Energy

The indicator of personnel employed in production also rose in the January-through-August period, with an increase of 3.44 percent over the same period last year. The cumulative increase of employment in the last 12 months was 2.9 percent.

Electric power consumption, in turn, declined slightly through August, with the rate of increase falling to 9.16 percent after having risen as much as 13.43 percent in other periods. The indicator of electrical energy consumed also showed a lower cumulative rate of increase during the last 12 months, with a rate of 9.66 percent, according to the IBGE.

8834
CSO: 3001

SPECULATIONS BEGIN ON SUCCESSOR TO FIGUEIREDO

Possible Candidates Mentioned

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Carlos Chagas: "The Palace Believes It Is Too Early, However Speculation on Succession Has Begun"]

[Text] For the government, or rather for the palace group which handles the controls of government, it is still too early to raise the question, or much less coordinate it, of the successor to General Figueiredo in terms of names or candidacies. The principal presidential aides maintain that the process of succession, which will take place in 1984, will be by political parties. This would mean that Joao Figueiredo will have been the last of the generals made president by the imposition of the force of the revolutionary movement (read because of the desires of the military themselves). This does not mean that another general or brigadier or an admiral (do they not allow colonels?) could not be appointed by means of the political party mechanisms or channels, provided they are presented, processed and defined within the framework of the political parties, a theory which has not yet been confirmed in recent practice.

That is what official forces say officially and publicly because behind the scenes or confidentially, they go a little further. The government does not pay any attention to the subject of succession, but nothing prevents the press or the political sectors from speculating on the subject on their own. Those sources, with reserve and informally, list some obvious names within their own forces to be entered at the proper time. They even go as far as to assert that inevitably one of them will become the successor: Aureliano Chaves, Delfim Netto, Octavio Medeiros, Costa Cavalcanti, Mario Andreazza, Jarbas Passarinho, Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, Ibrahim Abi-Ackel, Paulo Maluf, Ney Braga, Delio Jardim de Mattos, and a list of perhaps only vice presidential timber: Marco Antonio Maciel and Virgilio Tavora.

What is important, presuming that the palace group will still be the decisive force in the process because it will be led by Gen Joao Figueiredo, is to learn which of those names really enjoys its support and will conclude by being "offered" to the PDS [Social Democratic Party] National Convention, which if it maintains a majority in 1982, will formally appoint the new president 2 years later. Therefore, it is worthwhile examining the possible presidential candidates and their chances one by one:

Aureliano Chaves, the present vice president, has administrative ability, political skill and even a certain desire to get there since "he does not exclude himself from the preliminary conversations when the time comes." He would be in a position to wangle party support but his problems began when it was learned that among themselves the group cannot stand him, believing him to be "out of line" or too independent.

Delfim Netto will be (or would be) an unbeatable candidate if he could curb inflation to reasonable levels, abolish the climate of crisis and reestablish credibility in public opinion...

Octavio Medeiros should really not be on the list of political party presidential hopefuls and perhaps here lies the real key to everything. As chief of the SNI [National Intelligence Service] and an active duty general officer, representing the so-called system more than any other, he would only be selected as the PDS candidate if his name were to be "suggested" to the PDS with a thousand and one arguments about extremist dangers, the need for the dynamic revolution to continue, and so forth. Because of all that he is a strong possibility, even if up to this time he has not shown the slightest public desire to become a candidate.

Costa Cavalcanti runs on the outside, strategically protected by technial functions (the presidency of the Itaipu Binational and ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Electric Companies]), but as a former federal deputy and former colonel in the army, he would have the attributes for getting there. A personal friend of General Figueiredo, with contacts with the main leaders of the PDS and strong bonds with the military, up to now he has been a rising star.

Mario Andreazza would certainly be a preferential nomination by the president, less because of the close bonds between them than because of the image he projects of a man who does things on the social level, and despite difficulties, manages to attain some of the goals he set for himself in the Ministry of Interior. He may not please the group or part of it, but he could counterbalance that with the excellent relations he maintains with Congress. After all, to the legislators of the government, he is one of the few ministers they can accompany on junkets to their regions of origin and to the inauguration of projects without the danger of frictions.

Jarbas Passarinho up to a short time ago was not included in the list of possible candidates, however, suddenly, the Palace of Planalto perceives a sort of secret of Polichinello in him. He is one of the rare political revelations of the revolution, perhaps the only one of its legislators who talks equal to equal with the opposition and he has enough imagination and rhetorical power to confront the adversary forces. Argumentative, with a short fuse, he has military origins like Costa Cavalcanti, although he has spent 16 years in politics.

Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, governor of Bahia, does not hide his desires and presents himself as another essentially political possibility. He is from the northeast. His power to rally forces around him and his leadership is undeniable. It has been a long time since the opposition has had a turn in his state, even in direct elections. He has a decisive influence in the PDS and he has easy access to the Palace of Planalto.

Ibrahim Abi-Ackel may have even felt some surprising encouragement to succeed Petronio Portella in everything, that is, in the Ministry of Justice, which he now occupies, and as the unbeatable political party candidate which the deceased minister was. He exposes himself as the political coordinator of the government, but in turn he has the approval of the group which even considers him "The great political personality of the time." A week ago he was responsible for that new phase in speculations about the successor when he said in Sao Paulo that he would support Paulo Maluf if the Sao Paulo governor were to be nominated as candidate of the PDS. More important than knowing whether he was or was not trying to "burn" the competition, is to ask whether Maluf will not be forced one of these days to declare that he also will support Ibrahim if the party selects him...

Paulo Maluf, of all of them, will be the one who will be engaged in a campaign, traveling, coordinating and seeking to gather a following within the present Congress and the party. Despite the fact that logic indicates that only by a miracle could he arrive at the third floor of the Palace of Planalto, it is well not to forget that the same thing was said when in a daring coup he challenged Olympus and became the candidate to the governorship of Sao Paulo the same way.

Ney Braga, after the "launching" of Maluf, lost his timidity and admitted that he may also run. The recent operation to which he was subjected did not cool his ardor and like Cavalcanti and Passarinho he was a military man, who long ago became a politician.

Delio Jardim de Mattos describes himself as the general officer most integrated into the process of the political opening of President Joao Figueiredo. He has close ties within party circles. If a "transitory" successor were to be necessary, chosen or adopted by the political class, there would be none better than he despite the fact that he came out fighting 2 months ago when an unnamed state legislator dared to publicly mention him as a candidate.

All those mentioned, still pursuant to the opinion of the palace group, have the qualifications for reaching the Presidency of the Republic. They could also be suitable for the vice presidency. It is in this aspect that the names of Virgilio Tavora, the governor of Ceara, and Marco Maciel, governor of Pernambuco, are mentioned, both in the hypothesis of being candidates on the slate of whoever is nominated for the presidency.

Everything is done up to here under the supposition that if it is not the Revolution by force, at least the PDS, as an instrument of the Revolution, will run the show. This means that it will maintain a majority in the electoral college destined to elect the new president. In case official forecasts of victory in the legislative elections of 1982 are upset by the popular will, however, what has been said will be replaced by what has not been said, or better yet, what has been speculated will be replaced by what has not been speculated. With the supremacy of opposition parties in the future Congress, anything could happen from the election of Ulysses Guimaraes, Paulo Brossard, Tancredo Neves or another from the opposition, or even a regression lead by some military chief or

group ready to put an end to the game and close the opening, placing himself or itself in power more or less like Castello Branco, Costa e Silva, Garrastazu Medici, Ernesto Geisel and...and Joao Figueiredo also.

Succession Speculation Continues

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 pp 132, 133

[Article by Murilo Melo Filho: "Who Comes After Figueiredo?"]

[Text] There are still four and one-half years to go until the end of the Figueiredo government, which up to now has completed only a fourth of its term. The debate on succession was opened and put into the streets precisely by the political minister of the government itself. At a PDS rally in Sao Paulo, asked by a reporter what he thought about Governor Paulo Maluf as a candidate to succeed President Figueiredo, Minister Abi-Ackel answered: "If he were to be the candidate approved at the PDS Convention, he would have my vote." Analyzing it coldly, the reply by the minister of justice could not have been different. He conditioned his vote to the prior approval of the party convention. There was no lack of malicious comments saying that such an advanced announcement of a candidacy was destined precisely to burn the candidacy of the Sao Paulo governor. The truth is that the statement by Minister Abi-Ackel unleashed the process of succession, with the subsequent rise in natural speculations around several other candidates. Who are they?

Delfim Netto--The candidacy of the minister of planning is going to depend a great deal on his actions as the all-powerful official in charge of the finances and economy of the country. If he manages to curb inflation to reasonable levels and balances the trade balance in the next 3 years, he will have obtained a very great margin of services and votes needed for his presidential candidacy. However, it is a matter of two goals whose attainment is becoming more and more difficult and Minister Delfim Netto himself is the first to acknowledge those difficulties, as imported inflation, stimulated by increases in the prices of petroleum, is aggravated by the existence of inflationary factors caused by the domestic economy. Having been responsible for the Brazilian boom of the Medici administration, Delfim Netto allowed himself to remain as Brazilian ambassador to France during almost the entire Geisel Administration, from which he returned to assume the terrible tasks of guiding the Brazilian economy in the difficult days it is now undergoing. As the bonds of his friendship and closeness to General Golbery intensify, the minister of planning will see the possibilities of being the dauphin, heir to the Figueiredo Administration, grow.

Aureliano Chaves--As the occasional substitute for the president of the republic in all his absences from government, the vice president naturally becomes a potential candidate for his definitive succession. As a former federal deputy and former governor of Minas, the present vice president has had ups and downs in his standings. He was somewhat down when he declared that trying to hide the victory of the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] in the last elections was like trying to shut out the sun with a seive, but he recovered when he was nominated by the president of the republic to preside over the National Energy Commission, thus becoming a sort of energy czar for the country. At the head of that

commission, and faced with very difficult problems, he has been acting with sensible balance. On his performance in that job will depend the strength of his presidential candidacy. His base of support, naturally, will be that of the old UDN [National Democratic Union] of Minas Gerais led now by Governor Francelino Pereira.

Costa Cavalcanti--His selection to head ELETROBRAS, replacing Mauricio Schulmann, and his remaining as chief of the Itaipu Binational, naturally caused his name to be among the top names in the speculations on the successor to President Figueiredo. A mixture of civilian and military (reserve), Costa Cavalcanti will have his great electoral banner in the Itaipu Dam, the largest hydroelectric plant in the world, which he is building and which will be completed precisely in 1984 when the presidential succession will be an important item. By then his skill as an administrator will have been established, skill which has already been put to an important test when he passed through the Ministry of Mines and Energy. As a personal friend and classmate of President Figueiredo, he had already refused an invitation by the president to become part of his cabinet when it was organized. He preferred to remain in charge of Itaipu, a job he has in addition to having the responsibility for heading the entire sector of electric power production in the country.

Paulo Maluf--The launching by Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel only came to confirm the speculations which have already been made for several months: the aggressiveness and drive of the Sao Paulo governor cannot hide or disguise his presidential ambitions.

Having won at the Sao Paulo ARENA [National Renewal Alliance] Convention, thanks to a dogged work of enticement of delegates, after becoming governor of Sao Paulo he began a diligent effort to obtain the support of the greatest number of legislators of the present legislature, who although they are not necessarily members of the Electoral College responsible for electing the future president, since many of them will not be reelected in 1982, they represent a respectable amount of support for the desires of Paulo Maluf anyway. His trips into the states of the north and northeast are also serving as electoral trips. With absolute control over the PDS of Sao Paulo, he will greatly need to elect a candidate he can trust completely as governor of the state to succeed him if he wishes to keep his presidential ambitions alive, ambitions which will be strengthened if he manages to find petroleum in Sao Paulo.

Octavio Aguiar de Medeiros--He will become a general of the army precisely in 1984 at the time of the presidential succession. His present job as chief of the SNI provides him with the credentials as a successor to the president of the republic, since it will be recalled that two chief executives, Generals Medici and Figueiredo, came precisely from the National Intelligence Service. Discreet and calm, he has remained close to power, with great power and influence as one of the household ministers who has daily meetings with President Figueiredo and Minister Golbery do Couto e Silva. He does not even allow talk about his candidacy, although his name today figures on all presidential lists. His military status, which in other times would be a favorable aspect for his nomination, became a negative influence as of the time that the government appeared to be engaged in carrying out a political opening to its final consequences, with the transfer of power to a civilian.

Antonio Carlos Magalhaes--The name of the governor of Bahia appears with the credential of being the leader of the greatest number of federal deputies in the PDS. He needs to confirm and consolidate that position in the legislative elections of 1982 so as to be able to nourish his presidential ambitions in the elections of 1984. He also needs to elect a loyal successor to the government of Bahia and he will be able to increase his chances in the degree that he can come up with a name and a program for the northeast. His leadership over the Bahia PDS was consolidated even more by the appointments to the new state executive committee of the party.

Ibrahim Abi-Ackel--Up until a few months ago he was an unknown legislator from the old Minas Gerais PDS, who later joined ARENA and then the PDS. The death of Minister Petronio Portella, however, opened up a great future for him on a national level. Raised to the Ministry of Justice by appointment of General Golbery, he has performed well there as the main political spokesman for the government. A slate consisting of himself for vice president and Governor Paulo Maluf for president in the Minas Gerais-Sao Paulo axis could grip the attention of the PDS Convention.

Marco Antonio Maciel--The skill with which he has been conducting himself as chief of the government of Pernambuco and his free access to the Palace of Planalto give him the credentials for being vice president on the PDS slate. He has even managed to disarm the radicalism of certain opposition areas such as that led by dom Helder, for example. His candidacy could also emerge as a demand of the government legislators from the northeast.

Ney Braga--As a good orator and popular candidate, the present governor of Parana may bring much sympathy and prestige to the PDS slate. His candidacy, which has had many nominations in the past, is once more being considered, particularly for nomination as a good candidate for vice president of the republic. His great test will be in the direct elections to succeed himself in 1982, when his present government in Parana will be subjected to an important test at the polls.

Delio Jardim de Matos--The present minister of air has been characterizing his activities by a liberal and democratizing tone. His last order of the day on the day dedicated to aviators was a hymn to the political opening and to the support the Brazilian Air Force should give to the policy of President Figueiredo. Pronouncing himself against all radicalisms of the left or right, he naturally attracted to himself the votes and solidarity of a great strata of Brazilian society.

Aureliano Chaves — vice-presidente da República.

Ney Braga — governador do Paraná.

Délio Jardim de Mattos — ministro da Aeronáutica.

Octavio Aguiar de Medeiros — ministro-chefe do SNI.

Delfim Netto — ministro do Planejamento.

Antônio Carlos Magalhães — governador da Bahia.

Paulo Maluf — governador de São Paulo

Marco Maciel — governador de Pernambuco.

Ibrahim Abi-Ackel — ministro da Justiça.

Costa Cavalcanti — presidente da Eletrobra

8908
CSO: 3001

JUSTICE MINISTER DEEMS MALUF EXCELLENT CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENCY

Comments by Abi-Ackel

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Oct 80 p 12

[Text] Sao Paulo--In an interview held after a heavily applauded speech in which he voiced great praise for the Sao Paulo governor, the minister of justice, Mr Ibrahim Abi-Ackel, stated that he considered Mr Paulo Maluf "an excellent candidate for the presidency of the republic," and gave assurance that, "if he were the PDS [Social Democratic Party] candidate, he would have my vote and my effort."

The minister delivered the most heavily applauded address at the PDS' major festive event at the Convention Palace in Anhembi Park. After he finished speaking, with the applause of nearly 3,000 people standing up, Mr Ibrahim Abi-Ackel raised the governor's arm, and the ovation was transferred to him. At the end of the function, the Rhythm Title-Holders ensemble, accompanied by a school band, played the PDS anthem, while the minister of justice gave out autographs.

Praise

In his speech, the minister did not spare praise for the governor of Sao Paulo. At one juncture, he remarked:

"In Sao Paulo, it could only be someone like Paulo, who had the force of the state's expansion and the courage of Saint Paul,his patron saint, that could back President Figueiredo's plan for openness in the land of Piratininga. Governor Paulo Maluf: the Saint Paul who had the necessary courage to write letters to the Corinthians and to win over the infidels."

He also attempted to defend Mr Paulo Maluf, commenting at one point: "It does not matter that he has suffered taunts and abuse, or that he may possibly have been subjected to overt manifestations of displeasure. This only means that, once again in the history of mankind, a gun was never loaded to kill a bird, and a thunderbolt never fell from the heavens to strike a head of lettuce. The great gunfire is aimed at the big fortresses, and the great thunderbolts seek out the big blooming, shaded trees atop large trunks which provide shade, fragrance, light, fertility and beauty to the landscape that they adorn."

Figueiredo

He also defended President Figueiredo, "who is attempting to construct a regime in the country which will say no to the leftist ideology, no to the right wing ideology and no to the ideology upheld by those who read a little and yet suffer from a great mental indigestion, and confuse the two things without knowing exactly what they seek."

He called upon the members of the PDS to find out, "in the national program, which is so much the target of criticism from our opponents, who stood up to assume responsibility for leading the people during that intensive phase of participation in the government; who has taken responsibility, assumed the burden and guaranteed Brazilian democracy, if not President Figueiredo. If we want it to be as good as possible, it is incomprehensible that there should be a desire to weaken the president, who is the anchor supporting our democracy."

He added: "We want the legal system superimposed on everyone. We want respect for judicial decisions which we should never dispute in the final appeal, because a judicial decision that has gone through the judicial process is not disputed; it is complied with."

He commented on the matter of the prerogatives of Congress: "We want a democracy in which the congressman is endowed with the necessary immunity to defend his constituents and voters, which will not deter him from using the platform with the necessary courage that sets him apart from the votes to be delivered, and that backs him in the positions to be assumed, but that does not serve as impunity for attacking the honor of citizens with whom he may perhaps disagree."

PDS

In another part of his speech, the minister of justice said:"PSD does not want to be a soothing party, accustomed to accepting the social situation that it inherited, bowing to the difficulties of the future, or a party willing only to attract voters, without giving anything to the voters that it attracts."

PDS "wants to be a party of the future, which will make a better distribution of the income from the common holdings of the Brazilian nation, so that the poor will not suffer so much from their poverty, and the rich will not squander so much of their excessive, despicable wealth."

Mr Ibrahim Abi-Ackel expressed confidence, and said that the party would attain its goals, "because in Sao Paulo the PDS banner is in the hands of this mixture of industrialist, pioneer, farmer, political leader, orator, and unassuming, sincere and valiant man of the people, like the hero of old, Saint Paul: namely, Paulo Maluf."

Interview

After the festivities, the minister held a brief interview:

[Question] Upon raising the arm of Governor Maluf, after praising him, didn't you think that you were consolidating his candidacy for the presidency of the republic?

[Answer] What I intended, in raising the governor's arm, was to transfer to him the applause that I received for my statement.

[Question] Do you think that he is a good candidate?

[Answer] If Maluf were the PDS' candidate for the presidency of the republic, he would have my vote and my effort. He is an excellent candidate.

[Question] With your speech, did you launch his candidacy to succeed President Figueirado?

[Answer] The malicious conclusion is yours, because the presidential succession is not yet being contemplated in the government. You are trying to set a trap for me, but you must not forget that I have been an observer for 30 years and, as a lawyer, I also know how to ask questions.

[Question] What is the Planalto Palace's view of Governor Paulo Maluf's activity?

[Answer] Governor Paulo Maluf's strength and power of unification are being viewed very favorably in Brasilia.

[Question] Will the government receive leaders of PCB [Brazilian Communist Party] to hold dialog and discuss the party's legalization?

[Answer] No, because PCB is a party that cannot have a legal existence, according to the text of the Constitution. We have nothing to discuss with its leaders in that regard.

[Question] In the past, the DOI [Department of Domestic Operations]-CODI [Internal Defense Operations Center] achieved success in combating terrorist acts. Why has not the DOI been called upon to help investigate the latest terrorist attacks?

[Answer] The Federal Police are in charge of the investigations, and only those responsible for the probe can cite the need for other arrangements.

Maluf Refuses to Comment

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 22 Oct 80 p 4

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Contrary to his habit of granting an interview on political matters when he visits Brasilia, yesterday Governor Paulo Maluf declined to comment on the mention of his possible candidacy for the presidency of the republic made last weekend by the minister of justice, Ibrahim Abi-Ackel.

In all his contacts with the press, Maluf evaded questions about politics, and particularly his alleged candidacy. Every time the conversation turned to this, the governor quickly took leave of the reporters, or said that there were "more important things to be discussed."

At Planalto

Upon arriving at Planalto Palace in the morning, where he spent over 3 hours with the minister-chief of the military household, Maluf had one of his advisers announce that his stay in Brasilia was "solely and exclusively to deal with administrative matters."

After his meeting with the minister of education, Eduardo Portella, he was asked whether the launching of his candidacy was not premature; whereupon the governor withdrew and, without answering, entered the private elevator.

On another occasion, he said that what was more important than his candidacy was the construction of the airport at Cumbica, in Sao Paulo, for which he had signed agreements with the minister of air, Delio Jardim de Mattos. The minister, for his part, said that there had been no discussion of politics during the luncheon with the governor.

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GENERAL GOLBERY'S THOUGHTS ON NATIONAL SITUATION

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19, 26 Oct 80

[19 Oct 80, p 152]

[Text] General Golbery do Couto e Silva, chief of the Civilian Household of the Presidency of the Republic, gave a "classified" lecture at the War College on 1 July, in which he defended the thesis that Brazil experiences cyclical periods of centralization and decentralization of authority, and that the time has now come for a more open approach as "the only choice." He analyzed the present political situation in Brazil, criticized the individualism of politicians and asked, "on the military front, for a halt to undesirable statements which may be interpreted as an indication of the weakness of the government or division in the armed forces." This is the first part of his lecture.

An Analysis of National Policy

It is a great pleasure for me to see this school again, where from 1952 to 1955 I spent some of the most gratifying periods in the whole of my life, now long, as a military man, adviser and director of associations or private businesses and public servant in technical and political posts.

Here then I felt the infectious quivering of the creativity which inspired this school, in the original drafting of a doctrine of national security which was brand new in historical terms and in fact indigenous, although in no way alien to what had been formulated until that very moment in the most progressive strategic laboratories in the world. Competition with them brought a strange sense of fullness and exaltation, rarely seen indeed in cultures heavily and traditionally dependent, like ours, on outside centers of creativity.

Under the guidance of men such as Juarez Tavora and Cordeiro de Farias--the one with an involved and visionary spirit, and the other with a pragmatic and subtle intelligence--military men such as Ernesto Geisel, Mamede, Herrera, Rodrigo Octavio and Dorval Reis, diplomats such as Jose Eulalio and Lauro Escorel, and technicians such as Fabio Macedo Soares Guimaraes slaved side by side for hours on end, even working through the night, under the stimulus of association with students with the stature of Mario Pedrosa or Jose Honorio Rodrigues, to mention only the names of those who have been removed from us by the dissociative circumstances natural to dynamic revolutionary periods, always impassioned and always dramatic, and almost never just.

We believe that the legacy we of that generation left behind here during our passage will have proved valuable, a substratum on which successive classes of students have built the whole structure of a consistent and inspiring doctrine, with regard to which, if there is something to be desired, we would hope that it does not rigidify, but rather renews itself and updates itself day by day, in order the better to guarantee the constant and safe progress of the country.

This is what falls to you, the new students who have come here year after year, contributing promising seeds of knowledge and civic responsibility for the good of our fatherland.

1. Systoles and Diastoles in the Life of Nations

Welcoming the new governors-elect at the Planalto Palace in 1975, President Ernesto Geisel saw fit to stress:

"Brazil, since the establishment of the republic, has been a federative nation in which state autonomy has been respected and cultivated, just as the advantages of creative municipalism have been proclaimed and recognized. However, with this necessarily abstract and generic formula, it has not been possible to resolve the dilemma, always present and with a continually changing balance, involving administrative centralization and decentralization. The master Oliveira Viana, in studies of the development of Brazilian political institutions, clearly showed the eternal oscillation between the two poles, more rigid centralization and more flexible decentralization, said to have characterized successive periods in national life, and in a geopolitical view of these historic facts, he pointed out the importance of the factor of 'circulation' through the extremely vast physical base."

The magistral lesson of the classic work "Development of the Brazilian People" is well known, and can be summarized in a few brush strokes:

"In view of the 'age-old rhythm' which, with the unitary system of government, extended from Tome de Souza to Mem de Sa, caused the duality of governors to continue for 5 years, followed then by a new period of unity until the arrival of the first viceroy in 1640, interrupted only by the short divisionist lapse between 1608 and 1612, it is important to realize that 'the dominant thinking of the colonial statesmen was the concept of unity; double government was always a temporary solution, an exceptional situation, which they sought to end as quickly as possible."

In view of the proliferation of new states and autonomous governments both in the North and in the South--the state of Maranhao, the new general government of Para, encompassing Amazonas, that of Pernambuco extended to Bahia, the viceroyalty established in Rio, suffering in turn from the amputation of Sao Paulo, with the successive dissociation of Goias and Mato Grosso, and Rio Grande isolated in the South, the following conclusion is indeed pertinent: "During the colonial phase, the geographic environment did not splinter and disseminate society alone, but also the political authority, gradually subordinating it to its inexorable and inevitable dispersive force."

Thus the great problem came to be "reconciliation: reconciliation of the principle of unity of government and the regionalist and dispersive trend arising out of the extreme breadth of the geographic base of the population," and what is still more serious, "an absolute maximum of physical base with an absolute minimum of social and political circulation."

Already under the empire the formula would be very different: " . . . ever-greater freedom from this inevitability and the close sense of the political activity of the statesmen of the imperial period," " . . . the need to maintain the political unity of the country takes first place on the level of its constructive thinking" --"a heroic and continuing struggle for national unity and against the formidable scattering action of the geographic factors."

Therefore "the catalytic action of the real person" as a "centrifugal force," a political expedient which occurred here by pure "accident," at the mercy of "an upsurge of Napoleonic imperialism." would in the end "give the builders of our nationality the key to the solution of the tremendous problem of our political unity," thus allowing them to "offset the scattering effect of geographic factors and to maintain the unity of the nation during the two empires."

"The regency period would serve as a review of this powerful action of the presence imposed by the person of the monarch on the national mass," since it was for this very reason "the epoch of the most intensive exacerbation of the provincial spirit." And, finally, "to prevent the fragmenting of the country it became necessary to turn to a coup d'etat through a majority movement."

But "in truth, the organizers of the powerful centralizing mechanism of the empire would not resolve the preexisting problem of the scattering of the social mass. The geographic factor, with its disintegrating and fragmenting action, had only been compressed or disguised: it had not been eliminated" (last three words underlined by the author). "The catalytic prestige of the sovereign apparently counteracted its dispersive effect, but it continued to do its subterranean work. It remained latent until the end of the empire; bursting forth from time to time it revealed itself, causing small local ruptures in the formidable superstructure of the united monarchy." The "Balaiada," "Cabanada," "Sabinada," etc. were nothing in fact but manifestations of that "retaliation by the geographic causes limited in their action" of which Vidal de la Blache spoke. "To establish a maximum of political unity on a maximum of physical base, without the indispensable maximum of circulation means obviously to violate the natural conditions of political-administrative activity. Without the prestige of the monarchy . . . the conservative statesmen would not have achieved it."

The concept of decentralization, however, "was working feverishly and tenaciously to shape the new political institutions." This was the reason for the efforts toward "decentralization through municipalism," sought by the Procedural Code of 1832, and "decentralization through provincialism," promulgated by the celebrated Additional Act, which was not however to survive the great conservative reaction of 1840, with its demolishing interpretive law. The discredit of the monarchic formula, which was then a target for renewed attacks from all corners of the globe, and also the weakening of its high priest in Brazil, the monarch-philosopher,

wise and austere, now aged and infirm, were to be expected. The republic would then develop, without major hindrance, before the eyes of an alienated and dumbfounded people, to try again, within the framework now of improved circulation, to achieve the old colonial equation--maintaining the "integrity of the nation by the fragmentation of authority," as the master said.

"With the federative republic precariously established, the forces of dispersal, ill-contained initially due to the circumstance of the military dictatorships of Deodoro and Floriano, and subject furthermore to the deviation, although brief, caused by the so-called "saddling," were in the end to lead to the "tormented period of civil revolution." Soon, however, the state authority would dominate and absorb the municipal authority, while at the same time the hegemony of the executive branch over the other two branches, legislative and judicial, was confirmed in each state, in a new intermediary stage of centralization, now on a regional basis.

Oliveira Viana's analysis was to end with that historic moment which provides such a contrast to our eyes today, which he defined as follows: "The constitutional limitations and the political contingencies make of the central authority, under the present regime, a power dependent and weakened, subordinated to 20 state situations." We had hardly embarked on the third decade of the century. But this did not prevent the great sociologist and student of politics from noting the "pettiness and inadequacy of the administrative action of the local authorities" and "the ever-more-widespread sense of the incompetence of the state administrations." This was the reason for the just prediction with which he closed his brilliant essay: "Everything seems therefore to guarantee the definitive triumph of the central authority in the future over the centrifugal forces of provincialism and localism."

There were still to come, in the course of the long period of intermittent revolutions which began again in 1922, the improvised and brief dictatorship of 1930 and the long phase of the 1937 New State, already riding the new authoritarian and strongly centralizing wave which would sweep over the whole world, leading it in the end to the tremendous holocaust of World War II.

In the wave of liberal intoxication which was to follow the Allied victory, the ultra-centralizing structure of the Getulio Vargas New State was to collapse and the 1946 constitution would endorse the old decentralizing and autonomous ideals, with drastic limitations of the executive branch in comparison to the legislature and the reduction of the central power of the union, bringing to an end many other factors and also substantially contributing at the same time to the near-anomie in 1963-64.

The 31 March revolution, without any intention of centralization or authoritarianism--as after all it did not expect to last beyond a short redemptive moment--was to be gradually forced to espouse them, to assert them and to reassert them, initially merely as temporary expedients essential to the maintenance of the recently-established public order itself, to the reorganization of the highly inflated and weakened economy, and shortly afterward, to the irrational attacks by urban-rural terrorist movements without any commitment to the national reality.

Slowly, these mere expedients were reinterpreted as elements essential to national reconstruction and, finally, to the creation of the great power emerging from our dreams.

Already, by then, other weighty factors were playing a role in the centralization-decentralization dilemma, and President Geisel did not fail to stress them in that address of his quoted above:

"The incessant proliferation of modern ways and means of transportation, along with the development of complexes of almost instantaneous electronic communication, covering the greater part of the national territory"--a maximum of circulation of goods, persons and ideas permeating the vast territorial base; and, on the other hand,

"The era of state planning, which no nation from then on could do without if it wanted to avoid collapse into stagnation and poverty, preferring to make an effort to promote the integral development of the nation in the political, psychosocial and economic realms. This is planning which in any case demands in its drafting and implementation a large measure of coordination and control, the greater the less developed and therefore the more vulnerable to foreign pressures the nation involved may be."

And he added:

"Thus, although modified by the much-increased potential offered to it by modern systems of communication and transportation, shortening distance and leaping obstacles, the Brazil of our day entered, already some years ago now, into a period of indisputable supremacy for centralization over decentralization, with the shaping in this direction of the concept of federalism and state autonomy, which were not betrayed thereby."

And he concluded with what was almost a warning:

"We have been able, thanks to God and the flexibility He gave our people, to adapt ourselves with agility since the remote colonial era, through the days of the empire and the first republic, to this constant oscillation between centralization and decentralization which has so clearly characterized the development of the Brazilian people.

The New Era of Open Approach

Five years has passed, and without a doubt, a new period of openness and decentralization is facing us.

The fact is that this seemingly interminable succession of the phases of centralization and decentralization emerges as a characteristic always present in the development not only of Brazil, but of all modern states, although they do not have the rigidity of a regular rhythm either in the breadth of the oscillations or in the duration of each phase. Rather one can recognize limits--ceilings and base levels--which are defined, although also very loosely, by other factors, many of them only temporary or situational. Each of these phases will include moreover

deviations and regressions--more or less pronounced or enduring, shaping the surface of the underlying tendency of a more general rhythm which can be counted in decades. Apart from this, each historic epoch, with its specific parameters of space and time conditioning any circulation equation and, thus, both the permeability of the physical base of the state to the diffusion of ideas, to the exchange of goods via horizontal processes among individuals and social groups, and above all, to the effective scope of command and control activities, will permit a maximum and a minimum of centralization or decentralization inherent in it and thus in fact inevitable.

In any case, we are far from the much richer and more objective conceptualization of historical periodicity, in which this additional data, inferred from an analysis of the facts of harsh reality, cannot fail to be included.

No one of these phases has a clearly defined beginning or end. Instead a continuing and inevitable fluidity of cumulative processes dominates here. It would perhaps be easier to note their maximal point or climax, at a perhaps unimportant moment within a long and diffuse period of maximalization.

In reality, the life of the state is multiform, extending to the actions of promotion, control and prevention or coercion in varied fields and multiple sectors, all interdependent in fact and ill-suited to confinement in any of the traditional categories which are only didactic--political, economic, psychosocial and military fields for example. Even accepting the hypothesis of any one of these, the truth is that centralization or decentralization, as a process being pursued unequally in an anisotropic medium, despite the successive acceleration and deceleration characterizing both, one in opposition to the other, moreover, like the front and back which are aspects of a given reality and nothing more--there will not fail to be, from one field to another, advances and lags which are more or less pronounced, all moreover always varying. At each moment, the process of centralization (or decentralization) will be farther ahead, for example, in the political field than in the economic sector--now much more advanced, and again a little less so. And this corresponds to the concept of "cultural lag" with which the sociology of Ogburn deals.

This being the case, how can one say that the process as a whole is even farther ahead today than it was a year ago, since no value assessment fits into more than one field, and these are moreover ill-defined and never stationary? At best it will be possible to do this in some configurations, in only a relative fashion, with a limited degree of certainty and accuracy.

The phenomenon of cultural lag, being manifested within an integrated and by definition systemic complex, with the functioning of a recycling feedback mechanism and regulation of a homeostatic nature, carries with it the notion of a catastrophic potential for the rupture or upset of the system and, therefore, the concept of limits imposed on the magnitude of that lag. On achieving that certain dimension, it is obvious that it will begin to act as a factor in the slowdown and halting of the process as a whole, with repercussions in other sectors. Unless the process developing is so vigorous as to launch reviving impulses in the lagging sector, thus being no more than a delaying difference in phase.

This is the reason why in general the centralizing process, like that of decentralization, will advance, if it does, like any undulatory movement, which therefore never progresses in linear fashion, through all the fields in which, although artificially, reality, in itself integral and indivisible, appears to be splintered.

I advise statesmen, strategists and planners to avoid disruptions in the system and the threat of a break, taking care that the process, whether it be centralization or decentralization, is not excessively delayed in any one of the fields in relation to the others. On the other hand, they should promote rather powerful incentives in the most promising field, pursuing the old tactic of following the line of least resistance in order to encourage or ease progress in other more lagging or resistant sectors as well. Or, on the contrary, they can establish clearly visible blocks or limits in the most permeable field, to hold back the forces exerting greater pressure there which might interfere with the progress of the whole.

We appeal now for a dialectical view, Marx excluded if you wish. Interlinked as they are, the front and back of a single process seen from opposite sides, thesis and antithesis participating in a synthesis which is what the existence of the two will naturally yield--centralization and decentralization are both present at each moment in the developmental process of either one of them, leading inevitably to the upsurge of intrinsic factors in the other which are thus the product of the former, generated within it and fed from it, increasing until they assert themselves and finally reverse the terms of the equation of permanent balance reflecting the existence of the two in their inherent opposition.

In the stage in which centralization is ascendant, there are therefore produced the seeds of decentralization itself, hindrances which begin immediately to oppose that centralization, but without the strength to hinder it, much less halt it. This continues until centralization reaches its climax, and as of then, the factors in opposition or obstacles begin to outweigh and slow the process of centralization increasingly, until it is reduced to an inoperative state.

Thus, for example, the bete noire of Robert Michels, in reviewing the well-known typology of Max Weber, that much-decried and feared bureaucracy which, with all its inefficiencies, develops and flourishes increasingly in the process of centralization in the life of states--like any other social institutions, be they large businesses or churches of any denomination, in the end serves as a decisive brake on their very growth, coming to constitute an insurmountable obstacle because of the difficulties it creates and, day by day, multiplies, much more concerned with itself and its petty disputes for power and prestige among various influential groups, its own preservation and continuity, than the very process of rationalistic and planned centralization itself, to which it owed its birth and the preponderance of its diffuse but omnipresent power. And this is, moreover, even comforting.

With bureaucracy expanding, aided by the ever-greater sophistication of communications and reproduction means, the spread, storage and immediate recovery of information and documents, everything develops as if there were a speedy increase in the entropy of the system, with the losses due to parasitic currents in the vast essential web of the control and command network (C3). What would be needed then

for the decline, not only of the West as prophesied by Spengler, but now of all the post-industrial societies in the classification of Raymond Aron and Daniel Bell, all of those pursuing the attractive model of superproduction, planned obsolescence and the encouragement of inflationary "consumerism"?

The salvation will lie, then, in decentralization. And what on the other hand can be said about the development, full of tremendous portents, of the relations among nation-states, since the Treaty of Westphalia gave the main protagonists on the historical stage, first of Europe and then of the world, a forum?

In a well-known study widely diffused at this school in my day, Klineberg noted, with full supporting data, the succession of the phases of introversion and extraversion in the activities of nations on the international scene. The most outstanding example of the United States of America, now withdrawn, engrossed in the American fortress, according to the traditional advice of Washington, and again plunging into dangerous redemptive crusades in distant lands, would be most instructive in this regard.

Not even centuries-long trends, like the persistent and always-unsatisfied expansionism of the Muscovite empire, or that of China, eternally fixed in that central position which would earn it the title of the Middle Kingdom, serve to invalidate this historical interpretation, since in its dynamic context, they reflect only the dominant behavioral characteristics.

This is certainly not the place for any more detailed analysis of this pendulum movement which, with greater or lesser clarity, could also be discerned in the lives of other countries. It suffices to mention it, merely in order to pose the question as to how it would be adapted to the successive stages of centralization and decentralization we believe we detect in the evolution of each state. Does the period of introversion correspond to a centralizing stage, and that of extraversion to the reverse, to decentralization, as it would perhaps be suggested intuitively? If we realize, however, that a state with a centralized government is in fact better equipped to pursue decisive and well-coordinated actions abroad, a doubt immediately arises as to this possibly hasty conclusion. Only a careful comparative analysis of numerous historic examples, along the lines of the studies by Richardson and Quincy Wright on war, could enable us to deduce something consistent in this connection.

Let us therefore content ourselves with the preceding image, more general and much more flexible, of a succession of phases of centralization and decentralization in the internal life of nations, proof of which it would seem easy to find through the historical facts, in the Brazilian case in particular.

This is how the living heart of the state beats, in an interminable sequence of diastoles and systoles, and subject as such to arrhythmia, ischemia, infarction, bradycardia and tachycardia, if not highly dangerous fibrillation.

[26 Oct 80, p 132]

[Text] In the second part of his lecture at the War College, the chief of the Civilian Household of the Presidency of the Republic defined the political tactics

to be used by the Figueiredo government to achieve the "institutionalization of a more perfect democratic system." The need was "to consolidate and expand its own forces, keeping the opposition front always splintered" by means of "priority attention" to one group or another "to the detriment of the others." A "skillful enrollment maneuver," he added, could further serve as a base for the establishment of a "new balance of political forces."

2. The Brazilian Present (1980)

Now as we have already said, Brazil entered almost imperceptibly, with the 1964 revolution, into a phase of accelerated centralization which would permeate all the fields and sectors of state activity, from the political to the economic and vice versa, in a reciprocal strengthening movement, with gradual seepage to all corners of national society suggested at a distance, if not in fact remote-controlled, by the central government. The federative structure, already much weakened in itself, lost strength, and municipalism would never again be more than a mere concept to which homage continued to be paid, emptied now of any more solid content. In the name of state planning, now proclaimed as required to be democratic and merely indicative, and the national security, which was sporadically threatened in fact by unexpected terrorist outbreaks, the process of political-administrative centralization would advance by large strides as new inflationary impulses and recurring difficulties with the balance of payments, even though they derived in great part from uncontrollable foreign factors, again threw the economic system out of balance, under intolerable pressures.

Political and administrative centralization, openly and cumulatively escalating, would in the end concentrate the sum of public power in the federal union, and within that, the executive branch. Thus it could not longer be affected by small distant uprisings, many of which were simply ignored, while more serious or closer challenges would always merit agile and decisive repression.

The paternalist state machine, to which there was ever-more-frequent recourse for intervention in all circumstances and from the most remote corners, could be seen to expand daily to meet these requirements, as well as the demand for constant and efficient control of its growing tentacles and branches. A powerful bureaucracy, almost never properly oriented or enlightened, was to expand, functioning in many cases in disguised rebellion or persistent passive resistance for its own exclusive profit.

This regrettable reality was to take on serious dimensions, above all with the proliferation of obviously fictitious foundations and, in the indirect administration, the development of new public or mixed economic enterprises, both federal and state, all provided with privileged bylaws and a large measure of autonomy, and not, moreover, entirely visible. This was the reason for the need for the multiplication of new centralized tools for control. And the natural reaction to excessive centralization would thus come about in the name of efficiency requiring immediate and just decisions on the executory level, and demanding decentralization which would lead in a vicious circle to the inevitable strengthening of the chain of control itself.

In the social sector as well individual or community undertakings, in themselves so rare, weakened, all languishing for lack of their own resources and always begging

at the doors of the national treasury and its budget for limited aid funds, entirely insufficient, always uncertain, contingent on interminable requirements and delays. Furthermore, there would be in competition with them the multiple organizations established by the state on a national basis, each of them with its own flourishing and costly structure, and also competing vigorously among themselves.

The hypertrophy of the executive branch would in the end cancel out the legislative activity of the congress, almost reduced to rubber-stamping projects proposed by the greater authority, if not standing aside for them. In decisive matters, the executive branch even took the place of the judiciary in judging and punishing those who rebelled against it, having recourse for the purpose to state-of-emergency documents.

Within this framework of increasing centralization, the inertia inherent in the state administrative machinery would increase day by day, slowing the very process of decision-making--ever more complex and with more widespread, serious and distant repercussions both in time and in space, and cancelling out the efficiency of controls in the process of multiplication and, to a large extent, even contradictory among themselves.

There was an unconscious movement toward maximal centralization along with maximal inefficiency, in a concentration which could perhaps be compared in the final analysis and ironically to the "black holes" detected by modern astronomy, which exercise an immeasurable gravitational pull from which life cannot escape.

And so matters developed and would have continued, if forces in opposition, generated by the dialectical dynamics of the system itself, had not come to manifest themselves and to operate with ever-increasing intensity, slowing the process, according to the mechanism described previously.

In the middle of the 1970s perhaps, the summit of political-administrative centralization had been achieved. Beginning then, conscious efforts by the federal government were added to those hindering tensions arising naturally within the system itself. The awareness of an already-alarming phenomenon, on the other hand, would gradually spread to the various strata of the population from their leading cadres, thus awakening initiative, protest and reaction in favor of decentralization which could not clearly be glimpsed then, but which was to strengthen day by day. Given this picture, debureaucratization would be a natural banner.

The sector which was visibly most backward and where there would soon develop reactions, some even ideologically inspired, against the easy target of increasing and unconcealed authoritarianism, was the political sector, above all that part of it on the boundary with the mass media. Press censorship, extremely difficult, almost impossible to manage, which is at the same time required to be intelligent and efficient, was to attract the almost intolerable pressure of the most vehement attacks, mobilizing widespread sympathy and multiple support, some of it crushing and productive.

It is not surprising then that the deliberate decentralizing effort of the government should take the form of a democratizing, more open political approach, adopted

precisely through the gradual relaxation of censorship control. Nor is it surprising either that this initial stage of the process should require a rather long period and vigilant and active leadership so that it would not escape all control. And it was naturally necessary to limit the inevitable excesses, setting more or less clearly defined limits to permissiveness. And on the other hand, to win, despite the inevitable lapses into coercive power, a sufficient degree of credibility as to the intentions as such and then as to the future of the whole liberalizing process.

This would become the more urgent the stronger the pressures coming from the other sectors continued to grow: the economic sector, under dramatic threats of serious crisis, as a result of the renewed inflationary impetus and insurmountable lack of equilibrium in the balance of payments, cruelly affected by the constant multiplication of imported oil prices; and the psychosocial sector, under increasing tension, above all in the explosive outlying areas of the large population centers and the regions in the interior suffering the most from successive weather catastrophes. These pressures would all work intensively in the direction of greater centralization, because they would require greater rigidity in the whole social control system, and would point in alarm to the danger of disruption and breakdown in the social structure, subjected to intolerable tensions within the framework of the centralization-decentralization binomial.

The cards have been dealt, however. Decentralization, through the liberalizing of press censorship, as the first step, and the open democratic approach, is not yet completed today, but what will almost inevitably follow will be its establishment in decisive fashion in the political sector, foreshadowing its spread, sooner or later, to the other sectors in which rather strong resistance was still evident, above all the critical economic sector.

At the outset there was truly a doubly bipolar situation--government versus opposition, revolution versus antirevolution--vulnerable at all times to dangerous radicalization, always difficult to eliminate or neutralize. It is not that these polar extremes always coexisted in a single dilemma. The government would be by definition the revolution in power or the institutionalized and legal revolution. The opposition, with two fronts, would theoretically, whether right-wing, headed by those who claimed to be legitimate revolutionaries--the eternal "pure," the "hawks," the "Jacobins," the hard line, or left wing, cover a wide, highly variegated band in which the subversives, the challengers, the dissatisfied and those yearning for the past would take their place. But although ideologically or strategically opposed, these two groups would frequently serve each other's purposes in practice, showing once again how much closer the left wing and the right wing are to each other than to the center sector in this spectrum of political trends, which is in no way rectilinear, but rather follows a pattern of an almost closed circle. There could be alliances, most often tactical and at the same time tacit, making it possible always to give differentiated treatment to this or that component. Treatment which would in some way always contribute to keeping them separate.

Thus the obvious maneuver available to the government, in a strong central position between two groups of opponents, is to keep them separate whenever possible, alternating efforts at containment, if not counterattack, between one and the other,

thus guaranteeing for itself ever-greater maneuvering room, and thus greater freedom of action for the implementation of its own political goals, without disastrous or disturbing interference. Merely a defensive maneuver, it may be said, but one which though only instrumental would create the conditions necessary and adequate for the greater activity of political construction which would follow in triumph. A strategic maneuver to the benefit of the political maneuver, superior and creative.

The elimination of one or the other of the groups, strengthening the bipolar structure, would therefore lead to the definition of a single opposition front, continuous and not susceptible to control, against which, from then on, nothing would be possible but ordinary maneuvers involving simple frontal thrusts, or a process of wearing each other down.

This would be the strategic problem with which the government found itself faced after the decisive episodes involving the resignation of General Frota, minister of army, the removal of Gen Hugo Abreu, chief of the military household of the presidency of the republic, and the vitiation of the opposition candidacy of Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro. The undeniable success was reflected in the final, calm completion of the succession process. But it would raise a new question: how then to move ahead against a single opposition front? Strategy would suggest, as the very intent of democratization would moreover require, a prompt dismantling of the opposition system, encouraging the emergence of multiple and different fronts, with regard to which it would again be possible to pursue an expanded form of the same maneuver in a central position which was the guarantee for the success achieved in the earlier phase.

The innate heterogeneity of the opposition would facilitate the achievement of this goal, which was not for all that any less essential either to the advance of the very cause of democracy and liberalization so insistently urged by the most articulate sectors of the national elite, long imbued with individualistic and liberal ideals. In political terms, there would be available there the vigorous multi-party system thesis, finally established by the reforms late in 1979.

Such is the political situation confronting us today—the multi-party system developing; legal affirmation on the one hand; and permeation of the entire national society, from north to south, on the other, in search of definitive and solid roots in municipal and state foundations.

Meanwhile, in the economic sector, the vast battle against inflation and the serious lack of equilibrium in the balance of payments continue tirelessly, without any assurance yet of promising results in the second half of this year, although there are some objective elements justifying renewed hope.

In any case, the cultural lag between the institutional advance toward democracy, which it is thought should be more progressive and liberal and participational, and the rigidity of the economic front, which for its part needs greater breadth and efficiency in government control, is widening.

What then will we do?

3. Difficulties of the Present--1980

In view of the firm intention of the government to pursue the liberalizing democratic approach--irreversible moreover, from every indication--with a view to extending this decentralizing process to the economic and psychosocial fields in a second phase, it is necessary to emphasize, almost in recapitulation of what has already been said, the main difficulties of the period in which we find ourselves:

On the one hand, the contrary pressures, persistent and strong, coming above all from the economic field, where the stubborn struggle still being waged against inflation and the serious trade and payments balance problems; and

On the other hand, the trends toward dissociation and the self-assertion impulses, both individual and on the part of small and large groups, being manifested now with singular enthusiasm, after such a long period of repression, and which are not unfortunately limited to the opposition area--which would even be unnatural--are making the pursuit of any political maneuver increasingly difficult due to the contagious lack of discipline permeating the much more numerous but no less heterogeneous government ranks.

Doubtless it seems a strange paradox to want to carry democratizing liberalization forward from the political sector just now when the conditions prevailing in the economic sector are so negative, insistently demanding broader and more effective control, and thus a centrally coordinated discipline with profound effects on the governmental and social structure as a whole.

In reality, we are left with no other choice.

More favorable moments in the past were not seized, for reasons which we need not go into here. But in any case, this cannot justify delaying further this decentralization process, long since demanded as necessary and urgent. Otherwise, pressures in the other direction, strong and almost intolerable today, would again accumulate speedily, putting the durability of the entire system in danger in this tremendous pressure-cooker into which, as has already been seen in times past, the national body turns after a decade and a half of increasing compression.

Furthermore, for those who see the "participation" factor, creative and dynamic, as a much weightier and more critical factor than the full guarantee of freedoms, however basic they may be, there is great confidence that with the passage of time, and not too much of it, the very process of democratic improvement now in progress will in the end awake an understanding and new energies which will contribute decisively to the arduous effort of housecleaning and recovery which great pains are being taken to carry out in the economic sector.

Nor should the threat of dissociative lack of discipline within the government party frighten us, much less paralyze the indispensable and unpostponeable decentralizing and democratizing actions.

Within the indefinite picture preceding the formal and definitive registration of the various political parties and thus the reestablishment of new and effective

bonds of loyalty, lack of discipline may well function more energetically in the opposition sector, already splintered into various parties, unless we on our part refrain from exerting certain types of pressures which could have a counter-productive effect, creating solidarity against common dangers.

As can be seen, this era is still one of instability and multiple concerns, requiring uncommon mastery in political leadership, a large dose of tolerance and the capacity to negotiate.

4. Guidelines of a Strategy for the Executive Branch (1980 + 5)

With the polarity previously dominant destroyed thanks to the breakup of the opposition front, new prospects are now developing for the governmental strategy with a view to the further advancement of a more progressive and democratic style of life.

What was sought through multi-party dissociation was a better characterization and individualization of the political forces, through more homogeneous and more authentically representative parties, offering them the hope of a just monopoly on political action shared among them and them alone, for which they are by right the only specialized tools. Earlier, because of their lack of definition in a single extremely heterogeneous party and the precarious nature of certain isolated actions, the opposition political forces were in the end submerged in broader conglomerates, ranging from religious and semi-religious organizations involved in a confused pastoral practice limited in utopian fashion to the political realm, to business and even pseudo-philanthropic organizations, seemingly uncommitted. The true agents in the political field came to be these conglomerates to a greater extent than the single opposition party itself. And because of the traditional prestige and protection they could offer, the religious and semi-religious organizations were to assume an important, almost hegemonic, position among these conglomerates.

The resurgence of party life, not only recognized as legitimate, but protected and even heeded by the government itself, will, in the end, it seems likely, restore to the parties their original role as the main protagonists in the political field, such that the many non-political bodies which had strayed from their functional areas, spuriously usurping that role as party substitutes, will return to the channels of their rightful activities.

Until then, however, the opposition political picture will continue to be a miscellaneous complex in which one can distinguish an ever more clearly defined and specialized multi-party front, apart from various auxiliary fronts which still remain active, with varying degrees of autonomy and involvement, in the religious sector, the trade union sector, the mass media agency field, intellectual circles, etc. The lesser radicalization and greater liberalization of the regime and tolerance by the government will contribute greatly to the emergence of strong trends toward splintering of the opposition front.

This leads to the possibility of a new type of maneuver, the internal features of which immediately bring to mind the famous strategic planning provisions with regard to beseiged Mantua, and the well-articulated dynamics in terms of distance

and time on which Bonaparte built his masterly Italian campaign in 1796, to defeat the enemy forces in successive glorious campaigns.

It is a question in our case of maintaining and expanding a central maneuvering area, essential to the advancement, in tranquillity and security, of our political goals, through the striking, in irregular succession, of unexpected blows against various surrounding fronts, each one by itself. In this way an effort would be made to establish immediate limits to the adversary actions allowed, with gradual expansion subsequently of our area of security and to maneuver. This will even be a pedagogical situation in the Skinner conditioning pattern, strengthening the identification of that which guarantees valuable compensation, in opposition to counterproductive or suicidal attitudes.

In truth, we need to reeducate ourselves for democratic coexistence. This could be done as follows, for example: on the military front, an immediate end should be put to the undesirable statements which can be interpreted as an indication of the weakness of the government or of division in the armed forces; then on the trade union front, it is necessary to liquidate a vigorous strike movement which, preferring the revolutionary option of confrontation to the democratic choice of negotiation, has strayed into a dispute of a political nature, discrediting the key leadership and also the heads of auxiliary bodies who, leaving their legitimate and legal fields of action, interfere without justification in the matter; later, on the student front, bodies which are not legally representative, peculiar alliances of teachers and students, and any challenging pressures with regard to the measures announced by the competent authorities should be denounced or calmly phased out; then, on the parliamentary front, aggressive and improper demonstrations should be halted, with recourse to the proper legal provisions; and finally, on the communications front, illegal actions by the media should be prosecuted with the means offered by the law. And we should continue in this fashion until a relative atmosphere of calm, lending itself to the advancement of the basic goal--the institutionalization of a more perfect democratic system with an inherent capacity to perfect itself still further--is achieved. To do this, care must be taken to consolidate and, if possible, to expand the forces of the regime itself, always keeping the opposition front splintered, which is now also being done by priority concern for the claims of this or that party or group to the detriment of the others. And this will be ever more feasible, the more our sincere efforts at democratizing liberalization encompass many of the aspirations of other parties or groups which are closer to us and whose cooperation or support could be won through the skillful and enlightened maneuver of enlisting one or another.

This will on the other hand be essential to the establishment of the new balance of political forces, both in the federal sector and on the level of the federal states, and impulses such as to allow encouragement, in a successful and timely fashion, of the parallel advance of decentralization in much more resistant sectors, such as for example the economy, as well. Until that is achieved, it is to be hoped that the main inherent obstacles can be removed or at least overcome.

5. Conclusion

By way of conclusion, let us say only that at this point in the year 1980--June-July--and with 5 years still ahead of it, the Figueiredo government can

without false optimism aim at the satisfactory fulfillment of its announced goals:

Perfecting of the democratic system, making it capable in itself of perfecting itself still further, guaranteeing the healthy enjoyment of individual and collective rights and ensuring the current and efficient exercise of participational action by all the citizens and social groups in the making of the major decisions of interest to the national collective;

Suitable decentralization of the government system, guaranteeing the federated states and municipalities greater responsibility and broader initiative, and increasing encouragement of community activities;

Reform and strengthening of the economic sector, with better protection against adverse pressures coming from abroad and the establishment of a solid infrastructure, both for the greater grandeur of Brazil as a 21st-century power and for the flourishing of a society with more just distribution of income, much greater wealth and less vulnerability to exhausting periodic crises;

Cultural expansion of the country both in the sector of science and technology and in the arts, with the national profile more firmly structured and by then safe from harm from any and all forms of contacts and exchange with other cultures overseas or elsewhere on the continent; and

A greater projection of our nation abroad, not only in the realistic and objective defense of our national interests, but further in the collective advancement of peace in solidarity and the advance of mankind.

And this is what we hope for, with patience and faith.

5157
CSO: 3001

AUTHORITIES FORESEE NO CHANGE IN U.S.-BRAZILIAN RELATIONS

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 17

[Report on separate interviews with President Joao Figueiredo and Foreign Affairs Minister Saraiva Guerreiro in Brasilia on 5 November: "Figueiredo Says Relations Will Not Change"; name(s) of interviewer(s) not given]

[Text] Brasilia--President Joao Figueiredo, in an interview granted yesterday morning, stated that the election of Ronald Reagan is an internal American problem about which he would not comment. He also said that the Republican candidate's victory will alter "absolutely nothing in relations between Brazil and the United States."

Figueiredo said he went to bed Tuesday night without waiting for the first returns and was informed only yesterday morning about Reagan's victory. "Were you surprised by the result?" a reporter asked. Figueiredo replied: "I wasn't concerned about the results. I root for Fluminense [soccer team]."

Figueiredo granted the interview as he was leaving the FENAME [expansion unknown] book depository after having presided at the ceremony for national distribution of MEC [Ministry of Education and Culture] textbooks. The interview:

[Question] What did you think of the election of Ronald Reagan?

[Answer] I thought he won.

[Question] In your opinion, is it good or bad?

[Answer] I don't have anything to do with that. My problem is here in Brazil. That question should be asked of Americans, not of me.

[Question] And for Brazil, do you think it is good or bad?

[Answer] I don't know. It makes no difference to us. It's their problem.

[Question] Don't you fear that Reagan, with his warlike views, may threaten world peace?

[Answer] No, I'm not afraid of that. It will be up to him. He is going to take office now and he will show what kind of person he is.

[Question] Could anything be changed in relations between Brazil and the United States?

[Answer] No; absolutely nothing.

[Question] Is this because Brazil now has greater weight in international relations?

[Answer] This is an internal American problem. I went to bed at my usual hour and I awoke this morning to the news that Reagan won.

[Question] Were you surprised?

[Answer] No. I wasn't concerned about the result. I root for Fluminense.

Smiling, Figueiredo closed the interview and went to his car.

Saraiva Guerreiro

Foreign Affairs Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said yesterday that he sees "no reason for Brazil-United States relations not to remain at an excellent level during the Ronald Reagan administration." According to the foreign affairs minister, the general tone of relations between the two countries is good and both parties want to avoid deterioration, although he pointed out that "this does not preclude some differences of opinion.

"We have a foreign policy that is determined by circumstances arising from Brazilian needs. Our policy is guided within certain established principles, which does not prevent it from coinciding with that of other countries on one point or another. But it is a Brazilian policy," asserted Saraiva Guerreiro, in assuring that there will not be a policy of accommodating to U.S. interests, no matter how amicable Reagan's position may be in relation to Brazil.

No Labels

After hesitating to comment upon statements of another country's president-elect, the Brazilian foreign minister said he did not understand what Reagan meant when he spoke of his desire to maintain privileged relations with some countries of Latin America, Brazil among them.

"I don't use labels, I avoid adjectives and I don't know what privileged relations are," he commented.

Saraiva Guerreiro also completely dismissed the possibility of renewing the military agreement with the United States renounced by Brazil in 1977, but he did not wish to comment about the position of the Brazilian military on the subject.

The foreign minister said further that he would not concern himself with analyzing whether the new U.S. administration will have protectionist inclinations or whether it will exert pressure on Brazil in this respect.

8834
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REPORTAGE ON PMDB STATUS IN RIO, SAO PAULO

MR-8 Seeking Control

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Yesterday, in Rio, a group of PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] leaders started mobilizing in an attempt to prevent the claim that remnants of the MR-8 movement exist in the party from creating problems for its organization and hampering even the process of openness.

One of the most active urban guerrilla groups in 1968, MR-8, according to reports published in the press, is attempting to gain control of the PMDB boards of directors in the 17th and 18th electoral zones in the capital, in Rio, in opposition to the so-called liberals and independents in the party. In the former zone, the slate backed by the movement, headed by engineer Ramalho Ortigao, went so far as to hold an extra convention, which was later challenged, to obtain the majority of the board of directors, making its existence in the PMDB public for the first time.

Yesterday, one of the main leaders of PMDB admitted that the situation could lead the party to be faced with "serious difficulties," and encourage "the hardest elements" in the regime to demand a shutdown, with the excuse that the party is harboring "terrorists." And he also recalled a warning attributed to President Figueiredo, to the effect that party reform was essential to isolate the radicals then contained in MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement].

That same leader thinks that the crisis will be resolved within PMDB, with the position of the moderate, large majority, capable of keeping MR-8 under control, prevailing. This group is generally described as "a small faction of youths who, without any commitment to the Brazilian reality, are convinced that they are the enlightened people's vanguard for the struggle that is approaching. In short, they are insignificant."

Although no one ' party overtly admits the presence of MR-8, some think that this element has assumed a position capable of readily identifying it with the conduct of the group, as expressed most commonly in the newspaper HORA DO POVO.

Their presence in PMDB has for a long time been creating obstacles to the party's growth in certain areas. A PMDB politician said that a sizable portion of PDT, comprised of leftist intellectuals, has refused to join the party, "fearing the radicals."

The informant remarked: "They act rashly, selling HORA DO POVO as the PDMB newspaper and, in the schools, are submitting their slates as if they were those of our party."

The so-called independents and liberals in PMDB deny that they were the ones who denounced the movement led by engineer Ramalho Ortigao as being affiliated with MR-8. They claim that its own methods were what gave it away.

In the case of the 17th electoral zone, they are contesting the command of the board of directors and the executive body, with the slate of former Minister Helio de Almeida, who reportedly promised originally to give them eight of the 21 seats on the board of directors and one of the five in the executive body. The proposal was refused. In a note to the press yesterday, Helio de Almeida claimed: "Our slate registered 342 out of the 520 members in our electoral zone, while the dissidents had only 178 members, 50 of whom were using the name of Deputy Delio dos Santos who sent me a positive statement today lending full support to our official slate."

He also said that it has the complete backing of Senators Nelson Carneiro and Saturnino Braga, of Federal Deputies Delio dos Santos, Marcelo Cerqueira and Modesto da Silveira, of State Deputy Heloneida Studart, and of Councilman Helio Fernandez Filho.

If they do not reach an agreement, the two slates will go to another convention in the 17th zone, on 2 November.

MR-8 Infiltration Denied

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Yesterday, Senators Nelson Carneiro and Roberto Saturnino, and Deputy Marcelo Cerqueira, of the Rio PMDB, denied reports that there is a crisis in the party owing to the infiltration of the extreme leftist organization, MR-8, particularly in Rio. Nelson Carneiro, regional president of PMDB, said: "We do not ask anyone for credentials of their ideology."

Like his colleagues in the party's legislative group, Nelson Carneiro thinks that it is all nothing but probing, in an attempt to affect the party, "which is growing throughout the state, and has been very successful in holding its municipal conventions." He added that all the members have assumed the commitment to follow the PMDB's program line, "and that is sufficient."

According to Roberto Saturnino, the reports to the effect that MR-8 is infiltrating PMDB cannot be proven, "because a clandestine organization does not identify its possible members."

And he stressed: "They are excuses found to affect PMDB. They said previously that the party would not be viable in Rio because nearly all its members would join the PP [Popular Party]. The proof lies there, with the party in first place in the public opinion polls. So, it must be affected, and hence that excuse of radical infiltration."

In the opinion of Deputy Marcelo Cerqueira, PMDB is a party, not a "front", with a definite program, manifesto and statutes; and, as he remarked: "It will not be made

into a tool by any movement within it, and those movements will by no means be subjected to discrimination with any excuse."

He also said: "It is extremely upsetting to the authoritarians that we give daily evidence of tolerance for diversity and democratic coexistence."

Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes prefers not to attach importance to the reports of MR-8 infiltration in the PMDB. He claims: "This type of thing is an old story. It does not impress us any more, nor does it undermine the party's image."

Sao Paulo PMDB Head

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Federal Deputy Alberto Goldman will be the secretary general of the Sao Paulo PMDB, on the slate of candidates for the regional board of directors which will be submitted to the party convention on 23 November. The presidency of the party has also now been determined, and it will go to former Federal Deputy Mario Covas.

Goldman's name was selected after several meetings of the PMDB leaders, at which there was also a discussion of the names of the president of the Sao Paulo Assembly, Robson Marinho, and state Deputy Franco Barusseli who, it was noted, were also candidates for the post, which is the second in importance in the party's leadership. The other names on the slates are to be determined today, although the deadline for establishing them does not expire until tomorrow.

Today, the chairman of the Regional Provisional Commission, Mario Covas, will examine the names of the candidates of the state's 10 administrative regions, the mayors of Greater Sao Paulo and the zones of the capital (north, south, east and west), the workers, students and youth departments, and the federal, state and municipal legislative groups.

Tito Costa

However, the process of making up that slate is not to the liking of certain party sectors which have remained aloof from the discussions. The mayor of Sao Bernardo do Campo, Tito Costa, who was at the Assembly yesterday, said that the mayors elected by the old MDB are dissatisfied with the conduct of the regional leadership. He claims that the mayors (about 32 in the state) were not called to the meetings organized by the provisional leadership, nor were the criteria to govern the composition of the slate discussed and established.

Tito Costa declared: "Thus far, no one has yet talked with me, nor with any mayor from the interior. This matter, unfortunately, is still being handled only at the top, although the chairman of the provisional commission himself has admitted the importance of the last municipal convention in Sao Bernardo, which was one of the most controversial ones."

Nevertheless, Tito Costa does not think that there will be any defection from the party, such as the launching of a dissident slate: "At most, there may be a scrape;

but those matters will certainly end up being corrected during the process of forming the new board of directors; because there is no more time for any discussions in this regard."

'Purge'

Yesterday, in Brasilia, Deputy Lucia Viveiros (PP-PA) criticized the statement by the president of PMDB, Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, to the effect that the party has undergone a "purge" and cannot merge with opportunists and corrupt persons who have left its cadres. Lucia said that, in Para, "by coincidence, the opportunist and corrupt person is the PMDB representative, Deputy Jader Barbalho."

The deputy went on to say: "At a time when PMDB has become an angel, I would say that there are no conditions for the merger, precisely because there are in PMDB egocentric persons who will never be able to become refined or affirmed in a civilized fashion." She also expressed regret at the "rudeness and unfairness" with which Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes has been behaving, when he said with regard to former party colleagues that "many of them were even persecuted and exploited within the former MDB."

2909
CSO: 3001

PT LEADER ADVOCATES MILITARY PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL PROCESS

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 22 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Yesterday, the national president of the Labor Party [PT], Luis Inacio da Silva, "Lula", said that the Armed Forces as an institution must participate in the country's political process; but he reaffirmed his most complete disbelief in President Figueiredo's plan for openness, recalling that, "if the hand outstretched in reconciliation were sincere, I would have been allowed to speak at the War College."

According to "Lula", a dialog with the military according to the terms set by several deputies, including the candidate for leadership of PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party], Fernando Lyra, is not valid, because it would not be anything other than meetings at which trivial topics were discussed. In this regard, he recalled the period of dialog headed by the then president of Congress, Petronio Portella, when, he claimed, the latter "was not interested in delving into any objective discussion with me."

Since that time, according to the metal workers leader, the process of redemocratization has not changed in any way for the better, or in a way that would warrant expressions of optimism. He said that, on the basis of this observation, it is valid to state that the theory claiming Figueiredo's political openness to be a farce is true. He also considers a mere rapprochement with the military unnecessary, because he does not think that there is a possibility for progress in the most pressing social demands "unless there is a list of established common objectives, such as an actual discussion of the issue of agrarian reform, and the revising of the wage policy, and, in particular, a clearcut determination of what the military want of the civilians and what the civilians want of the military."

When asked about the main items on that list refused by Petronio Portella, "Lula" quickly replied: Labor union freedom and autonomy; revision of the systems which govern the Guarantee Fund and job stability; agrarian reform and a pertinent discussion of land holding, both in the urban and rural areas; housing and education; revision of the wage policy, including the setting of a minimum wage that can meet the real needs of the workers and their families; freedom of party organization, so that the country may have the various trends of political thinking organized; a sliding wage hike, based on the real rise in the cost of living; the right to strike, and "burial of the present National Security Law," among other things.

The PT's national leader also remarked that the Armed Forces will not be fit to participate democratically in the Brazilian political process until they are

involved in the political parties, depending on the various trends of opinion that they hold. He claimed that there are many members of the military willing "to solve Brazil's problems," and that there must be a determination of objectives in order to promote the publicized dialog. He said:

"What cannot be desired is the repetition of what the business owners did to me since 1975; that is, sit at a table to discuss the most superficial and even trivial things. This incident was repeated with the late Petronio Portella. For example, I want to talk at the ESG [War College] but, apart from the civilian and military bosses and authorities, the only union leader heard there is one named Ary Campista." He asked: "Then where is the dialog?"

Merger

According to "Lula", the theory about the merger of the opposition parties does not make the slightest sense. He (preferring not to discuss the position of Senator Teotonio Vilela, of PMDB-AL, the main coordinator of the process) thinks that the merger might be summarized as the unity of the opposition parties on the most essential issues of the political process. However, as he explained, this does not authorize any action to promote what he described as a "legal merger." Also in this regard, he explained that the abolishment of two or more parties to form just one, based on the regrouping of their members, "is an internal matter for each one."

He said: "The merger already exists, in reality, day by day. Now they claim that the merger is the only way of opposing the regime. I think that it already exists. But the merger on paper: that is nonsense."

Constituent Assembly

"Lula" also does not think that the notion of convoking a National Constituent Assembly should be encouraged now. He claims that the time for holding a forum of debates for the purpose of devising a new Charter will come only after it is known exactly what that Charter should comprise. He explained that PT has assigned studies on energy, education, housing, the land issue and other controversial and divisive matters, in order to "organize the people over and above this." Not until after these studies have been debated on the national level, among all the movements, will it be possible to head toward the convocation of a National Constituent Assembly. According to the PT leader, it is for this very reason that the party has not yet taken a stand on the participation in the demonstrations organized by PMDB and PP on 15 November, when the date of the national struggle for the convocation of a Constituent Assembly will be set.

PT Now Requests Registration in TSE

At 1400 hours today, the Workers Party, with extensive documentation attesting to the organization of 676 municipal commissions in 14 states of the Federation, will file an application with the TSE requesting provisional registration, adding the records relating to the regional commissions of another four states: Sergipe, Paraiba, Parana and Bahia.

The national president of PT himself, Luiz Ignacio da Silva, "Lula", will submit to the TSE the request for provisional registration. Yesterday, he chose not to

comment on the possibility of the Electoral Court's denying the petition (as rumored), based on the argument that the PT has all the features of a classist organization.

According to the leader of the metal workers, there is no logical reason for the Court to refuse it the initials. He noted that he would not dwell on that supposition, because PT "is not a workers party and does not require a worker's identification paper of those who want to join it."

The PT president summarized by saying: "We requested the registration with the conviction that we shall obtain it."

Today, PT will submit to the TSE records of commissions formed in the following states: Acre (12), Rio de Janeiro (26, with 15 zonal and 11 municipal); Rio Grande do Norte (29); Rio Grande do Sul (51, with 6 zonal and 45 municipal); Ceara (35, with 4 zonal and 31 municipal); Minas Gerais (200); Santa Catarina (45); Mato Grosso de Sul (17); Maranhao (30); Piaui (27, with 25 municipal and 2 zonal); Espirito Santo (14); Sao Paulo (130 , with 22 zonal and 108 municipal); Goias (45); and Amazonas (15).

2909
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MODERN FEATURES OF ARMORED VEHICLES USED IN IRAQ, TALKS DENIED

Cascavel , Jararaca Types Described

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Oct 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] In the war against Iran, the Iraqi Army is using the most modern version of the Brazilian armored vehicle, "Cascavel EE-9", manufactured in Sao Paulo by ENGESA (Specialized Engineers Inc). It is a highly advanced model which incorporates all the technological improvements made on the vehicle since its introduction about 10 years ago; so much so that the present model is actually considered to be "the new Cascavel" in the company's research area. With electronic systems, a more powerful engine, automatic transmission, operating facilities and a high degree of firing power, according to an officer of the Second Army associated with motorized units, the EE-9 "is one of the three best of its type in the entire world. It is certainly superior to any Soviet product of the same size."

According to the vice-president of ENGESA, Jose Guilherme Ribeiro, that efficiency will increase further still during the next few years, when the car comes off the assembly lines at Sao Jose dos Campos with the option of a computer on board for firing control. It will be the first light armored vehicle to use that optional equipment, which is now limited to the very sophisticated, super-heavy (Soviet) T-72, (American) XM-1, (British) Chieftain and (German) Leopard II battle tanks, that are in the divisions comprising the backbone of the ground armed forces of each of the producing countries.

Computer

The data processing system, essentially, has caused a reduction in the index of error to insignificant levels. It consists of a set of electronic sensors which collects information on general external and internal conditions that might interfere with successful firing. The artilleryman has a television monitor, and his position is, in fact, almost passive: He merely has to put the target between the lines on the monitor. All the other calibrations are automatic and, starting with the first shot, the target is followed automatically. In the view of the specialists, that infallible power of destruction "is highly desirable;" after all, the results of the latest joint NATO maneuvers held in 1979 showed that, in reality, the useful life-span of a conventional armored vehicle in battle is currently under 2 hours."

The future stage of sophistication to be attained by the "Cascavel" will be the culmination, during the 1980's, of a long process of improvement. For example, the version sold to Iraq retains the same basic features involving weight (11 tons) and size (6.22 meters long, 2.36 tall and 2.59 wide), but it is still greatly improved. Externally, the first evidence is the pair of headlights, which are now built into the chassis. Installed in the turret, which carries the ENGESA 90-millimeter gun, is an independent cupola for the car commander, giving access to a 500 mm rapid-fire Browning machine gun. For the three-man crew, there are innovations on the redesigned panel, which now contains the pressure control for the six bullet-proof tires, and the automatic fire prevention system (for the compartment and engine), plus the air-conditioning adjustment unit.

The engine of the EE-9 was also changed: It is equipped with a 220 hp 6V53 Detroit diesel (the former system was a 174 hp Mercedes-Benz); and the Allison-640 automatic transmission has replaced the mechanical five-speed system.

Driver, gunner and commander have individual access to the night vision system, and the laser telemeter for adjusting the sight has received semi-conductor silica glass circuits, increasing the safety margin. All the wheels are double circuit brake types, and the power system has an electromechanical drive mechanism to allow for shutting off the radiator so as to permit its use under conditions with maximum temperature changes, such as in the desert, for example, where the maximum during the daytime reaches 45 degrees centigrade, and the minimum at night is about zero degrees. The radio transmitter-receiver on board operates on modulated frequency, hooked up to an internal intercommunicator system with selective operation.

Superiority

The "Cascavel" is also an armored vehicle with strategic superiority from the standpoint of its weapon system. The 90 gun fires eight shots per minute, and can use five different types of ammunition: HE (explosive charge), HEAT (antitank explosive charge), HESH (killer explosive charge), training and smoke. On the side, increasing the firing power of the artillery piece, is the infrared casing for night activity: the mere light from a cigarette would suffice to illuminate the enemy target. In the backup, there is a NATO 7.62 millimeter coaxial machine gun and six smoke-producing grenade launchers. The armor consists of welded plates with a special composition. The outer sections are much harder than the inner ones. The front ones are 16 millimeters thick, which is sufficient to guarantee complete safety against 12.7 caliber fire, with a direct impact or at an angle; the side and rear armor plate is over 8 millimeters thick, sufficient to afford protection against automatic firing of up to 7.62 millimeters. The average range of the EE-9 is 700 kilometers. Its maximum speed is 100 kilometers per hour.

In the Persian Gulf theater of operations, on the strip itself, the equivalent adversary is the British "Scorpion", of which Iran has 250 units. It is a fast armored vehicle on treads, developed for reconnaissance and limited attack missions, but one which would have serious difficulties in showing ideal performance in the desert, where the bearings on the treads suffer abrasion from the sand. It is light (7,960 kilograms) and uses an self-reloading 76 millimeter gun. It carries a NATO 7.62 machine gun, and its range is limited to 400 kilometers, even when operating at a

reduced speed of 80 kilometers per hour. It also poses another problem: The pace of the gunfire is necessarily slow, because of the type of steel used in the construction. In the case of the "Cascavel", the material supplied by Eletrometal, in Sumare, is similar to that used in the XM-1 guns, the United States' latest heavy tank. It is a fine material obtained from the "electroslag" process, wherein a metal ingot, steel or superalloy, produced in a conventional fashion, is progressively recast, passing through a liquid slag. The smelting of the metal occurs as a result of the heating caused by the passage of the current in the circuit of the metal to be refined: slag/metal/refined. The result is a product with optimal performance, which is nearly devoid of inclusion and which retains considerable resistance features. With a mobility similar to that of the Brazilian EE-9, Iran has the BTR (40/50/60 series) series supplied by the Soviet Union. Nearly all the 500 made available are troop transports, but there are models with rather unconventional features, according to the records of the London Institute of Strategic Studies, which note the presence of squadrons with 20-millimeter double guns, 14-millimeter quadruple machine guns and 37 millimeter mortars. They are odd vehicles, which come from the factory with ordinary truck tires (always of the "whitewall" type), and they have plating of such varying thickness that in some points the difference is as much as 13 millimeters.

EE-3 'Jararaca'

Jose Guilherme Ribeiro is of the opinion that ENGESA will only make a drastic change in its line of products "if the market demands a turnabout." According to him, "Although both the 'Cascavel' and the 'Urutu' are models discovered nearly a decade ago, they are in the vanguard of the type, and they will not be discontinued. On the contrary, they will gain more sophistication as the need arises." Over the short term, the model that will receive the largest number of innovations is the newest one in the group, the "Jararaca." Designed to cover an area with great demand at the end of the 1970's (that for superlight, fast armored vehicles), the EE-3 was introduced in 1978, but it was not manufactured for the first time until late 1979. Used at first for reconnaissance missions, it can act as a mobile command post or backup vehicle for motorized patrols. The "standard" weaponry is a 12.7 millimeter M-2 machine gun, but the three-man compartment can carry a 60 millimeter mortar or, in the most daring undertakings, a "Milan" antitank missile launcher.

Access to the interior is provided by three hatches or two side entryways. The driver is protected by a molded plate with three see-through panels. In the rear, there is the 102 hp Mercedes-Benz water-cooled engine, hooked up to a five-speed shift box, with hydraulic steering, and observation sensors for electrical failure. It has a maximum weight of 5 tons and a speed of 120 kilometers per hour, with a range of 600 kilometers, a maximum lateral pitch of 30 degrees, a vertical obstruction of 40 centimeters and an open trench of 80 centimeters.

It is, in fact, a high-performance jeep which, in the missile launching version, may be of interest to the Brazilian Army, Iraq and Chile, although that report has not been confirmed by the manufacturer. In the efficiency tests, the results are said to have proven that the "Milan"-"Jararaca" combination is positive.

The EE-3 is ENGESA's lowest-priced model, costing about $90,000. The "Cascavel" is more expensive: the unit price starts at $300,000 (with all the options) and can

amount to as much as $500,000; whereas the "Urutu", a multi-purpose amphibian type (troop transport, ambulance, command car, gun carrier, mortar launcher or missile launcher) is priced in the middle range: $250,000.

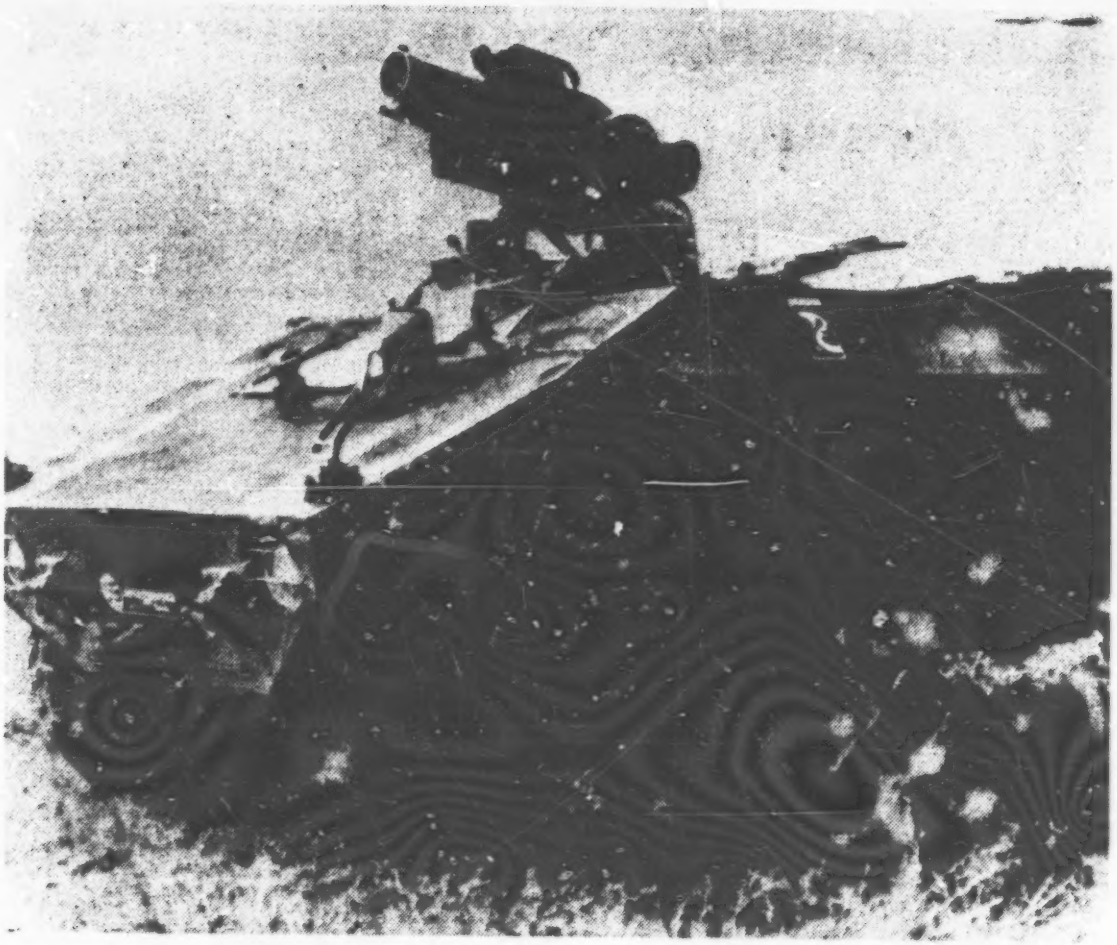
ENGESA Denies Iraq Negotiations

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Oct 80 p 20

[Text] Sao Paulo--The presence of the president of ENGESA, Jose Luis Whitaker Ribeiro, in Iraq at present does not mean that he is negotiating for the sale of other weapons to that country, according to an announcement made yesterday by company sources. They added that all the Brazilian "Urutu" and "Cascavel" combat vehicles, including the new EE-9 model, were exported before the war with Iran started.

The sources also stated that the actual results of the use of the products exported there, which are at the height of action against the Iranian Army, "are not yet known."

The "Cascavel", used in the war by Iraq, is considered superior to Soviet armored vehicles.



The "Jararaca", of the "fast armored vehicle" type, is the model which will receive more innovations.

2909
CSO: 3001

TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT HITS $2.8 BILLION THROUGH SEPTEMBER

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Nov 80 p 20

[Text] Brasilia--The deficit in the balance of Brazilian trade from January through September of this year was $2.891 billion, the largest deficit in the first 9 months of a year since the height of the petroleum crisis, when, during January-through-September 1974, the trade balance recorded a deficit of $3.781 billion.

The definitve data, indicating imports of $17.291 billion and exports of $14.400 billion from January through September this year, were reported yesterday by the Finance Ministry. During the same 9-month period last year the deficit was $1.499 billion. In September alone this year the deficit was $424 million compared to $207 million in September 1979.

As government authorities believe that Brazilian exports will reach $20 billion by the end of this year, foreign sales of goods and services during the last 3 months will have to be $5.600 billion, or about $1.866 billion per month. If the estimates referring to October reported the day before yesterday by Benedito Moreira, director of the Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil (CACEX) are confirmed--he said exports last month were $2 billion--it is possible that such an ambitious official goal may be reached. But the desired equilibrium will not be achieved, as imports--despite all the effort made to restrict them this year--will be over $22 billion.

Exports

Despite the difficulties of the world economy, Brazilian exports are continuing to grow at a 30 percent rate. Brazil exported $11.069 billion of merchandise from January through September 1979 and $14.400 billion in the same period this year. Coffee sales in the first 9 months of this year increased 37.1 percent and those of other products increased 28.9 percent. Brazil's coffee revenues were $2.153 billion, compared to $1.570 billion from January to September 1979.

Exports of industrialized products continue to have a better performance than that of commodities, increasing 33.9 percent from January through September in comparison to the same period last year, while foreign sales of commodities increased 28.9 percent. Revenues from commodity exports were $6.113 billion, while those from industrialized products were $8.287 billion, of which $6.541 billion came from manufactured goods and $1.746 billion from semi-manufactured goods.

Should Moreira's forecast be confirmed, this will be the first time in the history of Brazilian exports that they will have overcome the $2 billion-a-month barrier. The closest to this was recorded in May of this year--$1.936 billion, when for the first time since April 1978 the trade balance showed a surplus, with a balance of $10 million. The September result of $1.802 billion is the second highest this year, whereas the lowest was $1.325 billion in January.

Imports

Petroleum was responsible for 44.8 percent of the nation's total imports from January through September this year, costing $7.762 billion compared to $4.174 billion in the same period last year, an increase of 86 percent over January-through-September 1979. In September alone Brazil spent $942 million on petroleum, the highest monthly amount so far this year. The lowest was $660 million, recorded in February.

The nation is also spending substantially more on wheat imports this year than last. They cost $703 million from January through September, compared to only $379 million in the first 9 months last year, which represents an increase of 85.5 percent. Imports of other products increased 10.1 percent and, in total, imports increased 37.6 percent from January to September, since they were $12.568 billion during January-to-September 1979.

Trade Balance in Millions of Dollars, January through September

Year	Imports	Exports	Balance
1980	17,291	14,400	-2,891
1979	12,568	11,069	-1,499
1978	10,066	9,112	- 954
1977	9,047	9,266	+ 219
1976	9,048	7,131	-1,917
1975	9,163	6,583	-2,579
1974	9,154	5,373	-3,781

Source: Central Bank Bulletin

Period	Imports	Exports	Balance
September 1980	2,227	1,802	- 425
September 1979	1,575	1,368	- 207

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AEB SEEKS REDUCTION OF DOMESTIC SALES IN FAVOR OF EXPORTS

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Oct 80 p 35

[Text] Given normal market conditions, exports of $20 billion this year are assured, in the opinion of eight businessmen and authorities in the foreign-trade area. But new measures will be needed if the $26 billion goal for 1981 and the $40 billion planned for 1985 are to be reached, according to Laerte Setubal Filho, president of the Brazilian Exporters Association, and such measures should include restriction of domestic consumption through lower installment sales, he says.

IBM do Brasil--Industry, Machinery and Services, Ltd, for example, hopes to export 75 percent more this year, reaching $165 million, compared to the average national expansion of 30 percent. Its president, Robeli Libero, remains optimistic about the foreign market, even when analyzing the possibility of simultaneous inflation and unemployment in the United States and Europe: "The fight against inflation creates new opportunities for data processing, new markets for our products."

Final Effort

Tomorrow the director of CACEX (Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil), Benedito Moreira; the president of the Center for Foreign Trade Studies Foundation, businessman Pratini de Moraes, and its research superintendent, Roberto Fendt, Jr; and the representative of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Tarcisio da Rocha, will meet at the Finance Ministry in Rio de Janeiro. They will decide upon the sales strategy for the 10,000 potential importers of Brazilian products to be approached with messages referring to the Brazil Export Fair 80 that will be held from 14 to 23 November in Sao Paulo.

And the president of the Brazilian Association of Trading Companies, Humberto Costa Pinto Jr, mentions that the nation has reserves of sugar, soybeans, agroindustrial products and textiles that assure espansion of foreign sales at an increasing rate through December:

"The goal of $20 billion for this year is assured."

Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, director of Econtrading of the Economic Group, exports coffee from Bahia, lumber, orange juice and refractory material, mainly to Latin America. He also is confident: "We will reach the $20 billion. And to the extent that the coffee being harvested in Bahia gains acceptance in the foreign market, our business will increase even more."

In the South, Carlos Sehbe, director of Alfred Trading Company, sees the better prices obtained by certain products in the domestic market, as in the case of textiles, as a hindrance to exports, but even so he has no doubts about the goals set by the government. Besides advance buying of consumer goods, mainly ready-made articles, provoked by resurgent inflation, Carlos Sehbe fears competition from Asiatic countries such as South Korea, which uses abandoned military barracks to install hundreds of persons employed in the textile industry being paid on an hourly basis without any labor-law protection. "It is our good fortune that their products, although cheap, are of poor quality," he added.

Roberto Carvalho de Castro, vice president of Werco Trade and Industry, Inc, believes Brazil will reach $26 billion of exports next year more easily than the $20 billion goal set for this year. This is because the country is rapidly diversifying its product line and its clientele. "In the area of capital goods, our main business, we are confident of having new exports of equipment for the thermoelectrical and cement industries, at times in association with other countries, such as France, that offer excellent financing and require minimal participation by their manufacturers. India, Pakistan, Iraq, Chile and Venezuela are expanding markets for capital goods industries such as Brown Boveri, with whom we have had more work."

Carlos Geraldo Langoni, president of the Central Bank of Brazil, is another who feels the major demands of the exporters have been met for reaching the goal of $20 billion. "I believe in the capability of the business community," says Langoni, author of the main ideas discussed at the Fourth National Exporters Conference, "and I think we will make it; but I cannot say how large the trade deficit will be, because that will depend upon petroleum purchases."

In the opinion of Roberto Fendt Jr, research superintendent of the Center for Foreign Trade Studies Foundation, by December iron ore and other minerals and sugar will make up for reduced exports of cocoa and soybeans. But in view of problems such as higher wheat prices--Brazil must import $1 billion--he says the trade deficit will be more than $2.5 billion.

"U.S. gross domestic product is no longer falling. That is an important factor. But reports from Europe are that the slowdown has begun. Fortunately, our manufactured exports, which represent about 60 percent of our total, are being diversified with new products and markets. The so-called 'Other Products' in the statistical tables are those growing the fastest," Mr Fendt concluded.

Installment Sales

According to the president of the Brazilian Exporters Association, Laerte Setubal Filho of the Itau/Duratex group, the stagflation shown by the United States and Europe will be ended through the measures being taken by the U.S. military-industrial complex, which is preparing to equip an army of 500,000 men: "They will need everything from aircraft carriers to canned soup. And we can always furnish something. I still believe we will export $20 billion this year, and maybe a little more, and $27 billion in 1981."

Brazilian Exports (thousands of dollars FOB)

	1979	(1) 1980 Estimativa	(2) 1980 Janeiro/Agosto
Café (3)	2 318 867	2.300.000	1.691.537
Soja (4)	1 651 423	2.900.000	1.411.291
Açúcar (5)	412 453	1.000.000	707.086
Cacau (6)	954 994	1.200.000	415.193
Minérios (7)	1 401 242	1.900.000	1.099.565
Fumo (8)	296.476	350.000	236.766
Crustáceos (9)	109 185	130.000	88.113
Outros bens (10)	643 885	950.000	610.554
Ferro e Aço (11)	834 084	1.000.000	676.404
Têxteis (12)	772 639	1.000.000	395.248
Óleos vegetais (13)	223 327	350.000	138.954
Madeira (14)	224.477	300.000	176 782
Calçados (15)	351.692	350.000	241.971
Couros (16)	200.107	300.000	93 972
Sucos (17)	313 209	400.000	250.870
Material de transporte (18)	1.896.778	1.600.000	834.638
Caldeiras e máquinas (19)	819.036	1.200.000	661.173
Máquinas de escritório (20)	498.494	600.000	400.778
Papel e celulose (21)	310.429	500.000	367.138
(22) Outras industrializadas	1.482.727	2.250.000	1.742.698
(23) Transações especiais	158.940	250.000	120.298
(24) Total geral	15 344 377	21.880.000	12.998.344

Key:

1. 1980 Estimate
2. 1980 January through August
3. Coffee
4. Soybean Complex
5. Sugar
6. Cocoa
7. Ores
8. Tobacco
9. Shellfish
10. Other Commodities
11. Iron and Steel
12. Textiles
13. Vegetable Oils
14. Lumber
15. Footwear
16. Leather
17. Juices
18. Transportation Equipment
19. Boilers and Machinery
20. Office Machines
21. Paper and Cellulose
22. Other Industrialized Goods
23. Special Transactions
24. Grand Total

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CSO: 3001

GALVEAS PREDICTS 70 PERCENT INFLATION RATE IN 1981

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Oct 80 p 20

[Text] Brasilia--Finance Minister Ernane Galveas yesterday acknowledged as "reasonable objectives" for 1981 rates of 70 percent for the General Price Index (inflation) and 60 percent for the cost of living. These figures, he noted, would be compatible with monetary expansion between 55 and 60 percent which is likely to be projected by authorities for next year.

The finance minister confirmed that, to permit better execution of monetary policy in 1981, the National Monetary Council should discuss before the end of this year reducing subsidies granted for agricultural credit by increasing the monetary correction embodied in the financing, now varying between 40 and 70 percent of the ORTN (Indexed National Treasury Bonds) readjustments.

Difficult Year

Galveas disagreed with the CACEX [Foreign Trade Department] director, Benedito Moreira, who thinks it will not be possible to balance the trade account, whose deficit this year has reached $3 billion, until 1983. According to Galveas, balance will be possible as early as next year, as a result of the government effort to reduce imports, mainly of petroleum, and to increase exports.

Galveas believes 1981 will be a difficult year, "as this year has been difficult for the administration and the monetary authorities." The difficulties of recent months, however, he said, "were not felt by the system as a whole, because there were no major problems for wage earners and business, for example."

Upon being asked whether the trade-deficit problem would not cause the government to work with a more realistic exchange rate next year, Galveas replied that "government policy is to come closer to all the indices," trying to reduce the current gap between monetary and exchange correction and inflation.

Galveas said that the policy of setting limits on credit expansion should be continued next year. In the case of the Bank of Brazil, it will continue the policy of compensating in other areas for excess investments in the agricultural sector.

In regard to raising rates on agricultural credit, the finance minister asserted that "the government already has the policy of ending subsidies to consumption, as in the case of wheat and petroleum, and gradually reducing credit subsidies."

Although the changes must be decided upon by the end of this year, he said they should not jeopardize the coming crop year, "because by the time the changes go into effect everything will have been planted and all contracts will have been signed."

COBEC

The finance minister justified the idea of restricting activity of the Brazilian Warehouses and Trade Company (COBEC) to warehousing, saying that "the network of warehouses that the company now has permits it to concentrate on that activity."

However, Galveas said that nothing prevents the company from operating in the area of commodities, "as it now has a sufficiently large structure for doing this."

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CSO: 3001

DETAILS OF INTEREST IN PURCHASE OF GUNS FROM KOREA

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Oct 80 p 25

[Text] Brasilia--Within the next few days a Brazilian military mission will visit South Korea in order to ascertain whether it would be possible to purchase about 40 155 mm guns manufactured with North American technology. The delegation is headed by military engineer Div Gen Mauricio de Freitas Moraes, chief of the Salvage Directorate of the Ministry of Army's Ordnance Department.

The mission was scheduled to depart on 13 October, according to the presidential authorization published in DIARIO OFICIAL. According to a diplomat, the delay was due more to internal decisions in Korea. The purchase of guns of that caliber has been on the list of imports of ordnance for the Army for nearly a year, and the negotiations will be carried out on the basis of the equilibrium in the trade balance between the two countries, with a deficit of $12.190 million for Korea.

155 mm Howitzer

The 155 mm howitzer is an artillery piece that is not yet manufactured in Brazil, despite its use since World War II, as equipment for the FEB's [Brazilian Expeditionary Force] Fourth Artillery Group. The Army has several units using the 155 gun, and is attempting to buy more.

In this connection, a military mission visited Europe several months ago, to purchase them. However, owing to some unexplained problems, the mission returned without the guns. The preference for the 155 mm guns is due to the fact that their firing precision is 50 times greater than that of the 105 mm howitzer.

Now that the mission headed by Div Gen Mauricio Moraes and comprised of two majors has been appointed, it is possible that the order will be made. South Korea is currently one of the largest manufacturers of ordnance, producing light and heavy weapons with North American technology. A large volume of its production is directed toward the army (mortars, combat vehicles with wheels and treads, missiles, guns, etc.).

The Trade Balance

The trade balance between the two countries has shown an appreciable deficit for South Korea since 1976, except for 1977, when Brazil had a deficit of $3.232 million.

In 1978, Brazil recovered, and attained a surplus of $19.807 million; in 1979, South Korea's deficit amounted to $32.936 million; and, during the first half of 1980, according to CACEX [Foreign Trade Department], Brazil's exports totaled $13.794 million and its imports, $1.604 million, making a surplus of $12.190 million.

Ordnance does not rank among the leading products in the trade balance. This is the first time that either of the two contractors has included weaponry on the negotiating agenda. Brazil has exported: soybean flour, henatite, chemical wood paste, bleached soda and sulfate, pig iron, iron and steel slabs and largets, raw coffee berries, iron and steel blooms and billets, uncarded and uncombed cotton, and a central processing unit.

It has imported: parts for computer machines, natural, smooth polyester continuous fiber, apparatus for measuring electrical volume with single fuse, synthetic fiber fabric for tire manufacture, electronic microstructures, printed circuits, gold or silver finished base metal wrist watches, rustproof, unplated steel alloy sheets measuring less than 3 mm.

2909
CSO: 3001

THIRD QUARTER ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Oct 80 pp 46, 47

[Text] The surprising strength of the Brazilian economy in the third quarter completely confounded the pessimistic expectations expressed by most businessmen consulted at the middle of the year, when the business world was completely dominated by a climate of uncertainty due to persistent inflation, the prospect of credit restriction and the poor results of the second quarter.

But once again facts refuted forecasts, with some sectors even recording outstanding results, among them automobiles, where 316,953 vehicles were produced, surpassing all goals of the assembly plants--despite higher prices, credit shortages and higher fuel costs. Also worthy of mention are the performances of the electro-electronic, machinery, retail trade and animal-feed sectors, among others, which not only improved upon the April-June period but also showed results more characteristic of a boom period.

Although the figures of the past quarter cannot be projected as a trend, they seem to indicate that 1980 will not be such a bad year for the Brazilian economy, which could show a growth rate greater than expected, despite coping with restrictive policies such as reductions in state-enterprise expenditures and controlled expansion of the money supply.

Recovery of the durable consumer goods sector resulted from a combination of factors, including the semiannual wage-increase policy and the presence of inflationary expectations simultaneously with the disorder occurring in financial markets (where rates of return were controlled and even penalized by preestablished monetary and exchange correction). Without sufficent incentive for investing their savings, consumers let themselves be persuaded by the grasshopper's slogan of "buy today, because prices will be higher tomorrow."

The background for the economy was the rate of inflation, which continued rising through August but fell in September for the first time, establishing an annual index of 104.4 percent. This genuine victory pleased government officials and businessmen, but the party did not last long, as the war between Iraq and Iran caused a return of panic and the prospect that the nation's petroleum supply may be interrupted. Rather than rationing, authorities chose another increase in prices of gasoline and other derivatives in order to restrict consumption, accelerating the pace of inflation.

Besides inflation, the short-term problems continued to be the trade deficit and the difficult balance-of-payments situation. Through September, the trade deficit was $2.9 billion. Unless there is a recovery before the end of the year, the current account in the balance of payments could have a deficit of over $13 billion.

Discouraged by the barriers raised by CACEX [Foreign Trade Department] to restrict imports and the controls of the CIP [Interministerial Price Council], business sought to avoid expenditures, hiring personnel only when necessary. Employment offers declined more in all categories other than production, which indicates that business has avoided increasing indirect labor, giving preference to those directly involved in production (see graphs).

Automobile Industry

Production: The quarter was excellent for this sector, which recorded an increase of 35.6 percent over the April-June period. There were 316,953 units assembled, surpassing even the result of this year's first quarter, when production totaled 286,973 vehicles. The sales recovery occurred mainly in the months of August and September, when announcement of price increases caused consumers to buy sooner. It is a surprising performance, in view of credit shortages, higher maintenance costs and higher gasoline prices.

The excellent reception of alcohol-fueled vehicles was the great surprise of the quarter, but manufacturers missed this opportunity to increase sales because production of alcohol-powered cars is still quite limited. In the July-September period, 65,081 units of this type were made, including passenger automobiles and light commercial vehicles. The result of this insufficient production has been formation of waiting lists in dealer showrooms (see "Commerce" heading).

The sector's outstanding recovery in the quarter may be threatened by the recent price increases for vehicles and for gasoline, but the manufacturers' marketing directors hope to overcome these problems by supplying a greater number of alcohol-powered cars to the market.

Exports: Including both assembled and knocked-down vehicles, there were 39,532 units sold abroad, compared to 33,947 in the April-June quarter.

Prospects: All companies expect a large increase in demand for alcohol-powered vehicles, but credit difficulties will continue through the end of this year because of the 45-percent limit on credit expansion. Besides, credit institutions have given preference to financing home appliance and other goods of less value, which are more profitable.

Trucks

Production: There were 29,903 units manufactured, compared to 18,044 in the April-June quarter, an expansion of 65.7 percent in the quarter, which was very good for this sector.

Tractors

Production: Preliminary information indicates that the subsector of wheeled tractors still faces difficulties. Production fell in recent months (in September

5,330 units were built, compared to 5,471 in August and 6,909 in July, which was the best month in the last 3 years). Nor is the situation good for harvesters, production of which has been declining this year, despite the manufacture of 537 units and sale of 477 units in September. Lack of financing for purchasing machinery is the main cause for this situation. Production of caterpillar tractors and bulldozers remained stable during the last quarter as compared to the April-June period.

Exports: Sales of wheeled tractors continue to expand (in September 846 units were exported).

Problems: Reduced profit margins resulting from CIP control; delay in imports of components due to slow release of licenses by CACEX; supply difficulties for steel, bearings and sinterized disks.

Prospects: Inasmuch as production of wheeled tradtors was 46,000 units through September (compared to 39,000 the previous year), the sector should close out the year with better results, but inventory accumulation of light and medium-sized tractors (models most in demand by small and medium-sized farmers) by manufacturers and dealers is of concern to the industry.

Electro-Electronics

Production and Sales: According to preliminary estimates, the rate of activity in the January-through-September period had a better overall performance than in the same period of 1979. Total sales of consumer goods, which includes portable electronic gear, household electronic apparatus, air conditioners, stoves and refrigerators--after reaching between January and May 1980 their highest growth rate (31.5 percent) in comparison with the same period of the previous year--in the months of June, July and August 1980 showed cumulative expansion of 30.2 percent, 28.7 percent and 22.7 percent.

However, in cumulative sales performance for the latest 12 months there is a decline in the growth rate which, after reaching an increment of 25.4 percent in June, fell to 23.2 percent in July and 21.1 percent in August.

In the subsector of telecommunications equipment, orders booked through September remained far below production capacity. Moreover, reduction of TELEBRAS [Brazilian Telecommunications, Inc] investments further increased idle capacity, which is now over 50 percent.

Investment cuts, together with delays in scheduled investments and cancellation of current contracts, have been crippling production of equipment for generating, transmitting and distributing electrical energy, with an appreciable reduction of the order backlog. Hence, should this situation persist, production in this segment is likely to show a significant decline in coming months.

Performance for the third quarter of this year in some major segments of the sector, as well as prospects for the fourth quarter can be seen in the table below.

Evaluation of Sales Indicators and Prospects

SECTOR	Third Quarter 1980 vs Third Quarter 1979	Third Quarter 1980 vs Second Quarter 1980	Fourth Quarter 1980 (Prospects)
Antennas	Higher	Higher	Higher than 4th Quarter 1979 and 3d Quarter 1980
Portable Home Appliances	Slightly Higher	Higher	Higher than 4th Quarter 1979 and 3d Quarter 1980
Electronic Home Appliances	Higher	Slightly Higher	Same as 4th Quarter 1979 and Higher than 3d Quarter 1980
Automobile Batteries	Lower	Slightly Higher	Lower than 4th Quarter 1979 and 3d Quarter 1980
Electronic Components	Higher	Slightly Higher	Equal to 3d Quarter 1980 and slightly higher than 4th Quarter 1979
Air Conditioners	Lower	Lower	Higher than 3d Quarter 1980; Equal to 4th Quarter 1979
Rotating Electrical Equipment for Vehicles	Steady	Higher	Lower than 4th Quarter 1979 and 3d Quarter 1980
Manual Power Tools	Higher	Higher	Lower than 3d Quarter 1980; Higher than 4th Quarter 1979
Electric Ranges	Higher	Steady	Steady compared to 4th Quarter 1979 and 3d Quarter 1980
Industrial Electrical Furnaces	More Orders Booked	More Orders Booked	Less orders than 3d Quarter 1980 or 4th Quarter 1979
Electrical Fittings	Slightly Higher	Slightly Higher	(Lack of Information)
Refrigerators	Higher	Higher	Higher than 4th Quarter 1979 and 3d Quarter 1980
Power Transformers(*)	Fewer Orders Booked	Fewer Orders Booked	Equal to 3d Quarter 1980 and more than 4th Quarter 1979
Distribution Transformers	Slightly Higher Order Level	Slightly Lower Order Level	Fewer orders than 4th Quarter 1979 or 3d Quarter 1980

(*) Prospects take Itaipu Binational orders into consideration

Exports: Foreign sales have been showing greater growth than in the January-through-September period of 1979. Current prospects indicate that sectoral exports will

reach about $800 million by the end of the year, which represents a 40-percent increase over total foreign sales made in 1979 ($570 million).

Problems: Companies of the electro-electronic sector continue to have serious difficulties in obtaining import licenses from CACEX and are subject to strict price control by the CIP, which has reduced profitability. High financing costs and credit problems, especially for small and medium-sized companies, also cause concern. Meanwhile, in the capital goods area, cuts and delays in government investments have been reducing the level of activity.

Slow payment by direct and indirect agencies of public administration has caused an increase in business debt, due to the lack of working capital.

Sectoral exports are suffering from delays in exchange devaluations, which currently are not enough to cover the difference between domestic and foreign inflation. As a result, our heavy electrical equipment is losing ability to compete in international bidding.

Exports are also hampered by difficulties in obtaining import licenses from CACEX, aggravated by Resolution No. 638 of the National Monetary Council. After this resolution was passed, issuing of licenses almost came to a halt, due to lack of official interpretation.

Employment: The number of persons working in the sector increased 5.1 percent over August of last year and 4 percent over December 1979.

Machinery and Equipment

Production: The production machinery goods industry recorded a production increase of 8 percent and a real sales growth of 10 percent.

Exports: Export volume was the same as during the third quarter of 1979.

Favorable Factors: Orders from the agricultural, textile, plastics and minerals extraction sectors, which permitted good results--despite inflation, restricted credit, exchange rate behavior and difficulties in buying domestic and foreign raw materials.

Employment: Total personnel employed in manufacturing production machinery increased about 1 percent during the third quarter over the same period last year.

Prospects: The cooling of the economy imposed by monetary and exchange policy, as well as the reduced rate of activity that usually occurs in the last part of the year, will probably--according to sectoral sources--hamper sectoral performance in the last quarter of this year.

Auto Parts

Production: Several companies of the sector recorded production and sales increases of over 50 percent, surpassing the performance of the final-goods manufacturers. The replacement market also seems to have been good during the quarter.

Exports: Some companies have suffered the consequences of the slowdown in the U.S. auto industry. In one large company, this factor plus an unfavorable dollar/cruzeiro exchange ratio caused a 40 percent drop in exports.

Favorable Factors: The outstanding performance of assembly plants during the quarter.

Problems: Loss of profitability caused by CIP price control; supply crisis in supplies from steel mills, steel scrap, foundry sand and materials in general; insufficient devaluation of the cruzeiro against the dollar.

Prospects: Several companies expect to increase production in the last quarter of this year, whereas others foresee a decrease during the last 3 months of 1980. Should the cruzeiro not be devalued more rapidly, there is a risk of drastically lower exports.

Foundry Work

Production: Available data indicate an increase of 7.5 percent in the June-to-August period over the the preceding 3 months. Foundry parts are made to order, so production is virtually equal to sales. Sources in the sector assume production has been expanding moderately, in view of current conditions of the Brazilian economy.

Problems: The difficulties encountered by companies of the sector were caused by higher prices for the main foundry inputs, including pig iron, scrap iron, nonferrous alloys, ferroalloys, nickel, zircon, coke, fuel oil, diesel fuel and sand. There also were problems in importing raw materials because of high prices.

Prospects: Continued difficulty in passing through costs, with impact on profitability. Fortunately, orders continue to perform reasonably well.

Railroad Equipment

Production: The third quarter was the worst of the year for the freight-car sector. Only 250 units were manufactured, compared to 539 in the April-June period. These production levels may be considered quite unsatisfactory, since capacity is 2,250 cars a quarter. This means that about 76 percent of the industry's capacity is idle. Locomotive production was also very low, although somewhat better than that of the April-June quarter. With a capacity of 55 locomotives per quarter, only 13 were produced, which means that 76 percent of capacity was idle. There was also a decrease in passenger-coach production in the quarter compared to the April-June period, with 68 units produced, although installed capacity is 200 coaches per quarter (65 percent idle).

Exports: Because the two largest buyers--RFFSA [Federal Railway Network] and FEPASA [Sao Paulo Railroad, Inc]--did not place orders this year, the foreign market assumed greater importance. However, preestablishment of exchange-rate correction at less than the rate of inflation influenced exports negatively.

Problems: Due to lack of orders from the railroads, the sector may produce less than 2,000 freight cars. The previous quarter's problem for the passenger-coach

sector continues: deliveries are being postponed because of lack of roadbed repairs, which have been delayed due to interruption in the flow of funds. The cars are ready, but the railroads are not able to take delivery due to lack of funding.

Employment and Investment: Personnel layoffs resulted from the slowdown of freight-car production.

Prospects: The announced emphasis on the railroad sector may actually materialize during coming months, due to the Middle East conflict. However, actual results would not appear until 1981, under the best of circumstances. This means that the sector will not change for the better during the next quarter. Quite the contrary.

Food Industry

Production: This sector's diversity makes its performance hard to monitor. The little information available indicates that production continues to be considerably less than demand despite the reduced consumption of beef and dairy products reported during the period, according to some sources consulted. The sector benefited directly from the semiannual wage-increase policy, which increased demand for food from low-income groups.

In the soybean complex, a major firm had a production decrease of 18 percent in meal and 14 percent in oil compared to this year's second quarter. Soybean meal exports decreased 9 percent and soybean exports increased 8 percent.

Availability of raw materials was helpful to the soybean oil industry, but the ceiling prices on it and on soybean meal at levels below international parity caused a reduction in volume of purchases, inasmuch as the price of soybeans kept pace with international market prices, thus raising the cost of production. Besides this problem, higher prices for packaging and other inputs further reduced profit margins in the sector. Price increases granted for soybean oil and soybean meal did not make up for higher costs.

Commerce

Activity: Although definite third quarter data are not available, it appears that retail trade recovered considerably over the previous quarter. This trend could already be seen in July, when sales increased 11.1 percent over those of June in the Sao Paulo metropolitan region, after discounting inflation.

There was thus an accentuation of the sector's main characteristic this year: fluctuating sales, with good results in the first quarter, appreciable reduction in the second quarter and satisfactory performance in the July-September period.

Department stores and construction-materials dealers continued to do well. The department-store results can be attributed to promotional campaigns, simplified credit procedures, product diversification and especially use of their own funds for financing, even for the long term, very important factors in view of prevailing restrictions.

Vehicle dealers also reported reactivation of sales, contributing heavily to favorable trade results in the quarter because of their large share in total retail sales.

This activity's good performance during the quarter was mainly due to advance buying motivated by the announcement of higher prices for vehicles and also the good reception alcohol-powered vehicles have been given, resulting in order backlogs at almost all authorized dealerships.

But continuation of these results will depend directly upon the situation of financial institutions, which are limited in permissible expansion of credit. Financing companies now prefer to work with department stores, construction materials and domestic appliances because, according to their executives, profit from financing vehicles is less than that from transactions involving lower-cost goods such as electrical appliances and furniture.

In any event, it is not known whether the volume of financing available will be sufficient to meet holidat demand at the end of the year.

Investments: Limited credit is also influencing the retailer's investment in end-of-the-year inventory. There is more uncertainty about debt capacity, since in this very period trade is hard put to meet demand, due to a number of commitments that substantially reduce availability.

Supermarket sales increased between 2 and 3 percent after inflation in the third quarter. Wage policy, which increased consumer purchasing power, and the limited attraction of the most popular types of savings, along with high inflation rates, benefited sale of nonfood products. The sector was hurt by the shortage of consumer credit and especially by uncertain economic horizons that inhibited new investments.

Prospects: Caution in building up inventory due to credit restriction and uncertain sales possibilities generated by end-of-the-year holidays.

Truckers Disappointed With 'Superharvest'

Trucking

Activity: As in the previous quarter, the highway freight fleet continued to be used to full capacity. The freight market remained at about the same level, as the expected excess demand for crop transportation did not materialize. Billing increased an estimated 6 percent over the second quarter.

Problems: A 63 percent increase in operating costs between January and September. This is the sector's major problem, due to the lag between verification of such increases and adjustment of freight rates. Despite this difficulty, highway transportation accounts for 80 percent of the nation's total freight shipments.

Employment and Investment: In the last quarter employment increased 1 percent and investments were unchanged.

Prospects: Increased shipping demand due to end-of-the-year holidays. However, the sector's businessmen expect lowered profitability because of expenses such as the 13th-month wage and other factors (including lack of liquidity due to restricted banking credit, which will hamper receipt of revenues).

The sector is quite uncertain about planning investments, due to fuel problems. The progressive increase of diesel-fuel prices affects all other component items of

operating costs. Government agencies have not yet made a decision about replacing diesel fuel, the price increases for which require the companies to have more working capital inasmuch as this input must be paid for with cash.

Advertising

Activity: The sector's behavior in the third quarter was not much different from that of the second. Advertising expenditures did not increase as much as inflation, whereas agency operating costs continued under inflationary pressure. Some agencies, however, have managed to maintain billings within forecasts due to obtaining new accounts. In the aggregate, however, there was a real [inflation-corrected] drop in publicity expenditures.

Favorable Factors or Problems: The picture remains the same: advertisers' indecisiveness, very short-run campaigns and slow payment. In view of these problems, the agencies have not been able to make adequate arrangements or to organize their cash flows. This situation reduces income from financial transactions, the current source of agency profits.

Thus, most agencies face uncertainty, impossibility of making reliable plans and disproportionate increase of operating costs, which have required an effort to reduce expenditures.

Employment: There is a clear trend of unemployment in the sector.

Prospects: The last quarter is always benefited by Christmas buying, which should bring some encouragement to the advertising business without, however, altering the fundamental situation.

Real Estate Market

Production: Available information about new units under construction, finished units and used real estate for sale continues to be deficient. Sector sources say that real estate construction continued to expand. Sales also increased over the previous quarter.

Favorable Factors: Inflation greater than monetary correction; production less than the market's real needs; government measures to discourage financial speculation; apparently lower inventories; and previously-repressed demand.

Employment and Investment: Employment in the real estate sector continued to expand. There were no manpower (bricklayers and hod carriers) shortages only because the public works sector has not been growing satisfactorily, freeing labor for the real estate sector. Investments appear to have increased during the quarter.

Prospects: Prospects for the October-December period tend to be the same as or worse than those of the past quarter, depending upon resources to be allocated for the sector and upon the rate of inflation. According to the manager of a large firm in the sector: "We already see a lack of middle-class purchasing power. However, construction should continue to increase because there are investors in the market who are not satisfied with the income from various financial investments. On the other hand, frequent increases in costs and prices will prevent access for

many would-be home owners. It is felt that the end of the year will mark the transition from a period of exacerbated demand to one of a more normal real estate market."

Banks

Activity: Demand deposits increased 5.1 percent in July, 2.5 percent in August and 4.5 percent in September. For the entire third quarter, expansion was only 1.6 percent, a small change in relation to the same period last year, when demand deposits increased 9.3 percent.

Total loans by commercial banks increased 11 percent in the July-September period, compared to 17.8 percent in the previous quarter. Loans subject to the 45 percent limitation decreased 2 percent in July and increased 1.7 percent in August. During the same months, loans not subject to the 45 percent limitation increased 7.8 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively.

Liquidity: In terms of average liquidity performance, the third quarter was the worst of the year. Liquidity borrowing was at its peak in September.

Interest Rates: Remained unchanged during the quarter as a consequence of Circular No. 458 of the Central Bank dated 6 September 1979, which established the maximum rate for various kinds of transactions. However, the over-the-counter money market flourished during the period, with borrowing rates of 71 to 75 percent and lending rates of up to 15 percent a month, according to a study by the Banking Association.

Nonetheless, according to business sources, despite the existing limit on interest rates, several commercial banks found ways to charge higher real rates by requiring compensating balances of as much as 50 percent. In other words, for a loan of 100,000 cruzeiros, some banks would have required an average account balance of up to 50,000 cruzeiros.

Animal Rations

Production: The sector of rations and concentrates had a production increase of about 11 percent in the quarter due to large investments in poultry raising, with hundreds of new coops in areas where poultry raising is completely integrated, as is the case in the states of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. Expanded exports of chickens to the Middle East and Argentina also stimulated the rations sector.

Exports: The sector had been exporting in an experimental way, as this year (the first in which foreign sales became possible) some opportunities arose, but CACEX decided to suspend such sales when restrictions were established on exports of soybean meal, the domestic price of which is less than the foreign price, so that sales on the international market would represent a transfer of advantages created by the government for the domestic consumer. A similar thing happens with imported corn, bought by the government at international prices and sold domestically at the lower price of the domestic market. Thus, exporting chickens is perhaps the best way for rations to be exported indirectly.

Favorable Factors: Soybean-meal quotas and corn imports. Businessmen of the sector believe the quotas will remain until 1981 in order to adjust the market, under pressure from higher prices abroad.

Employment and Investment: Full employment is a reality, mainly in the regions where new investments are being made, located in southern Goias, Mato Grosso do Sul, the Minas Triangle, the Sao Paulo "mogiana" [translation unknown] zone and Parana, which are the corn-producing regions. Growth of the rations sector in this area is considered irreversible, for sound reasons. New investments for raising poultry and hogs should also gravitate to such regions.

Prospects: The greatest concern for the last quarter of the year is the war in the Middle East, where more than 80 percent of the nation's chicken exports are shipped. Should the Persian Gulf ports be closed, the frozen chickens now refrigerated in Brazilian ports will have to be sold on the domestic market at competitive prices, threatening the normal market for frozen chickens, which is unstable and growing timidly, due to the habits of consumers, who are not consuming more poultry despite the high prices of beef.

Animal Protectants

Production and Sales: Despite the buying mood of the market, the constant shortage of raw materials for producing crop and livestock inputs has occasioned a shortage of many essential products. These shortages are caused by the intentional slowdown by CACEX in issuing import licenses. Its "Operation Turtle," besides causing enormous delays in production, also results in order cancellations due to the higher prices usually charged for such raw materials abroad during the period the license is being held up.

Another limiting factor was withholding of several medicines from the market due to unwillingness to sell at the prices set by the CIP. The frequent price rises of imported raw materials and the high cost of selling and shipping, which are not supervised by the CIP, forced companies to remove several items from their product line, most of them very important from the viewpoint of protecting animal health.

Exports: The sector exports little, due to the problems mentioned above and the fact that domestic production is often insufficient to meet domestic demand.

Favorable Factors: The emphasis the government has been giving to the agriculture and livestock sectors and the greater interest of businessmen in livestock.

Problems: Businessmen of the sector have asked the CIP for treatment different from that given pharmaceuticals for human use, but the delay caused by making studies of the situation is causing important vaccines and medicines to be withheld from the market.

Prospects: During the October-December period the shortage of many products and reduction of sales to some sectors, including poultry, will continue. Increases in sales of products for hogs and instability in products for cattle are also expected.

Paper and Cellulose

Production: There were 877,797 tons of paper produced in the third quarter, an increase of 4.6 percent over the April-June period. Domestic sales increased 4.7 percent and foreign sales, 1.2 percent, reaching 693,672 and 42,580 tons respectively. Production of cellulose totaled 775,918 tons, 7.7 percent more than in the preceding

quarter. There were 229,464 tons of cellulose exported, 1 percent less than in the preceding quarter.

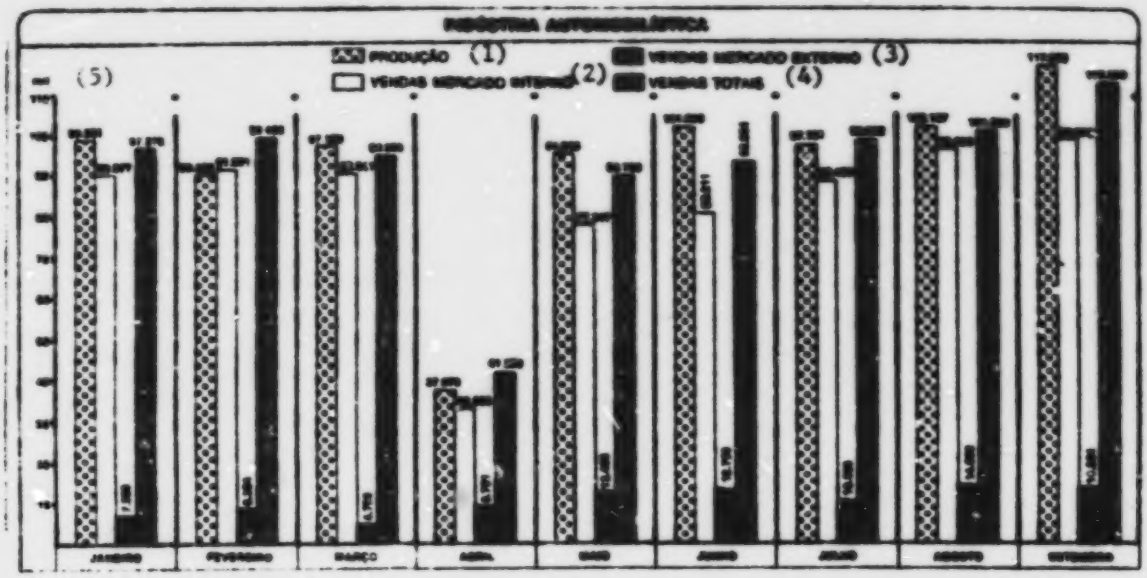
Employment: The number of employees in the sector increased from 71,899 in June to 74,642 in September.

Favorable Factors: Domestic and foreign markets are buying.

Problems: Limited supply and high cost of fuel oil; shortage of cellulose for non-integrated paper mills; rigid price control by the CIP, which established increases less than the rise in cost of inputs.

Prospects: Continued demand in domestic and foreign markets; gradual replacement of fuel oil and diminished problems of cellulose shortage due to the announced "privatization" of RIOCELL.

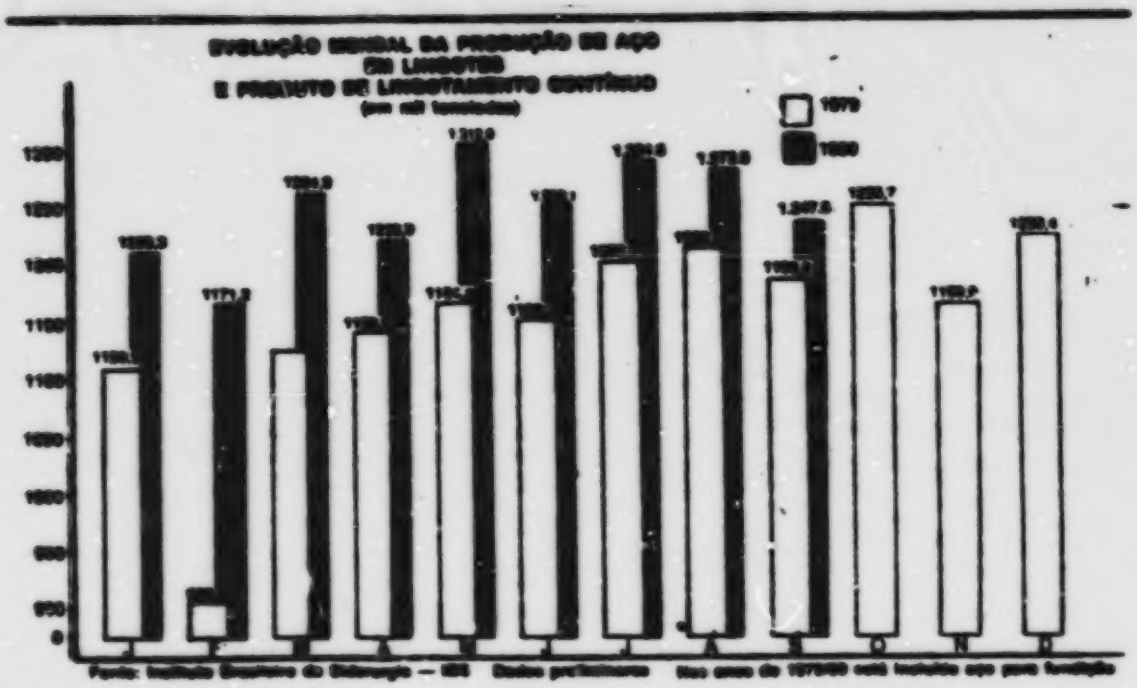
"Quarterly Economic News" is a survey made by the Economics and Business Section of O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in collaboration with businessmen, trade associations and professional groups. Essentially, it is an attempt to get an advance view of the economy's performance, based upon information provided by the private sector. Some figures are preliminary, but they are acceptable indications. We are grateful to everyone who assisted in this effort.



Automobile Industry

Key:

1. Production
2. Sales to Domestic Market
3. Sales to Foreign Market
4. Total Sales
5. Thousands



Monthly Production of Ingot Steel and Output of Continuous-Cast Ingots (in thousands of tons)

Source: Brazilian Iron and Steel Institute (IBS). Preliminary data. Foundry steel is included in 1979 and 1980.

MEIOS DE PAGAMENTO (Variações percentuais nos períodos indicados)			
1980	Mensal (1)	Acumulado (2)	Em 12 meses (3)
Janeiro	-8,2	-8,2	69,2
Fevereiro	3,9	-4,5	64,6
Março	3,2	-1,5	70,5
Abril	9,4	7,8	81,8
Maio	5,5	13,6	85,6
Junho	8,7	23,0	83,4
Julho	-2,2	20,4	76,8
Agosto	2,8	23,8	77,7
Setembro	—	—	—
FONTE: Banco Central			

Money Supply (percentage change in the period indicated) Source: Central Bank

Key: 1. Monthly 2. Cumulative 3. In 12 Months

(1) Períodos		(2) Banco do Brasil			(3) Bancos Comerciais			(4) Sistema Monetário		
		No mês (5)	No ano (6)	Em 12 meses (7)	No mês (5)	No ano (6)	Em 12 meses (7)	No mês (5)	No ano (6)	Em 12 meses (7)
1980	JAN	4,0	4,0	70,4	3,0	3,0	72,0	3,0	3,0	70,1
	FEV	4,0	10,1	70,8	4,0	6,0	74,2	4,0	6,0	70,2
	MAR	2,0	12,2	75,8	3,3	14,0	73,0	4,0	14,2	77,0
	ABR	3,3	15,3	82,5	3,0	21,4	73,0	3,0	20,0	80,0
	MAI	3,3	20,5	83,1	3,0	27,3	82,4	3,1	23,7	83,0
	JUN	3,3	23,4	82,0	3,0	34,0	87,0	3,0	34,3	85,0
	JUL	3,0	34,0	83,1	3,1	38,0	84,0	3,1	37,0	83,0
	AGO	3,1	37,7	70,0	3,0	44,0	83,0	3,1	41,0	84,0
	SET	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Fonte: Banco Central

Loans of the Monetary System (percentage change in the period indicated)

Source: Central Bank

Key:

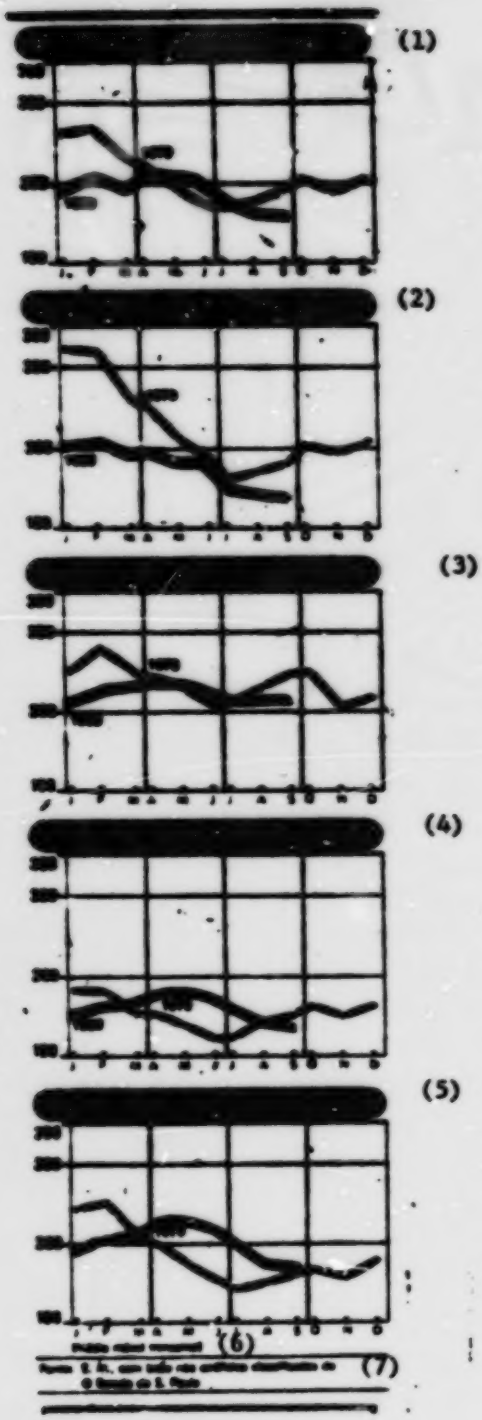
1. Periods
2. Bank of Brazil
3. Commercial Banks
4. Monetary System
5. In the Month
6. In the Year
7. In 12 Months

Preço médio do barril de petróleo importado em dólares	
Outubro	19,74
Novembro	20,82
Dezembro	22,77
Janeiro	28,49
Fevereiro	28,78
Março	29,76
Abril	29,10
Junho	31,11
Julho	31,00
Agosto	31,46
Setembro	32,00

Average Price per Barrel of Imported Petroleum in Dollars

Brasil - Importações de petróleo em milhões de barris	
Janeiro	27,1
Fevereiro	24,3
Março	31,1
Abril	32,3
Maio	29,3
Junho*	28,3
Julho	23,8
Agosto	28,3
Setembro	*29,6
estimativa*	

Brazil: Imports of Petroleum in Millions of Barrels



Key:

1. Total Employment Offers

2. Employment Offers in Administration

3. Employment Offers in Sales

4. Employment Offers in Production

5. Offers of Technical Employment

6. (Quarterly Moving Average)

7. Source: E.M. [translation unknown], based upon classified advertising in O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO

8834
CSO: 3001

BRIEFS

DEVALUATION OF CRUZEIRO--Brasilia--Yesterday, the cruzeiro became devaluated again with respect to the dollar, this time, by 2.256 percent, the largest exchange devaluation this year, as part of the policy of mini-devaluations which, to date, have not exceeded the index of 2 percent. Also unlike the previous intervals (14 to 16 days), this decline occurred 13 days after the last mini-devaluation, on 8 October. Thus, the North American dollar will be bought, at the official exchange rate throughout the entire country, for 59.595 cruzeiros, and sold for 59.795 cruzeiros, in the 17th devaluation of the cruzeiro in 1980, raising the cumulative index since 31 December 1979 to 40.787 percent. The margin of variation in exchange that the monetary authorities still have, to keep the variation in the North American dollar within their forecasts for this year (50 percent), has now reached 3.133 percent; and it is agreed that the possibility of a maxi-devaluation has been precluded. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 22 Oct 80 p 19] 2909

ENGESA 1980 EXPORTS--Brasilia--Jose Luiz Whitaker Ribeiro, president of ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc] announced yesterday at Army Headquarters that the Brazilian armaments industry will export about $300 million this year and intends to have annual exports of $1.5 billion by the end of the decade. Whitaker said the performance of Brazilian ordnance in the Persian Gulf war will contribute to raising the nation's exports. In his first interview since returning from Iraq, he further pointed out that the Brazilian armaments industry was the only one to remain in that country after the Persian Gulf war broke out. "We manufacture five combat vehicles a month," the businessman added, "and we are definitely in a position to compete in the international arms market." He said that manufacture of the 155-mm gun may begin within 1 year, which will transform Brazil from an importer to an exporter of military hardware. ENGESA now has capacity to produce sixty 90-mm guns per month and one of the company's objectives is to produce other types of guns to strengthen its position in the international market. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 18] 8834

STEEL PRODUCTION UP 8%--Brasilia--Steel production by the seven government-owned mills was 7.8 million tons from January to October of this year, representing an 8 percent increase over the same period last year, when a littles less than 7.2 million tons were produced. Through October the SIDERBRAS [Brazilian Iron and Steel Corporation] subsidiaries achieved 82.1 percent of their production goal for this year, which is 9.5 million tons. Last year 8.71 million tons were produced. The presidents of the three largest iron and steel companies of the SIDERBRAS system (COSIPA [Sao Paulo Iron and Steel Company], USIMINAS [Minas Gerais Iron and Steel Mills, Inc] and National Iron and Steel Company) will meet today with Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Penna to discuss steel prices. According to SIDERBRAS, steel is sold in Brazil at a price that averages 50 percent less than that charged in other producing countries. These prices would also aggravate the situation of the Sao Paulo Iron and Steel Company (COSIPA), whose operating deficit already amounts to 2.2 billion cruzeiros. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 20] 8834

CSO: 3001

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FROM 1974-1978 SURVEYED

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 26 Oct 80 pp D-6, D-7

[Text] There has been a growing concern in recent years over the development of regions, both for their own sake and the sake of the nation. Comparisons of regions are always interesting even though difficult to make because of the lack of adequate and timely statistical information.

EL MERCURIO has made such an effort for the purpose of taking a quantitative look at the relative development of the regions. Despite the limitations inherent in this type of work, it is possible to obtain a general view of the trend that emerged between 1974 and 1978.

The idea was to establish a ranking based on the economic and social progress of the regions. For this purpose, seven indicators were chosen because they were deemed to be representative of the following aspects:

Economic development: The per capita regional product was taken and assigned 40 percent of the total figure.

Social development: The three indicators used are the infant mortality rate, the number of housing units per inhabitant and the trend of school enrollments. Each of these indicaters was assigned 13 percent of the total figure in an attempt to give approximately the same importance to economic and social development.

Other indicators: The number of motor vehicles was taken as representative of the level of consumption, investment in public works as a reflection of the development of the infrastructure and per capita deposits as representative of the financial development of the regions.

Final Ranking

With respect to each of the aforementioned variables, the regions were ranked, with first place going to the area that had the greatest progress, and so on, until all 13 were placed. The last region had made the lease progress.

By using the seven partial rankings and assigning them the relative importance previously mentioned, a final order was established concluding that the greatest progress, based on these indicators, was in Region 2, while the least progress noted was in Region 1.

1) RANKING DE PROGRESO REGIONAL

Regiones 2)	Producto Geográfico 3)	Mortalidad Infantil 4)	Viviendas 5)	Matrícula escolares 6)	Vehículos motorizados 7)	Inversión en Obras Públicas 8)	Depósitos 9)	Ranking general 10)
Primera . 1 . . .	12.o lugar	11.o lugar	12.o lugar	1.o lugar	1.o lugar	7.o lugar	12.o lugar	12.o lugar
Segunda . 2 . .	2.o "	4.o "	8.o "	2.o "	4.o "	6.o "	12.o "	1.o "
Tercera . 3 . .	6.o "	8.o "	12.o "	3.o "	11.o "	4.o "	11.o "	3.o "
Cuarta . . 4. . .	3.o "	11.o "	8.o "	10.o "	12.o "	9.o "	3.o "	6.o "
Quinta . . 5 . . .	11.o "	12.o "	4.o "	6.o "	8.o "	12.o "	4.o "	11.o "
Sexta . . 6 . . .	7.o "	12.o "	1.o "	8.o "	5.o "	11.o "	8.o "	7.o "
Séptima . 7 . . .	1.o "	1.o "	9.o "	12.o "	9.o "	1.o "	5.o "	2.o "
Octava . . 8 . . .	9.o "	6.o "	7.o "	11.o "	7.o "	10.o "	7.o "	9.o "
Novena . 9 . . .	5.o "	2.o "	2.o "	7.o "	10.o "	5.o "	6.o "	3.o "
Décima . 10 . . .	8.o "	9.o "	6.o "	12.o "	6.o "	8.o "	9.o "	10.o "
Undécima 11 . .	4.o "	10.o "	10.o "	3.o "	3.o "	3.o "	10.o "	4.o "
Duodécima 12 .	10.o "	3.o "	3.o "	9.o "	2.o "	2.o "	2.o "	5.o "
R. Metropolitana 12)	12.o "	5.o "	11.o "	4.o "	12.o "	11.o "	1.o "	12.o "

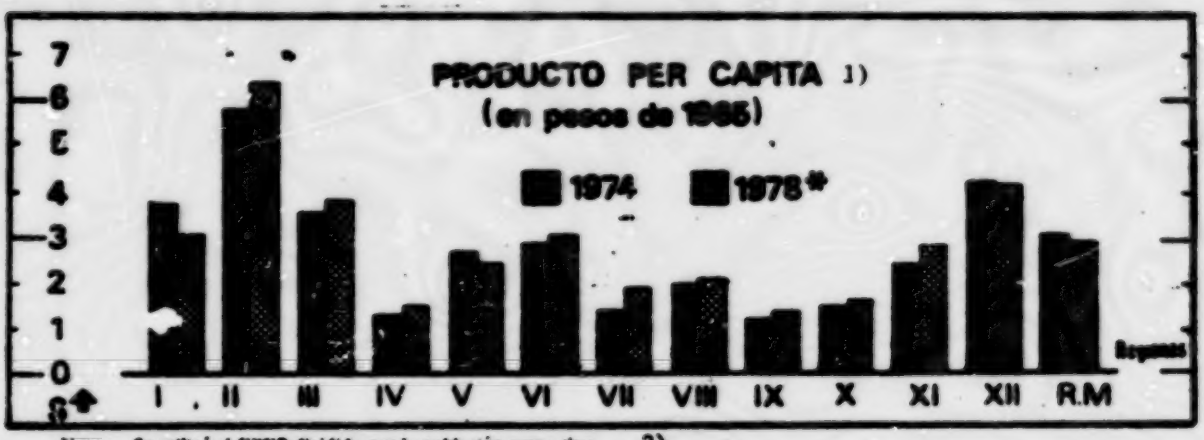
FUENTES: Cuadros 1 a 7. 13)

* Como se señala en el texto, el lugar que ocupa cada región corresponde al grado de progreso entre 1974. 1978.

Key:

1. Regional Progress Ranking
2. Regions
3. Per capita product
4. Infant mortality
5. Housing
6. School enrollment
7. Motor vehicles
8. Investments in public works
9. Deposits
10. General ranking
11. Place
12. Metropolitan region
13. Sources: Tables 1 to 7
14. As indicated in the text, the place occupied by each region corresponds to progress between 1974 and 1978.

The per capita product [following table] is a rather revealing indicator of the economic activity of regions. While on the national level, the per capita product dropped from 2.48 to 2.46 pesos between 1974 and 1978, most of the regions had increases. The exceptions were regions 2, 5, 12 and the metropolitan region. The figures are expressed in 1965 pesos, which until a short time ago were normally used in national accounting. By way of reference, a 1965 peso is equal to approximately 21,000 at present. The region with the greatest increase was Region 7 (22.7 percent), which went from 1.87 pesos per person in 1974 to 1.93 in 1978. In addition, the region whose product dropped the most was Region 1. In 1974, it amounted to 3.73 pesos per person and by 1978, the figure had dropped to 3 pesos, which is equivalent to a reduction of 19.5 percent.



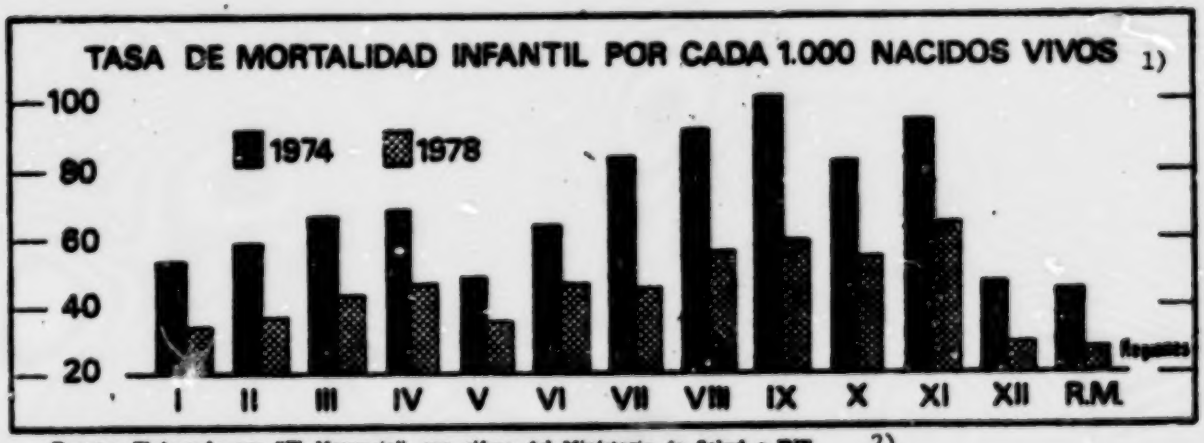
Nota: Se utilizó el GPGB dividido por la población respectiva. 2)

(*) Para 1978, por no estar disponibles las cifras de producto regional, se estimaron utilizando la estructura de participación de 1977. 3)

Fuente: Elaborado por "El Mercurio" con cifras de ODEPLAN e INE. 4)

Key:

1. Per Capita Product (1965 pesos)
2. Note: The GPGB [expansion unknown] was used, divided by the respective population.
3. For 1978, inasmuch as the regional product figures were not available, they were estimated, using the structure of participation.
4. Source: Drawn up by EL MERCURIO using ODEPLAN [National Planning Office] and INE [National Statistics Institute] figures.



Fuente: Elaborado por "El Mercurio", con cifras del Ministerio de Salud e INE. 2)

Key:

1. Infant Mortality Rate for Every 1,000 Live Births
2. Source: Put together by EL MERCURIO using figures from the Ministry of Health and the INE

In 1974, 63 out of every 1,000 babies born in Chile died before they were a year old. By 1978, that rate had dropped to only 39. On the regional level, the greatest progress was registered in Region 7, which reduced its infant mortality by half during the period analyzed. In 1974, the region with the highest infant mortality rate was Region 9 (100 out of every 1,000 live births), while the metropolitan region had the lowest rate (42.3 per 1,000). In 1978, the metropolitan region continued to exhibit the lowest infant mortality rate (25.5 per 1,000), but the most negative figure corresponded to Region 11.

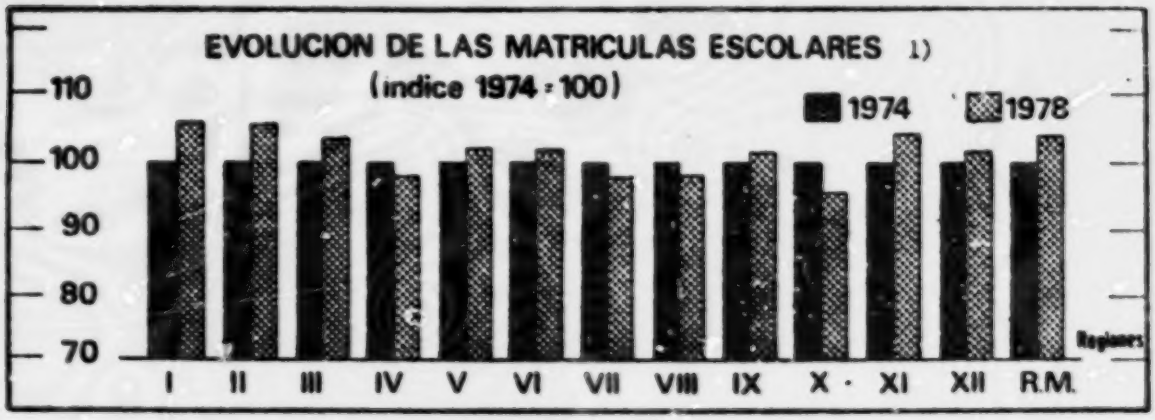
Fuente: Elaborado por "El Mercurio", con cifras del INE y Memoria de T. Manzur. 2)

Key:

1. Number of Housing Units Per 1,000 Inhabitants
2. Source: Put together by EL MERCURIO using figures from the INE and the "Memoria" of T. Manzur

Between 1974 and 1978, the reduction in the number of housing units per 1,000 inhabitants affected all regions without exception. The drop was mainly explained by the fact that the construction sector was depressed during that period as a result of the restructuration dictated by the new policy. However, these figures do not show the revitalization that has occurred in the last year and a half. Between 1974 and 1978, the regions least affected were 6 and 12, while 1 and 3 and the metropolitan region had the highest percentages of deterioration in the housing situation. The national average shows that in 1974, there were 151.6 units for every 1,000 inhabitants, while in 1978, the figure had dropped to 137.5.

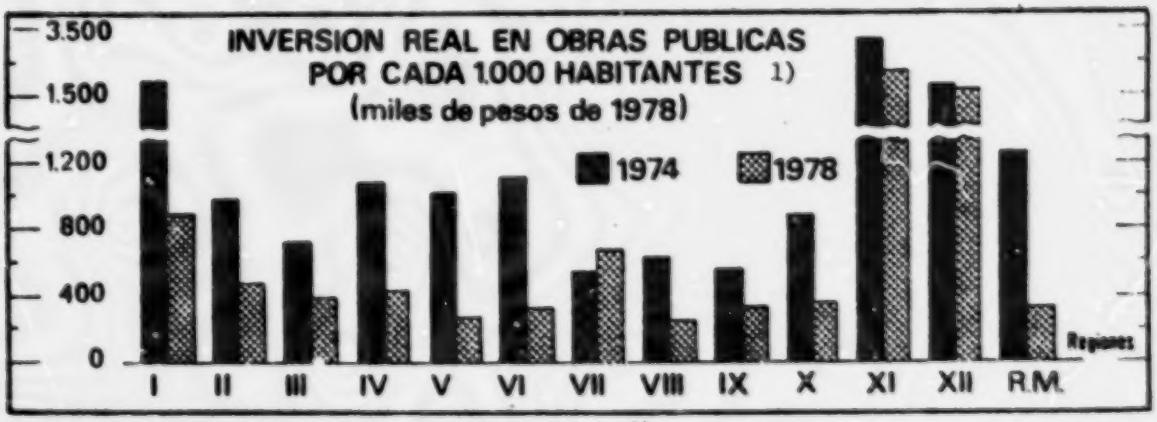
In absolute terms, school enrollment [table next page] rose in most regions. The exceptions were 4, 7, 8 and 10. The largest increases are seen in 1 and 2, where the number of students enrolled rose by 6 and 5.8 percent respectively. The region with the sharpest drop is 10, which went from 252,536 to 240,393 pupils in school. With respect to school enrollment for the nation as a whole, in 1974 there were 3,042,[illegible] children in school and in 1978, 3,078,183. It should be noted that the relatively low increase in the total enrollment is mainly explained by a drop in the number of school-age children. This is a reflection of the reduction in the population growth rate in recent years.



Fuente: Elaborado por "El Mercurio", con cifras del INE. 2)

Key:

1. Evolution in School Enrollment
2. Source: Put together by EL MERCURIO using INE figures



Nota: Las cifras para 1978 corresponden a la inversión programada. 2)
Fuente: Elaborado por "El Mercurio" en base a datos de ODEPLAN y MOP 3)

Key:

1. Real Investment in Public Works for Every 1,000 Inhabitants (thousands of 1978 pesos)
2. Note: The figures for 1978 correspond to the programmed investment.
3. Source: Put together by EL MERCURIO using ODEPLAN and MOP [Ministry of Public Works] figures

Regarding the infrastructure, the only region that shows an increase in per capita investment is Region 7. In that region, 366 million pesos were invested in 1974, which figure rose to 436 million pesos in 1978. Both amounts are expressed in currency of the same value. Region 12 had an increase in absolute terms, but when

one compares the number of inhabitants, one finds a drop of .6 percent between 1974 and 1978. Investments in infrastructure dropped sharply throughout the period analyzed because of restrictions imposed by the Economic Recovery Plan. However, the regions most affected in relative terms were 4, 5, 6, 8 and the metropolitan area, regions in which the drop was greater than the national average.

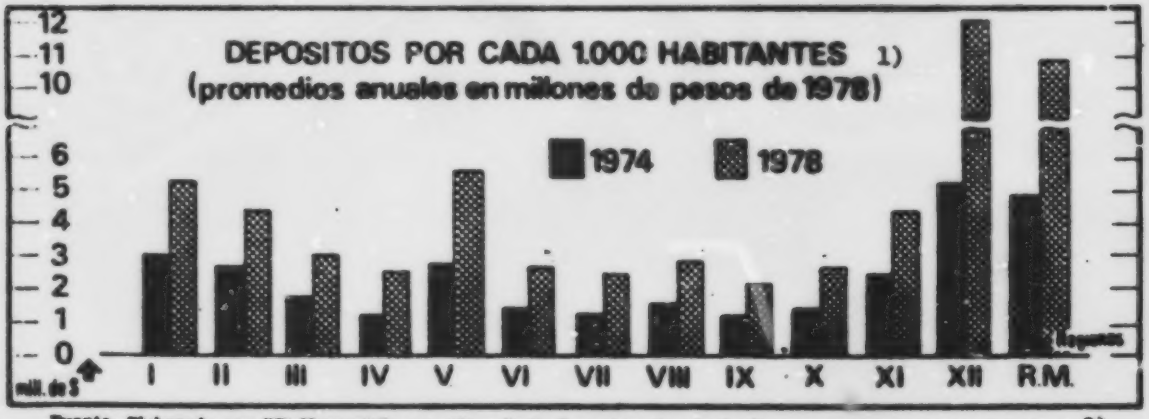
Fuente: Elaborado por "El Mercurio", con cifras del INE. 2)

Key:

1. Number of Motor Vehicles for Every 1,000 Inhabitants
2. Source: Drafted by EL MERCURIO using INE figures

The growth in the number of vehicles, from 446,708 in 1974 to 589,788 units in 1978, constitutes an important advance with respect to regional development. It should be pointed out that the reduction in tariffs on imported vehicles was later, which means that the figures for the last year and a half would be far higher to those registered up to 1978. Regions 1 and 12, by virtue of the free zone system they enjoy, have more vehicles per capita than the other areas. In addition, they have the highest vehicle growth rate throughout the period (73.8 and 62.1 percent respectively). After them come the neighboring regions, with increases of 33.2 percent in Region 2 and 53.9 percent in 11. For its part, the metropolitan region experienced the least growth (9.4 percent) in the number of vehicles per person from 1974 to 1978.

During the period being analyzed, the level of deposits for every 1,000 inhabitants [table next page] showed a real increase of some 128 percent. The greatest growth was without a doubt the metropolitan region, where most of the country's financial activity is concentrated. But the development of the capital market has also extended to the remaining regions. In Region 12, deposits increased from an average of 5.1 million pesos for every 1,000 inhabitants to 12 million between 1974 and 1978. This represents an increase on the order of 135.3 percent in real terms, very similar to that of the metropolitan region.



Fuente: Elaborado por "El Mercurio", con cifras de la Superintendencia de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras 2)

Key:

1. Deposits for Every 1,000 Inhabitants
   (annual averages in millions of 1978 pesos)
2. Source: Put together by EL MERCURIO using figures [illegible] of the Superintendent of [illegible] institutions

11,464
CSO: 3010

PMD LEADER DISCUSSES PARTY, POLITICAL, ELECTION SITUATION

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 22 Oct 80 p 11

[Interview with National Democratic Party (PND) President Rodolfo Cerdas Cruz, by Wilmer Murillo in the column "Political Wednesdays in the Republic"; date and place not given]

[Text] Rodolfo Cerdas Cruz has just taken office as president of the National Democratic Party, replacing . . . Rodolfo Cerdas Cruz as president of the Popular Front.

Although the unwarned observer might be tempted to think that this is a simple change of premise, its leaders believe that the new party should be given credit for being born at a time when the country is experiencing difficult circumstances.

Indeed the country is experiencing a crisis which is not only political, but which affects the economy, the state machinery, and practically all aspects of daily life as well. The government of President Carazo is faced with a serious economic crisis marked with a few victories and many failures. The conflict between the executive branch and the Legislative Assembly has succeeded in muddying the political atmosphere still further at a time when a fertile and constructive dialog is needed in order to resolve some of the most serious problems affecting and plaguing the economy and society.

Within this framework, according to Rodolfo Cerdas, the National Democratic Party is not only taking shape as an undertaking to go beyond the Popular Front, but as "a takeover in the national command which is already beginning." In other words the new generations are taking over the government.

In his opinion the crisis the country is experiencing has come to require the disappearance of the traditional parties and politicians who continue to skirmish over outdated topics which impress no one.

And while the "veterans" continue with their concerns, the National Democratic Party has been created to launch a new stage, and to pose different questions with different possibilities.

In the following interview, Rodolfo Cerdas provides the readers of LA REPUBLICA with answers to some of the questions about the national political situation.

[Question] A short time ago you represented the Popular Front, the left wing with a cachet, as you called it. What is the difference between the Popular Front and the National Democratic Party?

[Answer] The National Democratic Party is, from the point of view of its national organization, a step beyond the traditional political and ideological formations, and it is also clearly a step beyond the Popular Front. The National Democratic Party believes that what is needed here is a further national synthesis integrating the various legitimate claims of national society in a political project, with a view to placing Costa Rica on a new level of development, in terms of political democracy, personal freedom, socioeconomic organization and cultural physiognomy. The PND thus represents the crucible from which the new Costa Rica needed so that we can survive in the 21st century with our own historic destiny and configuration in a political, social and cultural sense.

[Question] It has been said in recent days that those who speak of the delicate situation of the country are adopting a melodramatic view. Do you really believe that we are reaching the boundary of "each man for himself"?

[Answer] We are certainly experiencing a serious crisis, which I myself have been pointing out for a long time. But we should not panic. Scare tactics in politics are as evil as spitefulness. There is still time. It is possible to introduce substantive changes, not only in the budget, as you can clearly see has been done since 1978, but in many other basic aspects. We must all contribute to spare Costa Rica greater evils. But there is time. Only it is necessary to make use of it. Scare tactics are bad because they are associated with miracles. Thus it is hoped that with a single project, for example the transoceanic oil pipeline, the budget or free zones, all the problems will be resolved. And it is forgotten that the real solution lies in constant, productive and serious work over a long period of time by all of Costa Rican society. In this sense, the crisis benefits no one, because it harms Costa Rica.

[Question] Does your appearance as president of the new group presage your future candidacy for the presidency in 1982, as a product of this crisis?

[Answer] I believe that we must convert this crisis into a source of democratic energy, to promote a new social pact. For this it may indeed be important for me to have been given the chance to be president of the executive committee. But the matter of candidacy is different. What in our view represents the first stage, organization, ideological and program clarification in the light of the reality of Costa Rica, is the last stage, generally, in the role of the traditional party. What is first for them--candidacy--comes second for us. For this reason we are a magnet for the excellent individuals in the traditional groups who still have faith that profound changes can be achieved there, and when electioneerism prevents them from changing anything, they will come to join us, as they are already doing.

[Question] There is talk on all sides of the need for dialog in order to deal with the country's problems. To what do you attribute the lack of capacity seen in the country to form groups with sufficient authority to attack the crisis?

[Answer] Costa Rica can be unified by example. If we continue to conceive of politics as we have to date, the country will disintegrate. This is not a problem of electoral coalitions, power quotas, family associations or how to spend the millions of the public debt. The problem is to unite Costa Rica against any politician, group or sector who wants to subordinate the interests of our country, as a nation seeking its autonomous, increasingly self-sustained development, with its own international profile, to its private or group or party interests. The leadership crisis allows this, because nothing remains but a disappearing tale of the "caudillo" phenomenon.

[Question] Do you see a desire on the part of the executive branch for irritation instead of pacification in its relations with the congress? Or do you feel that there is a lack of political capacity on the part of the two branches to reach understanding for the good of the country?

[Answer] It seems to me that the relations between the executive branch and the legislative assembly are living testimony of what should not be done. Above all if, as it has seemed recently, there is a deliberate effort by the executive branch to use its tensions with the legislative assembly to justify its internal lack of coordination, its inconsistency with its faction, the very lack of unity among its deputies, in a word to obtain, by means of conflict, a certain cohesion which the postponed political debt was unable to achieve. The Legislative Assembly bears an important portion of the blame, above all because of certain attitudes in the past which have begun to be corrected. But in recent times, the executive branch has taken on all the responsibility, even beyond its own faction, and what is worse, it seems proud of it.

[Question] In the Unity coalition, the PUP seems to have become a bomb ready to go off. Do you believe that Jose Hine Garcia will be the detonator causing Unity to explode?

[Answer] Hine Garcia cannot be, because Cristian Tattenbach Yglesias is his only strength. And until the latter reaches one of those broad political definitions which occur from time to time, certainly with increasing frequency, I would hope with regard to the budget, I do not believe that Don Jose has any tool of pressure in hand other than moral.

[Question] How would you describe the current situation in the official Unity coalition?

[Answer] Apparently, since the matter of the cash debt and the reform of the electoral code, there is an ever-greater tendency in the Unity to let the scandal pass and hope things will remain the same. The only thing is that there are some who imagine that that power will be theirs, but they will be surprised, because obviously the only one who knows how to see to his interests is Rafael Angel Calderon. The power in the Unity, while it continues to exist as such, lies there.

[Question] How do you view the reconciliation of Barzuna and Echandi? Do you believe that Don Mario will come out in favor of this whole machination?

[Answer] In my view, Don Mario Echandi is acting very wisely in opening his arms to Don Miguel Barzuna, above all if the latter sets aside his presidential aspirations, to date unjustified, not for personal but political reasons. Someone has to aid Don Miguel to abandon this pseudocandidacy of his, which is only harming him.

As you know, Don Mario will attempt to profit not only from this machination, but of everything these politicians in crisis have provided, believing that the problem was to retain power in 1978 and nothing else. And, along with Don Mario, many others as well.

But life has revealed that Costa Rica, here and now, does not need only candidates, but a human, technical and moral team politically capable of saving the country. This country is tired of the brilliant flashes of politics which like fireworks shine brightest when they are just about to fade away. This is the time to measure patriotic quality, and not will-o-the-wisps. Don Mario himself shines, there is no doubt. And, naturally, some of his friends as well. But I repeat that the problem is complex, because the task is to put in command a real team to take over the management of public affairs in Costa Rica.

5157
CSO: 3010

COMMENTARY NOTES REASONS FOR VOTER ABSTENTION IN U.S. ELECTIONS

FL081928 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program Commentary]

[Text] Almost one-half of the U.S. electorate did not vote in the presidential elections held on 4 November. The exact figure of the electorate that did not vote is 47.1 percent or a total of 76 million of U.S. citizens of voting age out of the 160.5 million that should have voted.

According to the statistics, the people's participation in this year's elections was less than in the 1976 elections. At that time, 53.07 percent voted while only 52.9 percent voted this year. But there is more. The abstention of the U.S. people has been growing over four consecutive elections and this time it was the lowest level of participation over the past 32 years.

What is happening in the United States? Why is it that the number of citizens who do not want to vote is becoming increasingly larger? Of course, this is of no interest or concern to the U.S. presidential candidates who lead the traditional parties.

With the investment of millions of dollars in publicity and electoral campaigns and with the backing of the big financial and power circles, which really rule in the United States, it is possible for a person to reach the presidency even if the people do not want him as president.

There is nothing flattering for a country or for a political leader to have almost 50 percent of the people with the right to vote not go to the polls. This reflects discontent and, above all, mistrust.

Naturally, the efforts of the U.S. political leaders serve to sow this seed with the passage of each administration be it Democrat or Republican. All presidents make promises, predictions and pledges to take action for the well-being of the nation and the people. And later, when they are in the White House, they forget their promises and do not keep them.

We are not referring only to Carter who in 4 years was unable to sensibly and consistently tackle the internal and external problems. It is an ill that has been prevailing in the United States for a long time due to political ignorance and

to the contradictions and decadence of the system itself. Look at the past two decades. Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford and now Carter have been in the presidency and the problems are the same and increasingly worse--economic crisis, high cost of living, inflation and a growing waste of capital for arms build-up and war purposes.

Unemployment affects 8 million people in the United States. Blacks, Indians and other national ethnic groups as well as millions of Latin Americans who have emigrated to the United States continue to be the disadvantaged and humiliated amid a system that discriminates against them racially and socially.

Military budgets increase annually and appropriations for the social sectors are reduced. The U.S. economy is suffering the hardest blows of a crisis in recent times and there are no encouraging prospects for the common citizen.

The people's abstention in the elections is not disassociated from this situation. The people's disappointment and mistrust in their rulers prevails. There are increasingly more people who do not believe the electoral promises and feel that it makes no difference whether a president is more or less capable, negligent or ignorant. Little by little, the understanding increases that the ones who rule in the country are the big financial consortiums. The monopolies and, to a greater extent, the military industrial complex push the nation on a bellicose and dangerous path.

It is no coincidence that almost one-half of the U.S. electorate did not vote. The years pass, governments pass and people's hopes wane. The problems, including vital ones, are not solved and instead they become increasingly worse. There are more than enough reasons for U.S. citizens to believe that it is useless to vote regardless of who the candidates are.

CSO: 3010

VARIOUS REPORTS ON INTERNATIONALISTS IN ANGOLA

More Construction Workers

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Jose Gabriel Guma, special GRANMA correspondent]

[Text] Luanda, 14 Oct--More than 1,000 new Cuban construction workers will arrive in Angola during the current quarter to join the contingent of internationalist laborers engaged in building major projects in different areas of this African sister nation.

News of their arrival was given out by Levi Farah, Cuban government minister in charge of construction abroad [minister president of the State Committee for Construction]. He spoke on the occasion of a meeting with approximately 2,000 of the workers hired by the Cuban enterprise for construction in Angola.

Concluding the meeting, Angolan Construction Minister Manuel Mangueira emphasized the speed with which the building program is going forward and its high quality. At the same time, he insisted that Angola and Cuba will always be united.

Rafael Francia Mestre, a member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Cuba's ambassador to Angola presided over the event. Also in attendance were Omar Mirabal, first secretary of our party in the RPA [People's Republic of Angola], and Arnaldo Diaz, director of the Cuban Construction Enterprise.

Levi Farah mentioned the progress made recently in Angolan building, adding that the checking and aid which were offered made it possible to detect shortcomings and find solutions for their rapid elimination.

In connection with the linkage between an increasing number of builders and their projects, he stressed the positive results being obtained by this means and announced that it is planned to adopt this system in other countries in which Cuba has undertaken construction commitments.

The Cuban minister drew attention to the need for continued improvement of the construction workers' living conditions abroad and confirmed that they have on hand all the material required for the current year's plan.

He likewise indicated that a part of the Cuban personnel to be assigned to the program of cooperation with the Angolan Construction Ministry has begun to arrive in Luanda. When they are all here, there will be some 700 specialists.

Also, the minister praised the speed up in the timetables for completing the construction projects visited over the past few days and noted that the Angolans had expressed their gratitude for the quality and speed of the work.

While emphasizing the necessity for maintaining increasing labor productivity as the basic tenet, together with a reduction of production costs and the improvement of quality, Levi Farah also referred to the importance of incorporating new techniques to ensure increasingly positive results.

He likewise cited the immense significance of voluntary labor and noted that Cuban construction workers in Angola who accumulate 50 hours under this rule between 8 October and 7 December will be eligible for Bronze Titan certificates.

He declared that negotiations are now being held with the Angolans in connection with the 1981 plan, which will include, among other projects, the paving of Luanda port, for which a contract has already been signed. The development of Angola's major port has been given high priority by President Eduardo dos Santos. The basic part of the work will be completed within 15 months. Its enlargement includes warehouse areas for loading and unloading, as well as other activities, and represents a total of 100,000 square meters of paving.

Protocol Signed

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 17 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Luanda, 16 Oct--Levi Farah, Cuban minister for construction abroad, left today on his way back to Cuba after a 10-day official visit to the People's Republic of Angola where he signed a new protocol with this country which was also signed by Angolan Construction Minister Manuel Mangueira.

Farah said that during his stay in Angola, and particularly during his talks with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, he had been able to observe the reciprocal affection and warmth of the two peoples and the identity of criteria of both governments.

In the protocol, Cuba and Angola pledge to sign a contract for paving the port of Luanda, the country's major port, a program granted high priority by Angola's president. The port project includes warehouse areas for loading and unloading and is scheduled for completion in 15 months.

In addition, the document foresees contracts for the building of 2,000 housing units by the Cuban E-15 prefab system in different parts of Luanda.

The Cuban representatives agreed to study as soon as possible Angola's plan to construct an additional 1,700 housing units of a similar type, to be located in different Angolan provinces.

The pact likewise establishes certain preliminaries for the building of a tile factory at Huila, a stone quarry at Bie and a ceramics plant in Luanda.

Water Projects

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 17 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Jose Gabriel Guma, GRANMA special correspondent]

[Text] Luanda--The projects on which Cuban and Angolan labor are working to double the capacity of the aqueduct supplying this capital were inspected by Angolan Minister of Construction Manuel Mangueira and Levi Farah, Cuban Government minister in charge of construction abroad.

Rafael Francia Mestre, Cuban ambassador to Angola and a member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, and Arnaldo Diaz, director of the Cuban Construction Enterprise in Angola, also visited the construction sites.

At a place called Kinfangondo, some 30 kilometers northeast of Luanda, a brigade of the 3rd group of engineering projects of the aforementioned Cuban enterprise is speeding up the public works construction of a catch basin and filter. Both these major buildings goals should be completed by 30 November to salute the First MPLA-Angolan Workers Party Congress and the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress.

Meanwhile, an Angolan brigade is engaged in the construction of other similar projects. At present, the aqueduct provides 70,000 cubic meters of water every 24 hours, and once the capacity is increased, this total will rise to 140,000 cubic meters.

The internationalist Cuban workers, many of who joined the construction force through the microbrigades mobilized in Alamar and other parts of the island, started work at Kinfangondo on 5 August. They have now prolonged their working hours both in the early morning and in the evening, so as to be able to complete the schedule ahead of time, according to information provided by Rene Rodriguez, chief of the brigade and head of the Trinidad Alfonso project, who is a 50 year veteran of public building programs.

The Cuban work in expansion of the aqueduct is progressing rapidly and is of high quality, according to a statement by Engr Mario Rui de Andrade, director of engineering projects in the Angolan Construction Ministry (MICONS), at a recent meeting of the workers of group 3.

Speaking to Cuban reporters, Jose Joaquin Ferrer, a veteran Portuguese builder, who is head of the technical sector of the Angolan brigade, and Heignien Brun, of the French Degremont company, which will be responsible for assembling the technical equipment for the expansion of the aqueduct, expressed similar views.

In addition to expanding the aqueduct's capacity, group 3 is executing other public works in the water distribution centers of Palanca and Mulemba, both in Luanda, and the cold storage facility at Dinaprope. The group, with its 469 workers under the leadership of Humberto Rodriguez, completed work on the 1980 technical-economic plan 81 days ahead of schedule.

7129
CSO: 3010

ROLE OF PARALLEL MARKET IN PLANNED ECONOMY EXPLAINED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 14, 15, 16, 18 Oct 80

[Article by Jose Norniella: "The Parallel Market: Work and Only Work Is the Source and Basis of Consumption"]

[14 Oct 80, p 2]

[Text] The matter of the parallel market or market of differentiated prices, which is steadily gaining in strength, gives rise to many commentaries addressed to us. First of all, we can say that the parallel market is an economic instrument in the sphere of the circulation of goods based on the free sale of consumer products but at higher prices than those set for the same products within the system of rationing.

Our Economic Management and Planning System is based on the objective economic laws that work during the phase of the construction of socialism. This set of laws takes into consideration the existence of the law of value and the mercantile-monetary relations existing in our society, but with a new content in order to respond to a historic economic need until the achievement of communism.

In accordance with this historical circumstance, the Economic Management and Planning System supports the development of the parallel market in order to achieve the full operation of the law of socialist distribution on the basis of the application of the principle "From each according to his ability; to each according to his work."

Following this principle of distribution under socialism ensures personal material interest through work and furthers greater incorporation into labor activities. At the same time, it helps improve the productivity of work and the production of articles of better quality in wider varieties, an important factor in eliminating rationing.

The parallel market is an economic necessity in this phase of the building of socialism. That is why it is necessary for everyone to know what the parallel market is and why it is emerging. The explanation is neither brief nor simple, but it is indispensable.

In order to understand the causes giving rise to the emergence and development of the parallel market or market of differentiated prices, we must first of all clarify certain aspects relating to the law of distribution based on work.

Every mode of production has its own system of distribution whose relationships are subordinate to the form of ownership of the means of production. Distribution is a moment in the productive process that links production to consumption, without this implying that it plays a passive role in the development of production. On the contrary, it exercises a very active and direct influence on production and both affect one another.

In socialism, the distribution of consumer goods and services among members of society takes place in two ways: based on the quality and quantity of work and through social funds of consumption.

Distribution based on work is an objective economic law of socialism. It is based on the fact that the means of production belong to society, which uses them in a planned fashion in order to produce and meet the people's needs better and better. This form of socialist distribution is indispensable during the first phase of communist society for two fundamental reasons:

1) because the level of development achieved by the productive forces is still low and production is inadequate, for the time being, for offering the possibility of abundant goods. In other words, it is not possible to meet all the needs of the people fully and consequently, a system of distribution is imposed that takes the contribution of every individual to society into account.

2) because under socialism, work has not yet become the first vital need of the individual, as will occur under communism.

These reasons explain why distribution based on work becomes an objective law of socialism that acts as an effective economic mechanism for stimulating the worker to work up to his maximum capacity and improve his productivity. The wage, based on the quantity and quality of work, is the most important material incentive that encourages the worker to constantly improve his productivity and production. In this way, man will gradually see that work is the only natural way to meet all his needs.

Distribution based on work is therefore the highest achievement of socialism because it means the true equality of man before the means of production, inasmuch as the principle that work and only work is the source and basis of consumption applies to everyone. Socialism cannot bestow total equality for all. It does provide equality with respect to the means of production, but for the time being, it cannot provide it with respect to consumption. Different factors affect consumption because the person who works more consumes more.

Under socialism, the extent of individual consumption is basically determined by the ability to work and the way in which the worker uses that ability. The amount of goods which every worker receives depends on the quantity and quality of his work. More work of better quality will be rewarded by better pay, a higher wage with which the worker will be able to buy more consumer goods and services.

But the application of this principle of distribution also has a great moral connotation because the workers become aware that they have begun to work for themselves, for their own class, not for an exploiter. They now realize that their personal interests are totally linked to those of society.

Moral and material incentives to work are comprised of a series of measures used for the purpose of increasing the interest of workers and enterprises in production, productivity and other indicators of economic efficiency.

In explaining the enormous importance of the material interest of workers in the results of their labor, Lenin said that "the labor vanguard is preference and preference without consumption is nothing." He went on to say that "preference in 'shock' work is preference in consumption. Without this, shock work is a vague dream, but in spite of everything, we are materialists. And the workers are materialists. If you say vanguard work, then you have bread, clothing, meat."

Practice in the building of socialism has given rise to and applied different forms of material incentives. As we stated, the wage is the fundamental form of economic inceitive for the worker because its amount depends on the results and quality of his work. The General Wage Reform is the exemplary expression of how we have begun to apply the principles of socialist distribution based on work.

There are other incentives such as the system of bonuses and economic incentive funds that we are already using.

Along with all of this, socialism develops moral incentives to which the worker gives great social value. Among these, the most prestigious award is the Hero of Labor.

At the same time it bases distribution on work, socialism meets many other needs through social consumer funds, which are distributed independently of the quantity and quality of work. Two examples are health and education, which are received equally by everyone.

The Economic Management and Planning System implies, among other things, full application of the law of distribution based on work. Under the current circumstances, in which work is first of all a means to obtain consumer goods and services and in which production requires workers with a wide range of skills, distribution based on work is an inevitable economic reality and need.

As Karl Marx emphasized in his "Criticism of the Gotha Program," "the law can never be superior to the economic structure or to the cultural development of the society affected by it."

[15 Oct 80, p 2]

[Text] Searching for a logical explanation for the apparition of the parallel market or market of differentiated prices, we already noted that distribution based on work is an objective economic law of socialism. According to its principles, material goods for personal consumption are distributed to workers based on the quality and quantity of work which each one performs in the process of social production.

On this occasion, we shall analyze another very important aspect of the question: the ration book or the system of rationing.

First of all, let us see what the Programmatic Platform of our Communist Party proposes with respect to this current issue:

"With the growth of productive forces," states the document that guides our policy in the building of socialism, "the development of foreign trade, the growth in production, the achievement of a domestic monetary balance and the generalized application of pay based on the quantity and quality of work contributed, there is a gradual limiting of the area of distribution in which rationing is required, confined to those basic products whose supply is still inadequate to meet the growing needs of the people through a free market and at prices within reach of everyone. It is and always will be a fundamental concern of the revolution that in the distribution of goods essential for life, as a principle of justice and social solidarity, even the lowest-income families will have access to them."

The existence of ration books in our economy reveals that some goods are still scarce and that it is still necessary to distribute them in a rationed fashion. This does not imply that our people have a lower standard of living than they would if there were no rationing. It cannot be denied that rationing has helped to meet specific needs in a better and more just fashion and that with respect to these needs, it has also helped to maintain a higher standard of living than that enjoyed by countries where there is no rationing, by means of a much more balanced, uniform and generalized distribution to everyone.

The standard of living of the Cuban people is higher than that of many other countries under capitalism. This is shown by various publications of the United Nations and other international organizations.

However, despite the favorable results in many standard-of-living indicators, measures have been taken throughout this 5-year period in order to gradually eliminate rationing, based on the policy set forth in the Programmatic Platform. Naturally, there will be a few products -- especially food items for which there is great demand and an insufficient supply: beef, for example -- that will continue to be rationed for some time. In the case of most products, rationing will be eliminated little by little by means of a consistent policy. We are working hard in this direction because at a given moment, when specific levels of production and consumption are reached, rationing becomes a check on economic development and the attempt to diversify production.

Rationing will not be eliminated solely by means of a mere increase in production because in itself, it implies producing all kinds of items for everyone. Otherwise, there would be no reason for its existence. Increasing production is a very important element of the policy to eliminate rationing, which is no longer open to discussion, but it is not the only one.

The rationing we have had and that we still have forces us to produce all kinds of items for everyone, without discrimination and in equal quantities for everyone, without considering the real fact that some persons can meet their needs with less while some need more, one of the causes of bartering, in other words, trading one's cigarette quota for soap, and so on.

Rationing forces us to produce all kinds of things for everyone, whether or not they consume, because the criterion that predominates in the process of social

production for a rationed market on which distribution is done by quotas is precisely that of producing all the rationed articles so that they will reach everyone, or at least, the sectors of the population so specified, as in the case of milk, which is only sold for children, the sick and the elderly.

But circumstances tell us that it is not possible to produce the whole enormous range of varieties and assortments of consumer goods that are rationed so that they will cover the needs of the entire population, first of all because the development of our productive forces does not permit it. Second, we do not have sufficient resources and third, not everyone consumes these products in equal quantities, inasmuch as there are personal preferences.

Consequently, when we produce all kinds of items for everyone, on a rationed market we are actually producing more than we need and wasting valuable economic resources which, in the long run, satisfy no need and fatten the list of idle stock.

Furthermore, the worker's income is determined by the concrete results of his labor. Pay based on output, the wage practice now followed, is a requirement of the very nature of socialism and not a circumstantial recourse for solving passing problems or meeting goals, much less making up for deficiencies in the planning and organization of production.

Logically enough, the individual who works more and better will obtain greater income because under socialism, the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" governs. And since under socialism work and only work is the source and basis of consumption, a higher wage obtained from a better job will not stimulate anyone if it cannot be exchanged freely on the market for more consumer goods. Consequently, the law of distribution based on work cannot function properly as long as rationing exists because it is extremely confining, checking the incentive to work more and better. That is why Lenin said that "the labor vanguard is preference and preference without consumption is nothing."

Rationing has been necessary under certain circumstances because it has been used as an instrument of social justice in the distribution of certain products. It is also true that it has helped us to neutralize the effects of the inflationary processes that were felt at a given moment. But today, the circumstances that gave rise to rationing are beginning to disappear and are turning it into a counterproductive element hindering the establishment of the mechanisms of the Economic Management and Planning System, checking the development and complete satisfaction of the people's needs, halting expansion of the range of production and improvements in quality and making consistent application of the law of distribution based on work difficult.

These are a few of the reasons advising the application of a policy aimed at gradually eliminating rationing. The fundamental path of this policy is the parallel market or market of differentiated prices.

[16 Oct 80, p 2]

[Text] Having devoted previous articles to different aspects of the law of distribution based on work and rationing, we must now turn to material incentives because they are a very important element that will help us understand the objectives pursued with the establishment and development of the parallel market.

Our Economic Management and Planning System recognizes the objective nature of the economic laws of socialism, employs the proper combination of material and moral, individual and collective incentives and provides rewards based on the quantity and quality of work contributed to society.

Frederick Engels said that "the economic relationships of a given society are mainly manifested as interests." These economic interests are what motivate and provide incentives for human activity and express the connection between the workers' situation within the system of material production and their material needs.

Man thinks as he lives. Consequently, his economic interests are determined by the material conditions of his life. Like material living conditions, economic interests are also objective and do not depend on the will or desires of individuals. Economic interests constitute a very significant driving force that encourages the participation of men in social production.

Workers are interested in fully meeting their needs and the only way to achieve such an objective is by working because in the form of socialist distribution: "from each according to his ability; to each according to his work," lies the element that stimulates them: earning the highest wage which his strength and productive capacity permits based on the quantity and quality of work contributed to society. In other words, under socialism, the wage constitutes the most important material stimulus. Next comes the system of bonuses and rewards as an additional economic stimulus.

But while we understand that the individual who works more earns more, we must also understand that those who have contributed the most to society should receive the most from society. To be precise, they should receive a quantity of consumer goods exactly equal to the value of the work performed, minus the logical deduction to guarantee the process of expanded reproduction and cover the inevitable unproductive social expenditures necessary for the development of society and human life. The only way to materialize this distribution is through a market on which every person may buy consumer goods based on earnings. In other words, the interests of the workers will be fulfilled when they can convert a higher wage into a larger quantity of goods.

Money is useful to the worker not just because it is money but also because he can exchange it for products or services that meet his needs. This is a possibility that the ration book and rationing cannot offer, but the parallel market or the market of differentiated prices can.

If we do not develop the parallel market, what good will it do for the worker to earn more money through his work? On the parallel market, there is a direct material stimulus that motivates him to work with greater productivity, to acquire more training, to do more complex, dangerous or disagreeable tasks because the worker can freely choose what he wants to buy without any type of limitation other than the limitation of his own wage. Money is an incentive for the worker if, by using it, he can acquire all the things he wants on the market. In order for this to occur, there has to be a market with products and services at higher than normal prices so that they may be purchased by those who earn more.

This is precisely the motivation that the workers need to increase production, improve productivity and raise their technical level. But this motivation also contains the necessary incentive for an improvement in society as a whole and in all workers, even those who earn less and who therefore have fewer possibilities to participate in the parallel market directly.

We must not forget that under socialism, many of the strong material incentives that existed under capitalism and exerted pressure on the worker to produce more disappear. Today, every man and woman is guaranteed the right to work, protection against being fired, an 8-hour day, safety and hygienic conditions on the job, a paid vacation, retirement, disability insurance and social security in case of illness or childbirth. Today, all the basic services that protect people's health, guarantee the education and training of children and young people and help raise the cultural and technical level of the workers are provided free.

Gone are unemployment, idle time, evictions, illiteracy, discrimination and all the evils engendered by the capitalist system which turned men into enemies of one another and used the discipline of hunger as work discipline.

The motivations deriving from the discipline of hunger are no longer present in society. But there are incentives which represent the possibility of consuming more as the result of a better wage earned from more and better work. That is the material interest which pushes the worker to give his utmost because we who live in these times need to feel the pressure of such stimuli in order to produce up to maximum capacity. Our conscience is not yet sufficiently well-developed to make us respond to moral incentives alone. This will come about under communism.

It is true that the workers who earn less will not for the time being be able to go to the parallel market as frequently as those who work more and earn more. And yet, the parallel market is one way of stimulating producers to improve the quality of their goods and expand the range of products. The parallel market is also the way to encourage everyone to work harder and with better quality and thereby achieve the rapid increases in production, productivity and efficiency we need so desperately in order to eliminate the limitations of rationing.

These are times in which we must work with great efficiency. We are living in times that leave no room for economic romanticism or the possibility of allowing ourselves to be beaten by egalitarian criteria not in keeping with this socialist phase of the development of our society, because we would be harming ourselves. We would reap no benefit for society or for the workers who earn less and whose future we would be mortgaging.

The parallel market is one of the main ways we have to develop so that at a given point in time, we may produce with sufficient abundancy and at lower prices.

Henceforth, there will be those who can buy more products on the parallel market because they earn higher wages and there will be those who buy less, in keeping with their lower wages or because they have a very large family to support with few breadwinners. But the population as a whole will have more than before and will have more possibilities of development than ever before. This is an undeniable fact.

[18 Oct 80, p 2]

[Text] Now that we have examined the different elements contributing to the problem of the parallel market, let us finally consider the advantages offered by this system of sales at differentiated prices and its influence on the promotion of production and distribution of consumer goods.

The Programmatic Platform of our Communist Party states that socialism seeks to meet the material and spiritual needs of people in keeping with the objectives of a just society in which the material and moral well-being of man is the raison d'etre of the economy. At the same time, it organizes its productive apparatus in such a way that it operates with maximum efficiency, applying the most suitable methods and using the solid principles of Marxism-Leninism and the rich experience accumulated in the building of socialism.

This document, which serves as a guide in the building of socialism, also states that the Economic Management and Planning System is based on recognition of the objective nature of the economic laws of socialism and uses a proper combination of material and moral incentives and the consistent application of distribution based on the quantity and quality of work done.

Knowing these premises, we shall be able to answer the question asked by many persons, to wit: Why is a product sold by the pound at higher prices rather than being rationed?

We have already said that a rational economy is one which produces, not all the products for everyone, but rather, those that are really consumed. Wasting resources is something else. An enterprise with economic calculation that squanders its resources will always have an unfavorable financial situation. Consequently, our production apparatus will no longer be able to continue to manufacture based on the criteria of rationing. This is the main reason why a product should be sold by the pound on the parallel market and not be distributed by the rationing system.

We must understand that at a time when firm steps are being taken to overcome the scarcities we have suffered in recent years, our production apparatus does not have sufficient knowledge of the market it has to satisfy. Nor can it produce everything all at once in order to meet a demand unsatisfied for a long time. Its lack of knowledge of the market caused the imposition of rationing because the enterprises were producing for the ration books and not for a free market. The lack of understanding of demand and the still low levels of production of certain products result in an inadequate supply compared with demand and consequently, articles do not last long in the stores. No one would dream of distributing 10 or 15 grams of oil by the system of rationing. Such a thing would be absurd. But no one questions the distribution or potatoes or vegetables by the pound any longer. How much would one receive using the ration book? A quintal? This would be too much and the product would spoil.

Under socialism, distribution is governed by the principle "from each according to his ability; to each according to his work." The logical deduction is that those who work harder and provide society with more benefits receive a higher wage as the principal material incentive. But in order for the law of distribution based

on work to become a reality, in order for workers to comprehend it fully, it is necessary that those same workers have the immediate possibility of being able to exchange the larger amount of money for the equivalent in goods and services on an unrestricted market.

Only in this way will the extra money earned by work serve as a powerful incentive to increase productivity and improve training so as to be able to perform the more complex, dangerous or disagreeable tasks. After all, workers do not simply work to earn money. Speaking clearly, in order for money to operate as a material incentive inducing workers to do more and perform better, the market absolutely must have consumer goods available that are not rationed. However, there must be differentiated prices so that they may only be purchased by those who earn more money through their work.

This is a necessary motivation, not only in order to develop and increase production and productivity and improve the technical level, but also in order to achieve an improvement in society as a whole and in the workers in general, even in those who earn less and who do not now have the possibility of acquiring these products and services at higher prices.

In other words, the parallel market is the means allowing the law of distribution based on work, which in turn is based on the principle "from each according to his ability; to each according to his work," to operate. This is the prime and most important reason justifying its establishment and full development.

The parallel market expands the possibilities for purchasing articles produced in small quantities. Otherwise, they would have to be stored until a sufficient quantity were available to allow distribution by ration books. There would then be a risk of spoilage and no distribution at all, which would be the most harmful.

Another advantage of the parallel market, one that we have undoubtedly shown, is that it enables the consumer to pick freely between different products and purchase the quantity he wishes. This does not happen on the rationed market. Furthermore, on the parallel market, products exist in smaller quantities because they do not necessarily have to be distributed to everyone, only to those who want them. Our productive capacity will therefore be used better and there will be a greater assortment of consumer goods since smaller quantities can be purchased when desired.

In this sense, the purpose of the parallel market is to provide a stable supply of small quantities of articles that can be manufactured in addition to types of production for the rationed market, in order to meet the needs of the new market. These products will be of better quality and will have a more greater assortment, justifying the higher prices set for the goods. This in turn will encourage producers to develop this line of production offering greater earnings. The quantity and quality of products will be increased and the time will come when supply will be greater than demand. It will then have to be balanced by a reduction in prices or an increase in income.

The parallel market will then become a kind of vanguard in the production of consumer goods and gradually open the way to the mass production of these same goods

for the rest of the population, but with the same high quality and wide assortment achieved when the goods were produced for the parallel market. In the last instance, the parallel market will result in an improvement in the standard of living of the entire population.

As one can see, the parallel market tends to stabilize the supply and demand of products within the real limits of their true level of consumption. This factor turns the parallel market into a very effective economic mechanism for fighting the black market, engendered by elements who do not work and who spend their time standing in line to buy everything they can with the ration books they have managed to obtain and then resell the same products at a much higher price.

There are many other advantages advising the introduction of the parallel market into our economy and its subsequent development. During this 5-year period now coming to a close, we have devoted ourselves to establishing a new Economic Management and Planning System. The parallel market is a very important element of the system enabling the law of distribution based on work to function more perfectly. Over the next 5-year period, we must work hard to perfect all these economic instruments.

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CSO: 3010

GARCIA FRIAS CHAIRS MEETING ON PROTECTION OF FLORA, FAUNA

FL180147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, today presided over a meeting held in Camaguey City to establish the provincial committee for the protection of flora and fauna in Camaguey Province. The committee is formed by 29 comrades who represent their respective agencies from various spheres of the economic, political and social sectors and headed by Dr Danilo Corchado Martinez, member of the Provincial Party Executive Bureau and representative of the Academy of Sciences in Camaguey. The new institution includes technical subcommittees for the flora and fauna, for dissemination and mobilization and for education and culture in addition to the municipal committees.

During the meeting the participants reported on the current situation of the flora and fauna in Camaguey and on protected and priority areas. For his part, Dr Danilo Corchado submitted to the meeting the committee's immediate plan of action.

Present in the meeting were Lazaro Vazquez Garcia and Luis Rodriguez Hernandez, first and second party secretaries in Camaguey Province, respectively, other members of the executive bureau and the first party secretaries of the municipalities.

At the conclusion of the ceremony establishing the committee for the protection of flora and fauna, Garcia Frias conducted a detailed historic examination of the destruction of woods and extinction of part of the fauna. The socialist society not only has the possibility of looking after the environment but also has the obligation, because to protect man it has to protect nature, Garcia Frias asserted. The party leader referred to the tasks that the committees must fulfill, to the great responsibility and authority they must have in protecting the environment and warned about dangerous aspects of environmental contamination. Garcia Frias also stressed the importance of men's education and awareness in the struggle for the preservation of ecologic conditions and affirmed that great success can be achieved to the degree that the masses make these tasks their own.

CSO: 3010

VEIGA PRAISES EFFORTS OF EDUCATION WORKERS

FL151407 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Our people advance with firm steps on the path to attain a ninth grade education and other higher levels of education and, in this effort, the National Science and Education Workers Union is doing an outstanding work, Roberto Veiga, member of the PCC Central Committee and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions--CTC, has asserted.

Veiga made the closing remarks at a ceremony honoring the members of the Salvador Garcia Aguero Brigade who had the best record in the country in the battle for a sixth grade education. They were given the victory award in this effort of the National Science and Education Workers Union.

The ceremony was also presided by PCC Central Committee members Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, and Jose Felipe Carneado, chief of the PCC Central Committee Science, Culture and Educational Centers Department.

This triumph is the best gift that can be given by the working class to Commander In Chief Fidel Castro and Second PCC Congress and, at the same time, is a continuation of the heroic literacy drive which in 1981 will arrive to its 20th anniversary.

CSO: 3010

NEW TEACHER WAGE SCALES, TIMETABLE ANNOUNCED

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Caridad Lafita]

[Text] Resolution No 504 of 3 September 1980 implemented the regulation for the upgrading of wages for workers employed by nursery schools, elementary, junior high and high schools, sports and cultural institutes and for education officials and administrators included in the National Education System.

For a better application of these new wage measures, the State Labor and Social Security Committee established Directive No 362 (OTS-S), whose 23 paragraphs interpret and regulate various aspects contained in the aforementioned Resolution No 504.

Wage modifications resulting from the performance of years of service in education or from the results of the evaluation are made once a year, in the month of September, along with the classification of nursery schools, teaching centers and orientation and diagnostic institutes.

Workers who have ceased teaching at the levels of education included in the regulation and who are reincorporated into one of these levels receive the wage corresponding to the level immediately below the post they will occupy, except in the case of workers sent to internationalist, civilian or military missions, those who move to posts as trade union leaders or are appointed by the party or government to perform other duties, and those sent to advanced or postgraduate courses and to obtain scientific degrees.

Workers who have retired from the levels of education included in the regulation and then return to one of those levels have the right to recognition of their years of service and to the additional pay covered in Article 25 of Resolution No 504, unless the termination of the labor relationship should be a consequence of the application of a disciplinary measure.

When recognition is given to years of service, the additional pay that might correspond as a result of that service does not begin until 2 years after resumption of service, with the exception of the special cases previously mentioned.

Teachers covered by Resolution No 504 and who are assigned to internationalist, civilian or military missions are considered to be actually teaching for the purposes of the additional pay for years of service. From the salary standpoint,

they receive the salary corresponding to the last evaluation made of their work, with the exception of those workers still in education, to whom the system of evaluation set up can therefore be applied.

Regarding education workers who move to posts as trade union leaders, when such workers return to teaching, recognition is immediately given to the time they have spent as union leaders for the purposes of the additional pay for years of service. If teachers should be chosen or appointed by the party or government to perform other duties, when they return to education, immediate recognition is given to the years of service accumulated.

If the worker is sent to advanced or postgraduate courses or to obtain a scientific degree, either within the national territory or abroad, for a period longer than 1 academic year, years of service are not accumulated for the purposes of additional pay but once the course is completed, the worker has the right to immediate recognition of the years of service accumulated previous to his incorporation.

In these three cases mentioned, with respect to the salary, the workers receive what was coming to them at the time of the last evaluation made of their work when they complete the internationalist mission or the term of office as a trade union, party or state official or course.

Teachers and professors who began to work previous to 31 December 1970 without a degree and to whom Resolution No 1586 of 1964 from the Ministry of Labor was applied, following which they completed their degree, receive recognition of their years of service starting from the time Resolution No 1586 was applied to them.

Concerning junior high and high school teachers presenting certification of satisfactory performance on the special evaluation established by Ministry of Education Resolution No 454 of 1974, recognition is given of the time from the date on which they began to be covered by Resolution No 1586 for the purposes of the additional pay for years of service in the teaching profession.

In the case of teachers and professors at INDER [National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation], the Ministry of Culture and the former Children's Institute, which approved the special evaluation called for by Resolutions Nos 2249 of 1975, 41 of 1977 and 27 of 1973, set forth by the respective heads of those organizations, for the purposes of the additional pay, years of service in education are counted from the date on which the special evaluation was approved.

Teachers who go from the higher level of education to one of the levels covered by Resolution No 504 continue to receive the additional pay for years of service to which they have the right based on Resolution No 503 of the CETSS [State Committee for Labor and Social Security], until they accumulate the years of service needed to receive the sum provided by the regulation, at which time the two increases are added together, up to a maximum limit of 47 pesos.

Technical workers in the teaching profession covered by the regulation who, according to previous legal provisions, did not have the right to receive additional pay for years of service in education, have the right to receive credit for the time they spent in that activity for the purposes of additional pay, within the limits and according to the conditions set by the regulation.

University professors with degrees who were teaching in junior high schools when the regulation went into effect receive the salary for the level immediately below the post they occupy, independently of the phase they were in.

The wage increase resulting from special working conditions and consisting of increases of 10, 15 and 25 percent of the total salary, as provided in Chapter XI of Resolution No 504, is applied to workers in specialized centers equivalent to polytechnical schools and institutes or farming work-study schools, when the conditions outlined in that chapter exist.

The wage system approved by the regulation, Resolution No 504, does away with the annual system by phases established in the regulations abrogated by the resolution. Nevertheless, in the month of September 1980, the last wage step approved by those regulations goes into effect and thereafter, application will be made of the Second Transitory Provision of the regulation, which states that when the regulation goes into effect, workers going through the wage phases established in the regulations abrogated by the resolution receive the wage level immediate above the one corresponding to them in September 1980.

Directive No 362 and Resolution No 504 take effect on the date stipulated, 3 September 1980, once published in the GACETA OFICIAL DE LA REPUBLICA.

Current Salary	Application Phase Corresponding to September 1980	Application Regulation
Educators and Teachers in Pre-Schools and Elementary Schools [$ = pesos]		
Newly hired	$130.00	$148.00
$130.00	140.00	148.00
140.00	150.00	160.00
150.00	163.00	171.00
163.00	163.00	171.00
Certified Teachers, Junior High and Language Schools		
Newly hired	$163.00	$148.00
$163.00	170.00	171.00
170.00	180.00	185.00
180.00	192.00	198.00
192.00	192.00	198.00
Certified Teachers, High School		
Newly hired	$210.00	$198.00
$210.00	220.00	231.00
220.00	231.00	250.00
231.00	231.00	259.00
231.00	231.00	250.00

Certified Physical Education Instructors

$ 86.00	$100.00	$148.00
100.00	118.00	148.00
118.00	138.00	148.00
138.00	163.00	171.00
163.00	163.00	171.00

Physical Education Instructors, Not Certified

$ 86.00	$ 86.00	$111.00
86.00	100.00	111.00
100.00	100.00	111.00
100.00	118.00	119.00
118.00	118.00	119.00

Certified During the 1979-1980 Academic Year

$118.00	$138.00	(Res. 255)	$148.00

Noncertified Teacher's Aide

$ 86.00	$ 86.00	$ 97.00
86.00	86.00	97.00
86.00	86.00	97.00

Certified During the 1979-1980 Academic Year

$ 86.00	$100.00	$111.00

Certified Teacher-Instructor (Mass Culture)

$118.00	$138.00	$171.00
138.00	163.00	171.00
153.00	192.00	198.00
192.00	211.00	211.00
211.00	211.00	211.00

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LOCAL MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR WORK PLACE DISCIPLINE

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 13 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] The management of any enterprise, establishment or unit may, without being a payment center and without delegation of the power from the enterprise director -- who has the legal status to do so -- set forth valid resolutions for applying the disciplinary measures established in Decree-Law 32, or does the label "state management" refer only to those units mentioned in Article 3 of Resolution No 459 of 1969?

This question was formulated by the presiding magistrate of the Labor Chamber of the People's Court of Villa Clara Province and put to the Government Council of the People's Supreme Court.

It is true that in its Article 3, Resolution 459 of 1969 defines what management of the labor center is, but for the purposes of the provisions of Law 1225 and the resolution itself. It reads:

"For the purposes of the provisions of the law and this regulation, 'the labor center management' will be interpreted to mean:

"a) the management of a production or services center or unit which exercises administrative and financial management over such a center or unit and that unit constitutes a payment center; and

"b) the centralized management of various centers or units of production and services which exercises administrative and financial management over those units and whose centralized apparatus constitutes a payment center."

The provisions of Resolution 459, as a concept of state management, are not taken into account for the application of Decree 32, which considers the headquarters of the center of work where the worker to be disciplined is employed.

This situation is clarified in Opinion 101 issued by the People's Supreme Court, in response to the consultation of the People's Court of Villa Clara Province.

The opinion states the following: Except in the case of special regulations set forth in certain instances by virtue of internal laws or provisions, the power to take disciplinary action in keeping with Decree Law 32 of 1980 is attributed to management in the person of the head of the respective work center where the

worker to be disciplined is employed, without taking into account the provisions of Resolution 459 of the former Ministry of Labor, set forth as Regulation of Law 122.

Legal Vocabulary

Our "Legal Clarifications" section has as its fundamental objective the clarification and interpretation of legal provisions by means of ruling or information from the People's Supreme Court, the Office of Attorney General and the Ministry of Justice.

For that reason, it is necessary that our readers master the legal vocabulary, for which purpose we shall periodically publish the most common definitions in the legal terminology.

Case: happening or event, criminal conduct subject to the competent legal authority for resolution.

Cassation: recourse against the sentences and decrees of the superior courts, handed down against the law or accepted doctrine or going against the essential steps of the trial.

Attachment: consists of the holding of property by the competent authority because of debt or crime in order to ensure payment.

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RESOLUTION ON TEACHERS NEW WAGE SCALES REPORTED

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 13, 16, 18 Sep 80

[13 Sep 80, p 3]

[Text] Article 15 of Resolution No 504, the regulation for new wage scales for workers in education, sets the following monthly salaries for teachers:

[$ = peso]	Certified	Noncertified
Pre-school and Elementary Grades		
Educator, teacher	$148.00	$111.00 (Educator)
	160.00	119.00
	171.00	128.00
Graduate Teacher in Elementary Education		
	$198.00	
	205.00	
	211.00	
Teaching Assistant	$111.00	$ 97.00
	119.00	
	128.00	
Junior High School and Language Schools	Graduate, Intermediate Level	
Teacher	$171.00	$148.00
	185.00	160.00
	198.00	171.00
	Graduate, Upper Level	
Teacher	$211.00	
	221.00	
	231.00	

Special Education and Diagnostic and Orientation Centers

	Graduate, Intermediate Level	
Therapist	$171.00	$148.00
	185.00	160.00
	198.00	171.00

	Graduate, Upper Level
Therapist	$198.00
	211.00
	231.00

	Graduate, Intermediate Level	
Teacher (Junior High)	$198.00	$171.00
	211.00	185.00
	231.00	198.00

	Graduate, Upper Level	
Teacher, Counselor,	$211.00	$171.00
Clinician, Psychologist	231.00	185.00
Speech Teacher (Junior High)	250.00	198.00
Teaching Assistant	128.00	111.00
	138.00	
	148.00	
Reeducation Assistant	148.00	128.00
	160.00	
	171.00	

[16 Sep 80, p 3]

[Text] Salaries to be paid to workers in high schools, adult schools, school libraries, technical and professional education instructors, professors and technical teaching assistants in specialized cultural centers, and trainers, instructors and professors at specialized sports centers.

High School	Certified	Noncertified
Teacher	$211.00	$171.00
	231.00	185.00
	250.00	198.00

School Libraries		
In elementary schools and at equivalent levels of training	$148.00 160.00 171.00	
In junior high, high schools and equivalent levels of training	$171.00 185.00 198.00	$128.00 138.00 148.00
Adult Education		
Farm-school education teacher	$128.00 138.00 148.00	$119.00
Farm-school secondary teacher	$160.00 171.00 185.00	$128.00 138.00 148.00
Farm-school faculty	$211.00 221.00 231.00	$148.00 160.00 171.00
Technical and Professional Education Instructors		
Worker-instructors (junior high and youth movement)	Wage of skilled worker	
Graduate intermediate-level technical instructor	$171.00 185.00 198.00	
Teachers and Technical Teaching Assistants in Specialized Centers		
Teacher-instructor (mass culture)	$171.00 198.00 211.00	$128.00 138.00 148.00
Art teacher with licentiate (mass culture)	$211.00 221.00 231.00	
Technical teaching assistant (elementary level or art vocational school)	$171.00 185.00 198.00	$128.00 138.00 148.00
Teacher (elementary level or art vocational school)	$198.00 205.00 211.00	$128.00 138.00 148.00

	Certified	Noncertified
Art teacher with licentiate (elementary level or art vocational school)	$211.00 221.00 231.00	
Technical teaching assistant (intermediate-level art teacher)	$198.00 205.00 211.00	$128.00 138.00 148.00
Teacher (intermediate professional level)	$211.00 221.00 231.00	$171.00 185.00 198.00
Art teacher with licentiate (major in art)	$250.00 265.00 280.00	

Trainers, Instructors and Coaches at Specialized Sports Centers

Physical education instructor (in mass areas, elementary, junior high and high schools)	$148.00 (qualified) 160.00 171.00	$111.00 119.00 128.00
Physical education teacher (in mass areas)	$171.00 185.00 198.00	$128.00 138.00 148.00
Physical education teacher (in special areas)	$198.00 205.00 211.00	$138.00 148.00 160.00
Physical education teacher with licentiate (in special areas and sports initiation schools)	$211.00 231.00 250.00	198.00 205.00 211.00
Physical education teacher with licentiate (provincial physical education schools)	$231.00 250.00 265.00	$198.00 205.00 211.00
Trainer with licentiate in physical education (Advanced Physical Education School)	$250.00 265.00 280.00	$211.00 221.00 231.00
Trainer with licentiate in physical education (High Performance Athletic Training Center)	$280.00 295.00 310.00	$211.00 221.00 231.00

[18 Sep 80, p 3]

[Text] Wage increases for education officials, based on the category of the centers. In order to receive these increases, it is a requirement that classes be taught.

Monthly wage increases for education officials at the different types of institutions will be received by the workers who, along with their duties as officials, also teach classes, inasmuch as that function is included in their annual service time. Heads of specialized cultural centers are exempted from this requirement when their teaching training does not correspond to the special subjects taught at those centers.

General Education and Specialized Sports Centers

	Category of Center				
Boarding Schools	I	II	III	IV	V
Director	$100.00	$90.00	$80.00	$70.00	$60.00
Teaching vice director	90.00	80.00	---	---	---
Teaching deputy director	80.00	70.00	60.00	50.00	40.00
Teaching secretary	80.00	70.00	60.00	50.00	40.00
Teaching department head	70.00	60.00	50.00	---	---
Head of professors or equivalent	60.00	50.00	40.00	30.00	20.00
Semi-boarding schools					
Director	$ 80.00	$70.00	$60.00	$50.00	$40.00
Teaching vice director	70.00	60.00	---	---	---
Teaching deputy director	60.00	50.00	40.00	30.00	20.00
Teaching secretary	60.00	50.00	40.00	30.00	20.00
Teaching department head	50.00	40.00	30.00	---	---
Head of professors or equivalent	40.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00
Day Schools					
Director	$ 60.00	$50.00	$40.00	$30.00	$20.00
Teaching vice director	50.00	40.00	---	---	---
Teaching deputy director	40.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00
Teaching secretary	40.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	10.00
Teaching department head	30.00	20.00	---	---	---
Head of professors or equivalent	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

Specialized Cultural Centers

	Category of Center		
Boarding Schools	I	II	III
Director	$ 80.00	$70.00	$60.00
Deputy director	60.00	50.00	40.00
Teaching secretary	60.00	50.00	40.00
Head of professors or equivalent	50.00	30.00	20.00

Day Schools

Director	$ 40.00	$30.00	$20.00
Deputy director	20.00	10.00	10.00
Teaching secretary	20.00	10.00	10.00
Head of professors	10.00	10.00	10.00

Day Care Centers

	Category of Centers			
	I	II	III	IV
Director	$ 60.00	$50.00	$30.00	$10.00
Deputy director	50.00	40.00	20.00	---

Diagnostic and Orientation Centers

	Category of Centers		
	I	II	III
Director	$ 60.00	$50.00	$30.00
Deputy director	50.00	40.00	20.00

Category of Centers

The category of the centers is determined based on registration, as follows:

Pre-school Education

Day Care Centers IV	Up to 49 children
Day Care Centers III	From 50 to 140 children
Day Care Centers II	From 141 to 230 children
Day Care Centers I	231 children or more

Elementary Schools

Schools IV	120 to 200 pupils (equivalent)
Schools III	201 to 600 pupils (equivalent)
Schools II	601 to 1,000 pupils (equivalent)
Schools I	Over 1,001 (equivalent)

Special Education and Youth Movement

Schools IV	Up to 100 pupils
Schools III	From 101 to 150 pupils
Schools II	From 151 to 200 pupils
Schools I	Over 201 pupils

Junior High and High Schools

Schools V	Institutes V up to 250 students (eq.)
Schools IV	Institutes IV from 251 to 450 students (eq.)
Schools III	Institutes III from 451 to 900 students(eq.)
Schools II	Institutes II from 901 to 1,500 students "
Schools I	Institutes I, over 1,501 students (eq.)

Specialized Cultural Centers

Centers III	Up to 99 students (equivalent)
Centers II	From 100 to 299 students (equivalent)
Centers I	300 students (equivalent)

In the case of centers in which the enrollment is partially boarding schools students and partially semi-boarding or day school students, the classification will be based on the total registration and as a condition, that corresponding to boarding schools. If the enrollment is made up of semi-boarding school students and day school students, the classification will be that corresponding to semi-boarding schools.

In order to compute the equivalent number of students, one student will be counted for every 4 registered in courses per meating and one for every student enrolled in morning, afternoon and evening courses.

Diagnostic and Orientation Centers

Centers III	Under 4 teams
Centers II	From 4 to 6 teams
Centers I	Over 6 teams

A team is to be interpreted to mean a group made up of the following: counselor, clinician, psychologist and speech teacher.

11,464
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

MINED METHODOLOGICAL MEETING CONCLUDES--Following 3 days of working sessions the annual Methodological Meeting of the Education Ministry [MINED] has concluded in this capital. The meeting was chaired by Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers. The MINED vice ministers and national and provincial directors participating in the meeting heard speeches by party and government leaders and held meetings among themselves. Among the lectures was one on aesthetic education as part of the whole education of the students' personality and policy of the Culture Ministry and its role with respect to that education given by Armando Hart, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture. PCC Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez also made a speech on international problems in today's world and the Middle East conflict. [Text] [FL131617 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 13 Nov 80]

MENDOZA REAFFIRMS SOLIDARITY--Jorge Enrique Mendoza, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, has reaffirmed in Colombia that the Cuban revolution has been and will continue to be in solidarity with all revolutionaries of the world. When Mendoza was introduced at the closing session of the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Colombia, the 11,000 delegates stood up and cheered with shouts of "Cuba yes, Yankees no." The Cuban delegate, who was interrupted 12 times with applause, reaffirmed in his speech the revolution's solidarity with Nicaragua, Grenada and Panama's sovereign claim over the canal and its zone. Before congratulating Gilberto Vieira on his reelection as leader of the Communist Party of Colombia, Jorge Enrique Mendoza noted that the Cuban party shares the views expressed at the congress on the need for peaceful coexistence and for peace to reach all corners of the world. [Text] [FL132123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2103 GMT 13 Nov 80]

NONALIGNED DECISION ANNOUNCED--At the UN General Assembly Cuba has reiterated the decision of the Sixth Nonaligned Countries Movement Summit Conference to apply without delay the sanctions provided for by the UN charter against the Pretoria regime. In a speech at the plenum Cuba's permanent representative Raul Roa Kouri stressed that among the sanctions in the charter, those directed at South Africa's economic sector and, particularly, a total embargo of oil supplies should be assigned priority consideration. The Cuban representative harshly attacked the violators of UN resolutions aimed at isolating the South African regime, forcing it to abandon the apartheid policy and impeding it from further developing its already powerful military capability. [Text] [FL151357 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

MMP LEADER DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, HAITIANS

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 6

[Text] Dr Rafael Tobias Genau, the president of the People's Municipal Movement (MMP), has proposed the unification of all the democratic forces of the country so as to be together for the 1982 elections, in the belief that "no one will be able to win alone."

The MMP president, who has been a candidate for trustee of the National District on three occasions, referred to the work being carried out by some parties of the left, which are collecting signatures to obtain legal recognition.

He stated that the coverup which is being experienced in the Dominican Republic in politics "is interesting." Dr Tobias Genau favors political pluralism here, "so that the parties in power do not believe they are the only ones with the right to exist."

The leader of the MMP made his statements when he participated in the program "Interviews," moderated every day at 1330 on Onda Musical by the journalist Felix A. Gomez.

Tobias Genau believes that the Reformist Party can win in 1982, since it can count on many people and the necessary resources. He stated that proof of its strength were the 700,000 votes which it obtained in 1978.

Reiterating his call for the unification of democratic forces, Dr Rafael Tobias Genau pointed out that the leftists are doing it. He recalled that, despite the small number of votes which it received in 1978, the MMP was one of the few organizations which continued to be recognized by the Central Electoral Board [JCE]. He pointed out that Article 89 of the current law establishes this.

He stated that the MMP has various suggestions to present at the meeting which the board will hold on the 30th of this month with the political parties. Tobias Genao did not put forward any of the proposals which he will submit for consideration, but he did say that he agrees with the claims that a bill which is under consideration in the National Congress would make for the best electoral system.

Dr Tobias Genao feels that the executive branch is obliged to grant the board all the economic resources which it needs to hold an honest and impartial process. He thinks that as the JCE suggests, identity cards as well as the clerkships of the Civil State should be under its jurisdiction.

He cited Article 55, Section 1 of the Constitution, which authorizes autonomous organizations to appoint their employees. He said the JCE is one of these organizations. He thinks that President Guzman has been slow in authorizing the board the funds it is requesting. He thinks the executive branch should not wait for the 1981 budget, but should act on the matter now.

He said that Dr Joaquin Balaguer "is right" when he echoes rumors to the effect that Haitian citizens are being issued documents for personal identification. "These reports are nothing new, since they date back to Trujillo." He declared that the director of the identity card office, De Rafael Berges Peral, "must make the appropriate inquiries."

8956
CSO: 3010

ASD TO RUN ABINADER IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 26 Sep 80 p 8A

[Text] Dr Jose Rafael Abinader, the current comptroller general of the republic, will be nominated as a candidate for the presidency of the republic in the next general election by the Social Democratic Alliance [ASD].

According to the announcement, the electoral department of the ASD will engage in an extensive program of activities at the national level on Dr Abinader's behalf.

The secretary general of the ASD, Dr Emilio Antonio Guzman Matos, pointed out that the great evils of this country since its founding as a free and sovereign state have been rooted precisely in the fact that the government in power did not know how to face the administrative problems which the times and the prevailing circumstances demanded."

He also maintained that "as is natural, when the means to solve the problems of a specific country are not understood, one sees chaos and a whole series of disastrous consequences."

The leader of the ASD said: "It is for this reason that our party, conscious of this century-old problem, and setting aside small differences in criteria within the same party, is preparing for the opportune moment to launch as a presidential candidate a man of the people, hardened in political contests, an exemplary husband and father, with profound knowledge of economics and education and who is conversant with public administration from the lowest of posts to the highest and most specialized."

Guzman Matos added: "I am referring to the man who is currently the president of our party, Dr Jose Rafael Abinader, whom the Dominican people know as a serious man and one who has never known the easy sinecure or corruptive embezzlement, which in this country have damaged the reputation of so many men."

Also, he announced that "Right now, we are going to begin to work on the organizational aspect, with the aim of participating in the 1982 elections."

He proclaimed that the ASD "will run as a candidate for the presidency of the republic in 1982 this man in whom the Dominican people will find the solution to its problems in the near future."

8956
CSO: 3010

NATIONAL PRESS EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER SUGAR SHORTAGES

Shortages Should Be Explained

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 12

[Editorial: "Clarification Needed"]

[Text] The serious shortage of sugar that is affecting Dominican consumers has created an atmosphere of uncertainty which should be resolved for the good of all.

The retailers state, on the one hand, that they have no sugar because delivery orders provided them by the National Price Stabilization Institute (INESPRE) are ignored by the Porvenir sugarmill, the state-owned refined sugar producer. The Porvenir sugar mill maintains, on the other hand, that its sugar production is not only normal but has increased. It also says that it has been delivering the sugar requested by the retailers through INESPRE.

There is obviously a mystery here, a mystery that is causing justified uncertainty among public opinion nationwide.

It is time for an explanation.

Government Should Explain

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 25 Sep 80 p 8D

[Editorial: "Crisis in Sugar"]

[Text] A serious shortage of sugar, of the kind known as "refined" or "fine," persists throughout the country.

The state-owned Porvenir sugarmill, the only official sugarmill that processes this kind of sugar, has said that it has increased production and that it is delive delivering orders to the middleman, the National Price Stabilization Institute (INESPRE), on time.

The Association of Supermarkets said today that it will not receive any more sugar from INESPRE in view of the substantial reduction in the quotas assigned to it.

What is really happening with the sugar that is also called "white?" What is the real cause of the shortage? How is it possible that the scarcity of the product is being so keenly felt when production has been increased?

Only the government can give a satisfactory explanation.

9015
CSO: 3010

JUNTA DISCUSSES ISSUES WITH RESIDENTS OF ZACATECOLUCA

Reforms Discussed, Unity Urged

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 20 Oct 80 pp 3, 38, 49

[Text] "The time has come to put an end to all this social injustice, which has been with us for more than 100 years. It is because of all the prevailing injustice that violence has flared to such a degree," said Dr Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete last Saturday at Zacatecoluca in discussing the current situation in the country.

He analyzed the background to our current situation up to the change in government last 15 October and gave a rundown of the structural changes that the Government Revolutionary Junta is now undertaking.

No More Injustice

Dr Avalos Navarrete said that the process of change is irreversible and that starting with this government there would be no more social injustices as in the past.

He enumerated the changes in the agrarian reform, the banking system, foreign trade, the improvements in ISSS [Salvadoran Institute of Social Security], reforms of the Labor Code and the many other laws enacted to help the masses.

Strong Municipalities

Speaking next was Dr Pablo Mauricio Alvergue, the minister of the presidency, who said that the structural changes carried out by the Government Revolutionary Junta are of great benefit to all of the country's municipalities. He also gave a rundown of the most important projects and explained the philosophy of the Government Revolutionary Junta.

He called for cooperation from all Salvadorans, stressing that the people's salvation depends on their degree of unity, by refraining from ill-will and hatred and forgetting all of the bad things.

Groundwork for a New Society

Atilio Vieytez, the planning minister, spoke immediately afterwards and said that the agrarian reform is and would be the main foundation for our united society.

He stated that the nationalization of banking and foreign trade has been a success and that statistics are the best proof of this.

Vieytez said that the people must be aware, united and prepared to face the future. He pointed out that before the end of the century El Salvador would have a population of 10 million in a territory of 21,000 square kilometers. He said that we would require determination, patience and unity in the struggle for development to cope with this state of affairs.

Rights

A local resident asked for information on the status of the peasant farmer unionization bill, and Dr Julio Alfredo Samayoa said in reply that the bill is in the hands of the Government Revolutionary Junta.

The public gathered at the Ichanmichen springs applauded at length upon hearing the reply from Dr Samayoa, the minister of labor.

Greater Unity

The last to speak was Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, who thanked those attending the dialog between the people of Zacatecoluca and the members of the Government Revolutionary Junta.

He appealed to everyone to join the struggle for national recovery, "because in unity there is strength, and with this strength we will be able, together, to surmount the most adverse situations."

He pointed out that if all Salvadorans are united, we would achieve the gains that the agrarian reform was designed to bring about, such as a higher output of grains, cotton, coffee, etc.

More Information

Here are some more details on the visit by the Government Revolutionary Junta last Saturday.

Doves Set Free To Symbolize Peace With Honduras

Zacatecoluca, La Paz, 19 October--Two white doves were set free to symbolize the peace that will soon reign between Honduras and El Salvador and in El Salvador's political climate. It was one of the major ceremonies staged in this town on Saturday the 18th during the workshop at which the Government Revolutionary Junta, accompanied by its cabinet, exchanged impressions with the citizens of the 21 municipalities in the department.

The doves were given to Dr Jose Antonio Morales Erlich, a member of the Junta, by the mayor of Cuyultitlan, who on behalf of the residents of the entire department, which bears the name of La Paz (peace), expressed the hope that our country would achieve peace and congratulated the government for its success in cementing peace with our sister republic of Honduras and, therefore,

throughout Central America. It was indeed a moving moment, especially when Dr Morales Erlich released the doves, which flew towards the grove by the Ichanmichen springs, where the meeting in question was held.

Participants

Representing the Government Revolutionary Junta were Drs Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete and Jose Antonio Morales Erlich and Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano. Because of prior official commitments, the other members of the junta, Jose Napoleon Duarte and Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, were unable to attend; they sent their warm greetings to the citizens of La Paz.

Also there were several ministers and undersecretaries from the state cabinet and other high-level officials to take part in the exchange of impressions with mayors, local commanders, blue-collar workers, peasant farmers, housewives, market vendors, teachers, students, etc, all of them led by departmental authorities.

Avalos Navarrete Address

Our national anthem was first sung by the public, and then the mayor of Zacatecoluca, Professor Carlos Avalos greeted the visitors. Answering on behalf of the Government Junta was Dr Avalos Navarrete, who took the opportunity to discuss what the government has done during its first year. Its goal for the year was and still is to carry out the proclamation of the Armed Forces on 15 October 1979, which set down the objectives of democratizing the country and helping the masses, who used to be victimized by privileged minority segments of society.

Dr Avalos was especially emphatic in giving assurances that the current revolutionary process, marked by peace and freedom, would never be halted and that the far left and far right would fail with the violence that they are promoting.

Emphasis

Dr Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, as well as the speakers who followed him to the microphone (Dr Pablo Alvergue, minister of the presidency, and Atilio Vieytez, minister of planning), underscored to the citizens of the department of La Paz that the country's various sectors must become involved organizationally to achieve success in the in-depth changes spurred by the Government Revolutionary Junta, changes based on the Armed Forces Proclamation of 15 October 1979.

Dr Alvergue and Vieytez did exhaustive analyses of the current political process and economic development program.

They reasserted that the government is acting impartially, without a desire for vengeance or revenge against anyone. Its only goal is to establish justice, which has been lacking in El Salvador for so many years. They repeated that the regulations for Decree 207, which concerns the abolition of sharecropping and land leasing, would be implemented soon. This is something of great importance for peasant farmers, Vieytez said, also mentioning the second stage of the agrarian reform.

Shows of Gratitude

After the speeches by Dr Alvergue and Vieytez, groups of male and female students approached the Government Revolutionary Junta and its entourage to present them with flowers as a show of endearment.

Other persons, including mayors, also brought meaningful local souvenirs for the visitors. As we said before, the mayor of Cuyultitlan presented them with two doves, and the mayor of Santa Maria Ostuma gave them pineapples, a well-known product from the fertile lowlands of Ostuma.

On behalf of the Government Junta, Dr Morales Erlich expressed thanks for the demonstrations of affection and made particular reference to the doves brought from Cuyultitlan. He said that he understood how much the residents of the department of La Paz yearn for domestic peace. He also thanked the people for congratulating the junta on the success of the peace talks with Honduras, adding that peace would become a reality in just a few days.

Problems

As is customary at these workshops staged by the Government Revolutionary Junta, the get-together last Saturday at Ichanmichen included a round of questions and answers at which the area's major problems were brought up.

In Zacatecoluca, mayors, teachers, parents and others brought up such issues as education, peasant farmer unionization, health care, peace with Honduras, drinking water, roads, municipal autonomy, etc. The replies came from the ministers or undersecretaries in charge of the issues broached.

There are 21 municipalities in the department of La Paz: Zacatecoluca, Santiago Nonualco, San Juan Nonualco, San Rafael Obrajuelo, San Pedro Nonualco, Santa Maria Ostuma, San Emigdio, Paraiso de Osorio, Jerusalen, Mercedes La Ceiba, Olocuilta, San Diego Talpa, Cuyultitlan, San Francisco Chinameca, Tapalhuaca, San Luis, San Pedro Masahual, San Pedro Tepezontes, San Miguel Tepezontes, El Rosario, San Antonio Masahuat.

Majano Speaks

The final speech at the meeting in Ichanmichen was delivered by Colonel Majano, who praised the department of La Paz for its proud history over the years and for its contribution to national progress.

He then talked about the reason for these direct contacts between the government and the people, whose needs it wants to satisfy, based on their involvement. Colonel Majano stressed that the Government Revolutionary Junta of which he is a member considers the welfare of communities, especially poor ones, a special goal.

Noting that the main problems in La Paz are, as mayors and other citizens explained, schooling, water and municipal autonomy, he stated that everything was proceeding just fine in these spheres and that in the future the

municipalities would enjoy real autonomy and be able to take care of all their local needs, even regarding taxes, security, etc. Colonel Majano concluded by urging Salvadorans to consume what the country produces and to promote industry and handicrafts.

Peasant Unions, Peace Discussed

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 37

[Text] Zacatecoluca, La Paz--Peasant farmer unionization was one of the topics broached on Saturday the 18th in this city during the workshop and discussion that the Government Revolutionary Junta, accompanied by its state cabinet, held with residents of the department at the Ichanmichen tourist center.

The question in this connection was posed by the mayor of San Luis Talpa, who also asked for more details about the peace process with Honduras.

The peasant farmer unionization issue was dealt with by the minister of labor and social security, Dr Julio Alfredo Samayoa, Jr. He reminded the public that the current political constitution quite clearly recognizes the right of all citizens to join farm worker unions.

"Unfortunately," he stated, "previous governments never allowed such unionization, citing the crudest pretexts...Therefore, because of peasant farmer disenfranchisement, de facto farmer groups such as the Salvadoran Christian Peasants Federation, the Farm Workers Union and others, sprang up."

In contrast, Minister Samayoa underscored, the Government Revolutionary Junta has very clear ideas in this regard, inasmuch as one of the objectives in the Armed Forces Proclamation of 15 October 1979 is the enactment of a Peasant Farmer Unionization Law. Dr Samayoa then reported that his ministry has already submitted a draft of such a law, which is a complement to the reforms of the Labor Code, to the Government Revolutionary Junta for its consideration and approval.

Dr Jose Antonio Morales Erlich, a member of the Government Revolutionary Junta, replied to the second question from the mayor of San Luis Talpa. He explained that one of the terms of the Mediation Agreement is that neither of the two parties is authorized to publish details of the process, but thanks to the sound judgment of the mediator, former Peruvian President Luis Bustamante y Rivero, we are now in the home stretch towards the signing of the peace treaty, which does not wound the dignity of either country. Dr Morales Erlich predicted countless benefits for both Hondurans and Salvadorans as soon as the peace treaty is ratified by the two sides.

He concluded by saying: "There is one thing we should emphasize: everything was accomplished without impairing any of El Salvador's rights relating to borders, roads, etc...In other words, our sovereignty has not been impaired."

Mr Emilio B. Saravia, a member of the City Council in this department capital, suggested to the Government Revolutionary Junta that the day when the peace treaty with Honduras is signed be declared a national holiday with a day off for public and municipal workers and those in private enterprise.

8743
CSC: 3010

UNITY AMONG LEFTIST FORCES, FAILING ECONOMY DISCUSSED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 12 Oct 80 pp 16-17

[Article by Roberto Morejon]

[Text] In the last few weeks the revolutionary organizations of El Salvador have increased the number and range of their military actions, keeping in reserve the great mass mobilizations launched months earlier.

This trend was already revealed in some guerrilla messages, and the facts corroborated the announcement. No one wants to discount the occupations of political, religious or other centers for agitation purposes or to obtain the release of prisoners.

On the occasions of the recent takeovers of the OAS headquarters in San Salvador, the metropolitan cathedral and another temple, criticism of the state of siege and prevailing repression was made public, and the release of several youths was demanded.

The military actions of the Farabundo Marti Armed Forces of Liberation (FAPL), the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) and the Communist Party all of a sudden began to show a power perhaps not foreseen by local genocidal forces. On many occasions the confrontations seem to be carried out by two highly trained contingents, of course with opposing objectives.

According to the insurgent forces themselves, recently larger military structures have been put into practice; that is, constantly combat-ready battalions are deployed in different regions. A considerable number of militia members, around 100,000, are reportedly contributing to the disruption of the regime.

Among the regular actions of the people's forces, the most prominent are simultaneous attacks on military quarters and the property of the "14 families," the rescue of prisoners, blowing up bridges, setting up barricades on highways, appropriating weapons, taking towns and districts for agitation purposes, and the recruitment of citizens.

The latter tactic, which sometimes takes place at the edge of the capital city, occurs when new contingents join the revolutionaries during popular demonstrations or even during armed marches held concurrently.

The guerrilla detachments often are ordered to execute traitors, intercept military vehicles and prepare ambushes or assaults on important enclaves, such as the recent

operation in which the Yankee embassy was fired upon several times by bazookas, although it is considered a fortress.

Common Objectives

Though not too long ago one could still observe a certain inconsistency in the actions of the various revolutionary organizations, that seems to be a thing of the past; and an even stricter coordination must be achieved in the coming months.

This trend is the product of a unity achieved in the heat of battle, the lesson of triumphs, defeats and errors. The Salvadoran struggle began a stage in which ideas became more clearly defined with the formation of the Unified Revolutionary Leadership (DRU), made up of the armed groups FAPL, ERP, FARN and the forces of the Communist Party.

Taking different strategic approaches, trying to concentrate dispersed troops, the lessons learned in other countries such as Nicaragua are being assimilated. In Nicaragua, for example, the unification of factions meant a great step forward.

But in El Salvador other levels of society have also seen the need for linking efforts. One antioligarchic and anti-imperialist force, an expression of progressive interests, is the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), made up of professionals, politicians, intellectuals, common people, etc., all of them people of proven honesty. The goal is the formation of a democratic government.

This consolidation of human resources--as well as economic ones--destroyed the attempts of the genocidal Junta to intimidate and crush the citizens who participated in the general strike last August. On that occasion tanks, bayonets and the tactics of the paramilitary bands were used. However, disciplined work led to the crumbling of the fragile underpinnings of the civilian-military mafia that is running the state.

Military Bares Its Claws

Something quite different happened in the ranks of the high officials who staged the putsch of last 15 October. The specter of dissent emerged among them with regard to the manner in which they should continue the task of selling out to the United States and overcoming popular unrest.

One of the strongmen, Col Adolfo Majano, consistently pointed out by Western agencies as the "moderate" head, looked on in a daze as all his followers were purged from power. The stratagem bore the stamp of his fellow conspirator in the coup, Jaime Abdul Gutierres.

Majano is the one who cooked up the demagogic agrarian reform that was implemented early this year, against all odds. It has served only to militarize the countryside and force peasants to produce in order to leave behind the economic quagmire. He favors the maintenance of the present Junta and the promulgation of merely cosmetic decrees as a means to gain time and crush the revolutionary forces.

His rivals, led by Abdul, would be willing to hold "elections" or to cede nominal power to a specimen of the Christian democratic fauna, who would serve as a civilian frontman for military manipulations.

The Majano defeat in this crisis at the top proves that no recipe for solving problems will provide the results desired by the military. Majano's hands have been cut off to prevent him from maneuvering for a possible coup. In the road lies a dethroned colonel, the supposed leader of a movement of young moderate officers which was not noticed by observers, at least not as a homogeneous entity.

Meanwhile, the "rebel without a cause" continues to be an accomplice in the murders of workers, students, peasants, housewives and even children. The fascist hordes have specialized in burning down houses, making illegal searches, and of course murdering more than 7,000 people in 1980. In Honduras, 100,000 Salvadorans, along with 3,000 in Costa Rica and 1,000 in Nicaragua, can attest to the brutality they fled.

Way Paved for Demoralization

The chaos is too much. High-level state officials, political leaders and public officials are abandoning their posts and boarding airlines to escape what they fear will happen, in an acknowledgement of official corruption.

The myth of agrarian reform has now been debunked, and now the regime has militarized the state electricity, water, port and communications enterprises in order to avoid new strikes, in defiance of the state of siege.

In a country where the only topic of conversation is death, disappearances and guerrilla actions, hardly anyone remembers that the factories must operate and the soil must produce food.

In the open flight of capital, more than 60 industries have closed their doors between 1979 and 1980, amid a constant drain of foreign reserves. The active establishments are coming nowhere near the nation's needs for goods and raw materials.

San Salvador is slowly being destroyed by the war. The school dropout rate in the nation is 50 percent in day schools and 80 percent in night schools. Students are turned away from 440 schools.

Debacle Could Be Avoided. . .

The United States, principally, and Venezuela in second place, would like to stop the insurrection at all costs.

The Christian Democratic clique of Caracas is getting more and more involved in the internal affairs of the Caribbean and Central America. Now it is tied up in a spy network set up by the CIA to shore up servile regimes in the region.

Former President Carlos Andres Perez, THE NEW YORK TIMES and leaders of the FDR have talked about a structure known as "Centauro," which is supposed to be carrying out the interventionist plans.

While the United States regards these actions with pleasure, it is sending more advisers to the Salvadoran Army, even Saigonese mercenaries who served in Indochina. Navy ships suspiciously roam the adjacent waters of the Pacific.

The White House finally decided to increase its donation to the Junta to millions of dollars. The amounts committed to Bolivia, which were not delivered because of the coup there, will be diverted to San Salvador to ensure the "moderate" path.

Since the coup by Abdul, Majano and Company, aid has amounted to about $60 million, and could top $100 million.

All this is to see if the proimperialist bastion can still be "saved," with a few touchups, during an era of radical change in the region.

If, as many predict (even the most astute members of the Washington National Security Council), the revolutionary tide is rising in the homeland of Farabundo Marti, then the possibility of sending in the Marines is not being discounted, even though that would be "an agonizing decision," according to James Cheek, assistant under secretary of state for Central America.

For this reason the Carter Administration would like to see another OAS forum to study the possibility of taking a stand on the sending of combined forces to the Central American nation.

Unlike what happened in 1979, when the Andean Pact and other nations refused to intervene in Nicaragua, now the treaty signatories are showing a different attitude.

Colombia, Peru and Ecuador have taken refuge in silence; Venezuela supports the genocidal coup in Bolivia. . . well, although they don't say so, they must be applauding the daily crimes in El Salvador.

Hence, the importance of a permanent, loyal contribution to the revolutionaries, in order to prevent a plot to do away with the fruit of all the sacrifices made to date by a small but rebellious people on the road to definitive independence.

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CRM, FDR LEADER DISCUSSES LEFTIST UNITY

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 7

[Report on interview with Marisol Galindo, leader of the Revolutionary Coordinating Committee of the Masses [CRM] and of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], in El Salvador; date not given]

[Text] One of the greatest achievements of the political and military forces of El Salvador in their drive toward unity is the strong advance attained with the recent formation of the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front. Marisol Galindo, a leader of the CRM [Revolutionary Coordinating Committee of the Masses] and of the FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front], recently discussed this with a staff member of EL NUEVO DIARIO.

She was interviewed somewhere in El Salvador. This front, she said, is becoming the vanguard of the Salvadoran people who are fighting for their true liberation.

The formation of the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front represents an advance made at the instigation of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate of the Political and Military Forces of El Salvador. The former unit was a sort of management organization, while this Front is coming to be the true vanguard, explained the revolutionary leader.

With the formation of the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front, the names of the different political and military forces will disappear. These forces have been fighting and constantly obtaining greater degrees of unity, leading to the formation of this vanguard, pointed out Marisol Galindo.

She then explained that the flags and other symbols identifying these forces will now disappear.

Now all the forces will fight under a single flag; it is a red rectangle with symbols in white. It has a star, also white, in the upper left corner.

The main slogans of the vanguard are: "United to fight," "Until the final victory," and "Revolution or death."

She mentioned this while evaluating the political achievements of this year. As we know, on 15 October it was a year since the coup d'etat against Colonel Romero, a coup immediately labeled as a maneuver of North American imperialism in support of its policy of reform and repression.

The democratic sectors have joined in this struggle. Also, said Marisol, banking employees, insurance, state, and business employees are involved in the organization of this irreversible struggle.

She indicated that the social force that has been developed in this struggle has taken root so deeply in the consciousness of the people that they are not now fighting for their own demands, but rather for a historic purpose, the takeover of political power.

She added that the people have overcome the reformism, which the forces of imperialism wanted to use to block the liberation of the people.

Asked about achievements on an international scale, she said that the world is now aware of the justice of the struggle of the Salvadoran people and of the criminal nature of the Christian Democratic Military Junta; this is a struggle of the people against the military government.

She explained that they will not turn back in this struggle in El Salvador; they will work until the people triumph.

She said that solidarity with El Salvador has increased considerably abroad; now not only the peoples are supporting the just cause of their Salvadoran brothers, but also truly democratic governments are doing the same.

She was asked to comment on the military field. She answered that in the course of the struggle, the military aspect has come to be the essential aspect. There has been massive support for military actions, because the people are aware that their sole alternative is armed combat until the end.

She reported that there are regular military units that have been fighting constantly for over 5 months against the genocidal forces.

Their success can be explained by the fact that four battlefronts have been established: the "Feliciano Ama" western front; the central front; the "Anastasio Aquino" central front; and the eastern front.

There is also an extensive popular militia organization. Because of the existence of these forces, said Marisol, the genocidal forces have resorted to the criminal strategy of annihilation. Now, she reported, any operation in the most battle-torn regions includes not only the use of tanks, but also of helicopter-borne artillery, which attack the civilian population indiscriminately.

About the outcome, she said that for the past 6 months work has been in progress on preparing suitable political and military conditions; we can not make one false move.

Not only are they working to find the best time to begin the final battles against the military junta and its allies; they are also considering the need for countering a possible military intervention by the forces of imperialism.

She said that the balance of strength is continuing to shift toward the forces of the people. The exact time is not yet known, but the moment is approaching when the enemy forces will fall in the final battle; we can only hope that their fall will not destroy too much in their path, said Marisol. "We are reaching the end of this state of equilibrium." Here the interview came to an end because her time was limited, and she had to turn her attention elsewhere.

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'HUMAN RIGHTS' OFFICIAL PRAISES FOREIGN RADIOS

PA121718 Havana International Service in Spanish 2321 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Statement by Fernando Augusto Mendez, member of the "Salvadoran Human Rights Commission," during "recent" stopover in Cuba--recorded]

[Text] It is important to tell the sister people that El Salvador already has a human rights commission. It is comprised of men of good will, of honest people, who want to see the country free of its large number of murders. We also want human rights respected in El Salvador. The commission was created with a single weapon--the weapon of denunciation, denunciation to all peoples. We do not have the right to use any other type of weapon or to adopt any other type of struggle other than denunciation of the condition of human rights in El Salvador international organizations. It could be said that in El Salvador human rights are strewn all over the floor.

The commission does a great deal of work. This is why we are being criticized. It is charged that we are biased, are (?backing) or sponsoring certain political organizations. We are not sponsoring them but simply letting the voiceless organizations express themselves. They have no place to express themselves. But the right to express an idea, the right of association, the right to be together at some point, are all a part of human rights. We want these rights respected. This is why we have been harshly criticized by the current government, which charges that we are not impartial but support various political organizations.

It is only natural and logical, however, that these organizations that struggle in a way that to them is [word indistinct]--be it politically, ideologically or whatever--should find support in the human rights commission. On many occasions they have been unable to meet elsewhere, they have been denied the right to meet, they have been denied the right to express themselves.

More important, newspapers in El Salvador do not reflect opinions. Papers publish half-truths. The worst part is that the state does not have to force the papers into subjection, since by their own nature, because of the patrimony they enjoy, they not only do not report the news but distort the truth.

This is why the Salvadoran people have placed their hopes abroad. Their hopes have no borders; their hopes are placed on journalists such as the ones in

front of me right now, who represent the expression of thought and tell people the truth. That truth returns to our people like a boomerang. The people are anxious to learn the truth from the radios and other media of neighboring countries.

In the past El Salvador had fighters such as Jorgito Pinto, who carved a special niche through his newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE, which has been destroyed three times. That last time, 60 men broke in and destroyed its expensive modern equipment.

Radio Station YSAX, operated by the archbishopric, has also been a victim of at least five attempts, the latest destroying the equipment. At this moment there is a popular campaign underway to get YSAX back in operation because it is a real support for the people, as it expressed their wants and anxieties and told them the truth.

Finally, there is a newspaper published by the archbishopric called ORIENTACION. Under other circumstances, at the present time ORIENTACION would have been destroyed long ago.

Summarizing the situation, the people's hope for a channel to hear the news and voice their demands and aspirations is often frustrated by the temporary absence of means of communication. Therefore--and I say this not as flattery but as a fact--we have a voice of encouragement in Radio Havana, Radio Rebelde, Radio Noticias Del Continente--the latter, located in Costa Rica, we learned with sorrow today was bombed by a plane, according to news we read. We do receive the encouraging Voice of Cuba with undistorted news.

The Human Rights Commission undoubtedly is a ray of hope. Through it the people express their sorrow. Parents search for their children with the certainty that once their dear ones are captured, the search is no longer for them but for their bodies. They want to have the right to give them a decent burial.

Thus we have in El Salvador photography department that takes photos of those we find, because we cannot find all the bodies all over the national territory. We take pictures usually when they are practically unrecognizable for possible identification by their relatives. In such cases we reveal the site of their burial for the relatives' benefit.

Many Salvadoran youths are being killed. Youths in El Salvador no longer have a right to live. This persecution can only be compared to the former hunting of wild boars in North America. In El Salvador any youth standing on a corner is mowed down from moving automobiles.

CSO: 3010

MONSIGNOR PLEADS FOR REFUGEES, COMMENTS ON JUNTA STATEMENTS

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 20 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Monsignor Arturo Rivera Damas, the apostolic delegate in San Salvador, said yesterday that "with the joy we felt at the news of the peace treaty between two fraternal peoples, it was to be hoped that the 10,000 Salvadorans who, according to news from abroad, are in the border area of the two nations, would be given aid and treated as refugees under the protection of the government of Honduras."

The apostolic delegate, speaking of the week's events during his homily at the Sunday mass at the Metropolitan Cathedral, said that the news of the imminent peace treaty with Honduras had been greeted with joy. This treaty comes after 11 years of broken relations. "For 11 years," he said, "economic and political interests have not permitted this peace to be formulated. I use the term 'formulated' because in reality Honduras and El Salvador have always considered each other as brothers. Even when the borders were closed the Hondurans encountered kindness and friendship when they crossed to El Salvador, just as the Salvadorans met with the same treatment in Honduras."

In another part of his homily he mentioned the speeches given by three members of the junta on the occasion of the first anniversary of their rule. "I want to view these speeches as complementary and not divergent, even though they necessarily took somewhat different positions," he said. In analyzing these speeches, Monsignor Rivera said that one member of the junta blamed the present state of affairs on the [illegible]ists; another blamed the leftists, who have tried to destabi[illegible] the government ever since the beginning; and the third membe[illegible]d: "The causes of the crisis we are going through go deeper and lie in the unjust system, full of poverty and misery, political frustration, moral corruption and fraud, under which the people have lived until now."

Monsignor Rivera also noted the positive nature of the accord reached by the government junta with the armed forces, and said: "I will repeat the order that a commitment should be made, especially regarding the regular use of force, the systems of apprehensions, dealings with the citizens, respect for property, rights of the accused, etc."

"How many times," asked Monsignor, "have abuses been denounced, which are now being covered by a legal decree? How many evils would we have been spared and will we now be spared if this decree is truly obeyed?"

"We further ask," he added, "that the spirit of this move toward ideological pluralism be followed; this is the way to establish a new political structure. Why should someone who thinks differently be persecuted? Why not talk with political organizations instead of harassing them?" queried Monsignor Rivera.

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TREATMENT OF EMIGRANTS, REFUGEES DEPLORED

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 13 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial: "The Salvadoran Situation"]

[Text] As a harsh consequence of the violence that is so cruelly striking this country, thousands of Salvadorans have had to leave their country and take the risk of finding a way to live in another land. We have already referred to this on various occasions, but more specifically since the Arizona tragedy.

Recently, the governments and information media of other countries have concerned themselves with that situation--a situation which undoubtedly causes anguish to thousands of our fellow citizens who have had to leave their fatherland. With respect to the former, we have recently seen that the governments of Honduras and Panama are in the midst of discussions regarding the transfer of 1,000 Salvadorans, through the efforts of the United Nations High Commission on Refugee Problems. It has been said that Honduras cannot undertake the burden represented by the approximately 15,000 Salvadorans who have been obliged to leave their country because of violence, after it received more than 6,000 from Nicaragua, as part of the exodus that left that territory after the Sandinist triumph.

We have returned to the topic because there are two aspects that should be dealt with. One is the treatment that has been accorded by so many countries to the Salvadorans who have been fleeing from El Salvador; and the other, the argument of the Honduran government that the difference [between Honduras and El Salvador] is an obstacle to Honduras' being able to provide shelter for our compatriots, apart from the economic burden to the state.

With respect to how other countries are treating the Salvadorans, Mexico's conduct continues to be astonishing. In Mexico the Salvadorans have been victims of the brutality of some officials or agents of the immigration office, for whom the image of their country abroad doubtless does not matter at all. We said that that behavior has caused astonishment among the Salvadorans, because the Salvadoran people have always had the best of friendly relations with the people of Mexico. In one commentary we said that we have even imported their music and the articles of clothing worn by the mariachi, which means the "Cuscatleco" sentiment has adopted a series of Aztec customs, firmly incorporated into our own in that and other aspects. Nevertheless, what is occurring in

Mexico must be viewed as part of the calvary that has fallen to the children of this nation to suffer--they who have been dragged into the worst calamities by a continuing violence and which outsiders do not try to understand, because they are not personally experiencing it, as we are.

With regard to the second point--that which concerns Honduras--we wish to say that its government, fortunately free from the phenomenon that oppresses us all here, must not parry by saying that their difference with El Salvador is still not settled, offering it as an obstacle to its display of willingness and its expression of humanitarianism toward the Salvadorans who arrive on Honduran land. Those are formalities that some day will be settled and they should not govern the noble sentiment of a people who, as in the case of the Honduran people, have fraternized for years with ours. Let us remember that, back in the decade of the 40's, Honduran citizens, driven away from their land for political reasons, came here and found the hospitality in this fraternal country that we Salvadorans accorded them.

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BRIEFS

EXPORT, IMPORT FIGURES--According to a report issued by the Directorate of Local and Foreign Trade, Guatemala exported 350,194,730 quetzals during the first half of 1980. The largest volume of exports involved cotton, sugar and beef. The import figure for the same period of time amounted to 7,909,363 quetzals. The largest imports were synthetic rubber and fat for soapmaking. [PA310423 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Oct 80]

CSO: 3010

NEED FOR PEACE TREATY WITH EL SALVADOR ANALYZED

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 7

[Editorial: "A Time for Peace"]

[Text] After a lengthy and harsh process, which in many cases seemed bound to lead inexorably toward failure, Honduras and El Salvador have finally managed to reach agreement on signing a peace treaty.

The treaty will be signed at the end of October in Lima, Peru, in the presence of the mediator, the jurist Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivera; before this ceremony, the secretary of foreign affairs of Honduras, Cesar Elvir, will travel to San Salvador to return the visit of friendship which his Salvadoran counterpart, Fidel Chavez, recently made here.

The trip of Elvir Sierra, who will be accompanied by officials and journalists, is scheduled for tomorrow; this is the first time that a representative group of Hondurans will be making an official visit to El Salvador, a nation with which we have had no relations--either diplomatic or commercial--since 1969.

Since the wounds of the war of aggression have begun to heal, LA PRENSA has maintained in its editorials that peace was essential for development. It has reminded its readers that Poland and Germany--after World War II and after a tragic loss of 3 million deaths--ended by signing a peace treaty. It has also pointed out that without peace it is not possible for both countries to achieve the development to which they are entitled, whose need is more apparent now than ever before, because of the huge problems caused by population growth, inflation, and the acute political tensions of our times.

Within the region, the two nations which have historically been closest are unquestionably Honduras and El Salvador.

It is hard to find a single family in each of the two nations which has no blood ties with the other. The Salvadoran soldiers were the ones who served under Gen Francisco Morazan with the greatest dedication, and the many Honduran exiles attest to the friendly and fraternal treatment they have received in their neighboring country, whenever the cyclical disruptions occurring in our country have forced them to seek political refuge.

All this is only part of the issue. There are economic, commercial, manufacturing, and all sorts of factors that favor a reconciliation between Honduras and El Salvador.

Furthermore, there is an unanswerable argument of great significance that can not be overlooked: Central America is now facing a totalitarian threat. Just as the Bible says, "a house divided against itself can not stand," so a shattered nation like the old Territory of the Kingdom of Guatemala cannot fight effectively against communism or any other form of oppression, unless it does so in a coordinated, united and complete way.

For all these reasons, and because of the cultural, family and all the other ties which have to some extent been frozen since the war, there is great enthusiasm among many Honduran citizens about the return of peace.

We have received reliable reports about the nature of the treaty that is to be signed; according to these reports, it is a just, reasonable, and legitimate document, which respects the rights of both parties and guarantees what is most important to us: the definition of the border between the two states.

Of course, there is one factor which was decisive in reaching this agreement: the deep political-military crisis that is shaking El Salvador has weakened its negotiating position.

There was a time when El Salvador, with a high level of economic growth and an apparent political stability, refused to negotiate; it rejected the Honduran proposals and took a position that was little less than imperial.

At that time some angry decisions were made, and El Salvador denounced the Inter-American Treaty on Peaceful Solutions (the Bogota Pact) and said quite strongly that it would not submit to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in The Hague, Holland.

Today conditions are substantially different; and this has smoothed over the bitterness, to the point that an accord worthy of both parties is now attainable.

We who believe in peace, law and civilized debate are deeply pleased that this solution is being reached, which will put an end to one of the greatest problems facing Honduras.

With this settled, there is one other problem still facing us: the construction of a truly democratic society. We are now on the way, and if we all use good will, we will be successful and thereby achieve what all the people long for: fraternal coexistence, which will promote our development in peace and freedom.

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CSO: 3010

DETERIORATING ECONOMIC SITUATION DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Oct 80 p 76

[Article by Angel Maria Velasquez: "Conclusion of the Third Economic Congress: The Honduran Development Model Did Not Result in a Triumph for the People"]

[Text] . Honduras continues to be the most underdeveloped nation, with the exception of Haiti.

. Exports are increasing, but production for domestic consumption is decreasing.

. There is public and private mismanagement and irrational use of the human and material resources of our nation.

The Third National Economic Conference, which ended this past Saturday in San Pedro Sula, made known some of its preliminary conclusions of the studies, analyses, and papers presented at the event that led to the conclusion that the Honduran Development Model, as it is being carried out, is incapable of handling the challenge of underdevelopment because, in spite of some indicated changes, "Honduras occupies last place, based on degree of industrial development, among the countries of Central and Latin America, except for Haiti."

According to the varied papers presented at the conference, at present there is no considered model in Honduras for an economic and social policy that provides a framework for the actions of the public sector which in turn would make it possible to orient private activity toward clearly defined objectives.

The analyses establish that the 1979-1983 Development Plan, which could have served as a reference point to which the government should have adhered, was not carried out. Furthermore, even when plans did exist, economic policy actions were not strictly based on them, but were turned aside because of lack of political decision; because there was no established model to improve economic expansion. Social discord is deepening.

The economists question the Honduran Development Model of our country, because they observe a deterioration in the well being of the majority of the Honduran people, manifested by the following indicators.

Private consumption increased only 3.2 percent and the annual population increased 3.5 percent, reflecting a loss in the people's well-being. Inflation has become a mechanism for the transference of resources from the poorest strata to the higher strata, which deepens the process of polarization, with unforeseeable social and political consequences.

According to the papers, another characteristic of the present model is that the increase in investment coefficients in recent years has been financed primarily with foreign credit "which have compromised the country's potential for contracting debts without this effort signifying an improvement in productive activity and in the standard of living of the Honduran people."

With respect to production, the Third National Economic Conference came to the preliminary conclusion that there is a decrease in the production of basic domestic consumption goods, to the benefit of production for exportation, which accentuates the dependence of the national economy, since both commercialization and the prices of products are beyond the control of the Hondurans.

The considerations pointed out in the economists' papers express the opinion that the basic problem of our country has to do with the agrarian reform, which is being implemented extremely slowly. The process has affected a small number of rural families and a small amount of land intended for their distribution. Therefore the process should be revised soon toward the elaboration of a more thorough and comprehensive plan that will embrace political, economic, and social change and new forms of social and individual ownership.

In the presence of this situation, the Third Congress adds that our country has three options: an appeal in behalf of "critical need," through the World Bank, whose objective is to carry out actions to eliminate poverty; another type of development, that involves a change in system; and integrated rural development, advanced by the ILO [International Labor Organization], which combines the two preceding ones.

In summary, the economists conceived the situation as follows: the "Honduran Development Model is characterized by a conflict regarding the appropriation of the surplus; ever-increasing greater concentration of wealth; monopoly of outside commercialization; foreign indebtednes public and private mismanagement; and irrational use of resources."

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CSO: 3010

IMITATION OF CUBA BY FSLN QUESTIONED

PA100235 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Fernando Sequeira: "And Why Not a New Cuba?"--words within slantlines printed in bold face]

[Text] In LA PRENSA's reports and in private conversations I have frequently heard questions being asked as to /where are they taking us, where are we going, what direction are we taking, is this moderate socialism or communism?/ All the questions reflect a certain feeling of uncertainty among sectors which traditionally have the most to lose, according to them.

As an observer of this process, I think that all of these questions and doubts could be simply and categorically resolved by answering once and for all that everything seems to indicate that we are heading /toward a new Cuba/ or a new Nicaragua or whatever other name those interested in putting a label on events want to use.

Naturally, such a categorical (and capricious, if you will) assertion will cause some alarm and panic in certain sectors, and criticism or denial in others. However, I would answer that /what is so bad about wanting to imitate Cubans if Cuba is apparently such a wonderful country?/

The question we should actually ask ourselves is /Is Cuba really a wonderful country or are we imitating Cuba because we simply do not know what else we can do?/

I presume that, at least in the material aspect, Cuba is a marvel of a country, because I refuse to believe that the leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], who are all probably dedicated, capable and, above all, intelligent men who have most assuredly spent quite some time in Cuba, would not delude themselves or try to deceive us. To dispel all doubts, it would be good if all of us Nicaraguans were able to verify how wonderful Cuba is.

After clearing up all uncertainty and verifying that Cuba is actually a country worthy of being imitated, the pertinent question would be /Is it a wonderful country because its own resources allow it to be so or because foreign resources allow it to be so?/ In other words, is it true that the Soviet Union is giving it $8, $4 or $2 million daily? If this is true, then the wonder becomes a mirage and mirages fade quickly and generally

occur under severe stress or illness. However, some will say that we Nicaraguans can also find ourselves a superpower or friendly country wishing to support us and turn us into a mirage so we can continue imitating the Cubans because, after all, Cuba does seem to be a wonder of a country, even under those circumstances.

I cannot affirm that Cuba is receiving $2 or $4 or $8 million as Carter says. This is outside my reach because to do so one would have to set up a team of economists, mathematicians and sociologists to make a mathematical analysis of the output of Cuba's economy and life, duly taking into account the tremendous impact of the U.S. economic embargo on Cuba's economy.

If the tremendous foreign aid turns out to be a mathematical falsehood, there would be no doubt that the Cuban marvel is actually a marvel. If the contrary is the case, Cuba would be nothing more than an international beggar or one more pawn of the USSR in the geopolitical game. The matter would become further complicated in the latter case because we would have to determine if the USSR is a wonder, or if the United States is a wonder, just in case either one turns out to be our godfather or the geopolitical chess player.

If Cuba does not turn out to be the wonder worth imitating that some of us apparently think it is, we would then end up with the second question I said we should ask ourselves, i.e., /Or is it that we are imitating Cuba because we do not know what else to do?/ In other words, do we Nicaraguans or the FSLN leadership lack imagination or creative ability?

In the fictional anecdote of Sandino's bugler in one of Pablo Antonio Cuadra's typewritten notes, we do not find an answer to the question but we do find a clear-cut attitude to adopt if we are actually imitating Cuba because we do not know what else to do. For the benefit of those who did not read or do not remember Pablo Antonio's writing, the anecdote goes more or less like this: "During one of first attacks against the yankee positions, Sandino ordered that a bugle call be sounded--as was traditionally done by armies when launching an attack. Of course, this put the yankees on the alert and turned the surprise attack into a sad defeat. When reviewing his defeated troops, Sandino found the bugler among the wounded. He took the bugler by his hand for a while and then pushed him aside saying: To hell with the bugle, from now on we will wage our war our own way." That is how the Sandinist guerrilla was born.

To conclude, I am going to take the liberty of haughtily raising the following points: First, there is no reason to feel alarmed or ashamed or to conceal the fact that /we are imitating Cuba/ because Cuba could well be worth imitating and, why invent the wheel again? Secondly, so that we can stop feeling afraid or uncertain about what Cuba apparently is, let a program be established to allow 1 in each 25 Nicaraguans over 25 years of age visit Cuba in the next 2 years. Third, let the nobel foundation in Sweden name a commission to clear up our doubts once and for all as to whether or not Cuba is mathematically a wonder or mirage.

Note: The cost of the second suggestion would be only $2 or $3 million in fares because maybe the Cubans could put us up with their families. There would be no need to worry about the cost of the third proposal because the nobel foundation has lots of money.

There is no need to talk about the first suggestion because /it does not cost a thing/ to become alarmed or ashamed or hide anything.

CSO: 3010

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE LETTER DEFINES ROLE OF CATHOLICS

Youth Praised, Families Advised

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Oct 80 pp 1, 9, 12

[Text] On 24 October, the Episcopal Conference of Nicaragua released a new document entitled "Jesus Christ and the Unity of His Church in Nicaragua," in which it recognizes the magnanimity of the youth, and its spirit of service and sacrifice, as well as the increase in faith and religious sentiment among the Nicaraguan people, but at the same time cites the harassment from materialist ideologies in opposition to the Catholic faith.

The new pastoral letter, a 32-page document, contains three chapters, namely: I. Problems of the Catholic Church; II. Fundamental Criteria Based on Faith; and III. The Evangelizing Commitment of the Nicaraguan Christian.

We Speak as Pastors

The introduction to the pastoral letter states: "Just as we were near our people during the country's past vicissitudes, now we also want to express our concern for all their problems and their just aspirations.

"We do not speak as politicians, nor as scientific or technical experts, but rather as pastors of the Catholic Church, who have an ardent awareness that it is our duty to be teachers of a truth which comes from God and which brings with it the principle of the true liberation of man, and is the only one seeking peace in the heart. We do not attempt to speak in order to please people or to cause dismay, nor with uniqueness or a desire for pretense; we only want to be faithful to God and to our brothers.

"We are aware of the newness of the historic experience that we are undergoing; we are at the beginning of a new era in the life of Nicaragua. We believe that this time affords us the opportunity and the responsibility to remake our nation from its foundations."

The Truth of the Process

"It is true that this process of changing socioeconomic, political and cultural structures has aroused hopes and conflicts between opposing interests, as we noted in our previous letter of 17 November 1979.

"The Nicaraguan people, tested in the crucible of suffering and ennobled by their faith in Christ, their devotion to Mary most holy and their fidelity to the Church, want to be the subject of their own history and to make the liberty, justice and independence of the nation a reality.

"However, we cannot fail to say that this historic process, like everything other than Jesus Christ, is for Christianity an ambivalent reality, with its values and accomplishments, and with its flaws and limitations."

Purposes of the Letter

"Christ's charity prompts us to address and speak to all men of good will, particularly the children of the Catholic Church, with the hope of serving them and helping them to discover through our human words the message of salvation which the Redeemer himself has brought us.

"We Christians, reconciled with God and with men, our brothers, through a constant conversion, must evangelize the world in a credible, effective manner."

Problems of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church

"We witness with joy a religious awakening among large sectors of our population. There are many who are sincerely seeking God:

"a. Our youth, in particular, deserve recognition for their magnanimity and spirit of service and sacrifice, recently demonstrated during the literacy campaign, their sharing of religious and civil responsibilities and the intention of some who want to follow Christ in the priestly ministry.

"b. Each day, there are more laymen who are becoming aware of their specific and absolutely necessary function in the mission of the Church. We have evidence of this in the various apostolic movements or paths for growth in the faith, and in the ministries entrusted to the laity that are emerging in our parishes, in fidelity to Christ and the Church.

"c. In the religious sentiments of our people we observe valid elements of an authentic faith, expressed in their patron celebrations, their love for Christ and the Immaculate Virgin, and in a fundamental position toward life or death. It is true that this popular religious sentiment must be made a vital commitment for Christians, but it must never be disrespected, and must always be considered an mainstay and a challenge to the evangelizing effort."

Our Obligation

"Moreover:

"a. We consider it our obligation not to leave our faithful defenseless against the harassment of the materialist ideologies in opposition to the Catholic faith, and not in keeping with it, and of certain fanatical, anti-Catholic religious sects which disrespect our humble faithful.

"b. We think that a serious problem which we have as a Church is the doctrinal and moral confusion that exists among certain Church sectors; this has caused grievous tension among many Catholics.

"The pain and bewilderment caused among our faithful by those who undervalue or disobey the teachings of the pope or the bishops in communion with him seem serious to us.

"This amounts to a scandal when those who act in this way are priests, and religious men and women. The Catholic people, who have the sentiment of faith, clearly perceive the need for communion of the religious men and women, and priests, with their bishop and with the pope, to such an extent that they lose confidence in those whom they observe to be in disagreement with and in opposition to their pastor, or who speak of the pope without due respect.

"To some who, in spite of everything, want to remain within the Catholic Church, the discipline of the Church, including that in the liturgical area, has ceased to be binding on their conscience."

The Family Problems

"c. The Church must devote very special attention to family problems. Our families sometimes suffer disorientation owing to the lack of unity of views among priests who depart from the doctrine of the pope and the bishops on major aspects of family and social morality. We observe that there are some bright spots in the status of the Nicaraguan Christian family; however, there is still a long way to go before we achieve a true Christian life in our homes.

"d. We bishops of Nicaragua recognize that, although some very positive steps have been taken in the pastoral area, we must organize and plan, in order to consolidate the unity of the Church and to bring life to its apostolic action."

Fundamental Criteria Based on Faith

"We must state this at the outset: what is of fundamental concern to us as pastors is the total proclamation of the truth about Jesus Christ, about the nature and mission of the Church and about the dignity and destiny of man (P. Mens).

"We are convinced that our first contribution to the Nicaraguan people is Jesus Christ, clearly and explicitly proclaimed and loved. This proclamation and this love of Jesus, and through him and like him, for our brothers, will make the old evil structures creak and the day of the new creation arise.

"Others may make contributions in the economic, political and social areas; while the contribution to the spiritual transcendence and humanism that is receptive to God can only be made by the believer.

"The divinity of Jesus Christ must never be kept silent, nor his mission reduced to that of a mere social reformer. This is not in accordance with the teachings of the Catholic Church."

Archbishop Obando Speaks

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 9

[Report on interview with Archbishop Obando; date and place not given]

[Text] The Episcopal Conference of Nicaragua, that is, all the bishops representing the Church, clearly defined the position of members of the Catholic Church concerning party politics. The reaction from some religious was made public in a letter which appeared in a local newspaper. In order to provide the citizens with evidence, LA PRENSA interviewed Msgr Obando, who responded to queries on various subjects.

[Question] Did the Episcopal Conference receive the communique from the religious concerning the Conference's position on the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] document regarding religion? Were they under obligation to send you that publication first?

[Answer] The Episcopal Conference did not receive the communique from them, but we learned about it from a local newspaper. The endeavor to maintain the unity of the Church is an effort that is difficult. It was difficult for Christ himself, who had a strong personality and great wisdom, to maintain the unity of the 12 apostles.

[Question] The confusion created by certain political leaders in their statements about religion and about the obligations of Christians has been dispelled by the pronouncement from the Episcopal Conference. How can some religious continue to think that what the FSLN says about religion is more alined with the truth than what the Church says?

[Answer] Pope John Paul II stressed at Puebla that it is incumbent on the bishops to devise the courses of action for evangelization. But we admit that there will always be difficulties...and Vatican II was clear about this when it stated: "The Church strives to be a mark of salvation, but we admit that there is often a great gap between the message that is preached and the weakness of the evangelizers." (Msgr Obando went on to say) we must recognize that the Church has its wrinkles, and those wrinkles are brought on by the evangelizers, who often err, as we do, in witness.

[Question] Has the Vatican informed the Episcopal Conference about the decision that it is to be the Church of Nicaragua which decides on the status of the priests who are now holding political posts?

[Answer] The Episcopal Conference has publicly stated in the past that there are many laymen capable of holding the positions currently occupied in the government by priests or religious. And we have suggested that they request permission from the Holy See. To date, we have not received any message from the Holy See, but we have taken into consideration an approximate period lasting until December 1980. If the Holy See grants them permission, we shall obediently abide by the decision. If we are told that it is we who are to decide, we shall do so in the Episcopal Conference.

[Question] What advice would you give to parents concerning the problem that has arisen with respect to the education of their children?

[Answer] On the subject of socialism, the bishops of Nicaragua are clear when they say that if, by socialism, it is meant that the people of Nicaragua are prevented from being the masters of their own destiny, we would not be in agreement with that type of socialism. If, by socialism, it is meant that parents are prevented from educating their children in accordance with their own convictions, we would not be in agreement with that type of socialism either. And we have asserted that we bishops reserve the right to make constructive criticism whenever we deem it necessary.

Not Even the Religious Schools...

"I admit that, at the present time, the circumstances are difficult, and I would like to take the opportunity of this interview to recommend to the Nicaraguan family the comment from Medellin that has become so famous, namely, that the family should be the trainer of individuals, the educator of faith and the promoter of development." In a resolute tone, the archbishop continued:

"At the present time, the Nicaraguan family should not rely on the schools, not even the religious schools. They should be concerned with being able to give Christian training in the home itself. And they must be well organized for this. The youth must be trained from an early age for the responsibility of marriage, and (he added), if many families are disorganized now, it is because the preparation of the young people has been wanting. As Vatican II said, we have an obligation to Christianize the environment, and to be witnesses to Christ who died and was resurrected."

[Question] Is there a general principle which speaks of the obligation of the public authorities toward the moral customs of the family and the society? At the present time in Nicaragua, the breakup of marriages is very common, and the Nicaraguan family is undergoing a series of marriage problems which have damaging effects on the children and on the future society. How can this situation be changed?

[Answer] (The monsignor stressed) those who are at the top, at the summit, in any situation, must be the light of the world and the salt of the earth to enlighten with good example. And this is made clear by Saint Paul when he says: "Let us pray for the authorities that we may be able to lead a calm and peaceful life." Those who are directing the destiny of the people must give a good example and help keep the Nicaraguan family from ever becoming disorganized. They are called upon to protect the family, because it is the first cell of the society (declared the archbishop). Furthermore, within a few days we shall issue a pastoral letter in which we shall also deal with the matter of the Nicaraguan family.

[Question] Has the Episcopal Conference made contacts with all its bishops, including the bishop of the Atlantic Coast?

[Answer] Yes. Msgr Salvador, bishop of the Atlantic Coast, was with us, and informed us on the Bluefields problem. And he told us that the Priests Council is active at all times, working with great enthusiasm and not giving up its work nor becoming fearful; because we know that a Christian must always remain with his bow taut, and with his gaze fixed on the stars, performing his mission, regardless of what dangers he may face.

'La Prensa' With the Bishop of Bluefields

LA PRENSA telephoned Bishop Salvador in the city of Bluefields, who told us that a meeting was being held just then by the Priests Council, which includes priests from the four zones of the Atlantic Coast (Puerto Cabezas, Waspan; Las Minas, Rama; Muelle de los Bueyes, Paiwas; and La Cruz, Bluefields). This meeting will last for 3 days, and soon courses will be created for representatives of the Word. "We are working with the social welfare agency," replied Msgr Salvador to our question about the Church's action in connection with the floods of the Coco River. "We have a ham radio operator and he is at the orders of the authorities, as well as three priests who are in the flooded area."

He went on to report on the Church's activities, including a meeting that they had requested of the vice minister of the Atlantic Coast, Lumperto Campbell, which they will hold on Thursday afternoon, 23 October.

Msgr Salvador said: "We, as a Church, are always evangelizing and seeking to help solve the problems of the community. We are cooperating with the Bluefields Junta and with the Bluefields Ecumenical Board (which includes the Christian Churches of the Atlantic Coast),as well as Misurasata [Indian organization]: in short, with all sectors of the population, as befits the mission of the Church," the bishop of the Atlantic Coast stated in conclusion.

2909
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

FRG COMMERCIAL TALKS--Representatives of Panama's industrial, banking and government sectors met today with the FRG economic mission visiting our country to examine possible areas of investment in Panama and to make commercial relations between the two countries more dynamic. The most important projects for the German mission are: the development of the fishery industry in the Atlantic, possibly constructing a port in that region and modernizing the port system and its infrastructure. [PA170408 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON NEW CONSTITUTION, PROBLEMS WITH PLEBISCITE

General Content Surveyed

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 3 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "The Seventh Constitution"]

[Text] The Constituent Assembly finished preparing the text of the Constitution to be submitted for the people's ratification on 30 November. If it is approved, it will be the seventh Constitution which Uruguay will have had in the 151 years of its independent existence.

The Constitution of 1830 lasted for 88 years, 7 months and 10 days; that of 1918 lasted for 15 years, 1 month and 17 days; and that of 1934 lasted 9 years, 8 months and 27 days, exceeded only by that of 1952, with 9 years, 11 months and 9 days. The Constitution of 1952, for its part, was in effect for 15 years and 20 days, and if the text that has just been devised goes into effect on 15 February 1982, the Constitution of 1967 will go out of existence on that day, having completed its 15 years exactly.

The new Constitution will consist of 239 articles and 10 Temporary Provisions, and will be considerably longer than that of 1830, which had only 159 articles, and even that of 1918, with 178 articles and 10 Temporary Provisions; although it will be considerably shorter than those which followed it. In this respect, it should be recalled that the Constitution of 1934 had 284 articles and 12 Temporary Provisions; that of 1942 had 282 articles and 6 Temporary Provisions; and those of 1952 and 1967 had 332 articles and 21 Temporary Provisions.

Thus, our country has adhered to the line of long constitutions abandoned several years ago by other charters. As a factor for comparison, we might recall that the French Constitution of 4 October 1958 contained only 92 articles; the Fundamental Law of the Federal Republic of Germany of 23 May 1949 had 146 articles; that of the People's Republic of China, dated 20 September 1954, had only 106; that of Norway, dated 17 May 1965, had only 112; that of Finland, dated 17 July 1919, had only 95; that of the United Arab State, dated 5 March 1958, had only 73; that of the Republic of Tunisia, dated 10 June 1959, consisted of 64 articles; that of Belgium, dated 29 September 1971, had only 140; and the Italian Constitution of 1948 had only 139 articles, to cite just a few examples.

The draft Constitution which is to be expedited by the citizenry has given rise to many varied comments, and consecutive editorials on this page will be devoted to them.

Without interfering with an overall analysis, a more or less detailed comment is in order on the various articles, for which purpose a study will be made today of the 58 approved in the first session last Monday.

In this connection, we must begin by stating that there are 28 articles which have been kept unchanged (five are from the Constitution of 1830, two from that of 1918, 15 from that of 1934, one from that of 1942, three from that of 1952 and two from that of 1967); that there are 11 articles in which slight changes have been made in grammar or terminology ("National Exchequer" is replaced by "National Treasury "the slightest aggression" is replaced by "all," "surety" by "bond," "duty" by "obligation," "improvement" by "prosperity," "asylum" by "protection" and "official" by "accused"), which do not in fact change the original content; that 13 articles have been eliminated completely (one was from the Constitution of 1930, and four apiece from the Constitutions of 1934, 1952, and 1967); that more or less major changes have been made in 29 articles from the previous texts; and that in this group of laws approved in the first session, there is only one new article.

Rather than expand upon those which have been retained (Articles 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 47, 48, 58, 70 and 73) from the present Constitution, and those which have just been changed (Articles 5, 22, 27, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 51 and 72), it would be of more public significance to comment on the other three groups in the draft.

For example, there is a total or partial elimination of the articles stipulating that the nation will never be the possession of any individual or family, originating in the Constitution of 1830; the one prohibiting the establishment of primogeniture rights and stipulating that no authority may confer any title of nobility, or hereditary honors or distinctions, which originated partially in the Constitutions of 1830 and 1934; the one allowing the common law to establish trial by jury in criminal cases; the one which states that the welfare of the family, its establishment, preservation, privilege and transmission will be the object of special protective legislation; paragraph 1 of the current Article 5, approved in 1967, stipulating that the state will direct foreign trade, protecting the productive activities intended for import purposes, or replacing imported goods, as well as stating that the law will foster investments designed for that purpose and will channel public savings primarily to that end; the elimination of Article 52, which bans usury, explaining that the law citing a maximum limit on interest for loans is one of public order, nevertheless maintaining the old principle of the Constitution of 1934 to the effect that no one may be deprived of his freedom because of debts.

Finally, it eliminates Article 56, which states that any business firm whose features call for the permanent status of the personnel in the establishment, will be obliged to provide them adequate food and housing; Articles 62 to 65, from the Constitution of 1952, regulating the Statute of the public official in a different manner; Article 79, permitting accumulation of political parties, which perhaps may be regretted in the near future; and it limits the lengthier content of the present Article 254 to the brief remark that "the administration of justice will be free of charge for those declared poor, in accordance with the law."

As has been noted, major changes were made in nearly 30 articles discussed during the first session.

Article 6, which originated in the Constitution of 1934, with a second new paragraph, states: "In the international treaties that it concludes, the republic will propose the clause that any differences which may arise between the contracting parties will be decided through arbitration or other peaceful means. The republic will seek the social and economic integration of the Latin American state, especially insofar as the mutual protection of their products and raw materials is concerned. It will also foster the effective complementation of their public services." That version is better than the one proposed, which omitted any mention of arbitration and virtually the entire second paragraph, adding a paragraph in which an obligation is cited to promote "abiding respect for the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of states."

As for the old law, from the Constitution of 1918, whereby the home is an inviolable sanctuary, search during the night with a court order is now allowed; it is explained that no penalties may be imposed other than by virtue of a law promulgated before the commission of the act which promoted them; the semicomplete expression relating to the possibility of arrest is replaced by "sufficient evidence for conviction"; the period for initiating summary proceedings is extended from 48 to 72 hours; the boards of directors of the media are included among those responsible for publications in the press; there is recognition for the right to security of the inhabitants, regulated in a manner different from that in the Constitution of 1967; researchers are added to those protected for intellectual work; and "civil magistrate" is replaced by "competent judge" in stipulating who may order the rendering of assistance.

In a different area, it limits immigration only "for reasons of general interest," making the principles of the Constitution of 1967 general; it stipulates the protection of minors in a different manner; it eliminates the declaration of 1967 whereby "the state will direct the foreign trade of the republic, protecting the productive activities intended for export or replacing imported goods; the law will promote investments intended for this purpose, and will channel public savings primarily to that end;" it changes the regulation on workers' rights, stipulating secret voting on "important decisions," and banning strikes by public servants; and it changes the principles that must govern the rights of public servants.

Finally, in another statement, it recognizes social security ("at the sole behest of the executive branch and the approval by three fifths of the votes of all the members of each chamber"); it includes among the goals of education that of "maintaining technical efficiency, as well as protecting the fundamental bases of the nation's status and of constitutional order," as for tax exemptions for private educational institutions, it limits them to those "governed in accordance with the requirements of the law," and it includes intellectual training with the moral and civic training that educational institutions must offer.

In the chapter on citizenship and suffrage (which will be called "and of political parties"), it extends the present 3 years required to be entitled to legal citizenship to 5 years of residence; citizenship is not required to hire "technicians that

may be considered necessary in the view of the executive branch," and there are changes in certain paragraphs relating to the right of suffrage and the suspension of citizenship.

As for the right to security recognized generally in Article 7 of the Constitution of 1830, it is now reiterated in an independent article ("every inhabitant of the republic is entitled to security"), and Article 3 of Constitutional Decree No 5 is also included.

During the mere 30 days separating us from the plebiscite, the missing articles may be analyzed again.

Single Presidential Candidate Scored

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Single Candidate"]

[Text] The current political comment is undoubtedly highlighted by the temporary provisions finally voted on with the text of the constitutional reform to be subjected to a plebiscite this month.

We state this clearly because, whatever the significance of the draft Constitution that has been approved and of some of the changes made in its content, in the final analysis it corresponds generally to what was announced since the publication of the guidelines, and also because, in the course of the days before the plebiscite is held, it will be possible to revert to them and analyze them in some degree.

The citizenry, on the other hand, has received the information relating to the way in which the designation of the next president of the republic is arranged in the aforementioned temporary provisions with genuine surprise.

Everyone knows that, since the initial stages of the so-called timetable, its authors referred to the designation of a single candidate for 1981. In other words, this is not an element of surprise nor anything new. However, the criticism which that solution evoked generally among all independent areas was not in that category either, among many other reasons because, apart from imposing conditions on the future freedom of the parties, even from the standpoint of vocabulary, it does not seem proper to talk about elections when a choice is lacking. There is an actual choice between two or more candidates; but if there is only one candidate, one cannot talk about an election, but only confirmation.

This reasoning has been reiterated several times, and there has been in the country a real expectation regarding a favorable solution to the issue; in other words, with a determination that would make a multiplicity of candidates possible, in accordance with what is the well-known desire of the nation. On various occasions, including when the subject was brought up in questions from the press, the issue was cited as something which would eventually be decided at a later date.

That later date has arrived, and the aforementioned provision definitively settles the issue. It also does so in a manner contrary to the general hopes and desires

of the people. But, in addition, it compounds it with a connotation which, insofar as we are aware, was not contained in the timetable either.

In fact, unless we are mistaken, we believe that we remember that when mention was made of a "single candidate" representing the two traditional parties, what was being referred to was basically an agreement between them. In other words, both groups, when they are in a position to operate, something which has not occurred and will not occur before the plebiscite, but which has been announced for next year, will be obliged to seek a common candidate.

The text of the temporary provision which has now settled the issue goes further still. What is involved essentially is not an agreement among parties, but rather with the parties. The text states precisely that, "...the Armed Forces will seek the conclusion of a patriotic agreement with the political parties on the basis of single candidates of national unity for the positions of president and vice president of the republic," etc.

It goes beyond what had been understood, even in the event of the maintenance of a single candidate, because on the basis of the text that has been released, even if the two large parties should reach agreement on a candidate, it would not be sufficient. The agreement will be promoted by the Armed Forces, which will also be a party to the deal, unless we have made a mistake in interpreting a text which seems clear to us.

If this agreement is not reached, for whatever reason (including the very obvious one that the participating parties, with the same patriotism, may nevertheless have legitimately different views), the next president of the republic will be designated in accordance with the procedure called for by Institutional Act No 2 (June 1976).

Thus, the transition period which begins in 1982 does not mean that the citizens will directly participate in the selection of the holder of the most important elective office.

In the event that the candidate is eventually nominated through the aforementioned procedure, the political parties which have not participated either in the text of this constitutional reform nor in the plebsicite and its natural controller, would end up not participating in the election of the next president either.

We do not hesitate to state that, in our judgment and regardless of how much we analyze the text and its inferences, this is a serious mistake which we deeply regret, and which is not in keeping with the spirit of democratic openness that the republic, its traditions and its people rightfully demand.

Blank Vote Count Questioned

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 13

[Editorial: "The Method of Counting the Blank Votes"]

[Text] One of the problems posed in connection with the constitutional plebiscite of 30 November stems from the manner in which the blank votes which, under a system of compulsory suffrage with its obvious effect of reducing the percentage of

abstentions, could prove to be an appreciable number, will be counted. This question, which at first was taken for granted as one to be settled by the Electoral Court, but which would now appear to be handled outside of the latter's jurisidiction, therefore requiring the expedient of a law or an institutional act, is of indisputable importance, owing to its close connection with the criterion to be applied for proclaiming the results of the election.

In this regard, it is fitting to maintain the logical justification for a view similar to that of the assessment of the "yes" vote and the "no" vote. Both the positive and the negative option have quite clear significance and intention, and are completely independent of the consequences of a political nature which either option might cause, as well as of any presumable expression of desire that would imply a judgment in favor of or opposed to the state of institutional temporariness that prevails in the republic. From this standpoint, which is admissible only in the case of an act ratifying new constitutional regulations, those voting "yes" and "no" are only stating that they are for or against such regulations acquiring authentic, legitimate force.

In the case of the blank votes, the rational solution should be devised on identical conceptual grounds. Those who vote in such a way that their opinion on the matter subjected to the plebiscite for a pronouncement cannot be known, are neither tacitly unopposed to the new institutionality's being in effect, as has erroneously been interpreted in the case of the recent Chilean plebiscite, nor are they issuing a tacit opinion rejecting the drafted Constitution. They are simply refraining from any expression of desire in one direction or the other.

To be sure, there may be among the number of voters who cast a blank ballot some inspired by the intention of expressing repudiation for the plebiscite itself as an institutional solution; just as there may be "yes" voters who act prompted by a feeling of adherence to the present government and its endeavor, and "no" voters influenced by the intention of expressing, in their own way, their status as opposition to that same government and to the national restoration process. But all this is in the realm of mere supposition concerning problems related to the inner recesses of each voter, which are completely dissociated from the issue prompting the convocation of the people to the polls.

For the reasons cited herein, it is necessary that the problem of the method of counting the blank votes in the constitutional referendum be solved.

If, as has already been announced, the citizens' decision is to be based on a simple majority of votes, and the constitutional ruling in effect since 1934 on an additional requirement that this majority must represent 35 percent of those qualified to vote will not have any effect in this instance, the count should be made by simply considering only the votes cast as "yes" or "no", and hence if the former exceeded the latter it would suffice to have the Constitution ratified.

If this were the case, the fact, which cannot be precluded, that the affirmative votes might not exceed 50 percent of the total valid votes should be considered totally irrelevant to the proclamation of the results; because to act otherwise would entail making the mistake of counting the blank votes as negative. As has been demonstrated, we trust sufficiently, there is not in either the proposal or

the mechanism of the plebiscite any valid reason to consider them anything other than the expression of a desire to refrain from voicing an opinion, and to limit themselves to complying with the ruling that stipulates compulsory suffrage.

Moreover, although it is true that, from the standpoint of proving popular support for the drafted Constitution, a clearly larger percentage of "yes" votes from the total number of voters would be preferable, it is not true that demanding such an accomplishment to consider the ratification by the plebiscite attained would be tantamount to falsifying the correct interpretation of the citizens' decision, and attaching to the presence of those indifferent to an opportunity for a democratic solution or those remiss in complying with their civic duties an importance as improper as it would be undeserved.

2909
CSO: 3010

FEDECAMARAS URGES REVISION OF ANDEAN PACT COMMITMENTS

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 28

[Text] An analysis made of Venezuela and the Andean Pact by FEDECAMARAS [Association of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry] concludes by stating: "There is an urgent need to undertake a revision of Venezuela's commitments in the Andean Pact, so as to rationalize its participation, preventing it from becoming a restraint on its internal development and its projection to other countries."

The aforementioned leading private economic entity argues that, "The purpose of Latin American economic integration is to establish an expanded economic area that will make it possible to benefit from the advantages of produtive specialization, and the application of economies of scale, and to make more rational use of the available resources."

It declares: "Among these major guidelines which apply to both LAFTA [Latin American Free Trade Association] and the Andean Pact, the latter adds as an objective the achievement of balanced and harmonious development among its members, in order to attain constant improvement in the standard of living of the subregion's inhabitants. This balanced, harmonious development, it adds, should lead to an equitable distribution of the benefits stemming from the integration among the member nations."

FEDECAMARAS notes: "Moreover, the principle of reciprocity obliges each country to carry out a collective development, compensated for with concrete benefits, so that the balance among all of them will always bring positive results.

"The institutional and program mechanisms established in the Cartagena Agreement, and previous decisions, stipulate sectorial industrial development programs, a plan for the main Andean highway system, agreements on communications, multinational companies, a common system for foreign investments, and for patents, licenses and technology, mechanisms for paying LAFTA, a mutual reserve fund, Andean technological development programs, and the creation of the Andean Development Corporation, and the Andres Bello, Simon Rodriguez and Hipolito Unanue Social Conventions."

FEDECAMARAS states: "Through the years, business owners have retained a feeling of disappointment in their expectations, which was confirmed when the Board of the Cartagena Agreement, in its evaluation of the integration process from 1969 to 1979, declared: 'For Venezuela, the Andean integration may be considered marginal, if a quantitative, short term standard is applied.' And it adds: 'Its impact has been of a qualitative, and especially political nature, and can be assessed rather over the

medium and long terms." It adds that, for the other countries, however, the Board cites economically calculable positive results.

FEDECAMARAS states: "This discrepancy between expectations and results is due to a large number of reasons. In the international realm (it notes), there is the tendency to continue the process of substituting imports at all costs, and to force the process of development in the countries that are relatively less economically developed, forgetting the principle of specialization, based on the comparative advantages of each country and granting those less developed countries countless benefits which have a negative effect on the development of their partners."

Having given the foregoing explanation of this important point, FEDECAMARAS observes: "At the same time, within our borders, problems of various types have arisen, ranging from higher production costs to incompatibility between the international standards which we are committed to uphold and the guidelines for the industrial development policy."

FEDECAMARAS remarks: "This situation of inconsistency, of differences between the national development plans and the subregional development plans, of decisions made in favor of integration but overlooking the country's legitimate interests, of commitments assumed internationally which cannot be implemented later in any of the countries and of sacrifices on behalf of community development without an obvious compensation has caused the results of the integration to prove negative for business owners."

And, commenting at length on this critical point, FEDECAMARAS adds: "And an examination of the future prospects, based on the various areas that are currently being negotiated, the common external tariff, regulations on the origin of commodities, programs for the development of the iron and steel, fertilizer, chemical, pharmochemical and electronics industries, technical standardization and quality control, as well as others, also proves to be negative, since none of these proposals takes the special interests of Venezuela into consideration."

Hence, FEDECAMARAS concludes by saying: "For this reason, there is an urgent need to undertake a revision of Venezuela's commitments in the Andean Pact, so as to rationalize its participation, preventing it from becoming a restraint on its internal development and its projection to other countries."

2909
CSO: 3010

CVF PROPOSES SALE OF STATE COMPANIES TO PRIVATE SECTOR

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 2 Nov 80 pp 32-33

[Text] The sale to the private sector of companies owned by the state, including sugar companies, hotels, agroindustrial firms and even metalworking plants, which are currently causing the nation losses has been announced by sources associated with the Venezuelan Development Corporation (CVF) who noted that, from a numerical standpoint, this means that of the 80 companies run by the aforementioned state agency, 60 would be transferred to the private sector.

It has been estimated that the book value of the firms in question that CVF intends to transfer to the private sector is on the order of 1.3 billion bolivares; and it is CVF's aspiration that the presumed purchasers will offer firm guarantees, in addition to the assets which would be negotiated to guarantee such sales, in the event that they were made with easy payment terms, that is, with credit.

What has not yet been stated is whether such sales of state companies would be made by bidding, or under what terms. Precedents exist, such as when CVF divested itself of Maracay Looms, a transaction which evoked much comment because of the way in which it was carried out. The fact is that it was purchased by a group of textile importing dealers, who claimed that they encountered some unproductive equipment (looms, etc.), and therefore they converted their production into new lines (canvas and duck) which used to be imported in large quantities. With this, and the pertinent protection, they succeeded in converting a company that was operating year after year at a loss for the state, into one with substantial profits for the private owners, and even for the treasury, because of its participation through the income tax. As industrial and commercial sources (the latter also being very ambitious to establish industries in certain instances) commented: "This decision should have been made a long time ago, not only by CVF but also by other state agencies, which have been converted into 'printing industries' and even the most unlikely businesses, of course with losses for the nation." It was also noted that, "The government could very readily save the 5-odd billion in annual losses by getting rid of the respective firms causing them, as the Central Bank of Venezuela stated in its latest Economic Report."

There is consensus in the private sector that, "Since there is no damage in the public sector, the money is treated 'easy come, easy go,'" and that "what concerns many in the long run concerns no one, and thus, with that course of action, the vast majority of the state companies have become converted into a bottomless sack of losses." Then they add: "Not even the funds from oil suffice to compensate for what is represented by the disastrous administrative management of those who, owing to political

influence, have come to occupy positions and perform functions for which they are not trained and do not even know how to perform."

Those comments include the public disclosure that, "Generally, these state companies originated in the opportunism offered in consecutive administrations to individuals backed by cliques, political membership cards and similar things, without other credentials to justify them; and what is worse, without responsibility nor any guarantee of responsibility, as is the case in all public positions." They remark: "The difference consists of the fact that, in the private sector, guarantees and bonds are required even to hold a cashier's position; and in the public sector one need only have what is called 'a good recommendation from party A or B.' Then, when the problems of losses of all kinds arise, with the washing of hands like Pilate, everyone is considered exempt from all responsibility, as in the Sierra Nevada case and that of the Antimano land; so that the ones who are always 'condemned' are the people, who have had nothing to do with the business."

They claim: "This is why the notion of the state's divesting itself of all these odds and ends which, in its hands, are only causing losses to the nation, must be received with approval. Now, all that we need to know is how the sale of those companies to private owners will be made."

2909
CSO: 3010

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF GULF OF VENEZUELA SURVEYED

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 2 Nov 80 pp 18-20

[Text] The Gulf of Venezuela is one of the most interesting areas of the Venezuelan continental shelf. Although its geology is still little known, certain specialized publications that have appeared during the past 15 years give us an idea of its most important features. The works of Coronel (1967), Coronel (1972), Kiser (1972) and Gonzalez de Juana, Arozena and Picard (1980) help us to understand the geology of this area, although there are no data obtained directly from the exploratory drilling, but only seismographic data and, of course, the extrapolation from knowledge of the geology of the adjacent land areas (the Paraguana and Goajira Peninsulas, and northern areas of Falcon and Zulia).

1. Physiographic features and geological nature of the adjacent areas

The Gulf of Venezuela lies in the northwest corner of Venezuela and covers an area of about 15,000 square kilometers. The depth of the water varies between 15 and 80 meters, although 80 percent of the area does not exceed 40 meters in depth. The Gulf is bounded on the west and east by the tectonic blocs of Goajira and Paraguana, respectively, areas wherein the igneous and metamorphic rock known generically as "base" crops out on the surface, forming topographic elevations of moderate relief. Toward the south, the Gulf has a boundary with the Maracaibo Basin, one of the richest oil-bearing areas in the world. However, between the Maracaibo Basin and the Gulf of Venezuela there may be a very sizable geological separation comprised of the Oca Fault. This fault is one of the largest structural elements in Venezuela, and appears to extend from west to east, from the Perija mountains to the northern section of Caracas, where it joins the El Pilar Fault of eastern Venezuela. If this separation were confirmed by the drilling, the geological features of the Gulf of Venezuela might prove to be different from those of the Maracaibo Basin; in other words, less attractive from the standpoint of oil content. Toward the southeast, the Gulf of Venezuela meets the Dabajuro Platform and the Falcon Tertiary Basin. As may be observed from the structural sketch, the Oca Fault passes south of these geological provinces, and hence it is possible to predict that the geological features of sectors of the Gulf will be quite similar to those provinces. To be sure, this is not so favorable for the oil prospects of the Gulf, because the Falcon Basin has been very meager in this respect.

To the north, the Gulf of Venezuela meets the open sea and such islands as Curacao and Aruba, comprised of igenous and volcanic rock, and some tertiary sediment that is not very thick.

2. Geological history of the Gulf of Venezuela

Over 200 million years ago, the Gulf of Venezuela was part of solid ground, together with Guajira, Paraguana and northern Venezuela. The were lowlands, subject to fluvial and eolian erosion. One hundred and seventy-five million years ago, a cycle of volcanic activity began in the area which gave way to a marine (Cretaceous) transgression that deposited, in northern Venezuela, including the Gulf, such marine sediments as limestone and shale, some of it under anaerobic (with little oxygen) conditions, which fostered the conversion of animal and vegetable remains into petroleum, and explains the large gas and oil-bearing deposits in the Maracaibo Basin.

The Cretaceous seas became deeper and more open, allowing for the deposit of shale and limestone from the Upper Cretaceous period 100 million years ago. After this major invasion of the seas, significant tectonic and orogenetic (formation of mountains) occurred in the area, and it is possible that the rock in Goajira, Paraguana and parts of Falcon was converted into metamorphic rock, and lost its capacity to produce hydrocarbons.

About 60 million years ago, there was another invasion of the seas in the Gulf area. However, this transgression was not so sizable as the one that occurred about 100 million years ago, producing sediment with very slight deltaic depth, such as calcareous sand and carbonaceous shale.

Less than 50 million years ago, the Gulf was partially raised above sea level, forming the West Gulf platform, not in the catastrophic manner cited previously, but rather in a slow, gradual way (epirogenetic and not orogenetic). This event caused the separation between the Gulf's western platform and its eastern basin. During the past 40 million years, the eastern part of the Gulf has received thousands of meters of sediment, whereas the western platform has received only 2,000-3,000 meters of sediment. Between the two areas there is a large truncated zone which could be one with oil-bearing prospects.

3. Major structural features

As we have noted, the Gulf of Venezuela has a western platform on which the young sediment lies directly on top of the igneous-metamorphic base; a truncated area, against which the oldest sediment is wedged, allowing for the theoretical existence of stratigraphic traps; and an eastern basin, in which over 10 kilometers of sediments are deposited and there are structures which are structural traps that might store oil, if the oil was formed in the area.

4. Oil-bearing potential

Until the Gulf of Venezuela is subjected to a systematic, progressive exploration, it would not make much sense to speculate on its oil-bearing potential. If the Gulf proves to be an extension of the Falcon Basin, its oil-bearing potential will be slight. If, perchance, the Gulf has more affinity with the Maracaibo Basin, its potential will be far more promising.

The only responsible statement that can be made at present is that the complete exploration of the Gulf should be carried out as soon as possible; because, in the

event that oil-bearing deposits were to be discovered, it would take at least about 10 years and several billion bolivares to develop them. The cost of each wildcat well in the Gulf is estimated at about 30 million bolivares.

Therefore, we deem it necessary to start the exploration of the Gulf as promptly as possible, in an orderly and systematic fashion. A settlement of the dispute that is fair and reasonable, one which will make it possible to progress forward in an atmosphere of harmony with our neighbors, will have our most resolute support. From all indications, we are on the threshold of such an agreement.

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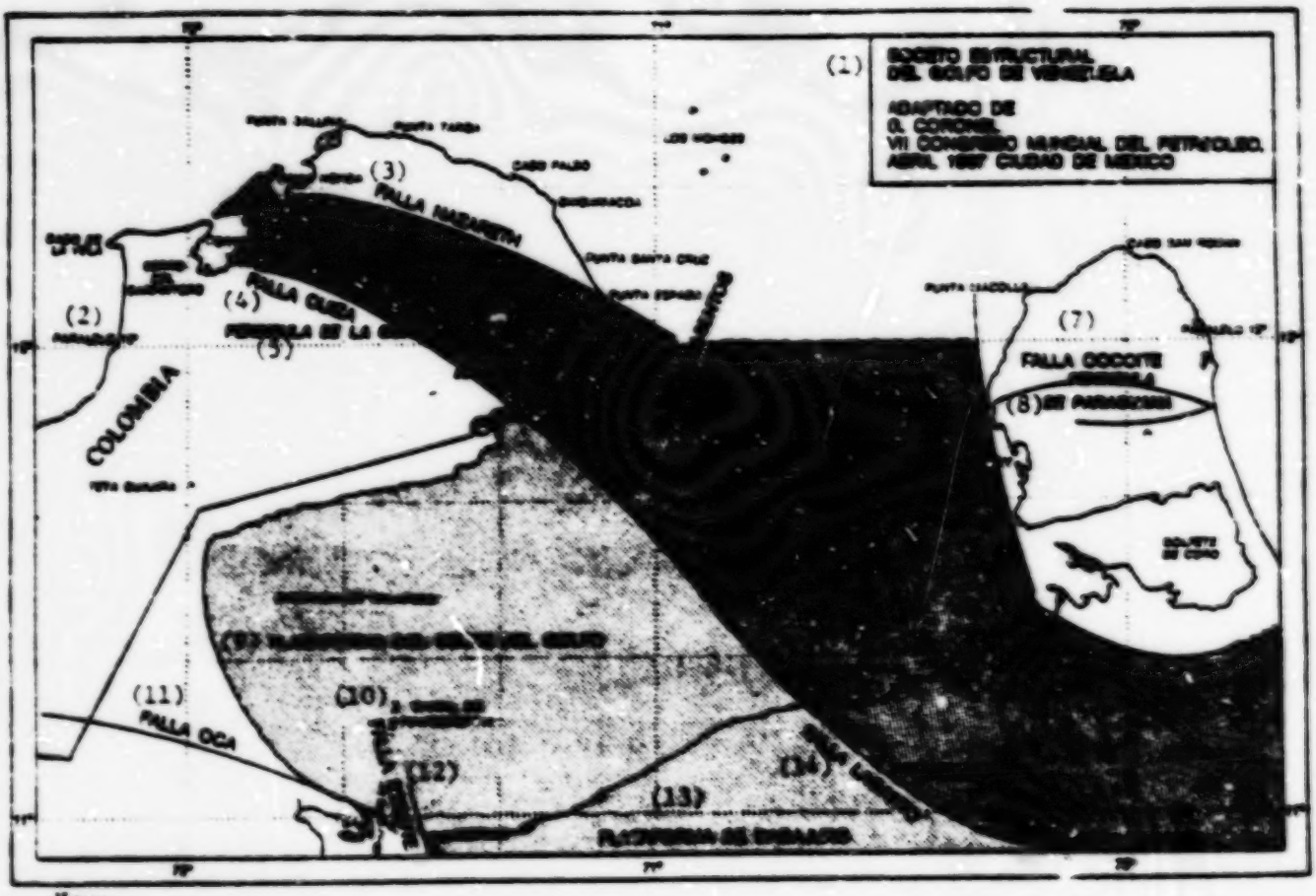

Key:

1. Structural sketch of the Gulf of Venezuela, adapted from C. Coronel, 7th World Petroleum Congress, April 1967, Mexico City
2. 12th parallel
3. Nazareth Fault
4. Cuiza Fault
5. La Goajira Peninsula
6. Truncated area
7. Cocoite Fault
8. Paraguana Peninsula
9. West Gulf Platform
10. Navigation channel
11. Oca Fault
12. Begote Fault
13. Dabajuro Platform
14. Lagarto Fault

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END

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YPFB PROMOTES USE OF LIQUEFIED GAS

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB), in accordance with its policy of conserving liquid fuels and replacing them with liquefied gas, is installing another 103 conversion systems among its motorized units.

The installations are being done in the depots of Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Sucre, Camiri, La Paz and Oruro. Others were done months ago in motorized units such as trucks, pick-up trucks, jeeps, automobiles and others.

The installation of the "kits" will be finished by the end of November. The work is being carried out by Bolivians who have received specialized training before the implementation of the project.

The state oil enterprise revealed that in La Paz and various districts of the country a significant number of motorized units belonging to private parties are already operating on liquefied gas through a conversion system installed in them. One major feature of this system is that liquid fuel as well as gas can be used with no problem. However, the users are gradually using more liquefied gas than gasoline because of the technical and economic benefits.

The report indicates that in La Paz more than 1,600 liters of liquefied gas are consumed each day for transportation. This amount represents a significant increase over earlier months, as motorists begin to realize the technical and economic advantages of the fuel.

In La Paz there is a liquefied gas distribution center exclusively for vehicles, located at the Entre Rios station in the Cemetery zone.

YPFB plans to build similar stations in 1981 in Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Sucre and Oruro.

8926
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--Brazilian oil production increased 12.27 percent in the January-October period of this year as compared with the same period last year. During this period the country produced 57 million barrels with a daily average of 188,214 barrels. Production on the continental shelf [off shore] increased by 42.22 percent during this period with a daily average output of 76,522 barrels. In the meantime inland oil production experienced a reduction in view of the exhaustion of the wells of Reconcavo da Bahia. During the first 10 months of this year this sector of oil production experienced a 1.89-percent reduction. (Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Nov 80 p 20]

CSO: 3001

FIRST SMALL PILOT HYDROELECTRIC PLANT TO BE BUILT

PA151933 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota--The manager of the Colombian Electrical Power Institute, ICEL, Carlos Rodado Noriega, announced that Colombia will build, with Colombian technology and materials, the first small pilot hydroelectric plant for Latin America, with 200-kv capacity.

The initiative is the result of one of the decisions of the first Latin American seminar on small hydroelectric plants held in Girardot from 2 through 8 November, organized by ICEL and the Latin American Energy Organization, OLADE.

The event was attended by 59 international delegations, representatives of 19 countries from this continent and observers from international entities such as the Inter-American Development Bank, IDB, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, UNIDO, and the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration, SIECA. In addition, there were 50 Colombian experts and officials representing energy companies, universities, manufacturers and the government present.

Rodado Noriega added that the small hydroelectric plants are generations units with capacities of up to 5,000 kv, which use small rivers and waterfalls, abundant in Latin America, to satisfy the energy needs of the rural communities lacking such service and which, because of their location, cannot be serviced by the large electric systems.

CSO: 3010

PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT ASKS ARGENTINE COUNTERPART NOT TO RESTRICT BOOKS

PA071451 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 26 Oct 80 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Cable sent by Panamanian President Aristides Royo to Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla G., on 24 October 1980]

[Text] We have learned with sorrow of recent measures that restrict the circulation of important literary works. It is distressing that a country which has produced such writers as Jorge Luis Borges, such epic poets as Martin Fierro and scientists of the stature of Bernaldo Houssay should be deprived of the chance to learn to love with the verses of Pablo Neruda solely because this great universal poet, who died of sorrow over the fate of his country, transmitted his political concerns to his poems. The beacon of light from Argentine universities that shines over the entire continent cannot be extinguished by a decree.

As a Panamanian and a Latin American, I appeal to your government's good judgment to urge that there be no repetition of the burning of books as was done by the Nazi-fascists and that there be no going to the extremes by considering Kant and Hegel to be subversive elements as occurred in Greece some years ago.

The fathers of our countries fought against the tribunals of the inquisition. Thanks to them, we have freedom of religion in our countries. Do not now permit a cultural inquisition because, in this century, this would not prevent freedom for literary creation. [sentence as published]

[signed] Aristides Royo
President of Panama
24 October 1980

CSO: 3010

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT ANSWERS ROYO ON BOOK BURNING

PA071544 La Estrella DE PANAMA in Spanish 2 Nov 80 pp A-1, A-14

[Text] The following is the response by Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, Argentine president, to his Panamanian colleague, Aristides Royo, in connection with a message that the Panamanian president sent him on the burning of books in that country:

31 October 1980

The Argentine people have, as Your Excellency must know, a long and honorable historic tradition that includes their unyielding commitment to the freedom and the dignity of man.

We, their rulers, fully share that commitment and we work every day to keep it alove.

Only we Argentines know what pain and suffering we have endured to fully uphold these values in the republic.

For this reason, the message that Your Excellency has sent me in connection with an alleged restriction of the circulation of literary works constitutes manifest ignorance of our reality.

In addition, the reports to which Your Excellency refers are completely inaccurate, thereby showing that the Panamanian Government has proceeded hastily and in a biased way.

Furthermore, the lack of courtesy entailed in the premature publication of your message has hurt the mutual respect on which the relations between two sovereign states should be based.

But, above all, the incident protagonized by Your Excellency implies an inadmissible interference in our domestic affairs, which obviously fall within the exclusive purview of the Argentine authorities and people.

We deplore that Your Excellency has compromised the relations between our countries forgetting the honorable tradition to which I have referred, being uninformed about the Argentine reality and, in addition, violating elementral principles of coexistence among nations.

Believe me, Mr President, I deplore this incident, which obscures a friendship which was strengthened when we were pleased to celebrate the result of the Panama Canal negotiations and when we laid the groundwork for a better reciprocal understanding with General Torrijos.

Your Excellency does not know how painful it is for me to have to address these lines to the president of Panama and I do not doubt that he will understand without further explanations my need to make it public. Greetings to Your Excellency.

Sincerely,

[signed] Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla
President of Argentina

To His Excellence
Dr Aristides Royo
President of Panama

CSO: 3010

CHILEAN-PERUVIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FORMED

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p C-3

[Article by Gilberto Wilton]

[Text] Arica--A first step to overcome common problems in commercial exchanges between both countries was taken yesterday in this city with the official establishment of the Chilean-Peruvian Chamber of Commerce. The organization was formalized during a meeting which was attended by the top leaders of the Chilean National Chamber of Commerce and the Peruvian Federation of Chambers of Commerce and representatives of specialized associations, regional chambers of commerce and businessmen from the neighboring city of Tacna.

The agreement, one of the most important within the framework of the annual meeting which the National Chamber of Commerce holds in this city, was signed by its president, Guillermo Elton, and by the president of the Peruvian Federation, Augusto Ramos, in the presence of the consul of Arica, Mario Parejas Lecaros; the president and secretary general of the Tacna Chamber of Commerce, Oscar Martorel and Hector Chavera, respectively; and officials who are part of the directorate of the new binational entity. The Peruvian commercial attache in Santiago, Roberto Rodriguez, and Jesus Angulo, an official of the Peruvian Export Promotion Fund, also attended the meeting.

Before the Chilean-Peruvian Chamber of Commerce was established, Guillermo Elton read a message sent by Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames which congratulated him for this initiative.

In the telegram, among other things, the minister said, "I hope the new organization will contribute to the even greater intensification of the bonds of friendship which unite the sister nations of Chile and Peru and will serve as an effective instrument for the promotion of the commercial exchanges of both countries."

Later, the vice president of the National Chamber of Commerce, Luis Escobar, and the president of the new organization, Antonio del Curto, spoke. They emphasized the importance the signing of this agreement will have for mutual commercial relations.

Escobar expressed his confidence that in a new and imminent stage "the Joint Commission will meet and take up matters relating to the movement of travelers, the development of trade and tourism, particularly in the border region." He added

that the Joint Commission, "as is obvious, will not on its own decision be able to reestablish normal diplomatic relations. The resolution of this problem falls to the governments, and the sooner it is taken care of the better the relations of friendship will be between the two countries."

For his part, Del Curto recalled that for various reasons bilateral trade had declined significantly "preventing our peoples from enjoying products of great international quality and prestige. The new political and economic conditions which fortunately are being established in our countries will make it possible to set up bilateral organizations to promote and make concrete a new stage in commercial exchanges which have been so beneficial in the past."

Future of Commercial Exchanges

Referring to the establishment of the organization, the consul in Arica, Mario Parejas, told EL MERCURIO that the entity "is important because now we will have an institution which will study commercial exchanges. There will be dialog, and, therefore, there will be happy solutions. Also, it is important to conciliate the interests of the two countries and to quickly reactivate situations which have not been functioning."

With respect to a rapid renewal of relations at the level of ambassadors, the Peruvian diplomat said, "The relations of one country with another should always be profound. The doors with Chile have never been closed; proof of this is the fact that commercial exchanges have continued to operate."

Commercial Attache Roberto Rodriguez emphasized that at present the balance of trade was favorable for Peru and that he did not consider this situation good. "In order that there may be real exchanges, the balance of trade must be equalized," he added. He also said that the Joint Commission will hold its first meeting in 2 years at the beginning of December 1980.

Finally, the president of the Tacna Chamber of Commerce, Oscar Martorel, said that he hoped that, just as the Chilean-Peruvian Chamber of Commerce had been formed, now a similar organization would be set up in Peru. "Our country has initiated a process to open up imports, and the present deficit with Chile will soon be taken care of. Many Chilean products, particularly fruits, are already being sold in Peru; and these Chilean exports are continually increasing," he concluded.

8143
CSO: 3010

PAPER NOTES 'FAILURES' OF PLP GOVERNMENT

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 11 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Etienne Dupuch: "Why the PLP Has Failed"]

[Text] IN November, 1977 the Bahamas Hotel Corporation signed 10 and 15-year agreements with the Canadian Pacific Hotel of Toronto, Canada. The CP hotels, the largest and oldest hotel company in Canada, had a contract for the management of the Balmoral Beach Hotel in Nassau and the Lucayan Harbour Inn and Marineland Lucayan Beach Hotels in Freeport.

With the tourist business booming in Nassau and Freeport, combined with the management experience of the CP hotels, this operation should have been a brilliant success. It hasn't been. And so, by mutual agreement, CP has now parted company with the Bahamas Hotel Corporation after only three years of its contract period have expired, leaving behind losses totalling $30 million. Add to this figure the $20 million the government paid for these hotels and it represents a loss of $50 million, a burden which must be borne by the taxpayers .... that means YOU and ME .... of this hopelessly badly managed nation.

The tragedy doesn't stop there. It extends to every business enterprise touched by the government. When Bahamas Airways, operated by an experienced English company, was forced out of business by government stupidity, a "star" in the Pindling Cabinet declared that the government would provide the country with the finest airline that ever sent airplanes aloft. The government launched Bahamasair, which is not only a second rate operation, but it has lost money so fast that Minister of Finance Arthur Hanna recently declared it must either pay its own way or fold up. This is just another piece of Arthur Hanna's nonsense. Whatever happens, Bahamasair must keep on flying, as a result the government must find more and more new ways to tax the Bahamian people .... that means YOU and ME ... to find money to support their incompetence.

Whether they like it or not, they have to keep the hotels going. And, now that the management of the hotels must be taken over by the Hotel Corporation, you can expect the operation's losses to multiply at a giddying rate.

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Another area of failure by the government has been the Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Products, especially in connection with Hatchet Bay Farms at Eleuthera, which no less a person than the Prime Minister himself trumpeted as the greatest farming operation of the future in the history of these islands. The farm has not only failed to maintain the high standard of production achieved by the Austin Levy organization before it was taken over by government, it has lost millions of dollars. This, of course, means a further burden on the backs of the taxpayer

who, needless to remind you, means YOU and ME.

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Why should this sorry state of affairs exist. There are several reasons. And I will tell you what they are.

Among the evacuees who migrated to Nassau from England after the second world war was a man who had been a Wing Commander in the RAF. He made some investments in Nassau. I knew him well, but I have forgotten his name. This man was a member of the House of Commons in the Ramsay Macdonald government, the first Labour government in the history of Britain. It was a hopeless failure and the reason for its failure, according to the Wing Commander, was that not a single member of the government had had any business experience. They were men full of revolutionary ideas, aimed especially at pulling down a social and economic structure that had been built up by men with centuries of experience in nation building behind them.

This is the first reason for the colossal failure of the PLP government .... a fact that grows alarmingly clearer every day, whether supporters of this government like to admit it or not.

The Pindling government is dominated by a group of lawyers whose experience does not extend beyond the "Whereases" and "Wherefores" of legal jargon. Law is a fine profession, in the limits of its own particular sphere, and there is no better foundation-training for a person who is entering a broader sphere of operation but, standing alone, I can think of no profession that is more limited in its scope.

A government needs men and women trained in law in its Cabinet to keep its decisions within legal boundaries but it also needs successful businessmen to point the way it should go. At no time in the PLP administration has the government had the benefit of the experience of an outstandingly successful businessman. Dominating its financial operations is the Hon Arthur Hanna who declared, on becoming Minister of Finance, that he would go on borrowing and spending money as long as there was anyone around who was prepared to finance the government's ventures.

I cannot think of any more irresponsible and stupid statement ever coming from a Minister of the government, for, surely any fool must realise that a day of reckoning must come and, when it comes, it will be a black day in the experience of the Bahamian taxpayer who, once again I must remind you, means YOU and ME.

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Oh yes, earlier on I mentioned fishing in connection with the farming enterprises of the government. Fishing was trumpeted as a multi-million-dollar enterprise of the future. I told them from the start that they were talking through their hats and I gave them the reason. Apart from the lobster industry, which has always been with us, fishing will never become a major industry in the Bahamas. The simple reason is that there is very little .... if any .... planckton in Bahamian waters, a fact that accounts for the brilliant clearness of the Bahamian sea. Planckton is a food of the sea on which fish feed. Bahamian fish live almost entirely on the limited amount of food generated around reefs and wrecks.

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So much for the absence of any business experience in the government. Let us now examine some of the other reasons why the PLP has been such a colossal failure, for, whether you realise it or not, government is a business, the biggest business in any country.

Some thirty or more years ago a Labour government in Britain sent a labour officer to Nassau to unionise Bahamian enterprises. The Legislature of that day accepted unionism on a limited

scale. It excluded hotels from union control. The Hon George Murphy, an Irish-American businessman, was then operating the Fort Montagu Beach Hotel on contract. He was a successful businessman. He predicted at the time what whenever unionism entered the hotel business in the Bahamas that would be the beginning of the end of the tourist industry in these islands.

As time went on unionism did enter the hotel industry and,while it posed some difficulties for hotel management, they managed to live with it. But it was another thing when the PLP took over the country and introduced such a rigid programme of Bahamianization that hotel operators found themselves saddled with incompetent staff in vital positions. It was then that several hotel owners decided to get out of the country. They sold their hotels to government at a sacrifice price with the result that even, during a boom period under the experienced Canadian Pacific Hotels management, they have failed miserably.

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So much for the lack of business experience, restrictions placed on business by labour unionism and rigid Bahamianization. And now for a third deficiency in the character of the PLP government.

A government needs to have a measure of commonsense and compassion in its composition. The PLP government has neither.

I need hardly tell you that they have been brutal in their hatreds, a flaw in human character that is self-destructive. And certainly they have not shown any commonsense. They can't say that they didn't know any better because I pointed out their mistakes early enough for them to see the error of their ways. A man is doomed to failure who doesn't learn by his mistakes.

It has been scientifically established that only three percent of the world's population are trainable for executive positions. The Bahamas has a large and very complicated economy requiring a lot of experience and natural ability to successfully administer.

These islands have an estimated population of just over 200,000 people, half of them children of school age. It is estimated that a half of the total population of the Bahamas is concentrated in Nassau. Let us say that 50,000 to 75,000 people constitute the labour force in Nassau. Three percent of 75,000, which is the top figure in this estimate, is 2250 Bahamians who are trainable for executive positions.

You needn't enter into any argument with me on these facts. I didn't establish this rule of life. It is simply a part of God's plan that there should be more workers than thinkers. I must say that He is very prodigal in his gifts. He spreads them around at all levels of society. And no matter what anyone does .... they can't alter this fact of human experience. It is, therefore, elementary that this small number of people cannot efficiently administer the complex economy that has been developed in the Bahamas.

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One last word. My lawyer friends need not be annoyed with me because I say they are not generally men of business experience because I readily admit that I am not a businessman. I hate the details that go into the business side of The Tribune. It is true that this newspaper is a success. There is no denying this fact. There are two reasons for its success.

First, we have developed capable writers who produce a saleable product. But, secondly, we have an our staff people who are capable of handling the business side of the operation. I never talk business with anyone at The Tribune today, largely because I don't understand it. I leave that side of the business to people I can trust who understand and care about money.

A combination of writing ability and business acumen .... in two different sets

of people .... accounts for the success of The Tribune. And this is true of any major enterprise, whether it be government or in the private sector.

The government needs lawyers to keep its decisions within the boundaries of the law but more important still, it needs businessmen to keep its books in the black. On top of all this, it needs commonsense and compassion. All the PLP has is lawyers .... and that's too damn bad for this country of ours, because, as you see, crime, stupidity and irresponsibility has been its product.

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Now let us see what makes up the Cabinet of the Bahamas.

The Prime Minister and Ministers of Finance, Health, Works, Education, External Affairs and Youth .... seven in a 12-man Cabinet .... are all lawyers.

The Minister of Labour was a laboratory technician, Tourism Minister was a school teacher, Agriculture and Fisheries no special qualifications, Transport was a small merchant and in transportation in a small way at Eleuthera, Development an electronics engineer.

I have no doubt that they, as individuals, are all worthy Bahamians but, roll them all together as the government of a country with a complicated economy and a small population to draw on, and you have a licence for failure. And an unwitting stimulus to other irresponsible activities in the community as reflected in the present crime wave sweeping over our islands.

Because I predicted this tragic outcome from the start some people have called me a prophet. I am not a prophet. I readily admit that I have no taste for business. But I think I can lay claim to having a good measure of commonsense. And that is what makes a good newspaperman.

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

INFLATION DECLINE--The rate of inflation in the Bahamas took a plummet instead of a spiral last month. At the end of September inflation stood at 11.79 percent. This compares with 12.20 percent at the end of August. This is the first time that a decline has been reported since December of last year when the rate stood at 6.6 percent. The food component of the retail price index for New Providence continues upward, though. It jumped 2.2 percent last month, the second highest monthly increase for the year. [Text] [FL142355 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Nov 80]

CSO: 3020

PAPER REJECTS PLEBISCITE PRINCIPLE TO ADOPT CONSTITUTION

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Constitutions and Plebiscites"]

[Text] Countries are beginning to have their constitutional texts approved of by means of plebiscites, in which the people must decide either yes or no, to approve or reject the entire constitution. There is no room for discriminating or making any distinctions, much less expressing reservations or making reforms.

Along these lines, we had a precedent in 1930 when there was a plebiscite on some reforms. But the most recent cases, dealing with an entire constitution, have taken place in Chile, and in the near future, Uruguay.

This method has some advantages, but we feel that, all things considered, it is not the best.

The fact that a constitutional text is not discussed article by article by those who have the right to approve of it does have some positive aspects. For example, the constitution maintains its integrity, and if it has been drawn up by specialists, it keeps its technical authenticity intact. In this sense, it is worth pointing out some prejudices which are common in juridical activities. Hardly anyone who is not an expert in the field would feel like planning and building a bridge; but any deputy or senator feels qualified to participate in the drafting of the most complicated legal texts. These prejudices lead to some surprising situations known to all: for example, Congress meets for a month to approve of a new constitutional text which did not even have a rough draft prepared before the session. No one can deny the importance of common sense and natural intelligence. But they are not enough. The result has been constitutional texts full of errors, contradictions, repetitions and huge loopholes. A good draft can be reduced to ashes if the discussions for its approval are too freewheeling, and if the people who vote are not fully informed. A good part of those defects can be avoided if the text has been prepared by people who are experts in the field and if partial reforms are not allowed, as happens in plebiscites.

But the defects of this system are also considerable. Above all, the drafters are named within a single basic political movement (minor divergences make little difference) so that the text reflects just one point of view. In the cases we referred to, which are known to all, the people who drafted the constitution are not representatives of the people or of the currents of thought that exist in the population. With regard to the vote, it is certain that the man in the street has less education on the average than those who make up a constitutional assembly, and thus is less

able to decide how to vote in full awareness of what they are approving or rejecting, of the implications of a text that lays the groundwork for a nation's entire juridical existence. Although the drafters may be experts, they will never do a perfect job; therefore the text can always be improved in light of various and diverse opinions that exist, for example, in a constitutional assembly. There is always room for reforms to some articles or entire chapters. On the other hand, in the plebiscite a sort of balance must be achieved in a blind decision; the side that has the most points in its favor--whether it be yes or no--will win, even though there may be very important counterpoints. By voting for approval of the constitution, one even accepts what one knows is wrong; by voting no, one is rejecting even the good aspects. Modifications have no place. Like it or not, there is an unavoidable choice imposed.

For this reason we do not think the plebiscite is wise. In places where it is commonly used, it tends to involve highly specific issues. Nor do we recommend the usual parliamentary system in which discussions are held without sufficient specialized studies before the sessions. The best solution would be to work from a text or draft written by experts in the field; but with the possibilitiy of discussions and reforms by a legislative organization.

8926
CSO: 3010

IMPORT TARIFF CUTS SUGGESTED AS VITAL ECONOMIC MEASURE

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 2 Nov 80 pp 3, 10

[Article by Ramiro Paz]

[Text] To solve the economic crisis which the country is undergoing, a series of measures is needed to meet three basic objectives: control of the inflationary process, reactivation of investment and production, and compensation for adverse social effects. Without a conceptual framework and an integral approach, the measures taken in an isolated fashion could lead to a deepening of the crisis with tremendous distortions in the distribution of income and the employment structure.

There is, however, an economic measure which (although it could be part of a stabilizing package) deserves special study. The general concept that most people have of this measure does not always reflect the regulatory role it could play in an economy such as the Bolivian one. This measure is the reduction of import tariffs.

Traditionally, the tariff has been viewed as a basic tool to generate financial revenues for the central government. The reason is that the lack of an advanced productive structure reduces the tax base, which must be compensated by setting high taxes on imports.

Let us examine the real nature of this policy.

First, given that imports in a country such as Bolivia consist mainly of food and raw materials, the impact of a high tariff on the cost of living is significant. In sum, a high tariff is without a doubt a critical factor in the spurring of inflation; viewed in another way, the consumer of imported goods indirectly subsidizes public spending, mainly made up of wages and social benefits; that is, the inefficient state bureaucracy is subsidized.

Second, a high tariff makes imports unduly expensive, which provides an incentive for contraband. This destroys the small and incipient national production effort. Everyone is aware of the smuggling of cigarettes, instant coffee, liquor, dairy products, medicine, car parts, etc.

Third, it is also obvious that the real revenues that come from tariffs are not what they should be. A high tariff is conducive to "deals" which undermine the moral basis of the public administrative apparatus, and therefore of the country, not to mention losses to the Treasury.

The above considerations lead us to a specific recommendation: a 10 percent reduction of tariffs on food, raw materials, spare parts, medicine and intermediate goods related to production and marketing.

There are two general arguments against this step: a) a lower tariff would lead to the legal importation of finished goods that are competitive with nationally produced goods; and b) treasury revenues would shrink.

With regard to the first argument, it is necessary to concede that Bolivia has no industrial (manufacturing) base of any significance, so the macroeconomic impact of such a measure would be minimal. The consequences would be proportionally much less than in more industrialized countries such as Argentina, Chile and Peru, where a similar solution has been tried. But more importantly, we must also recognize that the majority of our industry simply processes imported raw materials (plastics, pharmaceuticals, beverages, textiles, tobacco, etc.). This means that with a lower tariff on raw materials, the costs of these industries would be lower, and thus their market prices would drop. That is, price competition stemming from the introduction of finished goods could be made up for by the cost advantages in the raw materials that are processed.

Concerning the second argument, it is very possible that lower tariffs would reduce tax evasion and smuggling, so that the level of revenues would be the same or higher.

In conclusion, we must make an empirical study of the proposed tariff reduction, taking into consideration the effect it would have in terms of lowering the cost of living, promoting the competitiveness of national industry, and raising treasury revenues. Other countries' experiences would seem to support the advantageousness of the measure.

8926
CSO: 3010

SOLDIERS CALLED IN TO HELP IN SUGAR HARVEST

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 30 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Santa Cruz, 29 October--The sugarcane harvest in this department is about over. Three sugar mills have announced officially that they will finish milling, in view of the considerable drop in raw material supplies. Meanwhile, the producers who received help from the Armed Forces when hundreds of soldiers were put to work cutting cane, say that thousands of tons will remain unharvested.

If the milling comes to a halt suddenly, it is unlikely that the scheduled sugar quota will be achieved, say experts. There will be a shortfall of at least 800,000 quintals, which could have a direct effect on domestic consumption.

In the National Commission for the Study of Cane and Sugar (CNECA) as well as the Federation of Sugarcane Growers, and in sugar industry circles, several arguments have been raised for this situation: the lack of timely credit disbursements, the bad roads that were impassable during the long rainy season and prevented sugarcane from reaching the mills, the lack of harvesters (resulting in an appeal to the Armed Forces), and the appalling lack of diesel (which, for reasons not explained by Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB], immobilized a large number of agricultural machines and transport trucks). All these factors have conspired against one of the principal sectors of the Santa Cruz agroindustry.

Uncut Cane

The official agencies in charge of the sugar industry believe that if milling is brought to a standstill, some 10,000 hectares of cane will be left uncut, accounting for a production of 400,000 tons. That would be enough to cover the expected sugar shortage.

Cane producers say that the problem is more serious than what has been estimated, because it would lead to immediate disincentives, resulting in lower production next year.

The sugar mills in Santa Cruz, three private and one state-owned, have been working at a little over 50 percent of their installed capacity, according to official reports, due to raw material shortages. The cane producers argue that there is enough cane to meet the needs of the industrial centers, but that the price is low. Furthermore, say the growers, there are no reliable roads, and most of the local road networks were destroyed during the floods the year before last and have not been repaired.

Truckers cannot get to the fields, first of all because there are no roads, and secondly because of the diesel fuel shortage, which also paralyzed farm tractors. Now it is said that the little fuel that has been obtained is of bad quality, and has led to breakdowns of all engines. In this regard, YPFB has still not provided any explanation.

Announcements by Mills

The San Aurelio sugar mill announced a week ago that it will stop accepting cane. This Wednesday the UNAGRO mill, located in Mineros, 85 kilometers north of this city, made the same announcement. La Belgica is also about to stop milling. That would leave only the Guabira mill of the Bolivian Development Corporation.

Soldiers of different garrisons, who have been dispatched to this district to cut cane, are still at work, especially in the northern provinces.

The mills claim that the only reason for terminating the milling is the lack of raw materials.

The quota scheduled for this year was to be 5,999,100 quintals of sugar. To date, according to CNECA, only 80 percent of that quota has been met. This means that there is a 20 percent shortfall, amounting to 800,000 quintals. No one would speculate about the consequences on the domestic market, where last year a similar shortage caused discontent and protests.

Despite measures taken on all levels, it has not been possible to fix all the roads washed out by the floods. More than 1,200 kilometers of roads directly linking the cane fields with the sugar mills have been destroyed totally. Many regions are still mudholes, and now another rainy season is beginning. Growers have resorted to all means possible to get the cane out; the only relatively practical way was to use tractors, until YPFB failed to come through with supplies, and there was an alarming shortage of diesel fuel. After several weeks, there was some unexplained change in the fuel, and according to truckers and growers, there are now engine breakdowns due to poor quality fuel.

Consequences

Sugar mill officials, as well as cane growing representatives, agree that the problem is serious. The number of unforeseeable factors has made it impossible to meet raw material needs, but growers have not had enough cooperation when they brought their problems to agencies at all levels, ever since the sugar harvest began more than 4 weeks behind schedule.

There is just one solution, according to producers, to prevent a sugar deficit in the country: The mills must be made to prolong the milling, and all institutions must be mobilized to repair the roads and cut and process the cane that is in the fields. No one knows how long it will take, but this is the only way to prevent new shortages, speculation and shady deals between sugar agents and distributors throughout the country.

8926
CSO: 3010

FARMERS TO RECEIVE LAND TITLES FROM AGRARIAN REFORM OFFICIALS

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] The National Agrarian Reform Council will distribute property deeds to peasants all over the country until the end of this year, it was officially announced yesterday.

The deeds, according to the report, are being drawn up by the Agrarian Reform Council's Agrarian Courts, using the IBM system.

After the legal requirements are met, the agrarian deeds are to be signed by the president of the Agrarian Reform Council, and then turned over to the farmers in their own communities by special commissions.

Authorities have indicated their intention to "deliver as many as possible of these documents" in order to legalize landholding and allow the owners to apply for credit at the Bolivian Agricultural Bank and other credit institutions.

It was also stated that "adequate coordination" is being sought between the National Agrarian Reform Council and the agencies that deal with the agriculture sector.

In this regard, authorities of the National Agrarian Reform Council, after obtaining approval from their superiors, plan to meet soon with representatives of decentralized entities such as Community Development and the National Colonization Institute to "exchange ideas and avoid the dispersion of efforts and resources; to bring about effective development and achieve the total incorporation of Bolivian peasants into national life."

"We believe that with the technical work that has effectively been carried out, and the integration of peasants into national life, we can enhance the nation's development," stated Dr Jose Manuel Caballero, president of Agrarian Reform.

8926
CSO: 3010

CHAIRMAN DEFINES MAJOR CONAL OBJECTIVES

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 22 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] The National Legislative Advisory Commission (CONAL) will act as a link between the Commanders Junta and the business, labor and professional sectors when the government needs the opinion of the productive sectors on any new legislation or decree, it was announced yesterday by Gen (Ret) Juan Lechin Suraez, president of that commission.

General Lechin Suarez confirmed the CONAL proposals in his statements to the press after meeting with the president of the republic. He said it will advise the government "when the latter seeks its opinion," study the proposed laws and supreme decrees before they are promulgated and in addition will submit initiatives to the executive branch.

As is already known, the advisory body, created recently by the government, consists of 12 military officers, most of them retires, and a like number of civilians.

General Lechin Suarez explained that CONAL will not issue laws or decrees, but rather will study them, to "give its opinion and suggestions to the executive branch." It is not a legislative body, but a support agency of the executive branch, he said.

Likewise, the CONAL president said, this organization will not appoint ambassadors, that being a "function of the president of the republic."

Concerning his meeting with Gen Luis Garcia Meza, he said that he presented a report concerning CONAL's current activities and that the president of the republic, in turn, made several recommendations to expedite the work.

According to the report, CONAL is currently involved in establishing its internal regulations, with specific functions for its political, social, economic and international relations committees. He said the best reports indicate this work will be finished by 25 October and that from then on CONOL will begin to operate effectively. In that sense, he also said that its members will meet every Tuesday with the president of the republic.

Concerning CONAL's internal regulations, General Lechin Suarez said they are somewhat similar to the discussion rules in the legislative branch.

Elsewhere in his remarks, he also said that CONAL will suggest to the executive branch the need to undertake coordinated work with other state technical agencies, such as the National Economic and Planning Council (CONEPLAN) for study of economic affairs, and the National Political Commission (CONAPOL) for political affairs. He also announced that it will hire professionals to draw up specific proposals.

Asked about the scope of the state security law, to be published soon, he said that they still have not received the "pertinent legal instrument from the present executive branch." He added that they will make a statement if their advise is requested.

Dr Guido Valle Antelo, secretary general of CONAL, announced that workers' and peasants' representatives will soon be part of CONAL's subcommittees. He also said that the CONAL budget, which is still being studied, including the 1981 requests, will be "moderate," and that the organization will use "minimum support personnel."

Among its priority tasks, CONAL will study the scope of the new state political constitution, it will define the outlines of a new electoral law. so that elections may be held within a period which has not yet been determined.

Finally, it was announced that Gen (Ret) Remberto Iriarte Paz, a member of CONAL, has been replaced by Col Miguel Munoz. The appointment was made through decree law by the executive branch.

8735
CSO: 3010

CROP DIVERSIFICATION PROJECT OFFICIALLY INAUGURATED

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 23 Oct 80 Sec 2 p 5

[Text] In a special ceremony over the weekend, the minister of peasant and agricultural affairs, Col Julio Molina, opened the new central offices of the Chapare-Yungas Development Project (PRODES) in Cochabamba.

The central offices of PRODES were formerly located in La Paz. Minister Molina, in the main speech of the day, said the transfer is based on "recommendations of several studies."

PRODES works simultaneously in Chapare and Yungas on regional development projects designed to improve the cultivation of coca. The minister also said that the transfer of the agency's central headquarters is an example of the government's decision to encourage "measures to benefit Cochabamba." He also said that by so doing, they are trying to take "concrete steps, through a solid, unimprovised strategy, to succeed effectively in the campaign against narcotics such as cocaine. The work of PRODES for a regional development of the Chapare, through diversification of crops and productive activities for the peasants, will permit a real improvement of the cultivation of coca to the levls required for the legal and traditional demand for this product."

Dr Winston Estremadoiro, executive director of PRODES, said that the present administration agreed to transfer the project offices and that the move had been previously frustrated in the "labyrinths of bureaucracy and the power vacuum."

Further on he reviewed the "achievements and failures" of PRODES, from the first official steps to replace coca crops to the creation of the agency in 1977. He said that in the last 3 years PRODES has done the basic and feasibility studies, as well as the agroeconomic research contemplated in the "pilot" phase. "Having efficiently implemented this research, we can say that PRODES has a solvent base for the planning and implementation of the regional development of Chapare through diversification and the vertical integration of production," he indicated.

The executive director of PRODES referred also to the "unpleasant dimension of our work," and he cited in this regard the "impatience" of those who "have little concern for the principles" of those who are depending on regional development; those people would like to see an end to the plan for replacing the coca crops. He added that PRODES has emphasized the idea of regional development of the coca plantations. This dimension is not well understood by some sectors of public opinion, he said.

As for future prospects, he indicated that transferring the offices to Cochabamba will redound to the greater development of the Chapare. He also announced the start of an "experimental stage of operational tasks," and the creation of an infrastructure of improved plant and seed production in traditional and nontraditional categories in the Chapare. However, he said that the operational phase will depend on whether adequate financial aid is received.

Finally he said, "We expect our project to become a real beachhead which, through the experience and technology generated in the Chapara area, will lead to the effective and rational development of our Amazon region."

8735
CSO: 3010

BRAZIL SEEN AS IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY

PY142347 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Nov 80 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "Challenge for Our Diplomacy"]

[Text] With his long experience in government and diplomacy, Ambassador Roberto Campos should have well-founded reasons for saying that within the scheme of strengthening U.S. defense mechanisms, Brazil will be one of the most important geopolitical elements in the foreign policy of President Ronald Reagan's future government. This idea involves broader aspects, and in practice it will materialize naturally from the recovery of the United States' international prestige as the leading Western power--a prestige that began to deteriorate during the Johnson Government and slipped further down during the Nixon administration.

Washington's interrelations with the world in general and with Brazil in particular make up coparticipants in that situation, because in the final analysis such coparticipation results from profound identification with a lifestyle characterized by political pluralism and free-market economy. Thus, once national interests are safeguarded, the different situations and economic developments duly considered, there is no reason to eschew a policy of closer integration with the White House in shouldering responsibilities for the Western way of life. Furthermore, our internal process of democratic normalization calls for the adoption of an external political point of reference to link us with the world.

We are not talking about establishing instruments for subordination or about mimicking political positions. We are talking about conducting relations on the basis that Latin America (and Brazil as part of it) constitutes a natural line of defense for open societies and liberal political philosophy despite the authoritarian nature of some Latin American governments. This fundamentally means that we have to analyze in depth our point of conflict and controversy with the United States, since only by knowing what separates us will we be able to know what effectively unites us and what will enable us to draw even closer together. Some points of contention are the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement and the protectionist trade barriers raised by the U.S. Government. There was also contention over the human rights situation in our country, but this has been smoothed out by our liberalization process and the increasingly reasonable attitudes adopted by the Carter Government.

There are, however, other points of contention not related to the possibly divergent foreign policies of Carter and Reagan but more precisely to our internal policy, our diplomatic orientation and to the course we set for our foreign trade. One of these

points, for instance, is the possibility that the United States may develop concern over Brazil's exports of conventional arms lest these exports (important in commercial terms) become a strategic alternative in the framework of a joint outlook for the defense of the West. Another point of contention may be the positions Brazilian diplomacy is taking regarding some third world countries, especially in Africa, which are lined up with the Soviet expansionist policy and, consequently, are in confrontation with the Western defense system. The pro-Arab leaning of our foreign policy, which can be explained (but not justified) by our oil dependency, is also at odds with the White House positions in defense of the state of Israel--positions that Reagan has promised to maintain.

Brazil's geopolitical, demographic or even economic importance demands that our diplomacy be prepared to respond to the new policy Reagan will adopt in the White House. In today's troubled world, the difficulties are not only political but also economic and financial on both sides. With Reagan's election, the market expectations raised the international parity of the dollar at a time when the solid German mark began to face difficulties due to the peculiar situation of the German economy. The petroleum crisis (with the outbreak of war between Iraq and Iran) will unavoidably force the Reagan Government to adopt an even more protectionist attitude toward U.S. goods, thus partially frustrating our prospects for exports to the United States. If we are not prepared for these eventualities, we run the risk of becoming entangled once again in senseless third world rhetoric.

Not only our diplomacy should be prepared for the new times to come. Before and above our diplomacy, our internal liberalization process should be consolidated so that once full political normalization has been attained, we as a nation may have a clear foreign policy to insure our rightful place on the international scene, especially in Latin America.

CSO: 3001

BRIEFS

COMMENT ON REAGAN--The image of Ronald Reagan as a warrior, that is, the image of the future U.S. President as a warrior, has received a boost from the remarks included in a report prepared by the military advisers of the president-elect. This report states: no part of the world can be considered outside the interests of the United States; the United States must make use of military force; the United States must prevent [words indistinct] even without the aid of its allies, even unilaterally. The report prepared by Reagan's advisers was released in (London) and is bound to give rise to unfavorable reactions. The European allies of the United States (?fear) getting involved in U.S. military actions. With Reagan as U.S. president, the entire world [words indistinct] from the U.S. arsenal. This is felt on the American continent. The fear that the United States will resume its policy of intervention, especially in Central America and the Caribbean, grows. [Text] [PY141340 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Nov 80]

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS--The need to put an end to the swift disruption of the balance of payments has forced the government to concentrate its efforts on encouraging exports and stimulating domestic savings in order to compensate for the inevitable decline of foreign income. In view of this, the struggle against inflation has been declared of secondary importance and will no longer be a priority target. According to a qualified government adviser, the system of incentives for exports which the government is putting together in order to prevent certain products from becoming unprofitable as a result of the exchange policy is bound to have inflationary effects; "however, we see no other way, because at this point the important thing is to export." The government has decided to take the responsibility for inflation not only because there is no way out other than concentrating efforts on balancing foreign accounts, but also because Planning Minister Delfim Netto, during his contacts with U.S., European and Japanese bankers, established the fact that it is the foreign debt and not inflation that worries the country's creditors. A government source indicated that this discovery by the minister explains Delfim's recent statement that inflation is a domestic problem which can be resolved by domestically implemented transfers of income. Since anti-inflation and balance of payments policies are bound to clash, there is no choice but to accept this conflict. [Excerpt] [PY141411 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 26]

INFLATION FIGURES--According to information released yesterday by the Getulio Vargas Foundation, inflation experienced a surge in October, reaching the 7.6 percent mark (it was 5.3 in September). Thus making the overall inflation for this year 84.6 percent and the inflation for the past 12 months 109.1 percent. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Nov 80 p 1]

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS STRIKE--Florianopolis--Professors of the Federal University of Santa Catarina today called an indefinite strike in line with a decision made by the National Coordinating Board of Teachers Associations. They intend to remain on strike until all of their demands--which include a 48-percent salary increase, readjustments every 6 months and changes in career programs--are met. [Text] [PY180116 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 17 Nov 80]

SUPPORTS FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY--Brasilia--The Presidents of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), the Popular Party (PP), and the Workers Democratic Party (PDT) will today release a joint communique stating that the constituent assembly is a pact among the Brazilian people for the benefit of Brazil, and they will hold, for the first time, a joint press conference, thus launching a campaign to gain support for a national constituent assembly. [PY151316 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Nov 80 p 4]

MACHINERY, TOOL EXPORTS--Rio de Janeiro, 6 Nov (AFP)--According to information released by the Foreign Trade Department (CACEX), Brazilian exports of machinery and mechanical and electrical tools during the first 9 months of this year amounted to 186,323 tons worth $951,141,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 7 Nov 80]

SHOE EXPORTS--Rio de Janeiro, 6 Nov (AFP)--The Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) has reported that Brazilian shoe exports for the first 9 months of this year amounted to 20,845 tons worth $267,897,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0305 GMT 7 Nov 80]

FRG STATE OFFICIAL--Rio de Janeiro, 6 Nov (TELAM)--(Lothar Spaeth), prime minister of the FRG state of Baden-Wurttemberg, who has spent 4 days on an official visit to Brazil during which he met with President Joao Figueiredo, will depart today for Buenos Aires. (Spaeth) arrived in Brazil last Saturday and has asked President Figueiredo for more facilities for German investments. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0220 GMT 7 Nov 80]

CSO: 3001

PROBLEMS IN ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH U.S. EXAMINED

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p A-3

[Editorial: "Relations With the United States"]

[Text] During a meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Chile, Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames took the opportunity to mention the state of economic and commercial relations with the United States, which are already important and give promise of continued expansion. In fact, the foreign minister, among other data, reported that this year overall trade will total $2 billion, that approved investments will exceed $3 billion and that the United States is the largest supplier of financial resources for the Chilean economy.

This is one of the few occasions on which an official from the political sector of the government, a principal example being the minister of foreign relations, has made reference to the subject of international economic relations, which are a substantial part of a country's overall foreign policy. In this regard, it is an auspicious indication that the concept of international policy is beginning to include in an explicit way the totality of factors which impinge upon its formulation and application. This is particularly necessary in Chile's case, in which the international success of foreign policy has been decisive in equilibrating the attitude of many foreign countries.

The foreign minister also said that not all aspects of economic relations with the United States can be viewed with equal optimism or sense of rapprochement, since there are some negative factors. The most delicate of these is the protectionist tendancy which is observed in the industrialized nations toward imports from the developing countries, which threatens to seriously alter the economic growth possibilities of the latter. Other countries, such as Brazil, are also following protectionist policies of a similar kind.

Other negative practices which the minister of foreign affairs underscored in his speech are the difficulties encountered in the application of the general system of preferences and the policy of some international financial organizations of making their loans subject to the fulfillment of political conditions imposed by those who control or decisively influence its decisionmaking process. All these situations introduce disturbing elements in the relations between the industrialized powers and the developing countries.

Just as the sector of relations with the United States has made progress and there has been satisfactory development in the commercial, economic and financial spheres, it is important to examine the possibilities of equal progress and improvement in the area of political and diplomatic relations. The requirements of our country's political independence can be harmonized and are compatible with the needs of an international coexistence based on mutual respect, as has been our permanent historical tradition.

The prospect of political detente should be analyzed, no matter what the outcome of the presidential elections of the United States. Whether there be a Democratic or Republican administration, the requirements of this advance are the same. To accomplish this, it will be necessary to make a significant effort at the diplomatic level.

8143
CSO: 3010

COMMENTARY SEES OPPOSITION MOVING INTO LABOR, UNIVERSITIES

Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Pablo Rodriguez Grez: "The Path of the Opposition"]

[Text] There are many who naively believe that the opposition was defeated once and for all in the 11 September plebiscite. This is a crass error. Everything indicates that for the opposition, the election results are merely a slip that can be overcome. Nevertheless, things are definitely no longer the same. For many years, they speculated with a majority popular backing that could not be expressed because the institutional channels were closed. Now they can only draft specious arguments to justify the people's decision. In this task the government's adversaries have been successful abroad, but they have once again suffered a resounding defeat in Chile. One therefore has a curious dichotomy. While within the national sphere everyone understands and the majority of the people support the political path outlined by the Armed Forces for the construction of the future constitutional system, our circumstances are not known abroad and foreign governments and institutions continue to be the victims of intentional distorsions transmitted by traitors and agents of Soviet Marxism. Rather than relieve pressure unleashed against Chile, the plebiscite has helped to maintain it at practically the same level.

Labor and the University

In my opinion, the opposition has its eyes on labor and the universities, taking advantage -- it is said -- of the room which the regime allows it on those fronts. That is where it will use all the weight of its influence, hoping to ignite a resistance movement that will gradually be supported by other groups of citizens.

Naturally, the trade unions, as they gradually return to normal, allow acute social tensions to be generated. This activity is internationally organized and no Western country could be free of the general directives issued by one or several of the major world confederations. We are already acquainted with the dissuasive force they have. It is enough to recall the threats we suffered 2 years ago concerning the promulgation of the labor plan. In addition, there is the approaching social security reform, an especially important issue for a country with early retirements or candidates for retirement. This innovation, which could not be postponed without grave harm to our economy, will be used to try to ignite a labor reaction that could alter our coexistence and public peace.

Moreover, it is obvious that as long as the trade union organizations of the different countries bring pressure to bear on their respective governments to isolate Chile internationally, all of our diplomatic efforts will be useless and inadequate. For the time being, the political activists who have infiltrated the labor unions cannot subvert domestic order but on the other hand, they can help undermine the image of high government officials abroad.

The universities continue to be the chosen spot for all the revolutionary-type political groupings. In the university classrooms, one finds young people filled with idealism, rightfully concerned and searching for just political and social solutions. Such characteristics make them especially sensitive to the irresponsible slogans of the extremists which sound good and are apparently rational. We have seen this in recent days. Various figures without any academic prestige have visited different university campuses with the unconcealed purpose of altering and stirring up the atmosphere, in an attempt to bother students and then mobilize them behind an obscure and so-called objective.

The unsettling action of the partisan opposition will concentrate on these points. Consequently, the government must work efficiently on them to prevent a surprise.

Heavy Hand

With the rules of play defined as they now are, everything indicates the need for a heavier hand to correct the excesses toward which they are trying to drag us. Both in the labor unions and the universities, official tactics must be redesigned and existing legislation must be enforced, without any exceptions. Otherwise, relative tolerance will be interpreted as weakness and will open the way to wild adventures whose beginning is obvious but whose ending no one can predict.

It is also time to give the Chilean Foreign Service the characteristics it always needed. During this period of its institutional history, Chile is not served well by a professional "white glove" diplomacy. We now need a diplomacy on a war footing to neutralize the low blows dealt us nearly everywhere by the stubborn enemies of the military regime.

Only a heavy but just hand can properly guide the period beginning on 11 March. The president of the republic has shown that he has all the qualities required by the circumstances.

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CSO: 3010

CODELCO TO INVEST HEAVILY IN COPPER MINING RENEWAL

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p D-4

[Text] Investments totaling $224 million will be made this year by the Copper Corporation (CODELCO) on its mining deposits.

This important figure is part of a total of $460 million which will be injected into the copper mining sector through projects to be implemented within the next 3 years.

The investments, which will be made with CODELCO's own funds, are to be used to update technologies, renovate equipment--some of which has been in operation since 1914--and exploit new sectors of deposits, to which end, for example, an entirely new mine will be constructed at El Teniente.

Maintenance of Production.

Weighty considerations advise that these investments be made, namely:

--The drop in mineral content of some ores, particularly those of Chuquicamata, are making it necessary to process a greater amount of mineralized rock to maintain production levels. One point in illustration which can be made is the fact that to obtain 1 ton of "wirebars" or electrolytic copper (kinds of refined copper) it is necessary to remove 132 tons of waste. In spite of this relative drop in mineral content, this year Chuquicamata will repeat its record of being the most productive copper mine in the world.

--Along with a decline in the copper content of the ore, it is necessary to face up to the growing hardness being encountered in the rock as the excavation is deepened.

--Scientific and technological advances call for the renewal of production processes, methods and systems to maintain output at the highest level in the world and to be cost competitive.

Up to now, Chile has been the largest producer of fine copper in the world. The most abundant reserves of this ore (25 percent of the world total) are to be found in its territory. Nevertheless, in order to maintain this lead and to not decrease production it is necessary to implement several costly projects.

In the following sections, EL MERCURIO reports the major investments programmed by the CODELCO from the present until 1983.

Chuquicamata

Total investment: $133 million

Expansion of concentrator:
The drop in the copper content of the ore calls for the processing of greater tonnages of ore to maintain current production levels.

Total cost: US$73,474,000
1980 investment: $30,000,000
Startup: First quarter of 1982.

Unit 12 Tocopilla:
This involves a new electric power plant designed to meet the increasing requirements of Chuquicamata and to replace older units. It includes installations for future operations using coal.

Total cost: US$53,347,000
1980 investment: US$5.5 million
Startup: First quarter of 1983.

Replacement of Operational Equipment

As in the case of the concentrator, this requirement is the result of a drop in the copper content of the ore and the longer distances which require greatest transport capability and scaled adaptation to the economy.

Total cost: US$58,939,000
1980 investment: US$6.2 million

El Salvador

Repair and Maintenance of the Foundry

Total investment: US$13.4 million
1980 investment: US$889,000
In operation.

Repair and Improvement of the Refinery

Total investment: US$8,812,000
1980 investment: US$1,353,000
In operation.

Expansion of the Concentrator by 30 Percent

Total investment: US$18,499,000
1980 investment: US$8.48 million
Startup: First quarter of 1982.

Change in Frequency

This project is the result of the hookup with the ENDESA [National Electric Power, Inc.] which will be extended to Diego de Almagro. The project was executed with an IBRD loan and will additionally benefit the Third Region, as it will supply energy for industrial and mining use.

Total investment: US$8.2 million
1980 investment: US$2.03 million
Startup: Third quarter of 1981.

Andina

Plan for Exploitation of the Tourmaline Breccia

The greater hardness of the ore and changes in the characteristics of the deposit have necessitated a new system of exploitation which calls for larger equipment for transport and crushing.

Total investment: US$20,477,000
1980 investment: US$4.43 million
In partial operation: "startup"

Los Leones Leach-ore Residue Reservoir [tranque de relave]

This reservoir is to replace the Piuquenes Dam, which is already exhausted. It will handle the leach-ore residues of the concentrating plant, which is located 18 km away, in a totally underground installation. The dam will have a capacity of 102 million m^3 and will have a 145-meter high retaining wall. It will occupy the hydrographic valley of the Los Leones River which was diverted from its course by means of a 4.5 km tunnel.

Total investment: US$43,350,000
1980 investment: US$8,409,000
Startup: in the first stage of operation.

Plan for Exploitation of Second Level

This project involves the operation of the deposit's second level of exploitation by the block subsidence method.

Total investment: US$11,390,000
1980 investment: US$3,380,000
Operational startup: Third quarter of 1983.

El Teniente

Future Mine

This includes the infrastructure necessary for exploitation of the primary mine (metalliferous ore) and development of the corresponding engineering for exploita-

tion of an ore with a lesser metal content and greater hardness. The most important part of this project is the underground room for primary crushing, with a capacity for the processing of 25,000 tons per day.

Total investment: US$44,549,000
1980 investment: US$15,312,000
Operational startup: Third quarter of 1982.

Colihues Dam

This will replace the Cauquenes Dam, which is already exhausted, and will handle the leach-ore residues of the Sewell and Colon concentrator plants, located 60 km away. It has a capacity of 170 million m^3 and will inundate an area of 700 hectares.

Total investment: US$94,763,000
1980 investment: US$9,921,000
In operation: "startup"

Oxygen Plant

With production of 392 tons per day of oxygen, this plant will permit a substantial saving of energy in the fusion processes.

Total investment: US$10,945,000
1980 investment: US$6,535,000
Startup: Fourth quarter of 1980.

Projects Under Study

In addition to the above-mentioned projects, CODELCO has several other investments under study for the generation of energy, technological research and new processes. The most important studies are: a study on overall development for the Chuquicamata and El Teniente Divisions; on site lixiviation (Chuquicamata); energy generation in upper Cachapoal (El Teniente); identification of greater reserves in the Rio Blanco deposit (Andina); and solar drying and the harnessing of this energy (El Salvador).

An extensive exhibit of the projects which our copper mining sector is developing will be prepared with illustrative charts and detailed models for the CODELCO booth at the next Industrial Fair in Santiago.

The making of the above-mentioned investments, in addition to those being considered by the private copper mining sector, according to estimates of the Copper Commission, will permit our country to practically double production in the next decade and will give strong impetus to national development.

8143
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

CANADIAN BILATERAL TRADE--A group of 22 Canadian businessmen arrived in Santiago yesterday to participate in the third Chile-Canada business seminar that will begin tomorrow. Michael Milroy, head of the delegation that arrived yesterday, said that there are many Canadian investments in Chile and that the number is gradually increasing as a result of the joint meetings of businessmen which began in 1978. He added that commercial trade between the two countries entered a process of growth in recent years which has broad projections. In 1978, bilateral trade amounted to $80.5 million, which figure rose to $106.5 million in 1979. During the first 6 months of this year, the volume of trade amounted to $74 million. Milroy said that Canada can offer interesting technicological goods and machinery for the wood, fishing, mining, communications and other sectors. For its part, Chile has a very good market for its fruit and vegetable exports, he said. The Chilean chapter of the Interbusiness Committee is headed by businessman and banker Javier Vial, while the Canadian section is headed by George Hunter, who arrived in Chile on Friday. At 1030 hours tomorrow morning, the opening session of the seminar will be held in the Conference Room of the BHC [expansion unknown]. Speaking at the session will be Miguel Kast, minister and director of ODEPLAN [National Planning Office], and Javier Vial. In the afternoon, the speakers will be Canadians Derek Chase, from Atomic Energy International, and Andrew Lindsay, from Corera, and Chilean Rolf Luders, among others. [Text] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p C-1] 11,464

OIL SAVINGS CREDITS--The Production Development Corporation (CORFO) has established a line of credit for medium-size and small companies that have proposals for saving energy derived from hydrocarbons or for modifying their current systems of generating power based on oil in order to use other types of fuel. This information was released yesterday by the head of development of that national organization, Major Hernan Velasquez, who said that the credits have a minimum amount of 500 development units. Up to 80 percent of a project can be financed for up to 7 years at an annual interest rate of 10.5 percent. Velasquez also said that resources will be provided to finance the respective feasibility projects and added that CORFO is developing various programs for the purpose and in order to seek nontraditional forms of energy. Among others, he emphasized a study on the use of water resources in the southern and northern zones, on rivers with a low flow. He said that a project has been completed on the Pulelfu River and its hydrographic basin and that it has been concluded that it is economically profitable to set up small plants generating between 5 and 20 megawatts. The total power that might result from the massive implementation of these structures amounts to some 300 megawatts. Velasquez indicated that a cooperative in the region is ("I believe") completing studies for the installation of the

first small plant with a generating capacity of 5 megawatts, called El Capullo. Another study which evaluates the use of fuel in the country could result in savings of up to 5 percent on the amount of oil consumed, meaning a savings of $50 million annually. This work joins another on solar energy for industrial use by means of which 4 percent of the oil used in the country could be conserved. This means a savings of $40 million annually. Velasquez reported that practical tests are being conducted with Chilean copper and molybdenum ores in Switzerland and that the results will be known by December. A third project has to do with the massive use of animal wastes, whose potential is the generation of alcohol amounting to 10,000 barrels (the equivalent in oil). The necessary investment is $200 million. The study will be finished by the end of the year. Finally, concerning geothermy, Velasquez announced the completion of a new technical evaluation study at El Tatio and Puchuldiza due to the fact that recent analyses have shown that the power plants will not supply all the energy generating potential which the wells have. He said that rights on El Tatio will be put up for bids as soon as possible to transfer the operating risks to private parties. [Text] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Oct 80 p 1] 11,464

COAL RESERVES REPORTED—Chile has potential bituminous and sub-bituminous coal reserves amounting to nearly 1 billion tons, the equivalent of 300 to 400 million tons of oil. This announcement was made yesterday by the head of development of CORFO, Maj Hernan Velasquez, who added that these stocks mean a total energy supply of at least 50 years. The development official revealed the status of various coal projects in the country's 12th and 8th regions, emphasizing progress at the Pecket, Dorotea and Isla Riesco deposits in the 12th region and the Arauco and Lebu deposits in the 8th region. Velasquez said that to date, nearly $8 million have been invested in feasibility studies at five exploration spots and that the call for bids has already been made for Pecket. Six national and foreign consortiums participated in the bidding. Dorotea is still in the study phase and at Isla Riesco, analyses will be completed in 1981, at which time a decision will be made on whether to work the deposit or keep it as a national reserve. Concerning the deposits in the 8th region, Velasquez said that feasibility studies will be completed in November and December of 1981 and that after the initial prospecting is done, the path to be followed will be decided upon. Estimated reserves at each of the deposits are as follows: Pecket, 115 million tons (sub-bituminous coal); Isla Riesco, 800 million tons (sub-bituminous); Lebu, 60 million tons (bituminous coal); Dorotea (sub-bituminous); and Arauco (bituminous), as yet undetermined. The differences in heating potential between the bituminous coal in the 8th region and sub-bituminous coal in the 12th region are from 7,000 to 8,000 kilocalories per kilogram for the former and from 4,000 to 5,000 kilocalories for the latter. If Pecket begins to be worked, it is estimated that annual production will be about 2 million tons, while the figure will be 2 to 4 million tons per year at Isla Riesco. No estimates are available for the other deposits. Velasqudz reported that in order to achieve the level of production given for Pecket, an investment of $100 million is needed, in which case the average extracting cost would be between $50 and $55 per ton, compared with $65 to $80 per ton for deposits now being worked. [Text] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Oct 80 p C-1] 11,464

CSO: 3010

PAPER DEPLORES COUNTRY'S 'MORAL DECADENCE'

PA082318 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 12A

[Editorial: "The Rescue of Institutionality"]

[Text] No country or society in the world, regardless of its political creed, can survive without a legal or institutional system. When this system deteriorates or is flagrantly and openly violated society enters a crisis. Although Costa Rica is considered as an example of social and political democracy in Central America and the Caribbean, the truth is another thing.

For many years and under different administration the weakening of our institutions and democratic values has been obvious, along with a lack of authority and a widespread condoning of lawbreaking and subversion. There is also a fear of assuming responsibilities and a hostile attitude to judicial or police intervention to restore order and law.

Based on this symptom of profound decline, the weekly manazine U.S. NEWS [as published] says in its latest edition that even if the political violence in Central America has not altered life in Costa Rica, its moral decline can nevertheless affect its institutional life.

No matter how much it hurts, we must look back at what has been occurring recently in our country and admit that indeed we have a sick democracy. The violence in Central America has not reached us with the brutality that other countries in the area are suffering, but it has involved us, it has contaminated our republican way of life and our territory has become a sanctuary for guerrillas and leftwing and rightwing adventurers. The government does not have the military force, the means, or the political courage to put an end to this situation.

The recent conflict at the technological institute, created by a group of students who decided to challenge authority, was proof of that moral crisis and lack of authority which is eroding our democracy. For 2 weeks that group held a stronghold in the institute and refused to allow faculty members, administrative personnel or anyone else in. It was only yesterday morning that the police, with a court order issued by a judge in Cartago, ejected the students. After much talk and indecision, institutional and legal order, so seriously affected by this group of students, was restored in the country.

The institutional and democratic awareness of the country has been weakened to such an extent that many persons from various cultural and social levels had trouble discovering what is at stake with the takeover of the institute. Demagogic populism, temporizing, the strange tendency, unfortunately predominant now, to favor law-breakers when the authorities try to do their duty, and confused ideas and concepts to justify any criminal or subversive action are clear evidence of the "moral decadence" of our democracy.

Fortunately this time we have been able to save institutionality and legal order. However, we must not create illusions for ourselves. A mediocre, inefficient and leaderless educational system has produced high school and university students who are political illiterates. Our young people in general lack a clear knowledge of the institutional system of their own country. Often there is no way of telling whether this is the result of supine ignorance or of a vulgar activist Marxism which comes from a lack of political culture. This explains actions so openly criminal as the ones some students at the technologic institute of Cartago have just carried out.

In back of this situation is the gloomy idea that things are to be gotten in either a nice or a bad way, and that if one gets them the bad way this means having a revolutionary awareness and being a tool of change. This is why the threat of violence is usually a condition for dialog and negotiations.

CSO: 3010

U.S. ECONOMIC 'ATTACK' ON ECUADOR CRITICIZED

PA201857 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 19 Nov 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Imperious behavior has always been present in U.S. foreign policy. Washington has always thought it can do anything in the world, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean, to satisfy the interest of imperialist monopolies.

Although the Cuban revolution and other later revolutionary process have shown the northern enemy that imperialist arrogance is vigorously rejected in the present times, the United States does not renounce its policy of impositions, threats, blackmail and all kinds of coercion. Being a government of imperialist consortiums, any tennant of the White House can become furious as soon as any of the U.S. transnationals is held back in its depredations anywhere in the world. Many examples of this Washington attitude can be mentioned, but it is enough to recall its permanent hostility toward Cuba and the overthrow of the Chilean constitutional government of popular unity.

Now, Ecuador is the country that has been economically attacked. Its traditional tuna fish exports to the U.S. market have been prohibited by the United States. The measure, which greatly affects this South American country's economy, is a reprisal for the capture of U.S. tuna fishing boats fishing illegally inside Ecuador's 200 miles of territorial seas.

Like most of the Third World countries with coastlines, Ecuador proclaims 200 miles of territorial seas; that is, an exclusive economic zone. But the United States, which haughtily considers itself lord and master of all the seas, insists on disavowing this act of sovereignty by almost all coastal countries, which, in addition, have the support of the top international organization.

The economic aggression perpetrated today by United States against Ecuador has been known for months by Mexico, has been applied to Peru on several occasions as well as to other countries of the region which try to protect their wealth in the face of the U.S. transnationals' unlimited exploitation.

It is being assured in press circles of the area that these companies headquartered in California are encouraged by the victory of Ronald Reagan, former governor of that state and future president of the United States, who promised during his campaign that his government would send warship to protect the fishing boats fishing illegally in waters of Ecuador and other countries.

Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde replied to this aggressive statement when he said that there is no responsible government willing to dispatch warships to enforce compliance with something that is forbidden by law.

All of Ecuador's social sectors have repudiated this show of imperialist arrogance and have even asked the Quito government not only to embargo the catch of the pirate fishermen, but also to confiscate U.S. vessels engaging in this illegal activity. In addition, Ecuador has received generalized continental backing it its firm position of rejecting imperialist economic blackmail.

Whatever the cost, warned Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos, our country will defend its sovereignty over the 200 miles of territorial seas.

CSO: 3010

COMMENTS ON VENEZUELAN DECISION ON BARBADOS BOMBING

Attorney General's Criticism

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Interview with Idalberto L. de Guevara Quintana, Cuban attorney general, by Eduardo Gonzalez]

[Text] Because of the wave of indignation that the arbitrary acquittal of the criminals who blew up the Cuban airplane has aroused in our people and throughout the world, Idalberto L. de Guevara Quintana, Cuban attorney general, was interviewed.

He stated: "Like all the Cuban attorneys and like all the Cuban people, we are indignant about this maneuver against justice, this shameful act of the military court and the present Venezuelan Government. It was committed against international law and in open contradiction to all legal norms in all nations.

"This deed can be called a legal barbarism; it has been condemned by international public opinion. All honest jurists are indignant as are intellectuals and celebrities throughout the world, even in Venezuela.

"This is one more action against the revolution perpetrated by imperialism and the servile rulers who play its game. Acquittal of that gang of criminals is itself a barbaric crime.

"There is convincing evidence--as Venezuelan officials have revealed and as the proceedings of the trial revealed--that the accused are responsible for a crime that can be called genocide. It aroused the repudiation of the entire world, even the Venezuelan people. It is impossible now to say that these people are innocent."

[Question] What is your opinion of the position assumed by Judge Delia Estaba Moreno?

[Answer] Her statements are very valuable in exposing this clumsy maneuver because Delia Estaba knew about the case. She issued the arrest warrant for the criminals when the guilt of the accused became obvious from the evidence and clues.

From the very beginning, Delia Estaba had to withstand pressure and even threats without yielding. The removal of this case from her court to a military court is undoubtedly part of the maneuver aimed at freeing the guilty. Her recent statements reaffirm her just position in this case.

Latin American Criticism

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 24 Oct 80 pp 41-42

[Article by Mario G. del Cueto, based mainly on telephone interviews held by Radio Havana Cuba: "Crime of International Treason, Affront to Justice"]

[Text] Day after day, week after week, the number of opinions about the infamous decision made by a Venezuelan military court to acquit those accused of the abominable sabotage of a Cuban airplane which killed the passengers and crew 4 years ago continues to grow. These texts which BOHEMIA is publishing reveal energetic condemnation of the crime committed and unanimous repudiation throughout the world by those who clamor for justice.

Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party, stated in a telephone interview: "Like everyone else, I was indignant to hear of that brazen acquittal of those guilty of such a hideous crime. What I noted most was that a Venezuelan military court had taken that position when they had sufficient evidence of the guilt of the accused. In the second place, it is clear that that decision of the Venezuelan military court was part of the foreign policy of the government of that country which, in recent times, has been against the interests of the people of Venezuela and the other peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. It contrasts with Venezuelan policy during the administration of Carlos Andres Perez. The Venezuela of Luis Herrera Campins seems allied with the Salvadoran Christian Democrat military junta and connected with the anti-Cuban campaign orchestrated from the United States and carried out in the area in recent months."

Juan Mari Bras, secretary general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, had not recovered from his astonishment when he was contacted by telephone. He said: "It seems outrageous that a court would acquit those criminals who committed such a hideous crime which all mankind has condemned. It represents an intolerable escalation in international crime. We Puerto Rican socialists condemned that crime with all our strength. We hoped the Venezuelan authorities would respond to the universal clamor and assume a position consistent with a so-called civilized country. Therefore, we are indignant about the news that these villains, true international terrorists, have been acquitted by a Venezuelan military court which answers directly to the president of Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins."

Rogelio Sinan, Panamanian playwright, poet and narrator, joined the protest, calling the acquittal of the murderers a "barbarism." "They should have been given the maximum sentence. It is a flagrant contradiction of the way the trial was handled initially under President Carlos Andres Perez. The present Venezuelan Government's procedure seems to me to be very harmful to the international prestige of that country. This is also true of the support that it gives to the criminal junta in El Salvador. The Venezuelan people themselves are asking their rulers to break off relations with that regime that massacres Salvadorans daily."

Alfredo Vazquez Carrizosa, former Colombian foreign minister, said that, legally speaking, "the case can be called a /denial of justice/ [in boldface]; that is, the sentence is in open contradiction with the facts. These facts are evidence that makes it necessary to sentence those who were guilty of a crime....In short, there is no reason not to punish a terrible crime known throughout the continent."

Leonidas Rodriguez, president of the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary Party, expressed his indignation on the telephone also. He added: "This has unquestionably affected and moved all of Latin America because it is a dismal precedent. In our America and throughout the world, it was expected that these criminals would be appropriately punished....A decision of this nature is more or less tied to a position like that of the Salvadoran junta which is hurting the Salvadoran people and revolutionaries so much."

Manuel Galich, a Guatemalan intellectual and director of the Latin American Theater of Casa de las Americas, first referred to the position of the Venezuelan Government. He said: "First of all, I want to repeat something that everyone is aware of. I question whether the government of Luis Herrera Campins and the military system can be called Venezuelan now because, in reality, the foreign policy that this government has followed--especially its support for the Salvadoran junta, for example--is condemnable. Now, the request for acquittal of the Barbados criminals is absolutely against the will of the Venezuelan people who are indeed Venezuelan. I want to say that both cases--the support for the Salvadoran junta and the decision to acquit the criminals--do not really express Venezuelan interests, tradition or dignity. Consequently, I question whether this government and its military system can even call themselves Venezuelan." Galich added: "In the Barbados incident, world public opinion without any restriction or limitation--that is, massively, torrentially--has expressed its indignation."

Genaro Carnero Checa, secretary general of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, energetically condemned the injustice in his habitual style. He stated: "This is an affront to justice and to human rights. The judge of the military court, the army and President Luis Herrera Campins are implicated in it. Why have they done it? It is part of an anti-Cuban campaign. It is necessary to oppose it because it is not only shameful from a legal point of view but in defense. Herrera Campins is totally responsible. As a journalist and in my position as a representative of the Latin American press, I have appealed to the Venezuelan Journalists Association to declare him 'persona non grata' because he is a member of that professional institution. With his attitude, he not only mocks the human conscience but the code of ethics of that sector which prohibits support for criminals."

Former Dominican president Juan Bosch, a writer and novelist, had a stopover in Cuba. After giving his impressions of the meeting of Parliamentarians for Peace held in Bulgaria which he had just left, he said he had heard of the reprehensible decision of the Venezuelan military court when he was in Sofia at a ceremony given by the Bulgarian prime minister. Later he read in the press about the question we asked. "In the first place, I believe it is necessary to say that the sabotage against the Cuban airplane in Barbados, a truly abominable deed, must be viewed not as a personal action by two or three members of Crime and Terror International but as an episode in the world struggle, the battle, between capitalism and socialism. In this case, it is a battle on Cuban terrain; therefore, it is necessary to start from the assumption that the Barbados crime had deeper roots. I believe that that Caracas acquittal was not due merely to the whims of the Venezuelan military. In the first place, the military obey orders in Venezuela and someone gave them. In the second place, that someone was surely President Luis Herrera Campins; he, in turn, must have received them from a much greater power than his in Venezuela. I mean this is part of an international policy that is interested in having those who committed the crime released."

Gerardo Gonzalez, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Party of Panama--the government party--called it "surprising and inconceivable" that any court in Latin America, whether civilian or military, would ask for the acquittal of confessed professional murderers who killed innocent passengers on a commercial airplane, no matter what the nationality. It is known to the Latin American and world public that there were sufficient confessions and evidence to give the maximum sentences to the terrorists implicated in the shocking sabotage of the Cuban airplane in Barbados in 1976."

In a telephone conversation with the secretary general of the Costa Rican Popular Vanguard Party in San Jose, Manuel Mora Valverde expressed himself in these terms: "Naturally, we are not so stupid as to not understand that the Venezuelan Government is behind this verdict. It is inspired by a feeling of ill will, a desire to strike a blow against Cuba and against the entire revolutionary movement of the continent which the Cuban revolution leads. This base desire, this unfortunate position of a government that, in this way, joins its actions with the interests of U.S. imperialism and international reactionaries is actually the result of a political movement that is already giving bloody and painful demonstrations in Central America."

Guillermo Toriello, former Guatemalan foreign minister and a man of international prestige, is an unreserved friend of Cuba. After an analysis of the reprehensible decision of the Venezuelan military court in the Barbados case, Toriello concluded by saying: "A verdict dictated under such conditions--the flagrant violation of the procedural and substantive norms of International Penal Law for crimes against mankind and terrorist actions--is a verdict that constitutes a true legal monstrosity."

Manuel Maldonado, Puerto Rican writer and professor, said: "Venezuelan public opinion has been against that decision. I think that that verdict is also tied to the U.S. acquittal of the terrorists who killed Orlando Letelier. There is also the hand of certain international agencies in this which act under orders to do that type of thing....I want to use this occasion to energetically and firmly condemn this reprehensible acquittal of these criminals who committed an act of international treason."

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POSITION ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS STATED AT UN

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] United Nations, 7 October (PL [Prensa Latina])--Cuba expressed the opinion that the achievement of an international accord, which would prohibit the placement of nuclear arms in countries in which they do not exist, would be to the benefit of international peace and security.

A response given by the government of Cuba to a petition submitted by the UN secretary-general to all countries points out that an international accord along these lines would constitute an effective way to control armaments.

"The nonplacement of nuclear arms in the territory of countries where those arms currently do not exist would be an effective contribution to the system of nuclear nonproliferation and would help strengthen the atmosphere of confidence necessary for the continuation of disarmament negotiations with the proper success,"the Cuban reply pointed out.

The text makes it clear that this measure cannot be understood in the sense that it would approve the existence of nuclear arms on the territory of countries which already have them and its adoption would have to be accompanied by certain guarantees.

It adds that all countries have the right to have the kind of weapons they consider pertinent to the defense of their sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity.

It underscores the fact that the renunciation of this right cannot be considered without the recognition of and respect for the ability of all countries freely to decide their destiny and to pick the economic, political, and social system that most suits the interest of their peoples and without an end being put to the hostile and aggressive actions which are being carried out against them.

To achieve the accord--the Cuban reply points out--it is indispensable for the imperialist powers to put an end to their policy of hostility and

aggression against all countries, which would permit the existence of an acceptable climate of confidence, peace, and security.

The note adds that military threats, manifestations of "cold-war" policy must cease,furthermore, that foreign military bases must be dismantled and that it is indispensable not to impose any further and to lift existing measures involving unjust economic sanctions.

The accord, which would prohibit the placement of nuclear arms in countries which do not have them, must go hand in hand with another one preventing the use or the threat of the use of force in international relations and an instrument which would guarantee the security of states that do not have nuclear arms against the employment of such arms.

The Cuban reply asserts that nuclear arms, the constant growth of their number, as well as their dissemination and development constitutes the greatest threat facing mankind right now.

It also makes mention of the voluminous resources taken up by the arms race with the subsequent negative effect deriving from that regarding economic and social development as well as international peace and security.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim asked all countries for their opinions regarding the possibility of arriving at an international accord which would prohibit the placement of nuclear arms in countries which do not have this type of armament right now.

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CSO: 3010

SOVIET COURSES FOR NUCLEAR SPECIALISTS DESCRIBED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Juana Berges]

[Text] In order to train the specialists needed for the nation's nuclear development, soon selection procedures will begin to determine which pre-university students will study abroad, primarily in the Soviet Union.

Between the 15th and 20th of this month, pre-university campuses will begin receiving the forms for students to request enrollment in the nuclear-related majors and specializations, among which are:

Nuclear physics (theoretical and experimental): The study of the atomic nucleus and all the processes that are involved, such as radioactive disintegration, nuclear reactions, nuclear fusion, etc.

Radiochemistry: Oriented basically toward the production of radioactive isotopes and the study of their nature, behavior and practical applications.

Nuclear electronics: Involving the design and construction of the nuclear instrumentation necessary to carry out many types of experiments and research in the nuclear field.

Applied mathematics and electronic computation: To guarantee the mathematical, informational and technical accuracy of the computers used in the calculation centers of various institutions.

Nuclear reactors: Involving the projection, construction, assembly, operation, repair and maintenance of nuclear reactors.

Automation of thermal energy processes: The study of tasks involved in the automation, control and administration of nuclear reactors.

Requirements

The requirements for studying these nuclear fields are: Maintain a grade point average higher than 95 points, with the same average in mathematics, physics and chemistry during pre-university studies; satisfactorily pass the psychometric test that is given to applicants to measure their aptitude and personality; achieve good results

in the teaching portion of the Preparatory School; and maintain a good attitude toward studies and other tasks directed by political and mass organizations.

This information was provided at the Ministry of Education headquarters by Comrades Miguel Alfonsin Fernandes, Angel Cardoso del Llano and Antonio Bolufe, all of the Executive Secretariat for Nuclear Affairs.

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CSO: 3010

MEMBER REPRESENTATION IN WORLD BANK SCORED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 5

[Commentary by Mario Blanco]

[Text] The joint annual meeting of the IMF and the IBRD--or World Bank--was held recently in Washington in the midst of unresolved contradictions between the industrialized capitalist countries and the underdeveloped countries.

It is clear from the closing speeches by Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the IMF, and Robert McNamara, president of the IBRD, that the participants in that financial forum did not reach agreement on the increased financial needs of the underdeveloped countries, whose need for those funds is even more urgent now due to the economic crisis shaking the capitalist world.

The industrialized capitalist countries, which are maintaining their political and financial control over both organizations, flatly refused to increase aid to the underdeveloped countries and insisted that the IMF and the IBRD continue to be the "guardians" of the capitalist world's monetary and financial system.

On this occasion--as on previous occasions--the industrialized capitalist countries went against the demands of the underdeveloped countries, which were calling for better conditions in international trade, stabilized prices for their export commodities (above all their raw materials), and the elimination of political discrimination in the granting of loans by the IMF and the IBRD.

The economies of the underdeveloped countries are being affected by the system of reduced imports and higher exports that is being applied by the industrialized capitalist countries. Added to that are the granting of short-term loans at high interest rates and intensified protectionism.

The United States, for example, sends one-third of its exports to those countries while extracting raw materials from them at low prices. As a result of that and other harmful practices, the current balance of payments deficit for the underdeveloped countries as a group is expected to rise to $185 billion, while the general debt for all types of loans exceeds $390 billion.

On the eve of the meeting and also during it, the ministers of 24 underdeveloped countries, speaking for more than 100 countries in the same condition, called for

a revision of the joint policy of the IMF and the IBRD. Their demand called for lifting the conditions on which loans are granted.

That "group of 24" proposed that the total loans be increased by $73 billion during the next 6 years. But the basic demands of those countries were rejected. The industrialized capitalist countries revised only a few of the less important conditions governing the obtaining of loans, leaving the system itself sacrosanct.

In the speeches by representatives of the industrialized capitalist countries, especially those by Geoffrey Howe, British chancellor of the Exchequer, Hans Matthoefer, West German minister of finance, and William Miller, U.S. secretary of the Treasury, it was made clearly evident that those countries wish to take advantage of the difficult economic and financial situation of the underdeveloped countries to force the latter to carry out "structural reforms" in their economies. What this actually means is that the latter must abandon their plans for developing their national economies and adapt them to the interests of the main industrial states of the West.

But those attempts encountered energetic resistance from the underdeveloped countries. Tanzanian Minister for Finance and Planning Jamal strongly condemned the spokesmen for the capitalist world for saying they favor "free" trade while in fact practicing the most blatant protectionism.

Liberia's Minister of Planning and Economy Nah-Tipoteh, who spoke in behalf of the group of African countries, said that the latter are alarmed by the serious worsening in the terms of trade. The price of export goods has declined considerably in recent years, while the price of import goods, services, foodstuffs, and petroleum has risen markedly.

For his part, India's Minister of Finance Venkataraman called attention to the fact that the capitalist countries place all kinds of obstacles in the way of exports of industrial products by the underdeveloped countries.

The meeting in Washington made it clear that the IMF's decisions are monopolized in fact by the five most powerful industrialized capitalist countries: the United States, Japan, Great Britain, France, and the FRG. Those countries control 40.49 percent of that institution's votes, and they also control 44 percent of the special drawing rights (SDR's), representing $22.7 billion.

That is in contrast with the position of the 17 most backward countries in the underdeveloped world, which as a group control 1 percent of the votes and less than $120 million in SDR's.

Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Venezuela have a vote equal to 5.8 percent of the total, and their SDR quotas total $2,395 million, or 6.1 percent.

All the Latin American countries together possess $3,754.9 million in SDR's--9.6 percent of the total--while their vote amounts to 10.37 percent.

Of the above-mentioned five most powerful capitalist countries, the United States holds the greatest decisionmaking power and the largest volume of SDR's (19.85 percent of the votes and $8,405 million (approximately 22 percent of the total) in SDR's).

Next in order of importance after the United States are Great Britain, with 6.95 percent of the votes and $2,925 million in SDR's; the FRG with 5.14 percent of the votes and $2,156 million in SDR's; France: 4.58 percent and $1.919 million; and Japan: 3.97 percent and $1,659 million in SDR's.

This recent meeting in Washington has proven once again that the underdeveloped countries cannot rely on the "help" of the industrialized capitalist countries and that their just demands are always frustrated.

The Washington meeting also showed that the demands for a complete revision of relations between the underdeveloped nations and the industrialized capitalist countries are continuing to grow.

At the same time as the meeting in Washington, the ministers of the Group of 77 announced that a meeting would be called in 1981 in connection with economic cooperation among the underdeveloped countries. The communique says that because of the current difficulties in their international economic relations and the sharp disagreements between the industrialized capitalist countries and the underdeveloped countries, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation among the latter.

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INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION HEAD DISCUSSES 1981 MEETING

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 58

[Interview with Pio Carlo Terenzio, secretary general of the Interparliamentary Union, by Susana Tesoro: "September 1981, 68th Interparliamentary Union Conference"]

[Text] Mr Pio Carlo Terenzio, secretary general of the Interparliamentary Union, gave BOHEMIA exclusive statements about the 68th conference of that organization which will be held in Havana. Terenzio visited our country to make initial preparations for the event that will be held from 15 September to 23 September 1981.

Terenzio said: "I heard Fidel Castro speak for the first time at the United Nations; it was in the fall of 1960. I have known ever since that he was the inspiration for Cuba. At that time, I was a UNESCO official; I held several jobs there from 1948 to 1970."

[Question] Was that the beginning of your political career?

[Answer] I do not have a political career; I have not had a political career. I studied international law at the University of Rome and also at the International Law Institute in Geneva. In that same capital, I started as an official of the International Labor Organization. Then I went to UNESCO in 1948 and, in 1970, I began as secretary general of the Interparliamentary Union. I repeat that I do not have a political career because, as an international official, it is necessary to be above national interests of any country.

[Question] Then we will change our question. Was that the beginning of your political training in international work?

[Answer] That is more like it. If we call it training, I have spent 32 years training myself in international politics.

[Question] The Interparliamentary Union has existed since 1889. At what time did this organization change in favor of the developing countries?

[Answer] As you know, the union has existed since the end of the past century. Although those problems existed at that time, they were not mentioned. In 1889, the main thing was the organization of international cooperation for peace. Development was first mentioned in the 1950's. The first decade of development was

considered to be from 1960 to 1970, the second from 1970 to 1980 and now the third will be from 1980 to 1990. Also at that time decolonization was first mentioned.

[Question] How has our country participated in the union?

[Answer] Cuba has very actively participated ever since it joined the union. For example, in Lisbon, Cuba presented a proposal on illiteracy that caused a great impression because Cuba has particular experience in this field. You began a literacy period in 1961 with one of the most intensive campaigns in the world. I believe that you have continued because a literacy campaign must be a permanent, constant effort. Cuba does this. Education is in the hands of the people and a minimum of ninth grade education is requested now. There has also been structured academic education because, in addition to adult literacy, primary, intermediate and advanced schools have been well developed. Another thing I can tell you: the Cuban parliament is already very popular in the union. With its serious and sustained work, it is gaining great prestige among the member countries.

[Question] Is it significant that a country that has been a member for only 4 years has been selected to host the most important activity of the union?

[Answer] It is; this is a sign of the prestige that the Cuban parliament has won in the union. Your country has distinguished itself as an excellent leader of the Movement of Nonalined Countries, especially in economic affairs in favor of the poor countries. Therefore, at the 67th Interparliamentary Union Conference held in Berlin in September 1980, one of the most important resolutions--the one on economic affairs--included the proposal President Fidel Castro made at the United Nations concerning the $300 billion that the industrialized countries should contribute to the developing countries.

[Question] What do you think of the conditions of the site for the 68th conference?

[Answer] I could summarize them in a single word: excellent. The Palacio de las Convenciones has everything needed for an event of this type. It has very good installations and quality equipment. In addition to the material conditions, I have found sympathy and support from Cuban Government authorities.

[Question] What would you compare this Interparliamentary Union Conference to?

[Answer] It is an event of similar scope to the sixth summit of the nonalined countries held recently in Havana.

[Question] What will be the main topics on the agenda for the 68th conference?

[Answer] Very generally, we could speak of development, energy and decolonization but, as you know, international politics can change from one minute to the next and the conference is almost a year away. More recent topics would have to be added. The union council will meet in Manila in April; the agenda for the conference can be better outlined then.

[Question] Terrorism and airplane hijacking were already discussed by the Interparliamentary Union. What were the results?

[Answer] In Bonn 2 years ago, the Interparliamentary Union Conference studied the phenomenon of terrorism and condemned it in all its manifestations through a resolution.

[Question] When these resolutions are violated, what does the union do?

[Answer] These resolutions do not have execution clauses. This must come from the parliamentary countries when something of this type occurs. It is hard to carry out our resolutions and this is decisive for the functioning of the union. We have an article in our statutes that, after the adoption of recommendations, the member states have the duty to do what they can so that the parliament in its country complies with the resolutions. If everyone helped in this, our organization would unquestionably gain effectiveness.

Results have been seen, for example, in the release of parliamentary members; in 37 cases of imprisoned parliamentary members, 27 were released, mostly in Latin America. The parliaments of countries that have really been interested in complying with the organization influenced this. We believe that it helps a lot when a resolution is dictated; it is the responsibility of the parliaments to comply with it.

[Question] What countries will participate in the 68th conference?

[Answer] The union has 89 member countries; also parliamentary members in exile follow our conferences. The members are invited although, at times, they do not all attend. More precisely, we believe about 1,000 people will attend the 68th conference.

[Question] What can you predict about the development of the conference next September?

[Answer] It is not easy to predict. However, if I base it on the work done by Cuba and the support, facilities and good will that the Cuban parliamentary members have contributed, I believe that the conference will go very well. Therefore, it will have encouraging results for world peace.

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CSO: 3010

ICAP CELEBRATES NIGERIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by Pedro Costa: "20th Anniversary of Nigerian Independence Celebrated by Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples"]

[Text] The 20th anniversary of Nigeria's independence was celebrated at the headquarters of the ICAP (Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples), a ceremony presided over by Armando Acosta, member, Party Central Committee, and president of the Cuban-African Friendship Association.

Heriberto Feraudy, head of the African and Middle Eastern Department of ICAP, stressed the honor implied in the fact that the Cuban-African Friendship Association and ICAP were able to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the independence of Nigeria. He also emphasized the bonds of friendship which link our two peoples, bonds which go back to our common roots, because of the African presence in our nation.

The ceremony was also attended by Abdullaid Ibrahim Atta, Ambassador of Nigeria in Cuba, officials of that diplomatic mission, members of the board of directors of the Cuban-African Friendship Association, ICAP officials, and other invited guests from the Diplomatic Corps.

5058
CSO: 3010

SPACE FLIGHT TELECASTS MADE POSSIBLE BY ATLANTIC SATELLITE

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Jose Gabriel Guma: "How It Was Possible For TV Transmissions Of The Space Flight To Reach Our Homes"]

[Text] This joint flight, from the television transmission point of view, has been more complex than previous flights of the Intercosmos Program. Because of the distance which separates Cuba from the USSR, it was necessary to use Atlantic stationary satellite Number 4. It is the operation of the greatest scope undertaken up to now by Cuban television.

From one end of the island to the other, the Cuban people have had the opportunity of sharing the emotions and tensions resulting from the launching of Soyuz-38, its docking with Salyut-6, the entrance by Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo and Col Yuri Romanenko into the orbital station and the performance of a number of important experiments in space, through the clear pictures on television.

Television viewers, comfortably seated at home, since last Thursday, 18 September, have gone daily from Salyut 6 to the Flight Control Center or to the Moscow television center of Ostankino to follow the happenings of an event which is already a part of history.

However, behind this television transmission, which because it is a daily occurrence we may consider as something normal, is a problem of a technical nature that has required a broad and careful planning and an all-out effort by a large number of workers of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television [ICRT], particularly from its television section and the national or international communications enterprises of the Ministry of Communications [MINCOM].

A Little Bit of History

The first antecedents of this vast effort took place 18 months ago when technicians of several fields in matters of telecommunications were informed of the need to begin to work so that Cuban television viewers could enjoy a suitable news coverage during the first space flight of a Latin American cosmonaut.

Since this was a matter of a new task, which was not easy for those who had to carry it out, help was sought where there was an accumulation of experience. Engineers, technicians, producers and television newsmen went to the USSR and Hungary at the time of the joint flight by cosmonauts from those two countries. They also returned to the USSR for the more recent joint Soviet-Vietnamese flight.

In Baikonur, Cuban personnel inspected technical and production aspects at the launch site itself, while in Budapest they appraised how the native country of one of the cosmonauts handled equipment and information.

As a next step, a committee was formed, which among other objectives, analyzed the experience accumulated in previous space flights. Moreover, qualified personnel were selected on the basis of their experience, years of service and dedication to work.

At the same time, a seminar was held for a group of newsmen and commentators so that they would learn with relative exactness how space flights were produced. Showings of video tapes and filmed material from Soviet television and other countries of the Intercosmos Program allowed them to learn what should and should not be done to make transmissions achieve the required quality.

A Complex Work

In a telephone conversation by GRANMA with the Ostankino Television Center in Moscow, Danilo Sirio, Cuban television program director, reported that from the point of view of television transmissions "This flight has been more complex than previous flights."

This is because Cuba is located on the other side of the planet and could only receive transmissions via satellite, while the socialist countries close to the USSR also have a microwave system, he said.

Since transmissions in both directions are made by the same satellite--from Moscow to Havana and vice versa--it was necessary to make tests and checks to reduce the time in which the direction of transmission could be changed. This period of "rapid switching" was reduced to only 5 seconds.

At the same time, the operation of transmission and coordination lines required a joint work between the Ministries of Communications of both countries and the State Television and Radiobroadcasting Committee of the USSR and the ICRT.

The Operation of Greatest Scope

Actually, in questions of transmission, Cuban television news management planned a number of programs from the USSR and Cuba during the time the joint flight lasted. After a check of their practicality and correctness, the initial ideas are the ones which have been placed in operation, according to Raul Noriega, assistant director of the National Television Newscast.

Up to now, the most ambitious Cuban television transmission, from the point of view of complexity, was the March of the Fighting People, which required sending the picture from 14 provinces to the entire country. It was thought that it was going to be very difficult to exceed that effort. However, once more life had its way quickly and the transmission of the space flight has already become the operation of greatest scope undertaken up to now by television.

One of the peculiarities of this work is the fact that Salyut-6 only has communications with earth when it flies over the immense Soviet territory or that nearby, which forces the use of that relatively short time--the orbital station moves at a speed of tens of thousands of kilometers per hour--for the transmission of television reports from space.

Explanatory Materials.

In addition to transmissions from space, television prepared a number of informative explanatory materials, filmed in the USSR by cameraman Antonio Gomez. Those materials allowed newsmen and commentators Pedro Ventura, Manolo Ortega, Eddy Martin, Tony Gonzalez Martin and Freddy Moro to make several reports on the interior of Salyut, the docking process and other aspects having to do with the new space flight.

Every day (or every night depending on the place on the planet on which we are located), transmissions were made from Studio Three of Ostankino of "Program Cosmos," which lasted approximately 2 hours and began at 2300 in Moscow (1600 in Havana). This program was transmitted to Cuban viewers in a delayed broadcast at 2030.

Since the Moscow signals are synchronized with those of the ICRT studio in Havana, which was especially adapted for that purpose, Manolo Ortega and Antonio Pera were able to appear simultaneously on the small screen despite the 14,000 kilometers which separate the Soviet and Cuban capitals. That synchronization also took place for the first time in the annals of Cuban television.

Daily Reports

Besides "Program Cosmos," interesting reports were transmitted daily for the National Television Newscast. In all this work there has been the extraordinary support of Soviet television, which has provided the transmission studio, the installations for the developing of film material, editing of films and video tapes and many other resources.

Actually, transmissions from Ostankino had two television directors: Danilo Sirio, a Cuban, and Valeri Kalbucevich of the Soviet Union, although the cutting of "Program Cosmos" was done by the Cubans.

All Cuban personnel, who worked at the Soviet television center at that time, maintained close coordination with codirector Guillermo Alemany, who remained in Havana in charge of a special group at a remote control unit which coordinated

the "switches" and transmissions and participated decisively in the preparation of the listings of daily programs.

Twice in Space

Interviewed by telephone by GRANMA, Engineer Francisco Bernardo Zayas agreed that "this transmission system is even more extensive than the one used for the recent Olympic Games."

Television signals from Salyut-6, he explained, are received by television tracking stations in Soviet territory. From there they pass to the Space Flight Control Center and from there to the Ostankino Television Center. After arriving at the Dubna earth station 45 kilometers from Moscow, they return to space, this time to Atlantic stationary satellite Number 4. From there they go back down to earth to the Caribe station near Jaruco in Cuba. From this place the signals continue via microwave to the ICRT and to a color mobile unit located near 23rd and M Streets. In the final phase, they are distributed by the microwave network throughout national territory.

The stationary satellite has five channels for communications with Cuba: radio and television transmissions, coordination of those transmissions, transmission by Cuban newsmen from the press center in the Hotel Mir and direct liaison between the press center installed at the Convention Palace in Havana and Ostankino. These channels make it possible for the execution of the "Hatuey" experiment in which it was necessary to pierce certain types of capsules simultaneously in Havana, Moscow and Baikonur. Frank Deulofeu, MINCOM technician, was outstanding in the maintenance work servicing those channels.

Victor Uglov, assistant director for International Relations, and Slava Koslenko, official of that same office of the USSR State Television and Radiobroadcasting Committee, told GRANMA via those same channels, that Soviet television feels greatly pleased at having had the chance to provide its help to Cuban television on the occasion of this joint space flight, which, they emphasized, improves working relationships between both organizations--the ICRT and the aforementioned Soviet State Committee--at a space level.

Caribe Station

One of the places where intensive work took place during the space flight was the Caribe Station of the MINCOM. It is installed in an area characterized by a special microclimate near Jaruco. This unit is operated by 74 workers, 36 of whom are technicians.

Emilio Perez, chief of station operations, reported that personnel had been organized into three operational groups for the better handling of work 24 hours per day and to insure that the television transmissions were received by the Cuban people with the required quality.

"The total time of transmissions from Moscow to Havana and vice versa is several hours per day," he said. He recalls that personnel remained at the station on a state of alert for several days so that the television viewers and radio listeners could follow the principal activities of the occupants of Salyut-6.

Remote Control

In the long chain of elements, which remained in action so that we could all see Cosmonaut-Researcher Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo, Cuban researchers, the way in which the space flight was taking place and the execution of experiments every day, all the links were important but among them the Television Remote Control Department was outstanding.

Remote Control went on the alert 7 days before the launching of Soyuz-38. It was necessary for a number of tasks to be performed to facilitate television transmissions from Guantanamo, Holguin, San Antonio de los Banos and the ICRT Cosmos Studio, the latter two in the capital.

Since they had to reach the MINCOM national microwave network, they went hurriedly to several strategic high points: Boniato and Gran Piedra in Santiago de Cuba; Loma de la Cruz in Holguin and Loma de Salon in Pinar del Rio. Color television units went up to those points.

At the same time, work was going on to prepare for transmissions originating from the street where the Tamayo family lives in Guantanamo; the "Sixtieth Anniversary of the October Revolution" combine factory in Holguin and the Air Brigade of the Playa Giron Guard.

More than 20 vehicles, counting color television units, trucks with telescoping towers, signal repeaters, lighting trucks, liaison cars, worker transportation buses and mobile machineshops, were sent to the aforementioned areas, according to Ezquiel Garcia Trapaga, Engineer Jose Ramon Diaz and Mario Riera, director, technical chief and telecommunications chief, respectively, of Remote Control.

A contingent of 80 men, consisting of video and audio technicians, cameramen, electricians, lighting technicians, tower men, drivers and auxiliary personnel occupied their work posts and contributed their efficient work so that not only the Cuban people, but also those of the USSR, could see the family of the first Latin American cosmonaut, his comrades of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and other pictures of today's Cuba.

"Indeed, it was a tense and difficult task but the workers of the Remote Control Department once more rose to the challenge and did their job," agree Alberto Zayas, Julio Pulido and Pedro Basso, secretaries general of the party, the union and the Union of Young Communists [UJC] in that department of the ICRT.

When asked for the names of some of those men who outdid themselves in that work, there were many of them but it was decided to mention only one as a representative of all of them: the veteran Clotildo Socorro.

The Greatest Incentive

This article could extend to the studio installed especially for the joint flight, the control rooms and many other sections of the ICRT and the MINCOM, however, as Ovidio Cabrera, television news director and director of its national newscast, said, the results of this hard work are seen daily by television viewers and this is the greatest incentive for continuing to work more and better so that there may be an increase in quality in national television and radio.

8908
CSO: 3010

VEIGA CLOSES NATIONAL WORK, SALARY MEETING

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Evelio Telleria: "There Is Progress in Work Organization But This Activity Needs More Stimulus in Country"]

[Text] The Third National Work Organization and Salary Meeting held in Havana passed an extraordinary resolution. It showed total support for Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's recent condemnation of the Venezuelan Government's abominable action acquitting the perpetrators of the heinous crime in Barbados when 73 people on a Cuban airplane were killed.

This 2-day meeting was characterized by its analytical and critical spirit. It approved a general resolution recognizing "considerable progress as a result of the application outlined by our party line" in work organization and wages. It established a program of immediate tasks to stimulate that activity more and to complete all those pending which affect the progress of the recently dictated wage reform.

Those presiding over the meeting included: Lionel Soto, member of the Secretariat of the party; Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], who closed the meeting and Faustino Perez, head of the Office for Servicing Local People's Government Organs, both members of the Central Committee; Joaquin Benavides, minister president of the CETSS [State Committee for Labor and Social Security], who gave the main report; and officials Enrique Gutierrez for the CETSS, Lazaro Dominguez for the CTC and Euclides Vazquez Candela for the Economic Department of the Central Committee.

Joaquin Benavides' Report

Joaquin Benavides, minister president of the CETSS, began his report saying: "So far this year, more than 500,000 norms have been updated and payment for yield has been implemented with more than 300,000 workers. In the first case, this is twice what was initially planned and, in the second case, it is 1-1/2 times more than planned. These, combined with the increase of more than 350,000 workers stimulated by bonus systems, the more rational use of norms as an instrument of economic management and the favorable increase in work organization—all within the framework of the activity generated by the General Wage Reform—guarantee a satisfactory evaluation of the work done."

Summarizing as of August 1980, there were 953,044 workers being paid for yield.

He added: "The organizations that have achieved the highest percentages of workers being paid for yield are MINAZ [Ministry of the Sugar Industry] with 61 percent, MINAL [Ministry of the Food Industry] with 61 percent and MINIL [Ministry of Light Industry] with 57 percent. In addition to these organizations, MIP [Ministry of the Fishing Industry], INTUR [National Tourist Institute] and the Ministry of Agriculture stand out for their increases in the application of payment for yield thus far this year.

"The organizations farthest behind and with serious problems in the application of payment for yield are MICOM [Ministry of Communications] (12 percent), MINED [Ministry of Education] (14 percent), the Ministry of Culture (24 percent) and CEATM [State Committee for Technical and Material Supply] (27 percent)."

Concerning the application of rewards, Benavides indicated: "During this period, in order to improve the application of payment for yield, the use of bonuses has increased greatly. This is one form of reward that connects the wages of the workers directly involved in production or services to the results of their work."

As of 31 August, 362,313 workers did work stimulated by bonus systems.

As to the application of the General Wage Reform, the minister president of the CETSS stated: "As of 21 September, there were 132 enterprises and 75 independent establishments with 138,085 workers authorized by the provincial committees. We feel this mediocre figure is acceptable if we take into account the short period for application and the requirements of Resolution No. 457. According to the figures provided by the provinces on application in those enterprises and establishments that are creating the conditions or have promised to this year, we can end the year with more than 800,000 workers and some 1,000 enterprises benefiting from the application of the wage reform."

The main report was approved by about 250 representatives of state organizations, people's government organs and leaders of the CTC and its national unions. They added their contributions to it.

The new tasks that will begin immediately include: continuing work standardization in all activities that can be standardized and revising those norms that are fulfilled outside the parameters of Resolution No. 236; incorporating all feasible workers in the plan of payment for yield; and continuing to improve the Work Organization Development Plan as a result of daily systematic and hard work.

The general resolution that was passed also included: the completion of all pending tasks which, one way or another, affect the progress of the wage reform; continued work to guarantee the training of technical personnel in work organization and wages in the shortest time possible; and concern for the rational use of labor resources and wage funds.

Roberto Veiga's Conclusions

When presenting the conclusions of the meeting, Roberto Veiga stated: "There is still a lot to do in work organization and wages. This is very true as is the fact,

confirmed by this meeting, that, in the course of these few months, we have achieved as much as we did in the last 5 years."

The 953,044 workers being paid for yield include the agricultural sector where payment by finished field has been reimplemented, the construction sector where wages by agreement have been reimplemented, the transportation sector with the link in bus transportation and the restaurant network, trade and other services as well as some industries. Veiga announced: "Based on preliminary projected figures, we can have more than 1.3 million workers working under the system of payment for yield next year."

He added: "The number of workers receiving payment for yield is not the only indicator that lets us evaluate this activity positively. We must not let ourselves be dazzled by numbers. Experience teaches us that we achieve nothing by including the workers in this system if the requirements for carrying out this task are not met, if this link is not supervised and analyzed systematically in each place and if there is laxity."

He announced that next year they hope to add more than 300,000 workers to the bonus system which will give a total of more than 800,000 "which is a respectable figure." He exhorted them not only to direct their efforts toward quantity but also to watch for quality in this work. Every centavo paid in bonuses must correspond to a rational entry in savings, improved quality and increased material goods and services.

He also exhorted them to finish the process of revising norms throughout the country.

Discussing the General Wage Reform, the secretary general of the CTC stressed: "We must not lose sight of the fact that the expenses derived from the application of the reform to the workers in the administrative sector and the service workers in the nonproductive sphere help improve the efficiency of those activities although obviously they do not directly affect the production of material goods."

He added: "To prevent a possible internal financial imbalance as a result of the application of the reform to these workers, it is indispensable that the application and the expected economic efficiency derived from it do not delay the sectors that are directly involved in the production of material goods. This shows the vital importance of this demand in the industrial sector." (In the meeting, it was indicated that "the industrial sector shows the greatest delay in the application of the reform.")

Veiga ended saying: "We conclude the work of this Third Work Organization and Salary Meeting filled with enthusiasm and justified optimism. It encourages us and commits us to go to the Second Party Congress with concrete results in the fight to encourage work organization and wages and with the promising prospect that those results will be multiplied in the coming years."

7717
CSO: 3010

CAMACHO CLOSES GRADUATING CLASS CEREMONY

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Raisa Pages]

[Text] "We are deeply saddened by the absence of a student from this graduation ceremony who was an unequaled example of what a Marxist revolutionary should be and who was convinced of the need for attaining higher levels of knowledge, Comrade Celia Sanchez," said Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and first secretary of the Communist Party in Havana City, as he made the closing remarks at the graduation ceremony of the Fourth Class in Social Sciences of the party's Nico Lopez Higher School.

This graduating class--in which 138 leaders of the party, state and mass organizations were graduated--was given the name of Celia Sanchez Class by unanimous consent of student body, as a tribute to the fact that she had shared studies with them until the very last moments of her life and had offered an example of a disciplined, studious individual concerned about the effective functioning of the collective of students who carried out their work responsibilities simultaneously with political-ideological training.

With the concurrence of the school rectorate, Julio Camacho Aguilera delivered Comrade Celia Sanchez' degree in social sciences posthumously to Osmany Cienfuegos, member of the Central Committee and the Council of State.

Luis Pavon Tamano, rector of the school, gave the teaching staff's report on the course which began in March 1976 and lasted 4 1/2 years, 3 of which dealt with general studies and 1 1/2 with two areas of specialized study, ideology and economics, depending upon the duties and responsibilities of the students in their leadership role.

After referring to the upcoming celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of this higher school, Pavon said, "The party has taught us a great deal during these years, and we must continue to demand of ourselves that we meet the needs of the Revolution."

Later, the 138 graduates received their diplomas from the guest of honor on the speakers' stand on which the following persons were seated: Humberto Perez, Jose Ramon Fernandez and Flavio Bravo, vice presidents of the Council of Ministers;

Fabio Grobart, president of the Institute of History of the Workers Movement and the Cuban Socialist Revolution, and Lino Carreras, both members of the Central Committee; and Antonio Diaz, chief of the Central Committee's Department of Internal Education.

Jose L. Cuza, alternate member of the party's Central Committee, in the name of the graduates, said that this graduating class was dedicated to Celia Sanchez, to the party's Second Congress and to the most complete and proper revolutionary: Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Camacho Aguilera's Speech

In his concluding remarks, Camacho Aguilera made heartfelt comments about Celia. He said, "She demonstrated that neither the many responsibilities which weighed heavily upon her shoulders, nor the high position she held were reasons for her to fail to comply with the discipline of study.

"Celia," he added, "is an example for emulation by all of us who perform our duties in the party's ranks, for emulation by those of us who are leaders and teachers: to be just, objective and open; to leave no room for indolence, for inadequate methods in the analysis of situations and problems."

After emphasizing the importance of studying Marxism-Leninism to attain the highest levels in the building of socialism, he recalled statements made by Fidel: "We are not studying Marxism out of mere historical or philosophical curiosity. No, for us, it is vital, it is fundamental, it is decisive that we study Marxism."

He emphasized that the ideological battle will never end so long as the enemy exists and that to this end we must not only have a rigorous defense but must also carry on an implacable ideological offensive capable of maintaining us as the vanguard of the sweeping process of exalted political awareness exhibited in recent months by our people which reached its highest level in the Marches of the Combatant People.

Referring to the 20th anniversary of the school's founding, he recalled Fidel's foresighted decision to establish this center in the final days of 1960, in the midst of political and economic problems of great complexity and how during these two decades many of the party and state leaders cadres had been graduated from higher education courses.

Among the immediate perspectives of the school, he mentioned the qualitative and quantitative improvement of its faculty, emphasizing excellence in teaching and research work and the doctoral training of professors.

After taking up aspects of the international and national situations, he said that this graduation ceremony was taking place during preparations for the party's Second Congress and the last few months of the country's most important 5-year period as regards the tasks of institutionalization. He wished the graduates success in carrying out the tasks entrusted to them by the revolutionary fatherland.

8143
CSO: 3010

FAR TRIBUNAL REVIEW CLOSED BY GUEVARA QUINTANA

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 44

[Text] The meeting of specialists of the Military Prosecutor's Office for the 1980-81 year of instruction was held from 22-24 September in the theater of the Economic Police in the City of Havana and was attended by chiefs and officers from the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office and the territorial and garrison military prosecutors and their deputies.

During the meeting, the principal aspects of the work developed by the Military Prosecutor's Office in all areas were evaluated, emphasizing the deficiencies which still persist as well as the search for solutions to raising the quality and efficiency of the tasks performed, shaped around the data announced for the execution of activities during the new year of instruction.

With this objective in mind, a thorough analysis was made of the methods employed in carrying out criminal trials during the instruction phase, as well as of the legality of procedures before the military courts and the internment of prisoners in disciplinary units.

There were also training sessions on the control and reporting of investigations when legal steps in the military units and institutions are completed and on other matters related to the tasks of the Military Prosecutor's Office. Again, among the questions treated, the causes and conditions which facilitate or cause crimes and other infractions were given preferential attention by the participants because of their importance in reducing crime and strengthening discipline and order among the troops, emphasizing the need for thorough study of these as well as of the objectivity of proposals made to the commands for their eradication as one of the principal ways to prevent crime.

The new Military Legal Education System, implemented during the current year of instruction, insofar as it involves consultation with instructors and control of program compliance in the units and the Military Education Centers, was also the subject of study, because of its novelty and importance, tying it in with the activities of the Military Prosecutor's Office in the fields of prevention and legal education.

Present at the closing ceremonies of the meeting were the attorney general of the republic, Idalberto L. de Guevara Quintana; Brigade Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro,

a member of the party's Central Committee and chief of the Western Army; the deputy attorney general and chief military prosecutor, Col/Legal Services Mario Albarello Garcia; and the deputy chief of the National Revolutionary Police, Col Raul Garcia Rivero, as well as other chiefs and officials of FAR and MININT [Ministry of Interior].

In his summary, the attorney general of the republic gave a positive evaluation to the achievements of the Military Prosecutor's Office in the performance of its tasks, and he emphasized the need to eradicate existing deficiencies in the search for better results. In concluding he said, "I must emphasize the great need for each and every one of you to continue to broaden your knowledge of the various areas of work of the Military Prosecutor's Office, disciplining and controlling your subordinates in this area, to obtain ever more positive results in the elimination of the causes of and the conditions which lead to or favor the commission of crimes and other infractions of the law and to permit us to raise the quality and objectivity of the activities of crime prevention and legal education, as well as in the completion of the other missions entrusted by our party and our revolutionary government."

8735
CSO: 3010

FAR OLYMPIC ATHLETES HONORED BY SPORTS UNIT

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Oct 80 p 49

[Article by Ramon Garcia M.]

[Text] The closing ceremonies of the third methodological meeting of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] Sports Unit could not have had a better climax than the emotional tribute given the 13 military athletes who defended so honorably the colors of the fatherland and of FAR during the competition at the 22d Olympic Games at Moscow in 1980.

The aforementioned political and cultural activity took place at the training center for outstanding athletes and was presided over by Lt Col Eclio Lobaina Lobaina, chief of the FAR Sports Unit, and Lt Col Jose Mar Rodriguez, chief of the political section of MINFAR [Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces] Special Units.

In this way the party cell, the commanding officers, the UJC [Union of Young Communists] and the unit's union section recognized the individual and collective efforts of the technical and methodological structures of this training center, which made it possible for the first time for such a large group of FAR competitors to represent us in an event of such magnitude.

The 13 athletes to whom diplomas were given for their participation in the Moscow event were warrant officers Adelso Pena Teruel and Rafael Rodriguez Avila (marksmanship); first sergents Orlando Cowley del Barrio (water polo); Jose Neninger, Juan Querol Miranda, Ramon Medina, Lazaro Jimenez, Juan de Dios Prendes and Jesus Agramonte (handball); privates Antonio Quintero (bicycle racing); Reinaldo Cunill Infante (rowing) and Rene Pedrosa (handball); and civilian worker Ruben Cuevas Cabrera (handball trainer).

Comrade Abel Lopez, secretary general of the party cell in the FAR Sports Unit, summarized the activity, transmitting congratulations and recognition to the military Olympic athletes on behalf of all the political and mass organizations, as well as of the members of the high command.

8735
CSO: 3010

IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY SERVICE DESCRIBED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Roger Ricardo Luis]

[Text] Among the major tasks which the working people are entrusting to the new generation is first and foremost preparation for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

One of the ways in which a great number of young men enter our invincible Revolutionary Armed Forces is Active Military Service [SMA].

Who as a small boy did not dream of firing a rifle, driving a tank, parachuting out of the skies or mastering the secrets of complex military technology?

With the Revolution, young men also have the opportunity to realize those dreams as they do their patriotic duty; and the SMA is an open door to that future.

Frequently, we hear derogatory comments about the worth of the mission being carried out by the SMA in the training of young men; however, such comments could not be further from the truth.

Military life in all senses of the term requires a great deal of dedication, discipline, character, courage, intelligence, initiative and spirit of sacrifice; and it is precisley all these things which contribute to the forging of the young man's character, to making him more mature, prepared for life, not to mention the fact that these things make military life more attractive.

Army Gen Raul Castro, in his summation of the Constituent Conference of the Patriotic Military Training Society (SEPMI) said:

"A military man is human and makes mistakes and fails; however, he is tenacious and picks himself up, trusts in his strengths, learns to use them and counts upon the collective for his advancement. Military life, with its strict hierarchy, does not separate men but rather unites them in the camaraderie which is forged in its ranks and can only be compared to the camaraderie which develops at work. The psychology of the young soldier is foreign to individualism, and the healthiest pride a young man experiences is that of the soldier who has done his duty for the fatherland and the people."

To Do One's Duty with Honor

This year, all male Cuban citizens born in 1964 will have to register for the SMG, as provided by 1973 law 1255, "General Military Service" [SMG].

Included without exception are all males born in 1964 who must register notwithstanding their work or study activities, including, logically, young men in Camilo [Cienfuegos] units, scholarship holders or other categories.

Those who are temporarily abroad can report to an embassy or consulate and sign the Military Register; later, when they return to Cuba, they can formalize their registration in the SMG by presenting the document which verifies their stay outside the country.

Young men who have an ailment must report to the Registration Committee and present official medical certificates verifying their condition. Doctors who are members of this committee will evaluate the case.

The parents of a young man who because of illness is unable to be present in person will report to clarify the situation with the Registration Committee and similarly will present verifying documents.

For registration purposes, the above-mentioned committees are established in every municipality and will be headed by the chief of the Municipal Military Directorate of the People's Government and will be made up of representatives of the party, UJC [Union of Young Communists], MININT [Ministry of Interior], the People's Government and a team of doctors from the Public Health Section who will conduct the registrant physical fitness examination.

As already stated [as published], the registration period will be from 1 September to 31 October, although the various provinces and municipalities may have particular deadlines within this time frame.

Young men with scholarships, must register in the municipality in which their study center is located. Once they have graduated, they must arrange for the transfer of their registration.

When a young man registers he receives his "Preinduction Certificate," This personal document verifies his situation as regards the SMG. The certificate shows the decision made by the Registration Committee and the result of his physical examination, along with other general information and the registrant's photo.

When he registers in the SMG, a young man is placed in the "Preinduction" category which he will keep until his future call into Active Military Service.

One of the preinduction registrant's obligations is to report changes of address or study center in a period not to exceed 7 days, attend preinduction courses given by the SEPMI and take treatments to restore his health, in cases where an anomaly is detected during his physical examination.

Finally, young men who register this year, in accordance with the law, may be called into service in 1981. However, common practice in most cases is not to call a young man into Active Military Service until he is 18 years old. This will permit him to complete his midlevel technical or preuniversity studies before doing his duty of preparing for the defense of the fatherland.

8143
CSO: 3010

PCC MEETINGS HELD IN VARIOUS MILITARY BRANCHES

Casas Regueiro at Rearguard

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Oct 80 pp 52-53

[Article by Rafael: "Organization and Discipline--Good Results"]

[Text] In delivering his concluding remarks, Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first deputy minister of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], chief of the general staff, and member of the Party Central Committee, correctly analyzed the Sixth Party Conference of the Rear Guard Headquarters of the FAR, pointing out that the thorough critical and self-critical analysis of that event is an indication of the maturity achieved by the communists.

This quality was undoubtedly in evidence throughout this entire important party activity. But it was not just the depth of the analysis that counted; there are many more aspects to be singled out regarding these meetings, such as discipline, organization, flexibility, and synthesis. Punctuality was one of the main factors from the very beginning. At the scheduled hour, the strains of the National Anthem opened the top-level meeting of communists in the Rear Guard. The summary of the central report in a few pages covered the essence of the document, the subject that was really at the very center of the problem complex involved in this effort. Besides, it permitted those present to deliver their remarks in a direct and concrete manner, without digression. The report was discussed, point by point, and was the subject of a careful analysis by all delegates who introduced a considerable number of amendments and additions, thus helping to describe the fruit of the work done throughout this entire phase. We must also point out that the document, in each of its parts, listed not only the successes achieved but also pointed up those aspects where it is necessary to correct shortcomings which must absolutely be eliminated.

Upon completion of this part, the delegates considered the work objectives and the activity report of the committeed attached to the political section. The discussion of both documents was a repetition of the earlier one. All those present, in addressing the meeting, did so in such a manner that the conference stayed right on schedule, although with the same flexibility.

Thus, each speech was characterized by the acuity of its statements, not only to amend a particular point but also to add a new point, always in a spirit of objectivity.

Important moments in the conference were the election of the party committee attached to the political section and the committee of delegates to the Second Congress of the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba]. The chair announced the names that had been put in nomination and there were no objections to them; nevertheless, according to the rules, there was a direct and secret vote whose results confirmed the nominations.

But the conference was not just all analysis and discussion. There were moments of profound content, for example, a little show presented by the Pioneers of the "Nueva Creacion"School, during which the little Pioneer girl Niurka Molina read a salute to all the delegates. We must also single out here the presentation expressing satisfaction over the space mission by the crew of the spaceship "Soyuz 38," made up of Col Yuriy Romanenko and Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, the first Cuban cosmonaut. A motion was approved unanimously sending them greetings in the name of the communists at Rear Guard headquarters, plus a pledge to redouble efforts in future work.

The concluding remarks deliverd by Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro ended this conference. In addition to what he said earlier, he stressed some aspects to be considered in the future so as to achieve more satisfactory results, for example, by continuing to elevate the mobilization and combat readiness; perfecting work methods where participation of all communists is vital. He assigned particular importance to competition as a means for providing impetus for the daily activities of the units and, at the same time, as a way enabling it to continue to play a significant role, as it has done until now.

In another portion of his remarks he talked about the achievements recorded in ideological work in the units of Rear Guard Headquarters but he noted that it is absolutely necessary to continue to perfect the methods with a view to achieving greater depth. He underscored the need for consolidating the work of the militants within their radius of action and stepping up party activities where this is realy required.

He furthermore underlined the need for closer bonds with the masses and their organizations--an activity in which the political organizations must give their assistance.

Colome Ibarra at DAAFAR

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Oct 80 pp 50-51

[Article by Jesus Casal Guerra: "Greatly Strengthened"]

[Text] If we were to talk about the Seventh Party Conference in DAAFAR [Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force], we would undoubtedly be obligated to look into the work done by the units and political organizations, by the communists, in the light of the fact to be stressed here, the fact that the fundamental activities and tasks of this type of armed forces were meritoriously supported by the militants as they accomplished these tasks.

The central report without any doubt proved that the party base organizations were fully committed to providing support to the fundamental tasks assigned by higher headquarters and that there was the proper analysis, coupled with party measures, in response to the difficulties encountered.

The successes were announced only in a summary fashion. The discussions, the thorough investigation, the critical approach were devoted to the shortcomings, to the errors, to the problems that were able to influence better accomplishment of missions assigned to the units.

Among the aspects concerning internal party life, the one that attracted our attention most was the obvious concern with continuing the effort to perfect the direct activities of the communists and the political organizations among the troops; in this way we would also further develop the political-ideological training of each of the fighting men.

On that score, and through the remarks that were made, we were able to discover that there are many base organizations that have a working method spelled out in this relation on the basis of better planning. The same is true of the political sections on the various echelons which, to an acceptable percentage, managed to organize their work so that they were able to gain enough time to devote themselves to working directly with the men.

Another one of the aspects expressing this concern and emerging in the party analysis deals with the elevation of ideological work, above all in the units where the economic calculation system has been set up because of what this new element represents to good mission accomplishment in military enterprises.

During the remarks, we heard the very well-sustained opinion regarding the importance of party work along those lines for the purpose of guiding the vast working masses on this matter and, on the other hand, as a leading political organization, to serve as a channel for the exchange of experiences and information between the units with the purpose of promoting, together with the command, the better development of a new economic element in Cuba.

Although it is true that there has been satisfactory work during the recent period in the various aspects of party life, and in the vast majority of cases likewise, this kind of effort was also present in one of the central tasks (we might say, one of the most important tasks in the life of the units): combat and mobilization readiness.

On that score we critically took up the deficiencies which we face in certain units. However, in spite of the fact that no importance was assigned to this aspect in the analysis, the thing that received major emphasis was the position assumed by the party, through its own methods and style, in support of the command, so as to help in solving the problems that we faced.

The central report took up these situations rather roughly, but the conference was also somewhat rough in analyzing them.

One of the aspects that must constantly be stressed in party life undoubtedly relates to the long-range character with which the most important problems are tackled. And the communists who attended that conference, representing the entire militancy of the DAAFAR, knew how to take this properly into account.

We want to assure our readers on that point because we had an opportunity, above all in relation to the topic of combat and operational training, to look into an analysis of future developments, as presented by the participants, regarding the preparation of those who at these moments are being trained as pupils in the Camilo Cienfuegos schools and as cadets at military training centers.

The party did not lag either in the specialized advanced training of each of the technicians and engineers which is why, in its analysis, it stressed the need for maintaining and improving this aspect because of what it represents in the efforts to improve the degree of combat readiness and training of the units.

Matters relating to the maintenance and preservation of equipment and weapons were also at the focus of discussion at the Seventh Conference.

Although it is true that some party organizations are still facing deficiencies, which must be handled through their corresponding activity plans, it is no less true that the communists came up with resolutions in response to each of the situations that might have arisen. These decisions are generally, of course, covered in the pages of the central report delivered by the political section.

Listening to the debates, after analyzing the measures presented in all of their parts, along with the solutions, the studies and suggestions which came out of the base organizations and the political organizations in response to each situation that arose, we came to the conclusion that the communists worked vigorously throughout the period covered by this report.

Although it cannot be denied, as the conference brought out, that there are still some deficiencies and errors to be corrected, it is likewise no less true that there was, there is, and there will be determination on the part of the militants to eradicate them. This position, this strong determination, were always evident during the meeting.

The resolutions and pledges of the Second Congress, to be held soon, mark the beginning of a new period of work for the party in the DAAFAR units, a period, from which, we are convinced, each of the tasks assigned to the command by the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] Ministry, will emerge greatly strengthened.

In presenting the concluding remarks on this evidence, Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, first deputy minister of the FAR and member, Party Central Committee, underscored the fact that the Seventh Conference is an important step in strengthening party activities and created conditions for the successful accomplishment of the tasks assigned as well as those coming out of the Second Congress.

Combat readiness and ideological work, he noted, are the two basic directions toward which the party organizations must direct their work in the DAAFAR.

Delegates to the Second Congress Elected at the Seventh Conference of the Party at the DAAFAR

Capt Luis Brito Reyes; Div Gen Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez; Col Enrique Carreras Rolas; Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra; Col Rafael Del Pino Diaz; Maj Nery Elena Despaigne Suarez; Maj Leandro Ferrer Rosillo; Col Benigno Gonzalez Cortes; Col Lazaro Felino Gonzalez Hernandez; Lt Col Luis Laferte Alvarez; Brig Gen Moises Sio Wong; Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez; Lt Col Juan Torres Muniz; Lt Col Felix Vargas Exposito.

Delegates Appointed to the Second Congress by the DAAFAR Units

Capt Normando Brito Quintero; Guard Captain Jose Armando Lopez Falcon; Capt Mario Noel Sierra Garcia; civilian worker Jose Gregorio Ramirez Tamayo; civilian worker Angel Rueda Lay; Col Carlos Manual Lamas; Maj Aris Lopez Saix.

Batista Santana at Eastern Army

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Oct 80 pp 53-55

[Article by Lesmes La Rosa: "Premise for Point of Departure"]

[Text] The Sixth Party Conference of the eastern army has just ended satisfactorily. An unforgettable moment of that important party event came when the delegates, up on their feet, unanimously and solemnly approved a motion

to send a message of greeting to the crew members of the spaceship "Soyuz-38," Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez and Col Yuriy Romanenko, on the occasion of the portentous feat which they had been performing since the 18th in circumterrestrial space.

The conference head table consisted of Party Central Committee members Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, chief, Central Political Directorate, FAR, and Jose Ramon Balaguer, first secretary, PCC, in the province of Santiago de Cuba. Others at the head table were Div Gen Julio Casas Regueiro, Central Committee alternate member, Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyanov, chief of Soviet military specialists, FAR officers and personnel from the Interior Ministry, as well as party and people's government leaders.

After the chair had been approved and after the documentation and mandate committees had been elected, Lt Col Oscar Puig Cespedes, chief, political section, Eastern Army, read the summary of the central report which took up aspects relating to internal life, ideological work, combat readiness, combat and operational training, care, maintenance, and preservation of equipment and weapons, military discipline, living conditions, and other aspects of military life.

From Central Report

If there was anything that characterized this conference from its beginning to its end, it was the reliable exercise of criticism and self-criticism. The guiding document for this activity quite correctly pointed out that "in reviewing our past work, we are aware of our shortcomings...advancing reliably with optimism and confidence toward the future." In this spirit, the meeting felt that "the 3-year period just analyzed was characterized generally by the combined effort of the commanders, organizations, political apparatus, and the UJC [Union of Young Communists] for the purpose of doing political party work in connection with the mobilization of personnel for the accomplishment of resolutions and pledges of the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba."

The central report was precise and coherent and went right to the bottom of problems, the source of difficulties, and formulated the conclusions for each case. This is why, after analyzing the events from the party's viewpoint, it was noted that, as far as internal life is concerned, progress had indeed been made; the study of the documents that guide party life was a constant effort whereas criticism and self-criticism were exercised with greater frequency; all of this together adds up to an increase in the party's influence over the accomplishments of tasks and missions.

The conference also analyzed the process of open meetings which made it possible to correct shortcomings, to take stronger steps in the fight for current requirements, as well as to elevate the vanguard role of the communists. In spite of the difficulties encountered, more than 80 percent of the officials attained grades of "outstanding" and "good" in Marxist-Leninist indoctrination. Graphic propaganda was improved; but it was

emphasized that it "must be more alive and direct" and that the technique involved must be improved.

Socialist competition provided impetus for the development of combat, operational, and political training and, during the period covered by this analysis, in general, political and party work was more profound.

Although we singled out some conclusions regarding internal life, it suffices to say that these were arrived at only after a very thorough critical and self-critical analysis. This happened in connection with all other aspects reflected in the central report likewise.

The document mentioned not only listed the points of criticism and self-criticism but also the remarks by the delegates. The discussion was preceded by a moving "show" by pioneers, students at the Camilo Cienfuegos School, CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] members, and representatives of the FAR.

For example, when the part relating to internal life was put up for discussion, the vast majority of speakers pointed out or further developed the critical or self-critical aspects. In other words, nobody was looking for a merely "well-turned phase" or a "little word that would sound better"; instead, they went right to the core of shortcomings and inefficiences.

As everybody knows, this type of party meeting is an important milestone in the generalization of past experiences. This also emerged during the Sixth Conference of Communists in the Eastern Army. A good example of this was the case involving a delegation that presented difficulties in the implementation of party courses. In this connection, another delegation had acquired valuable experience and presented it there for everyone to share.

Representatives from various delegations displayed their interest in the better reception of party publications and in the elevation of the content, quality, and presentation of military press organs. Other remarks related to combat readiness, combat and operational training, military discipline, etc.

A Satisfactory Event

After quickly reviewing the above elements, we can certainly say that the conference turned out to be a satisfactory event. It was held in keeping with the basic methodology. Consequently, everything took place quite normally, with in-depth treatment and dynamism and without any obstacles.

The report from the attached committee was delivered, discussed, and approved, the new committee was elected, along with the preliminary candidates for application to membership in the Central Committee and the delegates for the Second Party Congress. The latter were div gens Sixto Batista Santana and Julio Casas Regueiro; brig gens Nestor Lopez Cuba,

Victor Shueg Colas, Elio Avila Trujillo, Harold Ferrer Martinex and Gustavo Fleitas Ramirez; cols Orelfno Perez Pena, Roberto Viera Estrade and Wilfredo Rosales Aleaga; lt cols Oscar Puig Cespedes, Rafael Victoria Guevara, Enrique Alvarez Valdes, Pedro Camejo Castro, Manuel Carvajal Valverde and Arcel Ricardo Batista; and civilian workers Vidal Cantero Faure and Alberto Socarras R.

Other documents were also approved, such as the message to the CDR members, on the occasion of the coming 20th anniversary of the founding of that mass organization, and the message to the fighting men of the Eastern Army who are currently on internationalist missions.

On the other hand, a moment of memory for the conference sprang from the fact that, last May, in response to the threatening imperialist maneuvers, the Eastern Army was once again ready to carry out its sacred duty of defending the soil of the fatherland to the very last. One document noted that it is and that with each passing day it will be more stimulated by the growing awareness of its men and by the work done during those years by our people in the construction of socialism.

Important Premise

The results of this Sixth Party Congress of the Eastern Army constitute valuable premises for the accomplishment of the work objectives of the new phase which is now beginning. It includes the essential task of in-depth development of the analyses in order to turn them into efficient instruments of the party's political organisms and organizations, together with the strengthening of internal life, in order to guarantee party influence over the accomplishment of the tasks and missions assigned as well as the other aspects of military life.

No less important are the efforts which will be aimed at the study, application, and dissemination of the decisions and resolutions of the coming party congress and all of those issues that are related to the strengthening of the country's defense capacity. It is also the intention to fight tenaciously against subjective problems to see to the strict implementation of all plans, as well as to help the commanders in the creation and maintenance of the material study base.

As far as socialist competition is concerned, the conference approved the consolidation of its organization, development, and supervision, eliminating formalism and lack of objectivity in pledges, seeing to it that the inspections are carried out with the proper quality and by the established deadlines. The basic purpose here is to develop a close link between competition and the daily activities involved in combat and political training.

Other tasks help make up the broad work objectives.

Krivoplyazov's Message

Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyazov [as published], chief of Soviet military specialists, addressed the conference in order to transmit warm congratulations to the communists of the Eastern Army on the occasion of their Sixth Conference.

He underscored important aspects which link the parties, governments, armed forces, and peoples of Cuba and the USSR. He said that the Soviet and Cuban people are looking forward to two major events, that is, the 26th Congress of the CPSU in February 1981 and the Second Congress of the PCC next December. He emphasized the following in this connection:

"We communists in the group of Soviet military specialists consider these dates highly significant. We will pass our experiences on to the political leaders and workers so that the combat capacity of the units and the FAR in general may be enhanced. We are very happy to see and we appreciate how the combat and mobilization capacity of the Eastern Army keeps growing every day."

Summary

This party activity was summarized by Party Central Committee member and chief, Central Political Directorate, FAR, Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, who said that he was happy that the end of the conference had come with a multilateral and profound approach to the questions taken up.

He stressed that the central report had to be worded in keeping with the remarks by FAR minister Army Gen Raul Castro, on the occasion of advanced training in the Eastern Army, specifically noting that "it would be a serious mistake to think that everything has been resolved. We recorded considerable advances. Nevertheless, as you pointed out, some deficiencies still exist here and there."

The chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate underscored some tasks which are being carried out in the country with a view to the Second Party Congress and emphasized the role of the party base organizations in the exercises, training sessions, and maneuvers. He recalled that all results must be analyzed profoundly, that whatever was done wrong must be criticized and that the achievers must be stimulated.

In this respect he also made reference to the link between internal life and the party's activities among the masses and he touched on the idea that the collective must always know what party opinion is on all problems that might affect the life of the troops.

Concerning growth, Div Gen Batista Santana told the delegates that they must see to compliance with the provisions of the regulations and directives and involve the masses in the work of building their vanguard.

Other topics touched on in his remarks had to do with ideological work, Marxist-Leninst indoctrination, and the primary missions of the Eastern Army whose communists he congratulated on their magnificent conference.

Batista Santana at Central Army

Havana VERDO OLIVO in Spanish 5 Oct 80 pp 55-56

[Article by Pablo Noa: "Work Review and Projection"]

[Text] A simple ceremony involving the placement of a floral offering at the obelisk, recalling the fighting men of the Old Militia Officer School, who fell at the Bay of Pigs, marked the beginning of the Eighth Party Conference of the Central Army.

The delegates had met in the Heroes of Giron Theater, of the army general staff, and critically and thoroughly analyzed the work done by the party during the period covered by this report.

Lt Col Ibrahim Alfonso Vitorero read the summary of the central report. The report evaluated the results of the assembly process carried out in the organizations prior to the conference and noted the fundamental deficiencies.

Progress was made in internal life and as well as in the exercise of criticism and self-criticism; these, nevertheless, the document points out, are elements which must be given systematic attention.

Regarding the growth aspect, the increase in the number of civilian employees who became militants--mostly workers--was noted as a positive point. Work on the political training of sergeants and enlisted men was also considered satisfactory, as was Marxist-Leninist indoctrination of officers. Still, emphasis was placed on the need for improving such aspects as attendance and methodological training.

In taking up the subject of instruction, the report listed the achievements regarding training, exercises, maneuvers, and testing. All of these reflected the work of the base organizations which helped elevate the quality levels in the process of execution.

The support given by the party committees and the people's government assemblies in the provinces was decisive in improving the reserve training activities during this period of time.

Regarding competition, the central report mentioned the positive aspects and the shortcomings in the development of competition and concluded that this must be taken care of in a systematic fashion.

In another part of the analysis, emphasis was given to the importance of continuing to strengthen the work of commanders, organisms, and organizations through military and labor discipline.

The report finally mentions the main successes of the army, stressing the valuable participation of the Soviet specialists as further proof of the solid brotherhood existing between the peoples of Cuba and the USSR.

A vibrant salute to the participants at the conference came when the Band broke into the strains of revolutionary marches and songs, together with pioneers, students from the Camilo Cienfuegos School, enlisted men, officers, and civilian employees.

The work objectives for the next period of time were then submitted to the delegates for analysis and approval.

In a brief review, the document suggests "that the work of the commanders, political organisms, and party organizations contributed to the strengthening of political-ideological and military education of personnel; to the increase in mobilization capacity and combat readiness of the troops, as well as the accomplishment of the sacred mission of defending the socialist fatherland and internationalist duty."

The election of the delegates to the Second Congress of the PCC was another interesting step on the conference agenda. The following were elected: Lt Col Ibrahim Alfonso Vitorero; civilian employee Dignora Borroto; majs Felix Gonzalez, Jose Ordonez, Amparo Pascual; Div Gen Raul Mendez Tomassevich; Lt Col Candelario Hernandez; Brig Gen Orlando Lorenzo; Col Sergio Perez; Lt Col Ruben Rodriguez; and Col Armando Saucedo. The army's representation was completed with the delegates elected directly in the military units and enterprises who deserved this election because of their outstanding work. This honor was awarded to Lt Col Efrain Dominguez, majs Julian Hernandez and Heriberto G. Herrera; and civilian employees Miguel A. Perez, Alberto Pereira, Pablo Romero and Alberto Perez.

Another point taken care of by the delegates was the election of the new members of the party committee attached to the political section; it was made up of nine regular members and four alternate members and Lt Col Fernando Udaeta Nogueiras was approved as secretary while Capt Jorge Garcia del Busto was made recording secretary.

After the presentation of the report from the mandate committee, the preliminary candidates for membership on the Party Central Committee were elected.

Joining the chair elected by the delegates were Central Committee members div gens Sixto Batista Santana, chief, Central Political Directorate, FAR; Raul Menendez Tomassevich, CG, Central Army; and Julian Rizo Alvarez, first secretary, party provincial committee, Matanzas; also at the head table were Raul Rodriguez, first secretary of the PCC in Villa Clara; Faustino Beato Morejon, president of the Provincial Assembly of People's Government in Matanzas; other commanders and leaders of the party and the government.

Div Gen Sixto Batista delivered the concluding remarks for this important party event.

He began by talking about the significance of the conference since it is a part of the organizational process aimed at the Second Congress; he praised the critical and self-critical spirit which prevailed not only during the debates but throughout the entire assembly process which is a fundamental factor--as he said--in eliminating insufficiencies and deficiencies. To that he added the good preparation of the delegates which influenced the achievement of the anticipated results.

Later he presented some considerations on the central report which was debated and approved.

"The Second Congress," he pointed out, "will impose new tasks which is why the political cadres must become systematic propagandists of those tasks."

In another part of his address, the chief, Central Political Directorate, FAR, urged everyone to pay more attention to the base organizations and to perfect work methods and procedures; he stressed the support that must be given to these organizations in order to solve the problems that come up on their echelon, noting the correct implementation of Leninist party leadership methods.

He alerted his audience to the increase in the war hysteria among ruling circles in the United States and noted what the role of the party must be; he said that the party "has a great responsibility in elevating vigilance."

He urged everyone to work every day to maintain and exceed the figures achieved in combat training and combat readiness, paying much attention to direct activities with the troops.

In conclusion he expressed his confidence in the work done by the communists in the army to guarantee the elimination of deficiencies analyzed. He also recalled the significant tasks which are approaching, including the accomplishment of the army's pledge in honor of the Second Congress and the celebration, next year, of such significant events as the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the socialist character of the revolution, the 20th anniversary of victory in the Bay of Pigs, and the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Central Army. He told his audience that these events will feature the self-denial, enthusiasm, and responsibility of party militants in the central region.

Colome Ibarra at Western Army

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 12 Oct 80 pp 50-51

[Article by Jose Cazanas Reyes: "Toward New and Greater Victories"]

[Text] Aware that the activity review report is not an end in itself but a means for advancing to higher levels, the communists of the Western Army held their Fourth Party Conference last Friday, 26 September.

This day of work, held with a profound critical and self-critical spirit, was presided over by Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, first deputy minister of the FAR, member, Party Central Committee; Brig Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro, CG, Western Army, and member, Party Central Committee; and Col Manuel Penado Casanova, first deputy chief, Central Political Directorate, FAR, among others.

"Just 2 years and 11 months have passed since the last conference and in evaluating our activities today we must do so in a manner corresponding to the effort made by the communists side by side with the commanders, officers, sergeants, enlisted men, students at the Camilo Cienfuegos schools, and civilian employees of the major and minor units in accomplishing the multiple and complex tasks assigned," he said at the start of the summary of the central report which was read by Brig Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro.

In close consonance with the guidelines and teachings of the party and the commander-in-chief, to the effect that we must be demanding toward ourselves, the delegates to the Fourth Conference thus analyzed each aspect with a high critical and self-critical spirit, with profound debates, and with high demands, which constitute essential premises for arriving at better conclusions and spelling out future tasks aimed at strengthening the army's fighting capacity. This is why they placed more emphasis on shortcomings than achievements.

During the period which has just ended, the political organs and the party organizations aimed their activities at the accomplishment of the theses and resolutions of the First Party Congress and for the sake of that they planned the tasks connected with daily life, holding their meetings, analyzing work progress and spelling out measures in support of the primary missions of the units.

"There is no doubt," the central report points out by way of summary, "that progress has been made in directions, such as these: meetings, the party's leadership of the UJC, the practice of delivering activity reports, the conduct of more periodic analyses within the nucleus, a larger number of comrades joining the party, and the accomplishment of the change in party documentation which permitted the issue of the new membership card to the militants; but we know that there are some important things where results were not what they should have been."

According to the summary in the central report, the work methods and procedures of the political organisms and of the party's steering committees still do not guarantee systematic aid and support for the organizations and militants; there are many examples of shortcomings and violations of directives, including questions contained in the theses and resolutions of the congress.

In ideological work, Marxist-Leninist and political indoctrination constitute the two essential elements in personnel education. In this connection, the programs were accomplished satisfactorily and it is significant to note that, during this period of time, 521 comrades graduated from the basic and middle-level courses in party indoctrination and that 624 comrades finished their applicant courses.

In line with the standing and significance which the First Party Congress assigned to the effort to raise combat readiness, the communists made a tremendous effort in that direction, generally achieving satisfactory results during the tests conducted in this respect; progress was noted in the simple mechanization of equipment and resources which make it possible to reduce the time required for the accomplishment of missions; work was also done on drafting operational and combat documentation. When missions were assigned to them to protect certain facilities and to be ready to respond to possible aggression, those missions were accomplished satisfactorily; the same is true of missions assigned to some units in the accomplishment of internationalist duties.

By virtue of the nature and essence of the broad and hard work done by the Western Army, the commanders, political workers, and party and UJC organizations found themselves at the very center of each task or mission assigned. This is why there was no single aspect of the manifold activities of the army which the delegates did not analyze rigorously and profoundly.

There was much debating and in the end it was noted that the results obtained by the party during this period of almost three years were satisfactory which is why this effort deserved recognition from the minister of the FAR in a message transmitted to the delegates present by Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra in his concluding remarks.

As part of this important party activity, and in accordance with the agenda, following a vote on the prior points resulting in unanimity, the new committee attached to the Western Army was elected; Lt Col Miguel Galan Fortun was elected secretary and [female] Capt Mirta Garcia was elected recording secretary.

There was also a vote on the candidates for the position of delegate to the Second Party Congress and the nominees were approved unanimously. The appointment of preliminary candidates for membership on the Central Committee was also approved by direct and secret vote.

During this Fourth Conference, a message was read, expressing appreciation of the successful combined Soviet-Cuban [space] flight, and the work done by the country's first cosmonaut was hailed effusively. Congratulatory messages were also read regarding the work done by the Soviet specialists assigned to the army and special appreciation was expressed to the fighting men of the Western Army who are carrying out internationalist missions.

In delivering the concluding remarks at this Fourth Conference of the Western Army, Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra among other things pointed out that the communists in this army are in a magnificent position to overcome the deficiences that were pointed out and march toward new and greater victories.

Western Army Delegation to Second Party Congress

Brig Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro; Brig Gen Roberto Milian Vega; Brig Gen Ramon Pardo Guerra; Brig Gen Joaquin Quinta Sola; Brig Gen Orlando Rodriguez Puerta; Col Cesar Lara Rosello; Col Jesus Almeida Hernandez; Col Juan J. Marti Cruz-Bouzac; Col Emilio Herrera Guada; Lt Col Sergio del Castillo Zabala; Lt Col Juan L. Charon Duarte; Lt Col Antonio Perez Alonso; Lt Col Julio Bruno Rodriguez; Lt Col Juan Samper Lopez; Capt Julio Ferrer Ferrer; 1st Lt Juan B. Viltres Figueredo.

Santamaria Cuadrado at Navy

Havan VERDE OLIVO 12 Oct 80 pp 52-53

[Article by Ruben Fonseca: "Turning Criticism and Self-Criticism into a Daily Weapon"]

[Text] As part of the preparatory activities aimed at the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Revolutionary Navy held its Seventh Party Congress, concluding the assembly process of the party organizations and organisms on that level.

One of the issues to which the delegates paid most attention during the conference was mobilization and combat readiness. Looking at this important factor, the party's work--as was evidenced during this event--was aimed at achieving greater successes in the accomplishment of activities relating to the mobilization and complete combat readiness of major and minor units. The achievements enable us to look forward to greater efficiency.

Another one of the points analyzed was political and ideological indoctrination. On that score, emphasis was placed in the report on achievements, although stress was also placed on some difficulties which it will not be difficult to overcome during the next period in the party's work.

Care, maintenance, and conservation of equipment were other subjects of remarks from delegates who stressed the need for raising the individual sense of responsibility of each communist in complying with security standards and in working with equipment, which is why it is fundamental for the

party to devote more attention to that if we keep in mind that the correct utilization of these resources constitutes a decisive factor toward the achievement of high combat readiness.

In an effort to carry out the pledges and resolutions of the First Congress relating to production and services, the conference emphasized the work of the political organisms and the party organizations. This effort was aimed at executing the technical-economic plans at the repair bases and directing the effort of the communists at improving the quality of production, economic efficiency, increasing work productivity, savings, and utilizing the working day properly.

During the reading of the central report summary, VAdm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, deputy minister of the FAR, commander-in-chief of the MGR [Revolutionary Navy], and member of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Cuba, said that "there has been a rise in the critical and self-critical spirit among the base organizations and various factors influenced that. Since this is a vital aspect of our communist training, it is indispensable for the political organisms and the base organizations to make sure that criticism and self-criticism will be turned into a daily weapon to achieve the greater strengthening of the party."

The conference, which was held at Military Unit No 2746, analyzed the work done by the party commission attached to the political section; it elected the regular and alternate members of that body as well as the delegates to the Second Party Congress.

The work objectives for the next period of time were also approved by the delegates after discussion.

The conference was attended by navy officers and civilian employees who had done hard work for the party throughout this entire period of time.

This has been an important event in her life as a militant for [female] Frig Lt Caridad Guzman Debano since she was able to note, upon the culmination of the conference, a great advance in the accomplishment of party tasks on the various fronts, as well as progress in relation to the prior period of time.

Maria Elena Reyes Laurencio, a civilian worker at Military Unit 5924, was impressed by the organization, by the way in which the communists presented their reports on the various aspects under discussion, and by the progress she was able to see. "The successes in the party's work during this phase," she said, "will help us to continue to perfect our work and to achieve new successes."

LCdr Diego Garcia Morales expressed the opinion that the party helped wipe out deficiencies and, in accordance with the lessons learned, the party is getting ever closer to the structure of the navy.

"We are working to achieve a higher skill level among party cadres and we hope that we will achieve a higher cultural and technical level in order efficiently to accomplish the task assigned to the Revolutionary Navy," he said.

Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, first deputy minister of the FAR, member, Central Committee of the Party, in presenting the concluding remarks, said that the conference marked the high point of the assembly process initiated several months ago from the base on up and that this is a special occasion because of its significance as a part of the process of preparation for the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

He said that the MGR over the past 2 years has made a sustained effort which emerges in the form of the positive results during the inspections conducted by the high command.

He also talked about the importance of perfecting work methods and procedures; the assistance which the higher organizations must give to the lower ones, without taking their place, and he emphasized that "all of our work must constantly be subjected to the most profound critical and self-critical analysis."

He emphasized that the central report in a critical form took up the aspects which are within the sphere of action of the party and he stressed the depth with which the delegates discussed and analyzed the aspects taken up.

After talking about the most important tasks to be accomplished by the MGR during the near future and the role which the party is called upon to play, he noted that military, technical, political-ideological, and psychological training of personnel must always be in line with current realities.

Delegates to the Second Congress Elected at the Seventh Party Conference in the Navy

Cdr Eladio Calvo Gonzalez; Capt Jose L. Cuza Tellez Giron; Capt Angel J. Chaveco Hernandez; Cdr Gonzalo Gonzalez La Rosa; Cdr Israel Iglesias Vazquez; Cdr Pedro Perez Betancourt; VAdm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado.

Direct Delegates to the Second Party Congress

Cdr Juan de Dios Vinas Sosa; Cdr Savino Fernandez Goyenechea; civilian employee Antonio Fernandez Serguera; civilian employee Eduardo Ajo Verdu.

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IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING CENTERS, HAVANA EXPERIENCE NOTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Enrique Sanz Fals: "Political-Ideological Training Centers, Experiences in Havana"]

> [Text] "For us it is vital, it is fundamental, it is essential to study Marxism and teach Marxism. For the revolution, it is vital and essential to study Marxism and teach Marxism." Fidel

The Marxist-Leninist training of its cadres and members is the permanent objective of our communist party in accord with its leading social role. The systematic study of the principles of the ideology of the working class is a prerequisite for successfully confronting the complex tasks of the construction of socialism in our country, successfully developing the ideological battle and successfully combating our enemies and detractors.

The First Party Congress gave this task importance and analyzed and approved the thesis and resolution "on the studies of Marxism-Leninism in our country." These outlined the features and objectives for this in the coming years.

The resolution indicated: "To give this vanguard solid Marxist-Leninist training must be one of the basic objectives of the training policy of cadres and members of the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba]."

The First Party Congress thesis "on the internal life of the party" referred to ways of political-ideological training of party members and stated: "The work to be developed in the coming years will be aimed at the theoretical and political-ideological training of party members and aspirants through external courses in the CSPI [Political-Ideological Training Centers]. There will be one or more in each town. A percentage of members and aspirants which will be determined by the material possibilities and teaching resources at that time will take those courses."

It added: "These centers will constitute the fundamental theoretical and political-ideological training of party members and aspirants and outstanding workers."

The CSPI in Havana

In fulfillment of this mandate from the First Party Congress, the party in Havana has done positive and effective work which has led to 28 CSPI in the province. In

the last 5 years, 29,591 comrades—20,788 party members and aspirants—have enrolled in them. The rest were members of the UJC [Union of Young Communists], outstanding workers, delegates of the people's government and cadres from the mass organizations.

According to projections for the next 5-year period, the number of centers will increase to 39 and, by 1985, all the members and aspirants in the province as of December 1980 will have taken some of the three types of courses taught in the CSPI: basic, intermediate and advanced.

In its first school year (1975-76), the Havana CSPI graduated 2,140 students. Already by the last school year, this figure had increased to 11,401; that is, it almost quintupled. According to projections, a total of 115,566 comrades including 80,978 party members will take the different courses from now until 1985.

One experiment that has had very good results was opening extension classes in certain work centers with very specific characteristics which meet certain conditions. In this way, the workers go to political-ideological classes after their work is finished. There are now 32 extension classes where the basic and intermediate levels are taught by teachers from the labor center itself who have been trained for this purpose. Advanced classes will begin in the future.

For example, these extension classes are given on ships in our fleets. The experiment started on one ship in 1977 and last year spread to a group of ships. Conditions are being created to open more classes in other ships of the Mambisa Fleet, Cuban Fishing Fleet, Tuna Fleet and the Caribbean Fleet in October. The 5-year plan is for all ships with appropriate conditions to have regular basic and intermediate-level courses.

The CSPI are directed by the party on the municipal level based on the agreements of the First Party Congress and the guidelines and agreements of the superior party organs.

Each center has an executive council that consists of a director, an assistant education director, a coordinator for each course and classroom delegates. Except for the director who is a professional, all the others—including the teachers—are activists. In each classroom there is a delegate, a person responsible for emulation and one responsible for internal order; they are elected by the students.

The students are selected by the party cells from among their members and aspirants, members of the UJC, union leaders and outstanding workers; they must have the approval of the party municipal executive bureau. The selection of students is made based on the following proportions in total enrollment at the center: party members, 60 percent; party aspirants, 10 percent; UJC members, 10 percent; union leaders and outstanding workers, 10 percent; and cadres from mass organizations and delegates of the people's government, 10 percent.

Each party cell receives a monthly report on absences, if any, and student evaluations. At the end of the year, it receives a complete report which is included in the party file of the member or aspirant.

Emulation in the CSPI

Emulation plays an important role in the encouragement and development of the tasks and activities of the CSPI and, at the same time, is an element of effective support for the education and development of the students.

Diogenes Hernandez, department chief of the party provincial committee, stated: "To a great degree, the success of these centers in Havana depends on the stability and systematization of socialist emulation. There are good examples of strictness, interest, enthusiasm and party discipline in the development of emulation as a way to encourage the fulfillment of basic tasks and objectives."

He stated: "It is necessary to add that this has been achieved due to coordinated work and the support that the party cells, the municipal bureaus and the executive councils of each center have offered plus the enthusiasm of each student who gives his best effort so that his center will meet the established indices."

The party leader indicated that the Havana centers, supported by emulation, have maintained an attendance rate of 90 percent or more since their beginning in October 1975. The general promotion rate has always been over 99 percent in all courses with grades of 87 percent.

Comrade Carmen Fernandez, an official of the Internal Education Department of the party provincial committee which supervises the CSPI, told us: "There is much enthusiasm in the centers; they strive to be named vanguard or exemplary. Emulation has helped a lot in these 5 years; it has been an important factor."

She added: "The centers have fulfilled their role and have been a necessity. They make it possible for the majority of the members and aspirants to advance ideologically. Their awareness is expanded and developed. The work of the teacher who is the anonymous hero of the daily effort cannot be forgotten. We can state that the centers have fulfilled their objectives. A great number of party members have been trained in theory. The work has been a success, a great experiment."

Referring to political-ideological training, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro indicated in his report to the First Party Congress: "In the coming years, we must work to convert the party schools, the schools of the UJC and the mass organizations as well as the CSPI into model institutions of Marxist-Leninist education."

The executive councils of the CSPI and the party officials in the towns and in the province who supervise this activity are involved precisely in this task: /to convert the CSPI "into model institutions of Marxist-Leninist education"/ [in boldface].

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SUCCESSES, FAILURES OF 1976-1980 SUGAR PRODUCTION REVIEWED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 26 Sep 80 pp 16-23

[Article by Andres Rodriguez: "Sugar, Review of a 5-Year Period"]

[Text] Subject

Despite difficulties in its final year, the 1976-80 5-year period more than exceeded its predecessor in sugar production, and not only that period but the other 5-year periods of socialism and the last two of capitalism, which were those in which there was the greatest volume of production in that failed system.

This is one of the subjects discussed in this article. As is indicated by its title, it consists of making a review of a number of items throughout the 76-80 period in the agroindustry which predominates in the Cuban economy and, therefore, is the mainspring of its development and the improvement of the standard of living of the people.

This means that in addition to sugar production with its sequelas of indicators: recovery, lost industrial time, cane ground and petroleum consumption, other important aspects will be touched upon, which are detailed in the summary of this article.

And all this has a common denominator. What was done and how was it done by comparison with the preceding 5-year period?

Production

During the first four sugar harvests of the period (1976-1979), sugar production volumes experienced a vigorous, sustained progress without regression, which, unfortunately, could not be continued in the closing season, that of 1980.

Among the causes, which despite vigorous efforts made caused that interruption, are the following:

The violent outbreak of the rust disease, which caused serious damage to one of the main commercial varieties grown in the country: the Barbados 4362.

Certainly the foregoing provoked an obvious reduction in the availability of cane in the country due to the amount of Barbados 4362 planted in our sugarcane areas, particularly in some provinces. On 31 December 1971, despite the demolitions practiced to eliminate the effects of the disease, the aforementioned variety occupied the following percentages in these provinces:

Sancti Spiritus	50 percent
Granma	41 percent
Villa Clara	37 percent
Cienfuegos	34 percent

On the other hand, however, it must be pointed out that until the destructive appearance of rust, the Barbados 4362 variety was highly regarded by many growers and sugar industry personnel because of its good points such as the richness of its juice, ease of handling in the mills and during harvesting.

Finally, as is known, the country is embarked upon the elimination of the results of the rust through the demolition of the diseased variety and its replacement by others which resist rust, among them a group from Cuba, the Jaronu and Mayari, which are now being introduced, depending on the agricultural technology established, at the same time that their results are checked in production.

The infestation by weeds of a considerable part of the national sugarcane area, resulting, among other reasons, from the pressure caused by the prolonging of the harvest season in 1979. On 31 July of this year, 50,000 caballerias of sugarcane were infested with weeds.

It is worth emphasizing, as a necessary complement, that the problem of weeds has been vigorously confronted in timely fashion this year. Our press has systematically covered that successful effort, which is so decisive for increasing the amount of cane in the 1981 harvest. As is known, noxious weeds are the worst scourge which attacks the sugarcane fields.

Imperfections in the estimates of sugarcane, with their negative effects on the availability of cane. In this respect, according to reports, there were enterprises which confronted considerable decreases in estimates, sugarmills such as the El Salvador (Guantanamo), Julio Antonio Mella (Santiago de Cuba), Antonio Maceo (Holguin) and Ranulfo Leyva (Granma).

A very generalized decline in an important indicator, industrial yield, caused by a number of agroindustrial factors, which still require more precise solutions and on which work is continuing. It is worth mentioning that the decline even affected a province with a traditionally high industrial yield: Cienfuegos. As proof of this let us look at the trend of the aforementioned indicator during the 1979 and 1980 harvests.

Cienfuegos	Yield
1979	12.38
1980	11.64

Industrial difficulties caused by problems in repairs as a result, primarily, of the late arrival of material supplies to a large number of sugarmills. As a counteraction to these negative causes, however, not only the great effort made by the workers of the sugar agroindustry must be indicated but also such obviously significant positive results as the quality of sugar produced, a noticeable reduction in the use of additional fuel (petroleum and wood) and the better quality of the raw material (sugarcane) provided for the industry.

It is worthwhile indicating in this context, the campaign undertaken against the use of petroleum, which allowed its use to be reduced in almost all provinces, a substantial reduction, as can be noted as an example in some provinces as compared with the 1979 harvest.

	Fewer gallons used
Holguin	6,000,000
Ciego de Avila	6,000,000
Havana	4,500,000

The outstanding feature of such a campaign, the result of its correct understanding from the beginning, has been the province of Cienfuegos, which has been drastically reducing the use of additional fuels (petroleum and wood) throughout the 5-year period. Let us look at it in detail.

Harvest	Rate of Use
1976	1.03
1977	1.21
1978	.67
1979	.27
1980	.13

However, while the sustained and vigorous increase in production during the first 4 years could not be repeated in 1980, the latter fact does not eclipse an objective conclusion explained at the beginning of this article. Sugar production during the 1976-80 period more than exceeded that of 1971-1975. While the former obtained an average per harvest of some 7 million metric tons, the other obtained 5.5 million.

And there is more. In the first 4 years of the 1976-80 5-year period alone, more sugar was produced than during the entire 1971-1975 period. Let us take a specific look at this.

	Millions of tons of sugar
1971-1975	27.7
1976-1979 (4 years)	27.9

Another element to be considered is that unlike the 1971-1975 5-year period, the subsequent 5-year period of 1976-1980 was characterized until its last year by a headlong growth without regression. Here is the proof.

Harvest	Millions of tons of sugar
1976	6.1
1977	6.4
1978	7.3
1979	7.9

It is too bad that this could not be continued in 1980.

Finally, there is a factor already indicated. Production during the 1976-80 period was also higher than that obtained in the other 3 5-year periods of socialism as well as that of the last two 5-year periods of capitalism, the best of that vanished system, if we go by the meticulous statistics maintained by the genius Moreno Fraginals.

Let us view the above statement in the light of statistics. Let us look specifically at the production average of the harvest of each period.

Capitalist 5-year periods	Average tons of sugar in millions of tons
1949-53	5.8
1954-58	5.1
Socialist five-year periods	
1961-65	5.2
1966-70	5.7
1971-75	5.5
1976-80	7.0*

*Approximately

Cane Ground

As in sugar production, the volume of cane ground showed a growing and sustained increase during 1976-79. Viewed overall, that increase was shown in the following manner:

Harvest	Arrobas of sugarcane
1976	4,521,600,000
1977	4,882,400,000
1978	5,829,800,000
1979	6,352,100,000

At the same time, it is valid to add that such continuous growth during the first 4 years of the 5-year period we are discussing was also shown in the majority of the Cuban provinces with one or another exception. The reader can see this in the chart contained in this article under "Cane Ground."

Cane Ground (1976-79)

What was the standing of the provinces in this indicator during the first four harvests of the 5-year period?

(In millions of arrobas)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Pinar del Rio	110.4	99.9	108.4	102.1
Havana	512.2	548.4	599.7	576.2
Matanzas	590.2	669.7	718.5	804.1
Villa Clara	568.1	601.5	725.3	758.6
Cienfuegos	250.3	284.8	370.7	379.3
Sancti Spiritus	293.5	307.6	334.4	337.1
Ciego de Avila	551.6	524.3	596.8	722.3
Camaguey	424.7	468.9	610.9	696.3
Las Tunas	348.8	427.3	551.5	564.7
Holguin	388.2	397.4	538.0	645.9
Granma	249.7	290.0	341.2	350.9
Santiago de Cuba	188.9	196.4	232.4	282.4
Guantanamo	44.4	65.6	101.4	131.7

Commentaries

As can be seen, the continuous increase in cane ground in almost all the provinces of the country is evident. This fact, symptom of a growing availability of cane, should not hide another fact, although more has been ground it has been without the due application of planned potential grinding norms. The outstanding aspect about this, and perhaps the exception, is Matanzas, the best grinding province in the country up to now. In short, although most of the provinces continuously increased the volume of cane ground, most of them are still far from a high and stable rate of grinding as is required by an optimum harvest.

Since the chart contains the facts, we shall not interrupt our march and shall go on to the next indicator.

Recovery

It is worth emphasizing, or rather repeating, that from the technological point of view, recovery is the most important indicator of industrial efficiency. It is simply a formula whereby a calculation of the percentage of the sugar brought by the cane from the field and recovered in the sugarmill is made (polarization).

As has also been said, recovery experienced a serious decline as of 1969 and reached its lowest point in the 1972 harvest when the skimpiest percentage of the previous 30 years up to that time (79.4 percent) was obtained. Subsequently, that indicator began to recover and by 1975 it left that critical situation far behind, when a national percentage of 84.28 was attained, an increase of almost 5 full percentage points in three harvests.

The 1976-80 5-year period, it is fair to say, at no time showed the declines of the previous period nor much less the unfortunate percentages we have just seen. Even in the first 4 years it never went lower than 84 percent, although it did show a decline in the 1980 season. This included Cienfuegos, the most outstanding of the Cuban provinces in the matter of recovery and was frankly surprising given the tremendous world record set by the people of Cienfuegos in that respect, precisely during the 1976-80 period. Let us take a look.

Cienfuegos Harvest	Recovery
1976	86.62
1977	88.32
1978	89.00
1979	89.16
1980	87.37

The influence of the lack of quality of repairs in the problems experienced by the industry in the 1980 harvest has already been mentioned. To that must now be added, while we are on the subject of industrial efficiency, the influence to a significant degree, of operational difficulties.

There remains no alternative for the future but to win back the ground lost and advance much more, and this not just as a mere slogan, because actually the experience of the Cuban sugar industry itself shows that much has to be done yet with respect to recovery. Despite the sustained progress during the course of the first 4 years of the 76-80 5-year period, it must be remembered that in 1966, under socialism, a percentage of 86.04 was obtained in that indicator.

Lost Time

Something similar to what happened in recovery happened in lost industrial time. We must first explain, however, that in that concept we are considering its two principal manifestations: breakdowns and operational interruptions.

Both manifestations opened the 1971-75 5-year period with an extremely high percentage overall (19.25 percent). Later it began to decline positively, although it was as of 1976 that such a decline became particularly significant. Actually, the contrast between those two 5-year periods is obvious. Let us see.

Breakdowns-Operational Interruptions

1971-75 5-year period	Percentage
1971	19.25
1972	15.54
1973	13.02
1974	10.21
1975	9.67

1976-80 5-year period	Percentage
1976	7.43
1977	6.43
1978	6.05
1979	6.24

However, just as in recovery, the positive declining level recorded in the previous 4 years was not maintained.

It is not idle to reiterate the marked effect the poor quality of repairs had in this; the result, mainly, of the tardy arrival of materials to a good number of mills. To this negative phenomenon was added the fact that in some cases some of those resources were not of the required quality either. There were even cases of unfortunate negligence such as that of the mechanical plant of Santa Clara, which sent two left jacks [virgenes] to the Perucho Figueredo sugarmill and two right jacks to the Primero de Mayo, with the subsequent troubles of having to adapt them.

Finally, although not decisive, another difficulty among the problems previously expounded, must be included. We refer specifically to the prolonging of the 1979 harvest, with the implications it had with respect to time available for the accomplishment of repairs and investments. Actually, that harvest was the most prolonged of the 76-80 5-year period, recording an average of 182 days of operations.

Petroleum Consumption

Although there has already been reference to this subject, its importance obliges us to speak of it again. If we go by objective reality, the first 3 years of the 76-80 period do not show proper behavior in that respect, although in the last two, primarily in 1980, as was indicated, that situation improved considerably.

In our opinion, a magnificent contribution by the 76-80 5-year period with respect to additional fuel in the sugar industry resides in the fact that the essential and real causes leading to that consumption were identified and eliminated.

In a pamphlet published in February 1979 with the title "General Considerations On Fuel Consumption in the Sugar Industry," the ministry of that industry said the following: "The factors which take part in the problem of additional fuel consumption in the sugar industry can be divided into objective and subjective; although on a national level we are convinced that in more than 90 percent of the cases this is due to factors of a subjective nature."

Prominent among these subjective factors were insufficient administrative requirements, weak coordination among the various departments of the mill and operational shortcomings. All of these, we repeat, were eliminated as a result of a systematic campaign waged by the party, a campaign which has been maintained without a lowering of the guard.

Obviously, that campaign will be maintained from now on until a final solution to the problem of fuel is found. There is no other alternative to the problem for three cardinal reasons:

1. The effect of allocating to other branches of the economy, which need it, the excess of petroleum still being consumed by an industry such as the sugar industry, which produces its own fuel: bagasse.

2. The deficit in petroleum being faced today, together with its very high prices on the world market, which thanks to the solidarity shown invariably by the Soviet Union, are not being paid by our country.

3. On the final solution of the petroleum problem depends the industrialization of an important byproduct of sugarcane: bagasse.

Afcer 50 Years

After half a century of silence, the country is beginning to build, as of 1977, four modern sugarmill complexes. The important thing is that it did it with its own efforts.

For some time, particularly since the 19th Century, the Cuban had shown his skill and experience in producing sugar, but he had not proved his ability to plan and build sugar factories by himself. Now he has proved it.

Two of those mills, the 30 de Noviembre in Pinar del Rio and Batalla de las Guasimas in Camaguey, have just been inaugurated. The remaining two, located in the provinces of Granma and Cienfuegos, are having their construction process speeded up.

Forty-two percent of the equipment of those four new enterprises was produced nationally, while 58 percent came from abroad.

The structures of the buildings, the tanks, the quadruple vats, heaters, clarifiers, crystallizers, pumps of various types and other equipment and tools are made in Cuba.

From abroad come the boilers, turbogenerators, centrifuges, cane juice filters, and other implements. Moreover, 72 percent of this equipment comes from the socialist community, particularly the Soviet Union, the GDR and Poland.

This means that only 28 percent comes from countries of the capitalist area, which represents an expenditure by the country of $7 million. That is what the building of each sugarmill costs in foreign credits. The total cost of each mill is 43 million pesos.

These are four modern mills equipped with a majestic tipple on which one of our smaller mills could almost fit, a completely electrified grinding plant with a grinding capacity of 7,000 metric tons of cane (600,000 arrobas) every 24 hours, a mechanized bagasse storage building, continuous centrifuges and an automated system for weighing cane, juice, bagasse, molasses and sugar.

In addition to producing sugar, the Cuban is also engaged in building the means of production which make sugar. He has engaged in the creation of the material base for the engineering of complete factories and of a plan of national scope for confronting the growing demands of the Cuban sugar industry itself. And he has accomplished it.

Bulk Sugar

During the 76-80 5-year period, the system of bulk-sugar shipping received a considerable boost. Four bulk-sugar shipping terminals were inaugurated and placed in operation during that time in the provinces of Havana, Guantanamo, Granma and Las Tunas, with a loading capability of 700 tons per hour.

Thus, the effort begun by the revolution in the decade of the 60's continues unchangingly. It began when it completed and placed in operation two bulk-sugar shipping terminals inherited from capitalism, and built one more in Cienfuegos, the latter with a tremendous loading capacity of 1,200 tons per hour.

As is known, such an investment effort not only has the purpose of mechanizing the loading of sugar, which allows the loading of a 5,000-ton ship in 10 hours, for example, as compared to the 5 days it used to take with the traditional system of loading sugar in sacks. It has other implications, among them the humanization of work, increase in productivity and the advantage of a quick sailing with the subsequent saving in foreign credits.

Increasing Importance of Byproducts

The industrialization of sugarcane byproducts calls for attention and requires it more and more because of its significance in the integral use of the large number of byproducts of the sugar agroindustry. The progressive crystallization of such use is of greater significance when there is the certainty that by means of it a contribution is made to the satisfaction of material and spiritual needs of society on the basis of a renewable and inexhaustible raw material such as sugarcane in a world where there is the danger of exhaustion of certain important raw materials.

This means that such integral use has the particular advantage that it can be done on the basis of a raw material which is not only/renewable and inexhaustible/ [in boldface] (the emphasis is ours) but is broadly distributed throughout the length and width of national territory.

In honor to the truth, 1976-80 could be described properly as the 5-year period in which the industrialization of sugarcane byproducts began. This statement is supported by the following facts:

Construction of nine modern torula yeast plants with an overall production capability of 90,000 tons of yeast. These plants, in the important area of animal feed so that there can be proper human nourishment, are distributed in the following provinces:

Matanzas	1
Villa Clara	1
Cienfuegos	1
Sancti Spiritus	1
Ciego de Avila	2
Las Tunas	1
Granma	1
Holguin	1

A 10th plant is also under construction in Santiago de Cuba Province.

Following the same line of the use of byproducts for animal feed, in these 5 years a large number of molasses-urea-bagasse and predigested bagasse plants have been built, among them the large plant of 200 tons daily of predigested bagasse built in the area near the Camilo Cienfuegos sugarmill complex of Havana Province.

Also, although in the line of bagasse industrialization, two modern bagasse panel plants have been built, each producing 120 tons daily, in the provinces of Havana and Ciego de Avila, while a third of 240 tons per day is under construction in the province of Las Tunas. It is worthwhile to emphasize that bagasse panels are an important industry because of what they contribute to the solution of the problems of household furniture.

Sugarcane Harvest

In the 1971-75 5-year period, as well as in the following of 1976-80, mechanization of the sugarcane harvest continued its upward climb without regression, which is what is important. Let us now look at that climb in the language of numbers.

1971-75 5-year period	Percentage
1971	2
1972	7
1973	11
1974	18
1975	25

1976-80 5-year Period	Percentage
1976	32
1977	36
1978	39
1979	42
1980	50

At first sight, certainly, the obvious and significant fact is noted that mechanization of the sugarcane harvest has grown in one decade from 2 to 50 percent. As will be remembered, because of a necessary period of apprenticeship and acquisition of experience, that mechanization could not exceed 3 percent in the 1966-1970 5-year period.

On the other hand, mechanization did not pass through the same system of harvesting in both periods. The needs of sugarcane production itself caused us to go from burned cane in 1971-75 to green cane as the predominant method in the next 5-year period. And this, it could be said, meant a change in harvest technology.

It meant a change in concepts, it could also be added, under conditions of an increase in agricultural yields. The predominant change to harvesting green cane meant a greater pressure for combines because of having to face a greater vegetable mass. This objective reality taught the correctness of adapting the combines to the conditions of the agricultural yield of the fields. Obviously, it is not the same thing to introduce a combine into a field of green cane yielding 80,000 arrobas per caballeria as it is into one yielding 150,000.

The work done in the country on two elements of extreme importance for the success of the mechanized harvest was significant during the course of both 5-year periods: the suitable conditioning of the sugarcane areas and the proper training and qualification of all personnel, particularly operators and mechanics.

Despite that effort, however, it can be stated that there has not been the proper ratio between demand (combines) and supply (prepared areas and skilled personnel). Also, as a result of the foregoing, in some places the normal process of harvest mechanization has been interrupted.

However, in a general sense, as has already been noted, mechanized harvesting has maintained its advance uninterruptedly. The most important thing is that it has been playing its role with respect to a substantial saving in manpower in canecutting. It must be remembered that in 1970 the country was forced to marshal a gigantic force of approximately 350,000 machateros. At that time only 2 percent of the total harvest was done by combines.

Within this framework, it is necessary to deal with an important event which took place in the 1976-80 5-year period. This was the placing in operation of the KTP-1 sugarcane harvesting combine factory, which was inaugurated in Holguin on 27 July 1977 by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

The opening of this installation, the legitimate result of Cuban-Soviet cooperation, insures the future of Cuban sugarcane harvests and obviously contributes to the systematic expansion of them. With it is created the national base for the uninterrupted advance of sugarcane harvest mechanization and an important step is taken in the development of the machine-building industry.

When it is operating at full capacity, that factory, which bears the glorious name of "60th Anniversary of the October Revolution," will be able to produce 600 combines per year in addition to parts, pieces and accessories amounting to 1,000 tons. The latter is also very important to insure the operational effectiveness of the harvesting machines. In this respect, it must be pointed out that in the 1977 harvest, to cite an example, 19 percent of the time lost by the KTP-1 because of breakdowns and maintenance was due to having to wait for repair parts.

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PARTY CALLS FOR EXTRA EFFORT TO MAKE UP FOR RAIN LOSSES IN PINAR

FL182030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] In view of the rain of the past several hours, the provincial party bureau in Pinar del Rio has issued a call stating that the province is facing the resulting situation inasmuch as rain levels in our territory are reaching historic records for November. There are tobacco municipalities, such as Sandino, where more than 500 mm of rain have fallen, affecting the progress of the harvest which had had a great beginning, the call says.

As of 12 November, 223,000 seed beds were totally lost and 119,000 were affected. This includes both the state and peasant sectors. Of the 226 planted caballerias, 129.6 were lost and 50.7 were affected. The party document adds that these losses might increase. It states that the situation brought on by the rain demands an extraordinary effort from all those involved in the tobacco harvest and from the people in general. This way, 358,900 seed beds can be irrigated from now until 10 December so that enough seedlings are available to finish work on the 3,000 caballerias called for by the province's plan up to 31 January, the document says. This means, it adds, that 249,000 seed beds must be irrigated before the end of the month and 110,170 more from 1 to 10 December [figures as heard].

There have been damages and losses in other areas of Pinar del Rio's production, especially in vegetable production, where 16,800 seedlings were affected in the state sector and 3,931 in the peasant sector.

The party's call says that the rain has made the coffee beans mature faster and fall from the bushes between (Gajalbana) and San Andres. An estimated 32,000 arrobas must be picked as soon as possible.

The document adds that the situation calls for the utmost efforts to fulfill the new schedule that must be established in keeping with the present circumstances as well as to recover from losses and damages in the vegetable, coffee and tubers areas.

The provincial bureau reaffirms its confidence in the fighting spirit of the people of Pinar del Rio who have always come through in whatever tasks they have undertaken. If we work in an organized and disciplined way, use the right techniques and make the most of our resources, we will achieve our purposes, which are to plant and harvest the 3,000 caballerias of tobacco in honor of the second party congress, the document concludes.

CSO: 3010

GARCIA FRIAS ADDRESSES CIEGO DE AVILA MEETING

FL190042 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] An awareness of protection of flora and fauna must be created in the people because this is a task of society and the new generations will thank us for the effort we are making, commander of the revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Politburo, stated in his closing remarks at the establishment of Ciego de Avila Province's Scientific Council for the Conservation of Flora and Fauna in a ceremony held in Ciego de Avila City.

The vice president of the councils of state and ministers noted that the environment is a part of the entire socio-economic, cultural and historic development of the country and, because of this, man should not be the one who destroys it. All citizens must achieve such a level of culture which will make the conservation of natural beauty possible. In that sense, Garcia Frias stressed the incorporation of all people, especially the pioneers and youths, into camping or other activities so that their love for nature may develop as a part of man in socialism.

Garcia Frias also spoke about the need to protect some species of our fauna which are in danger of extinction, and noted that cayo cocos, located north of the province with an area of 33,000 hectares, will be stocked with all the animals and trees that can live there. He also stated that next to cayo cocos are romano and sabinal keys, which are part of a natural protection barrier for the country against wind and salinity, a good reason for protecting their respective flora and fauna.

Dr Abelardo Moreno, president of the Cuban Scientific Council for the Conservation of Flora and Fauna, stated that great attention must be paid to the salinity of the soil, to supervising the exploitation of the quarries and guaranteeing the availability of a residual treatment plant for every industry in order to protect the environment. For his part, Rafael Valdes Valdes, first party secretary in the province, said that the residents of Ciego de Avila will spare no efforts to make a reality the guidance emanating from the meeting, especially when flora and fauna are extremely important for the development of the territory.

CSO: 3010

NEED TO IMPROVE REPAIR SERVICES DISCUSSED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 pp 44-47

[Article by Susana Tesoro: "Systematization, Key to Service"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The word "services" is as complex as it is general. There are medical services, gastronomical services, commercial services and so on ad infinitum. We are going to study the part this time that has bothered the people for a long time: repair services. We are going to limit ourselves to Havana Province where the largest number of shops, objects to repair and, naturally, problems to solve are concentrated.

At one time, the repair of any domestic appliance (mechanical or electrical) was so difficult that some customers debated between buying a new one or sending the broken one for repairs. Although it is true that there has been work to improve this situation, it is also true that the people have suffered innumerable annoyances through delays, poor work, losses and other singular and small tragedies.

Background

Beginning in 1977 when the people's government organs were created, there was a change in the structure of this branch. The shops, receiving offices, etc. were under the Ministry of Domestic Trade but passed to an office of the people's government called services. It covers from pressure cookers to refrigerators and includes the repair of furniture, clocks, shoes and everything else that has to be fixed. This office also covers beauty shops, barber shops, cleaners, etc.

As can be assumed, the change made adjustments and new methods indispensable. There had to be a system that would please and help the people who, in the end, are the ones who pay for the work and who suffer from the possible failures of a certain method.

During all these years, improvement in services was strived for. The affected customer does not believe that those mechanisms that seemed diabolical at times were the product of ill will; one has to put oneself in the place of the director of one of these enterprises and then judge his work. It is not always easy to make positive changes and to do things the way one feels they should be done. We have verified that experience and the actual resources have been used to try to satisfy the people.

Unforeseen Growth

If we go only 5 or 6 years back and compare the quantity of equipment, objects and appliances sold to the people, we will see that the quantity and variety of articles offered have grown rapidly. First there was the pressure cooker sold as a bonus of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions]. Then came the flood of refrigerators, televisions, washers, fans, radios of every type, record players, etc. Today, in 1980, the majority of those articles are on the open market and more are sold each day.

What does this have to do with services? A lot, because when an article is sold, there must be enough shops and parts to guarantee the repair and maintenance of those objects. This is a large part of the problem.

The existing shops, mechanics and parts did not correspond with the massive sale of domestic appliances. One of the hardest tasks of this office was to try to balance possession with shops.

To give an idea, we will list the approximate numbers of radios, televisions, refrigerators, washers and stoves in the hands of the people of Havana.

There are 600,000 /radios/ and 11 shops.

As of 31 July, there were 400,000 Soviet /television/ sets; that is, 80 percent of the families have a television.

About 77 percent of the families have /refrigerators/. There are 387,000 in the capital, of which 55 percent are from capitalist countries, 36 percent are from the USSR and 9 percent are from INPUD [National Industries for Domestic Products and Utensils]. There are five shops to service them.

There are about 101,000 /washers/ from the USSR. Twenty percent of the families in this province have washers although there is only one repair shop.

/In stoves/, the situation is as follows. There are 22 shops of which 21 are for kerosene stoves and 1 for electric stoves. The variety of stoves owned by the people breaks down as follows: 36 percent have pressurized or gasified kerosene, 11 percent have kerosene with wicks, 28 percent have liquid gas, 22 percent use processed gas and 3 percent have electric stoves.

Problems and Change

There were and are problems although there are fewer each time. The basic necessities included parts and materials, mechanics, adequate transportation and shop capacity.

There were 24,219 television sets needing picture tubes, flyback and other components. This happened not only because of the parts shortage but because of the need for adjustments in forms of payment, the new work system and other basically organizational measures.

One of the first favorable measures was to tie in all the mechanics and then change the structure totally. Now there is one mechanic per zone. This means that a mechanic always services the same area and, therefore, knows the problems of the equipment that he usually repairs better.

The mechanics that service a zone form a brigade which has a chief. Then there is the shop chief who is responsible for the brigade chiefs. A mechanic's work is inspected and approved by the brigade chief.

This new system has managed to expand service in the customer's home which makes the customer more satisfied because he can see what is done to his set and it is not taken out of his house to a shop.

In September there was a campaign to fix television sets since parts that were needed for some time had been received. The result of this marathon was really surprising. From July to September, an average of 800 picture tubes were put in per week and it is expected that the delay in television repairs will be eliminated by the beginning of 1981.

Another influence in this change is the fact that a good part of the technical personnel for television repair has been changed. This presented a critical situation at the beginning of the year. Now 231 comrades have graduated specializing in transistorized equipment and there is a course for repairing color televisions. Also 77 recent graduates from technological institutes have been retrained.

Another factor that will improve television repair is the sale of different components from socialist countries so that the customer can fix his own television. That center will be at No. 667 Habana between Luz and Acosta in Habana Vieja.

All the radio jobs from mechanic to receiver have been tied in. The brigade chief is in charge of inspecting the equipment after the mechanic has finished. This results in faster attention, shorter delivery cycles and better use of shop capacity. All the shops already have this system. The results show that the repair cycles are down to only 24 hours; in case of very complex repairs, the cycle takes from 3 to 5 days.

One interesting detail is that with the present method, it is the brigade chief who determines the complexity of the repair. Before, the mechanic who repaired it did this and then collected for it. This means control that the fee for each job is for what needed to be done.

There was instability in refrigerator repair due to lack of parts. As of 31 July, there was a great quantity of equipment to be repaired. The brigade by zones is also being applied here and has yielded very good results.

The implementation of a new system, already being applied experimentally in Boyeros, is being worked on. When the repair of an appliance requires shop attention, the enterprise rents a new refrigerator. The customer pays 1 peso a day while his appliance is being fixed.

The situation for stoves is not very promising now since there is a shortage in supplies. The low quality of fuel frequently conspires against kerosene stoves. Five new shops are being prepared for gas stoves, three of which will open this year.

For smaller appliances—irons, fans, pressure cookers, etc.—the method is to take the article to the shops. In the next 5-year period, the necessary parts will be sold so that the customer can repair his own appliances. There are still many problems with insufficient parts at the shops, poor quality of repairs and lack of compliance and supervision of consumer standards. There should also be a review of the price policy and a systematic analysis of the return rate.

There is also work to improve the quality and speed of clock repairs. The repair is done by steps in the shops and there is a labor tie which expedites repair. Kiosks will be opened to do minor repairs immediately like change the crystal, the stem or the dial and verification of correct timekeeping. These kiosks will be in central locations throughout the city.

Proposals to the Executive Committee

In the last regular session of the Provincial People's Government Assembly, this service office made the following requests to the Provincial Executive Committee in order to guarantee a good job: to give priority to an indispensable automobile pool, to finish the projects being carried out, to continue the selection of personnel in shops, to deliver the necessary model for adequate control and to recommend that intermediate education update its study programs so that a technological graduate can go directly into a shop without taking another course.

Something That Affects Enterprise, Customer

As we have already said, this is a complex task. A truly singular phenomenon has occurred. With the perhaps unexpected speed in repairs now, repaired equipment has accumulated in the shops. Some customers are not picking it up and do not receive it at home. The enterprises have notified them by telegram, telephone call and visit but there is no solution.

The most serious thing is all the repaired equipment that has been in the shops for years because the customer has not picked it up and, at times, does not receive it at his house. This keeps the enterprise from fulfilling its quotas since it does not collect for fixing these articles. Also the equipment that has been stored for so long deteriorates because storage conditions are not optimal.

Why hasn't some measure been taken concerning these customers? Because this office does not have legislation that permits it to sell this equipment, use it or collect a surcharge for storage from those who do not pick it up on time.

The legal department of the Ministry of Domestic Trade is working on a legal instrument that would authorize the service office to decide what to do with articles not picked up on time. In the same way, we hope there will be a law for the customer when the enterprise does not comply and takes longer than promised to repair something.

Some customers allege that they do not have money at the time and others state that they will pick up their equipment later. In downtown Havana which is most affected, this situation represents a total of 102,786 pesos in radios, televisions, refrigerators and clocks and 90,670 pesos in smaller appliances. One alarming provincial figure is that 12,800 clocks have not been picked up for a cost of 102,500 pesos.

The above can be less serious for this office if we compare it to the development and printing of photographs. In downtown Havana alone, there is an accumulation of 4,400 orders worth about 100,000 pesos. In this branch, if the person does not pick up his pictures, the enterprise totally loses the money because no one is going to buy the photograph of someone that he does not know.

Prospects

If the resources are maintained and present measures are strictly followed, the future of repair services will be promising. At this time, a shop complex that will fix motors, a problem that still delays some deliveries, is being constructed. Next year this will be considerably alleviated.

We asked comrade Roberto Garcia, director of services for Havana: "How can we assure the people that this change in services will continue improving?"

Garcia stated: "First, we must systematize what we have achieved. We are going to continue with the work offensive, the demand in quality and the appropriate operation of services. There will be an improvement with all the new shops that we are going to open and with all the youths who are studying in the different specialties. In other words, in addition to creating the organizational systems, we are building shops, giving priority to repair parts, training the work force, receiving a new automobile pool and receiving tools and instruments. This, logically, will be a very favorable response /and, in 1981, services have to improve/."

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PEOPLES GOVERNMENT LOCAL ORGANS EIGHTH MEETING ENDS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Several matters directly related to the population were debated during the Eighth Meeting of the Office for Peoples Government Local Organs, assigned to the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers, with the chairmen of the provincial assemblies, which took place Tuesday and Wednesday at the Palace of the Revolution.

The meeting was chaired by Faustino Perez, member of the Party Central Committee and chief of the above-mentioned office. The agenda began with the study of cash control, the income and expenditure situation and the implementation of the budget, a matter that is very closely linked to the development of the restaurant and trade sector.

Faustino Perez, in his introductory remarks, stated that this analysis comes under the constant scrutiny of the struggle for efficiency and high standards. This is a battle that we must win, considering the lack of control that is evident in these areas.

He added, by way of example, that it has been learned that a considerable amount of the products assigned to the restaurant network for some reason do not reach the public. It is essential that we find out what has caused this situation, given the impact it has not only on the economy and on the people's daily lives, but also on collective morale.

Francisco Garcia Valls, chairman of the State Finance Committee, said in this regard that audits undertaken by his committee in 1979 and 1980 in a large number of establishments in several provinces had shown that there is poor control.

Garcia Valls added that it has also been learned that consumption standards for food products are not being complied with in some establishments; in some cases products were discontinued and did not appear again, and in other cases products that did not meet standards were served to the public, and then income quotas were exceeded.

These problems become even more apparent when it is noted that there were considerable shortages during the first half of this year in the units subordinate to the Peoples Government in local areas.

The entire situation has a common denominator, added the chairman of the State Finance Committee: the lack of control and the possibility of diverting money, food

and consumer goods, which leads to criminal activity among unscrupulous elements of society.

In the debates on this issue, in which several Peoples Government chairmen and officials of the National Bank of Cuba, Domestic Trade, Light Industry and the Economic Police all participated, many objective and subjective problems involved in these irregularities were discussed.

In the first place, although it is true that a great effort has been made to combat these shortcomings and many managers and workers have been punished for negligence in the past year, there is no doubt that the degree of disciplinary problems among administrative leaders is still high, that supervision is inadequate, and that in these areas there must be more rigorous standards to correct these problems.

In addition, there is a series of objective issues that are preventing adequate action, and efforts to solve the problem should be stepped up. These difficulties include the lack of cash registers and numbered receipts and the lack of more permanent provisions for audits.

However, it was made clear that there are sufficient economic mechanisms to take action against these problems, and there are administrative possibilities for improving the situation through rigorous demands in all cases, and popular supervision and control.

In the budgetary analysis, Garcia Valls also pointed out the failure to comply with the budget, both in terms of income from business earnings and the restaurant tax.

In that regard he indicated that this situation has resulted from a lack of financial discipline in the payment of taxes, and deficiencies in the municipal finance offices which do not meet requirements in time. He reported that a decree-law is about to be passed that will permit fines for delays in tax payments by establishments.

He also stressed the distortions that are taking place in several provinces that are not meeting their planned income quotas; they spend more, and resort to state subsidies as a result of inefficient management.

Attention to Harvest Problems

Another topic discussed at the meeting was support by Peoples Government Local Organs for the sugarcane harvest by means of help for the physical grounds, lodgings, dining rooms and other facilities associated with plants and agricultural enterprises.

In general, this area has witnessed apparent success with the solution of numerous social problems, according to officials of the Ministry of the Sugar Industry, and the Group for Coordination and Support of the Commander in Chief.

The study presented was summed up by going into detail about the issues related to human services, such as material provisions, food and recreation in order to ensure effective productivity of forces.

The speakers also urged support from local government organizations to guarantee the finishing of plant repairs, which at this time are being carried out efficiently and on time in 130 of the sugar mills that must begin the harvest by the end of November or early December.

Problems of Domestic Fuel and Stoves

The overall situation of domestic fuel was also studied by the provincial chairmen of the Peoples Government, under the direction of the Basic Industry Ministry, headed by Joel Domenech, chief of that department, and Marcos Lage, minister of the Sidero-Mechanical Industry.

Joel Domenech reported to the chairmen that progress has been made in studies of the problem, in terms of the consumption of kerosine, manufactured or liquefied gas, as well as electricity.

He indicated that 70.9 percent of all nuclear families use kerosine stoves, and that this fuel will be used in this country for many years.

He explained, however, that an effort must be made to solve the problems of fuel quality, inefficient stoves and annoying delays in distribution among the population which cause people to reject these products.

For this purpose, work must be done to create the necessary conditions for the adequate distribution of the fuel; the problem is not that not enough kerosine is produced, but lies in storage and limited capacity in the marketing network.

Another solution is to improve the gasification of the stove and make sure it is properly maintained, according to Domenech.

Marcos Lage explained the possibilities that are being developed in the production of kerosine stoves, pointing out that to date only the Piker type is being emphasized, along with repairs of stoves that have fallen into disuse.

He reported that at this time an investment has been made in the old National Industries for Domestic Products and Utensils (INPUD) in Santa Clara in the form of a new stove plant that will produce a top-grade type with one, two and four burners. There will be different stages during the next 5 years. The stove has good gasification, and needs to be preheated only once a day, which makes for greater efficiency of use and considerable alcohol savings.

Work is also being done on the Estrella Roja factory to produce a Piker stove in an improved design. The economic feasibility of producing a new, improved stove right there to replace the Piker is being discussed.

Joel Domenech repeated that the country had no recourse but to use kerosine, a fuel which costs even more now on the world market than gasoline or natural gas, because there is no alternative for the moment.

He added that liquefied gas is experiencing technological difficulties in the refineries where it is produced, as well as inefficiency in the exploitation of gas and other problems in the extraction of the product. The result has been supply delays, which prevents the country from increasing current capacity.

With regard to manufactured gas (from the street), which can be obtained only in the city of Havana, the head of Basic Industry indicated that this is one of the worst services provided, due to the myriad problems associated with maintenance and poor quality gas.

He stated that this service will grow very little in the coming years, and that criteria for investment are geared toward improving current service.

School Progress

The progress of the school year and particularly the organization of school transportation, the distribution of books and other educational material, and the repair and maintenance of schools were subjects of discussion at the meeting.

Jose R. Fernandez, member of the Central Committee and minister of education, pointed out that the measures adopted in the provinces for school initiatives were good, and there was better organization. There have been very specific problems which have been pinpointed, and efforts are being made to solve them.

The different experiences in the use of school transportation and difficulties with some texts due to printing problems (in the ninth grade, for example), were debated by the chairmen.

The same occurred with the critical situations of school maintenance or repairs; topics discussed included lack of resources, although it was pointed out that local government agencies have tried to minimize the possibility of closing down facilities because of this problem.

The problem of moving Oriente students to the Isle of Youth was another topic of discussion; it extended also into the debates on the schools of Matanzas and Pinar del Rio. It was agreed to postpone the debates so that this situation can be studied in an integrated manner by the Ministries of Education and Transportation and the Peoples Government Local Organs involved.

Analysis of Five-Year Plan

Other matters which were discussed include those which affect services to the people, such as construction materials sales, repairs to domestic appliances, production of local industries for domestic consumption and export, the maintenance and repair of highways, and end-of-year supplies.

With regard to construction materials sales, it was learned that there has been a substantial improvement on all levels; even though some quotas were not met, the national plan was 58 percent completed as of July.

In these figures, for example, one outstanding statistic was that of large-scale cement marketing (as of July 75 percent of the annual quota had been met), whose increase was felt in almost all provinces, with the exception of Santiago de Cuba and Havana.

Concerning the home appliances repair situation, there was an exchange of opinions among the chairmen and officials of the Central Planning Board and Domestic Trade

regarding delays in spare parts supplies and the lengthening of the repair cycle, as well as the efforts being made in the country to acquire the principal components to be able to improve this service.

The production of local industries for domestic consumption and export has experienced shortfalls, which prompted speakers to urge local agencies to increase the funding for exports, considering the demand for these products on foreign markets and the foreign currency potential of these exports. The need to raise quality was stressed.

The Peoples Government chairmen also received a detailed report on plans to respond to hurricanes, and various comments on the deficiencies found during the disturbances caused by Hurricanes Frederick, David and Allen.

Another topic covered at the meeting was the current situation of the Argentine fishing plants.

It was learned that of the 1,500 modules acquired by this country, at this time approximately half have been installed, so much remains to be done with these investments.

Fernandez Guervo, minister of the fishing industry, explained that given the needs of each municipality or locality, it is possible to make better use of these facilities, and expand their use in the preservation and marketing of meat and dairy products in the commercial network, so that all their refrigeration capacities can be utilized.

Finally, the provincial chairmen spent all day Thursday with the leaders of the Central Planning Board, headed by Humberto Perez, studying and discussing various aspects of the 1981-1985 5-year plan, particularly the 1981 plan.

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FURTHER STEPS TAKEN TO COLLECTIVIZE PRIVATE LANDHOLDINGS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Orlando Gomez: "From Small to Large Cane Cooperatives"]

[Text] What has been happening for some months in the process of agrarian collectivization in Cuban private agriculture can, undoubtedly, be described as a qualitative leap with respect to the type of Agricultural and Livestock Cooperative (CPA) which up to now had emerged from among our peasants.

The fact that in the last 3 or 4 months 17 medium and large sugarcane cooperatives were formed, which have as a minimum an area of 34 caballerias and in which several tens or a hundred small farmers are always associated, undoubtedly corroborates what we said in the first paragraph: a qualitative leap within the process of creating agrarian cooperatives in Cuba.

This new phenomenon, the result of the merger of 50 small sugarcane CPA's, whose basic crop is the most important of those we have, was exactly what the country, the ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers], the party and the state had been promoting from some time ago up to now.

Actually it is precisely in those CPA's, where the areas of cultivatable land are large and compact and with large memberships, that conditions exist for the application of technology (machinery, chemicals, irrigation and so forth) and large-scale work organization.

Moreover, only if a sugarcane CPA—of which there are more than 300--is large and with many members and, therefore, productively and economically strong, can it obtain the financial resources it needs to buy from the state all the equipment, machinery, services and materials it needs to improve the working conditions of its members and their material and cultural standard of living. We have an example of this when the time comes for the necessary grouping of the houses of the cooperative members and the construction of the cooperative's town, a decision which requires substantial expenditures.

The present and successful process of unification of small CPA's specializing in the cultivation of sugarcane began in Las Tunas Province with the Leningrad Cooperative of the Colombia township. It was founded with 133 caballerias of area, of which 37 were devoted to sugarcane at that time.

It was immediately followed by the Revolucion de Etiopia CPA in Ciego de Avila, the largest in the country with 139 caballerias until a few days ago, when three medium cooperatives of the Matanzas valley of Guamacaro in Limonar joined it, thus making it the largest in area nation-wide with 151 caballerias, of which 66 are devoted to sugarcane.

At the beginning of the cooperative process approximately 4 years ago, some comrades told this reporter of their concern that many of the cooperatives being created were very small and that their parameters in land area, number of members, means of production and other factors were too scant to achieve significant achievements in aspects as important as production volumes, agricultural yields, labor productivity, cost effectiveness, profitability and income yield. These aspects, they said, would show whether those CPA's were really superior and more advantageous in all respects than the old and obsolete method of private, single-crop method of working the land.

With the passage of the minimum time necessary for the advances, regressions, virtues and defects of a complex social mass process to be observed with a certain objectiveness, it can now be said that there are no reasons for concern since what is happening on the levels or parameters of the CPA's is what the country needs.

Not only are small and medium cooperatives merging successfully and becoming large and technically well-supplied CPA's, like the 17 which appear on the list accompanying this article, but the small ones devoted to other crops less liable to extending their areas as in the case of sugarcane, also grow in area and membership, the national average of area per cooperative of this larger type now approaching 13 caballerias and 27 members.

It is logical that this qualitative leap among the CPA's will show up first and in greater degree in those which devote themselves primarily to growing cane, because cane, of all the agricultural products of the country, together with rice and citrus, is one of the products which most justifies being grown in large area units where the degree of mechanization and technology in all aspects can be high. Moreover, to this is added the fact that the degree of sugarcane knowhow among our peasants in cooperatives is considerable, which makes it even easier for them to devote themselves primarily to this vital crop of ours.

At this time, the total area of cooperatives in peasant agriculture is 13,000 caballerias, land in which some 26,000 cooperative members in more than 1,000 CPA's work with enthusiasm and faith in the future. The immense majority of the CPA's are very prosperous in their productive and economic results, not to speak of what it has meant, and above all, what it will mean,in the social progress of our peasant family.

It is only fair to recognize the encouragement and help represented by the complete support of the MINAZ [Sugar Industry Ministry] to this important aspect of the emergence of medium and large sugarcane cooperatives.

Undoubtedly they are convinced in that ministry of the great productive successes on the horizon for these cooperatives of the proper size and equipped technically with everything that the state within its possibilities can now offer those small cane cooperatives which merge and become a medium or large cooperative with more than 60 percent of their area devoted to sugarcane.

Our sugarmills will receive more than 47 million arrobas of sugarcane from these 17 new and large cooperatives in this their first harvest as such. This in no way means all the potential reserve of sugarcane production existing in them.

If we calculate the percentage of land devoted to cane in those CPA's, we will note that they only use 59 percent of their total area for it, which means that simply by extending that crop as much as possible (there are areas for self-consumption and pastures and untillable areas in each CPA) a few more million arrobas of sugarcane could be produced among those 17 large production cooperatives.

And all this without even mentioning what would be achieved through the varietal improvement of their rootstocks, complete irrigation and other technical and chemical factors which can be obtained in this type of cooperative socialist enterprise to improve the quantity and quality of sugarcane and industrial yields.

What is happening this summer of 1980 in the cooperative movement of our peasants with the merger of small cane cooperatives and their transformation into large cooperatives with more capable and experienced management bodies--the management of the small cooperatives was for them a school in the management and organization of collective work and for the accumulation of valuable lessons--undoubtedly marks a new phase within the national agrarian cooperative process; the leap in quality we waited for so long.

These are the 17 sugarcane CPA's which began a new phase within the agrarian cooperative process in the country:

Name	Total Area (caballerias)	Area in cane	Estimated 80/81 harvest production in millions of arrobas	Provinces
Leningrado	133	37	1.9	Las Tunas
Revolucion de Etiopia	139	102	5.6	Ciego de Avila
Antero Regalado	75	57	4.5	Havana
Niceto Perez	61	35	3.2	Ciego de Avila
Martires de Granma	60	39	3.6	Ciego de Avila
Martires de Bolivia	71	48	2.8	Ciego de Avila
El Vaquerito	86	35	3.3	Ciego de Avila
26 de Julio	63	38	2.5	Villa Clara
Alexandre Estambolich	61	36	2.0	Villa Clara
Jesus Menendez	77	64	2.5	Camaguey
Julio A. Mella	52	39	2.0	Camaguey
Crucero Aurora	151	66	4.0	Matanzas

Jose A. Labrador	42	32	2.7	Havana
Amistad Cuba-Nicaragua	35	30	1.8	Havana
Amistad Cubano-Sovietica	34	24	1.2	Havana
Camilo Cienfuegos	61	32	1.6	Pinar del Rio
Niquero	61	37	2.1	Granma
TOTAL	2,262	751	47.3	

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ANAP EXPECTATIONS FOR COOPERATIVES EXPLAINED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 13 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] The National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP] wants the process of creation of the agricultural-livestock cooperatives (CPA) to be concluded in the coming 5-year period in the country, and to have 1,000 of these groups with 100 caballerias of areas each as a maximum.

Some questions arise in this matter, questions as to the present status of the creation of the CPA's.

If reference is made to the plan proposed by the organization itself, it could be said that there is an obvious delay, and this, despite the recommendation by the First Party Congress that the peasants go on to superior production methods, would mean a delay in the development of socialism.

However, the recommendation has as an unavoidable premise the Leninist principle of voluntariness and spontaneity, without a trace of compulsion which would defeat the purpose.

The availability of resources has been a limiting factor, but operational management has played an important role in providing the CPA's with machinery, equipment, electricity, construction materials and others.

There is no doubt as to the revolutionary character of the farmers, the work which supports the revolution and their understanding of the urgent tasks posed to them by the revolution. To unite them is not only a matter of their willingness but of the objective conditions which surround them.

What objectives are attained by the creation of many CPA's if they do not attain at least acceptable economic results?

It is necessary that the economic movement be maintained as up to now.

The immense majority of them are efficient. Proof of this is the checkup made in 162 of them up to 31 July. It is emphasized that only eight of them had losses and that nationally the cost per peso produced was 67 centavos.

The productive contribution of the CPA's increases every year and their greater efficiency and productivity allows a growing participation in the overall volume of the production of the sector. While the area of the cooperatives is 9.3 percent of all the land, they contribute, for example, 27 percent of tubers and roots, 18 percent of truck garden products and 16 percent of the grains consumed by the people.

Nevertheless, the CPA's have a large quantity of useful land which is not being used to full capacity. A greater material and financial support by the state will make it possible to extract that potential, turning it into more food for the people and better living conditions for the cooperatives.

So that there will remain no doubt as to the importance of these questions, there is the example of the cane cooperatives which this year have been merging into medium and large cooperatives, made possible because all the necessary resources were allocated for it.

What is the reason for large-size CPA's?

The second objective, that of merging the small cooperatives or that of creating the large ones has obvious advantages for intensive cultivation because it allows greater development of agricultural-technical methods and the attainment of better yields, which in turn results in economic efficiency for the benefit of the membership.

It is proper however, and experience shows this to be true, that the CPA's begin their life with small areas because it allows the new management to train in this task.

It is a fact that up to now there have been no problems in this respect because the management cadres emerge from the CPA's themselves and in that process they acquire the initial experience. When they merge into large CPA's later, these progress at a rapid pace.

The party has issued instructions on the subject, saying that the CPA's must be an example of economic efficiency for the rest of the country and this is possible because of all the foregoing.

Is there actually some difference between a cooperative of the new type (with 100 caballerias of area) and a state enterprise?

The difference is observed mainly in the influence of the decisions made by the members of the cooperatives and the commitments they acquire for the compliance with a plan. This has led to the present efficiency of the majority of the CPA's.

What difficulties are being encountered in trying to be an example?

A survey was made recently of 20 percent of the CPA's formed. Among other things, this survey showed the following:

Eighty-one percent do not have their housing grouped because of a lack of assignment of habitational modules and because of the high price of materials. Seventy-six percent do not have electric service in their homes (it has not been planned for until 1981).

It is necessary to accelerate the consolidation of their areas; however, difficulties in deciding on exchanges, usages or necessary purchases from the state prevent this.

It is necessary to perfect the mechanisms for planning and to have better levels of reliability.

Despite the slow development of the plan (1980), the endeavor to form the peasants and their lands into cooperatives under higher forms of production is moving at a gradual pace with positive economic results. Let us look at the situation: There were only 197 CPA's formed up until 30 August out of a goal of 481, however, with respect to the extra plan of making large ones out of small ones, there are more than 30 of them (20 of them grow sugarcane) and all of them show an obvious quality in their management.

Up to now there are 985 CPA's with an area of 12,450 caballerias and 25,529 members. The average area is 12.5 caballerias and 26 members. Those which have larger areas as an average are those devoted to growing cane, with 15 caballerias; livestock, with 14.9 caballerias, and the smallest ones, the citrus-growing CPA's, with around 10 caballerias.

The cane CPA's, which devote a little more than 55 percent of their area to growing cane, have the greatest degree of specialization. The livestock CPA's have a higher percentage, but land with natural uncultivated pastures predominates in them.

In coffee and tobacco, the CPA's have the lowest rates, with only 25 and 23 percent of their areas suitable for those crops.

There have been great advances in the cooperative movement since the Fifth Peasant Congress held in 1977 (time when the peasants pledged to perform the task assigned by the First Party Congress). There are also many lessons, which are pointed out in the foregoing. The results of everything that has been done during these years will be analyzed shortly in a national meeting which will discuss the subject profoundly.

From it will come the decision, in keeping with reality, on the recommendation to give greater celerity to the development of our rural areas. The peasants have the experience and have obtained encouraging results; the force which will attain the objectives in coming years will rally around the medium-term decisions made.

8908
CSO: 3010

PCC CENTRAL COMMITTEE 15TH ANNIVERSARY HAILED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "15th Anniversary of Our Party's Central Committee"]

[Text] Fifteen years ago, on 3 October 1965, the Cuban Communist Party's first Central Committee was presented to the people. The unification of all Cuban revolutionaries, which had been the dream and aspiration of the many generations of fighters that had followed one another in our country since 1868, attained a higher and definitive degree on that day in October.

It was only through the victorious revolution of workers and farmers, under the firm policy of unity conducted by Fidel, that they could realize the objectives for which the finest sons of our fatherland had for a century constantly struggled. The creation of the Central Committee expressed the fact that there now existed in our country only one kind of revolutionary, with only one party and only one ideology: Marxist-Leninism.

As the most eloquent proof of this, one of the first resolutions adopted by the Central Committee, unanimously acclaimed, was to assume the treasured name of Cuban Communist Party from that moment on.

It was on that memorable occasion, on 3 October 1965, that, during a moment of indescribable emotion, Fidel read the letter sent by Commander Ernesto "Che" Guevara in which he announced his decision to go ahead and combat imperialism in other countries.

In the course of these 15 years, in the building of our socialist system, our Central Committee has borne on its shoulders the burden of enormous efforts in the fields of the economy, politics, education, defense and the country's social and cultural development.

The second of the Central Committee's two resolutions, also made public by Fidel during the presentation ceremony, was the creation of a new newspaper in lieu of the two politically oriented newspapers that had been published until then, HOY and REVOLUCION, one which would assume the nature of an official party organ and whose name, as Fidel noted on that occasion, would be "a symbol of our revolutionary ideals and the path we intend to follow."

And so today, GRANMA too is celebrating its first 15 years of existence.

The Central Committee's 15th anniversary occurs at a time when our party and the entire nation find themselves at the doors of the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress and when the political awareness, working spirit and enthusiasm of the masses are keener than ever.

In the future, we can and will make a great deal of progress, but we will always have to turn our eyes with emotion and gratitude on those years of struggle during which, with Fidel and the Central Committee in the forefront, the heart and soul of our revolutionary process was forged, its guarantee of continuity and victory: the glorious Cuban Communist Party.

This will always be the great value of our First Central Committee.

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CSO: 3010

FINAL RESOLUTION OF UJC SECOND CONGRESS REPORTED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] On 7 October 1980, the year of the Second Congress, the Ninth Plenary Session of the Union of Young Communists (UJC) National Committee was held, even while the vibrant emotions produced by the historic voyage of one our sons into outer space were still fresh in the hearts of our people.

Of humble origin and having endured a harsh childhood, born in Guantanamo with a black skin, a member of the Young Rebels Association, a scaler of Cinco Picos, a lieutenant colonel in the Revolutionary Armed Forces and active member of our Communist Party, Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez has become the first Latin American to travel in space.

All our young people lay great value on this unique event which once again confirms the fact that only the socialist system and the principles of international proletarianism can render such feats possible and reaffirm the undiminishable friendship that exists between Lenin's and Marti's countries, whose fraternal collaboration has today taken the sky by storm.

Added to this joyous moment is the awarding of the 20th Victory Year Prize to the UJC, conferred on the latter by the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee for meeting its commitments for 1979.

The National Committee's Ninth Plenary Session discussed the progress of the work engaged in during the past school term and the first months of this year, and more particularly the tasks being realized in homage to our Second Party Congress, and reached a number of conclusions which, insofar as they gather material strength through the action of the hundreds of thousands of young people who constitute the membership of the UJC, will to a great extent contribute to the effective performance of the tasks we have set ourselves in homage to that great Cuban Communist event.

In discussing the younger generation's participation in the events that have occurred as a result of what took place at the Peruvian and Venezuelan Embassies, the plenary session has confirmed the high esteem expressed by our party. These events and the departure of those antisocial elements from the port of Mariel have given rise to a magnificent demonstration by the masses in which the young people's readiness to fight and moral strength has been displayed, these young people who saw in them a nostalgic opportunity to defend the victorious revolution in the front lines. The newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE, the Cuban youth daily that is getting ready to

celebrate its 15th anniversary in the next few days, played an important role at this conference as an organizing and mobilizing force.

And now the organizational talent and ability of the young people must turn the fighting spirit of these unforgettable days into productive exploits, educational achievements and a deepening of political awareness, flying the colors of competition for the Second Party Congress.

In evaluating the results of this past school term, they were able to claim, with satisfaction, that all educational levels had maintained or exceeded their promotion quotas with the exception of higher education.

Our students and young workers in the field of education, inspired by the party's soon-to-be-held Second Congress, must redouble their efforts during the term that has just begun in order to maintain and improve on the results obtained in terms of promotion, furthermore, fighting for the retention of academic [standards], elimination of academic fraud, consistent application of the principle of tying studies in with work, social and formal education and political preparation of students through mass associations and student plenary sessions.

The plenary session felt that the Student and Pioneer Competitions, dedicated to the Second Congress, constitute an important element in the mobilization of students for the different activities and tasks, noting that they have improved in terms of quality, mass membership and enthusiasm. This movement must go on strengthening itself, resolving the security problems that threaten its development.

In discussing the progress made in meeting the commitments made by the UJC within the framework of the competition for the Second Party Congress, the plenary session confirmed the advances that have been made as well as our young people's broad participation in the effort. Nevertheless, in the remaining months the competition will have to be much tougher, there will have to be extensive realization of this fact and there must not be a single young revolutionary who does not every day strive to be a better worker, student or fighter, through his efforts offering his homage to the party and the nation's most important, decisive and responsible congress.

The plenary session considers the following to be the tasks the UJC, in the presence of our party leaders plans to commit itself to performing in homage to the Second Congress, the execution of which is necessary to guarantee maximum quality and priority during the months that separate us from that important event:

First, to continue the struggle at a higher level through the example of active participation, particularly as concerns realization of the plans resulting from the historic Seventh National Committee Plenary Session.

Second, development and strengthening of the transformations that have been introduced into the methods and manner of working and in the adaptation of the contents of the organizations, in their operation and in attention to the rank and file organizations as a fundamental organizational link.

Third, realization of the growth plan on the basis of quality in the new ventures as well as the policy of increasing our manpower without reducing the relative

percentage of workers in the population, at the same time responding inasmuch as is possible to union with the Pioneer Organization.

Fourth, consolidation and improvement of our handling of the Jose Marti Pioneer Organization, particularly in the development of directions and movements as strategic tasks in the communist training of children and adolescents and in the optimal utilization of camps and administrative buildings.

Fifth, contribution to the achievement of technical-economic plan goals for each enterprise or institution, particularly in the priority sectors, beginning first of all with the exemplary attitude of each active member and his influence on the rest of the young people. Special attention will be devoted to the 17 shock actions the young people will be facing.

Sixth, decisive participation of our members and o all young people in the coming harvest chores, the first harvest of the second 5-year plan, by directing our main effort to the machine operators.

Seventh, promotion of scientific and technical activities, making efforts in terms of increasing the creativeness and inventiveness of the Young Technical Brigades to encourage solutions to the specific problems of each work center and providing continuity to contributions that will make possible the successful holding of expositions of the achievements of those who are forging our future.

Eighth, control and regulation of the organization of members who have not yet reached the sixth grade, thus guaranteeing their incorporation into the study, assistance and development programs.

Ninth, the perfecting of mechanisms for the ideological job to be done, paying special attention to the political preparation of members and young people, which will be assisted by radio and television programming for young people, the newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE and the news publications system the organization relies on.

Tenth, attention to the political processes relating to the start of the school term and the promotion of additional efforts by students and teachers to set in motion a course of study that can equate with the party congress.

Eleventh, intensification of the Second Party Congress propaganda campaign, putting at its disposal all the means the organization has available to it.

Twelfth, promotion of the youth march along the Maceo Road from 22 October to 7 December in commemoration of the Lieutenant General and his armies 85 years ago and the 62-km march next 26 October in homage to the 21st anniversary of the creation of the National Revolutionary Militias.

The people of Cuba and its youth will come to the Second Party Congress engaged in the battle for economic and social development in a climate of creative effort, enthusiasm, moral purity and political-ideological strength.

Cuban youth regards the Second Party Congress as its own congress. Our Communist Party, the vanguard of the working class, is the natural leader in this march toward socialism and communism.

There is no greater aspiration for a young communist than to join the ranks of our glorious party. The confidence that Fidel and the leaders of the revolution have in their youth organization is for us a source of great pride and perpetual commitment.

As we meet today only hours before the 13th anniversary of the day the Heroic Guerrilla Fighter fell in combat, the reverberations of rebel rifles traverse our great nation. To the then unique Cuban revolution have been added the very recent and vigorous processes in Grenada and Nicaragua and the uncontainable force of revolution is making itself felt on the continent with redoubled impetus.

Cuban youths will never forget the incalculable lessons they have learned from Commander Ernesto Guevara's life and work. At this time of work and effort, we borrow a programmatic line from his ideology that is today the banner of thousands and thousands of members and young people and also of our whole nation: "The UJC must be defined by a single word: Vanguard."

[This resolution was] adopted by the Ninth Plenary Session of the UJC National Committee on 7 October 1980, the year of the Second Congress.

11,466
CSO: 3010

CASE STUDY REVEALS EFFECTS OF DIVORCE ON CHILDREN

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 5 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by Ada Mendez: "A Violent Upset in the Lives of Two Adolescents"]

[Text] "All parents know from their own experience that nothing in life involves more passion or responsibility than raising a child. Each child is the most personal and legitimate product of the family which brought him into the world, protected him and taught him, beginning with his first word and first step toward the moral precepts and ideological values which make the man, the citizen and the revolutionary" (Raul Castro at the founding of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education (SEPMI), January 1960).

"Invariably, whenever a case occurs in which a young person's conduct has strayed and deteriorated, the neglect and tolerance of the family can be seen; the saddest part is that some militants and leaders too are guilty of such neglect. Due to lack of time, they say, and due to irresponsibility, according to the general consensus, they do not devote proper attention to the education of their children. They can hardly educate society if they are incapable of educating their own children" (Raul Castro at the constituent assembly of the SEPMI, January 1980).

This is a real case. All of the protagonists exist and the stories were provided by them and tape-recorded by JUVENTUD REBELDE. Only the names have been changed and the locations of the homes and work places of those mainly involved have been omitted. Our purpose is not to place blame, but to pass on an educational message, calling attention to what happens when improper application of the principles set forth in the Code for Youth and Children by the family, specialized state bodies and mass organizations leads young people like those described here, who have the possibility of studying, of becoming engineers, doctors, technicians or skilled workers in our country, begin to deteriorate and are transformed into potential anti-social elements.

The patrol car halted suddenly. A PNR [National Revolutionary Police] agent got out and proceeded, almost at a run, toward a group of boys. After a brief exchange he took out his handcuffs and carefully manacled two of the boys. He put them in the car and they left.

A few months later, Olga told the sad story. "I had to watch in silence, standing in the doorway of my home, while my son, 14, was taken off in handcuffs to the police station. They charged him with complicity in the theft of a tin of cookies, precisely a kind he does not eat because he does not like them.

"He was reported by the daughter of the president of the committee and there were those who told me not to pay any attention, but I answered that the revolution has no reason to do this.

"I understand that there have certainly been many problems on the block. Sometimes my children have been to blame, but the charge this time was false, because as they are not in school and spend the day wandering, people are already prejudiced against them and blame them for everything that happens, because once you get a reputation you are stuck with it."

In fact, this is what happens when young people lose respect, I thought.

The Story

The relations between the parents and the children in that home developed normally until divorce caused a violent upset in the lives of the children. In brief, Olga Perez, an employee at a consolidated primary school for 10 years, and Raul Martin, currently a driver for a business, had been married for more than 5 years when their union was dissolved 5 years ago. There were serious disagreements between them, but they are not pertinent to this work of ours. The four children of this marriage are the focus of the whole matter. After all, one can divorce a spouse, but one can never divorce the children. They all stayed with their mother. The father remained for some time in Havana and then went to another province to work and make a new life. Later he married again.

"The children were doing well and Raul was a good father, waiting for them when he came from work and sometimes taking them out with him. They loved him very much, especially Juan, the littlest, who was seven when we separated. Rauli adored him too, and both of them were very close. The girl, Grisel, had just turned 10, and Ernesto, the oldest, was already 12."

Ernesto

"I do not know why things in Ernesto's life were always different. Currently, at 17, he is already a militant in the UJC [Union of Young Communists]. He finished the 8th grade and studied radiotelegraphy to go into the SMG [General Military Service]. He had a nice job and he gave me almost all the money they paid him—some 40 pesos—which, although it is not much, was a help."

He spoke little but to the point. He told me of his concern about the behavior of his two brothers and he understands that they need material and spiritual care. His aspirations? To work so that the country can emerge from underdevelopment and to be able to help his mother and the children.

Grisel

"The girl turned 15 last 31 August, and wanted to take pre-university training. I found it necessary to advise her to choose a better career, so she could begin to work right away. Finally she decided on planning and she has now enrolled in an economics school. I was happy, although within myself I was sad at having to discourage her desire to study what she wanted because the fact is, Comrade, I only earn 75 pesos, and the father sends them an allotment of 46, but it really is not enough for us. They are still very young, and they want to dress and look good--in brief, I understand that it is thus, but I can almost never please them."

Juan and Rauli

"It is not only the money that is hard . . . because of the separation I began to notice a deterioration in the behavior of the two youngest boys. It all began with an escapade at school by Rauli. He went to Lenin Park to swim in the lake, and took Juan with him. He could have drowned there!

"The teacher sent for Raul to have a talk, but he did not go, claiming that he had a great deal of work and party meetings. I began to realize that the father of the children had changed. It was as if the separation from the household had alienated him from the children as well in the affective aspect. His visits were increasingly infrequent.

"I think that if the children had felt the support of their father, his insistence, advice and aid at that time, they would not have deteriorated, because it is certain that they have. Nowadays, they are far from what is right for their age, both from the school and the social points of view.

"The first escapade was followed by others and still others, until finally Rauli dropped out of school. The younger one, given this example, did the same. The others remained enrolled in the school where I worked and I made a great effort to keep them there, my comrades are my witnesses, but they constantly slowed my work with their running away and conduct in general. The time came when I could no longer control them, because I needed to attend to my work. This was the most urgent thing in order to be able to support them, and then I began to wonder why I had to struggle alone with the problem since they had a father.

"One night, already half-insane, I decided to go and talk with the comrades in the cell of which Raul was a member. Raulito was 'out of control.' He didn't obey anything I said and the problems with his behavior occurred daily. I told Ernesto to come with me and we went out in the middle of the night, with 40 centavos in my coin purse.

"I only wanted through this talk to bring the father closer to the children. I asked them to help me along this line, and I explained to them that the children needed a great deal. I seriously think that to a great extent the present situation is a result of his lack of care. I never received any response although the comrades who talked with me promised to look into it."

Another Error

"However I must say that Raul made efforts to get them into school, and succeeded, but in that school too the older one caused trouble. I decided to leave him there to adjust, but one day he ran away and came home, and 2 days later it was I myself who took him out of school, because the administration there had not even noticed that he was missing. How can one be calm then with a problem child so far from home and without anyone checking on him? I preferred to be constantly behind again rather than risk losing him for good.

"However, Juan began to adjust to school well and suddenly it seemed that, discredited by the conduct of his brother, they dismissed him without any reason at all. This occurred at the Followers of the Mambises School in the Siboney district, something like 3 years ago. I did not make any claims and I went back to zero again. Perhaps I was wrong, but I saw no other solution at that time."

"Indeed, Olga, you should have gone to the school administrators to ask to have the matter clarified and to voice your complaints about both cases, on the immediately higher MINED [Ministry of Education] level, so that they could take action," I told her frankly. She fell silent and indicated that I was right by a slight nod of her head. Nor did she enroll them this year because she was plagued by the eternal fear that they would run away after getting in trouble. This weakness is costing her very dear now, as we will see.

The Consequences

Things went from bad to worse and today, Olga can tell tales as sad or more so than that we told in the beginning, because sometimes now the protagonists, her children, are indeed responsible for the conflicts.

She reiterated that it was no life thinking of the things they might do, spending the day in anguish fearing the occurrence of further trouble to be dealt with. She went on to tell me: "With children one can never rest, but it has been more than 4 years now that I have been struggling with this situation all alone, since I have no family in Havana. The father comes when a court problem arises and I call him, but then he leaves again and months pass when he is not in touch with the children, either by letter, because he does not write them, or by telephone, because he does not call them."

Juan and Rauli wander around, meeting with all kinds of companions, and on occasion, as their own mother says, they have committed deeds which if they cannot be regarded as criminal are very close to it.

Juan completed only two school cycles, and abandoned his studies 4 years ago, shortly after beginning the primary cycle, and naturally, his memory has not been capable of retaining anything he learned. Raul (called Rauli) is also undereducated. He is only on the 5th-grade level and he is now 16 years old.

The worst thing of all is that it is now very difficult to go back to school. They are afraid and feel ashamed at the thought of being in a primary-cycle classroom, with children between 6 and 10 as their comrades.

The concern of the mother about the future is therefore understandable. She knows that if she does not deal with them somehow, within a very short time it may be too late. Their friends are like them, young people who neither study nor work, spending the day idle, inventing amusements and observing bad examples. Time passes, the country advances and they are moving off in the other direction.

Teaching by Example

Indeed delinquent children are a serious worry for society, but there are adults who, far from helping to rescue them, chastise them, so that what is achieved is to make them still more rebellious. There are those who have not realized that work with minors must always be persuasive, prophylactic, optimistic, persistent.

This happens, unfortunately, on the block where the adolescents in this story live. There are neighbors, this mother says, "who continually harass my children, when they see them commit an error, instead of calling me to tell me of their complaints or talking with them and trying to teach them. They humiliate them, censure them and even threaten them with violence and then they claim to be revolutionaries! I can give you concrete examples . . . "

Olga paused and fell pensive. I respected her silence and thought then of my talk with Juan, who corroborated what she had just told me. He is a traumatized adolescent. It seems as if he is beginning to be aware of what his true situation is and this hurts him deeply. Our talk was too brief, he did not provide an opportunity for more, but he said two things which I filed away in my mind. "I want to study, but it is painful for me," and again, "I would like to be a member of State Security to persecute all those on this block who have hurt us, my mother and the rest of us." He wept. I was well aware that there is a mixture of chaotic and senseless thoughts in his head. And he, at the center, is turning in a vicious circle. I suggested to his mother that he urgently needs a psychologist's care.

"I told you that I have had bitter experiences with adults contributing to the further deviation of troubled children, and I will mention one. Not long ago, a neighbor boy and Juan had a fight. Do you know what the father's reaction was? Speaking to a group surrounding him he shouted contemptuously: 'What this one needs is a few real blows to finish him once and for all!'

"On the other hand, fortunately, there are conscientious neighbors on the block who respect me and help me, because they have seen and they know that I have worked very hard but no one can accuse me of any improper conduct.

"There is a family on the floor above me to whom I am very grateful. They moved here about a year ago and since then I have felt safer. I am not as alone as before. They are good and affectionate to my children.

"Carmen says she suffers for Juan and every day when she comes from work she calls him, talks with him and keeps him at her house so he will not go out wandering again and get into trouble, and she does the same with Rauli. She cheers me up so much! I know that she is helping them, I see it in the way they talk about this family, with respect, with love.

"They have done a great deal with the boys, gaining their confidence, something very few know how to do. This has been a determining factor in these relations and in the manner of influencing them. There they do not feel bad."

At Carmen's House

The tone of the "good nights" opened the real door, that is that of the home, more important than the cold slab of wood which gives access to the house, for me.

Carmen seemed to me like an incredible grandmother who is no more than about 30. Can her youth be a reflection of her spirit? It seems to be. What is certain is that she soon won me over and on hearing her say "please sit down," I felt as if I were with an old friend.

Her talk was quiet although never losing the warmth of frankness. "It is my belief that if a communist does not feel human, he is not. This does not mean softness or sentimentality, but is only a matter of analyzing and acting justly.

"Olga is a working woman, decent and revolutionary. Her low cultural level, linked with the fact that she is facing life and struggling for her children alone, make her weak in certain realms of action. This must be noted, but with the kind of criticism that helps, not crushing her as some do erroneously and unjustly, including the comrades in the very committee of which they are members, because despite the fact that they are not properly educated in the ideological realm, these boys are revolutionaries.

"This is a factor both she and the father were able to see to and although it seems a contradiction, they are outstanding CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] members. They never miss guard duty and they cooperate with their mother in everything connected with our mass organization," she said with satisfaction.

Carmen Diaz, a party member and worker, is the organizer of their CDR group.

Her words clarified much for me. She knows the situation of her neighbor very well, because she undertook to work with the children, as needed to be done. Along the way she came to love them, because she realized that there is noble material to be shaped and she regards this as a communist task.

Rauli is the most difficult because he is at a critical age and also he spends considerable time in the company of individuals who are bad for him and who try to win him over to their cause. This makes the path of recovery more arduous, but "I expect to succeed!" she said with certainty.

"Juan is easier for me to deal with personally. He is all nobility, as I found out only by offering him a little of the affection he did not have and so much needs. Thus it annoys me to hear it said that these children are bad. In reality they are only victims of the errors of their parents, who did not know how to pursue the process of divorcing intelligently."

Lucy, Carmen's daughter, knows how to behave as a result of her status as a young communist. On coming from work, although she has a 2-year-old son, she arranges

her time so as always to have a "little while" to devote to Juan. She is giving him lessons in reading, writing and arithmetic.

"With Rauli, as his mother said, everything is a little more difficult. He is older and also more rebellious, but despite everything, I do not regard him as a bad boy either. He respects and obeys us. I think it is simply because we know how to treat him."

Raulito

I asked to talk with Rauli, and then I had a talk with all of them. He was to be found, as always, on the corner with his "peers." Ernesto, on hearing my request, did not wait to be asked but went off willingly to find his brother. However, the latter refused to come to Carmen's house. Nor, later, did he want his picture taken.

Lucy, in a warm gesture, went into the house to change her housecoat for a suit in order to go down and get him. This seems a small thing, but it was about 11 p.m.

"At what time do you get up to go to work?" I asked.

"At six."

"It seems to me you are taking a great deal of trouble here," I said, embarrassed.

By way of response the young woman answered: "No, Comrade, this is my duty. I believe it is necessary to do this and much more to help them." She was already halfway down the stairs.

Suddenly, the words of Che Guevara came to my mind: To be revolutionary is the highest form of being human. His lessons were visible here!

Carmen interrupted my thoughts, calling to me from the balcony: "How about that? Here come Rauli and Lucy."

To be sincere I must say I was more favorably impressed than I expected. He is a very attractive young man and was clean and neat. His appearance did not put me off in the least, quite the contrary, and he pursued the conversation with seriousness and consistency.

I learned from his own lips that he likes and has a facility for learning languages. He studied Russian once but then abandoned it. I talked with him a good while and he accepted some advice I tried to give him. One final reaction of his really impressed me: he was willing to go along with a promise to take up his studies again, to try to reach the sixth-grade level as soon as possible and to provide himself with a worthy future.

He told me that he was thoroughly alienated from his father, so much so that he attributed his straying from the proper path to his separation from him.

In Search of the Father

"Attention passengers. Cuban Aviation informs you that in a few minutes we will be landing at the airport. Please fasten your seat belts . . . "

The calm voice of the stewardess brought me back from afar. However I could not put my thoughts aside. In truth I had fallen somewhat in love with this case. Time and time again I found myself thinking of these children and I also felt a responsibility to contribute in some way to ensuring that they did not stray one whit farther afield. It was worth the trouble. They can still be saved.

My first talk was with Antonio Pomares, who serves as secretary general of the party cell at the labor center where Raul Martin, the father of Ernesto, Rauli, Grisel and Juan, is employed.

Raul is a member here now and is revolutionary orientation secretary of his base-level organization. He earns a basic wage of 155 pesos, but since it is norm-linked he can exceed 200. He is a driver, because when he was appointed shift foreman some time ago, he honestly explained his lack of understanding of the job and asked to be transferred.

If the reader will permit, I will tell the story in chronological order as the talks occurred, because this will add clarity. The talks were extensive and enlightening, much more than I had expected, since a high sense of responsibility prevailed from the very first moment among the comrades in the cell, who joined the conversation one by one to enrich it, to recall past facts, recent details, and everything related to the situation in one way or another, with a view to the most precise objectivity, as befits true communists.

Pomares was aware of a part of Martin's problem: he had told him something along personal lines, although he had not done so, at least since he became secretary general just 7 months ago, within the cell. A recent visit by Raul to the capital in connection with Grisel's 15th birthday was still fresh in his mind, and he knew about his efforts to resolve the problem of purchasing two beds.

I told him that Olga had a high opinion of her husband as a worker and revolutionary, but I also made it clear to him that she had apparently been misunderstood when she tried to bring about closer relations between the father and the children. In other words he had seen it as an abandoned wife still nurturing some hope of winning her man back, although the real fact is that sometimes Martin spent a number of months without seeing the children, learning anything about them, calling them or writing them. To the point that his son does not know where he works. The wife's complaints always focused on his almost total abandonment of his son, the lack of concern which the facts and his conduct make evident.

I recall my conversation with Olga about the difficult times experienced by the country when the catastrophes wrought their havoc, when the father showed no concern as to whether the two problem children might be in any danger or trouble, or if they needed to be rescued from any effort of persuasion on the part of the anti-social elements with which he knew Juan and Rauli associated.

The Opinion of the Cell

Pomares, after hearing our arguments, undertook to give me his view. "As a worker he is excellent. Moreover, until December of last year he was secretary general of this cell, which says a good deal about his political position."

"But militant membership presumes integrity," I interrupted.

"True, and therefore I am surprised to hear these questions, because you see, he has a stable home here, his wife has a degree in Marxism and he has a child with whom he has good relations."

I fell to thinking and suddenly it was as if I thought out loud. "If he is concerned about this child, he should have even greater interest in those he has there, for in addition to being his, they need him because they face problems."

Raul Martin asked for permission from the center to go to the capital on several occasions, saying that he had problems to resolve there in connection with his children. This was confirmed by more than one cell comrade. Specifically, he came when Olga summoned him because something was going badly, but once the specific situation was resolved, he returned to his normal life, without even following up events later. He admitted this later, in a talk with the JUVENTUD REBELDE reporter.

Thus his administrative supervisors failed to understand certain attitudes. They were all in agreement that an approach to the cell to inform it more fully would have avoided certain difficulties, because its members had always helped one another. The administrator suggested the efforts and adjustments necessary in order to be able to allow him a few days' leave so that he could go there in August, for the birthday of his daughter. On this occasion Raul was presented with 80 pesos in order to be able to buy a radio.

A Response Which Never Came

Now it was a question of recalling who headed the cell when Olga paid a visit to this labor center 2 years ago to ask for help. We recalled that the mother of the boys never even received an answer on this subject. Someone should answer for it, because this was an error.

With what I viewed as a high sense of duty and a truly communist attitude, the militants with whom I talked reconstructed the leadership in that era and Pomares had those people called in to clarify the facts and establish responsibility.

And so it was that Emilio came to the small party premises where the group had already grown to six. He proved to be the man we were seeking.

"In fact, this comrade came here asking for the secretary general, which was myself," he said. "She said she faced an extremely difficult situation which regard to her former husband, who had failed to send the allotment, who paid no attention to the children, who needed a thousand things, and who were in addition unmanageable when he ignored them thus. I promised her to discuss it with the cell and to get back to her.

"Some of the problem was already known, and he had traveled to Havana frequently to help them, and even had two of them in school here, the daughter and the oldest son."

I mentioned to him that Grisel's mother had told me the girl wanted to leave her father's house because she did not get along with the stepmother and also for other unknown reasons. Ernesto left an ESBEC [Basic Secondary Farm School] there. They had not known that.

"That was a memorable meeting," he told me, "above all because of the impassioned way in which Martin defended himself against these charges. He said that the business about the money was untrue because he sent it regularly. He said that this lady had been trying for some time to make life impossible for him, and he gave an account of his trips to the city. Finally, he made it clear that where she was concerned, she was trying to destroy him.

"We examined the matter at length and saw the proof of the trips. As he said he also visited the children frequently, it was decided not to check. We did not believe this necessary because he is a militant and we, as such, have great faith in the communists. We did not check on anything, but were guided solely by what he said. If this was not the truth, we are at fault because we did not know what else happened there."

"Excuse a last question," I said, "but why then didn't you inform the comrade about those talks? Because if it was all false and you believed it so, I think you should have challenged her, at least telling her that the matter had been clarified and criticizing her activities against the militant."

"I fully agree with you," he whispered. "I can say personally I did not have this concern. I let myself be convinced by unilateral judgments. I supposed it was one of these common cases of women who want to make life impossible for a man. Now I think that we should have appointed someone to check on these facts, because there was no evidence of anything. I hold myself entirely responsible."

"I consider your self-criticism very correct," I told him. "You know that the party, faced with any problem, checks on the truth, particularly when contradictory views are presented, as is the case here."

From his seat, Pomares made a gesture of approval. Then he added: "It is logical that this comrade would think that the attitude of the cell left much to be desired." The administrator expressed approval of his words.

The Father

"You are Martin?"

"At your service."

The secretary general of the cell explained the purpose of the interview and after informing him of the issues discussed concerning him asked his view, inviting him to speak openly on the matter.

"It may be true that there was neglect on my part with regard to the concern I should have devoted to my children, but the matter is not as represented. It is possible that distance . . . after all, it is not the same to be in Havana as to be elsewhere, although if I lived there, they would have to come to see me, because I would not go to that house to be involved in problems."

He wanted to expand on this and he explained: "I separated from the mother of my children something like 6 years ago. I might have been in prison today if I had been a violent person. Our situation was intolerable. She devoted herself exclusively and solely to her children and her house . . . "

He did not complete the statement, but went on to say: "No one can say that during that time I did not devote attention to the children. They were given everything, they were my life, but that woman changed so! She insulted me and slandered me, in fact my life was intolerable. And I had to get away."

He went on: "I took Raulito and Juan and put them in school. This caused new difficulties, very difficult situations until she went to the school and took out the older boy, although the difficulties he had there were more or less the same as any other. In a word, he was taken away to harm me, to do me damage.

"Another time I took the girl to my mother's house in Santiago de Cuba. She had everything there, but she got it into her head that I should bring her back.

"I never failed to send them their monthly allotment, and concerning economic support, if it was not much, whenever I could I bought them clothing. Also whenever I go to Havana I see them. Sometimes it has been 2 months between trips, but when I go I visit them.

"If I have not given them the warmth the boy needs, it is a result of this situation I am telling you about. We are rather far apart but I insist that she has tried to create difficult situations for me. But it is true I have been neglectful."

"Apart from all this," I asked him, "because it is logical that those who do not get along get divorced, what do you think about this behavior of yours?"

He bent his head and responded in a low voice: "Although my attitude is because of her character, this does not justify my having adopted an attitude harmful to them. This has tormented me considerably and for some time."

"Do you write to them?"

"Oh, Comrade, I sometimes go 6 months without writing even to my mother. It is very hard work for me to write a letter."

I told him, with apologies for the criticism, that this was not intelligent because it means some contact with him, which the children needed very much, that the comparison with his mother was pointless, and that through correspondence he could have an inestimable link through which to influence the children, but above all, to show them his love.

Martin had nothing to say. He lowered his head and I went on to another question.

"What do you think about a possible solution? Can you take the children?"

"I know that I must resolve this, and I think that this might be a solution. But look, it is not easy. I will speak with you honestly, I think I would have to get a divorce . . . "

"How so?"

"Yes, I think of talking with my comrade about the children, but this house is not mine, it is hers. She is accustomed to an organized life, different from what they lead . . . "

"I think your attitude is defeatist," I told him. "If your wife is willing, has the proper level and understanding of the problem, I think that the time has come to help you. You should not be pessimistic . . . You will find the solution."

The conversation became very difficult when this point was reached. I knew I was bordering on a very delicate and personal subject, but he admitted that this helped him. I realized that this man, who is a great worker, a militant with more than 9 years of experience, was profoundly discouraged. He proved this with his words, when he admitted a part of the responsibility for the deterioration of the children and his agreement that action in time could have alleviated the difficulty.

Pomares, showing evidence of political maturity, broke in to say that at the next cell meeting the responsibility which falls to Martin in the specific case of concern for his children will be discussed, so that together they can propose some kind of help. Similarly, the reason no response was provided to Olga will be discussed. These words of his brought the interview to a close: "This is not a problem just for Raul Martin, but for all of us, his party comrades. It is our obligation to resolve it definitively."

5157
CSO: 3010

CENSUS PREPARATIONS DISCUSSED BY NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Oct 80 pp 38-39

[Interview with Maximino Gancedo, director of the 1981 National Census Bureau, by Eliseo Alberto; date and place not given]

[Text] In the near future, a preliminary registering of housing and people will be made throughout the country. This is considered the most important initial step in carrying out the second population and housing census, to take place in 1981. In view of the magnitude and importance of these activities, it is essential to have the cooperation of state organizations and the participation of people's organizations as well as the wholehearted support of our people in each of the tasks planned. In order to publicize the event, we interviewed Comrade Maximáno Gancedo, director of the national bureau for the project.

[Question] Comrade Gancedo, could you explain the basic objectives of the census?

[Answer] The 1981 Population and Housing Census has six basic objectives. First, to give the party and government complete and up-to-date figures which will have great importance at this time, since they will be in keeping with the new political-administrative division. The results of the census will also enable us to have information about the population to aid in drawing up the next group of five-year plans by providing documentation pertinent to our strategy for development with a view to the year 2000. Moreover, the census will enable us to determine to what extent we have progressed when compared with the 1970 census figures; this depends on our being careful to use the same methodology so that the various subjects to be investigated in the 1981 census will give results similar to those of the previous census where similar methods were used.

Another basic objective is to fulfill our international commitments. Both the United Nations and CEMA recommend that a population and housing census to be taken every 10 years. The results of the census will be sent to those two organizations. We have tried to combine the methodological concepts of both organizations. As would be expected, in areas where their methodologies disagree, we have given priority to CEMA's ideas while leaving open the possibility of complying with the United Nation's wishes. For example, in the case of the economically active population, there are differences in concept; so we shall handle that aspect separately in order to be able to satisfy both criteria.

Lastly, the census will provide a new reference point for future surveys through spot-checking.

[Question] How were the plans for the survey drawn up, Comrade Gancedo?

[Answer] The census is not just the work of the State Committee for Statistics to which the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers assigned the responsibility of preparation and execution. In the preparation of the documentation it was necessary to consult and discuss with various state organizations, listen to and heed their recommendations and thus arrive at a plan of action approved by the committee. Once the plan was finalized, census trials began in various municipalities.

[Question] What importance does the National Census Bureau attach to these trials?

[Answer] Once the documents were drawn up and the methodology established (this the work of many years), it was essential to test the methods. The municipalities chosen were: Cerro, in Havana City; Majibacoa, in Las Tunas; and Guisa, in Granma.

[Question] Were these municipalities chosen for a specific reason?

[Answer] Yes, indeed. The selection of these three municipalities made it possible to achieve the following objectives: in the case of Cerro, it was our intention to try the methodology in a densely populated urban center representative of Havana City Province (where we find approximately 20 percent of the country's population); Majibacoa is a totally rural and simple municipality without any unusual housing group, and this offered us the possibility of studying the implementation of the census in an area characteristic of our countryside; and in the case of Guisa, we found a typical example of conventional rural people with an urban center in a mountainous area whose topography gave us a number of problems.

[Question] Did the results of these trials offer anything new?

[Answer] Undoubtedly. I shall give you an example. The female labor force in Havana City is exceptional. During the first days of the trials it was found that about 25 percent of the houses visited were closed because both the man and woman were working. As a result of this experience, we found it necessary to change the schedule of the census-taking in Havana City so that the census personnel could call at a more convenient time.

[Question] Comrade Gancedo, people are asking two questions: Will the survey be repeated in municipalities where trials have been made, or will the information already obtained be valid for the purpose of the 1981 census?

[Answer] That is a good question. The census will have to be repeated. Why? Because people are born, grow up and die; the census aspires to be a photograph taken at a specific moment. The methodology determines a specific day and, more than that, a specific moment: the hour 0000 is the critical moment on the day of the census. All information is in reference to that moment. Therefore, all persons who were living at 0000 on the day of the census are included in the census, which also includes those who died after 0000 and those who were born up to 2359 of the previous day; births at 0001 are not counted for the purposes of the survey.

[Question] How long is the census-taking expected to take?

[Answer] The ideal would be to take the census in a single day through a system of self-numbering; but on this occasion it will be taken in 1 week, although the information will be tied in with the first day. We must be careful in this situation to avoid confusion.

[Question] In the general strategy of the census what role will be played by the preliminary registering of housing and population?

[Answer] The preliminary registering is one of the most important tactics for the successful outcome of the census, for it is mandatory that every housing unit in the country be visited in 1981. The registering consists of dividing the national territory into zones, and this should permit some 12,000 comrades to make an accurate report of the exact location of each housing unit. Only in this manner shall we determine the precise location of visitors as a part of the census. This is easy to say, but we have to think of the difficulties involved in locating more than 2 million housing units situated between Maisi and San Antonio.

[Question] In the case of a collective dwelling, is the building considered as one unit?

[Answer] No. It is considered as a housing complex. Each apartment or quarter must be recorded and its address precisely noted as to level or storey, for in taking the census every housing unit must be visited. The registry will enable us to determine the group of dwellings to be contacted by each interviewer. Basically, the municipal territory has been divided into areas of supervision; there are about 2,880 areas of supervision and each of these is divided into sections (4,300 in the urban portion and 5,900 rural sections). The sections are somewhat similar to the electoral subdivisions of the People's Government. For example, one section can have about eight manzanas [1 manzana = 1.7 acres]. It is essential to give the details of each of these sections. Great effort was required by our districts and municipalities to achieve this. To give an example: we needed an up-to-date group of maps. It was necessary to coordinate all the documentation with organizations responsible for this work so that on the day of the census every censustaker would have a precise map of the section he or she was to handle.

[Question] Comrade Gancedo, what plans does the bureau have in the case of comrades who are far from home during the week of the census? For example, I am thinking of those who are abroad on international missions and of members of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] in their permanent units.

[Answer] The 1981 census will be a residential census. The 1970 census was a so-called mixed type, that is, it recorded double information: the individual at his or her residence and the individual where he or she was at the time of the survey. In the 1981 census the information will be obtained at the home. There the head of the family, or the lady of the house, will provide the information requested about the residents and whether or not they are in the housing unit at the time of the visit.

Special Note

The preliminary registering of the housing and population is the most important preparatory task connected with the census and consists of properly recording

all dwellings, work places and census nuclei throughout the country, noting the number of permanent residents in each unit. The results of the registration are making it possible to calculate in advance the number of personnel and material resources necessary for the subsequent taking of the 1981 census scheduled for October of this year.

Census Nucleus

"Census nucleus" is the person or group of persons, with or without kinship, who have a common budget, cook for the group and live in a normal way, occupying a single dwelling or part of a dwelling. "Census nucleus" should not be identified with "chief provider."

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DEVELOPMENTS AT CAMAGUEY UNIVERSITY NOTED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 17 Oct 80 pp 7-9

[Text] The training of new cadres of scientists, teachers and professionals in a developing country that has freed itself from imperialist and neocolonialist domination, should be geared toward an integral and coherent education so that the demands of economic, social, humanistic and scientific-technical development implied by the construction of a new society can be effectively met.

This is the direct role of higher education: to train highly qualified professionals capable of organizing, developing and guiding the economy, science and culture based on Marxist-Leninist principles and a genuine proletarian spirit.

Naturally, these cadres have an obligation to ensure the progress of this vast educational process, which at the same time implies the transformation of traditional university structures. The mission of educating cadres no longer meets the requirements of an economic structure deformed by neocolonialist conditioning; rather, it responds to the growing needs of a society in constant, complex change. Thus, we need a drastic reorganization of specializations and professional profiles, of educational and informative concepts, and also of the scope of the higher learning centers. The latter must be expanded to the various regions of the country so as to encourage production.

It is apparent that a revolution cannot have macrolocalized and microlocalized economic and cultural development without the parallel development of the educational-instructional requirements that are directly tied to the former type of development. It is not surprising, then, that new higher learning centers are emerging, and that these centers have a highly academic orientation, directly related to national and local needs.

First Steps toward Creation of University

In keeping with these principles, in 1967 higher education was launched in the old province of Camaguey.

In the 1967-1968 school year instruction was begun in agronomic engineering, medicine (for a group of students in their final year) and basic pedagogy under the auspices of the Universidad Central de Las Villas.

In 1970-1971 the Economics Institute was established in Nuevitas, and the majors of Higher Education Pedagogy and Animal Sciences were instituted.

In 1972 the Ministry of Education passed a resolution creating the Camaguey University Center, and by 1974 the initial stage of the present university facilities was begun.

Students were transferred to those facilities from Nuevitas, and in the following academic year from the Martires de Pino Tres Technological Institute. During that phase, the rest of the agricultural and technological fields of study were also transferred there.

This process finished on 8 May 1975, when Law 1294 established the University of Camaguey with 14 majors and 4,321 students. This figure has increased by 21 percent in the 1979-1980 academic year, for a total of 5,212 students.

With regard to graduating classes, there were 214 students graduating from five schools in the 1975-1976 academic year, while in 1979-1980 544 students graduated in 11 majors. This means an increase of 155 percent, which clearly reflects the level of academic yield and utilization.

Structure

The fourth center of higher learning in the country is part of the national higher education system, of course. It is attached to and directed by the Ministry of Higher Education, and receives its funding from the state budget.

Its structure consists of the Rectorate, the Deanship or School, and the Department.

The general administration or government of the institution is composed of the executive director, the post held by the rector; the executive vice-director or first vice-director; the chief of instruction or instructional vice-rector; the chief of research or research vice-rector; and the chief of administration and economics or economics and services vice-rector.

With regard to the academic structure, the University of Camaguey is made up of the following Schools:

--Animal Sciences School, which includes the majors of Livestock Engineering and Vetrinary Medicine.

--Energy and Chemistry School, with majors in Thermal Energy Engineering, Electrical Energy and Chemical Production.

--Construction School, including Architecture and Structures.

--Medical Sciences School, including Medicine and Dentistry.

--School of Economics and Social Sciences, with Licentiate in Economics (in final stages) and Licentiate in Accounting.

--School of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, with Licentiate in Mathematics. A major in Economic Geography is being prepared, and mathematics, physics and chemistry are also taught to students in other schools.

--Language Teaching School, where Russian is taught to Cuban students who will study in the USSR, and Spanish is taught to foreign students who are studying here.

--Directed Education School, which deals with the organization and instructional processing of files and the evaluation of directed study courses in the Licentiate in Law and Licentiate in Accounting majors.

In addition, within the academic structure are the Departments of Law and of Marxist-Leninism, within which are the Licentiates of Philosophy and Scientific Communism (in final stages).

All instructional work is carried out by the Instructional Vice-Rectorate, which in turn controls and designs curricula that are developed in the various fields of study: There are daytime courses for young graduates of the middle-higher education system who pass directly on to higher education, regular courses for workers, evening or night classes, seminars and directed study courses.

The Instructional Vice-Rectorate is in charge of the pedagogic and didactic improvement of the faculty; research planning and consultation on plans for instructional texts and publications; and the supervision of the scientific-instructional work of the students.

Faculty Categories and Professional Improvement

The faculty categories are one of the primary phases of the organization of the faculty.

This process was initiated with the passing of Law 1296 in May 1975; its enforcement is being carried out under Ministerial Resolution 410 of February 1976.

The four faculty categories established are full professor, associate professor, assistant professor and graduate instructor. There are two complementary categories: associate instructor and technical-instructional associate.

The University of Camaguey has five full professors, 16 associate professors, 102 assistant professors and 202 graduate instructors.

The professional improvement program has already begun in the form of the organization of postgraduate courses in various fields for the graduates of this center as well as others.

In the 1975-1976 academic year the faculty numbered 317; the following year it grew by 12; 1977-1987 saw an increase of 29 faculty members; and 1978-1979 reached a total of 451. That means an increase of 43 percent in only four academic years.

Scientific Activity

All scientific activity is carried out through research which serves to provide consultation on problems related to the country's socio-economic needs and the specific issues of provincial and university development.

The various departments of the university schools plan the process, which is directed and executed by professors and students in conjunction with production and service agencies.

Research results are published in the university's scientific magazine, RCUC (REVISTA CIENTIFICA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE CAMAGUEY), where both faculty and graduate articles appear.

Students participate in Scientific Programs that are held in the various schools, and in university-wide scientific events.

The Scientific Information Center provides documents for instructional and research activities.

The center also has a library with a 130,000-volume capacity for approximately 410 users, in addition to individual study cubicles and group study centers, as well as a periodicals room.

It also has departments of photography, reproduction, translation, exchanges, publications and movies.

The scientific movie center can hold 103 persons, and is also used for lectures, screenings and thesis defenses.

For the purpose of improving the scientific skills of the faculty, there are agreements providing for joint research projects with Soviet higher learning centers and similar institutions in Hungary. For example, there is one with the V. I. Lenin State University, the Agricultural Mechanization Institute and the B. B. Kiubuchev Economic Institute of Minsk, Byelorussia, and with the Agricultural Sciences University of Godollo, Budapest.

Student Activities

In addition to their educational activities, the students hold other functions that contribute to their integral training, such as scientific, sports and cultural events. The latter are held in conjunction with the various municipal, provincial and national festivals.

The Artistic and Cultural Education Section of the university establishes cultural brigades in the different fields of art and literature.

These groups put on shows on or off the university campus, thereby promoting relations between the students and workers and peasants.

This section is organized into workshops for the study of literature and plastic arts, and is in charge of activities designed to expand the general cultural awareness of the students.

Student and Faculty Living Conditions

The students enjoy a system of free scholarships which include room and board; there are a total of 2,000 scholarships. There is a recreational center with gamerooms, reading rooms and general recreational facilities.

The cafeteria can seat 60 people, and all the students are guaranteed medical and dental care at the institution, through regular doctor visits, nursing care and visits to dentists.

The faculty benefits from a state housing program, so that professors who do not yet have housing can live on campus.

Oh, Camaguey!

This is the new university for the new Camaguey, cradle of lofty patriotic and cultural values, the "gentle region" where our own poet, Nicolas Guillen, was born. But today, the "gentle region of shepherds and sombreros" is witnessing an impetuous development, a perpetual motion of old legacies and structures to create a dynamic economy, science and culture. Perhaps today Guillen could write new lines about his province, his city, but in them we would certainly read what all Camagueyans remember: "I have come to walk and here I'll stay,/ with my people./ I come with my memories,/ I come with my wounds and my verses."

Graduates

1975-1976 Academic Year, Total:	214
Technology	6
Medical Sciences	85
Agricultural Sciences	40
Economics Institute	26
Pedagogical Institute	57
1976-1977 Academic Year, Total:	158
Agricultural Production	54
Economics	37
Public Health and Physical Culture	67
1977-1978 Academic Year, Total:	304
Energy	27
Sugar and Chemical Industry	14
Construction	18
Agricultural Production	75
Public Health and Physical Culture	24
Economics	103
Social Sciences and Humanities	43
1978-1979 Academic Year, Total:	470
Energy	77
Sugar and Chemical Industry	34
Construction	30
Agricultural Production	53
Economics	133
Public Health and Physical Culture	58
Humanistics	85

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CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

TAMAYO IN SANTA CLARA--Cuban cosmonaut Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez has visited the city of Santa Clara where he resided several years while stationed with a unit of the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force. During his first activity in the city, Tamayo visited the monument marking the location of the armored train battle, where he laid a floral wreath. As he entered the city, the people gave a warm welcome to the Cuban and Soviet Union hero who responded with the smile which characterizes his good-natured personality. [FL202246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 20 Nov 80]

HART AT RECEPTION--Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, has attended the reception given in honor of the participants in the Second Latin American Film Festival. The reception was held at the Ambassadors Hall of the Havana Libre Hotel at the conclusion of the festival. Present at the reception were Vice Minister of Culture Rafael Almeida, members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba and other personalities. [Text] [FL202246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 20 Nov 80]

MIRET AT ENERGY MEETING--The country's electro-energetic problems have been thoroughly and critically analyzed at a meeting at the PCC Central Committee offices. The meeting was conducted by Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the Politburo, and Joel Domenech, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister for basic industry. Among the topics discussed were an efficient electrical service for the sugar harvest, the improvement of service in general, and the implementation of measures to reduce the frequency of breakdowns in generator units. [FL211950 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 21 Nov 80]

MEXICAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY--The 70th Anniversary of the Mexican Revolution was commemorated yesterday in Havana with a ceremony at the statue of agrarian leader Emiliano Zapata. The activity was organized by the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples and the Cuba-Mexico Friendship Association. [FL211950 Santa Clara Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Nov 80]

LABOR APPOINTMENTS--The Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] National Committee has announced several changes in trade union cadres. Enrique Gutierrez, member of the CTC Executive Secretariat, is now first vice minister of the State Committee for Labor. Lazaro Federico Dominguez replaces him in the CTC Secretariat. Felix Napoles, CTC secretary general in Las Tunas, assumed other functions. Manuel Gonzalez, of the Noel Fernandez Sugar Mill, was relieved of his duties. (Senen Nunez Mendoza) was replaced as member of the CTC National Council. [FL221702 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1521 GMT 22 Oct 80]

CUBAN, GDR YOUTHS MEET--Erich Postler, member of Germany's Socialist Unity Party and second secretary of the Free German Youth, and the delegation he heads met in Santiago de Cuba with members of the provincial bureau of the Union of Young Communists--UJC. During the talks Alfredo Jordan Morales, the highest leader of that youth political organization in the area, welcomed the visitors and explained the tasks being undertaken by the Santiago youths in an effort to raise their political and ideological level and contribute to the country's economic development. [Text] [FL151431 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Nov 80]

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION'S VISIT--Party Central Committee Secretariat member Lionel Soto has received a League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] delegation headed by Budimir Vukasinovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in Serbia. Vukasinovic emphasized the fruitful results of his visit and was briefed on preparations for the Second Party Congress and on other matters during the talk. [Text] [FL171718 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1250 GMT 17 Nov 80]

TRADE UNION MEETING PARTICIPATION--Cuba will participate in the meeting of leaders of construction trade unions of the socialist countries to be held in Moscow. Pedro Fernandez, secretary general of the National Union of Construction Workers, will represent Cuba at the meeting. He left for the Soviet Union this weekend. [FL171718 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Nov 80]

ARGENTINE INTELLECTUAL--Dr (Rodolfo Puiggros), 74, has died in this capital of a heart attack. He was a well-known Argentine revolutionary intellectual and a member of the Montoneros National Directorate who had lived in exile for the past 2 years. [FL131710 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Nov 80]

SUGAR HARVEST WAGES--Resolution Number 529 of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security establishes different forms of payment for canecutters, who will voluntarily choose one at the beginning of the sugar harvest and may not change from one to another for the duration. This is to prevent a disruption of the implementation of new wage rates. A canecutter may opt to receive the wage he was earning at his original place of work without any additional payment. He may choose to be paid on the basis of the rates and system of payment established for manual canecutting. In this case, he will receive an additional 40 percent computed on the basis of his average wage at his original work center. Non-sugarcane manual and mechanized workers who are mobilized in canecutting will be paid in accordance with the latter formula. [FL131710 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1508 GMT 13 Nov 80]

DISCARDS COLLECTION STORE--The Havana City Enterprise for the Recovery of Primary Materials has opened the first store to purchase discarded materials--jars, newspapers, old magazines and metal, among others--at 166 Habana St on the corder of Tejadillo in Habana Vieja Municipality. Store hours are 0800-1200 and 1400-1800. The store will pay cash for any discarded material brought in by residents and committees for the defense of the revolution up to 100 pesos. Amounts exceeding 100 pesos will be paid by check. The aim is to recover articles or materials discarded by the population but which may be recycled. There are plans to have branches in each municipality. [FL131710 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1513 GMT 13 Nov 80]

ALLENDE ANNIVERSARY--A meeting has been held in Havana to mark the 10th anniversary of Salvador Allende's election in Chile. The head of the Latin American department of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples [ICAP], Luis Morejon, announced that Chileans in exile in the region have decided to donate a day's pay to support the Salvadoran people's struggle. The meeting was held at ICAP headquarters in Havana and attended by members of the Chilean left and the diplomatic corps. The vice president of the executive secretariat of the Chilean Resistance for Latin America, Ricardo Barros, also spoke at the meeting. He paid homage to the October revolution's 63d anniversary. [FL141616 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 14 Nov 80]

RISQUET ON SCHOOL TERM--Jaime Crombet, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Pinar Del Rio Province, has stated that the province's current school term is the best in its history with regard to promotion and number of dropouts, and that firmer steps are being taken in other educational aspects. After a tour of numerous educational centers, Crombet stressed that a great desire to emulate and work is evident among students, professors and workers, and that none of the schools he visited has reported cases of fraud or theft. Crombet paid special attention to the state of and use given to sports installations and suggested that a meet be held there at the end of the schools' emulation assessment meetings. [Text] [FL141616 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 14 Nov 80]

MIRET TOURS HAVANA--P CC Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto has visited the Claudio Arguelles Camejo unit of the Giron Body Works Enterprise in this capital on the occasion of having fulfilled the 5-year plan. Accompanied by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat and first party secretary in Havana City Province, Miret toured the enterprise's installations and chatted with the workers, whom he congratulated for their successes. The party leader symbolically accpeted delivery of Bus No. 9,000, which was built by the unit, and a certificate accrediting Commander in Chief Fidel Castro as founder of the industry. [Text] [FL151301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Nov 80]

SUGAR HARVEST NEWS--Grinding operations of the 1981 sugar harvest, the first one of the second 5-year period, began in Ciego de Avila Province when the Orlando Gonzalez Sugar Mill set its machinery in motion. The Orlando Gonzalez Sugar Mill was the second in the country and first in Ciego de Avila Province to fulfill the sugar production plan of the first 5-year period which, together with an excellent repair work, were the reasons why it was selected to begin the current harvest. [Text] [FL151301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Nov 80]

MILIAN IN PINAR DEL RIO--Arnaldo Milian, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of agriculture, has toured tobacco farms in Sandino, San Yuan y Martinez and San Luis accompanied by Jaime Crombet, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in the province. As soon as he arrived in the province and in subsequent conversations with party leaders and agriculture officials in the areas he visited, Milian expressed interest in the spirit of the workers, peasants and others participating in the harvest as a result of the setback caused by bad weather conditions. The important thing is that no one is discouraged, that everybody is determined to continue to struggle until attaining the goals they have set for themselves, Milian said as he bade farewell to the comrades of the Sandino enterprise. [FL151847 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 80]

HAVANA COSMOS EXHIBIT--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night presided at the inauguration of the exhibit "The Cosmos" at the Cuba Pavillion at 23 and M Streets, Vedado, Havana City. Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo were present at the ceremony. Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, and Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov, chief of cosmonauts' training and president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Association, made speeches. [Text] [FL221702 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 22 Oct 80]

GANDHI RECEIVES LETTER--The prime minister of India, Indira Gandhi, has received a letter from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers and chairman of the nonaligned countries movement. The letter was delivered to Mrs Gandhi by Cuban ambassador to India Jose Lopez Sanchez who met with the prime minister in a special audience. [Text] [FL191301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1254 GMT 19 Nov 80]

ALMEIDA MEETS PDRY AMBASSADOR--Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, has received Ahmad 'Ali Maysari, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] in Cuba. The meeting was held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere. Ambassador Maysari informed Almeida on the results of the special congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party held in October in Aden. [Text] [FL201539 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 20 Nov 80]

LIBYAN DELEGATION--Central Committee member Antonio Enrique Lusson, who is president of the Cuban-Arab Friendship Association, has met with the Libyan delegation--headed by Housing Minister Muhammad Ahmad Al-Manqush--visiting Cuba. Also present at the meeting were Luis Mendez Morejon, vice president of the Havana City Provincial People's Government Assembly; Manuel Gutierrez, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation; Jorge Gallardo, vice president of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples; Pedro Machado and Ernesto Gomez Abascal, officials at the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 20 Nov 80]

GUINEA CONGRATULATED ON ANNIVERSARY--Cuba's movement for the peace and sovereignty of the people has sent a message to the Government of Guinea on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the victory over the mercenary troops who tried to overthrow the government of President Ahmed Sekou Toure. The document reiterates the Cuban people's solidarity with their brothers in Guinea and wishes success to that African nation in building a new society. [Text] [PA212201 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Nov 80]

HAVANA-PRAGUE AIR SERVICE--Engineer (Zdenek Stelik), regional manager in Cuba for the Czechoslovak Air Lines, announced at a press conference this morning that direct flights between Havana and Prague would start on 1 November. According to the new flight plan, the Cuban and Czechoslovak capitals will be linked for the first time through the Atlantic air route without the need for service stops. (Stelik) added that direct flights will be made only from Havana to Prague and that the Prague-Havana route with a stop in Montreal, Canada, will be maintained. The flight from Havana to Prague will last 10 hours with IL-62M aircraft. [FL232210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2117 GMT 23 Oct 80]

CALL FOR AFGHAN SOLUTION--Speaking about the so-called Afghanistan issue, Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri has asserted at the United Nations that only a negotiated political solution can reinforce peace and security in that region. Roa said the situation in Southwest Asia is of serious concern for his government, first of all, because of the way U.S. imperialists are exploiting events in Afghanistan and, furthermore, because it confronts the states of the region to the detriment of the genuine interests of their people. Roa recalled that for that reason Cuban President Fidel Castro decided to send his foreign minister to deliver personal messages to the leaders of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan to explore possibilities of a peaceful, negotiated and fair settlement of the problem that has emerged in the region. [Text] [FL201218 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Nov 80]

LLOMPART ADDRESSES ROME MEETING--Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has made a speech at a Rome meeting of the Committee for Food Policy and Aid Programs. In his speech the minister noted the excellent relations of cooperation and aid existing between our country and the World Food Program when he referred to the importance of ongoing projects for Cuba's economic development. Rodriguez Llompart mentioned the contributions made by Cuba to the World Food Program, which is jointly sponsored by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations itself. The Committe for Food Policy and Aid Programs meets twice a year. The current period of sessions will end on 22 October in the Italian capital. [Text] [FL171344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1118 GMT 17 Oct 80]

AMBASSADOR VISITS SUGAR MILL--Soviet ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov and Camaguey Party first secretary Lazaro Vasquez Garcia have visited the new Batalla de Las Guasimas Sugar Mill. During the visit, Batalla de Las Guasimas executives and workers gave a warm welcome to the visitors and briefed them on the current process to prepare the mill for the forthcoming sugar harvest. The Soviet ambassador and the party first secretary in the province then went to the provincial capital where they presided over a ceremony marking the fifth anniversary of the Camaguey branch of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Society. [Text] [FL191213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 80]

POLICY OF COOPERATION REAFFIRMED--Fish Industry Minister Jorge Fernandez Cuervo has reaffirmed that the Cuban Government is a resolute supporter of international cooperation and has practiced this principle in various fields of work, including fisheries. Fernandez Cuervo was speaking at the inaugural session of the Third Meeting of the West Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission--WECAFC--being held at Havana's Palace of Conventions. (Kenneth Luca), deputy director general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, also spoke at the inaugural session. He referred to the preparatory work of the Cuban organizing committee and emphasized the importance of the meeting. Delegations from more than 20 countries and international organizations are attending the meeting. They will examine a comprehensive agenda on the fundamental issue of fishing. [Text] [FL191314 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1244 GMT 19 Nov 80]

SOVIET AMBASSADOR'S VISIT--Soviet Ambassador Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, has presided at a meeting held in Las Tunas City to examine the progress of construction work at the welded structures factory in the city's industrial area. During his visit to the construction site, which is being built with

the assistance of Soviet technicians and engineers, Vorotnikov was accompanied by Luis Alfonso Zayas, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in the province, as well as officials of the Soviet Embassy. Ambassador Vitaliy Vorotnikov also visited several industries in Villa Clara Province. The ambassador toured the Fabrik Aguilar Noriega Mechanical Construction Enterprise's expansion work and the construction site of Santa Clara's Cement Crossties Factory. The Soviet diplomat was accompanied by Raul Rodriguez Lopez, first party secretary in Villa Clara, and second secretary Elia Garcia Patino. [Excerpts] [FL200035 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Nov 80]

FILM OUTFIT'S ASSISTANCE--The technical resources of the Cuban Institute of Cinematographic Art and Industry [ICAE] have been placed entirely at the disposal of the Salvadoran revolutionary cinema, with the aim of processing and widely disseminating the films on the heroic struggle of the fraternal Salvadoran people. This information was released at a news conference held today, Wednesday, at ICAE headquarters. At the news conference were Salvadoran film makers who are participating in the Second International Festival of the new Latin American cinema, which is being held in Havana. The Salvadoran film makers said that the nation's movies respond to the needs of the revolution and are aimed at disseminating internationally the atrocities being committed by the military-Christian Democratic junta and the heroic actions of the people, who are engaging in an armed struggle against the regime's barbaric actions. They also announced the formation of the Film Institute of Revolutionary El Salvador [Instituto de Cine del Salvador Revolucionario], which includes filmmakers who are firmly participating in the antioligarchic and anti-imperialist struggle. [Text] [PA201357 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Nov 80]

OCLAE SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA--The secretariat of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students--OCLAE--has sent a message to Nicaraguan students conveying fraternal and combative greetings. The note adds that on behalf of the Latin American students, the organization wishes to affirm the broadest agreement of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and students in their struggle aimed at building a new society in a free fatherland. Elsewhere the message states that imperialism's maneuvers, stepped up by the creole bourgeoisie, will not be able to check the advance of the Sandinist revolution because the working people and the progressive sectors, led by their people's vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, will guide them to a new life. The message further states that the Nicaraguan people have the unlimited support of hundreds of thousands of Latin American students who, from their trenches, are also fighting against imperialism. [Text] [FL182302 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 18 Nov 80]

PUERTO RICAN 'VICTORY'--The Puerto Rican people have won an important victory as they frustrated U.S. Government plans to transfer to that U.S. colony in the Caribbean thousands of dangerous antisocials of Cuban origin. This was confirmed in Washington by the Department of State when it announced that plans to transfer at least 5,000 antisocials to Fort Allen have been suspended indefinitely. The military and civilian personnel who had been assigned to this installation to guard the prisoners [as heard] will be transferred elsewhere and the costly installations prepared for the antisocials will be abandoned. The decision followed constant demonstrations and protests in Puerto Rico over the plan and a legal battle which even has reached the U.S. Supreme Court. Puerto Rico emphasized in its legal action that the initial Yankee decision--now ruled out--violates its rights and, furthermore, it was a threat to security, peace and environment in Puerto Rico. The antisocials of Cuban origin will continue to be held in military camps in the United States, primarily in Fort Chaffee in the state of Arkansas. [Text] [FL201118 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Nov 80]

INAUGURATION OF ARBITRATION SYSTEM--Party Politburo member Osvaldo Dorticos has called on arbitrators to see to it that quality is rigorously observed in the establishment and implementation of economic contracts of industries and services. The justice minister made the call at a ceremony held to inaugurate the state arbitration system. The ceremony was held at the Palace of Conventions in Havana with the attendance of national and provincial arbitrators and political and administrative officials from throughout the country. Osvaldo Dorticos underscored the significance of the arbitration system to complete the tasks agreed upon at the first party congress in connection with implementation of the economic management and planning system. [Text] [FL181120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

YOUTHS REPORT THREATS--The Farmworkers Federation (FTC) has reported that death threats were received by over 80 youths from Tepecoyo unless they showed up at the office of the local commanding officer to register for the draft. The FTC report says that 80 youths were summoned at 1400 on 30 October to the Tepecoyo commander's office in La Libertad Department. The 80, the FTC adds, had been recruited by the area's sergeant or commander. He threatened them with death if they did not show up. The youths, the FTC goes on, "are telling the people of their protest over the commander's demands." They said they don't want to become henchmen of the exploited and oppressed people. All the youths live in Tepecoyo. [Excerpt] [PA070241 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 4]

CSO: 3010

AGRICULTURE-BASED INDUSTRIES SOUGHT

FL131500 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 10 Nov 80 p 16

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 7 (CANA)--Grenada is pressing forward with an agricultural development program, aimed at improving conditions for estate workers and farmers, and setting up agriculture-based industries.

The island's first processing plant--the million-dollar establishment at True Blue--is expected to begin production by mid-month.

Some 400,000 dollars (15,000 dollars US) worth of equipment has been installed from the United States to produce juices, nectars, jams and jellies, mango chutney, marmalades, nutmeg syrup and hot sauce.

Up to 1,000 pounds of fruit will be processed daily by the plant to satisfy both domestic demands and an export market now being tapped.

Government officials have indicated that there are good prospects for hot sauce sales in Britain, where there are large immigrant communities from the Caribbean and Asia.

Grenada is already exporting mangoes and other exotic products to the United Kingdom.

Fish

In addition to fruit and vegetable processing, the government has also set up a fish processing plant, which is already turning out salted fish.

Government officials have reported excellent response to the salted fish, affirming that the supply is still insufficient to meet demands.

However, officials expect that with 10 more fishing trawlers due to be handed over to Grenada from Cuba as gifts, fish output could be increased to supply both the fresh fish market and the processing plant.

The Grenada Government, which took power in a coup d'etat in March last year, has emphasized the value of agro-industries as a means of cutting imports, increasing self-sufficiency, and saving foreign exchange.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has said that agriculture, tourism, and agro-industries would be key sectors of the economy his government is building here.

Touring

Mr Bishop, together with Agriculture Minister Mr Unison Whiteman, has recently been touring agricultural estates here to bolster workers' morale and urge increased production.

As part of incentives towards such increased production, Mr Bishop has announced a profit-sharing program for workers on government estates, under which the agricultural laborers will receive one-third of the profits of the estates.

But he regretted that the government cannot now afford increases in the wages of agricultural workers, pointing out, however, that government was making other benefits available to them.

These include the house repair program where 1,000 dollar (370 dollars US) loans are provided for house repairs, with recipients repaying only two-thirds over a 15-year period.

Classes

He also announced that agricultural workers will be given one hour off work every day to attend literacy classes being held on estates here as part of a national literacy drive.

Mr Bishop reported plans for bulk purchasing of boots to help reduce their cost, and said a sample shipment was expected from Czechoslovakia.

Grenada's dependence on agriculture is reflected in the fact that last year, the island earned 57 million dollars (21 million US) from exports of cocoa, bananas, and nutmegs.

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN AID--St Georges--Grenada has received $45,000 in assistance from Nigeria following a request for aid to revitalize the island's agricultural industry. The funds were handed over by Nigeria's acting ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago F. C. Nwoko to Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop at a ceremony held in St Georges earlier this week. The request was made following damages to the industry last year by heavy rains. [Text] [Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 1 Nov 80 p 5]

ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED--The 7th anniversary of bloody Sunday was observed last night with a ceremony at the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples [ICAP] in Havana. Grenadian Ambassador William Richard Jacobs told the guests of the events of 18 November 1973 which marked a new stage in the unity and consolidation of the revolutionary struggle against the tyrannical regime of Eric Gairy. Kamau McBarnette, a member of the New Jewel Movement's Central Committee; (Lynden Ramhanny), member of the Grenadian Revolution's State Council; and Jorge Gallardo, vice president of the ICAP, presided over the ceremony. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

SEAGA MOVES TO FREE FOREIGN EXCHANGE

FL131455 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 9 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime minister, the Hon Edward Seaga, on Friday night announced two short-term beginner measures to relax the economic stringencies and free-up the flow of foreign exchange in the hope of closing the US150 million foreign exchange gap for the remainder of the year.

Under the measures announced, to applause from several hundred businessmen in the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel, New Kingston holders of no funds permit will be issued with certificates making it legal for them to use these permits to import raw materials, capital goods and "specified items."

Banks have also been asked not to question the origin of foreign exchange being deposited by persons in possession of such monies but to "grab it."

Explaining the measures to the businessmen gathered to honor the Hon Abraham Issa, O.J., Prime Minister Seaga said that some businessmen had been using no-funds permit to import raw materials and capital goods with "no questions being asked" as to where they were getting the foreign exchange to pay for the goods. But this was illegal, Mr Seaga said. Because it was a violation of the law some people made use of the device while others did not.

By issuing holders of no-funds permit with certificates which would indemnify them of any violation of the law, the government would be encouraging the flow of foreign exchange, he said. No questions.

On the second measure, the prime minister said that it had come to the attention of the government that questions are being asked when holders of foreign exchange go to the banks to deposit, as to the origin of the foreign exchange. As a result many people who would deposit foreign exchange or wanted Jamaican dollars instead, are dissuaded from doing so. This gave rise to an illicit market in which those persons who are to be paid for the export of a certain illegal item (which he did not name) ask their purchasers to pay them in Jamaican dollars and leave a certain amount of foreign exchange on the market to be "mopped up in other ways."

"We are therefore asking the banks not to ask these questions when anyone comes in to deposit foreign exchange. Don't accept it, grab it!" Mr Seaga said to applause.

Mr Seaga said that he had received good news from the tourist industry that bookings were picking up and in some areas were surging. He had learned from the governor of the Bank of Jamaica that on the day after the general election certain lines of credit that had been closed to the country before the elections, "suddenly reopened."

These were signs, Mr Seaga said, that foreigners were expressing a renewed confidence in Jamaica. This was a positive development, particularly in the face of the problems being experienced by the country, he said. Mr Seaga added: "They are not nice problems. Indeed they are worse than we imagined before we had a chance to get an in-depth look at them."

He hoped that the foreign exchange gap for the remainder of the year could be closed "otherwise we face a very difficult period in the short space of time we have to the end of the year." He said, however, that he believed that he could rely on the goodwill of the country and the international community, and went on to outline what measures his government would take toward easing the problem.

Mr Seaga said that he looked forward to working with the new administration in the United States. As a new administration it would have the opportunity of starting afresh in rethinking the problems of the Caribbean, Mr Seaga said.

As a guide to the U.S. administration, Mr Seaga, said: "We are faced with the prospect of endeavoring to borrow our way out of a serious financial crisis." But he said the country and the Caribbean should be able to earn their way out as they could not borrow their way out.

He added that in order for a country to earn its way out of the problem, it was natural that such a country only 900 miles away, offshore the richest country in the world, should look to that economy as its natural market in terms of boosting its export trade.

The prime minister warned of the "counterview" arising from increased U.S. protectionism which would greatly affect Jamaica and asked a delegation of American businessmen attending the function to carry back the message that the Caribbean, and Jamaica in particular, were deserving of special consideration. He said that Jamaica would not only be looking to the "helping hand of aid, but more so to the greater helping hand of trade."

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

OPENING SESSION BOYCOTT--Jamaica's opposition party, People's National Party--PNP, will abstain from participating in the opening session of the new parliament to protest that former minister of national security Dudley Thompson has been illegally deprived of his seat. The boycott was announced at the conclusion of a meeting of the PNP Executive Board. In the announcement it is pointed out that despite the fact that Thompson achieved a victory in the elections, the seat was given to the Labor Party candidate. It adds that after the initial count, the ballot boxes were illegally opened and the number of votes deliberately altered to cause Thompson's defeat. Jamaica's PNP will boycott the swearing-in ceremony to emphasize its rejection of the governing coalition. [Text] [FL182159 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2126 GMT 18 Nov 80]

GALLIMORE AT OAS ASSEMBLY--Jamaica will be represented at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States by minister of state in the ministry of foreign affairs Dr Neville Gallimore. Dr Gallimore left the island on Friday last. The meeting will consider matters of pressing concern, particularly aspects of cooperation for development between the member countries. [Text] [FL181224 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Nov 80]

CSO: 3020

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH USSR DEFENDED

PA100353 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 6-A

[Column by Ricardo Lince: "The Canal and Neutral Trade"]

[Text] The Panama Chamber of Commerce, its affiliate in David, the National Council of Private Enterprise, and the Panama Chamber of Construction have condemned a trade agreement signed between the Panamanian Government and the USSR. They fear that along with Russian products we will get Russian ideology. This fear is based, perhaps, on the sad experience we had with the United States, which first introduced its trade, then the groundwork for the canal, and then its flag. These private sector groups reject the annex of the agreement, because it grants the Soviet trade mission privileges and immunities.

The rejection by those sectors of the agreement--signed a year ago and published now, and which will be submitted to the National Assembly of Corregimiento representatives for approval--is strengthened by Mister Reagan's election as president of the United States because he has announced a general onslaught against the socialist countries. However, we can surmise that the private sector's real concern is based on what the competition of Soviet products will mean to their business. The Soviet-made Lada automobile has been well received in the Panamanian market. The Panamanian private sector has a distribution center in the Colon Free Zone for Russian products, which are sold even in the most conspicuously capitalist stores. What the government is doing is legalizing, with an open mind, the existing situation which can and should benefit our poor.

According to international law, governments can create missions abroad. The most common are trade missions which exist in all countries. These offices are used by most countries to conduct their transactions with foreign countries, and are different from trade missions belonging to permanent embassies and led by commercial attaches. That is why the statement that the entire trade operation will have diplomatic immunity is false.

The privileges and immunities granted to the USSR in the trade agreement or in agreements already signed with other socialist countries are practically the same as those granted to trade missions and their members according to the Vienna Commission signed by Panama and most UN member nations. The USSR trade mission in Costa Rica has more than 50 officials. This fear of ideologies, if carried to extremes, leads to the burning of books in a typically caveman gesture. Russians

have been going through the isthmus for many years, and as far as we know, this human contact has never provoked any democratic schism. Regarding trade, Panama would do well to examine any new option so that the people could buy cheap goods (we still remember the so called Casas Japnesas) [Japanese stores selling extremely low-priced goods in the 1930's]. Besides, the existence of the Canal treaty invites the USSR to sign the neutrality document, a commitment, which, because of its delicate nature, establishes links and relations which make the signatory countries respect the document. We are rendering a worldwide service through the canal. That service is also guaranteed by worldwide neutrality. Why not protect our country with trade treaties as neutral as the canal? Or is it that some Panamanians think that after the year 2000 it will still be a U.S. canal?

CSO: 3010

BELAUNDE'S FIRST HUNDRED DAYS IN POWER SURVEYED

Lima LA CRONICA in Spanish 9 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] The constitutional regime began on 28 July with the total reestablishment of freedom of expression. The owners of newspapers and radio stations returned to their press organs and the people, with universal applause, recovered the most precious of liberties.

Law of Brotherhood

One hundred days later, President Belaunde Terry promulgated the new brotherhood law in Coricancha, legendary temple where the renowned oral law of ancient Peru originated. It reestablishes the ancestral practice of popular cooperation. Its first goal is to connect all the isolated districts of the country just like the past constitutional administration connected the forgotten Andean provinces. A mixed economy was reestablished, a genuine national solution to Peruvian problems.

Build, Build, Build

In a memorable ceremony for the people, the Materials Bank was created; it is an original and dynamic credit instrument to raise the standard of living through initiative and effort. A new horizon opened for the slums. The middle class acquired new hope with the establishment of social interest mortgages that will open the way to ownership for them. To implement the new system, there was bidding for the construction of thousands of housing units. At the end of the 100 days, the Architects Association was filled with plans from the bidding groups; the 112 involved made it the largest competition held in the country. There was bidding for the massive urbanization program called "Land and Services" aimed at the poorer classes. Using the Materials Bank, they will have access to ownership through tenacious and dignifying individual work. Ownership will not be a gift that is granted but a conquest that is won.

Highways, Agricultural Expansion

The government undertook the task of achieving food expansion in the Lima region. Without delay, it opened three new work fronts on the edge of the jungle, the first of which is near San Alejandro in the pampas of Sacramento and is bubbling with creative activity. The plan for Puerto Inca, Mazamari and Atalaya began. An agreement was signed for the development of Palcazu and the corresponding promotion organization was created. The government asked for studies for large road

rehabilitation projects beginning with the Olmos-Corral Quemado, Tarma-La Merced and Cusco-Nasca projects. This is part of the plan to asphalt the trunk highways in the country, including the longitudinal highway in the mountains. The skepticism of the mid-south ended when construction of the Huaytara bypass began, shortening the Via de Los Libertadores which Belaunde constructed during his first administration.

Elimination of Corrupting Transactions

A real plan to simplify sterile bureaucratic transactions was initiated. The tedious requirement for import licenses was eliminated and industrial tariffs were reduced. Corrupting and tedious requirements were reduced to the point that 34,000 files turned into only 7,000 which were quickly resolved. A bill to create free zones to promote new industries and to absorb large amounts of manpower was sent to congress.

Immediate measures were taken to reorganize prisons and public registers. The organic laws required by the new constitution were sent to parliament.

Reinstatement of Discharged Workers

The government rehired thousands of dismissed teachers and workers dismissed from state offices directly under the executive branch. The limitations that restricted union rights ended.

The Agricultural Promotion and Development Law was sent to congress and the bill that reestablishes regional development corporations was resubmitted.

More Electrical Energy

In energy, new powerplants were contracted for Lima and Arequipa; they will begin operating next year. The new line from Mantaro to Pachachaca and Callahuanca will be laid. The energy from Mantaro will be connected with Chimbote and Trujillo.

The expansion of the electrical system in Cusco Department was ordered. Plans for reforestation and rural electrification began.

In fishing, a memorable campaign in defense of the diminished ichthyological resources of the country began.

Responsible Authority

With a profound sense of responsibility, the government resisted the provocations of terrorist minorities and did not fall into the pit of repression. No victim was excessively mourned through police action which was controlled with calm firmness. The alarming hijacking of an international airplane was resolved with wisdom and courage that merited praise from the president of the United States.

With the armed forces pledged to an intensive civic action campaign, solid ties of mutual respect were established that strengthen civilian and military tasks.

Edifying International Results

The whole world applauded the constitutional restoration and the doors to credit for development opened for Peru through prestigious international institutions. This saved the country from the excesses of usurious credit which is so harmful to our economy.

Finally, in a significant ceremony due to the famous mediation of former president Bustamente y Rivero, peace between the fraternal nations of El Salvador and Honduras was signed in the Palacio de Gobierno in Lima. This historic event gave added international luster to the first 100 days of the administration of President Fernando Belaunde Terry in his second government period.

7717
CSO: 3010

INFLATION, UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUE TO INCREASE

Inflation To Pass 75 Percent

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] In the third quarter of the year (July to September) and 2 months after the new government took over, accelerated inflation due to less controlled prices and the substantial increase in the demands for higher wages, many of which led to work stoppages and strikes, were the main characteristics of our economic evolution during that period. It is predicted that inflation will reach more than 75 percent by December, according to INFORME ECONOMICO TRIMESTRAL published by CIEPA [Center for Action-Oriented Economic Research].

According to CIEPA, inflation accelerated due to the change in the price policy (reduction of subsidies, increase in rates for public services and less control of prices) because confidence in the official rates of price increases decreased and because a highly speculative economy is forming in the country.

As a correlation to the price increases, 444 strikes were recorded with a total of 4.5 million man-hours lost as of August.

The report stated that conclusion and added that the overall growth rate reached by our economy means a possible annual rate of only 3.5 percent, substantially less than the official projection at the beginning of the year of 5.3 percent for the gross domestic product.

This rate of growth, in spite of showing an increase over the recessive levels of previous years, still does not reach the rates recorded from 1973 to 1977.

Serious Economic Analysis

It should be noted that the CIEPA report is one of the most serious instruments for analysis and study of the development of the Peruvian economy. It also showed that the economic growth continues to sustain itself mainly on exports although it indicated that the change in the domestic market is already reflected in the increased production of the manufactured products, construction and trade.

Within this context, the report added that it was talking about relative growth. There are also serious problems in agriculture due to the drought, in fishing due to the scarcity of basic resources and an acknowledged decrease in the growth of mining production.

Inflation, Unemployment To Increase

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias's explanation of the Government Plan, considered one of the most important events of the third quarter of the year, did not suggest solutions to two of the most pressing problems in the country: inflation and unemployment. This was the evaluation of INFORME ECONOMICO TRIMESTRAL of CIEPA which came out yesterday.

That report said that the prime minister's explanation discussed some important facets of the Peruvian situation in a very general way and did not even mention others. It added that it can be concluded from the explanation that the main features of the new economic policy are: a) greater incentives and insurance to foreign capital, especially for mining, petroleum and banking investments; b) diminished state role in business and in control of the economy; and c) liberalization of foreign trade as a means to contribute effectively to economic development, based on "market efficiency."

INFORME ECONOMICO TRIMESTRAL stated that the contribution of foreign investment will only be effective if we have the ability to negotiate under favorable conditions to avoid the negative experiences of the past. It added that, in view of the experience of developed countries, the great importance of state participation in development should not be ignored.

With respect to the reduction of tariffs to 60 percent, the report said that it is obvious that that measure, the elimination of restrictions on imports and other measures that could be taken under a neoliberal economic policy will unfavorably affect national industry. The Argentine and Chilean experiences demonstrate this.

It explained that it is not necessary to consider industrial protection synonymous with high prices and low quality nor as indiscriminate support for every type of industry.

It felt that industrial protection should be assumed for a country based on its size, its possibilities for regional or subregional integration, its potential human and natural resources, the basic consideration of the urgency in satisfying the essential needs of its people and the current situation and the main international economic trends.

7717
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

SOCIAL SECURITY REORGANIZATION--Since the strike of the workers of the IPSS [Peruvian Social Security Institute] has gone on for 100 days, the directorate of the institute could declare it in a state of emergency and even totally reorganize it, according to reports yesterday. Dr Manuel Fernandez Stoll, general manager of the IPSS, stated that the directorate has declared itself in permanent session in order to adopt any emergency measure that might be necessary to insure the regular functioning of the institute's hospitals and health services in the country. He also announced that next Monday a multisectorial committee of the senate headed by Dr Mario Serrano Solis will be formed at the IPSS to begin investigation of possible irregularities in the old Peruvian social security system. According to Fernandez Stoll, that committee's work might be frustrated by the strike of the administrative and service personnel since they have the keys to the files and there would be no one to supply the necessary information. The general manager of the IPSS revealed that the leaders of the unions that have declared the strike have rejected an advance of 25,000 soles for each worker for recategorization. On the contrary, they have presented new demands (100,000 soles in advance) that that institute is not in the position to accept. As a result of the strike, administrative and service activities in the IPSS hospitals and health centers have been paralyzed. Those most affected are the insured who were in the process of hospitalization. Limited emergency services are available 24 hours a day. At the national level, there are 18,000 IPSS workers affiliated with the CUT [Union Workers Center] and the CFT [Federated Workers Center]. [Text] [Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Nov 80 p 15] 7717

TRADE DEFICIT WITH CHILE--Peru's surplus in its trade with Chile in 1979 has become a deficit which, by the end of the year, will total some $80 million, more than 25 billion soles. The Standing Joint Peruvian-Chilean Committee must keep this in mind at its next meeting in December in Santiago. Augusto Ramos Bambaren, president of the National Federation of Chambers of Commerce of Peru and the Lima Chamber of Commerce, stated this after attending the constitution of the Chilean-Peruvian Chamber of Commerce in Arica at Chile's initiative. He said that this negative evolution in the trade balance reflects a decrease in our traditional exports to Chile, principally sugar and cotton, and, at the same time, an increase in imports of Chilean products like fruit, wine, lumber, manufactured products "and others that a short time ago were restricted or prohibited imports." He indicated that the new plan for bilateral trade "is not undesirable since it contributes to economic complementation." However, it is also necessary to secure a

trend to stimulate Peruvian exports, especially of nontraditional products. He said that the evolution of trade relations between Peru and Chile generally shows the need to create new mechanisms with the twofold objective of procuring a balanced increase in bilateral trade and developing efforts toward economic complementation. [Text] [Lima LA CRONICA in Spanish 10 Nov 80 p 8] 7717

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

TOBAGO DAC MANIFESTO--The Democratic Action Congress [DAC] has released a 77-page campaign manifesto for the coming elections in Tobago, Trinidad's sister island. The manifesto outlines plans to transform the tiny island's economy from a dependent state to one predominantly self-reliant. The DAC plans to provide residents to Tobago facilities and amenities for self-expression and self-improvement equal to those available to residents of Trinidad, as well as infrastructure and health facilities adequate to the needs of the resident community. It will demand a direct communications link between Tobago and the rest of the world. [FL060055 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Nov 80]

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

NEW TURKS AND CAICOS GOVERNMENT--Grand Turks, Turks and Caicos, Wednesday (CANA)--The conservative Progressive National Party (PNP) campaigning for a delay in independence last night captured the government of Turks and Caicos Islands, a tiny British Caribbean colony, in general elections yesterday. With results of seven of the 11 seats in the legislature already declared, the PNP had captured six. Outgoing Chief Minister Oswald Skippings was the only member of the People's Democratic Movement (PDM) to win a seat latest results. [as published] The new chief minister will be chosen tomorrow at a meeting of the legislature and PNP leader. Norman Saunders is expected to lead the new government. [Excerpt] [FL101825 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 5 Nov 80 p 3]

CSO: 3020 END

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No. 2222

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No. 2222

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OIL DRILLING EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURED DOMESTICALLY

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 5 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 4

[Text] Venezuela has begun to build parts of drilling units used by the oil industry in operations involved in exploration and production, with a view to increasing to 160 the number of rigs that will be working in the country by the end of next year.

Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. is now using 137 drilling rigs, of which 50 are being utilized in the reconditioning of wells.

This information was supplied by Eduardo Bascope, manager of drilling-production operations of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. He has just returned from Mexico City, where he chaired one of the first working sessions of the Second Latin American Congress on Drilling, which just ended in that city.

Bascope went to Mexico City from Houston, Texas, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, in the United States, where he participated in a series of consultations and technical meetings concerning drill bits and the availability of offshore drilling equipment in the world.

Although he did not say so directly or specifically, Bascope's activities will certainly have an effect on the future acquisition or renting of new offshore exploratory drilling units by Venezuela. At present, Venezuela is operating three of these units: a floating platform and a ship that are being used by the subsidiary Lagoven, and a semisubmergible unit operated by the subsidiary Maraven.

Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. has just contracted for another unit, a marsh barge, which will begin operations with Lagoven in early 1981 in the reactivation of the Pedernales oilfield and the exploratory planning of the Orinoco Delta.

Bascope also reported that Mexico and Venezuela are now making progress in talks regarding the exchange of experiences in drilling. A program will probably be set up in which Mexican drilling engineers will work in the activities that are taking place on land and in Lake Maracaibo in terms of deep drilling. In turn, under this program, Venezuelan engineers would participate in drilling in the marshy areas of Tabasco in Mexico.

At the Second Latin American Congress on Drilling in Mexico it was revealed that at present only the United States has more active drilling equipment than Latin America, with 2,659 rigs. Latin America has 460 active rigs, of which nearly half are located in Mexico.

A report from PETROLEO INTERNACIONAL, released in September, indicates that throughout the world from the time oil development began until 1 January 1978, a total of 3,444,564 wells were drilled, of which 2,513,000 were in the United States (73 percent of the total). In comparison, in all of Latin America, including the islands of the Caribbean, only 100,000 wells have been drilled in all of its history, even though that region has a large share of the world's sedimentary basins.

8926
CSO: 3010

CORPOANDES FINDS COAL DEPOSIT IN SANTO DOMINGO

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 3 Nov 80 Sec 1 p 17

[Article by Boaneg Pernia Ramires]

[Text] The state of Tachira now has the best nonmetallic mineral resources in the entire Andean region, according to economist Wilfredo Colmenares, administrative coordinator of the Tachira mining-industrial program, which is now being developed by the Andean Development Corporation.

"Until now this resource has not been exploited as it should be. In Tachira alone there are small deposits in Lobatera; there is limestone in Capacho and some phosphate deposits in the Sucre District. Such irregular development has not been conducive to effective participation by the entity, in relative terms, in the creation of the gross domestic product, because it only amounts to about 0.7 percent of that figure at present," stated the economist.

He also pointed out that the mineral resources of the region are exploitable in their entire density, but under certain well-defined technical criteria. Corpoandes is now studying the possibility of setting up a mining program revolving around these resources, for the direct benefit of Tachira.

"The Andean Development Corporation," he added, "looking to the future of mining in Tachira, is making the necessary diagnostic studies, as well as prospecting and evaluation activities, and has achieved very positive results."

With reference to the places where the processes have taken place, Colmenares indicated that the corporation is studying the coal deposits located in Santo Domingo, in the southern part of Tachira; the calcareous zone in Capacho; and the gypsum deposit in San Pablo, near the Pereno River.

"These prospecting studies have yielded results in the case of coal; geological reserves are estimated at 282 million metric tons. From the quantitative and qualitative point of view, this mineral is a fuel capable of replacing traditional sources of energy such as petroleum and natural gas.

"Concerning the calcareous deposit of Capacho," he added, "geological reserves amounting to 78 million metric tons were discovered. In the San Pablo area, reserves are estimated at 5 million metric tons."

According to Colmenares, the industrial exploitation of the resource has already been planned. The Electrical Administration and Development Corporation (CADAFE) considers these studies to be of the utmost importance, as are their results, because the Santo Domingo coal, given its qualities and quantities, represents a mineral of high potential for the production of electrical energy.

Along these lines, CADAFE has expressed an interest in installing a thermoelectric plant near the Santo Domingo coal deposit. The plant would utilize this mineral, which has a high megawatt capacity.

"For the initiation of this work," reported Colmenares, "a contract will be signed between CADAFE and Corpoandes, based on the results already obtained from the studies completed. When we finish the complete evaluative stage in terms of the proven reserves in industrial categories, studies will begin for the construction of the thermoelectric plant."

The economist announced that steps are already being taken to build the new cement plant in Tachira. Raw material available locally will be used.

"This project is now at the promotional level," he indicated. "The Venezuelan Development Corporation (CVF), Corpoandes, Fundatachira, the Chamber of Commerce, private institutions and some private investors will participate. The market analyses that have been completed have revealed a severe shortage of the product, which is having an adverse effect on the construction industry."

He concluded: "A strip mine for exploiting the coal of Santo Domingo, with an estimated investment of 77 million bolivars; an underground mine, with an investment of 300 million bolivars; the construction of the thermoelectric plant, slated to begin in 1983 with an investment of 90 million bolivars, these are the projects on the boards, in addition to the cement plant, whose construction will require an estimated investment of 300 million bolivars."

8926
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

EL PALITO REFINERY PRODUCTION--Puerto Cabello--As a result of a change in standards being carried out by technicians hired by Corpoven at the El Palito refinery plants, the enterprise will soon increase its daily production from 17,000 barrels to 77,000 barrels, with an investment of 1.8 billion bolivars in the projects of the Punta Chavez area. This information was provided to journalists by Juan Chacin, president of Corpoven, who was accompanied by Antonio Pietri, manager of the refinery. The assembly of the new equipment, according to Chacin, will be finished by next May, and the production levels announced should be reached 3 months later. The Corpoven official announced that the polyduct between El Palito and Tacagua will come on line very soon. It will carry 70 percent of the gasoline and other petroleum byproducts consumed by the central region of the country, thereby avoiding much of the transportation by means of gondola cars and other heavy transport vehicles. In recent months these modes of transportation have been involved in disturbances as a result of surprise stoppages and strikes; furthermore, they have caused deterioration of freeways and highways. Chacin as well as Pietri expressed their satisfaction at the work completed in the expansion program of this important national refinery. They took this opportunity to announce that prizes would be awarded to long-time employees of the company, among them Elio Rojas, with 30 years of uninterrupted service at the Anaco and Puerto Cabello facilities. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 4 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 9] 8926

NEW STEAM INJECTION PLANTS--Two alternating steam injection plants will be installed by Maraven, S. A. at the Bachaquero Field in the state of Zulia. They will increase crude oil production by 60,000 barrels a day, according to William Neuman, who is assigned to the Special Projects Unit of the Development Engineering Administration of that enterprise. When the plants, known as HH-8 and LL-4, begin operation, the production rate of that area will jump to 110,000 barrels of oil per day, which represents an increase of 60,000 barrels a day over the current production level. As a consequence of greater crude oil production, the production of associated gas will rise to 60 million cubic feet per day, from current levels of 20 million. Neuman indicated that the "Bachaquero Field Development Project" is being carried out by the Special Projects Unit of the Development Engineering Administration of Maraven, S. A., which is a subsidiary of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. (Petroven). It has three basic stages: a) Definition of equipment to be used, b) Development of basic engineering concepts and project details, and c) Construction and operation, he added. "At this time we are contracting with the firm that will select the principal equipment for the plants, such as boilers, feed-water pumps, etc. The HH-8 plant will have a capacity of 4,100 tons of steam per day, while the LL-4 plant will put out 8,100 tons of steam each day. The two cover an area of 7,000 hectares. The project

envisions some 1,500 wells, of which 1,000 already exist. That is, 500 new wells will be drilled. The target date for beginning operations at plant HH-8 is January 1984, while that of plant LL-4 is January 1985," concluded Neuman. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 5 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 6] 8926

NO OIL WORKERS CONFLICT FORESEEN--At this time no labor conflict among oil workers, on land or at sea, is in the offing, stated Sulpicio Ventura Quero, secretary general of the Petroleum Workers Federation (FEDEPETROL). Ventura Quero made the statement in response to a question about the unrest among members of the merchant marine who are threatening to paralyze more than 10 tankers belonging to Lagoven and Maraven. News of the threats appeared in a daily in Caracas. The oil leader stressed that a few months ago a contract was signed with the oil industry in which the workers won major concessions. Ventura Quero pointed out that no member of the FEDEPETROL executive committee has given any indication of conflicts in the oil industry due to problems with the workers or solidarity. "As secretary general of FEDEPETROL," he insisted, "I can categorically deny any information that has appeared in any newspaper involving the name of FEDEPETROL. Oil workers know that when we have a conflict or some demand to make, the FEDEPETROL executive committee does it; no middleman is necessary." He concluded by saying, "Those who want to fish in troubled waters by mentioning FEDEPETROL are wasting their time, because this is a serious and responsible federation that does not play around with illegal strikes or impulsive stoppages." [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 5 Nov 80 Sec 1 p 18] 8926

NEW OIL DRILLING METHOD--Venezuela has achieved considerable savings of time and money by drilling oil wells in shale--layers of dense material similar to clay--up to 2,000 feet (600 meters) thick, using drilling mud made with gas-oil. This technology results in a 28 percent reduction in comparison with conventional water-based drilling mud, which is lost entirely when used. This advance in the technique of drilling oil wells was revealed last week in Mexico City during the Second Latin American Congress on Drilling by Alberto Soto of Maraven, S. A., a subsidiary of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. Soto reported on the experiences Maraven has had with the use of drilling fluids made with petroleum in the drilling of wells at the Motatan, Barua, La Paz, Mara and Quisiro oilfields in the state of Zulia. He compared these results with those of wells drilled with conventional fluid. Soto indicated in his paper that during the drilling of wells with water-based fluids there have usually been serious problems caused by the collapse of rigs and the bogging down of drilling pipes, because thick layers of hydrophilic shale had to be drilled through. The drilling mud to which Soto referred is 85 percent gas-oil and 15 percent water and additives that are emulsifiers and generators of viscosity. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 5 Nov 80 Sec 1 p 18] 8926

CSO: 3010

SALVADORAN ANEP: TREATY WITH HONDURAS OPENING DOOR TO PROGRESS

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 27 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] The National Private Enterprise Association (ANEP) has expressed its satisfaction with the Peace Treaty with Honduras. It sees the situation in these terms:

"The National Private Enterprise Association (ANEP) cannot but express its deep satisfaction with the agreement reached between the governments of Honduras and El Salvador to sign the Peace Treaty between the two countries. The historic act will take place on 30 October in Lima, Peru.

"All should pay tribute to the brilliant work of the mediator, Dr Luis Bustamante y Rivero, whose experience and wisdom enabled the two parties to find--not without great efforts and serious problems--the means to bring the two governments together.

"We have undergone 11 years of arduous struggling to heal the wounds caused by the armed confrontation, and to return meaning and life to the spirit of brotherhood that has been the legacy of our peoples since independence. The best talents, the most astute scholars and the best technical personnel of the two countries have devoted all that time to their efforts at restoring peace. Now peace beckons on the horizon like a new dawn, full of hope for the two nations.

"We still do not know on what basis the agreement was reached to sign the Peace Treaty. It is unthinkable that one or the other party made concessions that could be considered onerous or contrary to the legitimate interests of both nations (which in the final analysis are of the same nationality). However, there was one overwhelming imperative: achieve peace. Two twin nations, with total racial, geographic and historic identity, could not turn their backs on each other for the rest of time. That would have been a sin, a crime. Reconciliation was a necessity; a reconciliation with dignity, justice, decency and honor.

"The common destiny of Central America, moreover, also demanded this return to brotherhood. When the members of a family are divided, they fall prey more easily to the modern conquerors, who offer only slavery and oppression.

"The advantages of progress await Central America in the future; that progress is easier to attain through force than through unity [as published]. One of the first consequences of the restoration of peace between Honduras and El Salvador will undoubtedly be the reactivation of the Central American Common Market, to make it more dynamic and creative, with the many proven benefits that were felt before by all Central Americans.

"The functioning of this Common Market was blazing a legitimate trail toward the economic independence of the Isthmus. Now our people should advance toward that goal with renewed energy.

"The signing of the Peace Treaty gives us an excellent opportunity to review, update and adjust to our new situation in the area the instruments of the General Treaty of Central American Economic Integration (signed in Managua on 13 December 1960). As everyone knows, the countries that signed that treaty are taking unilateral steps that are adversely affecting free trade, the free mobility of people and the free flow of goods.

"The Common Market may not be the panacea for the region's socioeconomic problems, but it is one of the most effective tools for our people.

"The distance that has grown between Honduras and El Salvador during these 11 years has been, more than anything else, outside the precedents of history, or has contradicted history. All that time there has been a vacuum in the efforts and joint projects of the two countries, as well as the rest of the nations of the area, to keep up with the rapid changes of this world.

"Now the principal task must be to try to make up for lost time and struggle to overcome, on all levels, the problems of our people. We should all contribute to the best of our abilities to this work. We can only hope that in the future there will be no more problems or differences to cloud this historic brotherhood between Hondurans and Salvadorans. San Salvador, 24 October 1980."

8926
CSO: 3010

HONDURAS TAKES MEASURES TO PREVENT INCREASE OF SALVADORAN WORKERS

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Oct 80 p 24

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The Ministry of Labor has reached the conclusion that it can not indiscriminately grant employment papers to Salvadorans, as that move would spur unemployment in the country, already 18 percent.

The Secretariat of Labor is prepared to share responsibilities with the Ministry of the Interior, the Office of Migration, the National Agrarian Institute and other state institutions to design a uniform policy for dealing with Salvadoran immigration following the signing of the peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador.

The General Employment Office, responsible for authorizing employment requests by aliens, concluded that "it cannot allow the indiscriminate granting of permits to Salvadoran citizens who want to work here."

Jorge Roberto Maradiaga, minister of labor by law, explained that the decision is based on the fact that Honduras has an 18 percent unemployment rate.

"It is not appropriate for us to make efforts to increase the work available, on the one hand, while promoting unemployment on the other hand," he added.

Policy Design

The Secretariat of Labor will suggest to other official agencies "the formulation of a policy to deal with this problem with unanimity of criteria and a critical attitude, bearing in mind the need to protect national interests."

"We cannot grant permits indiscriminately without affecting the right to work here, and adhering to the provisions of international covenants. But as we make allowances for foreign workers, we are reducing the employment opportunities available to our own workers," stressed Maradiaga.

Possibility Exists

"However, there is a possibility that in those sectors where there is qualified manpower, we may be able to grant permits after an investigation."

The legal statutes governing labor issues specify "the number of foreign workers who can work in an enterprise, and the remuneration that should be given them."

With regard to foreign technicians, the Ministry of Labor, in a mutual agreement with the Higher Council of Economic Planning, will coordinate the selection of specialized personnel, giving priority to Honduran nationals.

General Treaty

The General Treaty of Central American Integration expires in 1981. In recent weeks negotiations have been stepped up. The two alternatives are to extend the treaty for 5 years or to draw up a new one.

Although the talks are concentrating on the economic aspect, social aspects have been overlooked, to the extent that Honduran labor authorities do not know how the emigration of workers will be regulated, or how workers will be allowed to travel among the countries of the area.

The population explosion in El Salvador is still of great concern, because it tends to drive down wages in neighboring countries.

Maradiaga, referring to the truce with that country, foresees a characteristic phenomenon happening: "The recovery of our economy, but at a very high social cost." The presence of Salvadoran workers in Honduras could drive down wages and make inputs cheaper, but at the cost of increasing the number of unemployed and underemployed persons.

8926
CSO: 3010

URUGUAY-ARGENTINA FREE TRADE ZONE AGREEMENT DISCUSSED

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] Brazil, Mexico, Paraguay and Chile have shown interest in participating through ALADI [Latin American Integration Association] in what initially will be a free trade zone between Uruguay and Argentina.

This was announced last night by the minister of economy and finances, Valentin Arismendi, who spoke at a luncheon organized by the Association of Uruguayan Marketing Managers and asserted that the pact, which will be inaugurated by the minister and his Argentine counterpart, Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, this coming 5 November in Montevideo, "is a club open to other countries."

Arismendi pointed out that a country needs a major domestic market to have bargaining power.

After referring to the various possible forms of integration, he explained that Argentina and Uruguay would abolish any quantitative restrictions and establish a common tariff between the two countries but not for third parties.

He then indicated that in his opinion this agreement does not imply that Uruguay is going to deviate considerably from its liberal economic policies. In theory, trade will be diverted as there will be a preferential spread, he noted. He then posed the question whether Uruguay could open markets through free international trade without concluding these kinds of agreements.

Elimination of Incentives

He later stressed that the document hammered out with Argentine representatives comes under the ALADI clause that permits member states to resort to partial agreements and that in the document Argentina agrees to special treatment for Uruguay because it is a country with a small domestic market.

The objective of this agreement, Arismendi said, is to implement the entirety of the NADI [Tariff List and Customs Duties] code, and we do not yet know whether we will draw up lists and go about cutting customs duties by categories.

The economy minister also underscored that since this is basically a competition-oriented agreement, it would contain clauses to abolish the incentives that the two parties might have accorded their domestic enterprises inasmuch as such incentives cause distortions.

Arismendi also stressed the importance of the role that the bilateral commission (COMINTER), to be set up under the agreement, will play. He stated that as far as the clauses relating to the origin of goods are concerned, a decision was made to establish three zones: a) a white zone, which includes all products from the zone and whose origin does not have to be certified; b) a black zone, which will consist of all items not from the zone and whose origin will not have to be discussed, such as the painting and packaging of certain products; and c) a gray zone, in which the ALADI clauses will be applied, while allowing COMINTER, at the request of one of the contracting parties, to study specific origin clauses for certain products.

Transition Period

Arismendi announced furthermore that the free trade zone agreement with Argentina would be in effect for a transition period of 3 years. During this time semiannual meetings will be held to consider requests formulated by the parties for the withdrawal of concessions. At the end of the 3 years, either of the parties can withdraw from the agreement if it feels that it is not beneficial to its interests.

The minister also indicated that the two countries are willing to completely eliminate tariffs for certain categories of goods right away. In other cases, Argentina might abolish them immediately while Uruguay is given more lead time, and in still others, there could be equal residual tariffs in the two countries.

8743
CSO: 3010

URUGUAYAN INDUSTRIES: FREE TRADE ZONE AGREEMENT FAVORS ARGENTINA

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 15

[Text] The Uruguayan Chamber of Industries has sent the nation's economy and finance minister, Valentin Arismendi, a note with a memorandum and statistical tables, outlining the basic results of its analysis of the Draft Economic Complementarity Agreement between our country and the Argentine Republic and making public its position on the issue.

After stating that "it shares the motivations for and the considerations of the draft," it adds that "the Chamber of Industries feels that the provisions of the Economic Complementarity Agreement must take into account the wide disparity in relative strength between Argentina and Uruguay."

It adds that "fair overall results cannot be expected if ground rules are not established to level out the major differences arising from the sizes and natural resources of the two countries."

Maintaining the same critical tone and judgment, the note goes on to say that "there are also well-known imbalances in direct and indirect tax policy, prices and rates of public enterprises and services, promotional credits, development poles, exemptions on noncompetitive raw materials, etc."

The chamber feels that "these imbalances are assuredly in Argentina's favor, and a number of comparative advantages that could benefit Uruguay are ephemeral or of such minor importance that they cannot be cited as factors offsetting or attenuating the abovementioned advantages."

It goes on to say that "a partial agreement cannot sidestep the principles set forth in the 1980 Treaty of Montevideo. ALADI [Latin American Integration Association] recognizes differences between Argentina and Uruguay in declaring the latter a country of intermediate development and expressly according it preferential treatment.

"It seems quite clear that this recently reaffirmed principle cannot be ignored in the first practical step taken within the ALADI framework, not only because of what such special treatment could mean to Uruguay but also because disregard of it on this initial occasion would establish a precedent that would certainly invalidate the efforts that the country has exerted to achieve it by preventing it from demanding such special treatment in other future agreements.

"In other words, if Uruguay makes its continued membership in ALADI contingent upon recognition of its special size-related status, how can it now disregard this recognition, fail to take advantage of it and jeopardize its future bargaining power in ALADI?

"On account of the differences between the two countries, which we outlined above, a differential tariff treatment must be established, which, furthermore, is provided for by ALADI in Article 3 of Resolution 6 of the Council of Ministers."

The chamber then says that "in connection with the important sphere of raw materials supplies, the provisions of Council of Ministers Resolution 2 must be complied with, which stipulates in Article 4, Paragraph h):

'Agreements establishing commitments for the use of inputs from the signatory countries themselves must set forth procedures guaranteeing that their use is dependent on the existence of suitable supply, quality and pricing terms.'

"Moreover, we must not forget what happened with the raw materials that were negotiated in LAFTA, the prices of which were set above international prices in accordance with the tariff advantage obtained, with the resulting damage to the country's foreign exchange position.

"This issue is so vitally important that we can assert that the signing or rejection of the agreement ought to be contingent upon the origin of the raw materials.

"With regard to the issue of temporary admission, we agree that this arrangement should exist for both countries, as long as it does not create distortions in trade.

"Lastly, Uruguay must have included in the terms of the agreement that its aim is to balance trade between the two countries, a principle that ALADI has adopted, while officially designating balanced trade as a condition of the free trade program."

The chamber concludes by stating that "a quick extension of this agreement to other countries in the region is of the greatest importance in achieving our objectives and in safeguarding a country with an inadequate market, like Uruguay."

Standards of Origin Proposed

In Annex I of its note to the economy and finance minister, the Uruguayan Chamber of Industries proposes the following standards of origin:

1. Products extracted, raised or grown in the zone or that utilize exclusively zonal materials in their processing or manufacture shall be considered as originating from the zone. To this end, the necessary procedures shall be established to guarantee that their utilization is contingent upon the existence of suitable supply, quality and pricing conditions.

2. Specific requirements of origin can be established by mutual agreement in exceptional cases at the request of either of the parties, and said requirements shall be implemented through ad hoc resolutions of COMICEC.

Along with the note, the Uruguayan Chamber of Industries submitted a series of tables explaining the grounds for its proposal, all of which contained data from the sworn statements of origin presented by industrial export firms.

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CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

PERUVIAN-CHILEAN RELATIONS--Minister of Foreign Relations Javier Arias Stella revealed yesterday that there is a "total willingness" and "the best of spirits" between Peru and Chile to formalize their diplomatic relations "at the highest level." The minister, without indicating the exact date when this will take place, said: "We are working in that direction and so are they." He said that as a first step they agreed on the need to reinitiate talks by means of the Joint Peruvian-Chilean Commission, since there is a series of subjects that have not been discussed since 1978. Arias Stella said that to that end the commission will start meeting again during the first week in December. The head of Peruvian diplomacy stated that there are many problems arising from the intense traffic and tourism which have developed in the border zone, and "they must be the subject of an agreement." For example, he said that some Peruvian companies which travel from Lima to Buenos Aires via Santiago find it impossible to pick up passengers in Chilean territory. The Peruvian diplomatic chief went to Jorge Chavez International Airport on Thursday to greet his Chilean colleague Rene Rojas, who was on his way to his country. He stressed that this was a reciprocal act for a similar gesture of courtesy by the Chilean foreign minister a little over a month ago when Arias was passing through the Santiago airport on his way to Montevideo. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 4 Oct 80 p 4] 11937

PERUVIAN-ARGENTINE RELATIONS--Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (AFP)--New Peruvian Ambassador to Argentina Guillermo Hoyos Osores expressed his confidence in the improvement of relations between the two countries in the future. The diplomat, who arrived in this capital yesterday to assume his new duties, announced that he is the bearer of a message from his country's President Fernando Belaunde Terry to Argentine Chief Executive Jorge Rafael Videla. About the new Peruvian constitutional government, Hoyos Osores said: "It is facing serious problems but we are making headway because it is a very active, dynamic government, and moreover it was elected by an enormous power. Peru's gravest problems are the scourge of extremism as well as a very high inflation rate and the country's indebtedness," he added. The diplomat explained that "the extremism manifests itself in the activities of extreme leftist groups which stir up riots in the streets and promote strikes on any pretext, with senseless stoppages." He said that nevertheless "it has been controlled, because it is not something that has reached intolerable extremes these days." Hoyos Osores expressed his optimism about the possibility of bilateral accords between Buenos Aires and Lima, stating that "some are public and others I cannot yet announce." Hoyos Osores, who will present his credentials to the Argentine government next week, occupies the Peruvian Embassy here for the second time, since he represented his country in 1961 and 1962, during Fernando Belaunde Terry's first presidential term. [Text] [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 2 Oct 80 p 7] 11937

L.A. EXPORTERS FEDERATION HEADQUARTERS--By the unanimous decision of Latin America and Caribbean countries, Venezuela was chosen as the new headquarters of FELACEX [Latin American and Caribbean Federation of Exporters]. The 14 nations attending the preparatory meeting of the Third Congress of the Association of Venezuelan Exporters, which is being held presently at the Military Club, showed their support by selecting our country as the headquarters of this international organization for 2 years. Attending the preparatory meeting are, among others, the delegates from Peru, Mexico and Venezuela, who stressed that the congress must bolster Latin America's terms of trade with the rest of the world, the developed countries in particular, "which in recent years have turned their backs on a policy of incentives for our exports," Dr Boris Romero, the president of the Association of Exporters of Peru, said. Thus, the top Latin American export association will have its center of operations in Caracas. FELACEX was founded 10 years ago and is headquartered in Buenos Aires. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 1] 8743

CSO: 3010

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS TO OAS ASSEMBLY

PY220110 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2100 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (NA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor today warned the OAS General Assembly in Washington that the Argentine Government will reconsider its "attitude of cooperation" toward this organization if this continental forum is used for the attainment of "circumstantial political goals."

This is the speech:

Every year the OAS General Assembly gives us the opportunity for examining the development of our organization in the light of events that have taken place since the last meeting. It gives us a chance to think about the course we are following and to draw a few conclusions.

I believe that each and every one of us brings to this forum the results of these thoughts. Thus I believe that part of the purpose of this meeting is to expound these conclusions before the ministers and heads of delegations present.

The year 1980 has not been the happiest for the world. Without being overly pessimistic we could say that this year has had many dark days. This has not been a coincidence but the result of the way in which things have developed within the international community. Crises have come one after another and few have been solved: Asia has been shaken by such serious events that it is today considered as the continent which is most heavily agitated by the wars and violations of the principles of international peace and security. Yet, violence and crises are not limited to that region.

Under varying forms, violence is today part of daily life in many nations in the world. Latin America is not exempt from it. Our America, which our predecessors believed to be safe from the dangers of disruption of peace under the protection of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty and the OAS charter, is not the idyllic security zone that was pursued with the above inter-American instruments. The forces unleashed by the whole range of modern problems have also affected our continent and existing regional commitments have proven ineffective in protecting us from the winds of crisis that are blowing in the political and economic fields. The question that arises immediately is whether these instruments have been useful. Although it is proper to admit that they are imperfect, perhaps the answer could be found only within ourselves. How much consideration has each of us here in attendance given in our daily actions to the reasons that originated our system? We must honestly ask ourselves this question.

In the political sector, we must analyze whether the course we have chosen for the OAS is one which will promote harmonious coexistence among our governments, whether we have not forced the organization into a single direction, and whether, in so doing, we have created a climate of confrontation and schisms which are apt to create a deep skepticism regarding the value of our regional system, which should be instrumental in overcoming our disagreements and in drafting collective plans of action in areas in which our peoples have long been waiting for effective action.

Because excessive priority has been placed on one aspect of our system--as has happened in recent years--we have caused an imbalance among the other aspects or have overlooked some of the main objectives that led to the creation of our organization: collective peace and security and economic cooperation.

As the most powerful member country of the OAS has considered it useful to emphasize a certain policy, its ideas have been overemphasized in such a way that they are not in keeping with the meager results obtained in the fields of collective security and cooperation for development. On the contrary, this year has been the worst in this regard within the OAS.

Our association is based on the principle of nonintervention which has been so difficult to accept, and even today we must reiterate it once again in order to remember that without total respect for this principle this organization would weaken to the extent that it would become a mere shadow of what was been sought by its founders. Why am I making this comment? Perhaps because there is a political trend which feels that this principle must be reviewed.

The new ways of interpreting the principle of nonintervention entail risks of unleashing a useless debate with political implications and effects which will be negative for our joint efforts. Our America is multifaceted and changing. Our peoples do not always live under similar political systems, and this pluralism which encompasses many different types of governments will always be part of our continental status quo. In the past, when this has been ignored, this organization has experienced severe upheavals.

To make a habit of continually analyzing and passing critical political judgment on what takes place inside the member countries carries the germ of the organization's paralysis because, among other reasons, it reveals the lack of balance in actions of the organization that follow contingency policies lacking foresight and a sense of permanence. Perhaps these short-term policies have been advocated as an invalid alternative to disguise the lack of a true hemispheric cooperation policy, especially at the economic level.

The remarkable and noteworthy fact is that for the past 4 years the government which should have been able to help this cooperation most seems to be interested only in encouraging a policy which appears to seek the disruption of continental unity and has remained indifferent to the calls of the region for an active participation in the joint effort aimed at the development of our peoples.

The longevity of an international organization is no proof of its usefulness, nor is it a guarantee that it will remain in existence indefinitely. It seems that this organization needs a severe crisis to pull it out of its lethargy and impotence. These times of crisis are drawing closer. It could well be that this is the time

for us to see if we can help to instill strength in the idea of a true multilateral cooperation on constructive issues, disregarding the disruptive factors which erode it day after day.

If our organization reaches the point of viewing itself as a supranational court capable of judging governments and taking the position of a political body higher than the states themselves, we would have encouraged it to take the shortest road to its destruction. The lack of realism has precluded long-term tasks. Those who founded this organization did not believe that it could become the sound box of disagreements and clashes. Thus, if we harbor a true desire for cooperation let us make a genuine effort to calm the spirit and dispell the atmosphere of conflict which looms on our horizon by working pragmatically for the satisfaction of urgent Latin American needs.

Mr Chairman: The promotion of essential human rights is one of the principles which inspire the American states, and this is set forth in the charter of the organization. Argentina, one of the founders of this organization which has an age-old tradition of respect for human rights which goes back as far as its birth as a nation, fully supports this principle. To safeguard and guarantee these rights for the Argentine society it has had to wage a staunch struggle when these rights were threatened by an unprecedented terrorist aggression. The Argentine people were the winners in this struggle and the process of national reorganization is developing firmly in line with the policical guidelines established in December 1979. The final objective of this process is the establishment of a true, stable and representative democracy.

In view of the above, the Argentine Government has always been ready to cooperate with those international institutions whose authority regarding the promotion of human rights stems from freely undertaken commitments and as long as these institutions avoid the temptation to pass unacceptable political judgments.

This is a very difficult and sensitive task which requires cooperation and not antagonism, because without the cooperation of the governments little can be really done in this field.

If these institutions try to turn into political censors of the governments, their goals will be distorted and this will give rise to an attitude of rejection or indifference. However, we believe that positive contributions can be made in the field of human rights if the above-mentioned pitfalls are avoided.

Mr Chairman: So far, inter-American economic relations have been based on guidelines which have done very little to supply us with the appropriate tools to overcome the severe problems of the region. The insufficient foreign economic aid during the sixties and the multilateral mechanisms, such as the special commission for consultation and negotiation created to expedite trade with the United States, have not been effective instruments for the promotion of Latin America's economic development.

The region's economic situation today demands solidary hemispheric actions to which every member of this organization must contribute to the extent possible. The special General Assembly scheduled for 1981 must establish the guidelines for these

actions, drawing special attention to the significance of trade, financial cooperation and the strategies which our countries could implement for their industrialization.

At a time when there are severe problems in meeting international payments, crucial imbalances on the exchange markets and a dangerous increase of protectionism from developed countries, Latin America has become one of the staunchest supporters of the trade and development of the United States, which has been experiencing a severe deficit in its trade with the rest of the world.

The above shows the justice of the economic and financial demands Latin America has been making to effectively strengthen hemispheric cooperation in line with the OAS charter. These demands are not a mere call for solidarity from the richest partner of the organization, but a request that vigorous joint and harmonious action be developed capable of helping the development of each and every one of the countries of the region, respecting their characteristics and interests.

Faced with the challenge of current times, we must join our efforts for action. The Latin American peoples, whose development has been neglected, can no longer accept paternalistic gestures of alleged generosity. This must be understood by every one of us who has responsibility for the leadership of this joint effort. This is the only way to resolve our problems and give the world the image of a strong and united America.

Mr Chairman: We must discuss two of the severest Latin American problems. I mean food and energy shortages. There are countries whose economic and social future is tied to both problems: others are facing only one of them; few are free from both. There are millions of inhabitants in countries of this America of ours whose nutrition standards are below the basic minimum, and there are states which are unable to cope with the growing cost of the energy they must import. This somber prospect which looms over most countries, demands responsible, immediate and joint action.

Some of the members of this organization, aware of the serious nature of these crises are giving unilateral aid to help offset these shortages. Argentina is chanelling most of its food assistance to Latin America. It also helps with food in cases of natural disasters such as the recent ones in the Caribbean. It also actively cooperates in transferring technology in the fields of agriculture and livestock, aid which we have recently extended to certain countries in the Caribbean and Central America.

In the field of energy, Argentina supplies gas to neighboring countries and helps brother nations develop nuclear technology. We have signed bilateral accords which are already operational. We also firmly support the efforts of the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission and we would like to see its tasks facilitated by the urgent approval of the dratt amendment of its statutes. This draft was submitted to the OAS Council in 1978 and it is still awaiting a decision. However, much more must be done and the OAS must not remain aloof from the hunger of many peoples in our region or the extremely severe consequences of the energy crisis.

We would like to believe that this General Assembly will be a valuable opportunity for reaffirming America's will to struggle against the evils threatening it.

We hope this meeting will be remembered for the unanimous reaffirmation of these objectives and not as yet another meeting of clashes and disagreements detrimental to the fragile and progressively weaker hope which millions of men and women of our America place in this regional organization.

If the member countries prove to be capable of overcoming disagreements and promoting effective cooperation aimed at satisfying the needs of our peoples, we will be ready to join regional actions without restrictions.

However, if this OAS assembly is used to attain circumstantial political goals and against the basic reasons for and principles of its creation, my government will be forced to reconsider its attitude of cooperation toward the organization, which would be straying away from its responsibility for the true needs of the continent.

Mr Chairman: In order to work within the framework of effective cooperation toward the development of our peoples we must avoid useless clashes and confrontations which distort and strain the atmosphere within the organization. In other words, let us work together on the basis of the true situation of our America.

CSO: 3010

PRESS AGENCY COMMENTARY ASSESSES U.S. ELECTIONS

PY131616 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0335 GMT 12 Nov 80

["Political Panorama" Commentary by Luis Garasino]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Nov (NA)--On Tuesday, 4 November, the United States elected a new president: the oldest man, the first divorced man and the first actor to reach the White House. But apart from these details the question of the meaning of this election--for the world in general and for Argentina in particular--is still unanswered.

First: Reagan did not reach victory alone but is accompanied by a large group of Republican congressmen who for the first time in a quarter of a century outnumber the Democrats in the Senate and almost equal the Democrats in the House of Representatives.

Second: The defeat of the liberals--in the U.S. sense of the word--McGovern, Church, Bayh and Magnuson has been practically systematic.

Since neither Carter nor Reagan produced much enthusiasm in the voters, this means that it was the rejection of the economic conditions--recession, inflation, expansion of the role of the state--which took Reagan to the presidency.

But perhaps it could also be pointed out that the evident incompetence of the Carter administration to face such problems contributed to discrediting a system and a school of political thought which are also shared by Edward Kennedy, who will certainly be the Democratic candidate in 1984.

And let us not forget that the banner of rational administration and the limitation of state intervention were also part of the former Georgia governor's platform in 1976.

The wide margin of Reagan's victory surprised everybody, especially the public opinion pollsters, who could not predict the outcome of the election. Carter's experts were more certain; at the end of the tiring campaign on Monday, they told him that he was defeated.

The analyses could continue "ad infinitum," but the fact is that Reagan is the first "confessed conservative" to reach the White House in 50 years, and now what?

The president-elect gave a press conference 48 hours after the elections. Many topics were avoided, such as the hostages in Iran, in order not to cause problems for the one who is still the chief of state until 20 January.

In Buenos Aires some paragraphs were read with special attention, such as the one in which Reagan stresses the continuity of the human rights policy, but also the one that says "we cannot turn our backs on friendly governments just because they do not exactly share out point of view on this matter." Curiously, that question does not appear in the exclusive interview published by TIME magazine in its latest issue.

Reagan declares himself a staunch supporter of Kissinger's theory on the "linkage" of positions in international policy, that is, not to negotiate anything in isolation, but to relate some matters with others until they become a "package." Reagan said: "One cannot sit down and negotiate on armaments while pretending that the Soviet Union is not invading Afghanistan. I support and I believe in broad negotiations."

He also said that he believes that the Soviets themselves prefer to have a coherent adversary and know very well what he is doing, than have one who alternates between threats and withdrawals. Coherence, one way or the other, seems to be fundamental, but it is certainly a strange world that has lost the custom not only of seeing it but also of invoking it.

Naturally this can lead to very delicate situations. Reagan has shown himself to be a supporter of negotiations and bilateral relations with Latin America. Roger Fontaine, one of his advisers on inter-American policy, said in Buenos Aires a few months ago and repeated it in Washington that he believes that the new trend in Argentine-Brazilian relations is one of the most important facts of recent years and that this rapprochement should be encouraged. These are important statements that should be taken into consideration by those who have the responsibility of formulating and executing our foreign policy.

But above all let us not forget that relations may become much more cordial and, at the same time, commitments much stronger on the eve of a change that may be important to the relations between the superpowers.

CSO: 3010

MISTREATMENT OF HAITIAN REFUGEES SCORED

Ignored By Television

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 14 Nov 80 p 7

["Television View" column by 'Monitor': "Haitian Bashing"]

[Text]

WE WERE ABLE to make some interesting comparisons with American television news coverage this week. On Wednesday, Mike Smith reported that despite some "initial resistance" at Cay Lobos, the 102 Haitian refugees stranded there were loaded onto the government tender to be taken to Haiti. Beyond this spare information there were no pictures, no interviews and no background to the situation.

By contrast, the American networks showed Bahamian police brutally clubbing the Haitians, ordering foreign newsmen out at gunpoint and firing tear gas. The Haitians — including some pregnant women — were engaged in passive resistance to avoid being taken back to their homeland, preferring to go to the United States.

But when police came ashore in military fatigues, with automatic weapons, gas masks and clubs you would think an invasion was taking place. "Pack up and get outta here ... I said pack up and get outta here!" a policeman shouted angrily into the camera. When the newsmen boarded their helicopters, the police aimed their weapons at them to force them to take off.

There are several points to be drawn from this unfortunate incident. First, it clearly shows the divergence between ZNS's managed news and independent news coverage. TV-13 could only report a bare outline without going into detail and without getting any pictures (which they could probably have obtained from foreign stations). So, the Bahamian people remain misinformed and uninformed about events in their own country while foreigners have a good view of what is happening.

Second, where is the compassion for the plight of the Haitians themselves? There is no denying that the influx of illegal immigrants places almost intolerable strains on the Bahamas' social fabric, but that is no reason to club half-starved people into submission when they are offering only passive resistance. Violence should only have been used to counteract violence.

And third, there is no reason why reporters should not cover such a story for the public and no reason why they should be ordered out at gunpoint as if they were in a combat zone. If the police thought it imperative, they should simply have been told to leave.

On Thursday's newscast, Mike Smith noted simply that "Bahamian police have completed their exercise on Cay Lobos." No doubt the ugly scenes on Cay Lobos this week will mean bad publicity for the Bahamas as a tourist destination, but that is not the fault of the news coverage. The public — including the Bahamian public — have a right to be informed of what is going on in the world.

Scored by SDP

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 17 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The Official Opposition over the weekend condemned Government for the savage attack on the Haitians at Cay Lobos. And it urged every Bahamian who believes, "however remotely, in the principles of Christ and his disciples to lend their voices to the condemnation of their Government."

In a 17-page statement, the opposition Social Democratic Party said the public should condemn a Government "which knew from October 9 that over 100 human beings would starve to death without food and water, and who for nigh on five weeks sent none.

"Over 100 human beings who our Government seemed willing to allow to starve to death rather than entertain the miserly cost of feeding them."

Making the statement for his party, leader Norman Solomon said that the American Government was "almost certainly appalled" at the Bahamas Government's "callous indifference to human life."

CSO: 3020

BWU COMMENTS ON MANLEY DEFEAT IN JAMAICA

Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

BRIDGETOWN, Nov. 9 (CANA): Barbados's largest trade union today reflected on the recent change of government, following general elections in Jamaica and concluded that one of the major contributing factors was the economic crisis which developed under the Manley administration.

"Wherever there are serious economic pressures falling on a community, as there were in Jamaica, it becomes very difficult for any government that is in power to maintain its influence over its supporters and consequently a change of government becomes necessary", Barbados Workers' Union (BWU) general secretary Frank Walcott said.

Walcott's comments in his weekly press column followed the defeat (58 seats to 8) of the People's National Party (PNP) Government of Michael Manley in October 30 elections, following a turbulent year of unprecedented violence, chronic shortages of food and other imports, widespread factory closures due to the island's inability to purchase raw materials and unemployment in the region of 35 per cent.

The Union disagreed with critics of former PNP Prime Minister Michael Manley, who contend that his economic difficulties stemmed from his Democratic Socialist ideological position.

However, the BWU asserted that Manley had embarked on an ideological course "that one must be prepared to do on the basis of strength, because in the world as it stands today, political ideologies will survive on each's own power and stability or the alliance of such friends."

Walcott added: "It is clear that in today's world if a government takes a political course, it must know where its allies stand, so that if it runs into difficulties, the allies must be there to provide the assistance and support which is so essential for the maintenance of the economic life of the people.

"Let us at this stage do whatever we can to give the moral courage to the Jamaicans, so that they will rebuild their country and that the Caribbean, in the eyes of the world, will flourish as a stable and progressive area."

In welcoming the new Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) Administration which emerged from last month's poll, the BWU stated: "We hope they will continue to give freedom to their country and the workers, so that the trade union movement can be an important element in the Caribbean democracy we all hope to build."

CSO: 3020

'PRESENCIA' FORESEES NO BETTER TREATMENT UNDER REAGAN

PY130223 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 9 Nov 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Reagan and His Policy Toward Latin America"]

[Text] Latin American countries are naturally interested in what happens in the United States, both because of their geographical proximity with the great nation of the north, and the fact that the United States carries sufficient weight to influence the entire world, especially its neighbors. Whether we like it or not, we must acknowledge this fact as part of the reality in which we are living.

This is why many have time and again asked this question: What does the future U.S. Government led by Ronald Reagan think about U.S. relations with Latin America?

One thing that has been made clear through several statements is that the United States does not list Latin America among its top priorities--that is, among those requiring priority attention. It has been stated--and this is discouraging--that greater attention will be focused on other regions such as the Middle East and China, not to speak of the U.S. European allies and their common enemy, the Soviets.

With regard to the political and economic intentions of the Reagan administration, the Latin American position has not changed; it seeks to overcome relations which are often marked by dependence and to promote interdependent relations in which the principle of equality among nations may be respected. Now, Reagan represents the most conservative, nationalist U.S. sectors who believe that achieving the greatness of the country comes above all, that U.S. greatness should be achieved, if necessary, at the cost of sacrificing foreign interests and even by force. Therefore, we wish to give warning that the fears of those who predict a return of the "big stick" policy, although adjusted to the new times, are not exaggerated.

Speaking of politics, Reagan has mentioned the desire to be free shared by all American peoples, but has failed to properly clarify the meaning of those expressions which have been stated by every U.S. administration and which have been ultimately implemented in varying, contradictory ways. This is also applicable to his remarks about human rights, which was the central issue in President Carter's foreign policy.

Several points must be considered in the economic sector. For instance, it is a fact that Latin America still needs, and will continue to need for many years to come, both economic and technical assistance, factors in development which the

United States provides to a higher degree than any other country in the world. It is not known what trends U.S. aid and assistance will follow and the conditions it will impose (there has always been conditions: some can be readily accepted; others are simply tolerated because the recipients have no choice). Yet the great aspiration of all Latin peoples and of the Third World of achieving basic self-support will not be fulfilled until their raw materials and manufactured products are sold at fair prices, until an equitable relationship is established between sellers and buyers, until the much publicized "indexation," which has always been bluntly rejected by developed countries, is implemented. The question is whether Reagan will take steps toward promoting fairer treatment, whether one should expect this from a conservative, highly nationalist government closely linked to the interests of large corporations, especially multinationals. It will certainly be difficult to obtain an answer which, after all, could later be disproved--at least partially--by events.

In sum, there are sufficient indications to believe that, on the whole, the Latin American countries will not receive better treatment. On the contrary, there may be many setbacks in relation to what was intended by sectors which are more progressive and far-sighted than those represented by Reagan.

CSO: 3010

'EL DIARIO' ANALYZES U.S. FOREIGN POLICY UNDER REAGAN

PY210200 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 18 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Justified Expectations?"]

[Text] The outcome of the U.S. elections has led to many uncertainties throughout the world. This is natural because the man who will occupy the White House in January belongs to another party, whose principles and goals are different from those of the current president; and the United States, whether one likes it or not, is one of the main powers in world politics.

But the worries seem to be much exaggerated. One has to start from the premise that the United States, under both Republican and Democratic governments, has almost always maintained a single policy, with variations in its application. Some are softer than others in the application of principles, but all agree on the general objectives of the United States: to maintain world hegemony, to inflexibly support democracy—as understood by that country—and to try to improve day by day the living conditions of its citizens. Due to the sharpening of world ideological struggle, it is probable that in recent times positions have become harder on such world problems as peaceful coexistence, the rationalization of arms manufacturing, human rights and the ideological expansion of the Soviet Union. This will be seen when the new president takes over the White House and begins to nominate his closest coworkers, the men who will form the image of the new government.

In the case of Latin America, the uncertainty is greater because many countries, among which we should include Bolivia, think that the new U.S. policy toward governments that are not the product of popular elections may change from that imposed by President Carter who, under the heading of human rights, adopted several measures opposed to those regimes. But some signs have already emerged indicating that these changes will be minor and that there will be no major innovations in the human rights policy. Judging from statements made in the past few days, the new U.S. Government will continue maintaining the need to preserve human rights and democracy, while changes in the application of this policy could lead to a withdrawal from certain measures imposed by the Carter administration. In other words, there will be a change of application but not of philosophy, and this is very important for many South American countries.

It is certainly ture that the United States has the leadership in the hemisphere and is a power throughout the world. But is is also true that during recent times

many countries have understood the need to avoid in some way their extreme dependency on the past by adopting more independent attitudes, even at the risk of difficult situation in the economic sector. So countries like Chile, Argentina and others have ignored the pressures from the north and have not complied with the White House guidelines, in a clear demonstration of a great effort to achieve real independence.

It is still too early to judge Reagan's government. One has to wait for the power transfer, listen to the new president's words and carefully observe his first steps, which will mark the characteristics of the new regime. Then we will know whether current expectations of U.S. change are justified.

CSQ: 3010

BRIEFS

HUMAN RIGHTS VISIT--Fernado Ortiz Sanz, permanent Bolivian ambassador to the United Nations, warned the Third Commission of the UN General Assembly that the Bolivian Government may find itself compelled to revise its position regarding the visit of the Human Rights Commission to this country. Ambassador Ortiz Sanz explained the human rights situation in Bolivia, stating first that the extremist corruption of democracy compelled the armed forces of the nation to take over the government. He then referred to the slander campaign against Bolivia mounted by extremism and imperialism [words indistinct] of calumny. He further analyzed the true interpretation of the human rights concept with regard to the needs of the developing countries. He pointed out that President Luis Garcia Meza has spontaneously invited a UN human rights commission to visit the country, thus showing that Volivia has nothing to conceal. He concluded by stating that we reject any attempt to approve a document before the visit of the commission, and he warned that in case any document of this nature is approved under sectarian pressures, the Bolivian Government would find itself compelled to revise its position regarding the visit of the Human Rights Commission to this country. [Excerpts] [PY210237 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Nov 80]

ARCE, LECHIN, REYES ISSUE STATEMENTS--La Paz, 14 Nov (AFP)--Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez said last night when he presented Juan Lechin Oquendo, highest leader of the Bolivian Labor Central (COB), to the press that the latter was an adviser to the military rather than a political prisoner, because of the wise counsel he gives officers who visit him. Arce Gomez also presented Simon Reyes Rivera, well-known leader of the Mineworkers Federation and the Communist Party at the army staff office. The latter said that he had been well treated after he was transferred from the Directorate of Political Order [Direccion de Orden Politico--DOP] to army headquarters. When asked about the conditions under which the Bolivian workers are now living and whether they support Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime, Reyes replied that right now he lacked the necessary information to answer those questions. When the minister asked Lechin whether, in his opinion, there was social peace in Bolivia, the latter stated that social peace is always a product of justice and that it cannot be achieved while the latter does not exist. He then pointed out that labor leaders, contrary to politicians, always depend on the will of the workers. He said that my future will thus depend on whether the Bolivian workers confirm their confidence in me or withdraw it. At the end of the presentation Lechin said that he had met socially conscious officers during his detention and especially expressed his thanks for the treatment received from Col Carlos Mena, chief of intelligence at army headquarters. [Text] [PY171508 Paris AFP in Spanish 2350 GMT 14 Nov 80]

IMF VISIT--La Paz, 19 Nov (TELAM)--A delegation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is visiting Bolivia to evaluate the development of a financial monetary program signed between that organization and Bolivia in December 1979. Government spokesmen termed the delegation's visit normal, as was the visit of a delegation of the World Bank several weeks ago, and hastily made it clear that their presence in the country does not mean that a monetary devaluation will be decreed. They also pointed out that during the delegation's stay in the country they will hold meetings with the executives of the main state enterprises, but that the most important talks will be held with members of the Finance Ministry, the Central Bank, the National Economic and Planning Council and President Luis Garcia Meza. [Text] [PY201920 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0850 GMT 20 Nov 80]

BISHOPS' SECURITY LAW STAND--Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez praised the Bolivian episcopal conference for the letter it sent to President Luis Garcia Meza, regarding the state security law. Colonel Arce Gomez stated that he finds everything aimed at achieving social peace and tranquillity in the country to be very good. It seems to me to be very good and I congratulate Monsignor Mestre and all the bishops for their stand. The interior minister said the following regarding this important subject: [recording indistinct] He then reported that he had met with the president a few hours ago to discuss the suggestions proposed by the Bolivian episcopal conference regarding the state security law. [Excerpt] [PY200249 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

POLITICAL STRENGTH, FUTURE PLANS OF LABOR PARTY ASSESSED

Party Strong in 15 States

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 p 1-Supplement

[Article by Gilberto Negreiros, political reporter, collaborating with the Porto Alegre, Sao Paulo, Belo Horizonte and Recife branch offices: "Labor Party Shows Strength With Organization in 15 States"]

[Text] The Labor Party (PT), already organized in 15 states, is expected to request provisional registration with the Supreme Electoral Court on the 13th of this month, making this a show of force at a time when its main leader, metallurgical worker Luis Inacio da Silva, is awaiting two trials on charges in connection with the National Security Law.

With the triple support structure made up of trade union leaders; the students and intellectuals; and the Base Level Church Communities (CEB), which have already discussed open support of the PT in Sao Paulo, the organization, which resulted from the strikes in the ABC [Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo do Campo, and Sao Caetano do Sul industrial sections], now has 40,000 members, according to its leaders, and has penetrated among the rural workers surprisingly.

Final Assessment

On Tuesday, the national leadership of the PT met at the Sao Paulo Legislative Assembly for a final assessment of the work of party organization, before sending the request for provisional registration.

The organization of the PT began in the municipalities of Osasco and Sorocaba, where workers less skilled than those in the ABC predominate, and in cells formed by the CEB. The origins of the cadres joining the PT are illustrated by a figure: a half of the party affiliation questionnaires were returned because they were incorrectly filled out.

By Wednesday night, the Sao Paulo section confirmed that 70 provisional municipal commissions had been formed, with the expectation of 50 others shortly in cities in which there is a heavy percentage of hand laborers.

One fact established by the national mapping of the PT is announced by its leaders with pride: of the 722 municipalities in Minas Gerais, the party has succeeded in organizing in 160. This figure generously exceeds the 20 percent of the municipalities required by law for each state, and in Minas Gerais, this figure is not surpassed even by the government PDS [Social Democratic Party].

In Rio de Janeiro, the PT has formed commissions in 13 municipalities and 15 of the 25 electoral zones in the capital—where commissions are equivalent to those in municipalities for purposes of registration—and has also exceeded the minimal 20 percent.

The situation in the other states in which this limit has also been exceeded is as follows: Acre, 8 commissions; Espirito Santo, 16; Santa Catarina, 55 expected; Mato Grosso do Sul, 18; Maranhao, 26; Piaui, 27; Rio Grande do Sul, 47; Goias, 47; Rio Grande do Norte, 30; Ceara, 36; and Amazonas, 15.

Leftist Sectors

Despite the participation in the national leadership of Mr Apolonio Sales, former leader of the Brazilian Revolutionary Communist Party (PCBR), the support of the PT by leftist sectors is a subject its leaders avoid. It is known, however, that there is a broad range of groups, some others and some left over from the period of urban guerrilla warfare in the '70s, which are also bearing points for the party.

A number of groups, designated representatives of the "independent left"--to distinguish them from the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB) and the 8 October Revolutionary Movement, which have moved closer to the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party]--support the PT on a scale and level of action varying from state to state. These include the student factions Liberty and Struggle (Libelu), Advance and Struggle (Avanlu), the Movement for the Emancipation of the Proletariat, Socialist Convergence, the Internationalist Socialist Organization, remnants of the PCBR and Popular Action (AP) and dissident factions of the PCB.

Although the leader of the PT in the Chamber, Deputy Airton Soares of Sao Paulo, says that "demanding ideological certification is a DOPS [Department of Political and Social Order] procedure, not ours," relations with the leftist factions were on the brink of rupture in February, when the drafting of the party program was discussed.

Now State Deputy Jose Eudes, president of the provisional executive commission of the PT in the state of Rio de Janeiro, regards the participation of leftist sectors as "an advance and a force working for any party struggling for profound change." He recognizes the existence of differences, but says that "the PT does not seek to be homogeneous and can live with contradiction." And he says: "The hegemony in the PT today is Christian leftist, not Marxist."

Base Communities

Regarded as the main bearing point for the PT, the CEBs have taken on political importance, as was recognized recently by the Church itself, which promoted a private meeting on 13 and 14 September, according to all reports, at the Salesian

College in Campinas. The meeting was attended by 300 CEB leaders from 12 dioceses in Sao Paulo and 2 bishops: Dom Gilberto Pereira Lopes, of Campinas, and Dom Luiz Colussi, of Lins.

A pamphlet illustrated by a tree labeled "capitalist" with branches labeled estate ownership, large enterprises, capital concentration and political power, was distributed as a point of departure for the debate. The fertilizer for this tree was labeled laws, disunity among the workers, illiteracy and conformism, and the "fruit" was labeled expulsion from the land, unemployment, low wages, high living costs, malnutrition and disease.

Among other subjects related to the activities of the CEBs, the participation of Catholics in political parties was discussed, and the majority preference fell to the PT. The archdiocese of Campinas provided the participants with printed programs of the PDS, the PP [Popular Party], the PDP [Democratic Labor Party] and the PT--no PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] program was distributed--as well as a questionnaire entitled "New Parties," produced in pamphlet form by the Ecumenical Center of Documents and Information.

Party Base

The base cell is the key to the organization of the PT, whose statutes attribute to it the function of "deepening and guaranteeing internal democracy." With a minimum of 21 members belonging to a given electoral district, grouped "by place of residence, occupational category or social movement," the cell is seen as the spearhead of the party in the neighborhood, poor district and trade union association.

According to the statutes, the municipal officers are required to consult the base cells to direct the aldermen elected and establish the PT line in the municipalities. Influence on the state and national levels is guaranteed by Article 72: "The major decisions of the officers and legislative representatives must be made after consulting the base cells." They also establish party dues.

Catholic Participation

Although the question about the support given to the PT by the Church was viewed with mistrust and attempts to sidestep the matter, Raimundo Furtado Kappel (Mundinho), of Rio, 28 years of age and a member of the Workers' Pastorate and of the PT municipal commission in Volta Redonda, finally revealed that a half of the 51 members the party has succeeded in organizing in the city are Catholics.

Dona Albertina Santos de Lima, 38, married to a toolmaker and the mother of one child, was one of the participants in the meeting in Campinas. A member of the parish community of Our Lady of Fatima, in Vila das Belezas, Santo Amaro region, in Sao Paulo, stated with conviction: "The PT is the party embodying the goals of the people. In it I am learning about politics."

Work in the Neighborhoods

The 51 members enrolled by the PT in Volta Redonda, a municipality in which the National Steel Company alone employs 20,000 metallurgical workers, represents very few, Mundinho admits. But he commented: "A campaign was waged here to alienate and intimidate the workers. Even today the personnel who go to the trade union meetings are afraid to sign the attendance roster. In 1964 and 1968 many people were arrested on the basis of the attendance rosters."

With the agreement of Jose Emidio da Souza, president of the provisional municipal commission of the PT and also a member of the Workers' Pastorate of the Volta Redonda diocese, Mundinho said that the party will try to swell its ranks through neighborhood mobilization work. Both were politically active in the days of the now-extinct MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement].

Although he admits that "the coming elections will be marked by a popular movement, with major participation by the Church," Mundinho denied that the bishop of Volta Redonda, Dom Valdir Calheiros, has participated in the organizing of the PT.

"It must be understood," he said, "that the Church participates in politics in the broad sense, since it is engaged in the work of mass consciousness-raising. But it does not come out for one party, because if it did it would lose maneuvering room, and what strengthens the Church is diversification.

"The PT is a party which identifies with the Workers' Pastorate because of the program, but there is no obligation to be a member of the pastorate and the PT as well. So much so that there are people there also who belong to the PMDB.

"The Church is on the side of the oppressed, and to the extent that the PT takes a stand on the oppressor-oppressed relationship, they are close," Mundinho added.

Metallurgical worker Jose Emidio da Souza admitted that "it is possible that without the peasants of the Church, the PT might not have been viable, but this would change nothing, for we would have opted for another party with which we could identify."

"The PT has a Christian majority," Mundinho put in, "but we are members of it because we believe that it represents a path for the people. A Christian must participate in politics because the greatest political act in which we can engage is labor."

Practicing the Gospel

An active participant in setting forth the demands of the residents in the poor quarters of Santo Amaro, Dona Albertina is also a member of the former MDB, but she says that only in the PT has she had "a chance to discuss our problems. I chose the PT because I want to see the country governed by the workers. There is not a single worker in Brazil who is not oppressed."

Concerning her status as a PT militant and member of the CEB, she explained: "The Church obeys the gospel and at the same time seeks to improve the life of the people. This is because evangelization means liberation. The path of Christ is a choice in favor of those who are oppressed. Living a community life, with the priests and bishops, we will find the path Christ taught, that of liberation, in faith and unity."

Also a former member of the MDB, Jose Tomas Vitorino, 52, married and the father of seven, is a retired employee of the Sao Paulo Municipal Mass Transportation Company. For 10 years he has been active in the Interlagos CEB and now he has joined the PT. "I chose the PT because it is a party which comes from the base and has the direct participation of the worker from the outskirts and the slums. The people feel that the PT is developing from the base upward."

Through the CEB Vitorino persuaded the prefecture to build a school and day nurseries. He reports that at the weekly parish community meetings the raising of the workers' consciousness with a view to political activity is discussed, "because like it or not, the people must understand politics in order not to be swept along by others' views.

"In the community," he added, "people meet through the gospel. We read the Bible and share in the problems of the neighborhoods and the people. The gospel is read and applied in practice."

Indirect Participation

Brother Francisco Cristovao Pereira, who works in the Workers' Pastorate in the industrial cities of Contagem and Betim, part of greater Belo Horizonte, admitted that "many priests sympathize with the PT, but they do not join or work visibly in the party.

"The participation of the clergy," he asserted, "occurs indirectly. The Church guides communities toward achieving a critical view and participating through legal and legitimate channels in the defense of their rights, as is the case with the trade unions and the political parties. We believe that the citizen should participate in politics, be it the PT, the PDT or the PDS."

Brother Cristovao admits, however, that the preference of the members of the CEBs has been the PT. "With a critical view of reality, the worker finds that it is the PT which is closest to him, which best corresponds to his needs and aspirations, because of the ethics, the proposals and program, the ideology of the party."

A former priest and now a metallurgical worker, the president of the provisional regional commission of the PT in Minas Gerais, Ignacio Hernandez, says that in addition to the priests, two bishops, Dom Mario Teixeira Gurgel, of Itabira, and Dom Quirino Adolfo Schmitz, of Teofilo Otoni, "sympathize with the PT."

Neither Christian Nor Atheistic, But Democratic

"The PT is not a Christian party nor an atheist one. It is a party with a vision of democracy from the viewpoint of the workers' class. For us, democracy is not

an abstract word but the synonym of a reality in which we can eat, dress and live decently and say what we want. Only we do not think of democracy as the right to kill or rob others."

This is the definition of the party proposals given by the peasant leader Manoel da Conceicao, in exile until October of last year and a member today of the national provisional leadership commission of the PT. Coexistence with the leftist factions, which he recognizes as a problem, the support received from the ecclesiastical communities of the Church, which he does not deny, and the achievement of registration are stages along the path to a goal being sought with faith in the mobilizing power of the base cells. "The PT is seeking to win power, like any other party," he says.

Priority

In charge of the organizational work in Paraiba, Rio Grande do Norte and Pernambuco, Manoel da Conceicao says that the PT "is experiencing its second phase now." The first involved the establishment of the base cells throughout the country, with the enrollment of militants.

The initial idea was to establish the cells and only after that first stage to begin organizing the provisional municipal commissions. But the need to speed up the legalization of the party, according to Manoel da Conceicao, gave priority to the establishment of the commissions, even where the cells had not been organized.

"Without abandoning the task of cell organization," he explained, "we accelerated the organizational procedure to meet all the requirements of the law. Thus it will be clear that if they do not register us, it will be for political reasons."

Pernambuco is "the most difficult state," he admits, attributing the limited penetration by the PT to two factors: the linking of the "mass struggle with charismatic personalities"--a reference to former Governor Miguel Arraes and the local leadership of the PMDB--and the "diversity of concepts about the intentions of the PT"--a reference to the leftist factions.

Although he says that "the situation has improved, so much so that we now have a thousand militants in greater Recife and 600 in the interior," Manoel da Conceicao does not conceal the fact that relationships with the leftist groups which supported the PT represents an obstacle the party will have to overcome internally.

"In the PT we have factions which still insist on the mechanistic view of the party and mass organization, and regard themselves as the vanguard solely because they have mastered Marxist theory. There is a struggle, as in any party in which there are various factions, and will continue to be, causing the party to advance politically. As the non-ideologized production sectors gain an understanding of our intentions, these will begin to fade away, because they have no authority to question problems which a worker or a peasant experiences in practice."

Manoel da Conceicao stressed that "the PT does not demand nor will it that a worker define himself ideologically." Coexistence "between Christians and atheists

of various sorts," he believes, is possible because "the common denominator is opposition to exploitation and the desire to put an end to it.

"I say that the PT has no ideology," he said, "in that sense that it is not only those who are Marxist who are right, not only those who are Christians who are right. This is the line which defines militant action in the PT."

Although he pays tribute to the CEBs, in which he too was active, "because that was where the organization of the workers began," Manoel da Conceicao does not think there should be talk of a Church-PT alliance. "The Church never said join the PT. There is a good relationship between sectors in our party and some bishops and priests. Even so, this is not the attitude of the Church as a whole."

He does not believe, moreover, that the Church hierarchy can restrict support by its base communities of the PT, and he comments: "After the members of the communities joined the PT, the process reversed. It is the Church which can feel flattered. I do not believe in any restriction because the Church has already concluded, in the work in its own base communities, that the solution for the country is political and not religious. If a bishop or priest agrees, fine, if he does not, matters develop just the same."

Manoel da Conceicao stressed that "what caused the PT to emerge was not the Church communities, but 15 years of the workers' claims, which neither the government nor the MDB heeded. This forced the workers to seek their own solution in the PT."

A refusal to register the PT based on the claim that it is a class party is unjustified in his view.

"We are open to all the workers in this country, from household help to the most refined intellectual. And among other things, because we have no ideology.

"We know that the government is concerned about us," Manoel da Conceicao says, "but this concern is not because of the leftist factions. The government knows that small groups, even if armed with rifles, cannot overthrow the government. But it knows that if the electoral challenge of a mass PT led by the workers is accepted, it will be defeated."

The Problem of Charismatic Leaders

Creating a space between Senator Pedro Simon's PMDB and former Governor Leonel Brizola's PDT is the challenge faced by the PT in Rio Grande do Sul, which is repeating on the same scale the battle for its own space faced by the party in Pernambuco, where former Governor Miguel Arraes, heading the PMDB, has a monopoly on the opposition.

With yet another difficulty--the apparatus Governor Chagas Freitas has made available to Deputy Miro Teixeira so that he can become his successor on the PP slate--the PT in Rio de Janeiro too is seeking its identity, in a state where it has not succeeded in winning over the trade-union leadership and where it knows it will not have the support of the ecclesiastical communities of the Church.

No Representation

The president of the PT in Rio Grande do Sul, Olivio Dutra, a banking worker removed from the presidency of his trade union by the government after the strike last year, recognizes that his party colleagues are lagging far behind the PMDB and the PDT in party organization matters, but he is not concerned.

"If we wanted to establish appointed commissions as the other parties are doing, it would be very easy. But what is important for us is organization of the base cells, even though it is slower work."

Apart from the student sector, the PT has won supporters in middle-class professional unions--bank workers, journalists and architects--and workers in the food, civil construction and metallurgical industries and also among port workers. Olivio Dutra himself admits that the trade-union base of the PT is still very fragile.

"Rio Grande do Sul urgently needs strong workers' leadership. The PT developed here among trade unionists in the tertiary sector and grew with the incorporation of sectors of the petite bourgeoisie, liberal professional and independent workers. This led to a certain blockage in the party organization due to excessive theoretical discussion."

The PT in Pernambuco does not have a single parliamentarian and will not be among the state parties strengthening the application for party registration by the Supreme Electoral Court. The explanation given by the regional leadership is that the initial effort to establish state cells failed there. They had to be reorganized, because the members of the groups organized on the basis of occupational categories had different electoral domiciles, which might have justified disqualification of the provisional commissions.

According to the president of the provisional regional executive commission, Joao Alberto Nascimento (Peixe), the municipal commissions only need to be organized by November. He explains the weakness of the PT with the argument that "the social movements there are very weak in comparison to the other states."

Peixe remains optimistic, and predicts that the most combative trade union leadership will end up in the PT, while the indications are that the 140,000 workers in the sugarcane-growing zone still regard former Governor Miguel Arraes as their leader. "We face another problem in the rural sector--the large contingent of illiterates," he commented.

Campaign in the Interior

Squeezed between the Chagas Freitas faction of the PT and the PMDB, which divide the opposition voters in Rio, the PT went to the interior, seeking compensation in such centers as Petropolis, Volta Redonda, Nova Friburgo, Campos, Cachoeira de Macacu and Cabo Frio for the shortfall in the capital, where it has established 15 provisional commissions to date out of a total of 25 electoral districts.

The party has not succeeded in penetrating the trade unions in Rio or the surrounding lowlands, although it has a cell regarded as important in Nova Friburgo, the members of which are textile and metallurgical workers. In the view of State Deputy Jose Eudes, the only PT parliamentarian in Rio de Janeiro, the explanation is simple. "The trade-union movement in Rio is still profoundly dominated by petty politics and backward welfare-style trade-unionism."

Rural Support in Minas Gerais

Contrary to the expectations of its own leaders, the PT in Minas Gerais has grown in the northern part of the state, in the rural sectors in the Jequitinhonha, Mucuri and Doce Valley regions, but has not succeeded in winning over the workers' contingents in the large and average cities. Not a single metallurgical leader has signed the membership rolls, while at least 15 rural trade-union leaders are militants in the PT.

An alternate member of the provisional national executive commission, Wagner Benevides, president of the oil workers' trade union, agrees that at the beginning the PT was made up of students and liberal professional people. "Today the situation is different. The liberal professional cells are almost at a standstill, while participation by the workers is increasing noticeably."

Rallies Fail

Recently, not even the participation of Lula could prevent the failure of two rallies held in the industrial cities of Ipatinga and Itabira. More than a week earlier, a thousand peasants participated in a rally in Itanhumi, 50 kilometers from Governador Valadares. And the leaders estimate that 50 aldermen joined the PT.

This unexpected growth made it necessary to reorganize the work of enlisting members. Metallurgical worker Inacio Agero explained that every weekend, 15 to 20 militants are sent to the interior of Minas Gerais, where they sponsor rallies to attract trade-union leaders and members. "We do this with our own money, since the party doesn't have a nickel," he made a point of noting.

Vicente Goncalves Afonso, a member of the provisional regional commission of the PT and of the Turmalina Rural Workers' Union in the Jequitinhonha Valley, gives the following explanation of the growth of the party in the rural zones:

"There are very serious land disputes here. In the past we had 'colonelism,' but it is worse now, with the arrival of the large farm and reforestation enterprises. They force people off the land and order the houses and our timber burned. Only workers united within the PT can be in a position to wage a battle against this exploitation and injustice."

April Strike Announced

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Sao Paulo—Speaking yesterday at the rally to protest the inclusion of trade union leaders under the National Security Law and intervention in the workers' unions, the national president of the PT, Luis Inacio da Silva (Lula) announced that next April "the workers will provide another demonstration of strength and will bring all the factories in Sao Bernardo do Campo to a halt with another strike."

Removed as president of the Sao Bernardo do Campo and Diadema Metallurgical Workers' Trade Union by government intervention, Lula promised the workers and other participants in the gathering at the Vila Euclides Stadium: "We will only cease to act as your representatives when you so desire. Until then, no. On the day a new slate of officers for the trade union is elected, Lula will become just another of your comrades in struggle."

People in the Streets

Lula emphasized that the rally showed that "it is not difficult to get the people into the streets when they are summoned," and he admitted: "We are not concerned about our inclusion under the National Security Law. We know that there are thousands of workers suffering hunger, in situations worse than ours, because they cannot buy a kilogram of beans at 150 cruzeiros."

The former trade union leader believes that "it is Maluf and not the workers" who should be included under the National Security Law, and he recalled the expulsion of Father Vito Miracapillo and the threat to expel Dom Pedro Casaldaliga. He went on to add: "They were expelled or threatened with it because the government says that foreigners cannot participate in politics or intervene in the domestic affairs of Brazil. And what are Volkswagen and Mercedes Benz doing here? The Foreign Statutes do not serve to protect Brazilians, but are designed to expel the foreigners who are joining with their fellow-workers in their struggle.

"We called a strike and we are being included under the National Security Law. But the treasury minister hijacks a plane, the police beat workers waiting in line to buy beans and no one says anything. This is evidence that for us workers there is only the right to have duties, and not the right to have rights."

The national president of the PT also said that "the government will need more courage: it is going to have to seize and kill people, because as long as we are free we will be at the gates of the factories, shouting until they hear us. Great endurance will be needed for the government to overcome the people." Further he asserted his confidence that the PT will be registered by the Supreme Electoral Court, and he predicted: "We will be a legal party and we will further win control of the government of this country, because the working class is the majority and cannot be governed by those who represent minority classes."

The gathering yesterday was inaugurated with a statement by the CBA [Brazilian Amnesty Committee] in Sao Paulo, and Lula's defense lawyer, Luis Eduardo Greenhalg. He spoke of the development of the trial and said that he believes it "does not affect just the 13 trade-union members threatened with prosecution under the National Security Law, but rather all of those who are struggling in this country for peace, justice, democratic freedom and against the National Security Law.

"This time the military regime must understand that it is not by means of any national security law that the voices of hundreds of thousands of workers can be stopped," Luis Eduardo Greenhalg said. The next speaker, Expedito Soares Batista, one of the deposed officers, proposed and won approval for the launching of "a general strike in Sao Bernardo do Campo" on the day the trade-union members on trial are sentenced. He then recognized the difficulties in carrying out his proposal, but even so he said that "it will be carried out, to the extent that beginning tomorrow, workers, teachers, students and housewives undertake to popularize it."

The prefect of Sao Bernardo do Campo, Tito Costa, said: "The time has come for Brazil to have a legal structure which serves the interests of the majority of its people, above all eliminating this evil National Security Law and allowing the worker to live and control his trade union, so that it can never again be turned over to a council or an interventor, who does not represent the interests of the workers."

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PORTELLA DESCRIBES EDUCATION MINISTRY ROLE IN DEMOCRATIZATION

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Brasilia--"I am a minister for democratic construction and I carry with me the inevitable misunderstanding of this campaign," Minister Eduardo Portella told O GLOBO in an exclusive interview in an assessment of the role of the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) in the proposed more open approach.

With this policy, according to the minister, it was necessary to undertake a democratic redefinition of the MEC, which he explains in these terms:

"The democratic muscles of Brazilian education had stiffened due to lack of use or improper use. Without a democratic environment, education and culture will never flourish. They may grow or swell self-destructively, denying their very identity. These forms can never replace the liberation and development of man.

"To carry out this democratic redefinition," the minister said, "we had to reject the perverse Manichaeism which ate away the unhealthy tissue of the weakest part of the Brazilian intellectual sector. It only understood and accepted exclusive relationships. There is no room for confluence and consensus--which is not the same as unanimity--for this or that. They are troglodytes, feeding on the constant elimination of others."

An Irrational Block

"I am speaking of this irrational block in terms of which the right wing and the left wing, both increasingly hysterical, resemble each other and blend together. I am a minister for democratic construction and I carry with me the inevitable misunderstanding of this fanaticism-plagued era. However I prefer to run all the risks of the present to making the choice of the easy path or flight by means of which mere spectators ensure their private and harmless peace. I prefer to be here rather than to join those who throw stones, those who never dirty their hands or their clothes in the hard and difficult construction of Brazilian society.

"I do not believe in authoritarian or despotic solutions. Violence was not an absolute revolutionary value, carrying within itself its own legitimacy. Therefore I am tolerant, I believe in others and in the founding function of negotiation.

"The teachers and students are the supports of national construction, along this two-way road on which teaching and learning are the firm terms of a single equation. My tolerance is a constructive tolerance, and whomever it may displease, as long as I have legs I will travel that path.

"The greater the obstacles and the threats made along the democratic path, the more intense and tireless our work must be. The transition contains within it discouraging contradictions. But it is essential not to be discouraged."

At the Discussion Table

As a concrete expression of the democratic redefinition of the MEC, the minister of education mentions discussion first of all.

"We are issuing an implicit or explicit invitation to dialog. The main subjects of education and culture have been placed freely on the discussion table. This is already a service rendered. The MEC makes no sense if it is not a democratic institution."

In the order and terms set forth by Minister Eduardo Portella, other undertakings which will implement the democratic project include:

1. A priority balance, requiring "the strengthening of the basic structures with pre-vocational training on the first level and actual vocational training on the second, without forgetting the link with the pre-school phase."

2. Target population: "This should be the most needy, the neglected regions, the rural zones, the neglected urban outskirts. Here the MEC regains its true social function."

3. Decentralization of the administrative system, beginning with the conversion of the regional offices into state ones (which will mean that each state has its own office) and a link with the Ministry of Debureaucratization with a view to "a series of measures to remove major obstructions."

4. Prior consultation with the communities involved in each decision, a "innovative practice deliberately pursued to the extreme limit of the law."

5. Mobilization of informal educational mechanisms, above all the vehicles of mass education "in a broad plan to democratize culture."

6. "The university must emerge from its traditional isolation to establish transforming cooperation with first- and second-level education, either through the revision of basic intermediate degree requirements, or through extension work."

7. "The scientific research policy must be oriented toward the specific demands of national development."

8. "The curricular structure must move away from the abstraction of the past and seek living content, with the obvious intention of bringing education closer to daily life."

The Next Stage

Attributing a preponderant role in the social aspects of the policy of more open approach to education, Minister Eduardo Portella said that in defining the stage or stages to come, it is necessary to begin with the fact that economic Brazil and social Brazil are far from being unified areas.

"I even believe that President Joao Figueiredo's great task, for which he has two irreplaceable requirements--economic objectivity and social purpose--will be to promote this historic reconciliation.

"The prevailing economic picture, aggravated at all times by external disturbances, has not allowed us to meet the social demands of education. Compensation for teachers, skilled and special public employees, remain blatantly unjust, interfering with the greater effort to raise the level of education.

"In any case," Portella concluded, "the participational education carried out by the MEC, with its stress on regionalization, in the area ranging from the socially oriented universities to the planning of ecologically sound diets for school nutrition reveal a program which is simultaneously redistributed and improvement-oriented, in the certainty that, deprived of quality, social mobility or advancement will be nothing but a hoax giving the diploma an unhealthy allure."

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EMPLOYMENT IN MAJOR URBAN CENTERS DECLINES

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Oct 80 p 27

[Text] Brasilia--The total employment figure for 5 of the 10 main urban centers in the country declined in the month of August this year, taking the month of July as a base. The index was down 0.32 percent in Sao Paulo, 0.58 percent in Rio de Janeiro, 0.05 percent in Salvador, 0.62 percent in Fortaleza, and 0.16 percent in Belem. The greatest increase was seen in Recife, with a figure of 0.76 percent.

These figures were released yesterday by the Ministry of Labor, based on a survey made by the National Employment System (SINE) in 7,052 enterprises, covering a total of 3,770,000 employees, located in the 10 main urban centers of the country. The study covered enterprises with more than 50 employees in the industry, civil construction, trade and services sectors.

Industry showed a drop in available employment in 7 of the 10 regions studied: the indices declined by 0.55 percent in Sao Paulo, 1.50 percent in Rio de Janeiro, 0.34 percent in Belo Horizonte, 0.41 percent in Porto Alegre, 0.53 percent in Curitiba, 0.35 percent in Salvador, and 0.76 percent in Belem.

The civil construction sector was another which showed a decline in available jobs in 7 of the 10 urban centers studied, with declines as follows: 0.80 percent in Rio de Janeiro, 1.67 in Curitiba, 0.69 in Porto Alegre, 0.22 in Brasilia, 0.08 in Recife, 2.38 in Salvador and 3.27 in Fortaleza (the largest decline noted).

Trade and services were the only sectors in which employment available was up in 6 of the 10 metropolitan regions, thus showing a decline in 4 others. The greatest increase in trade activities was seen in Recife, with 1.13 percent, followed by 1.11 percent for Curitiba, 0.92 percent for Belem, 0.41 percent for Sao Paulo, 0.13 percent for Rio de Janeiro, and 0.06 percent for Belo Horizonte. The employment available in services was up by 1.65 percent in Porto Alegre, 1.23 percent in Salvador, 1.19 percent in Recife, 1.09 percent in Belo Horizonte, 0.73 percent in Curitiba, and 0.34 percent in Brasilia.

In comparison to August 1979, moreover, 7 of the metropolitan regions showed an increase in the overall employment available. Salvador led the increase in job offers with 8.09 percent, followed by Porto Alegre with 5.88 percent, Belo Horizonte with 5.63 percent, Recife with 4.22 percent, Salvador with 2.18 percent, Brasilia with 0.89 percent, and finally Sao Paulo with 0.74 percent. The greatest decline

in employment available during the period under consideration was seen in Salvador, down 2.07 percent, followed by Rio de Janeiro, with a decline of 0.14 percent and Curitiba with a decline of 0.13 percent.

Turnover

Job turnover in Sao Paulo dropped from 3.2 percent in July to 3.0 percent in August, for the overall index. The decline in job turnover in Belo Horizonte was from 3.8 to 3.3 percent, with 3.6 to 3.3 percent for Rio de Janeiro, 4.1 to 4.0 percent for Recife, and 5.8 to 3.9 percent for Brasilia. The turnover index increased from 5.2 in July to 5.7 percent in August in Belem, 4.6 to 4.7 percent in Fortaleza, 4.4 to 4.9 percent in Salvador, and 4.5 to 4.6 percent in Curitiba, with the figure remaining stable at 4.9 percent for Porto Alegre.

The traditional high turnover in the civil construction sector was maintained, with rates ranging from 13.6 percent for Porto Alegre to 8.4 percent for Rio de Janeiro in the month of August, both lower than the figures for both localities in the month of July. The lowest average turnover index in all the capitals studied was seen in the service sector, ranging from 3.5 percent in Belem to 2.2 percent in Rio de Janeiro, Brasilia and Fortaleza for the month of August.

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PAPER FORESEES PRAGMATIC REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY

PY190150 Santiago CHILE EL MERCURIO in Spanish 11 Nov 80 p A3

[Editorial: "Reagan's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] The first statements by U.S. President-Elect Ronald Reagan on foreign relations imply the acknowledgement that during recent times a deterioration of the friendly relations with nations of the hemisphere has deliberately been permitted. They also imply his determination to change Washington's attitude toward the continent.

He said: "We are going to make efforts to formulate bilateral agreements with the peoples of the Americas, so that the North, Central and South American peoples can be united in their determination to be free."

The wish to create bilateral fronts in defense of free world values can be better understood within the context of the general philosophy which the new president intends to apply to the foreign relations of his administration. Even though it is true that it is not easy to find concrete references to international problems in Reagan's speeches and writings during the campaign, it is possible to discern certain guidelines regarding his intentions.

The essence of his vision of foreign policy seems to be the conviction that the Soviet Union, which is considered to be a not very trustworthy country, represents a permanent threat to the survival of the West, since the Soviet Union is the only one responsible for many of the tensions in the world today. Thus it must be a priority for the U.S. Government to oppose Soviet expansion in the world. First, it would be necessary to markedly improve the defensive capability and the military effectiveness of the United States. Second, it is necessary to establish alliances with those nations of the world that fear Soviet expansionism.

Based on the above, in his first speech as president-elect, while recognizing the fundamental values of the concept of human rights, Reagan made it clear that a coherent policy on this matter could not mean the total subordination of U.S. foreign policy to human rights.

Therefore, in his political program during the elections he stated that the Latin American, African and eastern countries would not be judged on their internal policies, but on their attitudes toward the United States. The same electoral platform specified that financial and military aid would be subject to the interests of U.S. foreign policy.

His opposition to the subversion and violence exported by Cuba and Moscow should be understood in the same way, including his declared determination to "abstain from granting aid to any Marxist government of the hemisphere," including Nicaragua.

It is possible to discern that, without Reagan's presidency marking a radical change in U.S. foreign policy--since there will always be strong elements of continuity--a new climate will preside over the international relations of that great power, and that they will be guided by practical considerations, the defense of the economic and gepolitical interests of the United States and the determination to restore the image and the reality of the United States.

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'REGIME IDEOLOGIST' RESPONDS TO CRITICISM OF PLEBISCITE

Santiago ERCILLA in Spanish 22 Oct 80 pp 29-32

[Interview with 'regime ideologist' Eduard Boetsch by Rosario Guzman E.]

[Text] He is not a man who likes to grant interviews. He prefers, rather, to remain behind the scenes--directing the performance, often--staying off the stage. However, when circumstances require it, he enters the arena, lance at the ready, and assails his adversary mercilessly.

Several days ago, representatives of the former Christian Democratic Party [PDC] hurled a number of charges denouncing what--in their opinion--had been an assault on the "integrity" of the plebiscite that took place recently in our country.

ERCILLA considered it appropriate to seek out a man who, while occupying no official post, is deemed one of the present regime's most important theorists. We found a Boetrch who, without mincing words, answered all the questions we put to him.

Married, with five children, a civil engineer, 59 years old, the alumnus of the German School and the University of Chile is credited with having been the principal impetus behind Jorge Alessandri's second candidacy, with having participated actively in the civic movement that laid the groundwork for Allende's overthrow, and also with having been one of the forces behind the National Consultation in 1978.

He compares politics with oceanography. He says that the sea's mysteries cannot be uncovered through observation of the waves or storms. It is the major sea currents that determine the flora, the fauna and even the climate of surrounding regions.

"In politics," he says, "the same is true: What matters is the currents of opinion."

"Frei," he continues, "is important to the extent that he interprets the Christian Democrats and their sympathizers. The cardinal is important to the extent that he leads the Catholics."

He is troubled by the tendency of "the demagogs to seek social equality and happiness on the basis of distribution of the wealth and plunder. The glory of the

creation lies in diversity." He asserts that human beings were created different, with different aptitudes: "Thus, there are great artists, and there are great businessmen, who naturally are great earners of money."

In his opinion, "A Ford has done more for his people's welfare than a thousand left-wing politicians combined. The latter devote themselves to pointing out that the workers earn little and that goods are sold at high prices." He wonders:

"If they really want to do something useful for the needy, why don't they get together and start a business that pays better wages and sells at lower prices?"

It is a subject that stirs his feelings, and he becomes animated when speaking of it. He asserts that none of the important things in life can be bought with money: "not happiness or love or the life of a child." Consequently, the idea of equalizing all human beings, having all of them earn the same, strikes him as an aberration.

"And when this view is supported by priests, I see a rebellion against the divine order, for God made men different. There are blind people, there are the insane, the deformed and the evil, and there are also beings endowed with talent, beauty and kindness. Would they all become equal if they earned the same amount?"

Cardinal in the Dock

Passionate, energetic and spontaneous, he spews forth--like a torrent--everything he is feeling and thinking at the moment. He suddenly stops after what he has said to make sure that he has not gone farther than even he would wish. He answers, attacks, "tones down," analyzes and finally gives approval to the product fabricated earlier.

[Question] What have you thought of the charges coming from opposition groups concerning possible irregularities in the plebiscite held recently in our country?"

[Answer] First of all, it should be noted that the plebiscite was condemned abroad long before it was held by people who know nothing about Chile. The same was done here, in advance, by the same people who customarily join in the chorus of international censure.

Moreover, I think the opposition is consistently saying things that do not reflect reality or that are manifestly contrary to people's views, including those of their own followers.

[Question] Whom are you referring to, specifically?

[Answer] Both some former political parties and the Church hierarchy.

[Question] What do you have against the Church hierarchy, with whom you often do battle in public?

[Answer] For many years the hierarchy had not ventured an opinion on any political issue in our country. The present cardinal, as well as the Santiago Church, had

never done it. Not during Jorge Alessandri's administration, nor during Frei's nor Allende's. However, under this government not a single measure has been adopted without criticism from the hierarchy.

[Question] Why do you think this is happening?

[Answer] It's inexplicable, for what it says is clearly contrary to the thinking of most Catholics, and, at other times, contrary to the truth.

[Question] Could you cite a specific instance?

[Answer] Of course, plenty. For example, when Monsignor Santos said that the Christian Democrats had been charged an exorbitant sum for time on Channel 13 during the period preceding the plebiscite, which was completely disproved by the director of that channel and, later, by Rector Swett. Or when the cardinal asserted that the Church in Chile is persecuted. Or when Bishop Camus declared that the Allende government's abuses couldn't be compared with those of the present one. And I could give you many more.

[Question] For what purpose do you think the Church hierarchy could be inventing these charges?

[Answer] The truth is that there's no choice but to conclude that they aren't doing it to be believed here in Chile, but rather to appear abroad as victims and thus obtain the material resources needed to carry out their plans.

Staring into space, he wonders aloud, somewhat abstractedly, "Don't they realize the enormous harm they're doing to Chile? Let's not forget, and it has been said often, that the Marxist campaign against Chile wouldn't have been so successful if it hadn't been endorsed by the PDC and the Church of Santiago."

"No one in the world," he concludes, "condemns us because of what the communists say. On the other hand, they do condemn us on the basis of what those politicians and prelates I mentioned say."

Feeblemindedness

Returning to the subject of the plebiscite, ERCILLA pointed out that he had spoken of condemnation "in advance," but it should be noted that the PDC's charges had been issued "afterward." For instance, there was that concerning the obvious --and inexplicable, according to them--decrease in the number of those not voting in comparison with previous balloting.

"First of all, I want to tell you that I think criticisms of the document show feeblemindedness. The point about failure to vote that you've brought up strikes me as grotesque. If everyone could vote at any polling place in the country, it obviously was much easier to cast a vote, and thus there should have been an extremely small number who failed to do so."

[Question] What about the lack of registers of voters?

[Answer] Oh, come on! The voter registers were used to perpetrate the biggest frauds with the most serious consequences ever seen in Chile. At least, in 1970 they were even used to snatch victory away from Jorge Alessandri.

"They were used for multiple registrations," he says angrily, "for the removal of names of opposition voters, through the use of party affiliation lists; for replacement of people; for voting by dead people. All of this was seen in the 1970 fraud, which was denounced by--among others--the Christian Democrats themselves."

He concludes, emphatically, "The identity card is perfectly valid for voting, and it should always be done with it."

[Question] What do you have to say about a 14 percent increase in voters in comparison with the balloting of 4 January, 2 years ago, a percentage which, in the opinion of those leveling the charges, does not correspond to the recorded increase in population?

[Answer] I don't know if that's true. I don't have the exact figures concerning that, and thus I can't answer your question. In any case, I think it's appropriate to point out that the increase in voters over the 1978 balloting isn't strange. That vote was organized in a very short time, and, moreover, in this instance the people have expressed their views on matters of vital importance to them.

[Question] In your opinion, did both groups--opposition and government--have the same opportunity to publicize their ideas?

At this point in the conversation, Boetsch did not conceal his irritation. He seemed to be repelled by "such hypocrisy that moves those who yesterday committed monstrous irregularities to get so upset."

Two Great Losers

He sits back in his leather chair, opens his eyes very wide and says, "Why don't you ask them what National Television did during the Frei administration to show the gathering of Jorge Alessandri's supporters at the Mapocho station? It was shameful! They misled the public in the most disgraceful manner imaginable.

[Question] But that merely proves that they acted very badly. . . .

[Answer] And therefore they have no moral right to say anything. And that isn't all: This time, they used every means at their disposal to spread their ideas. This time, National Television didn't pull the dirty trick that they did. The people aren't stupid. All Chileans know in their hearts that they voted freely and that they had all the information they wanted. Now, if these gentlemen think the people are governed by slogans, they have a low opinion of our people.

[Question] Do you think there have been losers in the plebiscite?

[Answer] Yes, I think there were two big losers: Frei and the cardinal. Frei, because he came out in the Caupolican as a tool of communism and was abandoned by the body of Christian Democrats. The cardinal and the Catholic Church of Santiago,

because if 80 percent of the population is Catholic, what percentage of them is following their cardinal?

[Question] Are you a Catholic?

[Answer] Yes, and I consider myself a part of that vast majority of them that feels totally free to make a decision, with a clear conscience, regarding any problem that might arise without feeling constrained by the Church leaders' political opinions.

He breaks the thread of the discussion to point out that, in his opinion, it is irrefutable proof of the integrity of the plebiscite:

"The results of the plebiscite agree fully with what the polls said, which indicates that there was no manipulation of any sort. At 1500 hours on 11 September, the Gallup firm gave the percentages for Santiago, and they coincided almost perfectly with the results."

One of the events that undoubtedly surprised the public most at that time was the resignation from the Council of State by former President Jorge Alessandri on 12 September. Eduardo Boetsch had accompanied the former head of state to the polls on the day of the plebiscite, asserting publicly that Alessandri had voted "Yes" and that he wanted the citizenry to adopt that position.

[Question] Then how do you explain his resignation on the day following the plebiscite?

[Answer] Don Jorge resigned the chairmanship of the Council of State on 12 August, but did not renounce the Council of State, as people have said. It suffices to read the text of the constitution presented by him and the one approved by the Ruling Junta and submitted for the plebiscite to understand his well-founded reasons for resigning.

Because of the brevity of our subject's answer, ERCILLA attempted to go farther:

[Question] Did it happen that Jorge Alessandri--because of his republican tradition and his experience as president of the republic--could not accept implantation of the concept of a military government in the Chilean Constitution through the confirmation in office of the commanders-in-chief for 4 years? Could that be the reason for his resignation?

[Answer] Ask him that.

Turning to an entirely different subject, we asked him his opinion of the Civic-Military Movement, which representatives of the so-called "hardliners" in the government have asserted should be a political movement.

"I don't think that the president has ever even hinted at creating an official political movement or a single government party, which would amount to the same thing. An official party is obviously a fascist party, and Chile is not a fascist country.

[Question] What do you think of those here who say that Minister Sergio Fernandez has "fulfilled what was required of him"?

[Answer] Fernandez has proven to be a great minister of the interior. He has had to deal with very serious problems, and he has solved them with notable sound judgment, patience and skill. A person with all his capabilities has much more to do for Chile. His departure from the government would be an irreparable loss and an unforgivable mistake.

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PROSPECTS OF LABOR MOVEMENT EXAMINED

Santiago MENSAJE in Spanish Nov 80 pp 616-619

/Article by Jaime Ruiz-Tagle P.: "Outlook for Chilean Trade Unionism"/

/Text/ The new constitution which was submitted to a plebiscite establishes a timetable for the installation of a "protected democracy" but it will come some time in the distant future. However, changes that might occur in Chilean society do not necessarily depend on decrees or law, regardless of whether they are ratified by plebiscite or not, rather they might arise from the vitality of the social movements within it. The worker and peasant movements, the shantytown, student and cultural movements are ultimately the ones which will determine Chile's future. This is why, as a new phase in our national life is about to begin, it is a good time to look at the existing trade union situation in Chile which forms the foundation of the labor movement.[1]

In a previous article[2] we said that a new situation exists in Chile and that social forces should play a role in it. Within this new setting the classes confront each other directly without having to go through government mediation. And we said that these confrontations were isolated, not related so that they could not be interpreted as the action of a labor movement as such. In this article we would like to appraise that statement and inquire to what extent we are seeing a resurgence of this social movement. We will limit this inquiry to the urban sector and leave the agrarian sector for yet another analysis.

Organized Workers

There are no current data available on how many workers belong to unions since 1977 was the last time the Labor Directorate issued any figures. The value of these figures is limited because they do not indicate the degree of activity and because union activity was partially paralyzed during the 1973-1979 period (collective bargaining suspended, elections banned, limits on meetings and so forth). However, available data are important because they show the potential strength of trade unionism as we begin a period of greater activity.

In 1977, 709,436 workers belonged to unions in the cities or 32.3 percent of employed workers which is a high percentage. What is more in the production of goods sector (mining, agriculture, construction) trade union members accounted for two-thirds of employed workers. Workers from the industrial and mining sectors alone account for over half of union membership. So that in addition to their strategic importance, which has been historically proved, we have their numerical importance.

On the other hand, it is a good idea to study union membership based on type of union since the vitality of the "industrial" unions (or plant unions of blue-collar workers) has been greater traditionally than that of the professional unions (composed mostly of white-collar workers). "Industrial" union members represent approximately one-third of the total and are composed primarily of industrial workers and miners. In the services sector, obviously, the professional unions predominate.

Lastly, it is worthwhile to point out that in 1977 there were 1,816 industrial unions with an average of 124 members and 4,141 professional unions with an average of 117 members. The average size of the unions was small and this limited their ability to apply pressure and exert influence.

On the eve of the Labor Plan's implementation (2 July 1979), the Labor Directorate reported that there were 6,108 unions in existence, 151 more than in 1977. A year later, on 14 July 1980, the Directorate reported that 538 unions had been created. This means that since the Labor Plan went into effect the base of organized labor has expanded. Nevertheless, according to the same source, the new unions were very small with an average membership of 67.[3] This leads us to conclude that the splintering of the trade union movement is intesifying as predicted when the Labor Plan was prepared.

In short, a quick analysis of available figures shows that the number of Chilean trade union organizations is significant and they represent a high percentage of employed workers, especially in industry and mining. It also shows us that the "industrial" unions (blue collar) are not in a majority. Only in industry and mining do they represent over half of organized labor.[4] We also found that there has been an increase in the number of unions created since the Labor Plan went into effect, but these are small and weak unions.

Labor Union Elections

Information on union membership gives us an idea about the composition of Chilean trade unionism. A study of some elections results will enable us to identify it even further and, at the same time, identify its opponents.

As is known, at the end of October 1978, union elections were held in the private industry sector under government supervision.[5] The union members could not select candidates and the incumbent officials as well as anyone with a "political history" could not run for office. This was an attempt to remove ideology from the union movement and prevent its reunification.[6] According to available information, elections were held in a little over one-third of the unions.[7] Despite government restrictions, those who were in the opposition (over half) won and many were leftist sympathizers. The remainder were independents who did not support the government. This seems to indicate that traditional ideological beliefs still remain at the core of the union movement along class lines and there is no likelihood that there will be "vertical" integration into the system.

The union leaders elected in October 1978 will serve for 4 years until 1982. Those unions which did not hold elections in 1978 have been holding elections according to the Labor Plan.[8] The elections are held without candidates. This is an attempt to prevent candidates from representing specific programs and

and certain ideological options. An effort is being made to remove ideology and politics from the unions so that their activities are limited to benefit and wage demands within each company.

There still isn't complete information available on the elections which have been held, but certain trends have emerged from available data. The elections have confirmed former leaders in their posts except where the nominees were chosen by the government (or when an effort specifically was made to change the leadership). The following table shows election results based on the ideology of the leaders.

CUADRO Nº 1 (1)

(2) Elecciones sindicales según orientaciones ideológicas

	(3) Total votos	(4) Total votantes	(5) Oficialistas (%)	(6) Oposición (%)	(7) Independientes (%)
(8) Banco del Estado	17.735	?	32,1	67,9	0,0
Ferroviarios (9)	6.295	3.957	0,0	98,0	2,0
Chuquicamata (10) (Sind. industrial)	3.112	?	0,0	100,0	0,0
Obreros portuarios de Valparaíso (11)	2.079	?	7,4	82,6	0,0
Empresa Nacional del Petróleo (12)	?	?	4,5	81,8	13,6
Chuquicamata-Tocopilla (Sind. empleados) (13)	522	?	0,0	89,7	10,3
Canal 13 TV (14)	707	328	20,9	79,1	0,0

Fuente: Informes de dirigentes sindicales (15)

Key:

1. Table No. 1
2. Union Elections Based on Ideology
3. Total Votes
4. Total Voters
5. Government/Percentage of Votes
6. Opposition/Percentage of Votes
7. Independents/Percentage of Votes
8. State Bank
9. Railway Workers
10. Chuquicamata (Industrial Union)
11. Valparaiso Dock Workers
12. National Oil Company
13. Chuquicamata-Tocopilla (white-collar workers union)
14. Channel 13 TV
15. Source: Union leaders' reports

We can see that the government has meaningful support only in a few unions in the financial and services sectors (State Bank and Channel 13 TV) and that in other sectors its strength is minimal or nonexistent.

The ideology of the elected leaders shows that the government's efforts to eliminate ideology from the trade union movement has not been successful thus far. Although many workers have been affected by the government's propaganda against "politicians," at election time they vote for leaders who hold clear ideological and political positions. This shows once more that the trade union movement needs political "intercession" to influence solutions to social problems which affect the workers living and work conditions.

Collective Bargaining: Results and Consequences

In a previous article[9] we wrote about the limitations placed on collective bargaining within the narrow confines of the Labor Plan. Let's not forget that government workers, both in centralized and decentralized agencies, are excluded from the collective bargaining table. Also excluded are workers in companies or institutions where in the last 2 calendar years the government funded over 50 percent of their budget. In addition, apprentices and seasonal workers are excluded as are those workers in companies with less than eight employees.

On the other hand, collective bargaining is limited to business (excluding federations and confederations) and wages and working conditions are the only subjects which can be negotiated. All kinds of obstacles block the exercise of the right to strike.

In addition to the legal aspects just cited, a factor which has had a significant impact on collective bargaining has been the high rate of unemployment. The fact that employers can replace workers easily encourages them to be rigid or repressive.

According to the Minister of Labor, during the plan's first year 2,574 joint contracts affecting some 600,000 workers were signed. This figure represents approximately 16 percent of employed workers which shows that most wage earners remained outside the system. However, those involved in the negotiations represent nearly 85 percent of organized labor which of itself indicates that trade unionism has been reactivated after a 7 year recess.

Nevertheless, the workers went into the negotiations under very difficult circumstances. They could not act outside the narrow legal framework because they were repressed as soon as they tried. They were whipped by layoffs (before and after) and with threats about layoffs or bankruptcy. Often the employers treated the workers with disdain and arrogance.

It is not possible to know exactly what financial gains were made because no information is available on what overall benefits were obtained. On wages alone the Minister of Labor said that the average readjustments were between 7 and 8 percent higher than the CPI. This figure is equal to the overall growth of the economy (according to official figures) so that there has been no redistribution of income.[11]

At the same time, since many wage earners have only received cost of living raises and since the real average increase in wages has been approximately 8 percent (according to the National Statistics Institute's ISS), this means that many workers--probably those earning higher incomes--have received larger increases than those obtained through the collective bargaining system. In this respect, collective bargaining is of questionable value.

We cannot here go into a detailed analysis of the results by production sectors. Suffice it to say that the industrial sectors receiving the lowest increases are the textile and metallurgical sectors and the most disadvantaged sector is that of the state companies. In both cases the relationship with the features of the economic model is obvious.

In general it could be said that the larger or smaller increases have depended on the structural characteristics or opportunities existing within each sector of the economy. In other words, the action of the unions would have an effect only within a complete social framework which included the economic, legal and political elements.

According to available information, the strikes did not have a significant impact on the outcome of the negotiations. In fact the strikes decreased as negotiations progressed through various stages until by the ninth and final session there were none. The decline in the number of strikes resulted from the workers awareness that the strikes were useless as a form of pressure. Reality confirmed the conclusions of experts who studied the Labor Plan.

At the organizational level,[12] by limiting collective bargaining to business and because of the closed political system, the large union organizations had difficulty in redefining their roles. Prior to this their role was to act as mediator between the workers and the government. Today they have tried to establish platforms for sectorial or national struggles but with little success except in a few instances. The difficulty in redefining their role has been agravated by the ideological differences among the leadership organizations which are no strangers to the establishment of different kinds of ties with the world trade union movement.

On the other hand, the implementation of the Labor Plan and of collective bargaining has led to a revitalization of an organized labor base. And this new life stems from the real interests of the labor base which implies that union activities are becoming more democratic. There has always been great unity at the base level and proof of this lies in the fact that several different unions have not been organized within the same production sector even though the Labor Plan makes it easy to do so. Frequently, even when several unions exist within one company or firm, they have gone to the bargaining table as one. Nevertheless, the reactivation of the organized labor base has come face to face with the limitations imposed by the legal-political framework: the lack of a mediator who can take their demands to the nation.

More specifically, the frustration over the meager results of the bargaining sessions and the fear of layoffs can lead to discouragement and demobilization. However, awareness of institutionalized repression and of sharing a common class interest might be the nucleus of new forms of struggle by which the workers can defend their legitimate rights.

From a political point of view, while it can be said that the government was successful in "involving" the workers in the Labor Plan (thereby avoiding an international boycott), it failed in its effort to break or splinter the labor union movement. On the other hand, the limitations placed on collective bargaining have made the organized labor base aware that the workers' lot cannot improve significantly without changes in the economic policy: job security, protection of the nation's industry, social security controlled by the workers and so forth. In other words, the labor union movement is beginning to present its own political platform.

There definitely are two movements. There is a reorientation of the labor movement towards an organized labor base which makes it more democratic and there is the beginnings of "politicization" of the labor movement which is trying to give birth to some struggles and exert pressure on the government. This political activity will take place relatively independent of the parties and will be under the direction of the national organizations.

If this trend is consolidated, it would be a reversal of one of the most striking features of the labor movement since the 30's starting with the birth of accelerated industrialization. For the consolidation to occur, it will be necessary for the labor movement to find new and effective forms of struggle to use in the long process that has just begun.

FOOTNOTES

1. Our definition of "labor movement" is the action of all organized workers who defend their socio-economic interests at their place of work and in society at large, who fight against those with opposing views and try to create a new kind of social organization. In this respect, the "labor movement" is a facet of trade unionism and is characterized by its historical design.

2. "Life and Passion of the Labor Movement," MENSAJE No. 289, June 1980.

3. This figure is based on data supplied through the end of April. Cf. LA TERCERA, 4 Apr 1980.

4. It is necessary to point out, however, that construction workers, most of whom are manual laborers, were usually organized in professional unions.

5. Cf. Eugenio Bergliod, "Protected Trade Unionism," MENSAJE, No. 275, December 1978.

6. During 1978 union leaders who had been on opposite sides were progressively coming closer together.

7. Cf. Manuel Barrera, "Chilean Trade Unionism, 1973-1980," VECTOR, Santiago 1980.

8. At the end of the 90-day period for collective bargaining or the end of the period in which collective bargaining should have taken place, those unions which did not hold collective bargaining sessions--inter-company, independent and construction workers unions--could hold elections starting on 3 October 1979.

9. Cf. MENSAJE, No. 285, December 1979.

10. To be more exact from 16 August 1979 to 21 May 1980.

11. According to the Minister of Labor, the goal of collective bargaining is not to redistribute income. Instead wage increases should correspond to an increase in production. However, a study of increased productivity by sectors shows that a value has not been placed on it as should have been done

which would have been reflected in wage increases. Cf. VECTOR, "The Collective Bargaining Process: Evaluation of Some Results," Economic Cycle Report, July 1980.

12. In this and the following sections we are guided by the conclusions reached at the Labor Analysis Seminars held at the Workers Pastoral Vicariate.

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CNI INTERCEPTS IMPRISONED MIR MEMBERS' MESSAGES

Santiago ERCILLA in Spanish 22 Oct 80 pp 10-11

[Text] The old story of the wolf in sheep's clothing has apparently been repeated. Under the innocent wings of a "dove of peace" security officials have found two messages that seem to implicate two MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] members being held in the Santiago Penitentiary in the three attempted bank robberies that took place on 28 July.

On 7 October, as Liliana Contreras was saying goodbye to her husband Raul Lopez in the visitors' area of the "pen," a prisoner whom she did not know asked her to take--as she had on other occasions--a bag containing nearly 30 handicraft items to the workshop department of the Vicariate of Solidarity. There, for some years, the prisoners' products have been bought as a means of helping them financially.

This time, though, the goods did not reach their destination. At the doors of the prison, National Intelligence Bureau [CNI] personnel detained Liliana Contreras on finding in her handbag a wool-and-cardboard dove that contained the messages.

It was established that one of them had been written by Mario Munoz Espinoza, arrested on 8 September and charged with participation in attempts on three banks on Santa Elena Street last 28 July. In the message, addressed to the "leadership" of the MIR, Munoz reported on the activities of the members of his cell from April through July. The dates correspond precisely to those that could have witnessed preparations for the robberies. He spoke, for example, of quartering people in his house beginning on 26 July, during which time "Juan stood guard along with the others; he prepared meals. He saw no irons until Sunday, the 27th, when he took part in the simulation. The next day the comrades left. Juan listened to everything on the radio and left that day for the south."

"Juan" is the political name of Mario Munoz, and, in fact, the day of the assaults he apparently traveled to the south.

The other message seized by the CNI had been written by the prisoner Eduardo Arancibia. Employing much more obvious language that involved no code words other than false names, he gave a detailed account of the day of the robberies: "I missed with my second shot, and the grenade didn't work as it should have (R-4 failed). I think it's another defect to overcome, for our war is always to continue until victory, but the weapons don't work."

He said, too, that they could not use the "vietnamitas" against the van that was in front of the bank and that three of his companions were beneath the van which was ready to start. Besides offering "recommendations" about security to the MIR leadership, Arancibia stated that he felt like a "snake-in-the-grass" for having surrendered Mario Munoz' house. He also asked to continue as a member of the MIR, "which is the only thing that keeps me going as a revolutionary."

In addition to these two documents, authorities confiscated a letter Arancibia was sending to relatives in which he sought to reassure them by saying he regretted his conduct and would never take part in MIR activities again once he was freed, for he considered a stage he had outgrown.

"Unjustified Nervousness"

On interrogation, the bearer of the messages said they were intended for "Patty" (Patricia Reyes, a Vicariate official). As a result, the Vicariate responded when the information appeared in a morning paper, expressing its confidence in the implicated official and casting doubt on the authenticity of the messages. It based the doubt on three facts: Arancibia was under arrest from 28 July to 4 August and was free, having contact with MIR members, until 6 September, when he was arrested again; the prisoners in section five of the "pen" knew that work sent out had been inspected on various occasions by security officials; and the Vicariate has not one, but five, people in charge of accepting handicrafts, and thus a package intended for one of them could easily go astray.

The Vicariate's position was interpreted by some media as a questioning of "the CNI story," but CNI officials told ERCILLA that such a story does not exist, for it was not they who had publicized the messages: "We"--they said--"found the documents and confined ourselves to sending the evidence to the military prosecutor and Minister Paillas, who have pressed charges against Munoz and Arancibia. They will have to institute proceedings, and, if grounds for prosecution are found, the documents should be used as proof in those proceedings."

As a matter of fact, the CNI freed Liliana Contreras at 10 o'clock because there were no charges, it has not arrested Patricia Reyes and has not lodged any sort of charge against the Vicariate or any of its employees. Therefore, to the CNI, the "nervousness in some circles" is unjustified, thus far.

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BRIEFS

STRIKERS' WIVES APPEAL--Santiago, Chile, 19 Nov (AFP)--The wives of 1,400 textile workers who are holding a legal strike requested today the intervention of the wife of Chilean President Augusto Pinochet to solve the conflict. In a letter addressed to Mrs Lucia Hiriart de Pinochet, the wives of workers at the Banal Company state that "we come to you because we believe you can understand the anguish we feel at this time." The workers are requesting a 50-percent salary readjustment, but the industry executives have proposed a salary increase of only 11.5 percent. Although the workers have held several demonstrations in downtown Santiago and are receiving aid and support from other unions, the negotiations between the two parties are far from arriving at a solution of the problem. [Text] [PY200241 Paris AFP in Spanish 1725 GMT 19 Nov 80]

NEW PRESIDENTIAL AIDE--Lt Col Ramon Castro has taken over as the new presidential aide de camp. The swearing-in ceremony took place yesterday. [PY182139 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Nov 80]

NEW STUDENT LEADERS--Mikel Urquiza, current secretary general of the Catholic University Student Federation (FEUC) was elected chairman of that organization last night. At the same time Salvador Valdes, of the Association of Engineering Students, and Raimundo Monje, of the Association of Economics Students, were elected vice president and secretary general, respectively. [PY182139 Santiago CHILE EL MERCURIO in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p C 11]

OLCE MISSION--Santiago, Chile 11 Nov (AFP)--A delegation of the Latin American Organization for Economic Cooperation (OLCE), headed by Baron Eduard Jean Empain, arrived in Chile today. The delegation met with Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames and plans to stay until Saturday. During this stay it will meet with the members of President Augusto Pinochet's team, especially Finance Minister Sergio de Castro and Central Bank president Alvaro Bardon. [PY182139 Paris AFP in Spanish 0250 GMT 12 Nov 80]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--The Industrial Development Association, SOFOFA, has reported that industrial production increased 3.8 percent from January to September of this year compared with the same period last year. During this period industrial sales also increased 4.9 percent. [PY081223 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

ARMED FORCES ATTACK FARC IN URABA AREA

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 10-A

[Article by Jose Guillermo Herrera]

[Text] Medellin, 20 Oct—In the biggest antiguerrilla operation planned for the western part of the country, 10,000 Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps troops have begun to gain ground in the vast Uraba wilderness, with their sights set on the columns of the fifth front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), which are concentrated in this jungle zone.

The wideranging military operation was supported this weekend by units quartered and amassed in the Middle Magdalena section of Antioquia, which is linked through a mountainous, hard-to-reach area with the western part of Antioquia.

First Captures

Preliminary reports on the operation, which was scheduled to begin several weeks ago but had to be postponed because of the conflict that arose in the El Pato region with settlers who left their lands to avoid being the target of bombings. indicate that so far four alleged members or liaisons of the FARC have been captured, including the leader of the Democratic Front, Conrado Perez.

According to the accounts received today, the operation began on the coast of Antioquia, in the port of Turbo, and by establishing military posts and reserve stations, the troops are making headway into the mountainous jungle zone that serves as a haven for one of the most aggressive FARC fronts.

Troop movements suggest that the drive into the jungle region is beginning in the village of Currulao, in the district of Turbo, which has been the focus of several guerrilla raids that have left several police agents, army troops and civilians dead.

Fear of Bombings

A committee of councilmen from Apartado, which is 12 hours from this capital over land, cautioned today that there is uncertainty among the civilian population and asserted that if the same tactics are used as in El Pato, army bombings would force hundreds of settlers in the region to abandon their lands.

The Apartado town council representatives said today that so many troops have been deployed throughout the western part of the country that at least 500 posts have been set up in towns, districts and locations that inhabitants have to pass through.

Combined Forces

The "Voltigeros" Battalion, the largest and best equipped in the Uraba region, has been receiving reinforcements in recent days from the Colombia, Junin and Bombona tactical units, as well as from naval and airborne forces.

The councilmen who cautioned about the operation asserted that the population there has become aware of paratrooper methods and the organization of navy personnel stationed in Turbo, who will be moving into the interior of the region along the Atrato and San Juan rivers.

The most important of the many military posts set up in the region are the ones in Puerto Lleras, Pavarando, San Pedro, Arboletes, Pueblo Bello, Bejuquillo, El Gas and Los Mandarinos, which have between 200 and 600 troops.

There is also a mobile post for special missions that is off by itself in Bejuquillo in the district of Mutata.

Psychological Efforts

Although the drive against the fifth front of the FARC was scheduled to begin a few days after the offensive staged in El Pato, the conflict prompted with hundreds of settlers who marched to Neiva to protest the bombings caused its delay until last weekend.

To prevent this from happening again (since there a thousands of settlers throughout the Uraba region), the command of the Fourth Brigade, in conjunction with high-level national defense commands, prepared and implemented a program for better relations with the civilian population; this consisted of helicopter drops of leaflets explaining the activities of guerrillas and their impact on peace and tranquility among citizens.

Over the past week, several helicopters from the military forces assigned to the operation in Uraba dropped a series of leaflets concerning the antiguerrilla drive on the municipalities of Turbo, Apartado, Chigorodo and Mutata, including their most heavily populated districts and precincts.

Letter From a Former Guerrilla

Another new twist to the operation in Uraba was the presentation to the mass media of an open letter signed by an alleged former member of the fifth FARC front in which he calls on his former colleagues to put down their arms and accept the demands of life in society.

One of the leaflets picked up in the western part of Antioquia warns the civilian population that if they come across a warning to "abandon the area in 8 days," they should realize that this a FARC threat.

Landazabal Trip

Army Commander Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes visited this capital and the Uraba and Middle Magdalena regions recently to get the latest details on the wide-ranging antiguerrilla drive.

The army commander plans to visit this area again in 2 weeks, at which time the preliminary results of the operation will surely be in.

8743
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EXPORT DATA FOR FIRST HALF OF YEAR REPORTED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 10-A

[Text] Colombian exports increased 24.7 percent during the January-July period this year in comparison to the same period in 1979.

This was reported by DANE [Administrative Department of Statistics], based on national customs manifests and bulletins from the National Federation of Coffee Growers.

Exports were valued at $2.4 billion, with coffee accounting for $1.619 billion.

Coffee exports were up 41.9 percent over the same period last year.

The DANE report contains the following information:

Imports totaled $2.342 billion, a 36.3 percent increase over the January-July 1979 period.

The following table summarizes developments in seven major categories of exports:

Exports of seven of the main tariff headings (in thousands of dollars, FOB value)

Heading	January-July 1980	January-July 1979	Percent Change
Coffee, tea, mate and spices	1,619,561	1,141,601	+41.9
Mineral fuels, oils and minerals, and products from their distillation	54,456	93,673	-41.9
Cotton	--	57,159	+53.7
Garments and textile accessories	46,039	60,583	-24.0
Live plants and floriculture products	53,835	43,670	+23.3
Sugars and confectionery items	59,707	39,694	+50.4
Bookstore items and graphic arts products	23,723	28,303	+16.2

With July statistics from Turbo still out, exports were slightly above 2.517 net metric tons, a drop of 19.2 percent from the same period in 1979, due to the relative shift in the makeup of exports. At the same time, close to 3.2 million net metric tons were imported, an increase of 7.3 percent over the same period last year.

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CSO: 3010

JUDGES CONCERNED ABOUT THREAT FROM CRIMINAL ELEMENT

Judges Demand Weapons

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 6-A

[Article by Alba Lia Medina and Hector Rodriguez Villa]

[Text] Medellin, 24 Oct--Spokesman for the judiciary today asked for Security Council, which was meeting in this capital under the chairmanship of Government Minister German Zea Hernandez, to provide judges and magistrates with weapons to confront criminals.

Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva agreed with the request, describing it as an "acceptable security measure." He noted, nevertheless, that the central government would have to think over its decision.

The request of the judges and magistrates, which is unprecedented in the country's history, was conveyed to the governor of Antioquia, Alvaro Villegas Moreno, during a meeting prior to the opening of the Security Council, which took place at 1100 hours at the headquarters of the Fourth Brigade.

According to the governor, they also demanded greater surveillance in courts and tribunals, searches of persons entering the buildings housing their offices and open courts, special protection for threatened officials, decent furnishings for their courts, life pensions for the family members of slain judges and an end to the government's campaign of slander against judges, whom it has potrayed to the country as dishonest individuals given to corrupt practices and bribery.

The National Security Council meeting was held at the facilities of the Fourth Brigade west of Medellin, while judges and magistrates marched silently through the main streets of the capital of Antioquia with flags at half mast.

The ministers and security chiefs had a working lunch between 1100 and 1400 hours.

They later met with members of the judiciary and representatives of various Antioquia trade unions.

The sectional head of DAS [Administrative Department of Security], Col Francisco Martinez, and the commander of the Antioquia Police, Col Hector Valderrama Ocampo, submitted a statistical report on crime in Medellin.

Those attending were surprised that crime in this capital city, the site of sensational slayings, was down this year from 1979.

Over the first 10 months of the year, 100 persons have been murdered, and over the last 33 months the victims of criminals with motor vehicles totals 1,044.

Camacho Leyva Comments

Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva accepted the request of the judges to be allowed to carry arms to defend themselves against drug trafficking gangs. He said that he thought it was acceptable for judges to carry weapons as a security measure but that this would have to be decided on by the central government.

Gen Camacho Leyva again defended the Security Statute and said that the recent assassination of a woman judge was abominable but did not show that the drastic steps that the government has taken to crack down on crime had failed.

He stated that the Armed Forces were prepared to serve the country in every area in which they are called upon, including drug trafficking.

He recalled that in recent months since the army has gotten involved in the battle against drugs on the Atlantic coast, it has succeeded in confiscating large amounts of cocaine and marihuana, as well as aircraft, ships and automotive vehicles.

The minister referred to a request submitted to the government this week by Antioquia attorneys, who asked that investigations into drug trafficking be handled and ruled on by military criminal justice.

No Reason for Alarm

Government Minister German Zea Hernandez, who presided over the National Security Council, stated that although developments in Medellin have been touchy, there is no reason for alarm inasmuch as the police, security agencies and the army are prepared to guarantee the honor, lives and property of citizens, in keeping with the constitution. He announced, nevertheless, that security measures would be taken over the next few hours.

The nation's attorney general, Guillermo Gonzalez Charry, reported on the appointment of several inspectors to monitor trials and asserted that the Judicial Police would try to clear up not only the crimes of the two judges but other recent events here as well.

The head of the Public Ministry downplayed the resignations submitted by members of the judiciary, saying that they were formalities more than anything else.

The mayor of Medellin, Bernardo Guerra Serna, said that transit police were armed as of yesterday so that they can function with real authority and not be treated abusively by drivers when they are acting in the line of duty.

He stressed the urgent need to further control the use of motorcycles in Medellin and other regional capital cities.

These vehicles have been used in connection with most of the attacks and the many slayings in various departments.

The national director of the DAS, Manuel Guillermo Gonzalez Silva, expressed serious concern over the wave of crime in the capital of Antioquia and said that gangs of criminals could be controlled in the future by boosting the number of Judicial Police units.

Change in Economic Model

Medellin, 24 October (By Gustavo Ramirez)--Former Development Minister Gilberto Echeverri Mejia today called for a revamping of the economic model and demanded an urgent solution to the serious problem of insecurity facing Medellin.

"We have to call together men who are calm and cool, men of character, so that they are not carried away by fear or panic," the former minister said.

"The country realizes that its president is a man of very good will with a desire to do the right thing," he noted.

"We have to come up with emergency solutions, of which there are two kinds, I would say: a law enforcement solution to meet Medellin's and Antioquia's security requirements, and a jobs solution, to immediately create jobs, along with wideranging programs for housing and public works," he pointed out.

Echeverri Mejia outlined his views at the Security Council meeting here to analyze law and order in this capital.

He noted that the production sector is not growing in Colombia because private savings are shifting to the financial sphere.

"The production sector has to grow and meet the demand for jobs, and if it is not bolstered financially, it is not going to be able to do this. We have to change the model," he asserted.

Slain Judge Requested Protection

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 6-A

[Article by Hector Rodriguez Villa, special correspondent]

[Text] The 50th criminal court judge, who was slain here, had received threats against her life but was denied protection by Antioquia authorities, the Superior Court of Medellin disclosed here.

The magistrates denied that the judge was investigating the fatal attack by hired gunmen on Jairo Marin Jaramillo, the 14th circuit criminal judge, a few days earlier.

Dr Cartagena, they said, was pursuing various lines of investigations relating to drug trafficking and was apparently slain by persons interested in halting them.

They admitted that other judges, especially municipal criminal court judges pursuing investigations of this kind, have been pressured to acquit defendants. In statements to EL TIEMPO, the chief justice of the Superior Court, Arturo Gomez, said that Medellin has what people have called "the death squad," inasmuch as many persons, those with criminal records in particular, have been found slain on the outskirts of the city.

He said that so far the authorities have not taken special security measures to guarantee the safety of judges, even though they have asked for protection on several occasions.

He noted, for example, that there is a minimal security force, young agents armed only with billy clubs, at the National Palace, where the tribunal and superior courts are located.

Gomez contended that cocaine and marihuana trafficking has taken over the country, especially Medellin, adding that the money from it can easily be used to buy off the authorities.

He disclosed that the 50th criminal court judge had a reputation of being very honest and unbending in her investigations, which included several drug trafficking cases.

He said that the Colombian Government bears a serious responsibility in the current situation because it has not given the administration of justice the elements it needs to combat crime.

He cited as an example that the Congress has refused to comply with the constitutional stipulation to earmark 10 percent of the federal budget for financing the judiciary.

"All of the government's money is being wasted on political scheming," the judge said, showing this reporter his only typewriter, which is damaged, and relating how he himself brought in the books, bookcases, paintings and rugs in his office.

"The desk behind which I work is mine, because the government has not supplied any office equipment," he added. He attributed the wave of crime in Medellin and Colombia in general to people's overriding desire to get rich quick, regardless of whether the means are illegal.

Resignations

The chief justice of the Superior Court of Medellin, Judge Arturo Gomez, confirmed that most of the judges and magistrates in this city have handed in their resignations to dramatize their displeasure with the unsafe conditions in which they have to perform their judicial functions.

"I will convene the full court by Wednesday so that it can render a judgment on the resignations, but I think that they ought to be turned down," he explained.

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BARCO CANDIDACY, LIBERAL PARTY POLITICS DISCUSSED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 1-B

[Article by Gabriel Gonzalez]

[Text] At its meeting yesterday the DLN [National Liberal Directorate] assessed the results of the Liberal municipal assemblies that were held successfully on Sunday and began preparations for the departmental conventions that will be staged in their capital cities on Friday, 14 November. The conventions will elect sectional directorates and delegates to the National Convention on 13 December.

Drs Victor Mosquera Chaux and Alvaro Uribe Rueda reaffirmed the desires for unity that inspire the DLN and pointed out that potential errors in last Sunday's assemblies would be corrected.

In conversations with EL TIEMPO, Mosquera Chaux said that Dr Virgilio Barco is fully entitled to submit his name as a candidate for consideration and hailed the fact that the former ambassador to Washington has accepted the already approved ground rules without reservations.

There has been talk again in recent days of the system of popular consultation to select a candidate, but all indications are that an agreement with the conservative faction is no longer possible. The Santofimio faction submitted a bill in this regard to the chamber, but it has not yet been debated. Dr Barco said in his letter to the DLN that he would be the first to accept such a procedure but that if there is no agreement, Liberalism could not ignore the rules that have been adopted to choose a candidate in a wideranging convention.

Barco will travel to Bogota Thursday evening and immediately begin a round of discussions with national leaders of Liberalism to broaden his views on a number of crucial problems on which there is still debate in the party.

Separately, the editorial by former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo in NUEVA FRONTERA (published today on the editorial pages) elicited much comment. In it he analyzes in detail the Liberal organization process and says that if attempts are made to link him to patronage battles, he would prefer to remain on the sidelines of political activity. Lleras leveled criticism at the mayor of Medellin, Bernardo Guerra Serna, and the Alberto Santofimio faction for their apparently divisive intentions. In any case, Dr Guerra Serna said that he was not going to argue with Lleras Restrepo, whom he admires and respects.

Carlos del Castillo Restrepo, a member of the National Vigilance Commission, traveled yesterday to Barranquilla to mediate in the Liberal conflict that has arisen on the Atlantic coast, and Liberal groups that withdrew from the assembly on Sunday (such as those of Name Teran, Slebi and Lebolo de la Espriella) made various statements on the crisis that has developed. As we know, at the assembly Governor Pedro Martin Leyes was accused of trying to pressure Councilman Oscar Fernandez Gonzalez, which the groups apparently took as grounds for their withdrawal.

In recent hours, Governor Martin Leyes angrily rejected the accusation, saying that "this approach is a puerile, vapid and disrespectful pretext to conceal the real reasons why several Liberal factions decided to leave the assembly." Councilman Oscar Fernandez also denied the charge in a letter to the DLN, and the councilmen from the Martin Leyes faction sent the DLN a long letter explaining the situation.

The DLN and Barco

The president of the DLN, Victor Mosquera Chuax, gave the following statement to EL TIEMPO in connection with the letter that presidential hopeful Virgilio Barco sent him on Monday:

"Dr Virgilio Barco's letter contains several points, which will be commented on when I answer it. In the first place, the letter contains Dr Barco's statement that he will abide by the rules set down by the boards of Liberal legislators on the initiative of the former presidents, the Directorate and the Central Political Commission.

"He also notes the importance of the forum that will be held in March of next year (not February) to study and draw up the program that the party will present to Liberalism and to public opinion in general for the 1982 election campaign.

"Thirdly, Dr Barco says that he will contact political leaders and travel (these are his own words) throughout our vast country to discuss national problems. This is in line with his intention to submit his name as a candidate for the Liberal Party's presidential nomination. He is entitled to do so, as have other outstanding Liberals who have decided to participate in this first stage of the presidential candidate selection process, which will culminate at the convention in September 1981. I will have an opportunity to discuss at greater length the other points that Dr Barco broaches in his letter in the response that I will issue in due time."

When asked about the possibility of his own candidacy, which some circles have been talking about, Mosquera Chaux said: "The papers always try to get ahead of my intentions and desires. I am rendering a service on the DLN, which I suppose will terminate in December of this year. So far I have no other plans."

When asked whether he might in the immediate future join the ranks of Liberal presidential hopefuls, Mosquera Chaux said: "Who can predict the future when you can't even say what's going to happen with your own life?"

Unlike Alberto Santofimio Botero, Barco pointed out that he is abiding without reservations by the rules of the game approved by Liberalism and he announced that he would travel throughout the country to converse directly with people.

Although Barco did not say outright that he is a presidential candidate, he noted in his letter to the DLN: "...I propose to again visit our vast country, to renew contacts and to hold a democratic dialog before the election campaign begins next year, and if the predominant party opinion is that I represent it in the campaign, I will do so without any reservations."

So far, Drs Augusto Espinosa, Virgilio Barco and Alberto Santofimio have thrown their hats in the ring as candidates for the Liberal nomination; other names, such as Otto Morales Benitez, are also regarded as Liberal presidential hopefuls, to judge by various statements or proposals.

The campaign for the nomination is expected to be intense from now until September 1981, when a national convention of more than 600 delegates chooses the party candidate. From that point, another campaign will begin, the open competition with the Conservative candidate, who will be chosen after the Liberal Party standard-bearer is. In any case, there will supposedly be two Liberal candidates until March 1982, because Santofimio Botero has said that he will continue until the legislative elections, which he will take as a final reference point for deciding whether to remain in the struggle or support the official candidate.

As far as Dr Augusto Espinosa Valderrama is concerned, he attended a luncheon yesterday in Bogota at the Economic Association of Friends of the Country with young professionals and university professors, with whom he analyzed Liberal politics. Tomorrow he will attend a banquet at the Guayacana Restaurant given in his honor by university professors and workers from the Comunera youth group in Socorro Province. The banquet will be staged by Alirio Rodriguez and Jaime Otero, and Espinosa Valderrama has agreed to be there.

This weekend, Espinosa will meet with members of the private sector who, headed by Hernando Castilla Samper, Jose Gomez Pinzon, Rafael Espinosa and Gustavo Pradilla, recently backed his presidential candidacy; Espinosa Valderrama will be in Cordoba on 7, 8 and 9 November, a department where his candidacy is being promoted by Senator German Bula Hoyos.

Separately, Liberal circles are anxiously awaiting a statement that former President Lopez Michelsen is preparing in New York; after 2 long months abroad, he will be returning to the country by the end of next week, perhaps.

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PLN YOUTH LEADER REFUTES CHARGE OF NEGOTIATING WITH COMMUNISTS

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 11

[Interview with Marcelo Prieto by Wilmer Murillo in the column "Political Wednesdays in the Repbulic"; date and place not given]

[Text] The candidate of the National Liberation Party (PLN) for the presidency, Luis Alberto Monge, had held his post for fewer than 180 days when he gave a major speech outlining the path of his party with regard to communism and the extreme right wing. The liberation leader zealously hastened to announce that his party would not deal either with the communists or the conservatives, whom it regards as the most dangerous adversaries of the party movement and democracy in Costa Rica.

Already before his address, reports had begun to circulate about presumed negotiations by PLN youth leaders with the communists. The concern that these agreements might be in progress was shared by some of the older liberation leaders, who demanded clarification by the candidate, possibly to dispel doubts and the accumulating fears. The agreements which might have been developing through complicated alliances were apparently aborted. In these flirtations, if such existed, there was always mention of Deputy Marcelo Prieto, and in the phrase used by some, "Prietocommunism." Many believe that there must have been some kind of alliances. Otherwise, what was the point in a warning against them? Meanwhile, Deputy Marcelo Prieto, the highest leader of the PLN youth, expressed the view in this interview that Prietocommunism is a clear plot to discredit him personally along with the sectors he represents. The interview follows.

[Question] Who in the PLN, in your view, attempted to arrange alliances with the communists to the point of meriting the reprimand candidate Luis Alberto Monge felt obliged to issue?

[Answer] Monge's warning was not addressed to any personal group in particular. It was rather a statement of a general nature on which we all agree. On some occasions the PLN has made contact with various groups, not necessarily of the extreme left wing, but in the traditional antiliberation sector as well, such as the Carazo faction, with a view to waging concrete battles on various fronts. For example, the PLN university youth on one occasion participated in the elections of the student federation at the university in the All-Labor coalition, in which there were sectors which were not liberation supporters. In any case, the statement that sectors of our party youth have established firm alliances with extreme leftist

groups is false. All this can be summed up in the statement that the PLN youth have been making contacts with a view to concrete struggles with sectors representing the whole political spectrum in the country always in defense of the principles of democracy and the general interests of the people.

[Question] Don't you think the statements by candidate Monge concerning the prohibition against alliance with the communists were excessive? Was it zeal or lack of confidence in the youth which caused the problem, do you think?

[Answer] I said that these statements were not addressed to any specific group. It was a general statement on which we fully agreed.

[Question] Some speak of Prietocommunism in referring to the youth movement of the PLN. Do you believe that the term is the result of ignorance or bad faith?

[Answer] Both. What is wanted is to link the word Prieto with the word communism in the minds of the people, with a view to discrediting the present and future struggles in which I may play a role. I have done nothing but struggle within the PLN so that our party can truly interpret the popular interests and become a truly social democratic party. All of us participating in this struggle have suffered from being labeled communists. Daniel Oduber did, and Monge himself, as well as leaders as outstanding as Benjamin Nunez and Armando Arauz himself. Thus it is almost traditional to accuse comrades who engage in these battles of being communists. Despite the bad faith of the charge I would not even have responded to it, because I have behind me more than 15 years of democratic struggle. Since I was 13 I have participated in politics within the PLN. I have faced the communists in the universities, in the trade unions, and in the communal development movement. Thus I have no need to respond to false charges which represent a clear attempt to discredit me and the sectors I represent.

[Question] In view of its origins in social democracy, the political ideology the PLN says it pursues, do you believe it is possible to foresee any type of agreement by this party with the communists, or at least could they coexist without antagonism?

[Answer] Social democracy is not a basically anticommunist or anticapitalist doctrine. It is a doctrine entirely different from communism and from capitalism. It calls for struggle to achieve social justice and to encourage economic development with absolute respect for democratic principles and institutions. We do not share the communist thesis that to achieve justice one must eliminate freedom. Nor do we have anything in common with the oligarchic factions which, under the pretext of defending formal democracy, oppose every social advance. We are a distinct and different alternative. The only one making possible social justice with freedom.

[Question] There are loyal social democrats and there are deviationists. Is this important within the National Liberation Party?

[Answer] My struggle all my life has been directed toward strengthening the principles of social democracy within the PLN. This is not a deviation. Quite the contrary, if not a return to the original sources of the PLN. Those who have

opposed us are precisely those who have wandered from these original principles. They have abandoned the banners of social democracy and have ended up outside the party itself.

[Question] Jose Figueres said recently in LA REPUBLICA that socialism is compatible with democracy. Do you believe this is true?

[Answer] I not only share that belief but I believe that there can be no democracy without socialism, and vice versa. Democracy is the political form of socialism. Historically and philosophically, socialism is and must necessarily be democratic and the socialist idea has represented an effort to achieve the full freedom of the human individual. There are regimes which call themselves socialist but are not, such as the USSR and its satellites. What exists in these countries is not socialism. It is totalitarian state capitalism. The communists have discredited socialism by the establishment of dictatorships falsely called socialist.

[Question] Now that many people speak of the need to create a new political and social structure with more justice and solidarity, how would you outline these rejuvenating changes to adapt the party structures to these socialist realities being sought?

[Answer] The PLN needs to update its program and develop a new platform for the last quarter of the 20th century, based on the same principles which continue to be social justice with freedom. In addition, it needs internal democratization in the quantitative sense, which has been achieved with the new party statutes, and also in a qualitative sense, with the enriching of the leadership and political action organs of the party with more representatives of the popular sectors. The PLN must struggle to represent all sectors in its leadership bodies. These are the main efforts which must be made to convert the party into a truly social democratic one in the program, organizational and internal social composition sectors.

[Question] Do you believe that at a time when there is talk of dialog and consensus for moving forward it is possible to consider excluding future agreements with groups whether of the left or the right? Don't you believe this may prove a difficult task?

[Answer] Definitely. It seems to me that a future PLN government must seek the support of all sectors struggling to maintain our political democracy, to strengthen the institutions of that democracy and to promote just and socially oriented economic development. Those who do not share these desires for liberty with justice cannot support the PLN, because our party will not compromise on these principles.

[Question] Do you believe that within this line of action, the PLN can compete successfully in developing a more dedicated youth and trade union movement? Do you believe that this is realistic?

[Answer] It is not only realistic but proper. The PLN has no reason to abandon the banners of struggle. It must develop a strong trade union movement, a vigorous youth movement, and a strong communal organization of the social democrats themselves.

[Question] To what do you attribute the tensions between the executive and legislative branches?

[Answer] The Carazo administration has been characterized by absolute lack of political and administrative coordination. The government has a majority in the Assembly. It controls the most important commissions and the officers and has votes enough in plenary session to carry its undertakings forward. When the government and the president in particular attack the Assembly, they are basically attacking their own faction. What the conflicts mentioned reveal is the absolute political incompetence of the Carazo regime. The serious tensions and internal contradictions in the Unity Party make it impossible for this group to implement a serious government program. The PLN faction has always been open to dialog, but the government has taken dialog to mean silent fulfillment of and submission to its orders and preferences. And the PLN has never been ready to do this.

[Question] Who do you think will win out in the Unity convention, seen from the PLN point of view?

[Answer] It does not matter. Monge will win the elections and will be the president, whatever candidate the coalition puts up against us.

[Question] What might the effect of a resurgence of Echandi support and the development of the possible candidacy of Mr Echandi have on PLN interests?

[Answer] The resurgence of a pro-Echandi movement, attempting to rally some sectors traditionally opposed to us, clearly reveals the degree of disintegration in the Unity coalition, which no longer offers an electoral and political alternative for these sectors. The search for new alternatives is doomed to failure because as I have already said, the PLN will obviously win the elections.

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PUERTO RICO VIEWED AS COLONIAL FAILURE OF U.S.

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 4 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by PRENSA LATINA correspondent Eloy Concepcion: "Puerto Rico--Colonial Failures"]

[Text] The announcement of the closing of an American factory producing watches in Puerto Rico putting more than 1,200 workers into the street adds yet another element to the chronic unemployment in the labor force of that country, which has reached 30 percent.

This enterprise, which has operated on the island for more than 20 years, has announced its transfer to the Philippines, with the approval of the colonial governor who said he respects the decisions of its officers.

Lolita Aulet, a member of the Central Committee of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), said that the dismissal of the workers at the factory represented a harsh blow to the entire workers' class and is a result of the economic crisis on the island, which is extremely dependent on foreign capital.

Independent Party leader Ruben Berrios said that the closing of the enterprise shows that the entire colonial economic structure is now incapable of guaranteeing minimal stability.

The unemployment figure in Puerto Rico comes to 30 percent, in a country with a population of 3,200,000 inhabitants, excluding the some 2,000,000 Puerto Ricans who have emigrated to the United States.

Independent Party leader Ruben Berrios, in analyzing the unemployment situation, said that it is becoming ever clearer to Puerto Ricans that independence is the only status which will provide the mechanisms needed to combat unemployment efficiently.

The U.S. colonial plans to put an end to the increasing unemployment in Puerto Rico have failed, Berrios said.

An analysis of the standard of living of the population can be undertaken on the basis of colonial government figures, in which the increase in prices of goods of first necessity stands out.

For example, bread has gone up 19 cents per pound and a liter of milk now costs about 60 cents.

The colonial government has no solution to lower the unemployment figure and on one occasion, when the problem was discussed publicly, a secret report submitted to the colonial governor was revealed. It defended massive emigration as the only means of avoiding unemployment on the island.

According to official U.S. government figures, the cost of living went up in just 1 year in Puerto Rico by 20.3 percent, and food costs went up 36.9 percent.

Within the plan for colonial subjection, the Puerto Rican economy comes within the context of that in the United States, which controls and directs it.

The announcement of the closing of the watch factory and the loss by 1,200 workers of their jobs is yet another evidence of the failures in the U.S. effort pursued to represent Puerto Rico as a flourishing colony.

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FAILURE OF U.S. SPACE SHUTTLE PROGRAM REPORTED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 3

[Article in the column "Twentieth Century"]

[Text] How goes the U.S. space program? Well, not very well. Its strong point is a transfer vehicle, an apparatus launched like a rocket but which lands like a plane. Difficulties with it continue and it is badly behind schedule.

By means of this manned rocket-plane, it is hoped that several satellites can be put into orbit in a single flight, the orbits of others adjusted, and if necessary, landings on Earth effected to make major repairs. In any case, the landing craft will be devoted 75 percent to military missions.

The whole exterior of the apparatus is covered with 31,000 refractory ceramic tiles, each of a special geometric form, affixed to the fuselage. On entry into the earth's atmosphere, it would suffice for one to come loose for the entire landing craft, its contents and crew to be consumed in flames.

The most recent tests made on land showed that the cement did not measure up to the theoretical calculations. This required the removal of all the tiles, for chemical treatment one by one to remove the remaining cement, and the recementing of those which were not damaged or cracked. To date, no fewer than half of the total, some 9,500, have been found to be damaged. It will be necessary to make new ones, each to its millimetric geometric tolerance, at an additional expenditure of between $400 and 500 million. To date the investment in this troublesome child of sophisticated Yankee technology has run to $8.8 billion. A mere trifle! And no one knows where it will end. Naturally, all of these millions, representing a loss to the U.S. Treasury, are profits for the contracting firms. They also mean less money available to meet the obligations of the state to provide the limited services offered the needy people.

The problem is that, with all these delays and difficulties, the international American Telephone and Telegraph, Intelsat, RCA and Western Union companies, which plan to use the landing craft to place various communications satellites they own in orbit in 1981, are negotiating with the European Common Market countries so that, if the next tests carried out in Guyana with the launching of the Ariadne European satellite-bearing rocket are successful, they can carry out their program, which would refurbish the budget of the international companies by 25 percent.

It seems that not even the Yankee businessmen themselves are confident of a prompt solution to the many problems of the landing apparatus, and as to using U.S. rockets, it appears that they are also less economical than the European models, still in the testing stage.

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UN DECISION IN SUPPORT OF POL POT CRITICIZED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by Juan Marrero: "Monstrous and Absurd Decision"]

[Text] It is well known that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime has murdered 3 million persons in Kampuchea. Genocide and ferocity like this can only be compared with what Hitler did to the European peoples. But despite all this, and despite the fact that this bloody regime no longer even exists in Kampuchea, because it was overthrown, there are governments which daily claim to be democratic but show not the slightest shame in supporting and protecting these hangmen. Just a few days ago these "democratic" countries succeeded in extending the membership of the phantasmagoric regime of Pol Pot in the United Nations. This is incredible but true. And it is incredible because it is even in violation of the UN Charter. But when we see which interests are operating behind the scenes in this situation we see that it is not so incredible that the defeated Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime retained its seat in the UN. The United States, China and a number of capitalist countries have sanctioned this monstrosity. And it is precisely among the countries who have done this that we see "democratic" Venezuela. This is not surprising, of course. The international policy of the COPEI [Social Christian Party] takes the side of the most anti-popular causes. This has been seen in the support provided to the Christian Democratic genocide of the military junta in El Salvador. It can be seen in the complicity evidenced with the judgment absolving the terrorists who dynamited the Cubana de Aviacion plane in Barbados. And now, it can be seen in the vote cast by the Venezuelan delegation at the UN in favor of those who murdered 3 million human beings and destroyed cities and cultural values in Kampuchea. And even yet these nations continue their hypocritical and shameless talk of being democratic and of defending human rights. The situation in Kampuchea is a new element in international political life which has served to force these governments which claim to be democratic to drop their masks yet once again. But in the final analysis, the vote against Kampuchea in the UN will not make it possible for these episodes of horror into which Pol Pot and Ieng Sary plunged this Asian country to recur. These men have not the slightest chance of regaining power. The Kampuchea of the people today is strong and its Revolutionary People's Council has the firm support of the people who have succeeded in surviving the long night of assassination. And in addition, people's Kampuchea has the support of the socialist community and the most progressive forces in the world. Monstrous decisions, intrigues or maneuvers such as those on which we have commented cannot change the advance of the people toward their destiny of true independence and social liberation.

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JOINT SOVIET-CUBAN ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION REPORTED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 24 Oct 80 p 47

[Article by H. Nunez Lemus: "Joint Soviet-Cuban Expedition"]

[Text] A press conference was held at the Academy of Sciences of Cuba last Friday to report on the results of a first Soviet-Cuban archological expedition on USSR territory, within the context of the scientific cooperation agreement between the academies of sciences of the two countries.

The excavation work was carried out near the Sopka II archeological monument in the Vengerovo region, Novosibirsk province, in western Siberia.

The Cuban delegation included Lourdes Dominguez Gonzalez, head of the archeology department at the ACC [Academy of Sciences of Cuba] and researcher Jorge Febles Duenas, who gave full details of this historic first expedition.

The work included the excavation of a Bronze Age cemetery (Andronov culture, in the middle of the second millenium before Christ), located in an 8-hectare area of land covered with "kurganes," the name given in the USSR to the tombs of that period, as well as other excavations at nearby sites, where the semi-buried homes of nomadic tribes of the early centuries of our era were discovered, thus fulfilling the dream of Soviet scientist and academician Aleksei Pavlovich Okaldnikov, director of the Institute of History, Philology and Philosophy of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences with regard to joint archeological expeditions with the USSR.

Researchers Dominguez and Febles reported that in the near future, Soviet and Cuban scientists will organize the first joint Cuban-Soviet archeological expedition on our territory.

Participants in the recently-ended expedition in the USSR representing the Soviet Union included Doctoral Candidate Vincheslav Molodin, head of the West Siberian detachment for North Asian expeditions at the Institute of History, and in all, more than 40 persons took part in the work.

During their stay in the USSR the Cuban representatives visited the corresponding institutes in Moscow and Leningrad, where they gave lectures on Cuban archeology and participated in numerous work sessions with experts from that brotherly country.

During the period between 30 May and the middle of October, apart from the work described, various ceremonies were held including a celebration in honor of National Cuban Rebellion Day on 26 July, organized by the bureau of the CPSU and the Soviet government in the region, at which the Cuban archeologists spoke.

Concerning the success achieved, Dominguez and Febles said that it enabled them to learn through practice the new methods and techniques of archeological excavation, as well as considerable material concerning other cultures. They also gained experience in the administration and leadership of complex expeditions.

Sonnia Moro, assistant director of the Institute of Social Sciences at the Academy of Sciences, was present along with the representatives and presided at the press conference.

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PRESS COMMENTS ON U.S. ELECTION, REAGAN VICTORY

Reagan Style, Image

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Reagan's Victory"]

[Text] After midnight, Ronald Reagan had not only been elected president of the United States, but had also won an impressively comfortable victory.

Reagan's election probably signifies more a change in style than a change in substance in the internal and external policies of the United States.

But the large majority which he has garnered has all the marks of a mandate for Reagan to vigorously implement his political ideas.

However, it should be pointed out that during the campaign--a victorious campaign--he assumed a position of much more serenity, generosity and moderation than the conservative radicalism that characterized him in the past.

Reagan left a very favorable impression on those who followed the televised debate between him and President Carter last week.

He appeared to have great equanimity, and much less acidity and diatribe than Carter.

His success will depend to a great extent on the cabinet he chooses.

The Jimmy Carter presidency has made important achievements which will be better appreciated with the passage of time.

But it is undeniable that Carter projected an image of insecurity, frequent changes in position, ups and downs, moral arrogance (which many termed hypocrisy) and, during the campaign, a propensity for mudslinging.

The world needs a United States with a healthy and prosperous economy, and with a generous, firm and wise foreign policy.

A politician who ascends to the presidency of his country should not be judged so much for his past rhetoric, as for his actions as president.

It is to be hoped that the president will be faithful to the hopes of the majority that elected him, and that he will achieve a better distinction between style and substance than Carter was able to do.

Importance to World

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 8B

[Editorial: "The U.S. Election"]

/Text/ At this point, the electoral fracas in the great nation to the north should be reaching the climax of the turmoil which kept emotions running at a suspenseful high.

To date, the polls and surveys do not give a sure victory to either of the candidates, although indicators slightly favor Ronald Reagan. However, it is not impossible that in the end the tables will be turned.

The whole world is watching these elections, as is understandable. As President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said, "When the president of the United States is elected, we know the most important leader of the West is being chosen. On his shoulders will weigh enormous responsibilities for maintaining peace."

It is there--the maintenance of world peace--where we find the core, the nerve center, of the foremost concern in the minds and spirits of all nations.

Is Reagan a warmonger, or does he adhere to the old axiom, "Si vis pacem para bellum;" that is, nothing ensures peace better than being prepared for war?

On the other hand, is Jimmy Carter's apparent pacifism--like Chamberlain's attitude toward Hitler at Munich--going to arouse the Russian thirst for expansion into his territory, and is that expansion going to goad the United States, tired of giving in, into war?

To that concern we must add another, which is not unrelated to peace: the economy. The economic crisis, accentuated by oil prices, the inflation that grips the United States, unemployment throughout the world, which in turn swells the ranks of the hungry.

It should be noted that these elections do not involve a clash between classes--on that battlefield there are no classist parties--but rather, they offer a choice between two attitudes, two political points of view within the strict framework of the system.

Thus, as far as Latin America and specifically the Dominican Republic are concerned, the solutions we will have to assimilate will be those that suit the supreme interests of the United States, not those that meet our needs as economically dependent countries.

It is well known that in the treatment we have been given during recent decades, there has been no difference between Democrats and Republicans.

Now, as before, we will continue to bear the burden of external inflation, coming from the United States; we will continue to be subject to the fluctuations of the prices of our basic necessities; we will continue to be markets in their eyes, not underdeveloped nations that are languishing instead of thriving, that do not have the protection of international social justice.

In conclusion, whatever happens after the American elections, we will continue to be the chorus, not the actors; the victims, never the winners; the gallery in a spectacle in which our own destiny is at stake, without our being consulted.

Significance of Reagan Win

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 07

[Editorial: "Reagan's Triumph"]

[Text] The Republican Party of the United States is joyously celebrating the spectacular defeat of the smiling occupant of the White House by its candidate.

It would seem--judging by the 400 electoral college votes--that the American people share an almost unanimous conviction that Ronald Reagan will enter the presidential mansion on Pennsylvania Avenue with a magic wand, capable of solving with a mere wave, as in the fairy tales, the overwhelming problems that confront the nation, problems which Jimmy Carter left unresolved, piling indecision upon indecision.

Inflation, a cost of living that, as people say there, makes it impossible to go shopping, unemployment approaching 8 million, and a complex and impenetrable energy problem that U.S. scholars and technologists have been unable to overcome or skirt.

To this panorama we must add the fact that it does not take a crystal ball to see that this country is on the decline, with a weak, ineffectual international policy that has been discredited even in the eyes of the small countries. These countries do not trust in a power that runs with its tail between its legs in the face of any challenge, without resisting the audacious extremism of the Reds.

Will the Reagan miracle flourish? The American people, having defeated Carter, have placed their faith in this marvel; they are hoping against hope.

And there are not a few of us who hope that the result will be the abandonment of the Keynesian economic policy which saved the United States from chaos during the thirties, when the famous Black Tuesday Crash occurred.

Now the government will haul down its colors and the private sector, without government intervention, will be the one to fight inflation, curb the rise in wages and open tight fists with new investments to create countless new jobs.

In the political sphere--and in terms of what relates specifically to us--we hope that Reagan will discredit the extreme rightists who already see him entering our countries, sword in hand, and intervening to defent or promote the governments that suit the interests of the United States. We also hope he will contradict those extreme leftists who claim that a "witch hunt" has begun, that countries that now know freedom will begin to feel the heel of the boot.

We hope, in sum, that the U.S. economy does not suffer from the enervating social upheaval that undermines or paralyzes wealth-creating production, as a result of the implementation of the Chicago School theories.

We also trust that the abandonment of the highly touted and selective human rights policy that characterized the Carter Administration will not mean that present strong-arm regimes are going to be sanctified, or that fetters will be placed on the nationalist democracies that believe in order, but within the context of liberty; that believe in force, but as a servant of law.

8926
CSO: 3010

PENA GOMEZ ON PRD INFIGHTING, PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 13 Oct 80 pp 1, 14

[Article by Julian Cabrera]

[Excerpts] Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez warned yesterday that the current factional strife within the PRD [Dominican Revolutionary Party] could result in the loss of power and suggested at the same time a new pact among the groups vying for control of the PRD that would be similar to the 1977 one.

The PRD leader castigated severely the method being used by the factions that are trying to grab the party's leadership organizations, indicating that "it is obvious that the party's internal balance is being lost, and unbalancing the party means splitting and fragmenting it."

Continuing, the secretary general of the PRD warned that the coming about of that situation would mean for the party losing its power to govern and going over to the opposition again.

During his speech, Pena Gomez reviewed the PRD's internal situation, insisting repeatedly on the need for the party to achieve unity as an indispensable requisite to its retaining its power to govern in the 1982 elections.

He drew the line, saying that the factional struggle has now reached a point that requires the forceful intervention of the PRD's organizations and its principal leaders.

He added that unless this intervention takes place immediately, "we run the risk of a new split."

He said that "the factional dispute needs a sense of balance, of mutual tolerance, and of conviction that neither the party nor the government must be monopolized by a single faction."

Pena Gomez said that to bring about the unity of the PRD and avoid having the losing factions feel tempted to form splinter parties, "we must guarantee them a participation in the government that will be proportional to their strength, at least insofar as concerns the designation of the party nominees."

It was at this point that the PRD leader suggested the adoption of a new pact on candidates to party nominations that would, in this case however, be agreed among the factions.

(Prior to the PRD's 9th congress in 1977, Dr Pena Gomez obtained agreement in a pact among nominee candidates Antonio Guzman, Salvador Jorge Blanco, Jacobo Majluta and Marcio Mejia Ricart.)

The PRD's secretary general pointed out that it is incumbent on the Executive Committee and the National Convention to compel the candidates for nominations and the factional leaders to subscribe to this new pact, so that it cannot be violated by any of the winners.

"Faithfully to the PRD's internal democracy, the party's presidential nominee must be given to that candidate for the nomination who obtains an absolute majority of the party's vote, that is, half the votes plus one," Pena Gomez asserted.

He proposed that, based on the first ballot and taking into account those candidates having obtained more than 20 percent of the votes, the party nomination for the vice presidency of the Republic should go to the second or third of these, with a solemn written promise that in case of victory his followers would be allocated a certain number of ministerial portfolios or general directorates.

He said the third position would be that of party nominee for the Federal District, which would go to the second or third of the above candidates who had not been nominated for the vice presidency of the Republic.

Lastly, Pena Gomez indicated that the candidate among the above who came in fourth in the first ballot, or one of his followers, would be designated the party nominee for senator for the Federal District with the option of converting this to president of the Congress.

He clarified that in the event two or three nominee candidates obtain 20 percent of the votes, the general secretariat would designate, with the advice of the National Executive Committee, the party nominees for the above positions, without necessarily taking into account the leaders of organized factions.

Pena Gomez deemed that the new pact he is proposing would provide to the PRD's principal leaders and their followers a certain guarantee of participation in the exercise of power and of real incorporation in the mechanisms of government, "which will not occur if we abandon ourselves to selection of the party nominees by the free play of the struggle among factions imbued with a false sense of democracy that would only contribute to our definitive fragmentation."

He warned that to meet the difficult challenge awaiting the PRD in 1982 "we must build a strong financial position, beginning now to make the necessary sacrifices to accrue the indispensable resources for the electoral campaign."

There were moments in which Pena Gomez's intervention prevented conflicts between the members of different factions.

The PRD leader took the microphone on the main rostrum of the proceedings and ordered the withdrawal of all posters bearing slogans.

In short, the meeting proceeded normally and as soon as it had ended the demonstrators withdrew toward their respective militant committees.

9238
CSO: 3030

MAJLUTA, SONIA GUZMAN DENY AGREEMENT TO HEAD PRD

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 15 Oct 88 pp 1, 12

[Article by Luis Ovidio Sigaran]

[Excerpt] Vice President Jacobo Majluta and the administrative under secretary of the presidency, attorney Sonia Guzman de Hernandez, denied yesterday, in separate statements, that a 1982 electoral ticket headed by them has been drawn up.

Majluta said "there has never been any discussion in that regard. The fact is that the first information I have had on this question is what I have read" in the daily EL SOL.

For her part, Under Secretary Guzman de Hernandez, daughter of the president of the Republic, indicated she had been surprised to read the report and had ascribed it to "mere speculation." EL SOL published a report yesterday alleging that circles close to the National Palace, principally in the PRD [Dominican Revolutionary Party] sector, are trying to put together an electoral ticket with Vice President Majluta at its head. His running mate would be attorney Sonia Guzman and Majluta factions within the PRD.

This ticket would unite the Guzman and Majluta factions within the PRD.

The administrative under secretary of the presidency stated that "there are many persons in the PRD much more qualified" than she to be the vice presidential candidate on a PRD ticket in the forthcoming elections.

She also said her greatest aspiration is "nothing more nor less than, once her public administrative duties, helping this government in whatever way I can, have ended, to withdraw to the peace and quiet of my home and of my professorship."

This is why--she insisted--she considers the report to be just another speculation among the many that are circulating relative to the coming elections.

Majluta, interviewed at his National Palace office, indicated that "it is very premature to discuss this kind of thing."

He deems it even "somewhat discourteous," in that if one does not know another's plans, he should not express an opinion about them.

He was very firm in asserting there has been no discussion of putting together a ticket with him as the presidential nominee and Sonia Guzman as the vice presidential one.

Nevertheless, he said that with him heading it any ticket is feasible.

He claimed not to know the origin of the report, but conceded that the author of the newspaper article is a responsible person.

On the other hand, he said that a "ticket by which our faction would have the presidency and that of (Mr) Antonio the vice presidency" would be a logical one to put forth.

This is what he views as "logical and natural, but I cannot speak for the president or his faction, because it would be a lack of courtesy on my part--as much so as it would be on their part to make plans involving me."

This is so because his faction is independent of all the others; "what it is not independent of" is the PRD.

He stated that such a ticket could be drawn up based on faction, that is, based on position.

Majluta said that obviously the president's faction is in a disadvantageous position with respect to the possibility of obtaining the presidency for the simple reason that its top leader is President Guzman himself.

Since there is no reelection, he said, the president is not playing for those stakes in the political game and there are therefore more than one aspirant to the nomination in his faction, while in his own there is only one such aspirant, who is he himself, Majluta.

The vice president also considers it logical that since the ticket was inverted in the last election, it should be changed in the coming one.

He affirmed that he has always been in favor of participation by all the factions, because all the factions are the party.

He indicated that everyone in the PRD belongs to some faction, except Pena Gomez, "but I believe that even Pena Gomez will end up having to lean one way or another, in search of a balance, of course, with which I fully agree."

He feels that the factional struggle has at times taken highly disagreeable turns, as in the case of attorney Matuey Decamp's attack on the president of the Republic.

He referred to the statement made by the president of the Chamber of Deputies to the effect that there is talk of dissolving the Chambers.

Majluta said this was an attempt against himself by Matuey Decamps and that he believes it may have been the product of a momentary passionate outburst.

He stated he is in agreement with the speech made by the PRD's secretary general on Sunday, except on one point: the possibility that the party may lose the 1982 elections.

He disagrees on this point because the members and leaders of the factions within the party are members of the PRD above all else, and anyone leaving its ranks will do so alone, he said.

As an example, he cited the party's ninth congress, which produced discontent among Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco's followers; and yet, he finally "felt compelled" to support the PRD.

9238
CSO: 3010

BISHOP OF SAN SALVADOR DEFENDS POPE'S LETTER

PA220405 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 7

[Excerpts] Statements follow by Msgr Marco Rene Revelo, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, which were made on 20 November during a news conference about Pope John Paul II's letter referring to the situation in El Salvador. Monsignor Revelo referred to the criticism of the pope's letter made by a self-styled organization called the People's Church National Council [Consejo Nacional de la Iglesia Popular—CONIPO], which, according to Monsignor Revelo, consists of priests, brothers, sisters, laymen and catholics of a definite political leaning.

Monsignor Revelo said that politics is not the concern of the church and those who criticize it for this, are wrong.

Monsignor Revelo said that the pope's letter clearly criticizes violence, whatever its source, and makes an appeal for dialogue. How is this dialogue to be brought about? This is a matter to be decided by the organizations involved.

If those who criticize the pope's letter expect a political definition, well they are wrong, he said. The church does not have a political affiliation. Monsignor Revelo added that the newspaper ORIENTACION and radio station YSAX are part of the church but that they are not its spokesmen. He said further that he did not approve of some statements carried by those news media. However, he added, these news media are autonomous.

Monsignor Revelo said he did not know the reasons which led Msgr Pedro Arnoldo Aparicio y Quintanilla to say that ORIENTACION is directed by a communist.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

REAGAN WIN NO 'SETBACK'--Jose Napoleon Duarte has been asked if he thinks Ronald Reagan's election in the United States will change the situation here. Duarte said: "Even if Reagan's victory has been hailed by some Salvadorans living in hotels in Miami, Guatemala City and San Salvador, don't think that the structural reforms undertaken in the country will be set back. This process is irreversible, and both land reform and the nationalization of the banks are part of it through a commitment by the armed forces to the Salvadoran people." Duarte said "marines" or any other foreign force that tries to intervene in our affairs won't be accepted here. [Excerpt] [PA221428 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 20 Nov 80 p 19]

RIGHTISTS 'LOOK TO' REAGAN--Reagan and the shift to the right in the country. The rightists are looking to Reagan. They believe that by raising the spectre of the red beast of communism, he will allow them to do as they please. Reagan himself, however, will finally realize that the practices of our rightwing and our security forces grossly exceed his rightist fantasies. Of course, he has said that he prefers good relations for the United States over human rights. For this reason, it is possible that the leftists may accelerate their program and launch the attempt to take power before January. As we have said, their actions are increasingly numerous and intense. The democratic nations wish to give us a hand. Panama has called for the OAS to look at the barbarism prevailing in El Salvador. Guatemala has been horrified by this summons, because it knows that its practices are similar to those of El Salvador. We are ever closer to the end, although so far it is not known just how this end will come about. [Text] [From the column entitled: "Synopsis of the Latest Events, 1-8 November 1980, and an Attempted Analysis] [PA180317 San Salvador ORIENTACION in Spanish 16 Nov 80 p 11]

CSO: 3010

ANTI-GOVERNMENT PAMPHLETS DISTRIBUTED

Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 16 Nov 80 p 4

[Article by GLEANER Grenada Correspondent St. Georges]

[Text] Grenada, Nov. 8--Another anti-government pamphlet has been distributed and the writer promises to give full details of certain activities and many more which were "studied" by Grenadians under Bishop's guidance. "You must pay now," the pamphlet says, "for we shall soon give full details of the aforementioned and many others."

The pamphlet was distributed during the daylight hours of last Thursday morning, motorists finding it in their parked cars. Distribution took place in Grenville, the island's second town, and it is not known if they were distributed elsewhere.

Entitled "Ent No Stopping Us Now," the name of a popular American song, this pamphlet follows on the heels of the first anti-government pamphlet which was distributed us mid-September and was called after another song, "Getting To Know You."

The second pamphlet claims to be associated with publication of the first. "We have received the highest acclaim for our fearless and heroic efforts in our last issue 'Getting To Know You,'" It says the second, however, is not typed on the same typewriter, the writing style appears to be different, and it differs from the first in that it is addressed directly to Bishop.

You Are Mistaken

"We know that anyone who opposes you is a CIA, a capitalist, an imperialist, a reactionary, a counterrevolutionary, a petty bougeoisie, a destabiliser, an exploiter or an opportunist," the pamphlet says. "You really thought it was only the Cubans who helped you to seize power." No, you are mistaken because it was a concerted and a united effort by we, the people, against Gairy."

CSO: 3020

REAGAN'S PLANS FOR CENTRAL AMERICA HAILED

PA170316 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 2

["National Events" column: "What to Expect From the Reagan Government"]

[Text] The question most repeatedly asked since the results of the elections in the United States were released has been the following: What does the victory of Republican candidate Ronald Reagan mean to Guatemala? It is not simple curiosity. Everyone--the upper and lower classes--wants to know what can be expected from a conservative, anticommunist president at a time when the region is suffering from the effects of Mr Carter's policy that generated agitation and anarchy.

The answers received so far vary according to the ideology, posture, prejudices or simply the liking or aversion felt toward the new U.S. president. Politicians, in particular, try to explain the situation to their own convenience. Additionally, there has been one who, almost as a whim, has given Mr Reagan this extravagant warning: "You will not be a flagbearer for the backwardness and exploitation of our people, and this [warning] comes from good Guatemalans..." Very pretty. A sad figure of a gentleman fighting against imaginary windmills.

Like this one, there are others who see in Reagan's conservatism an opportunity to show off their revolutionary postures and their nationalist zeal against an alleged reincarnation of Teddy Roosevelt, who is ready to intervene in the country's internal affairs on behalf of the "exploiting classes." Perhaps deep down they know that there is nothing of the sort on the horizon, but they enjoy these admonitory poses, since there is nothing simpler than to box with one's own shadow. We are going to hear many repetitions of this until we are tired of them.

But if one really wants to know what Reagan thinks and what he has announced for this area--especially our country--when he takes office, one has to put aside conjecture, rhetoric and prejudicial postures to analyze what the new U.S. president has said on the subject throughout the electoral campaign. In this manner, one will obtain the right answer and perhaps some worries will be soothed.

The greatest concern has to do with the human rights policy which, in hands of the leftist activists, became an instrument of coercion, a screen for interfering in the internal affairs of our countries. Well then, on the subject there is no need for suppositions or guesses. President Reagan has said on various occasions that his government will continue to be concerned about safeguarding those rights, but in no way will they be used as a pretext for harassing friendly governments or for improper interference in the private jurisdictions of those governments.

Elaborating on the topic on other occasions, he has said that this policy will be given a new focus and that preference will be given to the moral aspect instead of having all emphasis placed on the political aspect. In other words, the United States will stop acting as the judge and examiner of other countries and will at no time impose sanctions as a means of punishment for violations of this type.

For Guatemala and other countries that have been the victims of the ill will of the State Department--specifically of the Latin and Central American sections that are in the hands of cabinet revolutionaries like Mr Cheek and his staff of proconsuls--the new concept expressed by Mr Reagan implies an end to the blockades, to the sheltering of subversives and to the experiments to destabilize the area. The important thing is that interference will be replaced by respect for the sovereignty and dignity of our peoples.

Mr Reagan has also been clear regarding the communist subversion instigated by Cuba and other neighboring countries. His government, he has said, will help constitutional and democratic governments that are the friends of the United States to defend themselves from Castroist attack, when these governments so request, by supplying military materiel. It is to the interest of the United States, he has said, to strengthen the area to prevent a continuation of the Castroist advance. A Mexican newspaper that is very closely linked to the leftwing has described this news as a "military intervention," and as the beginning of the "gunboat policy in Latin America." The purpose of this capricious description is to discourage these intentions, portraying them in the worst light, to give the impression that they deserve only repudiation.

CSO: 3010

PAPER ADVISES REAGAN TO 'CLEAN UP' OWN BACKYARD FIRST

PA232330 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 12 Nov 80 pp 10, 24

["Cactus" column by Alvaro Contreras Velez: "Reagan and the Marxist Conspiracy in Central America"]

[Excerpts] In a report reminiscent of La Pasionaria [a reference to Dolores Ibarruri, leader of the Spanish Communist Party], Juan Tamayo, an EFE correspondent in Mexico, said that "Ronald Reagan's overwhelming victory over President Carter has generated generalized fear that, from the White House, Reagan will return to big stick tactics to clear the region of Marxist influence." The region to which Tamayo refers is none other than the area from Panama to Mexico, encompassing Central America.

If Reagan were to do so, whether making use of the odious "big stick" [quoted phrase in English] that was buried with Theodore Roosevelt in 1919 or of any other element of aggression, the fears to which the newsman refers would have been based on what Reagan said during the campaign, not on the smashing victory that brought him to the presidency.

In a speech delivered in Chicago in June, Reagan said clearly that he would change "most of Carter's political guidelines." The anticommunists of the region interpret this to mean that his government will not continue to promote Marxist conspiracy as was done by Carter and his proconsuls Vaky, Cheek, Pezullo, White, Bowdler and other "muppets" [quoted word in English] of human rights.

Further, if Reagan proceeds as the EFE correspondence fears he will, he should start by first sweeping out his own home (the White House) and then by passing the broom through all the corners of the State Department and some embassies of "the region," which are infested with shamefaced [vergonzante] communists, calling themselves liberals and dressed in the red cassock of Jimmy Carter's "human rights" [quoted phrase in English] activists.

This would be healthier for Reagan himself, for his party and for the success of his presidential term than for him, with a "big stick" [in English] or without one, to get his fingers into cleanup tasks that are solely and exclusively the purview of the peoples and governments of each of these countries.

This translates into an absolute respect for free self-determination and for the principle of nonintervention that, for the past 3 years, have been ignored not only by the defeated Carter, but also by his supporters in Panama, Costa Rica, Mexico, Venezuela and so forth.

CSO: 3010

SEVEN CABINET MINISTERS DROPPED FROM CANDIDATES LIST

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 17 Nov 80 p 4

[Text]

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov 14 (CANA) – Seven prominent Cabinet Ministers are not on the list of candidates the ruling Peoples National Congress (PNC) has drawn up for the December 15 general elections here.

Missing from the PNC list of 65 names, officially handed over to chief elections officer Roy Hammond yesterday, are Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson, Energy and Natural Resources Minister Hubert Jack, Agriculture Minister Gavin Kennard, Home Affairs Minister Vibert Mingo, Finance Minister Frank Hope, Attorney General and Justice Minister Mohamed Shahabudden and Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister, Kit Nascimento.

Mr Mingo and Mr Nascimento were the only two of the seven who were elected to the last National Assembly, the others being appointed Ministers.

Except for Nascimento, the PNC members were Senior Ministers in the Cabinet.

Winslow Carrington, a member of the Parliament in the last National Assembly and a former Labour Minister is also not on the list.

Former West Indies opening batsman, Roy Fredericks, is among several relatively young newcomers to elections who are included in the list.

National Chairman of the Young Socialist Movement (YSM), the PNC youth arm, Eugene Gilbert, student leader Albert Henry and Assistant PNC General Secretary, Urmiah Johnson, are also among the new faces.

Trade Minister Joe Tyndal, a former Deputy Secretary General of the Caribbean Community (Caricom), Economic Development Minister, Desmond Hoyte, Labour Minister Hamilton Green, Works and Transport Minister Steve Naraine, and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Cammie Ramsaroop are also included, along with Mr Burnham's son-in-law, medical practitioner Richard Van-West Charles.

CSO: 3020

WPA, VLD WILL OPPOSE NEXT ELECTION

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 17 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 14 (CANA)--The opposition Working People Alliance (WPA) which along with the small Vanguard for Liberation and Democracy (VLD) has called a boycott of the December 15 general elections, is stepping up its campaign against the elections with a public meeting in the city this evening.

The WPA and the VLD are boycotting the elections and are campaigning around the country for the electorate to stay away from the polls on polling day.

They have so far been concentrating the boycott drive out of the city but the VLD last night held a meeting in the city and this is being followed by the WPA's this evening.

Four of the WPA main leaders, Eusi Kwayana, and University of Guayana lecturers, Dr Rupert Roopnairine, Dr Joshua Ramsammy and Dr Clive Thomas will be seeking tonight to convince the key city electorate of the merits of their boycott stand.

The boycotting parties say they took the decision because the ruling Peoples National Congress (PNC) had not met joint opposition demands for free and fair elections.

The opposition Peoples Progressive Party (PPP) which was a party to the free and fair elections demands drawn up with the WPA and VLP earlier this year, has decided to put up candidates for the elections in what is said was the interest of the "legal survival" of the Opposition here, despite its contention that the PNC would be rigging the voting.

Both the VLD and the WPA have expressed disappointment at the PPP decision and are urging Guyanese not to heed the PPP's call to turn out on voting day.

CSO: 3020

VARIOUS SECTORS REACT TO REAGAN VICTORY

No Change Expected

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Reagan's Hour"]

[Text] The avalanche of votes won by former Governor of California Ronald Reagan in his contest with the President of the United States, James Carter, on election day constitutes a clear mandate from the people of that country, in the sense that the time has come to put an end to the ambiguity, vacillation and inefficiency of the administration, and to adopt serious definitions leading to the strengthening--internal and external--of the leading power in the West.

Under President Carter, the image of a victorious, dynamic, powerful and decisive nation in modern history was rapidly becoming blurred, and the idea that the United States "was declining" began to gain credence among the U.S. voters.

There were a number of factors which led to this impression: the obvious weakness of President Carter with regard to the act of state terrorism committed by the regime of the Ayatollah Khomeyni in Iran, with the bold kidnaping of more than 50 members of the staff of the U.S. embassy accredited in Teheran, in violation of all the norms of international law; the subsequent failure of a rescue mission which ended in the death of several officers and soldiers in the Iranian desert; the lack of an energetic and concrete response to the seizure of Afghanistan by the Soviets; the indifference evidenced with regard to totalitarian penetration in Central America and the Caribbean, etc.--these are only some of the pertinent aspects in the foreign policy area.

Circumstances which should not be underestimated made their contribution in the domestic sector: the energy crisis, accelerated inflation, the birth of a phenomenon never before seen in an industrial power--"stagflation," or the stagnation of the economy interrelated with inflation (which had been regarded as impossible in terms of classic economic theory); a massive rise in taxes and the inefficiency and increase in cost of the Social Security system; the increase in public expenditures and a series of vacillations, paradoxes, contradictions and inconsistencies in the handling of major national problems led U.S. citizens to reach the conclusion that what was needed was a leader, a strong, clearly defined man, capable of and interested in reestablishing the greatness of the country.

An emotional ingredient which weighed rather heavily in the final balance was the weak and inconsistent and (in the judgment of the critics) opportunistic fashion in which Carter handled the problem of the hostages in Iran.

When almost the entire American public had set aside the concern pertaining to this groups of U.S. citizens in their minds, the White House began indirectly to leak reports to the effect that the hostages "probably" would be released momentarily.

This belief, fanned by the mass media, gave rise to great hope among the citizens, and when at the last minute the event did not come about in fact, there was indignation and resentment of the President, accentuating the disillusionment which already existed with regard to his administration.

The full list of the factors in Carter's incredible failure, for he was not even able to get 10 percent of the electoral votes his opponent did, despite the fact that he had the facilities of the regime at his disposal, would be interminable, but it is perhaps worth mentioning one last fact: while Reagan rallied the American conservatives (of both parties) behind him, Carter somewhat frightened off the liberals, who rallied mainly around Edward Kennedy, because the vacillations and ambiguities mentioned prevented him from identifying fully with a clearly progressive line of thinking in the realm of domestic policy.

Thus he had the conservatives against him but he did not have the liberals for him. This is the only possible explanation for his loss of the state of New York, which has historically been carried by the candidate with more progressive ideas.

In brief, Carter will return to Plains next January to manage his peanut plantation, and the Reagan era will begin. Like the majority of the observers, LA PRENSA does not believe there will be very dramatic changes.

Possibly government efficiency will improve and an increase in production will be stressed instead of increasing the social welfare burden. A greater emphasis on the defense and security of the country is also foreseeable, as is a review (not the elimination) of the human rights policy.

The United States is a basically democratic country and it should not be concluded from the electoral results that there will be a "friendly" rapprochement with the Latin American dictatorships, although perhaps ways of promoting the return of democracy which are more viable than the isolation policy of Carter and his associates in situations such as those in Chile, Guatemala and Argentina will be sought.

The Reagan era will bring a shift to the right, but because of the balance of power (and with the Congress dominated by the Democratic Party), this shift will not be radical, although doubtless it will mean a new way of approaching the problems of regional policy, and perhaps a more pragmatic and functional means of blocking leftist extremism, discouraging the ventures of totalitarianism and actively promoting the paths of freedom.

CGT Sees Dictatorships Increasing

Tegucigalpa EL CRONISTA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] The General Workers' Federation (CGT) believes that the inauguration of Ronald Reagan in the U.S. government will increase the dictatorships existing in Latin America.

According to workers' leader Felicito Avila Ordonez, secretary general of the CGT, Reagan's ascent to power will in one way or another accelerate the contradictions arising between the capitalist system and renewal, the product of the needs of the people.

Avila noted however that "with Jimmy Carter or Reagan, United States policy is not decided by them exclusively, but is defined by the 'trilateral' power representing the great political and economic monopolies of the world."

With the announcement of a new international policy, the political parties in Honduras will have to play a role different from their present one. The CGT believes that some parties will be overjoyed with Reagan's triumph.

This is because of the similarity of their political ideas and the lack of renewal in the government program. For others, the announcement by the president-elect that he will pursue a doctrine of national security, which in other cases has led to the establishment of dictatorships, may be a concern.

The workers' leader expressed the opinion that with the new U.S. government, dictatorships will increase in Latin America, but with the difference that the peoples have now raised their heads and are trying to confront this type of reality.

"Poverty, hunger, the requirements of freedom and democracy a people have represent a tool for refusal to tolerate dictatorial policies," the secretary of the CGT concluded.

PDCH Fears Democratic Stagnation

Tegucigalpa EL CRONISTA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] "With the election of Ronald Reagan to the presidency of the United States, some processes of democratization in Latin America will be slowed, leading to internal and external crises with unpredictable consequences."

This statement was made by Adan Palacios, executive secretary of the Honduran Christian Democratic Party (PDCH).

Palacios believes that despite the actions of the present U.S. administration the continent is concerned with whoever is elected because of the influence the United States exerts politically and economically. "It is of greater concern," he adds, "when the winner belongs to the Republican Party, which is traditionally conservative and throughout the history of this country has revealed dominating attitudes, even invading territories."

He then said that the new foreign policy Reagan will pursue will bring a slowdown in the area of democratization processes launched with the acceptance of the people.

This will create a foreign crisis and, what is more serious, the confrontation with the Soviet Union will be tremendously difficult, with powerful strategies and tactics not experienced to date under the government of Jimmy Carter, the PDCH spokesman concluded.

Other Political Party Reactions

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The political parties undertook a careful analysis yesterday of Ronald Reagan's triumph in the presidential elections in the United States, and urged better U.S. treatment of these countries.

Various leaders consulted by this periodical praised the democracy prevailing in that country in this type of process and agreed that "would that it could serve as an example for Honduras in its next elections."

Among the political parties, those most impressed by the triumph were the nationalists, who say that the triumph of the Republicans will bring the dawn of a new future for these peoples.

The liberals, at least those in the "Rodist" faction, placed their hopes in just action by Reagan to improve the socioeconomic conditions in Central America. Not so for the Christian democrats, who said that the election results pose a threat to the future of the region, Latin America and the entire world.

Nicolas Cruz Torres, Orlando Lozano Martinez and Roberto Galvez Barnes commented that the triumph of Reagan brings a glimpse of a new picture on the international level, which may prove beneficial in the near future.

The first-mentioned said that the Republican triumph will without a doubt serve to counteract the impending communist avalanche in Central America.

Lozano Martinez and Galvez Barnes, for their part, hoped for greater attention to these peoples on the part of the new president, but without intervention in the domestic affairs and sovereignty of the peoples.

Also the members of the PN [National Party] said that they wish this might serve as an incentive, since it will encourage the citizenry to support the electoral census, thus contributing by their votes to improving democracy on the national level.

Galvez Barnes, who declined to discuss the subject more fully, said that these methods of going to the polls to complete a process of this sort should be developed here, on the level of internal party leadership as well, in order to lead to a proselytizing approach providing greater individual possibilities for each of the members.

Meanwhile, liberal Deputy Rafael Antonio Ardon termed Ronald Reagan's triumph "overwhelming," saying that it demonstrated his great popularity and the acceptance of him by the people of the United States.

"I have the impression that some variations in U.S. policy will come about, the essence of them serving to offset the communist infiltration which is occurring in the Caribbean and Central America, wherein Honduras is a show-window for the socialist countries. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen democracy," Ardon stressed.

He said that if the new president acts in accordance with what has been said in the sense of limiting violence of the leftist sector, "he will have to support true freedom in the electoral process approaching here, if we are not to find ourselves involved in situations of uncertainty such as have occurred in other countries on the isthsmus."

Disagreeing with these concepts, the adviser of the Christian Democratic Party, Ramon Velasquez Nazar, expressed the view that none of the candidates represented an alternative for these peoples, because "they always act such as to keep us dependent, a means they can use to exploit our natural resources through the international companies, as history shows."

However, he explained that Carter was the lesser of the two evils, but unfortunately the people of the United States did not agree with the view many people in Latin America have of the personalities of the contenders.

He stressed that Reagan's election will mean support from now on for strong government, which will lead to the stagnation of some reforms and programs which the U.S. government had an interest in promoting.

Finally, he said that success for Latin America will depend on the attitude the dependent countries adopt with regard to demanding what rightly belongs to them in the international sector.

5157
CSO: 3010

PAPER COMMENTS ON REAGAN, HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

PA181948 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 4

[Article from the "Political Labyrinth" column]

[Text] The victory of Ronald Reagan, who is now the U.S. president-elect, has provoked euphoria among the country's ultraconservatives, skepticism among the moderates and, naturally, despair among those who consider the human rights policy indispensable in order to prevent a hecomb in Central America.

Nevertheless, and despite the conservatism wielded by Reagan during the election campaign, we believe that there will be surprises, after all. Quite probably, Reagan will not abandon the policy on human rights and he may even retain Bowdler's team in Central America. Moreover, although the ultraconservatives are preparing an all out offensive in order to take advantage of Reagan's election, they "should not outdo themselves" for it would not be farfetched if they "wound up losing everything."

However, continuing with the Spanish proverbs and this matter of "fishing in troubled waters," it appears that Ricardo Zuniga [National Party leader] is taking advantage of Reagan's election to give the impression that his presidential candidacy is "tied" to Reagan. He is telling this to his followers in order not to have to make the opening [apertura] demanded by the National Party's youth and rank and file. [sentence as published]

He is overlooking the fact, however, that the people know that the election of a U.S. president does not sway the policy of any party in Honduras and that, as the upper Honduran military echelons have said, "if there is no opening there is no assistance."

CSO: 3010

PAPER HAILS BARBADOS OPPOSITION TO MAURICE BISHOP

Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Carry On, Barbados"]

[Text] Barbados has remained nobly adamant in its justifiable dispute with the dictatorial regime of Maurice Bishop of Grenada.

Last week in the wake of the U.S. presidential election, Mr. Adams, the Barbados Prime Minister, quite properly said that in the Caribbean there was great need for Grenada to return to the folds of democracy by holding an election. Regrettably, the dictator Mr. Bishop has used Mr. Adams' statement for a vicious, personal attack on the people of Barbados.

Barbados, in our view, quite properly decided to withdraw diplomatic privileges from Grenadian government officials using the Barbados airport, a withdrawal which has significance because it is almost impossible for Grenadians to travel anywhere without travelling through Barbados. And indeed, over the weekend one Minister of Government of Grenada found that the privileges had been withdrawn, and complained about the illegality of it.

This of course is nonsense, and Barbados is perfectly within its rights in taking this action. We support Mr. Adams in his statement that the continued existence of this dictatorial regime in the English-speaking Caribbean which runs counter to our democratic traditions is bound to have a harmful effect on the development of the Caribbean Development Bank which depends on relationships with countries which have long traditions of democracy. We should like to remind Mr. Bishop and those who support him that democracy cannot be destroyed by a gun. They may be successful now, but the people of Grenada will eventually seek their return to democracy through the ballot box.

Until then Caribbean governments should, like Barbados, treat Mr. Bishop's regime as a pariah.

CSO: 3020

POLICE BEGIN CRACKDOWN ON LAWLESSNESS, WEAPONS

Weapons Seized

Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The police yesterday seized 27 M16 automatic assault rifles and 7,700 rounds of ammunition in a raid on a private premises in D'Aguilar Road, off the Waltham Park Road, in lower St. Andrew.

This is a record haul of weapons of this type, a police spokesman told the Gleaner.

The guns and ammunition were found in four suitcases, one of which bore an Air Jamaica tag, with no name written on it. Although the three-bedroom house is occupied, no one was at home when the police raided. No one has been arrested, but investigations are continuing.

The rifles, which military spokesmen say appeared to be used, were equipped with "decoys" which muffle the sound of the shots to make it difficult to ascertain the direction from which the shots are being fired. The rounds of ammunition were in military green canvas bags.

When the guns were found they were dismantled. There were also plastic tubes of weapons oil medium, a lubricant, cleaning brushes, and gunbelts for ammunition magazines.

The raid was carried out by 50 policemen, 20 from the Hunt's Bay station and 10 from the Denham Town station, who were quickly assembled after a tip and were led by a senior office from the Hunt's Bay station.

The officer said: "It was the first time I had been able to round up men so fast for an operation; they were so enthusiastic." The raid took place shortly after 8 a.m.

When the police arrived at the house they surrounded the building. The doors were locked and the policemen had to kick down the doors to enter. The first bedroom they entered they saw the four suitcases.

"As I went inside and saw the grips, I could smell that there were guns inside," one officer said.

The police had difficulty opening the suitcases and they had to use a hacksaw and pliers to prise them open. When open the suitcases revealed the 27 M16 rifles and 7,700 rounds of ammunition in several green canvas military bags. The dismantled guns were assembled by the police at the Hunts Bay station.

The weapons were taken to Hunt's Bay Station where senior police officers went through the stockpile and informed the Commissioner. A press conference was hurriedly arranged for the Commissioner of Police's head office on Hope Road, St. Andrew. Attending the conference were the Attorney General and Minister of National Security and Justice, the Hon. Winston Spaulding, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. W.O. Bowes, and the Chief of Staff of the Jamaica Defence Force, Brigadier Robert Neish, as well as other top police and military officers.

At the press conference, Mr. Bowes said that the find was as a result of criminal investigations and intelligence work carried out by the police. He said that although the find was motivated by Operation Crime Stop, it could not be directly attributed to that operation, but more directly to police investigations and intelligence work.

He said that the effort was as a result of a special anti-crime drive in co-operation with Crime Stop, and added that he was asking the citizens of the country to help the security forces in every possible way in getting all the illegal guns.

Mr. Spaulding in his statement said that he wholeheartedly thanked the police for the find and the all-round work they were doing.

"There are many guns out there and we are determined to get them. The future of this country depends on the security forces success in achieving this," Mr. Spaulding said.

Since the general election there had been a dramatic drop in crime and terrorism, and the discovery of the arsenal was a "magnificent gain" for the security force. It demonstrated what could be achieved once the police were free to perform their duties without interference.

He said that the government had seen a genuine response to the security forces efforts from the citizens of the country, and that the government was making every effort to provide the police with the equipment and transportation they needed.

Although the reports were encouraging, the government could not rest on those laurels as the task was an uphill one.

"We all have a responsibility to help the police and the military and we are determined to deploy all reasonable means to come to terms with this gun madness," he said.

In reply to questions after his statement, Mr. Spaulding said the government would soon be making a full presentation on a number of strategies it proposed to introduce to get the guns.

Four M16 rifles had been found prior to yesterday at various sections of the Corporate Area since October.

Two More Guns Found

A follow-up raid by policemen into the D'Aguilar Road area where 27 M16 rifles were found yesterday morning netted a further find of two handguns and 22 rounds of ammunition.

A release from the Police Information Centre last night stated that a .45 automatic pistol and a .38 revolver were found in bushes near those raided by the police yesterday morning. In addition 22 rounds of ammunition were found. No one was arrested.

Criminals Apprehended

Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] As part of a new anti-crime drive, special squads of police were deployed to key points in the Corporate Area yesterday afternoon.

As the drive got into high gear a top police officer told the Gleaner last night that shortly after going on the streets one of the squads had accosted three gunmen on Sunset Close in Cherry Gardens, St. Andrew and in a shoot-out one was fatally shot. Another was held and the third escaped.

The shot man was unidentified; but a .38 revolver with four live rounds and two spent shells were recovered from his body. The man held was identified as Albert Evans, 19, labourer of a Beatrix Crescent, Kingston 11 address.

Meanwhile, Police Information Centre (PIC) also reported that a man identified only as "Reddie Mickey" of Sufferers' Height, St. Catherine, was killed in a shootout with police after an attempted robbery on Wednesday afternoon.

PIC said he and another man had boarded a bus bound for Kingston at White Marl and on reaching Caymanas crossing they demanded money from the driver.

When the driver refused he was shot in the chest and the men ran.

The Central Village police launched a search for the men and in Sufferers' Heights "Reddie Mickey" was spotted and in a shootout was shot dead.

The driver of the bus, who the police did not identify, was admitted in hospital in a serious condition.

Police blotters also showed that one of three prisoners who escaped from the Brown's Town police lock-up in St. Ann Wednesday morning is now nursing gunshot wounds under police guard in the Alexandria Hospital.

The three prisoners, Arthur Brown, labourer, of Knockville; Albert Alexander, farmer, of Eight Miles, and Denton Simms, labourer, of Knockville, all of St. Ann, who were charged with murder and robbery with aggravation, had cut their way out of the lockup. Simms was shot and recaptured shortly afterwards when he used stones to attack the police who had gone in search of him. The others are still at large.

CSO: 3020

RUSSIAN GRAIN SHORTAGE, PNP PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Price Pressure From Russia?"]

[Text]

The report by the Russian authorities that the country's 1980 grain output will be about 20 percent down on the official target, and that there has been a downward revision of the 1981 estimated output, is likely to have important implications for the international grain market. For it means that if the Soviet Union is to make up the shortfall in supply on its domestic market it will have to buy grain on the international market, which will put an upward pressure on prices in the same way that the Russian intervention in the sugar market did in 1973-74.

Economies, like Jamaica's, which must import all their grain requirements and which already have serious balance-of-payments problems will almost certainly be seriously affected as a result of this development. The increase in import prices which will result will aggravate the difficult inflationary climate.

Of course, the bad grain harvest experienced by Russia may be attributed to unfavourable climatic conditions. But what the head of the Soviet Union's State Planning organization has not conceded is that there are other equally plausible explanations for the poor grain yield. Among these are the absence of incentive to Soviet farmers, and the apparently increasing inefficiency in Soviet agriculture. Additionally, there is the fact that the Soviet Union has been increasing the proportion of its Budget expended on the arms race, and on the promotion of its influence in areas such as Africa, Central Asia, Indo-China and, of course, Cuba at the expense of modernising its agriculture. Indeed, the announcement by the Russian Finance Minister of a marginal reduction in its military expenditure for 1981 must be seen as a recognition of this fact, rather than any concession towards world peace.

It may be, too, that the declining productivity of Soviet agriculture is a direct upshot of the system of central planning in which the free enterprise initiative has no place. It is of interest to note that it is in this general direction that the PNP Government of the last eight years had led Jamaica, hence, certain of the bottlenecks in the system, and the resultant decline in national output. The new Government has stated its commitment to the free market system. It has a responsibility to organise Jamaica's industry on lines that will provide meaningful incentive to the productive sectors, including farmers, and which will, at least, ensure productive efficiency.

In the agricultural sector, for example, the sense of hopelessness has never been greater, mainly the result of the confused management which the past Government had brought to bear on the industry. This is an industry with the potential for growth and development but which successive Governments have failed to promote. This new Government has an opportunity to make amends.

CSO: 3020

NEED TO ERASE CUBAN INFLUENCE IN COUNTRY STRESSED

Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 14 Nov 80 p 8

["As I See It" Column by Vincent Tullock]

[Text] Prime Minister Edward Seaga has shown some element of moderation in his first public act, that is, writing to the Cuban government and asking for the recall of Ulises Estrada as ambassador to Kingston. On the night of his victory he told the assembled battery of journalists that on assuming office he would expel Estrada. Two days after he announced that he had written to Castro telling him that he wants to continue the good relations between the two countries but that such relations cannot be developed with Estrada in Kingston.

Castro's prompt recall of Estrada, should be a lesson to Opposition Leader, Michael Manley, who demonstrated such bad manners to his people when he refused to listen to their demands last year summer. There was a strong national call for the disciplining of Estrada, but he did not take heed. In fact he again misread the mood of the people by claiming that if Estrada is asked to go it would have amounted to a form of vindictiveness. He capped it all by allowing his son to return to Havana on the same plane with Estrada, a private one at that.

His behaviour is of the type some people are attempting to peddle now. They would have us believe that the call for the trimming of the Cuban and Russian embassies is some form of witch hunting. So too would they have us think about the long overdue shakeup of Special Branch.

Influence still here

It must be understood that the defeat of the Peoples National Party and their communist allies does not mean that the Cuban influence has been eradicated from the state. There are sensitive pockets of Cuban influence here. They are local operatives and they must be flushed out of such areas where they are likely to be of long-term danger to the state. Special Branch which Cuban DGI agents called the most backward intelligence network that they have ever been associated with in this part of the world, is one which must be rebuilt from scratch.

Let me however return to the embassies of Russia and Cuba. It is a well known fact that both are overstaffed. It was only last year that Mr. Seaga stated that they were nests for espionage work. The Cubans withdrew one of their named agents but the others are still here. Mr. Seaga will have to demand that during the trimming down process certain people are included. Carlos Diaz, ex-shot put champion whom Seaga named as D.G.I. chief agent may have to go. Diosdado Suarez Lazano who replaced exposed D.G.I. agent Juan Carbonnell will certainly have to be on the list. Up at Norbrook, the exposed agents are still doing cool and Seaga will have to demand their recall. They, no doubt were no angels during their tenure of office here and since we do not need scores of Russians and Cubans to run two embassies with little or no work to do, we can tell them that at Norbrook, a staff of 10 will do while at Trafalgar Road no more than 25 should be tolerated.

Disgraceful

Now to Special Branch and the Protective Service. It cannot be denied that there is need for a body of men in the security forces to provide protection services for senior government officials and at times visiting dignitaries. The problem with Protective Services however, is that it too had the Cuban fever. Many of those men there, received training in Cuba or probably I should say refresher courses. Former Panamanian strongman, General Torrijos, on a visit to Jamaica expressed privately to then Prime Minister Manley his dismay at the fact that so many of the men were Cuban trained. Manley reportedly tried to give him some reasons for the Cuban input but he was not impressed.

Special Branch in recent months demonstrated its lack of sophistication in intelligence gathering. While it is understood that the service was almost destroyed by the politicians in 1976, its dismal performance in the wake of the failed communist threat to Jamaica was a disgrace. The Cubans having been given a free hand in every aspect of Jamaican life, did not miss a chance to move into the Intelligence Service.

There is nothing wrong with the gathering of intelligence. The government will have to make a determined move to develop the Special Branch. It is the duty of the intelligence service to act as the agent in providing the government with information to protect the state from forces that are destructive to our way of life. Such forces are on all sides of the political fence. It is not good enough to look for only communists, there are other evil political forces that can destroy the society.

There are many things to be done in the country and it is to be hoped that the government will move to have the proper procedural mechanisms put in place. For the orderly running of the society the local Cuban operatives must be dealt with in perches where they have been hiding. Flush them out now, otherwise there will be trouble from them.

CSO: 3020

VANDALISM REPORTED AT CUBAN DONATED SCHOOL

Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Nov 80 p 5

[Text]

JLP Member of Parliament for southern St. James, Dr. Marco Brown, said on Friday that JLP supporters only started to vandalize the Cuban gift school in Montpelier, St. James, after PNP supporters started to remove building material from the site.

In a news release issued "to correct a false impression which was given by the local media," Dr. Brown said that after the election results were known, PNP supporters got hold of keys to the school gate on Monday night and started to load trucks with steel, board and other materials. They had keys to the schoolrooms with which they were able to enter and remove furniture.

Dr. Brown said that when he went to the site on Tuesday morning there were five trucks "chartered by PNP supporters to remove what they claimed was 'their belongings as it had been given to the PNP by Cuban comrades'."

He said that the JLP supporters did not arrive on the scene until Tuesday "When they discovered that they should get some of the freemen too." Dr. Brown said that he told them that the school was a gift to all Jamaicans for the benefit of all children whether PNP or JLP. The situation was now under control, he added, and called on "all persons in Southern St. James to put political feelings aside and unite as one people."

Contacted, Police said they could not say whether it was PNP or JLP supporters who stole materials from the school.

Unused materials were stolen from the school and the school was not vandalized, Police sources added.

CSO: 3020

PLANNING MINISTRY: 1981 TO BE YEAR OF AUSTERITY

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 3

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Planning on 20 September 1980]

[Text] We are all aware that 1980 was a truly difficult year. Considering that we are in a postwar phase, considering all the destruction that took place, we are not suffering any great shortages, nor do we feel any important change in our daily life.

This "comfort" was no accident. Our government felt that the Nicaraguan people deserved a respite from so much suffering and penury. It believed that it was necessary for us to feel a return to normalcy, although this "normalization" was a bit premature.

It was premature because our economy had suffered a decline for 17 yeam, since the value of the PIB [Gross Domestic Product] in 1979, to begin with, was only comparable to that of 1963. We cannot say that this harsh reality was experienced by all the Nicaraguan people. On the contrary, many people commented that everything was so "normal" that the days of the bombings seemed far away and like a bad dream.

It was also a good year for business--a year in which many who never had made a profit did so for the first time.

The year 1981 will continue the second phase of recovery. We will continue rebuilding an economy which was formerly thought to be basically for the enrichment of a single sector of the population and of the transnationals, into an economy which benefits the people and serves the great majorities, particularly the working class.

In other words, we are not only rebuilding our economy, but we are also restructuring it, so that in the future we may really raise the standard of living of our people.

To achieve this objective, of course, is not easy, nor is it a task which falls exclusively to the Sandinist Government. The government sets the guidelines, but it is we, the Nicaraguan people, who, on the basis of our work, of our redoubled efforts and of the strict control of our expenditures, will make this rebuilding and restructuring possible.

Why Do We Speak of Austerity for 1981?

In 1980 we devoted ourselves basically to recovering what we had lost. This next year, in which, thanks to our work, we will be able to utilize factories to their full capacity, we will have to begin investing to increase our productive capacity, generate more jobs, bring greater technology to agriculture and improve or create new sources of electrical energy--in other words, it is a year in which we will have to invest so that we can continue to produce more and better goods. These investments that we want to make mean that we are going to need more money, especially since the foreign aid we are receiving is going to be reduced.

Now then, what does this suggest? There are two possibilities: either we continue going into debt, or we tighten our belts, increase our savings and thus accumulate our own money supply (national) to deal with these investments. Obviously the second option is better for us, since to continue going into debt means further compromising our future.

This saving will not affect the basic areas of consumption. On the contrary in 1981 we hope to eliminate shortages of some basic products that afflicted us in 1980; the distribution system will be substantially improved; we will have better markets, better transportation, and more education and health services. However, the saving will affect imports of comfort or luxury items of those products which, although we like to buy and use them, are not really necessary and without which we can get along very well.

This year will be particularly difficult for those sectors of the population which have been able to buy for their own use large quantities of those products which are not really necessary. However, for those who, because of prices, have been able to buy only strictly necessary items, there will be no difference; actually, they will be better off.

However, this is where we must call on the conscience of our people. We must understand that this measure is absolutely necessary if we want to overcome the backwardness and poverty in which we were drowning under the Somoza dictatorship. It is not a question, in any case, of "sharing the poverty"; it is a question of having the capacity to invest in more factories, more tractors, more energy projects, etc., so that we will be able to continue to advance toward a future of progress and well-being for all and not just for one small sector of the population.

In this aspect of investment, private enterprise, as well as the public, has an important task, since we must stimulate the building of new factories and present well-thought-out ideas for their establishment. In addition, small productive projects, such as shoemaking cooperatives, clothing cooperatives and auto and small electrical appliance repair shops, etc., will be stimulated. Everything that means producing, generating employment and avoiding imports of costly spare parts will be stimulated and supported in 1981.

Actually we have good prospects for the coming year, since although we must go without some products--which are not really necessary, anyway--and although this privation means a sacrifice for us, it will be a year in which we will see the growth of new industries and more technology in rural areas, and we will begin far-reaching energy projects. It will be a year of great deal of work, of creativity; a year to learn to live with what we have and to improve it; a year to exercise good control over our expenditures and to increase our efficiency to the maximum.

CBS, Planning Ministry, 20 September 1980.

8735
CSO: 3010

CNES DISCUSSES CUBAN MODEL IN PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Oct 80 p 4

[Report on interview with Dr Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren and Dr Jose Pasos Marciaq, officials of the National Council for Higher Education, by Adriana Guillen; date and place not given]

[Text] The future Nicaraguan professional will receive profound ideological re-orientation, so that when he graduates he will be imbued with the spirit of service and with international orientation. That is the conclusion that was drawn from an interview that Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren and Jose Pasos Marciaq, officials of the National Council for Higher Education (CNES), granted LA PRENSA.

[Question] Was the plan for change that the national universities are now carrying out planned by the Cuban team of the Ministry of Higher Education of Cuba? Which of those points does the CNES consider valid for the definitive higher education plan? This question is based on what was published by the CNES in THE GREEN BOOK, which literally says: "At the request of the University Policy Committee of the Autonomous National University of Nicaragua made to the Ministry of Higher Education of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, work was begun in the month of October 1979 by a planning team composed of five Cuban specialists...In this context a decision was adopted to carry out a planning program for the 1980-1981 academic year, with also some premises for longer-range measures...That is why this is considered to be only a first initiative and moreover a point of departure for the purpose of attaining a real prospective plan for the development of higher education in the Republic of Nicaragua, as a function of the revolutionary process that the country is experiencing...."

"The first statement is not correct," said Dr Fiallos. "Nicaragua's higher education plan was developed by Nicaraguans and approved by the CNES.

"We received Venezuelan, Cuban, and Mexican technical aid and it cannot be said that it is a plan that was elaborated by Cubans. Nevertheless, Cuba's aid has been very valuable and I wish to emphasize this, because we have deficiencies in human resources which they have made up for."

He added that the foreign advisers gave us alternatives and that they selected those that they consider most appropriate for the national situation. And in a decisive

tone he said, "I tell you that we evolved the developmental plan, with the help of advisers. A planning office in the CNES is working toward this end with various Nicaraguan professionals, among them Dr Carlos Martinez." And he explained that for example at this very moment there is a Mexican team assisting with the budget for higher education.

[Question] Cuba's university program graduates many professionals in the fields of medicine and education. We have observed that they have enough graduates to be able to send some to other countries. This phenomenon causes me to think that the Cuban program is out of balance, since it cannot absorb all of its graduates. I should like to ask you if our planning could bring us to that situation, which in my opinion is an error.

"I again insist," replied Fiallos, "that we are evolving a Nicaraguan plan for higher education. We are making a study for the present years, up to 1985.

"On the other hand, at a given moment a country may have more professionals than it might need. But," added Fiallos a little heatedly, "what you indicate as a failing with respect to Cuba I consider an extraordinary remark—the fact that a country after a revolutionary transformation of 20 years is able to train great numbers of doctors. Now Cuban professionals come and return, with signed contracts. And they come at our request."

Rector Fiallos continued: "I believe that we must remember that Nicaragua is a part of the world, and it would be highly satisfactory for us to produce more professionals than we need, since at any moment some country could be in difficult circumstances, like ours, and there would be great satisfaction in being able to help it. But I am not saying 'that it is good to be wasteful'—no, not that. Remember that there are various ways of planning. In approximately 1966 Nicaragua planned that it could absorb 40 doctors, even though the country needed more. The demand cannot be met even in the next 20 years," he said.

[Question] In your capacity as a professional and an official of the CNES, I should like your opinion on what it means to a graduated professional to come up against unemployment.

I would especially like Dr Pasos' opinion, since his specialty is psychiatry. How is an individual's emotional stability affected when he cannot work at his profession and has to wait for his government's decision to send him to another country to work?

"We are speaking of an individual who has received another type of education," explained Dr Jose Pasos, physician and psychiatrist. "Let us take the case of the doctor who studied in order to earn 20,000 pesos a month, because that is why he studied medicine. Then, to explain his thesis better, he added: 'I am studying medicine in order to become rich...or in order to have a nice house, a car...things that are considered normal.'

"But if we now train a professional whose ideal is to serve his country, other brothers, we are speaking of another professional, in any branch.

"A man who has decided to serve his neighbor has a humane aspiration, a profoundly humane one. When this professional graductes, his thinking will not be encased within the narrow framework of 'I am studying in order to serve here in Nicaragua and in order to live here in Nicaragua....'

"Psychologically, this individual thinks otherwise. His professional wish is to serve. It does not disappoint him to go to another country to help his neighbor," said the physician.

"We have seen," he added, "Mexicans, Cubans, Venezuelans who come here and are very happy to be helping us with their professional service. We cannot judge this man with the same criterion."

A Suitable Professional Training

[Question] Then, will the change in the professional depend on suitable professional training?

"Of course," said Dr Pasos. "We believe that all professional study should be carried out on another level, where a desire to serve is predominant."

[Question] Then, in order to have a professional whose emotional balance will not suffer, is it necessary for the entire educational system to work in this direction, so that the university can receive an 18-year-old who is already oriented, that is, one who is almost ideologically developed?

[Answer] Of course. We cannot work alone. There is the instance of cooperation from the CNES, MED (Ministry of Education), Ministry of Planning and Finance, where developmental programs and the problems to be resolved are discussed.

[Question] What professional training plan has been outlined so that when an individual arrives at the university the CNES will find an individual with a different inclination from the present one?

"A training program takes years to fully develop. Training has no golden rule. A big committee has been formed to study this matter," explained Dr Pasos Marciaq.

Bloc System

Dr Fiallos replied that the purpose of the bloc system is not to eliminate students, but rather to enable the university to make maximum use of its resources and to improve university efficiency. He said that it was the desire of the CNES to graduate as many professionals as possible and that it therefore eliminated the monographs.

Student Population

"Every 5 years the university population has doubled," said Dr Fiallos. "The country presently cannot respond effectively to the demand for education, but neither can it tell the students who arrive that they cannot study because there is no budget. A way must be sought to take care of them and the creation of intermediate careers is one of them. Nicaragua needs many intermediate technicians to meet its needs for growth and these intermediate professionals will not lessen the number of university graduates, said the UNAN rector. Also, a plan is being prepared by means of which an intermediate technician can continue his training in night courses. Before, out of an enrollment of 100, 20 were graduated. Now there must be a greater number of graduates.

"Also, the basic year has been shortened; the basic term is only one semester. The medical course has improved. And I do not see any reason for losing an exchange with other universities," replied Dr Fiallos. And Dr Pasos explained that there was no basis for this fear and they added that the University of Nicaragua at present has exchanges with the Autonomous University of Mexico and of Puebla, with universities in Boston that are affiliated with Harvard, with Venezuela, and other countries.

The CNES officials complained about the small amount of publicity that the communications media give to educational matters. And they gave as an example the case of the five North American professors who are coming to Nicaragua. They said that that news was emphasized, but that other information was not published.

They also said that the CNES has been "asking" the North American government to help them with material and professors, but that they did not receive the answer that they had hoped for.

Requirements for Professors of History

Dr Fiallos replied that the requirements were the same as those for "student assistants"--a good academic record, enrollment in the final years of the course, and compatibility with the revolution. He explained that an appointment is made by the respective university through the committee.

The students are represented on the committee by the 19 July Sandinist Youth (JS19J) and by an odd coincidence most of the assistant professors of the "Contemporary History of Nicaragua" are members of the JS19J.

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CSO: 3010

CST ISSUES FORMAL CALL FOR WORKER UNITY

Workers Direct Nation's Destiny

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] To: The Labor Movement and the Workers in General; From: The Sandinist Workers Federation (CST)

When our entire people, led by their vanguard, the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], overthrew the Somoza dictatorship on 19 July, the Sandinist philosophy that only the workers and peasants would go the distance, that only their organized force would achieve victory, resounded as never before. Fifteen months after the revolutionary triumph, this is becoming more and more of an undeniable reality, embodied in the daily efforts of all workers to snatch the country from the claws of dependence and underdevelopment and and to place its economy, which they found in ruins, on a takeoff pad.

It was the working people, above all, who emerged triumphant in our country and from any perspective, they must govern the country's destiny, because ultimately the Sandinist People's Revolution is the result of the struggle by workers, the humble people, industrial and farm laborers. It is for this reason that the working people, and in particular the working class, is called upon to play a role of prime importance in the accomplishments of the revolution, as the class that produces, the class that works, that class that generates the country's wealth.

At present, when the economic plan for 1981, "The Program of Economic Efficiency and Austerity," is being drawn up, we can clearly see that only the organized force of our workers, and mainly the urban and rural working class, can lead the revolution along the path of economic development and independence for the Sandinist homeland. Nevertheless, this is a task that imperatively needs the growing involvement of our people, to bolster the grass roots nature of our economy.

The revolutionary vanguard of the people, the FSLN, and the National Reconstruction Government Junta still feel that it will be very hard to respond to the people's immediate interests given the current state of the national economy. The aftermath of human and physical destruction and the dismantled production and state machinery that the dictatorship bequeathed us are a very weighty limiting factor in resolving all of our people's problems. Our

enormous foreign debt, alarming unemployment, the absence of economic reserves for investment, the extremely high cost of living, extremely low farm output and food production last year, the destruction of housing, machinery, etc characterize a situation that the leaders of the revolution and the government have been constantly indicating to us workers.

In short, there is lack of resources to immediately satisfy all of the people's demands for better conditions, and therefore we have been asked to take pride in discipline, sacrifice and austerity now so that we can organize the country's new economy and gradually resolve all of the people's needs in terms of schooling, health care, diet, recreation, housing and wages.

The other way out would be to incur more debts to respond to immediate demands, which would mean that Nicaragua would be paying off its debts in the future without receiving any benefits and feeling the pressure of creditors impairing our sovereignty.

Our judgment is that if the labor movement claims to represent the working class and all working people, it must become practically involved in resolving our revolution's dilemma.

It must properly set its immediate wage goals and grievances in the strategic framework of the revolution and decide whether we feel that the working class must play a heroic role to boost productivity and output, a role that it can play only as a vanguard in the building of a new society. If we accept this challenge, we will be gradually creating the real economic groundwork on which the new Nicaragua will be built, on which the revolution's political program must rest.

The CST, the result of the organizational efforts of the FSLN among the workers and in the labor movement since the struggle in the underground, represents the working class's tradition of revolutionary struggle in pursuit of a broader political program that provides for its guiding role as a class in the creation of a new economic and social order. The CST represents the tradition of revolutionary struggle of the Revolutionary Workers Committees (COR), the Working People's Union Movement (MSPT), the Leon SCAAS and all of the Sandinist efforts in the labor movement. We advocate that the working class play a first line role in the construction of a new society, and faced with the challenge of our current national conditions and the economic plan being readied for 1981, we assert that success will be achieved only through all-out efforts by the workers.

Therefore, the CST invites all worker federations and union organizations to discuss as broadly as possible the stands and the role that the working class ought to assume in the interests of the revolution, which in our judgment ought to be its own interests as a leadership class for the benefit of the entire Nicaraguan people.

To this end, the CST feels that it is of prime importance to set forth a number of points of discussion that are basic to the task that lies ahead:

a. An increase in production and productivity.

b. An improvement in working conditions and social services and an increase in wages in keeping with Nicaragua's economic situation.

c. The maintenance of strict revolutionary discipline at work centers.

d. The settlement of labor disputes without halting production.

This meeting and these discussions within the working class will be arranged by an organizing committee that will meet with representatives or committees of union federations and labor organizations in our country.

The year 1981 must find the working class united around its interests and fundamental positions.

Sandinist Workers Federation
Managua, Free Nicaragua
31 October 1980

Unions' Response to Call

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 4 Nov 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] What do they think? What public comments do the leaders of the various worker federations have to make in connection with the appeal that the CST has made to them to discuss the stands and the role that the working class ought to assume?

We present herewith the views expressed by the leaders of the various worker federations in connection with the aforementioned appeal.

Alejandro Solorzano, leader of the CGTI [General Confederation of Independent Workers], told us point blank right after we mentioned the objectives of the interview to him: "My opinion is this: you cannot have a revolution without the unity of the workers because we are the basis of production."

He noted that after the triumph, the CGTI brought up the need to organize a meeting to discuss the policy that the labor movement ought to pursue nationwide. Such a meeting ought to erase a great many question marks, for example, whether a wage adjustment ought to be demanded.

This meeting would broach the issue of nominal and social wages, he said, and would find out how much the government subsidizes basic consumer items, which it would then discuss.

To summarize, he explained that the CGTI agreed completely that such a dialog should be held and that they have already decided to attend, but they wanted to make it clear that they did not agree with the procedure.

Solorzano pointed out that representatives of all worker federations had to meet beforehand so that they could attend the general meeting with clear-cut ideas. "We have appointed two delegates," he said, "to go and talk with CST leaders and outline our concern to them."

He emphasized that national reconstruction is the task of all Nicaraguans, so that we resolve our economic problem. "Any activity done separately is a weak activity."

The Single Federation

Responding to the question whether a single workers federation ought to be set up, he said that this has been a longstanding view of his organization but that first we have to achieve unity in action to begin the process that would conclude in the formation of a single federation, "which has been, I repeat, our judgment."

With regard to what Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge said about the single federation, Solorzano said that he was in complete agreement with what Borge indicated.

CUS [Confederation for Trade Union Unity]

Jose Espinoza, secretary general of CUS, stated that the call by the CST is constructive, but the bad part is that preliminary talks have not been held, and so far a formal invitation has not been forthcoming, his group having found out through the media.

"I think that a preliminary meeting would have been very beneficial," he said. He pointed out that the four points set forth by the federation are vital but that if preparatory meetings had been held with delegates from all federations, the agenda could have been further enriched. "For example," Espinoza said, "we would have proposed a discussion of federation autonomy and the logical respect that must exist among federations too."

"Although we delegates from all federations were working together on the first draft of the reform of the Labor Code, we knew nothing about the meeting; we didn't find out about it until we read the communique in EL NUEVO DIARIO."

With regard to the creation of a single workers federation, Jose Espinoza noted that the CUS does not feel that this is a good idea; rather, it favors a union of federations, which would be coordinated by a body that would consist of delegates from all federations. "We believe in that kind of unity," he said. He added that he would be violating his own principles if he did not believe in the unity of the workers.

He stressed that the call has been very general and that despite the business-like nature of the CST and CUS, they have not received anything official yet. He went on to say that perhaps "we are getting ahead of ourselves, and the official call is on the way." In summary, he indicated that he agreed with the dialog among federations.

CTN [Federation of Nicaraguan Workers] Says Call Is Constructive

Sergio Roa, the head of CTN national training, and Enrique Velarde, a member of the federation's Executive Committee, said that the points that the CST has proposed for analysis by the federations are constructive, pointing out, however, that they found out about the matter through the newspapers and that they consider this kind of appeal very general and "not as business-like as the issue warrants."

The items brought up for discussion involve the interests of all the country's worker federations, which means that examining them and drawing conclusions will contribute to the progress of the revolution, Roa said.

Sergio Roa indicated that a single workers federation must obviously be set up to safeguard the interests of the workers.

But he pointed out that we have to be realistic and that because of the diversity of ideas that now prevails, a single federation cannot be created at present, noting that we have to realize that a gradual process must be followed to bring such a federation about.

"A single workers federation cannot come about through elitist desires, in other words, by imposing leaders; it will come about, instead, when the rank-and-file are fully aware of the need and get decisively involved in forming this single federation."

When asked whether they were going to attend the assembly, they said that the CTN Executive Committee had a meeting scheduled to discuss the call and make a decision and thus they could obviously not delve further into the matter for the time being.

CAUS [Center for Labor Unity and Action] Comments

Alan Zambrana, secretary general of CAUS, said in relation to the CST call that CAUS has been in favor of labor movement unity.

In this regard, he said, we posed this concern after the triumph. We made specific proposals regarding the formation of a single workers federation.

We favor bringing together union federations, Zambrana reiterated, in a nationwide dialog to discuss the burning problems affecting workers. We contend that unity must come about on the basis of class principles, the principles of the working class.

We are pleased, Alan Zambrana pointed out, that the CST has included wages in its four points. It is important, constructive, for us to discuss this, and of course we have to go more in-depth.

But we must point out, he said, that in order to contribute to unity, the persecution of a certain segment of the labor movement must, of course, cease.

In order to move towards unity, the members of our union who are still being held in Leon jails must be released.

He also mentioned the imprisonment of Eli Altamirano, the secretary general of the Nicaraguan Communist Party, who was arrested at his home last Sunday. (At the time that this article was being written, the appropriate authorities reported that Eli Altamirano had already been released, and a news item on this appears elsewhere in this issue.)

Zambrana said in conclusion that CAUS delegates were going to attend the meeting that the CST has called.

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CSO: 3010

NEWSPAPER CRITICIZES CARTER'S PERFORMANCE

PY130111 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 15

[Editorial: "Return to the Peanut Farm"]

[Text] The government of hesitations, timid retreats and suicidal ambiguities is over. The comedy staged as illusion of security which, ultimately, was nothing but the old, useless and ridiculous ostrich policy has come to an end. As a result, the enemy stood up more daring all the time, more convinced all the time that all he had to face was the obscure peanut seller that Carter never ceased to be.

And the double surrender was consumated: the shameful decline of Western leadership which had been the touchstone of security for those countries that had decided to take a common stand against communism, and the treacherous and unforgivable neglect of Latin American governments which, having taken that stand, were building a future free of the threat of extremism.

Never in the annals of contemporary history has a U.S. president done so much in such a short time in favor of extremism. By waving a demagogic human rights banner, he did nothing but deprive many countries of their right to choose their own destiny.

By promoting principles of deceitful appearance, he only managed to project a faded and false image of the nation which unfortunately trusted him to conduct its destiny.

These 4 years of Democratic tenure were years of lost battles throughout the world. In his desperate homestretch run for votes, Carter lied when he said his administration could boast having stayed away from any armed conflict. Although he astutely concealed the fact, Carter knew well that in the modern world wars can be won without firing a shot through the force of pure ideology, especially the diabolic Marxist ideology. While Carter was guided by his pious thoughts, communism advanced by leaps and bounds.

Communism made its move in Afghanistan and Carter's response was silence. He had earlier revealed his terrible incapacity as a statesman when he concocted and carried out the ouster of the shah of Iran, a friend of the United States. He thus left exposed a vital flank for future Soviet penetration in the Persian Gulf (which sooner or later will happen) and served power on a silver platter to a fanatic who has destabilized the precarious equilibrium in the conflictive and

strategic Persian Gulf area. As punishment from God, the first move of that fanatic was to encourage the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the capture of the embassy staff as hostages. What would a responsible president have done? He should have negotiated and moved cautiously. Instead Carter mounted the disastrous rescue operation that would have elicited laughter had it not caused the death of innocent soldiers. By another irony of fate, up to the last moment votes for Carter hung on the possible liberation of those hostages. What did Carter think of those human beings locked up inside walls in fear and terror for a long year? He only thought of them as opportunities for votes. What was his objective in implementing the much-vaunted human rights policy? A cheap search for prestige by playing with fire through the destabilization of regimes which up to then had been solid bastions against communist penetration.

Carter inverted all the terms: where energy was needed, he placed weakness; where caution was needed, he acted as a rash greenhorn. The free world justifiably began to turn its back on him as attested by his awkward presence in the picture of the world's top leaders during their meeting in Venice earlier this year, and his conspicuous absence in Belgrade at Tito's funeral, which was attended by the most important figures in world politics.

Carter goes out now when he has nothing more to lose. It is sad that his loss is also the United States' loss. Only scattered remnants of its past deterrent power remain today. It has been a constant U.S. retreat in the face of a continuous advance of the communist menace. Carter leaves the stage with a diploma for ineptness which no other U.S. president has earned before. Bureaucratic rules alone granted him the obviously undeserved chance to occupy the oval office from which other, great U.S. statesmen have directed their country's policy. Carter however still has a right which he should have been forced to exercise 4 years ago: planting peanuts. Perhaps not much can be said about this right, but at least exercising it does no damage to the West.

CSO: 3010

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONFIRMS DIVERSION OF PILCOMAYO RIVER

PY121209 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 11 Nov 80 p 12

[Text of communique released by the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry in Asuncion on 10 November]

[Text] With regard to a recent Argentine Foreign Ministry communique referring to press reports disseminated in our capital on the diversion of the Pilcomayo River, the Foreign Ministry, for its part, deems it its duty to make the following clarifications to best inform the public:

1. Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia, the OAS, the IDB and the UN Development Program [UNDP] signed an agreement in 1974 to conduct a study called "multiple utilization of the Pilcomayo River basin," divided into two basic stages: a) general and analysis study of the area (272,000 sq km); and b) specific programs designed to promote regional development. Falling within the framework of the above studies are, among others, the rational utilization of water resources, sediment control, irrigation and drainage projects, quality of underground water, erosion control, ecology and possibilities of promoting industries for processing agricultural and livestock products. In October 1977, the international directorate of the project (entrusted to the OAS) submitted to the consideration of both the executive committee and the coordinating commission a report on the first stage (from February 1975 to September 1977) which consisted of four volumes listing the works that had been carried out: I. General report; II. Water resources; III. Land resources; and IV. Project and socioeconomic outline. In this report, the delegations of the three countries listed those projects they regarded as being of national interest for their respective countries. Included among those of Argentina was the "Riacho el Porteno" project.

2. The respective delegations acknowledged receipt of the above OAS report in order to analyze it from the technical viewpoint. On that occasion (October 1977), the Paraguayan delegation asked its Argentine counterpart to define the various Argentine projects which could result in a joint utilization of the river and give detailed technical information on the "El Porteno" project, which was to utilize waters made available through the "natural outflow" (flooding) of the river but which, because of its size, led to the belief that it could result in a permanent utilization of the waters of the Pilcomayo River. In this regard, the Argentine coordinator made the following statement on the record:

"...declares that his acceptance of the report on the first stage does not imply his consent to the implementation by the other countries of the projects outlined therein. These projects will have to be implemented in accordance with multilateral and bilateral international instruments governing the utilization of shared water resources."

3. In subsequent meetings, the Paraguayan delegation maintained the idea of conducting the appropriate technical studies of the various projects outlined in the OAS report which included, among others, the Argentine "El Porteno" project. The 1977 conference of foreign ministers itself (resolution 79/XI) merely decided to "take note of the completion of the first stage of the study for the multiple utilization of the Pilcomayo River basin, with the important cooperation of the OAS, the IDB and the UNDP."

4. It must also be pointed out that the 1974 agreement did not empower any of the national commissions of the member countries to give consent, in the name of their respective governments, to any action which may be construed as partial or final approval of reports of international organizations, much less to projects or to the implementation of projects by the other countries of the agreement. The national commissions have eminently technical and scientific functions aimed at submitting to their respective governments reports and suggestions related to the various problems falling within their area of study.

5. At the 11th meeting of the executive committee (March 1979), the Argentine delegation reported that "Formosa Province has completed its plans for the implementation of the project, having called public bids, which are now in the process of being awarded, for this purpose." On that occasion, taking into account the lack of technical information on the subject, the Paraguayan delegation made the following statement for the records: ..."any problem stemming from the utilization of the waters of the Pilcomayo River will be considered within the framework of the agreements currently in force between the two governments."

6. Consequently, through a note sent to the Argentine Embassy on 30 May 1979, the Foreign Ministry expressed "its firm opposition to any project which would in any way cause the diversion of the main course of the Pilcomayo River and which may involve substantial loss of its interests."

It also requested "all the necessary information and data so as to acquire a precise knowledge of that project and of its implications, with the firm conviction that an appropriate definition of the problem will contribute in strengthening the current cordial relations between our two countries."

7. At the 12th meeting of coordinators (Salta, July 1979), not yet having the information requested from the Argentine officials, the national delegation was quite categorical in its statement recorded in the act: "With regard to the El Porteno project, the Paraguayan Government presented through its embassy a note to the Argentine Foreign Ministry dated 30 May 1979 and is still awaiting an answer. Consequently, according to the note, the Paraguayan delegation expresses its opposition to that project until all the reasons listed in the note are met. The Paraguayan delegation maintains the same position regarding any other project in which their resources and interests are jeopardized or can be jeopardized, resources and interests which by current agreement between the parties must be subject to previous agreements."

8. The Paraguayan delegation has been in all cases consistent in maintaining the principle that any undertaking of this nature must be adapted to Resolution No 25 of the foreign ministers of the river plate basin called "Asuncion Declaration on the Use of International Rivers," whose article 1 establishes: "Regarding continuous international rivers, with shared sovereignty, any use of their waters must be preceded by a bilateral agreement between the neighboring countries."

9. In view of the use of the waters from the river margin of the Pilcomayo River, thus diverting the normal course of the river, the Foreign Ministry presented its protest for the confirmation of the flagrant diversion of the main course with an artificial channel of the Pilcomayo River (note to the Argentine Government of 11 July 1979). It called the Paraguayan-Argentine joint commission for the administration and oversight of the Pilcomayo River to an urgent meeting to clear up a situation which is undermining the correct procedure of this difficult situation (similar note of 18 October 1979), and on 9 January 1980 it reiterated its protest at the existence and nature of the artificial diversion channel, demanding "an immediate solution to the problem" (that is, "closing the mouth of the diversion channel to return things to the previous state.")

10. The Foreign Ministry shares the statement made by its Argentine counterpart when it states in its communique that "this situation has been duly studied by the Argentine and Paraguayan Governments and agreement has been reached to implement the appropriate measures designed to dam up the above-mentioned drainage so the waters can return to their normal course as soon as possible."

In compliance with this common desire, the engineering command of the National Armed Forces is actively working in the task of closing the artificial channel, during the time which is still left before the beginning of the rainy and flooding season.

Asuncion, 10 November 1980.

CSO: 3010

LAINO PREVENTED FROM TRAVELING TO U.S.

PY201512 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 20 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] By police order Domingo Laino, president of the Authentical Radical Liberal Party [PLRA], was unable to travel to the United States yesterday where he was supposed to lecture at Central Michigan University. Laino was prevented from boarding a Varig flight as he was preparing to do so at approximately 1615.

The leader of the opposition said in statements to the media that he had requested his identity card and passport of the Paraguayan police 2 years ago, but that they had not yet been given to him. He went on to explain that in view of this situation, the U.S. Government, through its embassy in our country, had granted him a special document that would allow him to go to the northern country. The political leader said that "as a consequence, all my documents were in order for travel to the United States," and added that he had even had to pay the required airport tax.

Laino also disclosed that the subjects he was going to talk about at Central Michigan University were "political violence, human rights and world order." He added that his main subject was "government terrorism."

He termed the measure "arbitrary" and believes it was ordered by the national executive branch. In this regard, Juan Manuel Benitez Florentin, vice president of the PLRA stated that "this measure is against Article No. 56 of the constitution," and added that "during his last press conference, in which he attacked everybody, the interior minister brandished a copy of the constitution. This violation of the constitution proves that it is not valid, that it is nothing but a piece of paper which is not respected even by the authorities."

Miguel Abdon Saguier, political secretary of the PLRA, who was also present, stated that "this outrage reveals the government's fear that statements on the national reality may be made abroad."

CSO: 3010

BISHOP SEES DEEP BITTERNESS OVER PRICE HIKES

PY182100 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 18 Nov p 11

[Excerpts] Msgr Felipe Santiago Benitez, president of the Paraguayan Episcopal Conference (CEP), has stated in describing the present situation of the Paraguayan worker, hit by the price escalation: "There is a suppressed outcry among the people, a bitterness that becomes deeper day by day. This is dangerous...and someday it may explode." He also said that "the breach between rich and poor is becoming ever wider."

Below we transcribe part of the dialogue we had with the bishops after the end of the first CEP session.

[Question] What is the position of the church regarding the developments which directly affect the Paraguayan worker?

[Monsignor Benitez] When the first fuel price increase was made, we said that it should not have been done so suddenly and so steeply, because the steep increase affected the poor worker and the poor peasant rather than people who have the means to face the situation. History shows that the breach is becoming ever wider between the haves and the have-nots, between rich and poor. But instead of helping the poor and some of the middle class so they would not suffer so much from these measures, it seems that the people are not heard or taken into account. It seems that everything is arranged technocratically technically, coldly, on a level of pure mathematical calculations; but on that level, where is human and social consideration?

This may seem to be a rather strong statement by me as president of the conference, but I maintain it. We have said from the beginning that this would happen. There is a suppressed outcry among the people, a bitterness that becomes deeper day by day. This is dangerous...and some day it may explode.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

PILCOMAYO RIVER TALKS--Buenos Aires, 14 Nov (AFP)--Official Argentine and Paraguayan representatives will meet in Buenos Aires during the first few days of December to study their differences over a shared section of the Pilcomayo River, which serves as a border between the two countries. The announcement was made here by Elpidio Acevedo, Paraguayan under secretary of foreign relations, who said that Argentina recently diverted the river. He added: "Logically, we have to report this situation and try to find a solution satisfactory to Paraguayan interests." It is the Argentine position that projects involving the seasonal overflow of the Pilcomayo River do not affect the river flow or have any effect on the Paraguayan riverbank, and therefore are not subject to the international norms regulating multilateral river flow. Paraguay, however, believes that seasonal overflows do not exist and is demanding that Argentina apply the rule of prior consultation, which should govern projects affecting rivers of shared sovereignty. [Text] [PY142239 Paris AFP in Spanish 1439 GMT 14 Nov 80]

INFLATION FIGURE CHALLENGED--The rate of inflation reportedly reached 24 percent during the period January-August this year, whereas the Central Bank says that inflation was only 9 percent during the period January-September. The former evaluation was made in an internal study on cost of living by the Catholic University. The study also says that it can be observed that the official anti-inflationary measures are only applied to the currency, particularly by restricting credits for productive activities and by increasing the interest rate and the legal cash reserves of all kinds of financial institutions. These measures attempt to slow down the circulation of money. [Excerpts] [PY200021 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 18 Nov 80 p 14]

CSO: 3010

NEW PNP GOVERNMENT, PROBLEMS DESCRIBED

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 18 Nov 80 p 4

[Text]

GRAND TURK, Turks and Caicos (CANA) – The conservative government of Norman Saunders, with its 8-3 seat majority in the Legislative Council and anti-independence position, has taken office here with a public purse unable to meet pressing commitments, but amid a rising tide of public and business confidence.

Saunders and his Progressive National Party won power from the radical People's Democratic Movement (PDM) at national elections on November 4.

He heads a four-member Cabinet and has promised the tiny British colony that the emphasis of his administration will be on "good house-keeping."

Spokesmen have said they found not only the treasury almost bare, but also that a bank overdraft, guaranteed by the British government, had been utilised almost up to its limit.

Estimated recurrent revenue for 1980 has not produced what had been projected by the previous government.

There were said to be two main reasons: the past government's estimates had been over-optimistic, and secondly, there had been virtual business sector malaise in the months prior to the poll.

The spokesmen said that expenditure by the previous administration had every month exceeded the estimates.

The new government will this month draft its 1981-1982 budget, with advice from the British Development division in the Caribbean, headquartered in Barbados.

It is almost certain that in the absence of any source of windfalls for the struggling colony, the British government will be asked for budgetary assistance of between one million and two million dollars.

The level of capital aid from Britain is expected to run in the coming year to $2.5 million, it was said.

Since the election, foreign experts here have said that if it could not itself provide the assistance required by the Turks and Caicos, Britain should help it seek additional bilateral and multilateral aid.

One of the major projects for which assistance will have to be sought is a $20-million road through the Caicos Islands, held to be crucial for attracting development investment there.

The British government is committed to substantial funding for the provision of such infrastructure as roads, electricity, water, for a huge French-linked hotel project (called "Club Mediterranean").

British assistance in this regard was pegged onto a commitment, unwillingly, by the previous administration to advance to independence in 1982.

Since winning power, Chief Minister Saunders has said that with financial and technical assistance, his "good house-keeping" government could produce economic self-sufficiency, both in the public and private sectors, by 1984.

By so doing, the Turks and Caicos Islands would thereby join what he called the family of the other British dependencies in the region: Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, British Virgin Islands, Anguilla, Montserrat, and possibly Nevis.

Apart from immediate new overseas investment here following the election results, especially in the hotel industry, the spokesmen have said that major new business in tax havenry is expected to emerge.

A number of professionals attending an international tax planning seminar in the Bahamas capital, Nassau, will be coming here this week to have discussions with government and what has been described as "a revived and very optimistic chamber of commerce."

An international companies registration act approved by the last government but not yet assented to, had caused deep concern among the business community and potential foreign investors.

This will now either be repealed or "die a natural death" by never being assented to.

Local business sources said they expected the number of offshore companies registered in the Turks and Caicos Islands to double in the next six months.

In the tourism industry also there has been an evident change in outlook immediately the government changed.

Former Hotel Association officer, Tina Fenimore, who has been a successful hotelier here a decade now, remarked today:

"There is general and widespread feeling amongst the business community of confidence in and support for the new government, something which did not exist in the last four years.

"Our basic problems are shortage of qualified and disciplined staff and I am delighted that the government has said it will introduce the long-delayed vocational training programmes."

CSO: 3020

PRESS REPORTAGE ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAVIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Yugoslav Trade Boost Sought

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 15-16 Oct 80 p 15

[Text] Uruguay and Yugoslavia will attempt to boost trade and promote economic cooperation. This was decided at the close of the conversations between authorities from our country and members of the Yugoslav Government delegation that arrived in Montevideo last Sunday. According to a press release from the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry, the two sides agreed that "there are many possibilities for promoting trade between the two countries." In this connection, the Yugoslav representatives were said to have expressed an interest in marketing equipment, capital goods, machines, consumer goods, pharmaceuticals, tools and farm machinery, among other items, while Uruguay offered meat, fish, fishmeal, wool, leather, soybeans, various citrus fruits, skins, semi-manufactured and manufactured goods. The two sides also agreed on the need to develop broader forms of cooperation, such as setting up joint enterprises and simultaneous transactions. A decision was also made to recommend that credit lines and current accounts be opened between commercial banks in the two countries. In addition, Yugoslavia offered Uruguay the use of its warehouses and other port facilities.

Meat Sale Agreement

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 17 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Uruguay and Yugoslavia are trying to hammer out a cooperation agreement between veterinary organizations in the two countries, with an eye towards arranging meat transactions.

The representatives of the two sides expressed the need to reach an agreement in this area during the negotiations that took place this week between the members of an official Yugoslav mission and Uruguayan authorities.

The Yugoslav delegation, headed by Vuko Dragosevic, a member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the commission for cooperation with developing countries, met with the undersecretaries of foreign relations, Dr Julio C. Lupinacci; industry and energy, Carlos Corti, and agriculture and fishing, Mr Tydeo Larre Borges; with the secretary of SEPLACODI [Information, Coordination and Planning Secretariat], Col Luis W. Cicalese; with the director

of international economic affairs of the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Federico Grunwaldt Ramasso, and with the director general of foreign trade, Santiago Antuna. They also held various meetings with representatives of the Chambers of Industry and Commerce and with the Commission of the Citrus Fruit Program.

At the close of their deliberations the two countries agreed, among other things, that more frequent contacts should be promoted among businessmen, trade missions should be organized and information exchanged. In this regard, it was recommended that broader cooperation be established among the various economic and trade organizations.

Now that the groundwork has been laid for further cooperation, a mission of Yugoslav businessmen is expected to visit soon to begin negotiating specific agreements.

Czechoslovak Trade Mission Visit

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 15-16 Oct 80 p 13

[Text] A Czechoslovak mission headed by the nation's director general of foreign trade, Jan Garcar, and the director for Latin American affairs (same ministry), Mr Horac, will be arriving in our country on 12 November.

The reason for the visit is to hammer out agreements with Uruguayan authorities to boost trade between the two nations.

This was reported to EL DIA by the new trade adviser at the Czechoslovak Embassy in our country, Mr Jan Michal, who will be welcomed at an evening reception at the embassy.

Michal stressed that the balance of trade between the two countries was in Uruguay's favor over the first 8 months of the year, as it sold Czechoslovakia $12 million worth of goods and imported merchandise valued at $8.5 million.

Higher sales to Czechoslovakia were reflected in wool exports, which totaled $8.5 million. Uruguay also exported $2.5 million in semifinished leather goods and close to 100 tons of rice.

Next month a shipment of 3,000 tons of oranges and further samples of frozen fish will be shipped from Montevideo to be analyzed by Czechoslovak technicians, after which it will decide whether to become a client of Uruguay's for these items.

More Tractors

In December 400 more Zetor brand Czechoslovak tractors will be arriving in our country, on top of the 1,600 that have come in in recent months.

Orange Exports

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 3 Nov 80 p 12

[Text] A shipment of 125,000 crates of top quality oranges has left port on the Uruguayan vessel "Venus del Mar" bound for the Czechoslovak market.

Even though this first shipment is important in terms of its commercial value, it is part of an even larger deal signed recently between the state enterprise Koospol, Inc. of Prague and CALFORU [Agricultural and Livestock Cooperative of Rural Development Associations]. Under this agreement, Uruguayan growers will deliver 3,000 tons of Late Valencia oranges in 1980. As we can see, in addition to its economic value for the country, this commercial transaction represents the consolidation of a new market for the nation's citrus fruit crop.

A reception was held on board the Uruguayan vessel on the occasion of this initial shipment. It was attended by interim Charge d'Affaires Jindrick Kabat, commercial adviser Jan Michal and commercial delegate Jan Sabo, on behalf of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Uruguay, and by Mr Jorge Saxel, Dr Alberto S. de Zumaran, Joaquin Mangado and Juan J. Musso, on behalf of the Association of Uruguayan Citrus Fruit Growers.

Also present at the get-together on board the "Venus del Mar" were Mr Jorge Aougustis, the president of Montemar S.A., the builders of the ship, its captain, Mr Heber Chiaparra, and other ranking officials from the company.

The "Venus del Mar," which just arrived from Europe with a shipment of buses for ONDA, set sail for ports in northern Europe with a full cargo of Uruguayan products.

8743
CSO: 3010

NEW CENTER-LEFT PARTY FORMED, 'THE NEW ALTERNATIVE'

Caracas BOHEMIA in Spanish 10-16 Nov 80 pp 6-9

[Article: "The Center-Left 'New Alternative' Comes Into Existence"]

[Text] One sector of the Venezuelan left and another of the political center are attempting to provide mutual fresh air. Today, the announcement was made to the country of the establishment of a "great national movement" which wants to be known as "The New Alternative." After an increasing political setback, these two sectors have decided to set forth on the agitated Venezuelan scene. Intention number one: to displace AD [Democratic Action] and COPEI [Social Christian Party] as hegemonic forces. But this has been the dream of all those parties for the past 20 years. Is this not perhaps just another attempt that will remain in the realm of illusion?

The Defeated Left

The Venezuelan left has been depicted on several occasions as one of the most inept in the world; in other words, it has never measured up to a period in history that could benefit it: Either it has been far ahead, setting goals for itself that were unattainable and not understood by the populace, or it has lagged behind the process, without any correct initiative for action. But, in any event, it has never been able to find the proper response to a situation that would favor it.

While the polls that have been published to date agree in announcing a particular dissatisfaction with the current government performance, while the COPEI party is embroiled in an internal conflict over the selection of the new national leadership and the presidential candidate, and when Democratic Action is striving to preserve the party's unity, the Venezuelan left has had nothing to say. All predictions indicated that the "Socialists" would take advantage of this critical period for the two major parties of Venezuela, for their own gain.

Nevertheless, despite the division and disappearance of MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], and the internal struggle within MAS [Movement for Socialism] between Teodoro and Pompeyo, the left refuses to die. The capacity for survival is unquestionably one of the qualities of this sector.

The Center, an 'Unburied Corpse'

Jovito Villalba, despite the fact that he has declined in the electoral area, has become a kind of institution in the country. Every time the nation experiences difficult periods, the warnings and advice of Jovito Villalba are never missing. He is like the "voice of the conscience" of Venezuela.

But this "institution-man" has now lost the erstwhile powerful party machinery that accompanied him until a few years ago. This fact prompted Teodoro Petkoff to state that the political center had disappeared from Venezuela. To the case of URD [Democratic Republican Union] must be added the disappearance of FND [Democratic National Front] (the party founded by Uslar Pietri) and of (Jorge Dager's) FDP [Popular Democratic Force]. Also to be added is the stagnation of Montiel Ortega's party (MORENA [National Revolutionary Movement]).

Thus, the so-called "political center" is showing a great weakness at present. But, just as in the left, these individuals, especially Jovito and Montiel Ortega, refuse to side with Romulo Betancourt. When the great AD "exaggerator" said that Jovito was an "unburied corpse," the great "yellow" leader decided to do everything in his power to ridicule him: he backed Luis Herrera to defeat Betancourt's candidate (Pinerua), and won; he backed Carlos Andres in the "Sierra Nevada" case, and won; now he wants to defeat both AD and COPEI. Will he be able to prove, once again, that he is no "unburied corpse"?

The New Alternative

Since Jose Vicente Rangel, Jovito Villalba and Americo Martin decided to back Carlos Andres so that he would not be convicted in the "Sierra Nevada" case, there has been a strong odor indicating that something spicy is cooking. Those strange coincidences which broke all the traditional patterns of Venezuelan politics, indicated that Villalba and his former follower, Jose Vicente Rangel, combined with former presidential candidate Americo Martin, would give us a surprise tomorrow. And that tomorrow has indeed come.

A large portion of the Venezuelan left and some center sectors have reached an agreement to form a broad movement on the national level, which will not have the features of a front, but which will not be a new party either. Both Americo Martin and Jose Vicente have hastened to explain this. Jovito has not said anything in public yet. But he is one of those who is working most, quietly. The fact is that many sectors, both radical and moderate, have been receiving tempting visits. "A movement must be formed which will go beyond the left; the latter cannot defeat AD and COPEI by itself." This is Jose Vicente's new weapon, with which he is fighting the "sectarian positions" of Teodoro Petkoff, his most dangerous rival.

'Carlos Andres in the Movement...?'

Since CAP [Carlos Andres Perez] emerged unscathed from the "cold storage plant" debate, the possibility was cited of a future alliance between certain sectors of the left and center with AD's "Perecists". There were several meetings held by Jose Vicente, Americo and Jovito with Carlos Andres at a restaurant in the east. They were all operating with the possibility of an imminent split in Democratic

Action...but the illusions were thwarted. In any event, "The New Alternative," a potential name for this new center-left movement, is not considering at present any alliance with any AD sector. It is also known that certain leaders of the AD Old Guard have been conversing with Americo Martin since the latter proposed to publicly rescue the personages of Leonardo Ruiz Pineda, Valmore Rodriguez, Andres Eloy Blanco and others. This is part of the political readjustment that is being started in Venezuela.

Teodoro's Nerves

Without doubt, one of those most concerned about this new political movement is the top-ranking leader of MAS, Teodoro Petkoff, who thought that his former rival, Jose Vicente, would be another "unburied corpse" without MAS. He met with a ghost which is trying to keep him from sleeping. The creation of "The New Alternative" would appear to be giving Jose Vicente Rangel an unexpected breath of fresh air. Furthermore, Teodoro's concern is said to be based, not on personal reasons, but on MAS. While the organic crisis of the political parties is spreading in the country to a disturbing degree (Rachadell has already written at length about this), the creation of any movement that would attempt to renew and transcend all the closed structures of the parties would not fail to evoke a certain amount of interest. And that is what Jovito, Jose Vicente, Americo Martin, Guillermo Garcia Ponce, Alfredo Maneiro and many others are hoping to attract. Thus, Jose Vicente has put a real "ball of fire" in Teodoro's hands.

Names and Surnames

"The New Alternative" has made considerable progress in its establishment. The first step taken was the formation of the "Parliamentary Bloc of the Left," created by Romulo Henriquez (who heads it), Jose Vicente Rangel, Domingo F. Maza Zavala, Americo Martin, Guillermo Garcia Ponce, Jesus Maria Pacheco and Laureano Torrealba. This Parliamentary Bloc has suddenly been converted into the fourth-ranking force in the National Congress. The "Teodorists" have already announced their concern over the creation of this organization, through Freddy Munoz.

"The New Alternative" hopes to obtain backing from the number of independents who are going about seeking a third solution to the country's most urgent problems. Jose Vicente Rangel and Garcia Ponce are talking with the leadership of the movement that has opposed the signing of an agreement with Colombia on the Gulf of Venezuela. This week, a joint function will be held, in which Manuel Alfredo Rodriguez, Reinaldo Cervini, Pedro J. Lara Pena, F. Brito Figueroa, Rafael Pizani, Jose Vicente Rangel and Guillermo Garcia Ponce will participate. The theme of the gathering will be the dispute with Colombia. But there has been a hint indicating that this is one of the first overtures for the incorporation of these individuals into "The New Alternative."

Other independents who are participating in this movement are: Luis Miquilena, Carlos Blanco, Elpidio La Riva Mata, Jose Ramon Briceno Moncino, Hector Malave Mata, Hector Silva Michelena, etc.

They have planned the incorporation of various sectors on the party level. One of those who was undecided about participating until a few days ago was Leonardo

Montiel Ortega. But the master, Jovito, was the one assigned to convince him. Actually, a few days ago, Jovito and Montielito "happened to meet" at a restaurant in the capital. The elder approached his follower and said: "Leonardo, how long are we going to continue this way (displeased)?" To which Leonardo replied: "Teacher, you know that, despite the circumstances of the past, I am still a faithful friend of yours." From then on, the noise of the trays made it impossible to disclose the details of Montiel Ortega's incorporation into "The New Alternative." The fact is that Leonardo and Americo Martin are now conversing nearly every day.

The Americo-MIR is one of the sectors that has been most promoting this "New Alternative." The cancellation of the MIR's name has forced this sector to seek some solution to its crisis. Martin revealed that he has no intention of creating any new party. "The country would not stand for it," were his words. So, they did not have to travel very far to meet with Jose Vicente and others, and found this new movement. "This time, we are with history, and not against it," remarked Etanislao Gonzalez optimistically to Hector Silva Michelena.

The Communist Vanguard has been approached, as has Alfredo Maneiro's Cause R. Others which are at the point of joining are EPA [The People Advance], GAR [Revolutionary Action Groups] and "May Day."

Daniel Naranjo, Luis Guillermo Hernandez, former Senator Lorenzo Salazar Zamora and others, all former FDP members, are also working for the plan.

If all these sectors should merge, it is taken for granted that "The New Alternative" will be the third force in the CTV [Confederation of Venezuelan Workers]. The union movement would be headed by Ely Saul Puchi, Rafael Castaneda, Laureano Torrealba, Basilio Anton, Luis Morillo Baez and other trade unionists in the country.

The presence of Jovito Villalba and URD in this arrangement would give "The New Alternative" a genuine center-left appearance.

Important Details

It is claimed that "The New Alternative" will not be a front, but not a party either. Then what will it be? Its organizers point out that it is a new political experiment in the country. Thus far, a decision has been reached to come to an agreement, and proceed together in Congress and the Municipal Councils with the same name, symbol and electoral ticket, possibly in the parliamentary slates, for the presidential candidate, in the national, regional and municipal boards of directors, on the trade union, youth, professional and teachers fronts, on the residents boards and in other mass entities. For the time being, they will proceed separately in the political leaderships of each movement, because no one will lose his own profile, in the latter's national organization, in finances and in propaganda.

The Great Dilemma

To those familiar with the Venezuelan left, this new political plan may perhaps appear to be another abortive attempt of the left. Personal ambitions (are they a perpetual evil among them?) may perhaps prevent them from successfully achieving their goals. Hence, a deadline has been set for "The New Alternative": the 1983 elections. If they manage to pass this ordeal of fire, and go beyond 1983 with a strengthened movement, we may unquestionably be witnessing an interesting phenomenon in the country's political history.

2909
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CULTURAL DEPENDENCE ON U.S. CONCERNS VICE ADMIRAL

Caracas BOHEMIA in Spanish 13-19 Oct 80 pp 30-31

[Interview with Vice Adm Elio Orta Zambrano, by Jesus Seguias at the headquarters of the Honor Guard of Miraflores Palace; date not given]

> [Text] This was our first visit to the headquarters of the Honor Guard of Miraflores Palace. Our entry was delayed by the arrival of an army bus filled with soldiers wearing reddish green caps. The guard stationed at the gate uttered some odd-sounding words (a password, we imagined) before the military vehicle passed through. It was then our turn to give our password.

[Question] Vice admiral, is the country as safe and well-defended as this barracks?

[Answer] No. I feel that the country has not taken care of its security and defense problems; no country in the world has. Nevertheless, on ongoing desire and determination to strengthen what we might call national values is a clear-cut indication that we are seeking to strengthen our approach to security and defense.

[Question] Speaking of national values, what are the major problems that have been posed to the organization that you head, in connection with our national identity?

[Answer] We are especially worried about people losing the interest that we should all have in achieving an in-depth knowledge of our history, our music, our literature, in establishing permanent ties among education, work and progress.

[Question] Is this loss of values due to circumstantial factors or to specific reasons that can be clearly delineated?

[Answer] I think that it is due to specific factors that can be clearly delineated. This country has been tremendously influenced culturally by capitalism and the enormous country called the United States. We also have to recognize that the ease with which we can acquire insignificant material things which, however, make many people happy, is also a factor in this. But this is a situation that we can correct....

[Question] How?

[Answer] By teaching Venezuelan history in our schools and colleges again, but a realistic, concrete, accurate history that portrays the men who have forged our history as normal, everyday citizens who while having transformed certain periods of our history, were also men of the people, not the predestined or super-gifted individuals that we would like to portray them as at times.

Elio Orta Zambrano believes firmly in the potential strength of Venezuelan youth. He places his greatest hopes in them.

[Question] When you refer to to these signs of cultural dependence, which institutions do you think bear the greatest responsibility for the strength or weakness of a nation's identity?

[Answer] I would say that this should be a shared responsibility. In reality, however, it falls to three institutions in particular: the home, the Education Ministry and the mass media, the latter having the ability to transform an idea and a concept into a new idea and a new concept. We should not forget the Ministry of Information and Tourism either.

I think that by means of activities like the one we staged a few days ago with newsmen and by doing a more in-depth revision of the Organic Security and Defense Law, we can do much good. We are convinced that the mass media can and must responsibly report a great deal more on these topics and on what the Venezuelan people have to do to bolster and strengthen their national identity and to achieve a better future.

(The second cup of coffee took us by surprise. We had to interrupt the interview for a few minutes. I used the time to check my tape recorder, so that it wouldn't play any tricks on me. Our photographer continued his acrobatics to get a good picture. The vice admiral took the opportunity to intimate, with some embarrassment, that we had to finish up because the president of the republic was waiting for him.)

[Question] Don't you think that in general, dependence conspires against national sovereignty?

[Answer] Yes, of course. This is a factor that conspires against sovereignty. The developing countries, of which Venezuela and all Latin American countries are examples, are presently struggling to bolster their views in the international arena, to establish a North-South, East-West dialog and to seek an international social justice that will enable them to consolidate their economies and strengthen their industries as soon as possible...so that in the not too distant future they can offer their citizens a better, fuller life and meet the needs of everyone in the country, and I am talking specifically about Venezuela here.

8743
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BRIEFS

FOREIGN-MADE FIREARMS CONTROL--Caracas, 21 Oct (VENPRES)--As of next January the Interior Ministry will deny firearms licenses to persons acquiring weapons outside Venezuela. The director of Arms and Explosives of the Interior Ministry, Franklin Chaparro Rojas, told VENPRES today that beginning in January, "the only firearms that will be registered and licensed in the country will be the ones purchased from CAVIM [Military Industries Company]." He pointed out that over the past 10 years "just 0.1 percent of the crimes committed with firearms were perpetrated with licensed weapons." Thus, he added, "the state did not think it was necessary to cut down on the number of gun licenses it issues; instead, it felt it should democratize the process by making them accessible to all responsible citizens, without the involvement of sponsors, friends or political patrons." He pointed out that 99 percent of the crimes committed in Venezuela with firearms are perpetrated with weapons smuggled in over the border along with other merchandise or through clandestine airstrips. Chaparro Rojas stressed that the Interior Ministry was conducting a campaign against weapons smuggling into Venezuela by reinforcing surveillance at airports, borders, ports and other access routes into the country. He also reported that after illegal weapons or firearms used in a violent crime are confiscated, the officials of the Arms and Explosives Bureau record their serial numbers and send this information to Interpol and the U.S. Department of Alcohol, Tobacco and Drugs. With regard to the most common varieties of firearms registered with his office, he reported that citizens have registered mostly revolvers and pistols with calibers between 4 and 38 millimeters. He stressed that licenses are not issued for automatic pistols or revolvers, the ones that can fire several rounds in a row when the trigger is pulled. Chaparro Rojas reported that the Arms and Explosives Bureau issued or renewed 7,064 firearms licenses during the first half of 1978. This figure does not include the licenses and renewals of industrial protection corps and firms transporting valuables. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 22 Oct 80 p D-19] 8743

GAS WELL DRILLING--Quiriquire, 22 Oct--Petroleum engineers are currently engaged in finding gas in new deposits deep in the subsoil of this old field. More than 50 years ago the search was for oil. "And it was found in abundance in this field, the prisoner of industry in the east," the historic chronicles read. Lagoven is now searching for gas there after halting an exploratory program in the so-called Cretaceous zone. "Two wells were drilled in Cretaceous rocks, and neither gas nor oil was found," a Lagoven spokesman said here. Are you abandoning the program? "For now, yes." What are you looking for now, then? "We will be drilling two wells at Quiri-

quire to pinpoint gas deposits." In making this announcement, the new manager of Lagoven East, Arnaldo Salazar Rafalli, explained that "there are major potential reserves of gas in this old field," adding that "we must not forget that gas is as valuable an energy resource as oil." When will exploration begin again? "The program begins in 1981." [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p D-8] 8743

LAGOVEN GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT CHIEF--Lagoven has created a new department, geology, to plan and administer programs for exploring and developing deposits, among other objectives. Claus Graf, who graduated as a geology major from the Central University of Venezuela in 1962, was appointed the manager of the new department. Graf later obtained a master's and doctorate in geology from Rice University in Houston, Texas. Among other positions, Graf was coordinator of exploration at Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 19 Oct 80 p C-14] 8743

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END

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BRIEFS

MEXICAN OIL TO HAITI--Mexico City, 29 Nov (LATIN)--Mexico will sell Haiti 7,000 barrels of petroleum a day within the framework of an agreement to supply Central American and Caribbean nations signed by Mexico and Venezuela in Costa Rica. Shipments will begin in the first quarter of 1981. The announcement was made here by members of Haitian delegation, who added that Mexico also supplies 2.4 million gallons of gas a year. [PA010258 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0956 GMT 29 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

DEFICIENCIES IN POWER PLANTS--An urgent call to eliminate deficiencies in the operation of thermoelectric power plants has been issued by the congress organizing committee of the National Chemical, Mining and Energy Industry Workers Trade Union. These deficiencies were examined in a meeting recently held in this capital which was chaired by Politburo member Pedro Miret. In the appeal to the workers of the sector, special attention is given to the objective and subjective factors causing such deficiencies, some of which are operation and technological discipline norms as well as fulfillment in time and with quality of the maintenance schedules for power plants. The committee also calls for improving the quality of service which will result in a reduction of the blackouts. [Text] [FL251143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

LACK OF DOMESTIC TECHNOLOGY USED IN ORINOCO DENOUNCED

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 31 Oct 80 Sec 1 p 25

[Text] The major projects to develop the Orinoco Oil Belt, which are known as the DSMA [Development of Southern Monagas and Anzoategui] Program, violate the guidelines set down in the Sixth Plan of the Nation regarding the participation of domestic technology in the implementation of these far-reaching tasks.

The executive director of the Petroleum Chamber, Dr Carlos Alcantara, complained that in opening the competitive bidding for these ambitious projects, which represent investments of over 90 billion bolivars over the next 5 years, the government did not take Venezuelan companies into account and did not even notify them about this enormous oil development program.

"The DSMA project currently represents the largest investment in the world, inasmuch as in 5 years it will top 90 billion bolivars and exceed 150 billion over its duration. Nevertheless, even though Venezuela has 105 totally domestic companies with wideranging experience in all sorts of activities related to the oil industry, they are being completely excluded from the high technology projects and thus Venezuelans are being left with 'carpentry' work."

Alcantara stressed that Venezuelan businessmen are asking for equal treatment, not privileges in competitive bidding on basic national undertakings.

He asserted that in the case of petroleum there is no chance even to operate as a joint enterprise because the contracts are being awarded entirely to foreign firms.

He indicated that it was Venezuelan builders and businessmen who undertook such ambitious projects as the bridges over Lake Maracaibo and the Orinoco River, and thus such discrimination is completely unjustified, in addition to being unfair.

The executive director of the Petroleum Chamber underscored that furthermore, the Energy and Mines Ministry has pointed out that such large investments over such a short time could generate major distortions, such as those that occurred during the previous period, and many specialists have asserted that the Orinoco Belt development project has to be slowed down so that the nation's production apparatus can function smoothly.

He indicated that if we take a look at the technological guidelines set down in the Sixth Plan and note the actions that affiliates of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. have taken, we could come to the conclusion that the petroleum industry is going to be excluded from national planning and will function as a sector that is outside economic development over the next 5 years.

8743
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION EQUIPMENT--Venezuelan oil workers and technicians have succeeded in transforming a piece of production equipment into a rig for drilling onshore wells, which will be brought in to help find hydrocarbons deposits on the Bolivar Coast of Zulia State, reported Mr Hector Marin Pena, the head of Maraven S.A.'s Machine Maintenance and Repair Shop Unit. Thr rig had to be converted without delay because an additional onshore drilling rig was needed. "The Hoyst H-44 production equipment," he explained, "was converted into an onshore hydrocarbons drilling rig by Venezuelan technicians and workers at the facilities of the Central Shop of the Production Operations Division of Maraven S.A., an affiliate of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc." [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 1 Nov 80 Sec 3 p 10] 8743

NATURAL GAS RESERVES--Punto Fijo (Special)--The presence of major natural gas reserves on Venezuela's continental shelf has been confirmed with the recent find by Lagoven near Los Testigos Island. According to reports from the PETROVEN [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc] affiliate, the tests done on the well, which was drilled northeast of Los Testigos, yielded positive results. Production, the note adds, could total about 480,000 cubic meters a day, close to 18 million cubic feet of natural gas, which is used as a fuel and in other petrochemical industry processes and in the hydrogenation of heavy crudes. The Los Testigos Well is located some 100 kilometers north of Sucre State and some 20 kilometers northeast of the islands of the same name. It is the first natural gas discovery in the northern basin, the note concludes. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 3 Nov 80 Sec 1 p 1] 8743

OIL INDUSTRY COSTS RISE--The repeated increases in oil prices are concealing the true rise in the operating costs of the nationalized oil industry, PETROVEN directors suggested yesterday at a meeting with legislative subcommittees. The doubts in this regard emerged when PETROVEN directors were pressed to disclose the real costs-profits ratio in the oil industry. "Since 1976, the year when the industry was nationalized, costs have remained relatively stable as a percentage of total profits," said Dr Paul Reinpell, a PETROVEN director. He added, however, that the stability was a result of oil price rises, not of the industry's own actions. According to the figures disclosed at the meeting, in 1976 costs stood at 28 percent of profits; by 1979, the percentage was 21, and this year it stands at 18.7 percent. PETROVEN directors noted that a superficial look at these figures could suggest that costs have fallen, when the situation is, in fact, otherwise. "It so happens," Reinpell added, "that the rise in oil prices, which is an exogenous factor, influences the determination

of the cost-profit ratio, but the ratio must also be examined in light of other factors, such as man-hours, activities and inflation." As an example, he noted that in 1976, the year of the nationalization, the industry had 24,000 employees, drilled 285 wells and invested 1.3 billion bolivars, whereas this year, 1980, the industry has a payroll of 36,000 and invested 8.5 billion bolivars. It is obvious that if oil and gas prices had not risen, the ratio of the nationalized oil industry's operating costs to its total profits would be much higher. The PETROVEN directors explained that all of these efforts, as reflected in the industry's real costs, have enabled it to remain in the situation in which it found itself at the time of the nationalization. "The enterprise costs more because efforts have quintupled," they said. "But all of these efforts have enabled us to remain where we were at the time the industry was nationalized." [Excerpt] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 31 Oct 80 Sec 1 p 16] 8743

INVESTMENTS OF OIL INCOME--Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan energy and mines minister, has announced that more than 50 billion bolivares in oil income will be invested in development projects between 1980 and 1985. He said that this money will be used to develop the industrial and engineering sectors to levels never before imagined and that priority will be given to the fields of mechanics, construction and design. Nevertheless, he said that next year a program will be carried out to stress the need for a national effort to conserve our hydrocarbons, and that therefore 1981 will be known as the year of conservation. [PA260358 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 25 Nov 80]

OIL PRODUCTION DROP--Caracas, 30 Nov (AFP)--The Ministry of Energy reported today that up to 26 November Venezuela's petroleum production was 2.19 million barrels a day, 290,000 or 8.88 percent less than during the same period in 1979. Average production to 26 November 1980 was 2,147,000 barrels a day compared to 2,356,000 in the same period in 1979. Of the total crude extracted, 29.48 percent was light, 35.26 percent was medium and 35.26 was heavy. [PA010259 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 30 Nov 80]

HEAVY OIL TO FRANCE--France's state-run oil enterprise, Elf Aquitaine, and PETROVEN, represented by Messrs Julio Cesar Arreaza A., the vice president in charge of the presidency of PETROVEN, and Albin Chalandon, president of Elf Aquitaine, have signed a preliminary agreement with a view towards a future contract for the sale of 10 degrees API Boscan heavy crude oil, which will be used at facilities to be built at a refinery on the French coast. The pact, which is part of an energy cooperation agreement between France and Venezuela, specifies the main conditions governing the future contract and assigns responsibility for the various studies that will have to be conducted beforehand to determine the feasibility of the project. If satisfactory results are achieved, PETROVEN and Elf Aquitaine will execute the contract within 18 months and proceed to build the facilities needed to produce, transport and refine 35,000 barrels of heavy crude a day, approximately. The contract would take effect when France starts up the enhancement plant in early 1984 and would have

an initial life of 5 years. PETROVEN will indicate the selling price of the petroleum whenever it deems this appropriate and in so doing will take into account the policy that OPEC has instituted in this regard, as well as prevailing market conditions. This preliminary agreement is Venezuela's first step towards marketing heavy crudes for nontraditional uses, such as the production of naphthas and distillates, which are the items with the best prospects on the world market. This new marketing option has become possible through the development of heavy crude enhancement technologies, which in the case of the preliminary pact with Elf Aquitaine, yield synthetic crudes having characteristics that compare favorably with those of expensive light crudes from Africa or the Middle East. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 1 Nov 80 Sec 1 p 18] 8743

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUAN CITIZENS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH EL SALVADOR

Ernesto Corea Labor Union

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Sep 80 p 10

[Text] As part of the Nicaraguan Workers Day of Unity and Solidarity held last week by the Sandinist Workers Federation (CST), the Ernesto Corea union of the El Mejor coffee enterprise issued a pronouncement in which it supports the struggle of El Salvador and Chile.

The El Mejor coffee workers express their firmest solidarity with the peoples who are still living under the oppressive yoke of dictatorships. The workers mentioned the specific examples of El Salvador and Chile, countries with an imperialist mentality which are exploiting and deceiving the people and depriving them of freedom.

As true sons of Sandino, they noted, they will defend the Sandinist revolution, and they intent not to yield under any circumstances and to always fight under the slogan of "a free fatherland or death."

Church Communities' Demonstration

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 28 Sep 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] Several hundred Christians belonging to the rank and file church communities yesterday afternoon went around the capital city from one end to the other in a beautiful action of solidarity with our fraternal people, the Salvadorans, who for months have been waging a persistent and heroic struggle to finally free themselves and against the Christian Democratic military junta that is oppressing and murdering them.

The Christians, coming from the neighborhoods of Monseignor Lezcano, Nejapa, San Judas, Santa Ana and Barrio Riguero, gathered at the Monseignor Lezcano temple and from here they began their march toward the eastern neighborhoods of Managua, starting at 1615. They ended in the San Pablo district.

The Christian solidarity demonstration for the brave people of El Salvador, who are fighting and suffering criminal genocide, accomplished its long march while from hundreds of throats arose the vibrant and revolutionary cry of "If Nicaragua triumphed, El Salvador will triumph."

It was obvious and encouraging from the standpoint of internationalism that our people are becoming increasingly involved with those who are fighting for their freedom. It was also noteworthy that there were so many young people as well as adults who embrace the faith and the eternal banner of freedom of Christ.

Slogans

With a single voice of solidarity and brotherhood toward the Salvadoran revolution, the demonstrators hurled to the winds a great many slogans, including the following:

"The Christians of Nicaragua and El Salvador, united to build a new society." "Monseignor Oscar A. Romero, toward victory always." "The people of El Salvador, victorious over the oppressor." The Nicaraguan Christians with their brother Salvadorans." "We Christians of this nation are supporting your liberation."

It was really moving when the multitudes, with Christian passion and devotion, intoned the beautiful hymn that the Salvadorans have dedicated to the one who was their greatest spiritual guide and who died sacrificed to the murderous bullets of the Salvadoran military tyranny: Monseignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

The demonstrators walked in the middle of the street and took the Pista de la Resistencia Road, then marched along 14 de Septiembre Street until they completed their course at the Church of the San Pablo Apostol district at the extreme southeast of the city, where the demonstration was brought to a close with words from the parish priest, Father Jimenez.

Thus, the rank and file Christians of Managua gave a clear demonstration of their own solidarity and moral and political support for those who--like their Salvadoran brothers--know how to lift themselves up from humiliation and build with heroism and sacrifice the indestructible foundation of freedom and independence.

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CSO: 3010

COMMUNIST PARTIES DECLARE SOLIDARITY WITH EL SALVADOR

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 2

[Resolution by the Conference of Communist and Workers Parties of Central America, Mexico and Panama; date and place not given]

[Text] Whereas:

El Salvador is currently at a turning point in its history, and a wideranging people's revolutionary movement is about to deal a final blow to the military-Christian Democratic dictatorship, the latest expression of the longstanding rightwing military dictatorship that our sister nation has been suffering under for a half century;

The unity of the people's revolutionary movement is growing stronger each day. The Unified Revolutionary Leadership has recently given way to the formation of the Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation (FFM), which lends greater consistency and solidity to the armed struggle and, in general, to all grass-roots struggles and bolsters the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), which is the broadest unified expression of the Salvadoran people and the nation's most representative force, struggling resolutely today for political and social liberation;

The military-Christian Democratic dictatorship, supported mainly by the governments of the United States and Venezuela, is carrying out a genocidal slaughter to weaken the revolutionary organizations and prevent the final outburst leading to the triumph of the liberating aspirations of the Salvadoran people;

Yankee and Venezuelan Government military intervention is a fact: more than 200 U.S. military advisers are at work in El Salvador, and supplies of weapons and ammunition from the United States to the rabid fascist Salvadoran military are intensifying. Yankee advisers have even been seen directing military units in barbarous extermination operations, without regard for either sex or age, and even resorting to the use of toxic substances on the civilian population. The Yankee imperialists are making use of their military bases in Panama to attack the Salvadoran people, thus violating the Torrijos-Carter canal treaties. There is a real and mounting danger of an invasion of El Salvador by American troops, which would lead to an internationalization of the conflict, because their plans include assaulting Nicaragua and Guatemala and crushing the democratic aspirations of the peoples of Costa Rica and Honduras;

U.S. military intervention against the Salvadoran people and its threat to invade with its own troops constitutes an affront and a challenge to all of the peoples of Central America, Latin America and the world, as well as a trampling on their right to self-determination, to life, to peace, to independence and to social justice. U.S. military aggression against the Salvadoran people is not a fatal menace that cannot be avoided. The strength of nations, of democratic, progressive governments, of movements, parties, eminent figures and churches that are committed to the interests of the people and social progress, international organizations, etc can join together to combat Yankee aggression. As the experience of the Nicaraguan Revolution demonstrated, a retaining wall against U.S. interventionist plans can even be erected in the OAS. Like the Salvadoran revolutionaries, we advocate exerting all necessary political and diplomatic efforts to prevent U.S. military aggression, thus saving the Salvadoran people from bloodshed, martyrdom and destruction, although in any case, the Salvadoran people, whether imperialism likes it or not, will achieve victory through its own heroic struggle and with the support of all peoples, including vast segments of the American people. Our nations, especially the nations of Central America, will not sit idly by in the face of Yankee aggression against the Salvadoran people and will respond vigorously and with an unwavering determination to overcome;

The political and military organizations that make up the FFM are dealing increasingly forceful blows to the enemy, causing him mounting losses, eroding his combat morale and lending the people's movement an assurance of victory.

Therefore, this Conference of Communist and Workers Parties of Central America, Mexico and Panama:

1. Expresses its solidarity with and support for the struggle of the heroic Salvadoran people;

2. Manifests its outraged condemnation of the genocide that Yankee imperialism and the Military-Christian Democratic Junta is committing against the Salvadoran people;

3. Calls on the peoples of Central America to prepare to resist imperialist aggression and to combat it until it is defeated;

4. Reaffirms its recognition of and support for the Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation as the vanguard of the heroic Salvadoran people and the Revolutionary Democratic Front as their legitimate representative;

5. Reaffirms its decision to provide every kind of combative support for the revolutionary and democratic movement in El Salvador;

6. Appeals to the world's revolutionary, grass roots, progressive, democratic and humanist organizations to lend their militant solidarity to the Salvadoran people. It calls on all peoples, democratic and progressive governments on all continents, all sectors committed to peace and progress for mankind and to international organizations to oppose U.S. intervention in El Salvador, in defense of its people's basic right to decide their own destiny.

Communist Party of El Salvador, Communist Party of Honduras, Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica, Guatamalan Labor Party, People's Party of Panama, Mexican Communist Party.

8743
CSO: 3010

STUDY SURVEYS COOPERATION BETWEEN VENEZUELA, CARIBBEAN

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 4 Nov 80 Sec 1 p 13

[Article by C. R. Chavez]

[Text] Venezuela has maintained a policy of continuing solidarity in its economic relations with the Caribbean and Central America, which are a tributary region for the aid agreements signed and implemented by Venezuela between 1975 and 1979 (for a little over 1.1 billion dollars), according to a research study made by the General Energy Sector Office of the Ministry of Energy and Mines.

"Venezuelan relations with the Caribbean area," it says, "are not new, because in addition to geographic proximity between our country and this Latin American area, there are links which have traditionally served as a bond, to which is now added the fact that Venezuela has been and continues to be its traditional supplier of hydrocarbons. The nature of these relations has varied with the passage of time. At the beginning, links of an historical, geographic and cultural nature predominated above all between Venezuela and the Caribbean nations, and later, at the end of the 1960s, Venezuela found in the Caribbean area a potential market for its exports, such that it began to intensify its trade relations with that region.

"To all of this," the report goes on to say, "the phenomenon of the development of a Third-World awareness has been added, thus encouraging a change in the Venezuelan foreign energy policy and therefore in the foreign policy as a whole, where Venezuelan relations with the Caribbean are concerned. This change has been reflected in the conversion from a policy focused to a great extent on trade relations to a more complete policy, consistent with the fact that the Caribbean neighbors are double allies of the Venezuelan nation, on the one hand as developing nations, and on the other as Latin American countries.

"Now then," the study continues, "there were again events in connection with the energy problem which led to a change of this nature in policy, since the adjustment in oil prices gave clear and definite impetus to the North-South clash, and subsequently South-South cooperation was among the mechanisms suggested with a view to progress toward the New International Economic Order (NOEI). Venezuela said then that such cooperation should begin with one's neighbors, and it opted for a policy of cooperation with the Caribbean nations."

Basic support of this policy has been energy, financial and technical cooperation formulated in 1973-1974, when the Venezuelan Government promised to guarantee

the Caribbean and Central American nations both a supply of oil and financial aid.

In this way aid mechanisms which began operation in 1975 were established. From that time until 1979, Venezuela committed $5.7 billion U.S. About a fifth of this aid was allocated, by means of bilateral agreements, basically, to the Caribbean and Central American regions, and the balance was allocated to mechanisms of a multilateral nature such as the special fund of the OPEC and the special fund of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the World Bank.

Later, in about 1979, Venezuela found it necessary to evaluate the programs carried out up until that time, since the situation had changed due to the political developments in the countries receiving aid, increasing their requirements. And on the other hand, in view of the price increases effected by OPEC by 1979, the formulation of a policy with regard to the Caribbean area was carried out on a priority basis.

Thus the Venezuelan Ministry of Foreign Affairs set forth the basic guidelines for foreign policy in the Caribbean this year, as well as the strategies and specific actions to be pursued in this connection.

From the above it becomes obvious that Venezuela's foreign policy with regard to the Caribbean is based on the following:

Application of the principle of international social justice and as a result, definition of priorities as a function of the level of development and progress in the Caribbean nations;

Respect for ideological pluralism;

Contribution to the strengthening of the identity and personality of the new Caribbean nations;

Avoidance of the conversion of the Caribbean into a zone of ideological-political and economic confrontation; and

Development of a policy of cooperation with this area, of an eminently qualitative nature, making it possible thereby to strengthen Venezuela's bonds with this subregion. Also, cooperation agreements should be the product of negotiations held in free and sovereign fashion by Venezuela and the Caribbean nation involved.

The strategies proposed for implementing the above guidelines can be summarized as follows:

Development of both multilateral and bilateral cooperation programs; and

Clear identification of the Venezuelan effort, since compromise on this point would work against the country's policy of foreign projection.

Where specific actions for the pursuit of this policy are concerned, the following aspects are mentioned:

Appointment of permanent diplomatic missions in all the independent Caribbean nations;

Creation of an interministerial commission for cooperation with the Caribbean, with a view to coordinating and evaluating the implementation of the promises made, and also the establishment of a foundation for solidarity with the Caribbean for the coordination of public and private sectors;

Improved communications of all sorts (air, sea and mass media);

Merger and expansion of the various Venezuelan cultural centers in the Caribbean, as well as their programming; and

In view of the importance of the energy policy in Venezuela's foreign policy, development of specific programs in this field, which would contribute to the development of the Caribbean nations.

The guidelines, strategies and specific actions pertaining to energy cooperation with the Caribbean also come within the framework of the national energy policy, specifically the provisions on international cooperation.

"To promote and maintain energy cooperation through regional and extraregional bodies."

To carry out this strategy, various actions are proposed, including the following:

OPEC: "To strengthen the role of the organization as a leader of the Third World in an effort to promote the new international economic order, to which end the following actions should be developed:

"a. Contribution through the OPEC fund to the exploration and exploitation of the various energy resources native to the countries in the process of development, particularly those with relatively limited international financing; and

"b. Intensification of cooperation among the countries in the process of development within the institutional framework of the UN Development Program."

OLADE [Latin American Energy Organization]: "To serve as a link between the OLADE and the OPEC to promote the viewpoints of the Latin American nations concerning the aspects pertaining to the world energy system and their evaluation of it.

"To reactivate energy agreements signed with the countries in the Latin American region.

"To promote within the OPEC fund the allocation of a part of its resources to financing the development of alternative energy sources in Latin America.

"To establish additional mechanisms for financial cooperation together with the other Latin American countries which are exporters and have more developed economies, with a view to financing the preliminary stages of oil exploration (geological and geophysical prospecting, the hydroenergy inventory and the development of alternative energy sources).

"To cooperate financially in those energy projects where the Venezuelan presence serves to make the obtaining of international institutional credit easier or more flexible.

"To establish technical cooperation mechanisms, as well as the designing of tools of energy planning, as well as the training of scientific personnel.

"To sponsor the participation of suitable Venezuelan service enterprises in energy activities, under conditions guaranteeing the efficient management and exercise of their operations."

As can be seen from what has been stated above, energy cooperation is incorporated in the basic guidelines for cooperation with the Caribbean, such that the development of programs along this line constitutes a priority.

Now then, since the energy cooperation programs launched in 1975 came to an end in 1979, and in order to put into practice the guidelines described, the Venezuelan minister of mines and energy announced, when the OLADE Work Group on Energy Cooperation and Coordination was installed in Caracas (May 1980) that the Venezuelan Government proposes to renew and expand the programs for financial and technical energy cooperation. These programs will be directed toward the countries in the Caribbean, as well as those in Central America, and they will come to a total of $500 million U.S. for 1980.

The OLADE Work Group on Energy Cooperation and Coordination in itself represents an effort by the members of that organization to study an alternative proposed by Venezuela at the 10th meeting of OLADE ministers, with a view to establishing a mechanism making it possible to finance and coordinate the development of energy sources on the continent, as well as to achieve greater energy efficiency in the countries in this area.

The proposal for a cooperative program for energy coordination formulated by Venezuela within the work group seeks to fill the gaps the existing programs leave, above all in the first stage of research and evaluation of new energy resources, which is where the greatest risk lies. Also, it represents an attempt to improve the coordination among the various agencies and governments participating in the continental energy projects.

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CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

AMNLAE SOLIDARITY WITH GUATEMALA--"We give our voice of encouragement to the thousand times heroic women of Guatemala, secure in the knowledge that when a nation decides to fight, it can win its freedom," said the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women (AMNLAE) in a pronouncement denouncing the regime of Romeo Lucas Garcia. The AMNLAE condemnation holds Lucas Garcia responsible for directing the massive repression of defenseless Indian towns that have been bombed with napalm in the departments of Quiche, San Marcos and Solola. Delving a bit into the history of this sister nation, AMNLAE said that Guatemalans have suffered through 26 long years of terror, repression and crime, but their grass roots and revolutionary organizations are keeping up a heroic struggle that sooner rather than later will lead their people to their ultimate liberation. "We condemn the massacre of thousand of Guatemalans, of the finest sons of the people who have been slain by the enormous wave of repression, which the criminal regime of Lucas Garcia has intensified over the last 3 months," AMNLAE notes in its communique. [Text] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 3] 8743

SUPPORT FOR SALVADORAN PEOPLE URGED--The representatives of Chile's Christian leftwing in Cuba have issued a declaration urging all of the continent's progressive forces to give their unrestricted support to the Salvadoran people's struggle against the military junta, which is currently usurping power in that Central American nation. The document, released at the international conference for political commitment with El Salvador, an event held in Mexico City, also condemns Washington's economic and military aid to the Salvadoran dictatorship. The declaration finally states that the meeting was organized by the Christian Peace Conference, the Peoples Social Christian Party of Nicaragua, the Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero coordinating board of the Salvadoran Peoples Church and Chile's Christian leftwing. [Text] [PA211642 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

INTERVIEW WITH SAO PAULO PMDB PRESIDENT MARIO COVAS

Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 12 Nov 80 pp 3, 4, 6

[Interview with Mario Covas Junior, president of the Sao Paulo PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party], at his office in Sao Paulo by Ricardo Noblat: "The Opposition Must Negotiate"; date not given]

[Text] Engineer Mario Covas Junior returned to politics in 1979 with the appetite of one who had been embittered by a 10-year fast. He returned without holding the office of federal deputy, which was cassated by AI-5 [Institutional Act No 5] and with the inevitable marks of time--at age 50, Covas, father of two, is a grandfather. But, drawn into the center of the political whirlwind of the erstwhile Sao Paulo MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement], an unruly conglomeration of viewpoints and factions, he showed that ostracism had not deprived him of two virtues that contributed decisively to his rise to leadership of the opposition in the Federal Chamber, a position he occupied with undeniable talent and acknowledged tactical skill at the time he was overtaken by the decapitation in January 1969: an eloquent speaker, Covas can also exhibit competence in private conversation.

Such negotiating ability conducted him to the presidency of the MDB, later to chairmanship of the PMDB provisional executive committee and now to the chairmanship of the committee that will direct the party until late 1981. Under his direction, the PMDB elected over 400 municipal directorates, extending throughout the state of Sao Paulo the party network that will have to bring about election of the party's candidate for governor of the state in 1982--quite probably Senator Franco Montoro.

Covas is not revealing what office he intends to seek in the next election. But it is certain he will not be on the PMDB stump merely to sing the praises of his fellow party members: he realizes that, although the fact of being out of office helped him rise to leadership of a party troubled by jealous factions, only regaining at least a seat in Congress can sustain him at the party level he occupies today.

Increasingly absorbed in political activity, Covas has almost no time to devote to the engineering firm he established with over 60 friends in the profession. There, from behind a desk where portfolios of projects and engineering plans were mingled with party documents, Covas spoke to VEJA last week:

PMDB Does Not Condone Dual Membership

VEJA: As the defunct MDB, the PMDB has characteristics of an opposition front and not of a party. How long will it be this way?

Covas: The erstwhile MDB was a front because the two-party straitjacket required it to be. To the extent that its successor is consolidated it will lose the characteristics inherited from the time when it represented a federation of oppositions. In its declaration of principles, moreover, the PMDB asserts itself as a party, no longer as a front. But it is clear that in a country such as ours, with little party tradition and with such large regional differences, the PMDB--as the other associations of national scope--cannot have such a uniform conformity. What is considered the left in Amazonas is different from the so-called Sao Paulo left, and the right in Rio Grande do Sul is different from what is called the right in Rio Grande do Norte. The PMDB acknowledges that it has, and should have, different viewpoints within its ranks. But it also asserts that they must evolve toward a common will, the result of democratic internal discussion.

VEJA: The PMDB has been accused of harboring parties considered illegal, such as the Brazilian Communist Party and the MR-8 (8 October Revolutionary Movement). Is it hard to get along together under so ecumenical an umbrella?

Covas: In joining a party, a citizen declares himself in agreement with its program and commits himself to respect its statutes. Above all, the PMDB, just like the other parties, does not require an ideological certification from its members, although it cannot accept in its ranks members of other parties. This problem of dual membership does not have, within the PMDB, the dimensions that some want to give it. Party actions result from a common will born of internal debate.

VEJA: An MR-8 document approved at the organization's last congress recommends that its members join the PMDB and try to control it from within. Isn't this proof that there is dual membership in the PMDB?

Covas: I must refute that with a straightforward argument: the party's leadership --at the national, state and municipal level--is known. How can it be supposed that the influence of elements from other parties can be so great as to prevent the PMDB from fulfilling its destiny as a democratic party? The objectives of the PMDB are clear, the social alliances it desires are defined in its charter of principles, its position regarding the various grievances of society is known. The PMDB is not an entity that harbors a number of other entities.

VEJA: But it harbors members of other entities and none of them appears to be threatened with expulsion...

Covas: There is no evidence that the erstwhile MDB or the current PMDB has made any decision or has acted politically without this having been exclusively the fruit of its own discussions.

Liberalization Is Being Carried Out Competently

VEJA: Can a politician of Christian upbringing such as you get along with Marxists without problems?

Covas: I am a democrat and I see no reason to find difficulty in getting along with Marxists. A democrat realizes that society thrives on disagreements and contends that all political gtoups should be free to take positions on all issues. In a democratic regime only the people are the legitimate judge of such disagreements; only they can choose among the various alternatives placed in the political situation. The PMDB platform recommends an eminently democratic solution for Brazil. I wish to stress that the party seeks not only democratization of power but democratization of all society at all levels--political, economic and social. Anyone who thinks the same way and fights for this objective will have a place in the PMDB and will get along well with us.

VEJA: Deputy Fernando Lyra proposes that the PMDB seek dialog with the armed forces. Isn't it time for the opposition to quit courting the military and to contribute toward their staying out of politics?

Covas: I believe that a professional spirit predominates today in the armed forces. But the PMDB acknowledges that all sectors of Brazilian life must take part in the political process; none of them should be excluded. Clearly, to talk with military personnel does not signify any sort of conspiracy--and this is not what Deputy Fernando Lyra suggested. It does mean, rather, that the military represent an influential segment of society that must be heard in order to achieve the strategic objective of the PMDB: consolidation of the preconditions for finally having a National Constituent Assembly.

VEJA: Do you acknowledge that the presence of military personnel in the political debate, besides violating the disciplinary regulations of the Army, opens the way for them also to express themselves officially in opposition to the liberalization process?

Covas: What is at issue in the proposal of dialog with the military is that they cannot be left out of the legal reorganization of the nation. It would show a lack of political realism to ignore them. Without listening to them, without taking what they think into account, we could be going up a blind alley, with the threat of retrogression at its end.

VEJA: Are you afraid that there will be a retrogression?

Covas: General Golbery do Couto e Silva, in his speech at the War College, tried to show that the current political project does not present any danger to the most radical sectors of the regime. To take General Golbery at his word--and there is no reason not to do so--it is clear that this project seeks to construct a regime of a certain elitist type, restricted to some groups of society with which, in the effort to reestablish some alliances, the promoters of liberalization would be willing to share some portions of power. The project is being carried out under the strict control of the government, which decides upon its extent and its depth. For this reason, I do not as yet see any danger of retrogression.

VEJA: Do you believe that the liberalization process is being carried out competently?

Covas: There is no doubt about it. But neither is there any doubt that this project does not seek construction of the democracy we desire. The government's competence must be matched by the competence of the opposition, which captures in the midst of the people a degree of political aspiration far beyond what the liberalization project offers them.

VEJA: Has the opposition shown competence?

Covas: I believe that whether or not there is true democracy in this country will depend very much on the competence of the opposition.

VEJA: You didn't answer the question...

Covas: At this moment, the opposition would be domonstrating competence if certain basic and common postulates leading to a democracy were put above its small and temporary differences. The clarity with which the government's project is stated demonstrates the confidence its authors have in its complete success. The opposition must understand the limits of the project, recognize what degree of liberalization it carries for those interested in democracy and try to broaden it.

VEJA: For this, would it be useful for the opposition and the government to sit down at the table?

Covas: The first test of the competence of the opposition would be a meeting among themselves to discuss their differences and establish common objectives and ways of operating.

Opposition Does Not Want Economic Chaos

VEJA: Do you think merger of the opposition parties is still feasible?

Covas: We repeatedly charged, before the MDB was abolished, that the purpose of party reform was to privatize the situation and socialize the opposition. After General Golbery's discussion at the ESG [War College], anyone who still had doubts about that ceased to have them. The general admitted what we were alleging more than 1 year ago. At that time we contended that the effective democratic requirement was not the multiparty system but, rather, freedom of party organization. Today, more important than thinking about party merger is our trying to establish a concept common to the opposition groups--be they organized in parties or be they those that meet or express themselves through entities such as the OAB [Brazilian Bar Association], the labor unions and the movements allied with the Church.

VEJA: What proposals would such an opposition concept contain?

Covas: There are at least 15 points that would be agreed to by the various opposition groups. Some of them: elimination of all repressive legislation, elections at all levels, recognition of the right to strike, strengthening of union activity, agrarian reform.

VEJA: Once this pact of joint operation is signed by the opposition groups, could they then sit down at the negotiating table with the government, similarly to what occurred in Spain after Franco's death?

Covas: The Spanish situation is different from ours. In the Brazilian case, the managers of political liberalization do not acknowledge that the opposition groups have any prospect of coming to power. The formal content of a democracy requires this prospect. The opposition groups do not want, do not desire, do not bet on economic chaos. As they were prevented from influencing the nation's economic, social and political process during such a long time, they cannot be held responsible for the situation of calamity we are now in.

VEJA: But is it correct to say they remain in the position of spectators?

Covas: They are spectators to the extent that the only alternatives they are offered consist of rhetoric and certain actions for social gains, such as strikes, and even these were understood by the regime as an attack upon it. Strictly speaking, the basic rule that must be established is the manner in which power is to be contended for. Once this rule is established, the opposition will have some reason to negotiate with the government and offer alternatives.

A Long Road to the Constituent Assembly

VEJA: If invited, would you participate in discussions with the government?

Covas: If the objective were the consolidation of democracy, according to a well-defined agenda, I would hold discussions with it, and openly. But I contend that the entire nation should be invited to such a discussion. What is the National Constituent Assembly if not a means of letting the nation as a whole negotiate its political, social and economic program? This is what the PMDB is working toward.

VEJA: Would not the calling of a constituent assembly have to come about through a prior understanding between the democratic opposition and the sectors of the regime that support liberalization?

Covas: The democratic opposition has an important role to play under any circumstances. After all, the democratic opposition represents the majority segments of society--recent electoral events prove this--and expresses the will, the aspirations and the anxieties of the sectors that until now were kept out of the nation's political process. Thus, although it cannot be ignored, neither can it ignore the regime and its political program now underway. Negotiations must be started. But one must recall that, from the regime's point of view, power is not to be put in question and, if it depends upon it, it will not be put in question very soon. It is up to society and to the opposition political parties to act in such a way that power can be contended for as soon as possible. There is a long road of democratic gains to be traveled before we arrive at calling a constituent assembly.

VEJA: With [President] Joao [Figueiredo] or without him?

Covas: That is not important. The essential thing is that the indispensable prerequisites be met for calling an authentic constituent assembly, which must be legitimate, representative and sovereign. When these conditions are respected, the time will have come for a constituent assembly to be held.

VEJA: The government appears to be getting ready to introduce two novelties in electoral legislation: the vote linking the city councilman to the governor and voting by district. Is this bad for the opposition?

Covas: These are two more traps put directly in the path of the opposition. They demonstrate once again that holding elections, in themselves alone, does not characterize an open political process. To the extent that the electoral event is surrounded by false applications of the law that distort its results, the whole process becomes fraudulent and the people are disenfranchised. The "April package," for example, source and origin of all the strategy established by the regime in its recycling process, altered the composition of the Chamber of Deputies. This is because it diminished, relatively, the number of representatives of the most populous and industrialized states in relation to the less-developed states. For what purpose? Only that of distorting the public will. Clearly, the linked vote and district voting, which under normal circumstances are perfectly worthy of consideration, in this instance have a tenor of manipulating the outcome of elections.

VEJA: Some PMDB deputies maintain that there was manipulation of the party's electoral will when a single slate was formed, with you as president, for forming the PMDB executive committee...

Covas: There wasn't any manipulation. There was consensus among the most important forces that exist within the PMDB. Contrary to what is thought, Senators Franco Montoro and Orestes Quercia were not candidates to head the committee. There was also a consensus among party rank and file: in 95 percent of the municipal conventions held recently, in over 400 cities in Sao Paulo, there was a single slate running for office. The PMDB executive committee, to be elected late in November, will hold office for only 1 year.

Maluf Has Chance In Indirect Election

VEJA: Governor Paulo Maluf is preparing his candidacy for presidency of the republic. Do you think he has a chance?

Covas: It depends. The regime, as it does not want to leave overall power open to competition, surrounds itself with mechanisms by which it maintains tight control of the positions it does not want to give up. The presidency of the republic, naturally, is the most important of such positions. Until and including General Figueiredo, the choice of president was made within four walls or, at the most, by consulting the military commandants. Now, without the selection process eluding their grasp, the promoters of political liberalization appear ready to allow faithful allies of the regime to participate in it. Thus, Governor Maluf may have a chance. If the next president of the republic is, however, chosen by popular vote, there will not be the slightest chance of the governor's candidacy being launched.

VEJA: The decree expelling Father Vito Miracapillo was considered arbitrary by the opposition, but was upheld by the Statute on Foreigners. Do you agree that the government complied with the law?

Covas: The government's action is arbitrary and undemocratic precisely because it was permitted by a law that is antidemocratic and was repudiated by the entire nation. The law itself was approved in Congress by an antidemocratic artifice, that of withdrawing the majority party from the plenary session. Episodes such as that of Father Vito emphasize even more the nation's need to become fully reconciled to democracy.

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GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICY CALLED CRISIS OF CONTRADICTIONS

Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 12 Nov 80 p 178

[Article by Herbert Levy, Popular Party federal deputy from Sao Paulo, in the column "Point of View": "Crisis of Contradictions"]

[Text] Brazil is a completely viable nation in the medium and long run. But the day-to-day conduct of its economic policy is creating a serious net of contradictions that threaten to drown us while in sight of land. The central point of this confusion is the erroneous elevation of the inflation problem to being the paramount issue in the nation's economy--and the source of most of the blunders generated by government action in this field is the disjointed series of measures adopted to deal with rising prices.

One need only note some consequences of such measures to prove the veracity of what I say. Credit restriction, provoked by the decision to keep the volume of loans by the financial system only 45 percent above the total of last year--when the rate of inflation is already over 90 percent and production is increasing at about 7 percent --undoubtedly represents a credit deflation very similar to what the International Monetary Fund insists upon imposing on nations, forcing them into crises of recession and unemployment.

Meanwhile, preestablishing monetary correction at 45 percent for 1980 discouraged savings--which tumbled from a level of 19 percent of PIB [Gross Domestic Product] in 1973 to 14 percent this year--and provoked a rush to buy merchandise and real estate. Repercussions so disastrous that the government itself announced last week its intention not to repeat the error next year, although this does not undo the harm already done. The nation's productive capacity is thus strained by an unexpected and atypical demand. There is the case--one among many--of the blankbook industry which, accustomed to a seasonal lull between April and August, continued operating at full capacity this year even during that period. But there is not enough credit to finance production, a process that obviously feeds and stimulates higher prices.

But that is not all. This contradiction prevails even in relation to sectors the government intends to favor, whose activities are explicitly given priority classification. In the farming and livestock sector, for example, credit policy forced the Bank of Brazil agency in a city such as Corumba, basic center of the Mato Grosso Pantanal [lowlands], to finish the month of September with 30 percent less lending than it had on 31 December 1979. Today, according to the reliable report of rural

leaders, a heifer of breeding age is worth more dead, in cold storage, than alive. Nor is this the first time that has happened: 4 years ago, a similar situation forced the slaughter of 10 million heifers, with significant loss to the cattle herd and consequent increase in the price of meat due to scarcity.

Other absurdities can also be observed in regard to farming and livestock. There is the case of raising interest rates on agricultural loans "to relieve the Treasury of the burden of subsidies" and thus eliminate the deficit in this area. But loans for investments, at a cost of 38 percent per year, continue to be subsidized (market rates are higher) and operating credit which, because it can be provided by demand deposits, does not need subsidies, also became more expensive--a situation that forced many farmers to refrain from borrowing.

The fact is that the importance given by the government to fighting inflation was greatly exaggerated--and the worst of it is that such exaggeration did not result in a real reduction of inflation. I believe the time has come to have the courage to say that inflation is not the number-one problem of the Brazilian economy, and that to fight it amounts to chasing a shadow without ever being able to catch it, with inevitable stress and strain on responsible authorities. I repeat here the same questions I have been raising for some months. What difference did it make to Brazil to have an inflation less than 41 percent in 1978 and more than 77 percent in 1979? More than that, what difference did that make to Brazilians? No difference, I reply, in all confidence.

Mainly after adoption of the wage policy of semiannual adjustments, based on the real increase in the cost of living (if monetary correction were properly applied), the major impact of inflation in the real world is being neutralized, which cannot always be perceived merely by financial accounting. Credit deflation, however, is inevitably recessionary. Although one may try to deny it, it broadly affects production.

In fact, the number-one priority for Brazil is to escape the drain forced upon it by the need to import petroleum. And, to reach that goal, to increase agricultural production, thus increasing the supply of foodstuffs and hence exports. To assure social peace through full employment, it is indispensable that private initiative be made to feel strong and, above all, secure.

The motivation and security of this powerful, irreplaceable engine of progress and well-being that is private initiative requires economic policy to become clear in the eyes of entrepreneurs. And this will not occur as long as the current contradictions persist. I am certain that, in pointing out these contradictions, the responsible opposition is rendering a relevant service to the nation and to the president of the republic.

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UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STAGE STRIKE

PY212146 Paris AFP in Spanish 1844 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 21 Nov (AFP)--Openly rebelling against the interventionistic measures of the military government, hundreds of students of the College of Philosophy of the Chilean National University, the largest of the country, today staged a strike which could spread to other colleges.

The spark which has fired the conflict is the presence of an administrative coordinating board which, according to the students, is made up of government intelligence officials.

The 8 Chilean universities have been under intervention for 7 years, that is, since Gen Augusto Pinochet's regime ousted the civilian government headed by the late socialist President Salvador Allende.

Gen Agustin Toro Davila, rector-delegate of the Chilean National University, yesterday visited the Macul campus, east of Santiago, where incidents have been taking place between students and members of the coordinating board.

"Those who are trying to create an atmosphere of agitation at the Macul campus are only 100 or 150 against the total of 10,000 students," General Toro Davila said shortly before the strike started.

When the entire College of Philosophy went on strike today, government agents were notified that a bomb had been placed in the house of Mario Ciudad Vasquez, dean of humanities of the National University. There the agents managed to defuse an explosive device before it could blow up.

In addition to philosophy and humanities [as received] the Macul campus hosts other three colleges. Together these colleges have 50,000 students, one fifth of the total number of students enrolled in the Chilean National University.

The leaders of the strike are accusing the members of the coordinating board of acting as informers and being directly responsible for the suspensions, expulsions and other punishments which affected several students and student leaders recently.

Joaquin Barcelo, chairman of the Council of Deans of Macul campus, has indicated that "if the students believe this, it is natural for them to react in this way."

However, Barcelo refuted the charges and indicated that the coordinating board is merely charged with keeping order within the vast campus to which the five colleges belong. They are entrusted with tasks such as taking away the posters and signs which have not been duly authorized and keeping away students who have been punished.

According to rumors heard here today, if the trouble at the philosophy college spreads out to other colleges it is quite possible that the university authorities will close down Macul campus with only 6 weeks to go before the end of the academic year.

The influential daily EL MERCURIO today devoted its main editorial to these incidents in which it saw political implications and the hand of center and left-wing sectors which oppose General Pinochet's government.

However, the dean of the Chilean press also mentioned indirectly the punishment of various students ordered by the university authorities and expressed some doubts about the suitability of these measures.

The groups which 7 years ago opposed President Allende had looked upon Macul campus--whose vast gardens and old buildings were today shrouded in an atmosphere of tense expectation--as the cauldron of Marxist agitation.

The teachers' institute--one of the main supporters of the broad university reform implemented in Chile at the beginning of the seventies--operated on this campus. At that point the students asked for and obtained participation in academic decisions, following the example of the French youths who staged the explosive May revolution on the streets of Paris.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER DIRECTOR--Luciano Vasquez Muruaga submitted his resignation from the post as director of the daily LA NACION on 28 November to President Augusto Pinochet who accepted it, effective 31 December. The daily EL MERCURIO announced today that Vasquez Muruaga has been appointed director of the newspaper's supplement section. [PY011215 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Nov 80]

FOREIGN TRADE--The Chilean Central Bank has reported that Chilean exports totaled $4,033,000,000 and imports, $4,942,200,000 during the first 10 months of 1980. These figures represent increases of 31.9 percent and 39.4 percent, respectively, as compared to the figures for the same period of 1979. [PY011215 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Nov 80]

CHILE THREATENS TO LEAVE OAS--Chile has threatened to leave the OAS while openly criticizing the United States and accusing it of violating the principle of noninterference. Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames, speaking at the 10th Inter-American Assembly, said that if this tendency increases it would oblige the threatened countries to leave the OAS. The Chilean foreign minister repeated that the principle of noninterference is the main base upon which the inter-American system is structured. The foreign minister said there have been initiatives in the OAS that violate the principle of sovereign equality of nations, including that of respect for treaties. Rojas indicated that if this tendency increases, conditions could be created that would oblige those countries who see that their rights, independence and sovereignty are threatened to leave our organization. This is due to the double standard [given in English] policy that has been applied by the United States regarding human rights and the protectionist measures that have been implemented by the Carter government. [Text] [PY211159 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Nov 80]

PLANE FORCED TO LAND--A private Chilean plane was forced to land in Peru because it did not ask permission to use Peruvian air sapce. The Cessna aircraft with license No. XCCGEX was intercepted by a mirage plane belonging to the Peruvian Air Force and was asked to land at the Jorge Chavez International Airport in Lima. The persons aboard the plane that left Santiago for the United States are the following: Chilean citizens Arturo Garcia, and Pedro Tomas Zimmerman; German citizen Klaus Thiede; and U.S. citizens James (?Collins) and (?Lory Lagghin), pilot and co-pilot, respectively. [Excerpt] [PY241402 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Nov 80]

INDUSTRY WORKERS BEGIN STRIKE--Santiago, Chile, 20 Nov (AFP)--It was learned here today that some 30 workers of the Panal Textile Company have begun a hunger strike at the Santo Domingo church to call attention to the labor conflict that has been going on for over 40 days. The workers, including several women, rushed into the church at 2100 GMT yesterday, Wednesday. The church is located in downtown Santiago de Chile, and the worship service was suspended for a moment. In the beginning, the workers indicated that the hunger strike would be indefinite, but today they explained that it will only last 24 hours. The Panal workers and employees--a total of 1,400 workers--last October agreed to a legal strike after the failure of talks with the company's management regarding salary readjustment. The wives of these workers recently asked the wife of President Augusto Pinochet to intervene and try to solve the problem. [Text] [PY211954 Paris AFP in Spanish 1835 GMT 20 Nov 80]

COMMUNISTS BANISHED TO NORTHERN REGION--The government has banished 12 persons to the northern region of the country based on the results of investigations carried out by the Interior Ministry. The Interior Ministry yesterday issued a communique informing the public of the reasons why these persons were banished. The communique notes that Interior Ministry investigations detected a group belonging to the outlawed Communist Party. It adds that this group had planned to create disorders and cause unrest among the people and that the group had its center of operations in Curico Province. The communique notes: In view of this, and in fulfillment of its duties to safeguard peace and tranquillity, the government has issued a decree ordering the banishment of 12 persons to the northern region of the country. The places to which these persons will be banished for 3 months and 7 days are: Tierra Gorda, Tocolche, Campana, San Pedro de Atacama, Quinta de Oro, etc. The names of the persons who were banished are: Galvarino Garcia de Yare, Manuel Jesus Fretes Pizzarro, Fernando Segundo Villarreal Gacato, Guillermo Rafael Flores Bravo, Mario Munoz Ollarte, Francisco Espinoza Gonsalea, Augusto Del Carmen Maravoli Canales, Luis Alberto Munoz Ollarte, Rene Arnoldo Gonzalez Rojas, Jaime Alcaino Morales, Juan Francisco Munoz Baraona and Fernando Sepulveda Redes. [Text] [All personal names phonetic] [PY261915 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Nov 80]

COOPERATION WITH CHINA--Broad trade prospects have opened up between Chile and the People's Republic of China since Minister of Agriculture Alfonso Marquez signed a mutual scientific and technical cooperation agreement in Beijing. Insofar as we can see, cooperation may cover such categories as energy, mining, fishing and agriculture. Trade exchange between the two countries came to some $119 million last year, a figure which shows an increase of 200 percent in comparison to 1977. [Text] [Santiago ERCILLA in Spanish 22 Oct 80 p 23] 5157

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

M-19 URGED TO LEGALIZE BROADCASTS--Bogota, 30 Nov (EFE)--Colombian Communications Minister Gabriel Melo Guevara has asked the Guerrilla 19 April Movement (M-19) to place bids for television time instead of interfering with normal transmissions. The minister said in a news conference that the actions of the M-19, which works with clandestine equipment to interfere with television signals, could be avoided if they request program space legally. With such irony, the minister dismissed the importance of the interference by the "armed" group which has become more frequent recently although the broadcasts are only monitored by a small number of persons. Generally, the M-19 signals are picked up on Sundays when there are more listeners or when the Chief of State Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala speaks. Thus far, the authorities have been unable to capture the persons who operate the station because they do all their work from a mobile unit. [Text] [PA302002 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0808 GMT 30 Nov 80]

ARMY SEARCHING FOR TV-INTERCEPT EQUIPMENT--Bogota--The Defense Ministry has ordered the stepping up of the search operation for the powerful M-19 equipment used to intercept television signals. This decision was made by the military after the guerrilla organization extended the radius of its operations to the city of Cali. Technicians from the National Radio and Television Institute and army electrical engineers have been holding meetings to try to track down the location of the equipment as well as any mobile stations. Although several areas of Cundinamarca and the city of Cali were searched at noon, the secret service organizations have not found any clues that might lead them to the guerrillas' operations center. [Text] [PA270322 Bogota Radio Santa Fe in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Nov 80]

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION VISTS SENATE--Bogota--Pavel Georgiyevich Gilashvili, who is heading a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stated at a senate plenum last night that Colombia and Russia will increase their exchange in the cultural, technological and cattle spheres. Gilashvili and four other Soviet legislators visited the senate. They will go to Cartagena today for a rest and will return to the capital on Monday. [Text] [PA211613 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Nov 80]

ACTING LABOR MINISTER--Dr Laura Ochoa de Ardila, who is currently chief of the civil service department, was entrusted today with the Labor and Social Security Ministry. Until the new minister is appointed Laura Ochoa de Ardila will be replacing Dr Laureano Alberto Arellano whose resignation has been accepted. President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today signed Decree Number 31-35 appointing

the civil service department chief to be acting labor minister, and she will be taking over her additional post on Sunday, 23 November. Minister Arellano's resignation was accepted in the same decree effective on the same date. [Text] [PA252302 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Nov 80]

GASOLINE FROM PERU--Bogota, 20 Nov (AFP)--Colombia has begun purchasing 10,000 barrels of gasoline a day from Peru, the State Petroleum Enterprise reported here today. The shipments will be made via the Pacific at international prices until mid-1981, the enterprise added. [PA252302 Paris AFP in Spanish 1537 GMT 20 Nov 80]

TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT--Bogota, 20 Nov (AFP)--Colombia's trade balance has reported a deficit of $1,114,000,000 during the first 10 months of this year, it was reported here today. The Foreign Trade Institute reported that imports have totaled $4,310,294,000 while exports, including coffee, have totaled $3,196,119,000. [PA252302 Paris AFP in Spanish 1537 GMT 20 Nov 80]

MORE VIOLENT DEATHS--Medellin, 25 Nov (EFE)--The police have reported that 40 persons were killed here last week by "motorized squads." Members of the squads appear to be involved in narcotics trafficking and kidnappings. All of the victims, who were shot and brutally beaten before being abandoned in deserted places, were killed by masked individuals who ride motorcycles. [PA252302 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1004 GMT 25 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

CLASHES WITH SANDINISTS ON NORTHERN BORDER CONTINUE

Health Mission Recounts Experiences

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 10

/Text/ While the Rural Health Program is paralyzed in the north, local residents are suffering from collective psychosis as a result of frequent threats accompanied by machinegun fire by the Sandinist Guard of Nicaragua.

Minister of Public Security Carlos Arguedas yesterday compiled the written reports on the border incidents, and at the same time announced that the Rural Guard will provide better protection for residents at the mouth of the Sarapiqui River and the right bank of the San Juan River.

The Sandinist garrison has violated national sovereignty four times.

The most recent incident was last Tuesday, when eight officials of the Ministry of Public Health were attacked with machineguns as they traveled along the Sarapiqui River in two barges.

Minister of Health Carmelo Calvosa expressed his concern over the frequent incidents, and decided to send a group headed by his administrative director, Eduardo Carrillo, to make an investigation of the accusations.

"We have already had three shooting attacks against the barges that provide health services to the region," stated Carrillo.

"In view of this situation, and not wanting to offend anyone, Dr Calvosa has requested a thorough investigation," he said.

"We carried out such an investigation, taking statements at the Puerto Viejo health center. We decided there was an urgent need to go to the health center located in Fatima as a result of our findings."

Sandinist Attack

Carrillo went on with his story in the presence of Ministers Arguedas and Calvosa, and other officials.

He said that at the mouth of the Sarapiqui "we were traveling in two barges when the Sandinist attack took place."

Dr Maria Soledad Calderon, director of the Puerto Viejo health center, Carrillo and another official named Fernini "were traveling in the front barge. Behind us were our other companions.

"We came through the Sarapiqui to get to the San Juan River. We came within 10 meters of the Costa Rican border, and when we went by the Sandinist Guard post, without any warning to halt or any kind of notice, they began to fire at the barge," added Carrillo.

Carrillo, nervous but with some experience, gathered his courage and observed that the bullets were hitting very close to the barge, in the water. "I realized they were firing at the propeller of the engine, to stop it. . .

"In view of the situation, calculating that there were some 150 meters between the post and the launch, we decided to hide in the bottom of the boat."

Carrillo showed a wound on his forehead, which he received when he hit the edge of the barge as he tried to protect Dr Soledad Calderon from bullets.

Minister Arguedas, at a press conference in the afternoon, indicated that he had received another complaint from the director of an educational center.

The educator said that he suspended recreation for the Costa Rican children, who were afraid of being fired at, due to the constant firing from the Sandinist post into national territory.

Furthermore, the Sandinists, according to witnesses, claim that the entire San Juan River belongs to them; they do not understand the provisions of the Canas-Jerez Treaty.

Even the Nicaraguan literacy campaign workers made it clear that absolutely all of the river was theirs, and in addition they could make incursions into Costa Rican territory as far as 2 kilometers.

Residents stress that uniformed, rifle-bearing Sandinists have gone as far as Puerto Viejo and nearby towns to make purchases.

Witnesses' accounts indicated that the situation is worrisome. The priest of a Catholic church in Costa Rican territory suspended masses. "We have to ask permission of the Sandinists."

"They just come in and make themselves at home. I was very disturbed to see Costa Rican children who go to a Costa Rican school asking permission of the Sandinist guards," added Carrillo.

"Ironically, they say they are jealous because we provide health services to a population that is almost 70 percent Nicaraguan." It was revealed that so far the Nicaraguans have been unable to provide total coverage in their rural health programs.

Another View

The health officials announced that the rural health programs have been abandoned. "We have abandoned vaccinations. This is very serious, especially since it is so important to prevent polio, malaria and other infectious and contagious diseases," they commented.

Dr Carmelo Calvoza remarked that the Fatima health center cannot be eliminated because it is too important.

Dr Maria Soledad Calderon indicated that there are a lot of problems with the Sandinists, and that it was necessary to have the help of Migration officials to back up the testimony.

She claimed that officials of the National Electricity Service (SNE) and of the National Antimalaria Program were also shot at.

"I did not reach the health center because I was frightened. I was frankly scared; I stayed there and we had the clinic outdoors," stated Dr Calderon, referring to the incident that occurred on 24 October.

"The orders come from Fort San Carlos, or Zone 6, as the 'Nics' call it," added Dr Calderon.

The Sandinists charge a toll of 7.00 colons for merchandise and 20.00 colons for Costa Ricans.

One day there was a problem with some people who were going to Fatima; since they had no money, the 'Nics" turned them back.

The teachers are afraid to talk to their students about freedom and democracy.

Thirst To Kill

Dr Calderon stated that the Sandinists "tell us they have a thirst to kill, that they still feel like killing and they will go on doing so."

Meanwhile, in San Jose, Minister Arguedas met with Ambassador Javier Chamorro to study the situation and seek a viable solution within the diplomatic framework.

He announced that better protection will be provided for residents in that four rural guards will be sent to the area.

"The Canas-Jerez Treaty clearly states that only in the case of war must weapons be reported, but measures will never be taken against civilians."

Arguedas expressed concern that Nicaraguan officials are unaware of the implications of the Canas-Jerez Treaty, which clearly provides for free transit along the San Juan River for both countries.

Violation of Territorial Sovereignty

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 14A

/Editorial/

/Text/ As if it were the most tragicomic consequence of our intervention in the armed conflict in Nicaragua, in which we went so far as to declare the entire border area a "no man's land" so that the Sandinists could spread out there, making it their sanctuary and setting up their bases, their training camps and their weapons trading centers, with the most candid cooperation from our Public Forces, now we cannot travel along the San Juan River without risking our lives. Nor can we travel through Costa Rican territory without the permission of the Sandinist Guard. Our Costa Rican children cannot attend Costa Rican schools, in Costa Rican territory, without getting permission from the Nicaraguan military detachments.

Several employees of the Ministry of Health who were traveling through that area as usual to carry out their work in the prevention of disease and the provision of medical care, were shot at with machineguns without warning by the new occupants of our border zone and our common riverways. Not even during normal relations with Somoza did such gratuitous and brutal attacks take place.

There is a saying that says that he who serves the Devil must pay the consequences by having to get along with him. For reasons of basic coexistence, we do not want this to be the case with the Sandinists. Regardless of any political or ideological consideration or interpretation or diagnosis of what is presently happening in the Nicaragua of the commanders, what has been happening on the northern border is pure and simple, proven, inexcusable and absolutely unjustified.

We don't know who among the Sandinist guards got it into his head that the Costa Rican border area belongs to the Nicaraguan Government. Thus, any misunderstanding that may exist in this regard, resulting from the senseless and irresponsible cession of that area to the Sandinists during the conflict, must be cleared up immediately, with the same vigor showed by the Costa Rican Government when those who were shooting at Costa Ricans were not Sandinist guards but Somozists.

Since it appears that an official response to an attack which almost took the lives of those public servants was a long time in coming, we have no recourse but to demand that the government take a stronger stand, commensurate with the seriousness of the accusations. We are not so naive as to believe that the Sandinist Guard was acting on its own authority. If that were the case, we can imagine the disorder and anarchy that must prevail in the new regime.

To start, then, from the premise that the Nicaraguan Government is unaware of what has happened or has not given instructions for its border guards to attack Costa Ricans traveling through their own territory, as the current head of Public Security has done, seems to us an inexcusably naive attitude.

The demand that has been made and the formal, immediate protest through diplomatic channels, should be firm, clear, unequivocal and convincing. The country is expecting a duly severe response due to the nature of the violation of our sovereignty that is once again being perpetrated by Nicaragua, under a different regime, a few months after the fall of Somoza.

8926
CSO: 3010

U.S. SUPPORTS 'REPRESSIVE' DOMINICAN REGIME

PA260417 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 25 Nov 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The 3-week strike by teachers in the Dominican Republic revealed the intolerance existing in this Caribbean country which unleashed a furious repression against the strikers. The strike began on 5 November in support of 100 teachers dismissed in July by order of the Education Ministry. Several leaders of the Dominican Teachers Association held a hunger strike in a Santo Domingo Catholic church last week, but they were brutally repressed by the police using tear gas and clubs. Twenty teachers and 4 priests, as well as some 100 persons, were also injured during the police attack.

The Dominican teachers' strike is not an isolated incident, but another expression of the displeasure of the Dominican Republic people and workers with the policies of President Antonio Guzman's regime which has been noted for its administrative deficiencies, submission to U.S. imperialists and a growing repressive policy.

In spite of his electoral promises, since he came into power more than 2 years ago, Antonio Guzman has not solved any of the many problems affecting this Caribbean country. Hunger, misery, lack of medical attention, illiteracy and unemployment have become more acute during this period, while the regime insists in maintaining an economic model which has nothing in common with the people's interests.

The domestic situation has become more acute as a result of police repression against protest demonstrations in the country. The foreign policy followed by Antonio Guzman's regime is likewise unpopular. It has repeatedly given evidence of its submission to the dictates of the Washington government.

In an article published last June, the Dominican newspaper EL SOL said that President Guzman believes that his support lies in military power and police repression openly supported by the United States and coordinated by Robert Yost, its ambassador in the country.

It is meaningful that the visits of high-ranking U.S. military officers have multiplied in recent months. Gen Robert Schweitzer, director of strategy, plans and policies of the U.S. Army, visited the country in January and met with President Antonio Guzman. Some weeks later the Dominican Republic was visited by

Admiral Harry Train, chief of the U.S. Navy in the Atlantic and the Caribbean and more recently the country was visited by Lt General Nutting, chief of the U.S. strategic southern command based in the Canal Zone.

Neither can we forget that the Dominican president issued a communique in support of last year's U.S. naval maneuvers in the Caribbean. These maneuvers were held by the imperialists as a threat and provocation against the Latin American nations in the region.

Also, we cannot forget that the Dominican Republic was the most recent victim of imperialist military intervention in the nations of America.

CSO: 3010

CASTRO REASSERTS NONALIGNED SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS

FL291748 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] United Nations--Fidel Castro has reaffirmed the support of the nonaligned countries movement for the heroic and suffering people of Palestine in a message read at the United Nations by Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri.

The chairman of the nonaligned countries reasserted that the key to the Mideast conflict is the Palestine problem and that it is impossible to achieve a just and lasting peace in that region without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and respect for the Palestinian people's national and independence rights.

On the occasion of today's international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, Fidel Castro said this observance acquires special significance because it takes place at a time when an intensification of Israel's colonization policy on the occupied territories is noted. He said it is evident that Israel's aggressive policy on the occupied territories with new terrorist methods and genocidal attacks against Palestinian civilian communities and refugee camps in Lebanon can only be possible with the military, economic, political and diplomatic support of the United States.

This situation, stresses the maximum Cuban leader, shows the fairness of the strong condemnation expressed by the nonaligned movement at its sixth summit conference of the Camp David agreements and the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty as part of the imperialist policy aimed at reaching partial agreements in the Middle East.

Fidel Castro expressed in his message the conviction that the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO as their sole and legitimate representative, and with the support and solidarity of the international community, will succeed in frustrating the imperialist-Zionist plans and will triumph in their just struggle.

Roa Kouri read the message of the chairman of the nonaligned countries movement and chief of state and government of Cuba on the occasion of a meeting of the UN Committee for the Rights of the Palestinian People which held a special session to observe the day of solidarity.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

EIGHT ARRESTED AFTER LEAVING EMBASSY--Havana, 26 Nov (AFP)--It was learned at the Jamaican Embassy here today that eight Cubans, who took refuge in the Jamaican Embassy for 2 hours on Monday, 24 November, were arrested by the authorities after they were persuaded to leave. According to one of the diplomats, the group of refugees, which included 2 children, left the embassy after they were told that the Jamaican Embassy does not grant political asylum. The Cubans entered the embassy without any difficulty because the embassy is not guarded. The source said that a guard close to the embassy called the police after the eight Cubans entered the embassy, and that they were arrested upon leaving. It is not known if the group of Cubans has been released or if they are still in custody. [Text] [PA271251 Paris AFP in Spanish 0246 GMT 26 Nov 80]

ACOSTA PRAISES PARTY--Armando Acosta Cordero, member of the PCC Central Committee and national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], made the closing remarks at an assessment meeting held by that organization in Ciego de Avila, during which it was announced that the province was the first in the country to fulfill the CDR plan in honor of the Second PCC Congress. Armando Acosta congratulated the leadership of the party and CDR in Ciego de Avila for the efforts made throughout the year, which made the fulfillment of pledges in honor of the 26 July anniversary and for the year 1980 possible. He noted that as soon as the Second PCC Congress ends the organization will devote its efforts to make preparations for the Second CDR Congress scheduled for next year and called for raising the level of vigilance and fight crime wherever it occurs. [Text] [FL241247 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 80]

CDR COORDINATOR STRESSES RESPONSIBILITIES--Armando Acosta Cordero, member of the PCC Central Committee and national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], has made the closing remarks at an assessment, control and assistance meeting dealing with CDR vigilance activities in Havana City. After examining the CDR-revolutionary police efforts in that sphere, Acosta expressed some ideas and formulas aimed at strengthening that front. He stated that the struggle against crime is the responsibility of all revolutionaries and that it and the CDR's vigilance should be considered to be firm bulwarks by all in defending them in close cooperation with the Interior Ministry. [Text] [FL271324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 80]

CROMBET CHAIRS PARTY MEETING--The Second Plenum of Pinar Del Rio Province's Party Provincial Committee was held in Pinar Del Rio City, chaired by Jaime Crombet, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in that

territory. The participants in the meeting examined a broad agenda which included important aspects of political, economic and social work. Numerous agreements dealing with agriculture, especially the current tobacco and sugar harvests and the high yields revolution [in production] of tubers and vegetables, were adopted at the meeting. It is expected that by 31 December 1,800 caballerias of tobacco will be planted. This amount could increase depending on the conditions of the seed beds which were recently affected by bad weather. A total of 75,000 workers are already benefiting from the general wage reform, that is 43 percent of the employed labor force, according to an announcement made during the meeting. The Party Provincial Committee approved its plan of activities for 1981, among them the systematic supervision of territorial troop militias currently being established. [Text] [FL281232 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 80]

ROMANIAN TOURIST EXCHANGE--Representative of the Romanian (Oncorpati) enterprise and Cubatur signed in Bucharest a document ratifying tourist exchange between Cuba and Romania. The new contract sets conditions for tourist exchanges next year. [Text] [PA242214 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 80]

GUINEAN ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED--The 10th anniversary of the Guinean people's victory over the 22 November 1970 Portuguese imperialist invasion was marked in Havana Monday. The ceremony was held at the Manuel Fajardo Hospital. The ambassador of the People's Revolutionary Guinean Republic, Raul Conde, stressed the heroism of the people in repelling the attack. He also expressed thanks to Cuban political and mass organizations for their solidarity with his country. [Text] [FL261121 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 26 Nov 80]

UNEAC-MONGOLIA AGREEMENT--The National Union of Cuban Artists and Writers [UNEAC] and the music writing section of Mongolia's state information, radio and television committee this morning signed a music cooperation agreement for 1981-85. Jose Gomez Labrana, vice president of the UNEAC's music section, signed for Cuba, while (Kunyeryn Simidor), responsible for music writing at the state information, radio and television committee signed for Mongolia. [FL280131 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1918 GMT 27 Nov 80]

UNEAC-COLOMBIAN ORCHESTRA ACCORD--A cooperation agreement for 1981-83 was signed this morning at the Havana offices of the National Union of Cuban Artists and Writers [UNEAC] between the UNEAC and the philarmonic orchestra of Bogota, Colombia. The document was signed by Guido Lopez Gavilan, UNEAC's secretary for foreign relations, and by Prof Raul Garcia, the philarmonic's administrative director. Colombia's charge d'affaires in Cuba, (Juan Vita Castro), said that the agreement was a further step in making Cuban-Colombian cultural relations stronger. [FL280131 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1927 GMT 27 Nov 80]

SUGARCANE COMBINES PRODUCTION--The workers of the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution Sugarcane Combines Plant in Holguin have built 440 KTP-1 sugarcane combines so far this year. They are preparing to build 60 more to fulfill their pledge to build 500 in tribute to the Second Party Congress. The workers have reiterated that they will work the number of hours necessary to fulfill their commitment with the party congress. [FL291840 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Nov 80]

CUBA COMMEMORATES ENGELS' BIRTHDAY--The national commemoration of the 160th anniversary of Friedrich Engels' birthday was held at the Lazaro Pena auditorium of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions Building, chaired by PCC Politburo members Armando Hart and Arnaldo Milian and secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero. Jose Felipe Carneado, member of the PCC Central Committee, made the keynote speech honoring the memory of Engels, whom he called one of the most exalted and relevant personalities of the world revolutionary movement of all times. [Text] [FL271127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Nov 80]

DELEGATION FROM ST LUCIA ARRIVES--A visiting delegation from St Lucia was welcomed by the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples [ICAP] in Havana Wednesday night. ICAP vice president Jorge Gallardo told them that friendship and solidarity means unity and victory. The head of the delegation, (Tedborg Fieldbob), (?hailed) the indestructible friendship between the Cuban and St Lucian peoples. He also thanked ICAP for inviting representatives of 10 organizations from St Lucia to visit Cuba. [Text] [FL281124 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 28 Nov 80]

NEW APOSTOLIC PRO-NUNCIO--Havana, 22 Nov (EFE)--Msgr Giulio Einaudi has presented his credentials as apostolic pro-nuncio to Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Cuba's Council of State. [PA261620 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1716 GMT 22 Nov 80]

PUERTO RICAN PARTY ANNIVERSARY--The ninth anniversary of the founding of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party was celebrated yesterday with a political-cultural activity at the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples. Celestino Rivero, Puerto Rican representative to the secretariat of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students, spoke at the activity. He emphasized the successes of the party over the past 9 years, among which he cited the expulsion of the Yankee navy from Vieques, the end of recruitment of Puerto Rican youths for the U.S. army and the ban on letting antisocial elements of Cuban origin enter that island. [Text] [FL281523 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 28 Nov 80]

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES CRITICIZED--Rome--Cuba has criticized the delaying action of developed countries in the discussions about a new international development strategy and preparations for worldwide negotiations at the United Nations. Cuba also has maintained that during the long process of debate on the subject, the developing countries played a very positive role and that this position did not find a similar response from the industrialized countries. Graciela Soto Carrero, member of the Cuban delegation to the 78th FAO Council session being held in Rome, the Italian capital, said there was no debate in which the group of 77 did not make the greatest effort to reach reasonable agreements. She explained that in every case the group of 77 was flexible in exploring new solutions without yielding on principles. Nevertheless, she said, a dialog to deaf ears continued, showing the presence of positions which cause controversy instead of unity. [Text] [FL281538 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 28 Nov 80]

LAO ENVOY HOLDS CONFERENCE--The Laotian people are celebrating the fifth founding anniversary of the Laos People's Democratic Republic with a peaceful, independent and free country that is advancing victoriously on the path of transformations and of building socialism. Somat Chounlamani, ambassador of that Asian nation to Cuba, has made this statement at a press conference held in Havana. He said that the Laotian people freed themselves from colonialism and the monarchy on 2 December 1975

to advance on the path of national independence and to build a new society without exploited or exploiters. He emphasized that over these 5 years his government has carried out the country's social and economic transformation while, at the same time, rejecting courageously the pressures of imperialism and its Chinese lackeys. [Text] [FL291725 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Nov 80]

YEMEN, BENIN CONGRATULATED--The Cuban Committee for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples issued messages of congratulations in Havana to the National Council of the Revolution of Benin and to the Yemen Council for Peace and Solidarity. The messages were sent to mark the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Peoples Republic of Benin and the 13th anniversary of the Yemen peoples independence. The document signed by Elena Gil, president of the Cuban Committee for the Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples, emphasizes our country's solidarity with the peoples of Democratic Yemen and Benin and its wishes for new success by them in the struggle for social progress and peace. [Text] [PA300000 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 80]

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES 'INTRANSIGENT'--Cuba has reiterated that developed capitalist countries, headed by the United States, persist in their intransigent positions regarding the restructuring of international economic relations. Vice minister for economic cooperation Manuel Torres, who heads Cuba's delegation to the 11th ministerial meeting of the Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE] in Colombia, also denounced how the industrialized capitalist nations have built their economies on colonial, neo-colonial and imperialist bases. Torres emphasized that one of the fundamental aims of the meeting must be the strengthening of OLADE for a rational, gradual and efficient implementation of its purposes in the region. [Text] [FL011237 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 80]

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATION ARRIVES--A delegation from the union for cooperation with the army of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has arrived in our country at the invitation of army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces--FAR. The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by Lt Gen Vaclav Horacek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the fraternal country and chairman of the Central Committee of the union for cooperation with the army. The distinguished visitors were received at Jose Marti International Airport by Col William Galvez Rodriguez, deputy to the People's Government National Assembly and president of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education (SEPMI), and Col (Jiri Velky), military, naval and air attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Cuba. The delegation will carry out a broad plan of activities during its stay in our country. The chairman of the union for cooperation with the Czechoslovak army and his delegation will hold meetings with officials of the party and Union of Young Communists and with members of the SEPMI executive committee. They also will visit historic places, fAR specialists training centers and SEPMI rank-and-file associations. [Text] [FL251846 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Nov 80]

CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA SIGN ACCORD--The 1981-85 cooperation plan between Cuba's ministries of light industry and chemical industry and Czechoslovakia's Ministry of Industry was signed this afternoon in Havana. Our staffer Carmen Caaminas reported that the document was signed by Manuel Millares, minister of light industry for the Cuban side. Czechoslovak minister of industry Bohumil Urban signed for his country. The 1981-85 cooperation plan provides for Czechoslovak

assistance in footwear manufacture, in which our industry is facing many difficulties. Czechoslovakia will also provide technical assistance in textile, furniture, glass, paper, cellulose and rubber production. The 1981 work plan was also signed. [Text] [FL260045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Nov 80]

CUBA COMMEMORATES BENIN ANNIVERSARY--PCC Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto has presided at the ceremony commemorating the fifth anniversary on 30 November of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Benin. Sitting at the observance's presidium were also Boco Ignace, member of Benin People's Revolutionary Party Politburo and president of that African nation's revolutionary national assembly standing committee. [Text] [FL271341 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 80]

CUBA, SYRIA SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL--The vice ministers of foreign trade of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Cuba, Dr (Ahmad al-Jamal) and German Amado-Blanco, respectively, have signed in Havana City a long-term trade protocol which provides for the supply of sugar and other products during the next 5-year period. The two ministers noted the importance of the document which, they said, contributes to the development and strengthening of trade relations between the two countries. Likewise, a similar agreement at the level of the sugar industry commercial enterprises was signed for the next 5-year period by the director general of the (Gedda) enterprise and the assistant director of Cuba-Azucar. Present at the signing ceremony were Mr (Nader Nader), charge d'affaires of the Syrian Embassy, and officials of the Cuban Foreign Trade Ministry. [Text] [FL271554 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1527 GMT 27 Nov 80]

RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAVIA--The SFRY's ambassador to Cuba, Zivojin Jazic, has stated that relations between the two countries have been on the rise in recent years. The ambassador granted an interview to this station on Yugoslavia's national day. He said that there's a constant political dialogue between the highest party and government levels, which has contributed to a better mutual understanding. Jazic also said that in response to the needs of the times, Cuba and Yugoslavia will continue to develop cooperation and friendly relations. [FL011452 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1428 GMT 1 Dec 80]

NORDIC BRIGADE--The official ceremony to welcome the 10th contingent of the Nordic brigade which has just arrived in Havana was held by the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples at the Julio Antonio Mella Camp, where the group is staying. The 204 young people from Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark and Iceland are led by officials from those countries' associations of friendship with Cuba. (Borge Ackerling), president of the Swedish-Cuban Friendship Association, spoke in the name of the brigade, which, he said, was in Cuba to show its solidarity with the revolution. (Ackerling) said Cuba would never be alone because justice- and progress-loving peoples would stand by her. [FL011452 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1429 GMT 1 Dec 80]

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS DAY--Politburo member and minister of public health Sergio Del Valle has chaired Matanzas' provincial celebration of construction workers day. Speaking at the celebration, Central Committee member and first party secretary in Matanzas Julian Rizo Alvarez hailed the work done by our construction workers here and abroad. A health polytechnic institute with a capacity for 800 students and an approximate cost of 1,8 million pesos was inaugurated during the celebration. [FL011452 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Dec 80]

GARCIA IN CIENFUEGOS--Politburo member Guillermo Garcia today chaired a meeting in Cienfuegos to analyze the port-transportation-domestic economy network in the country's central provinces. The meeting was closed by secretariat member Jorge Risquet who said that the central provinces were at the vanguard of the country in this type of work. Risquet said, however, that with the large number of ships expected to arrive during the remainder of the year, the state of emergency in our ports is still in effect. He said that all involved had to work from Monday to Sunday, day and night to win the battle and begin the new year with a favorable situation in the ports and all along the network. [FL250140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Nov 80]

ID CARD NOTICE--The ID card directorate has issued a note indicating that in accordance with Law 278 of 1974 and Resolution No 18 of the Ministry of the Interior, each citizen is under the obligation to carry his ID card at all times. The directorate adds that the ID card is the only valid document which the physical protection organs may accept in order to grant entry permits to any state unit. No other document can be used in lieu of the individual ID card. Some days ago, the directorate alerted the population on the need to care for and protect the ID card, prevent its deterioration and carry it always, because the ID card serves as the document of identification for each individual. [Text] [FL250140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 80]

HAVANA BAY FIRE--A fire occurred this morning in the bay of Havana caused by the accumulated residue of oil and petroleum left by ships that go in and out of the bay. The fire was quickly extinguished and there was no damage. It gave off a dense black smoke that could be seen from several points in the city. The authorities are investigating. [FL250140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 80]

HART AT PARTY MUSEUM--PCC Politburo member Armando Hart has chaired a ceremony held to inaugurate the house-museum where the Second Congress of the First Cuban Marxist-Leninist Party was held in April 1934. The house-museum is located in Aimito municipality, Havana Province. The closing remarks were made by Fabio Grobart, member of the PCC Central Committee and a participant in that memorable congress, who recalled that it had been held some 9 months after the overthrow of the Machado tyranny as part of the revolutionary progress in which the working class waged heroic battles. [Text] [FL261131 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Nov 80]

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN ANGOLA--This year's construction plan of the various projects being built by Cuban internationalist workers in Angola has been fulfilled and two of their brigades will return home tomorrow. The internationalist workers completed the processing plant that will supply water to Luanda and built 520 housing units for the Angolan people. [FL291840 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 80]

HAVANA BUILDING CONSTRUCTION--Some 51 tall buildings will be built in Havana City during the next 5 years. These buildings will contain 7,367 dwellings. This was announced in a meeting held in Havana, chaired by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC secretariat and first party secretary in Havana City Province. It was also reported that six buildings will be completed in 1981, five the following year, 10 the next, 12 in 1984 and 18 in the last year of the next 5-year period. It was further announced that the technology to be used in the construction of these buildings will be the 26-story IMS SP-72 and "Gran Planel." [as heard] Camacho Aguilera said that every effort must be made to limit the size of the city which is why we must grow up instead of sideways. He added that 5-story buildings will be built during the next 5-year period because of the continuing need for housing. With respect to the 1980 plan, it was learned that five tall buildings were built and, together with others about to be completed, will make it possible for the province to fulfill for the first time the annual housing construction plan of 4,113 units. [Text] [FL251143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

PAPER URGES END TO POLITICAL BICKERING

Santiago de los Caballeros LA INFORMACION in Spanish 27 Oct 80 p 3

/Editorial: "Let the Fighting End!"/

/Text/ As a result of what is happening in the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), it is very likely that the experiment in democracy here will come tumbling down, to give way to something no Dominican wants, since we have suffered so much under dictatorships.

The ferocious battle that has gone on for weeks between the president of the Chamber of Deputies and the president of the republic (which supposedly emerged when the Executive Branch vetoed a law ordering military honors for the president of Venezuela on his visit to Congress) is already arousing fear and anxiety among the people of the Dominican Republic.

We say "supposedly" because we know that the tension between Decamps and Guzman dates back a long time, and has deep roots. It is simply a matter of dominance of the PRD. Dr Pena Gomez' exhortations to calm down have been to no avail; equally futile have been the editorials appearing in nearly all the print and radio media.

On top of all this, further aggravating the situation, the Senate (where the Reformist Party has a majority) refused to approve loans for entities such as the Dominican Electricity Corporation. According to the current administrator of that agency, the loan is urgently needed so that the country will have electrical energy for the rest of the year. Of course the Reformist Party is the opposition, and the current administration can expect no favors from it; but actually, it has approved several bills and loans of national interest. However, this delay, which adversely affects the efficient operation of the Dominican Electricity Corporation, is a very serious matter.

How far is this state of affairs going to go? Don't the legislators and presidential advisers realize that these conflicts (which give no indication of coming to an end) are doing great harm to the people? Don't they see that it is the most needy who are paying the consequences of all this? That the prices of basic necessities are going up every day without any response by Justice officials to the efforts of the Price Control Board to deal with speculators with the necessary vigor? What will become of a country where speculators, thieves who daily assault property and social order, are treated with surprising leniency, while the principal officials of the government and the highest leaders of the party in power tear each other apart over purely personal issues?

It is time to put a stop to this state of affairs. It is time for the institutions and leaders of this nation to put aside their ambitions and misunderstandings, for the people can see that all this can only lead to the destruction, the final disintegration of everything we have fought so hard for.

8926
CSO: 3010

PAPER REFUTES IAD CHARGES OF SUBVERSION

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 10

/Editorial: "Who Is Subversive?"/

/Text/ The director of the Dominican Agrarian Institute (IAD) authorized his public relations spokesman to say at a press conference that a report published by EL CARIBE regarding the situation that official agency has caused in Constanza was "subversive."

According to the IAD spokesman, agronomer Eligio Jaquez feels that "the EL CARIBE report constitutes an incitement to violence."

In this country, that is a very serious accusation. Although certain officials of the current constitutional administration often make such harsh remarks, we think the time has come to back them up with proof. Therefore, we call upon the IAD officials to show what subversive act EL CARIBE has committed, and when and where violence was incited.

EL CARIBE has simply reported on a very serious situation that was not going to be made to disappear by being ignored. Rather, the lack of enlightening publicity could aggravate the situation and lead to injustice or abuse.

At any rate, we believe that the IAD officials must be informed of a few things that need clearing up.

EL CARIBE is not a subversive newspaper. On the contrary, it is a firm defender of our constitution, our laws and our institutions, particularly those which must ensure citizens respect for their rights and the exercise of all the prerogatives that human beings should enjoy in a democratic society. For this reason, it concerns itself with the lot of peasants, both landholders and nonlandholders. It also considers it legitimate to report on everything that happens to those human beings, whether or not this annoys the IAD.

EL CARIBE is not an enemy of the government, either. That statement applies to the current administration, the one before it and any that may follow. EL CARIBE always gives due respect to public officials in its coverage of their activities, but it also deals with them with a critical spirit, born of the conviction that all exercise of power carries with it the duty to act responsibly. Those who hold public office are in all cases and at all times public servants, and they must constantly be held accountable to the public for their activities, whether they be good, bad or indifferent.

In line with this idea, since democracy was restored in this country EL CARIBE has served as an independent and responsible voice for public information and opinion, and in so doing has made a great effort to reflect as accurately as possible the social, political, economic and cultural situation of the nation.

Maybe EL CARIBE has not always been successful, but its vocation for objectivity and impartiality has been constant, and thousands of Dominicans attest to this by buying the paper 6 days a week to satisfy their need to be well-informed, completely and truthfully.

That EL CARIBE is a reliable newspaper is known by--among others--the main leaders of the government party. During the recent electoral campaign they publicly acknowledged the effort this paper made to report objectively and impartially on what the main party groups were doing and how the Dominican electorate felt.

As could be expected, the representatives of officialdom at the time were not always pleased with EL CARIBE's attitude. But we are pleased to be able to go back over our files and note that the reports we gave our readers then were very close to the facts, and probably among the most impartial ones available. We believe that our record has not changed since then.

That behavior--which has been constant throughout the years--proves, now and then, that EL CARIBE is not the enemy of any government. But we are not surprised that our reporting of the truth has led the members of the press who kowtow to the established order to call us an "opposition" paper, or that arrogant officials call us "subversive."

Things must always be judged within the proper context. To do that, we must ask a series of questions:

Who is inciting violence: EL CARIBE, which prints what happened in Constanza as a result of a conflict over land ownership, or the IAD, which is trying to take the land away from farmers who have been tilling the land for 25 years and have only 30, 40 or 50 tareas that they cultivate intensively?

Why isn't the IAD concerned with settling on state-owned land the families who for more than a year have been suffering from poverty and deprivation after having been kicked off their property in the area of influence of the Sabana Yegua Dam?

Why has the IAD insisted on forcefully occupying the El Yunque estate, without having paid for it, in open and flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the Republic?

Does the IAD know what legal statutes call those who knowingly disobey the constitutional provisions of a nation?

Who is here and now subverting principles that are clearly defined in the national constitution?

We are not looking for a fight. Nor are we interested, however, in being falsely accused--always a serious offense in our country--of being enemies of the government and "subversives." Even so, if by publishing without favor or fear, as is our duty, what is happening here, we must endure such accusations, then we will do so with pleasure. If we must bear that cross, we will do so with resignation, without shirking our duty.

They should not keep trying to intimidate EL CARIBE. That has never worked in the past; it will not work now. We do not fear that kind of rhetoric, which tries to cloak errors in the arrogance that a mistaken concept of power gives some people who hold public office.

On the other hand, we do not want to preach. But in view of the fact that it is becoming a customary practice to accuse us of having ulterior motives when what we are trying to do is comply, within our limited possibilities, with our social function of reporting truthfully and expressing our opinion without inhibitions, we hereby issue a warning that we will not be swayed from our stand by accusations. Although such accusations are terrible in this medium, they cannot be proven. Our readers know they are unfounded. That is enough for now.

8926
CSO: 3010

NEED FOR TRUE AGRARIAN REFORM STRESSED

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 30 Oct 80 p 8 D

/Editorial: "Agrarian Reform and Production"/

/Text/ Because present circumstances demand it, we find ourselves in the inevitable position of having to repeat once again our opinion that a genuine and authentic agrarian reform cannot completely fulfill its lofty mission exclusively through the distribution of land.

Like any agricultural enterprise, the transfer of the landowning system and the distribution of parcels among landless peasants, in order to meet its social objective, must be accompanied by easy and timely credit, assiduous technical assistance, the opportune supply of improved seeds, irrigation; and everything should be bathed in the fertile sweat of labor.

As our own experience has shown, only when these components are obtained and brought together can agrarian reform effectively raise the standard of living among the rural poor, alleviating the anguish and bitterness of subsistence wages, wages that cannot even be considered "hand-to-mouth."

The relative failure of the rice harvest--we still have to import rice, and in no small amounts--should not give us the false impression, in vogue for a time, that the initial years of agrarian reform must necessarily result in low production and therefore zero productivity.

For these reasons we are not convinced that the new slant being given to the agrarian process is wise or socially just. This new approach emphasizes the reevaluation of parcels that have already been granted, and if the number of tareas allowed by law is exceeded, land is taken away from the owners, even if that land has for many years been very productive and the work completed has represented unquestionable acquired rights.

The Dominican Government still owns vast idle estates, and not a little of the land that belongs to this patrimony is in the wrong hands. The ground should be tilled; the peasants who want to become farmers should be properly trained; that land should be placed under their care and responsibility, under their labor, as it is the basis of their hopes for a better life.

As we have said, present circumstances oblige us to assume our responsibility as informers and guides of public opinion, to repeat truths that are so obvious they have been forgotten. These truths hold a common place in science and agrarian policy, the practice of which should not be discontinued.

8226
CSO: 3010

ATLANTIC COAST INTEGRATION INTO REVOLUTION HAILED

Health, Food, Transportation Problems

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 28 Oct 80 pp 4, 11

[Article by Roberto Gonzalez R.]

[Text] Getting to know the Atlantic coast has become an avoidable duty for the mass media in the new Nicaragua, and thus several trips have been taken to various parts of the region, which in the future will provide us with a clear idea of the major problems there.

The point, of course, is not to describe how picturesque the coastal countryside is, much less to continue thinking that "El Palo de Mayo" is the department of Zelaya, because in that case we would be falling prey to past judgments, which only distort the realities of a people whose true dimension needs to be known today more than ever.

There are 260,000 inhabitants in this vast region of 66,000 square kilometers between the Coco River to the north and the San Juan River to the south (including the department of Rio San Juan), which gives an average of 2.8 inhabitants per square kilometer, with a 5.5 percent annual growth rate.

It rains 9 months out of the year (6,000 millimeters of rain) in this part of our country, where there are major communication routes, health care, education and farming problems, in addition to which the people have been conditioned first by English influence and then by gringo imperialism (combined with Somozism) to live without their own political standards.

The Big Plundering

Hundreds of thousands of grams of gold were carried off and 480,000 hectares of pine forests were razed from 1927, when this was the paradise of gringo plunderers linked with Nicaraguan traitors, to 19 July 1979, the day that the anti-imperialist revolution triumphed over the Somoza dynasty.

Such was the indiscriminate felling of our forests, using the "clear cutting" system, that over the 53 years of tree razing, some 150 million cubic meters of timber, including pine, cedar, mahogany and other hardwoods in great demand in other countries, were shipped off to European markets.

According to estimates by forestry experts, the region now has only 120 hectares of forests, which are located in areas that are inaccessible due to a lack of communication routes. This clearly shows that the foreign companies, in conjunction with domestic lumbering companies, did not fell trees in areas that they could not reach.

A Disease-Ridden People and the Chinese

According to estimates, the population on the Atlantic coast consists of some 150,000 Miskitos, most of whom live along the banks of the Coco River, in Puerto Cabezas and by the Rosita, Siuna and Bonanza mines, where at least 40 percent of the population suffers from tuberculosis. Venereal diseases and malnutrition are other major social problems.

The rest of the inhabitants of the coast are some 3,000 Sumos, some 420,000 Rama Indians, as well as black natives, Spaniards (from the Pacific) and a very common mixture of these races with Chinese, who have for many years been a veritable plague, maintaining control over trade throughout the length and breadth of the department of Zelaya.

The Chinese got into Nicaragua by paying large sums of money to corrupt Somozist immigration agents and heads. Even though they had the right to engage only in agriculture, the only "work" that they did was to establish their supply centers and make fabulous profits.

Most of these Chinese have left the country by now, but their children remained behind, and because they were born in Nicaragua, under the law they are Nicaraguans.

Problems and Some Solutions

But let's get back to the problems of the Atlantic coast, which does not consist solely of Bluefields but of Puerto Cabezas, Waspan, Rosita, Siuna, Bonanza, Rama, Laguna de Perlas, Punta Gorda, Sandy Bay, Prinzapolca, Bilwascarma, Kukrahill, Alamicamba and more than 180 Indian communities where the Miskitos live, as well. And there is also Ramaky Island, where the last Rama Indians live.

All of these towns, without exception, have drinking water problems, and emergency studies have already begun to provide the service in a first stage for Rosita, Siuna and Bonanza, although serious problems have been encountered in finding permanent sources in the region.

Feasibility studies have now begun in Bluefields to furnish drinking water, while work has already started in Puerto Cabezas, to be completed in mid-1981 at a cost of 7.8 million cordobas.

The transportation problem, which is simply gigantic, has begun to improve with the purchase of a number of ships valued at more than 40 million cordobas that are already in use on rivers and at sea. Some 20 trucks are also in use in different areas, but the problem is of such dimensions that improvements have just begun.

Lanica's aircraft do not meet air transport needs, and it is hoped that the service will improve with the purchase of two planes both for the Atlantic coast and Rio San Juan.

Bluefields now has a telephone link to the outside world, and Corn Island will be getting telephone service soon too. A comprehensive electrification project has begun on this enchanted island, and it will be completed in 8 months.

In the mines area, the project to build 500 housing units at a cost of 47 million cordobas is being handled by the Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements, which has encountered some transportation problems but which will start with the first 100 units throughout October.

Work has ended on a 450,000 cordoba market in Puerto Cabezas, and a public meat market is about to go up. The airport runway has been overhauled, and the two main streets in the city are scheduled to be paved.

Many projects are on tap, but as the minister of the Atlantic coast, Guerrilla Commander William Ramirez, says, we cannot keep talking about promises, because the people on the coast are tired of hearing a half century of them from Somozism.

Political-Ideological Manipulation

The needs on the Atlantic coast and in the department of Rio San Juan are very similar, as the revolution also brought telephone service and a radio station to the department. However, it is just beginning a race against time and ideological penetration by Costa Rican radio stations, which in view of the region's social, political and economic problems, are being utilized by those who know quite well what they are doing in a bid to undermine the revolution.

But the realities are there to see, which we have done on our swings through the area, and we know that the Sandinist People's Revolution will be able to come up with answers as conditions permit. Nevertheless, any aware coastal resident can readily grasp that the destruction left by Somozism has hit them with full force and that the Sandinist Government cannot undo this as if by magic.

Progress in Education, Communications

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Bernardino Rodriguez]

[Text] One of the main tasks that our Sandinist People's Revolution is accomplishing is bringing the Atlantic coast into the process of nationwide changes.

All of the towns and communities in this large section of our homeland had previously been relegated to the worst kind of disenfranchisement by bourgeois governments, especially the criminal Somoza dictatorship, which utilized the region only for the benefit of the dictator himself, of the dictator's family and of the people close to this shameful regime.

After the Sandinist people's triumph of 19 July, our revolutionary government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) dedicated themselves to making the Atlantic coast a definitive part of the country and of our anti-imperialist revolution.

Medical brigades have been visiting northern and southern Zelaya since then. Hundreds of teachers have been mobilized throughout the department to eradicate illiteracy. From Bluefields, Radio Zinica transmits the revolutionary guidance of our vanguard, the FSLN, in Miskito, Spanish and English.

Nicaragua Bila Baikra (The Voice of Nicaragua) is transmitting in Miskito and Spanish from La Tronquera, some 70 kilometers from Puerto Cabezas, covering the mining zones of Rosita, Siuna and Bonanza, Kun, Puerto Cabezas and surrounding areas.

The Revolutionary Government has created the Ministry of the Atlantic Coast to more effectively cope with the region's problems and to come up with better solutions.

Significantly, the commanders of the revolution and other revolutionary leaders have been visiting communities in Zelaya to find out about the accomplishments of the revolution there and to instruct our brothers throughout the department about the proper path along which we must take the revolution.

In the sphere of culture, our revolution is bent on salvaging the true artistic and cultural values of the zone that used to be known as "Mosquitia," "Mosquito Coast" or "Mosquito Reserve." We should emphasize that the literacy campaign is being conducted in Miskito, Sumo, local English and Spanish. In addition, BARRICADA, the official organ of our vanguard, is published in Miskito, and Radio Sandino broadcasts the program "The Atlantic Coast, Present" in the language of our Miskito brothers as well.

With the ever-present realization that the Atlantic coast must be linked to the rest of the country, the government is urgently building the Rio Blanco-Siuna Highway and has outfitted ships to handle the traffic between Puerto Cabezas, Bluefields and Rama.

Finally, our Sandinist People's Army, conscious of the need to incorporate the Atlantic coast into our homeland and revolution, is also working full time to support and participate in the efforts exerted by all of the revolutionary and mass organizations, putting into practice our watchword of People, Army, Unity... Guarantee of Victory.

Nicaragua, one homeland, one people, one revolution

"Sandino yesterday...Sandino today...Sandino always"

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CSO: 3010

PRIESTS EXPRESS APPROVAL OF FSLN STAND ON RELIGION

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] The communique of the National Directorate of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] in which the position with respect to religion is established was received by most of the capital's priests as a significant and historical document that reflects the recognition by the Nicaraguan revolutionary vanguard of the work of the Christians in the Sandinist process.

Various opinions were obtained by BARRICADA among the priests of Managua to determine the impact of the FSLN's official position with regard to a problem which is being orchestrated by the reactionary sectors of the country.

Document of International Impact

Father Angel Arnaiz said: "The document gives historical recognition to the Christians for their work in the Sandinist process. It is a voice of encouragement and hope for Christians after experiencing so much denigration throughout the history of the various heads of the Church."

He said that it is not only necessary to recall the good side of the Church's history but also to fight against the reactionary capitalist sectors of the middle class which have prevented men of the cloth from giving service to the people.

Father Arnaiz felt that since the document came from a revolutionary organization, which might ordinarily take a different position within a revolutionary framework, the FSLN is being daring by taking the position it has taken. He explained his comments by saying that the document is an example for a revolutionary party in power.

"We know that when the Sandinist Front speaks it does so with sincerity; it does not speak just to speak, as do other sectors which hypocritically never do what they say," he commented finally.

'That Is the Opinion I Had Formed of the FSLN'

Father Felipe Garcia, of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy of Leon, said:

"For me, it is a great satisfaction. In fact, it is the opinion I had already formed of the Sandinist Front.

"Actually, since 19 July I have had the pleasure of enjoying religious freedom in the country.

"I think the document has been calmly thought out and gives the Christians the confidence to continue moving forward. We see in it the realism with which the FSLN wishes to define the revolution vis-a-vis religion.

"I believe the document also reflects the maturity of a modern state which respects the freedom of citizens to participate in the building of their own society and falls within the framework of respect for human rights and makes the FSLN the vanguard of revolutionary governments which also respect religion."

With regard to the FSLN's recognition of the fact that priests, as citizens, can participate in politics and in the country's social and economic life, he said:

"It seems to me that the attitude of the government is correct. It has to permit the individual to make his own commitment to the people and their situation. It is the individual who must make a decision in the face of the revolution's challenge and request for help."

With regard to the attempts to wage a campaign to pit the revolution and religion against each other, Father Garcia said that it is "abominable."

"We must be honest and accept good wherever it is encountered; however, there are interests which are kept hidden; it is regrettable that feelings are manipulated when the real causes are hidden. Such manipulation is not the act of a Christian."

'The Document Has Just Put the Reactionaries in Their Place'

For his part, Father Antonio said that the document of the FSLN's National Directorate "is significant. It has just clarified matters and removed the doubts which existed with respect to the position of the Sandinist Front on religious freedom.

"It has just put the negative individuals, divisionists and reactionaries in their place. The fact is that we were hoping for this statement," he said.

Father Castro feels the documet implies a greater commitment from the Christians to the revolutionary process, not only because it clarifies many positions--that of the revolution, basically--but also because it obliges Christians to participate in the common good, and establishes this as a right.

"The Fatherland is for everyone, and everyone has the obligation to participate," he said.

'The Reactionaries Will Not Give Way Easily'

In the meantime, Father Barnardino Formiconi said: "The document did not surprise me. It fills me with satisfaction and shows what the FSLN has been: loyal, honest and a keeper of promises.

"The document has just reassured those who were in doubt, although I am certain that the reactionaries will not give way easily; this document will not have any impact on the reactionaries.

"I believe the campaign condocted to pit the revolution against religion has a counterrevolutionary origin. That is logical. The reactionaries are doing everything they can to denigrate the progressives," Father Formiconi said in conclusion.

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CATHOLIC BISHOPS ANSWER FSLN COMMUNIQUE ON RELIGION

PA261940 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 20 Oct 80 pp 1, 9

[Part I of Nicaraguan Catholic Bishops' response to Sandinist National Liberation Front communique on religion in Nicaragua--date not given; words within slantlines in capitals or boldface. For Part III of series see JPRS 76762, 5 November 1980, No 2211 of this series, pp 114-116 article entitled. PART III CATHOLIC BISHOPS RESPONSE TO FSLN ON RELIGION]

[Text] /We present the document issued by the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference in response to the conciliatory, well-intentioned and self-critical communique issued by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] regarding religion in Nicaragua. As we said yesterday, this document is full of arrogance, anger at the people's Sandinist revolution, scorn for the working class, bitterness over the dislodging of the exploiting class from power and insults against priests holding official positions and priests supporting the revolution. It even repeats the infamous charges levied against the fraternal internationalist doctors and Cuban teachers.

This document, whose first part follows, is bound to trigger a reaction from the progressive clergy and Christians who have chosen the side of the poor against the exploitation structures./

To the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front and for the knowledge of the Catholic people:

/Compliance With our Duty/

In our capacity as bishops, in communion with the apostolic seat, on whose head Christian unity is based, and as the ones in charge of teaching and the pastoral leadership of the Nicaraguan church, we must, in view of the communique issued by the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front, define the nature of our churchly mission and clarify certain concepts contained in it, /at least insofar as our religion is concerned./

/Timely Declaration/

First of all, we are grateful and congratulate the Front's National Directorate for its statement of principles. Regardless of its position, any organization seeking to lead or interpret the will of a sovereign people must outline and clearly set out its goals and plans. No one can abrogate to himself or with the support of forces alien to the people the right to govern or establish himself as the people's

"representative," as otherwise we would not overcome the era of princes and potentates, /the alleged "class"/ or group /"privileges"/ which they used to impose forcibly as "sole masters" of the will and decisions of the people themselves. Any people who are not consulted under the standards of exercise of freedom are a humiliated people.

/Basis for Dialog/

Therefore, the FSLN declaration of principles regarding its position on religion and churches constitutes the basis for a dialog with the Christian people. Only through such adialog can a new channel or relations emerge to give our revolution a humane meaning and dimensions of its own to truly and positively differentiate it from the dogmatic rigidity of other /"revolutionary models"/ known thus far.

However, not only in the field of relations with the church but in other aspects of the social, political and economic life must the political groups unhesitatingly define their principles, positions and concepts, as otherwise the people would not be able to participate "freely and as a deliberating body" in the process of creating their own history. They would be always at the mercy of the groups and systems that exercise violence over the defenseless majorities.

/The Rights of Power/

"The rights of power cannot be understood except on the basis of respect for man's objective and inviolable rights....
"The common good, which is promoted by the authorities through the state, is met fully only when all citizens are assured of their rights."

"The essential meaning of the state as a political community consists of the fact that society, and those who comprise it, the people, are /masters of their own fate."/ (John Paul II, Redemptor Hominis)

At the time of justifying the right to insurrection in face of structures which did not guarantee the good and security of the citizens, we contended that "a revolution could never belong to the people if the people did not support it." (MENS, 2 June 1979)

However, the citizens' backing does not mean a "mere instrumental participation" in favor of rigid and oppressive systems. It means the recovery of the sense of dignity and of the rights of a people as agents and creators of their history. If Christians found in their faith "motivations to join the evolutionary struggle," they certainly did not join it simply because they wanted to overthrow a regime that opposed the people's rights but to restore the people's right to /"establish a new order,"/ thereby according the /"seed of liberation"/ and the basis of a just order for all.

/Social Order for Man/

Let us then approach the duty to set up a new order based on man and the common good by focusing on religious motivations and responsibility, not on new "domination" models and "division into classes." A system is humane to the extent that it does not truncate the legitimate aspirations of the citizenry or allow destruction or injustice.

We need to explain religious views not just so the dialog between the bishops and ranking civilian and military leaders can make headway but so the people will become aware of their own values and rights and so the people will not become a /"mere mass"/ that can be used as a tool.

/We Are the Church/

To act as a church member does not just mean being carried away by a vague religious sentiment or an individualistic interpretation of the faith. It is to recognize that one is a member of an organic unit based on religious motivations of redemption and salvation. There can be no church without believing in the same beliefs and without having a motivation for those beliefs--that fallen, oppressed or humiliated mankind can be redressed. We are a Christian church because we believe and accept Christ as the one who revealed and estabished the ministering to man not just as concerns his longing for control over the world and history but also his longing for eternal happiness.

We believe in Christ and the renewing, dominant power of the spirit, not in dependence on "service to a plan" or "system" of power. Our faith calls not just for the individual's conversion, which restores an awareness of man's greatness, but also for this working to change the world. /To be a Christian doesn't mean seeking death to gain glory and power over others./ It is to seek glory by working for man's redemption in the fullness of life. To seek truth and have more life in love, even love of one's enemies, are characteristics of those who believe in God.

We Catholics are a church--a living, historical community with all the traits and weaknesses of the average individual but with a renovating force that comes from God. We sin and stumble as all men do but the Spirit of the Lord calls us to convert and transform history. If our weaknesses have caused scandal, the revival of faith, even at the most crushing times in history, is still wonderful and inexplicable.

/Dynamism of the Spirit/

The laws of the Spirit are not written on stone tablets or fashioned in philosophical abstraction. They are eternal life, stronger than the subduing forces of evil.

"The power of God which all men share grows visibly in the word through the church." (Lumen Gentium 3)

/Social, Historical Body/

The church is the visible instrument whereby "the intimate unity with God and among all men is symbolized and carried out." (Lumen Gentium 1) To the world we are a mysterious alliance through a living, eternal God. We are a visible and unmistakable historical reality. We are light, we are ferment, we are salt--the liberating and transforming force of the world.

The presence and action of the church was prefigured in the people of Israel--a people who throughout their history sought a new heaven and a new earth but never surrendered to any pharaoh or to any enslaving, idolized or atheistic form or system. To enslave is to turn man into a "mere instrument of production."

/In Search of Liberation/

Nicaragua is pursuing its historic liberation. It is not looking for a new pharoah.

We repeat: We point this out in response to the FSLN communique so these observations can set the stage for a dialog that will enrich the revolutionary process begun in the insurrectionary stage with the support of the Christian people /with their own and specific religious responsibility./ While everybody did not take up arms, who doesn't know what the people did to confront an army at the service of personal ambitions? Weapons used against the people can also easily turn into "occupation forces."

/Analysis Plan/

Let us make observations on /three planes/:

Principles, historical circumstances and mistakes which can cause serious upset and abuse.

I. /The Principles/

We are happy and encouraged at the fact that the FSLN communique clearly establishes the following principles regarding the FSLN's position toward religion and the churches:

/Religious Freedom/

1. "Freedom to profess a religious faith is an inalienable right of individuals" and "the revolutionary government fully guarantees such right." This would suggest, in turn, that the FSLN assumes the position of an armed force behind the government or that it will also guarantee such right as an ideological group. (FSLN Communique No 1).

/No Discrimination or Privileges/

2. "No one can be discriminated against for publicly professing a faith or disseminating this religious belief," or for "not professing any religious faith" (Ibid No 1). Logically, this means that persons who "do not profess any faith" cannot be granted privileges over those who do profess one. It would seem to be consistent with this principle that neither the government nor the FSLN can take pride in being atheistic or allow ideological proselytizing work against religious beliefs to be done under the protection of its organic cadres. That would mean granting a privilege to the "faithless."

/Faith Motivation and Evaluation/

3. The Christian faith, far from being in conflict with the need to make transformations for the benefit of our people, makes it mandatory to analyze and evaluate the situations and structures that work against dignity and human rights.

If faith "motivates" it is because it has something that in itself is indispensable to making man a conscious, free and responsible agent of his history. (Ibid page 2, 2d paragraph).

/Jurisdiction of the Churches/

4. The "interpretation of religious questions is the sole responsibility of the various churches." Therefore, "no Sandinist militant, in his capacity as such, must express opinions on these interpretations." (Ibid No 6).

/Opportune Lessons of the Past/

5. There are historical situations and socio-political structures under which well-known "missionaries" and members of the church have placed themselves on the side of "political domination," historically turning religion into "ideological support" [soporte teorico] for the institutionalization of the "dominators." This has alienated the church from the people and driven it away from its specific mission of "evangelizing the poor, preaching freedom for captives, restoring vision to the blind and setting the oppressed free." (Luke 4, 18).

/Respect for Religious Celebrations/

6. "Profound respect for all religious celebrations and traditions of our people" must be shown. This means that not only must conditions be guaranteed for these celebrations to be held freely but that "their utilization for political or commercial purposes" must be avoided. (Ibid No 5).

Political corruption and mercantilism contribute to religion's degeneration and deprive man's social liberation of its moral strength. The people are left without a basis for unity within fraternity and without respect for the diversity which is typical of human creativity.

/Right To Participation/

7. "All citizens are entitled to participate in the management of the country's political affairs, regardless of their legal status." Therefore, it would seem to be unjust "to grant privileges to any ideology" or social class that proclaims itself as interpreter of the people's aspirations or as the only one that can adopt "decisions" on behalf of and above everybody.

/II. Historical Circumstances/

We feel that, for the sake of making a historical analysis and shedding light on the church's mission and work, it would be of interest to underscore certain constants that have characterized the historical actions of the church and its ministers.

/Instrumental Commitments/

1. The following points are brought out in the brief historical account of relations between the church and domination structures made by the FSLN:

a) It is reprehensible for the church to serve as "ideological support for political domination." (Ibid No 2)

b) It is equally reprehensible and harmful to the liberation needs of the people that religion become "a mechanism for man's alienation."

c) That it is intolerable that religion, according to the different systems, should serve "to justify the exploitation of one class by another." (Ibid)

Religion, therefore, should neither "identify with" nor "serve as support" for "political domination." It should not be associated with the "mechanisms" that separate man from his original responsibilities. Neither should it be in favor of the "exploitation of one class" by another.

Religion is based, not on the ambitions and cleverness of men, but on the original sources which discover and restore the mysterious grandeur of man. Rather than a "formula" that is produced by the ingenuity of men, religion is an internal dynamism which demands judgment and the organization of an entire life in accordance with a divine design.

"The church...an expert on humanity, must discern and illuminate from the gospel... situations, systems, ideologies and political life...it must do this even while being aware of attempts to use its message as an instrument." (Pueble 511)

/Loyalty to the Church/

2. It is a source of price and happiness for evangelists to realize that, throughout our history, those who acted with loyalty toward the church and its evangelizing mission were not the ones who linked their priestly mission to the interests of the colonialists or placed themselves at the service of kings. Neither did they ally themselves with the new "emerging classes" to later become the "oligarchy of domination which shoved our people aside and destroyed their organizations in violation of their sovereignty; those who, rather than preaching the Gospel and making our natives aware of their own personal grandeur as sons of God, instead forced them to "submit" unconditionally to the new lords; those who demanded that the Indians give up their lands under the pretext that they would create better techniques of production and marketing; those who preached resignation in the face of the loss of all rights of /"active participation and decision making"/ in public matters.

All this demonstrates once again that a people cannot be liberated by changing their "owners," but rather by making themsleves lords and owners of their own land /with their own forms of expression and organization./

Those who truly shared the shoving aside of the poor and suffered the reprisals of kings and the powerful, were the /few missionaries/ and the /teachers of the Gospel/ who did not submit to the ateractions of the power of the princes and the new dominant classes.

It was then that there emerged within the church the well known thesis that no prince can turn over his territory or his people to the domination of "foreign princes without betraying his own people."

Nor can the church authorize the "domination of anyone by another." This is outside of its mission. Personal freedom and the sovereignty of peoples are natural rights and decisions in this area must be made freely by the men themselves.

/Historical Instrumentalization/

3. A third principle emerges from analysis of the historical relations between the "powers and religion." Historically, religion has been used as a tool by the political powers and the dominant classes in two ways. One is by silencing it, by barring it from all actions and from all critical judgment of the "dominant powers." The other way is by subjugating it, obliging it to religiously consecrate the governments as if this were the will of God himself.

Liberalism silences the church in the socioeconomic area. It denies it any critical intervention and any contribution to dignify and humanize the mechanisms and the direction of economic life. As a result, the church bears the historical guilt of silence. It is accused of complicity with the exploitative regimes.

Totalitarian systems, by virtue of their very materialist philosophy, deny the church all "qualitative participation" in economic mechanisms. However, they /"stratetically"/ accept its "instrumental" participation. This is another form of using the church as a tool: to accept and demand /participation/ but only as an /"instrument"/ in order to consecrate and bless processes directed toward a single, absolute system. It is not noticed that this annuls and disregards the illuminating and life-giving contribution of the Christian message. The church no longer acts as a liberating force, but rather as an instrument for reducing the people to mere masses, under the totalitarian power of the state.

History has shown us that to "participate as an instrument," in participating as an instrument, one does not improve or directly serve mankind. One serves the system and the processes of domination.

The priesthood and the ecclesiastical framework are used for reducing the people to mere masses. As Christians, we must demand a /conscious and deliberative participation/ as free men, not as slaves.

CSO: 3010

BISHOP'S REPLY TO FSLN CONTINUES

PA270119 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 4

[Words within slantlines in capitals or boldface]

[Text] /Part No 2/

/No to Interventionism, No to Abuses/

4. When the bishops say "no to interventionisms" and "criticize vices, corruption and abuse of authority against the humble," they are stating firm principles of the church. (Ibid No 7)

International aid is humiliating and contrary to the dignity of the people when it results in "invasions," and others occupy the places of the citizens and make decisions for them or over them.

Our people have stated on various occasions and by various ways and means that they reject new invasions that represent a threat to the originality of our process, that in fact promote aversion to the religious beliefs of our people and create useless prejudices and confused positions on those who have assumed power.

We also join those bishops and the demands being made by our people today, demands that are already the cause of disturbances and more jailing. Interventionism, regardless of where it comes from, is humiliating. The "public authorities" cannot ignore the sources of division and legitimate claims of the people.

/Priestly Ministry and Change of Ministry/

5. All these historic facts make it clearer that it is one thing for priests to participate within political positions while exercising their own ministries and another thing to practically change ministries to work directly for the power system.

We serve as priests when we preach the Gospel, criticize, and work for a Christian and humane definition of our historic situation. We serve as priests when we defend the poor, the oppressed, the weak and anyone unjustly deprived of his freedom by and system as a result of abuse of authority. We cease serving as priests, or lose the freedom to serve as priests, when we ally ourselves with any particular regime, or give the impression of "belonging" to it.

Priesthood is not a title or a simple profession. It is an active ministry on behalf of Christ and his church. As the Vatican Council II emphasizes, "commitments can be accomplished only through a hierarchic communion with the entire church." (Presb. Ordinis No 15) [as published]

/III Equivocations/

A humane and realistic society cannot be created without unity, without diversity, without diversified creativeness aimed at unity. The act of turning society into a body of simple mechanisms of force is to materialize and destroy man, to deprive man of his right to be somebody, a reality, always different.

The obsession for erasing certain values and vital conditions leads to a lack of understanding and a lack of a common integration framework.

/To Respect and To Ignore/

1. To respect is not the same as to eliminate or ignore. He who shows consideration for the principles and values of others shows respect. He who ignores or disregards the convictions and feelings or others shows disrespect. He who says "I don't care what the other people think" shows lack of respect.

If a political or social group is to "respect religion" and the religious beliefs of a people, it is not enough for that group to acknowledge their existence. It is necessary that the group does not find religion despicable and that it does not try to strategically weaken it.

An "ideology" that rejects and eliminates religious values, if it really wants to respect those values, has to admit a common basis where its opponents will have equal rights. That common basis is the real man. Not theories. Without respect there is no basis for a dialog.

To say plainly that anyone can join the ranks of any organization "regardless of religious beliefs" implies that religious beliefs will not be despised, ridiculed or attached. Otherwise "respect" would be only apparent and strategic, but neither real nor effective.

/Disintegrating Parallelism/

2. To speak of religious life and social and economic life as parallel and without ties and mutual claims is a source of mutual separation and equivocal. The phrase: "The revolution and the state have different goals and sphere of action from those of religion" comprises this parallel position. Religion and the economy are, of course, different ministries and autonomous social organs but there should be an intermixing and concurrence for the well-being of human life. If what is really wanted is an integral restructure of man and the transformation of social organizations into an organized unity at the service of man, this intermixing must not be eliminated. Integration does not mean that the state must take over and administer the religious sector. Neither does it mean that the church must assume state ministries. It means that each must promote its own ministries for the benefit of all.

Neither the church nor the state are monopolies. They are entities at the service of the complex aspirations of man.

/Religion, an Individualistic Matter/

It would seem that progress has already been made toward more universal concepts. However, the vices of "class privilege" and absolutist ambitions continue to motivate changes that do not lead to social, economic and political justice.

Enclosing religious motivations within the scope of individualism and personalism means being more "liberal" than "socialist." This suggests that "religious motivations" that promote social transformations are not really recognized or appreciated. We cannot overlook this serious mistake that detracts from the indispensable action of the spirit. It closes the door to religious motivations preventing them from giving a human and Christian meaning to revolutions, which would continue to be motivated only by mere economic interests and the ambitions of some classes over others.

/Citizens' Rights and Manipulation of Priests/

4. We believe that the less it is fulfilled in practice the more necessary it is to repeat that "all Nicaraguans are entitled to participate in the country's political affairs."

However, if it is recognized that "the interpretation of religious questions is within the purview of the church" it would be incongruous not to take into consideration the particular meaning that "the use of priests as instruments" [instrumentalizacion de los sacerdotes] has for religion and for ensuring that its actions will always be liberating and transcend any "historical form." No one would fail to notice how "the use of priests as instruments" is tantamount to interfering and meddling in priestly ministry and discipline. The priest is a minister and the representative of a church and a set of religious values that have an impact on the overall historical life.

By manipulating the priests the religion he represents is manipulated. History shows us that it is one thing to call on the priest to exercise his priestly ministry and it is another to incorporate him into a system to "justify" such system and give it an "image" of religious justice.

One need not be inside a church to sow divisions in it. It is sufficient to distort or weaken priestly actions in any field of human life. Christ Himself denounced the strategy of /"smiting the shepherd to scatter the sheep."/

It would be sufficient to introduce disorder and indiscipline among its ministers with /flattery and privileges/ through well-known human trickery. It would be sufficient to divert the actions of the priest to serving party or group interests. Religion cannot be at the service of interests. This is confirmed by the assertions made by the FSLN in its communique.

"Since pastors must be concerned with unity, they will divest themselves of all partisan political ideology that could condition their criteria and attitudes. They will thus be free to evangelize the body politic [lo politico], like Christ, without partisanship or indoctrination." (Puebla 526)

In the eyes of Christians, they are all sons of God who need to be equally liberated as to their human qualities not as simple "instruments of production or well-being" in favor of the rulers of this world in darkness.

"The church serves the people but is not at the service of power."

CSO: 3010

FINANCE MINISTER GIVES ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 29 Oct 80 pp 1, 9, 10

/Report on interview with Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra on 28 October 1980; place not given/

[Text] EL NUEVO DIARIO interviewed Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra yesterday in connection with the sharp assertion contained in the editorial of a local newspaper to the effect that the Revolutionary Government is not giving an account of its expenditures to the Nicaraguan people, thus suggesting that the same things are going on as under the corrupt Somoza regime.

In this regard, the minister pointed out that he was starkly aware of the paper's gratuitous desire to question the administrative honesty of the Revolutionary Government, to the extreme that the paper contended that "it is hard to tell what is doing well and what is doing badly because the people are not being given an account of things now."

Longing for Somoza

"To begin with," he indicated, "we would have to ask those who are asserting this whether the word 'now' that they use in the editorial reflects a longing for the immoral administrative system that Somozism had in practice for a half century."

With regard to the other assertion that "public spending has increased astonishingly, parallel only to the expansion of the state bureaucracy," the minister said public spending has undeniably and obviously increased astonishingly to the pride of the revolutionary process.

Reactionaries Do Not Tire

He stated that the growth in state expenditures is undeniable because for the first time in the country's history the results of public spending can be seen in the astonishing expansion in the education, health care, social welfare, culture, citizen and national security spheres, natural resources and environmental planning, development of the fishing industry, expansion of land, river and lake transport, all of which cannot be described as just bureaucratic outlays, except if some reactionaries feel that these projects to benefit our people should not be undertaken.

In addition, he added, strictly bureaucratic outlays are made for salaries in those merely administrative institutions that do not undertake physical projects, such as the Judiciary, the Foreign Relations Ministry, the National Reconstruction Government Junta, the Justice Ministry and the Comptrollership General of the

Republic, but that taken together, they account for only six percent of yearly public spending.

Nevertheless, we cannot flatly deny that mistakes and shortcomings do not exist, because they are natural at the outset of any revolutionary process, especially when many of these vices were inherited from the Somoza regime.

In-Depth Reassessment

In light of this, the government is currently doing an in-depth reassessment of the organization of all its agencies to correct these shortcomings and vices that we inherited from the previous regime, especially in connection with the many superfluous personnel that undeniably work in government offices, a shortcoming that we have not been able to rectify radically and comprehensively so far because the immediate dismissal of these employees would have boosted unemployment.

Relocate, Not Leave Jobless

The minister explained that the policy that the government is going to pursue in this regard is to seek to relocate these excess employees in other government spheres, including the area of the people's property, where they will work in accordance with their aptitudes and capabilities.

The aforementioned editorial also asserts maliciously that the Ministries of Defense and Interior "account for the largest part of the federal budget," and in this regard Comrade Cuadra stated that the best answer to this ill-intentioned assertion is a percentage breakdown of public spending among the various branches of the central government.

Education, Health Care

In a conclusive reply that completely refuted such assertions, the minister pointed out that 37 percent of the government's current expenditures budget for 1980, which totals 4.37 billion cordobas, is for the social sphere, 34 percent of which is earmarked for education and health care.

In addition, 12 percent is earmarked for the production area, MIDA, industry, Irena, and just 11 percent is earmarked for infrastructure such as housing, transportation and construction, because these projects are financed with outside funds.

Defense and Interior

It is true, he went on to say, that 22 percent of the total federal current expenditures budget is allocated to the Ministries of Defense and the Interior. We must bear in mind, however, that these outlays include all of the infrastructure projects that these ministries are engaged in, such as the upgrading of jails, training and education of the Armed Forces, etc.

An Evil Dream

"Moreover," the minister indicated, "it is highly suspicious that these enemies of the revolution are finding fault with and attacking expenditures for the comprehensive training of a new army and police force, which are not just serving the citizens and maintaining the domestic order because their basic mission is to defend our national sovereignty and the revolution itself. In other words, this is an evil dream on the part of those who would like our Revolutionary Armed Forces to be weak, shaky institutions."

He indicated that the remaining 12 percent of total state current expenditures is divided into 6 percent for Finances, Planning and Labor (the economic area) and 6 percent for amortizing the foreign debt.

With regard to the editorial's statement that "almost the only construction work that the government has been doing at a rapid pace involves nonproductive projects such as walls, remodeling houses and mansions, signs, official propaganda, political posters, public squares, etc," Minister Cuadra pointed out that this is another malevolent assertion obviously aimed at discrediting our revolution.

No Recognition of Anything

This, he pointed out, is malevolently ignoring the extraordinary program of projects that both the central government and the Managua Reconstruction Board have been undertaking since 19 July.

It means overlooking the construction of the Rio Blanco-Siuna, Tuma-Waslala-Siuna highways, the second stage of the Acaoyapa-San Carlos Highway, the La Trinidad-Llano Largo Highway, as well as the enormous efforts that have been exerted to build and repair pioneer roads at a cost of 140 million cordobas, plus the construction of the airstrip at Bluefields and the repair of the national road system.

We should also mention the construction of the Valle 15 de Julio Highway to Malpaisillo and the Abisinia-Valle del Cua Highway, the startup of construction work on hospitals in Matagalpa, Rivas and Esteli, ongoing work on the Children's Hospital, the erection of new health care centers in Monimbo, La Trinidad, Masatepe, Santa Teresa and Leon, and the building and rebuilding of many educational institutes and centers.

1.816 Billion

The minister indicated that the government has invested a total of 1.816 billion cordobas on these projects, 320.9 million of which is being financed with domestic funds.

"And speaking of public squares (the 19 July Square)," he added, "I feel that a triumphant revolution can legitimately spend 4.5 million cordobas to recall the memory of and render homage to the heroes and martyrs who made possible the overthrow of the dictatorship and the victory of the people. I really don't

think that this is wasting money, and neither, for example, is the construction of the monument to Pedro Joaquin Chamorro in Luis A. Velasquez Park, nor the extraordinary projects and improvements that the Managua Reconstruction Board has accomplished, but of course those who never even pass close to our underprivileged neighborhoods do not get the chance to see them."

In conclusion, Minister Cuadra pointed out that our government's greatest satisfaction was expressed recently by the president of the IDB, Antonio Ortiz Mena, who said that "the most significant feature of our revolution is precisely its spotless administrative honesty."

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CSO: 3010

FUNDS REQUIRED FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS DISCUSSED

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 4 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 13

[Article by Jose Hurtado: "750 Million Needed for Science and Technology"]

[Text] Seven hundred fifty million bolivares are needed to put the institutions and foundations intended to promote scientific and technological research in the various regions of the country into operation, according to Dr Raimundo Villegas, minister of state for science and technology.

Minister Villegas said that this precisely is the main task to which his department is currently devoting itself, since obtaining this financing will permit the launching of the activities of the International Institute of Advanced Studies and the Engineering Institute for Research and Technological Development.

As to the foundations the ministry is sponsoring, one such, the advanced studies on which may be completed this week, is the Zulia Fundacite, a foundation for the scientific and technological development of the Zulia region. The process of establishing the Center-Western Fundacite to promote the development of that region in the country has also been begun.

Minister Villegas commented that valuable help in this task is being provided by the National Council for Scientific and Technological Research (CONICIT), one of the bodies providing guidance for the foundation, which will be a kind of branch of that organization (CONICIT) in the province. He said that this is "one of the most ambitious projects we have" and that "our hope is that when the 5-year period is over, we will have established a small organization, a foundation for the encouragement of science and technology in the interior of the country, in the various regional development corporations."

"It is our desire," Dr Villegas said, "to make science a national activity, not an activity limited to the capital of the republic."

On the subject of the budget he said that the sum the ministry he heads has asked for this year is about 750 million bolivares, but that obviously this sum excludes the investment in oil and environmental research, which comes within the budget of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

In another connection, the minister said that apart from the investments mentioned, the greatest interest is in substantial growth for the existing

institutions, specifically the CONICIT and the Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research (IVIC).

He was also asked about the activities of the IVIC at present and he said:

"It is working on basic research, applied research and postgraduate training."

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CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

INTERIOR MINISTRY BUDGET--President Luis Herrera Campins has approved an increase of 89 million bolivares for the Interior Ministry's budget of the present year. He made this decision at the ministers' council held this week. The 89 million bolivares are in addition to the funds already approved for the country's intelligence and security services. It is the duty of the Central Budget Office to carry out this presidential resolution. [Text] [PA270010 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Nov 80]

MILITARY INSPECTOR GENERAL CREATED--The Defense Ministry has decided to set up a Standing Committee of Inspectors General of the Armed Forces, issuing a resolution to this effect. The committee will consist of the inspector general of the Armed Forces, who will chair it; the inspectors general of the four branches; the director of planning and research; and the head of the Planning and Assessment Division of the Inspectorship General of the Armed Forces. The committee was created in the offices of the inspector general of the Armed Forces at a ceremony at which Maj Gen Hector Rodriguez Ravelo outlined its functions, which can be summarized as follows: to draw up an inspection system for the Armed Forces; to determine the common areas covered by the inspection plan; to evaluate the functioning of the inspection system and to apply the necessary measures; to draw up the agenda for the Sixth Seminar of Inspectorships General, which will be held during the first week of December; to submit the report on the annual seminar to the Superior Armed Forces Board, and to establish the guidelines to be applied in drawing up the verification lists or inspection guide. Gen Rodriguez Ravelo stressed that one of the committee's most important objectives would be to determine the common overall areas covered by the Armed Forces inspection plan, such as education, morale and well-being, training, planning, participation in joint land, sea and air operations, logistics, drug problems and how to combat them. The committee will function as an advisory body to the Defense Ministry in connection with the programming, coordination and assessment of the joint operations and development plans of the Armed Forces. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 3 Nov 80 p D-16] 8743

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MEXICAN-VENEZUELAN OIL DEAL WITH NICARAGUA EXPLAINED

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 10

[Text] The National Reconstruction Government Junta yesterday received from the ambassadors of Mexico and Venezuela a copy of the oil agreement under which the two countries promise to guarantee supplies of 15,000 barrels a day to Nicaragua.

The pledge was signed last August by Presidents Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico and Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Under the agreement, oil supplies are guaranteed to Nicaragua and the other countries of Central America, as well as a number of Caribbean nations, for 1 year, which is automatically extendable by another year, and so on indefinitely.

Ambassador Guillermo Yepes Boscan of Venezuela and Ambassador Julio Zamora Batiz of Mexico met yesterday with Government Junta members Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas at the Government Palace to discuss matters relating to the agreement.

Ambassador Yepes Boscan explained that under the agreement the beneficiary countries would pay 30 percent of their oil bill at an annual interest rate of 4 percent over a 5-year period.

In the event that the financing is invested in energy development projects, the interest rate would drop to 2 percent, payable over 20 years.

He added that the agreement does not rule out bilateral negotiations between the beneficiary countries and the two suppliers.

Mexico will supply Nicaragua with 7,500 barrels of oil a day, and Venezuela will send the same amount. A mixture of the two crudes has already been successfully tested at the Esso Refinery.

Ambassador Yepes Boscan termed the agreement "a disinterested form of cooperation in the name of international social justice and continental solidarity."

He added that the agreement takes on even greater importance "at a time when Iran and Iraq are waging a useless war that will cause major supply problems in the world."

At this juncture, Yepes Boscan said, many countries in the world that have more than enough money to buy oil have to buy it at spot market prices, which are higher than OPEC levels.

He also said that in the event of any future increase in the price of Mexican or Venezuelan crude oil, the pact gives the beneficiary countries the advantage that they can automatically boost their financing in relation to the price rise.

In thanking the Mexican and Venezuelan governments for their gesture towards Nicaragua, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra recalled the disinterested, unconditional solidarity that these countries lent to the Nicaraguan people's liberation struggle.

He went on to say that the agreement "helps strengthen the Nicaraguan Revolution in its struggle to attain economic independence and to defend its sovereignty and independence against any sort of economic and political pressure or blackmail."

He underscored that Mexican-Venezuelan aid to the Nicaraguan people "has always been disinterested and fraternal, from authentic Latin Americans."

In a communique, the Government Palace stated that "because of their status as countries that bridge the developing and industrialized worlds, both Mexico and Venezuela have a common solidarity with the peoples that long for a new international order, which must be based on social justice, peace and involvement."

It adds that the two countries have an underlying presence in Central America and the Caribbean in the form of initiatives aimed at bringing about improvements in the situation of countries that are less favored than us in terms of natural resources and which enable them to bolster regimes that respect human rights, justice and freedom.

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CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

BRAZIL-SOVIET COAL AGREEMENT—The government of Santa Catarina State and the (Maximiliano Gaisinsky) group this morning signed a letter of intent on coal gassification at the mine itself with the (Logotec) Enterprise, which represents the Soviet Union in Brazil and which will utilize Soviet technology to avoid pollution problems. The letter of intent is on the order of $25 million and envisages the saving of 100 tons of fuel oil daily. [Text] [PY261848 Porto Alegra Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 26 Nov 80]

CSO: 3001

BRAZIL'S PREDOMINANCE, IMPACT ON LATIN AMERICA EXAMINED

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 2 Nov 80 pp 3, 10

[Fides News Agency (ANF) special report No 403]

[Text] The activation of the Amazon Pact signed by eight countries in this basin and put into operation last week at the Belem meeting can be viewed as one of Brazil's advances toward its great power goal of hegemony in South America.

The Belem meeting in which the member nations of the pact participated (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela) had two purposes, an obvious one and one which was concealed.

The first was reaching agreement on the exploitation of the wealth of the Amazon region, with promises to avoid causing imbalances in nature and the desire that this natural preservation should not enter into conflict with international ecological pressures which might limit the sovereignty of the nations involved.

The other goal was the strengthening of Brazil's role of hegemony on the South American subcontinent.

Useful Ecology

No one could have expected that the ecological concerns of some international groups seeking a kind of internationalization of the Amazon region to save the world from suicide due to environmental pollution could serve the hegemonic cause of Brazil in such opportune fashion.

In fact, the industrialized world has realized that we will end up choked between smoke and mud if we continue to upset the balance of nature with the destruction of the forests, the conversion of the rivers into sewers, etc. Therefore there are groups which are trying to obtain control of the Amazon Basin as a preserve or "iron lung" for the health of mankind.

Sovereignty as Bait

There is no better lure for getting states to act than reference to their sovereignty. Brazil has caused the alarm bell to be sounded. The ecologists are coming to restrict your sovereignty over your Amazon territory! And this is the basis of all their claims.

It would not be proper to underestimate the direct and visible end sought with the Amazon agreement: to preserve the respective sovereignties legimiately, to coordinate efforts for the exploitation of vast wealth efficiently, to safeguard the nature whose balance is the common heritage both of the nations in the area and mankind prudently. It is not our intention to discredit these goals.

But it does seem timely to examine the other side of the coin which Brazil is wagering in order to achieve the goals of strengthening its domination. Brazil is not acting without purpose.

Brasilia Compared to Buenos Aires

One of the first evidences of this process of Brazilian continental influence is the ascendancy Brasilia is gaining over Buenos Aires. It is a fact that both Brazil and Argentina have given evidence of mutual understanding, despite the mute rivalry which has always existed between them (at least in the diplomatic realm). The meeting of Presidents Videla and Figueiredo in Brasilia in recent weeks seems to mark this search for basic agreement.

Reading between the lines concerning that visit, the two presidents apparently established that the influence previously exerted by the United States should now be shared by Argentina and Brazil.

Moreover, both governments were to guarantee the nonintervention of "extra-continental powers" (for which read the USSR and its satellites) in the area, but now without need for recourse to the Pentagon.

The Hegemonic Bouillabaisse

The two presidents built a bridge, which is not a small thing. But by definition the bridge presumes the existence beneath it of a watercourse in some way jointly owned, and two streams, inevitably different and even contradictory. On each bank there is a native who will always try to catch the largest fish in the stream. This time the fish is hegemony.

At the meeting of the Amazon nations, Brazil sought to catch seven succulent fish for its hegemonic bouillabaisse.

Geopolitical Factors

Apart from the obvious goals of common interest in the Amazon Pact, Brazil is seeing to the strengthening of the classic geopolitical factors for its hegemony: space, population, politics.

The space of the Amazon region expanded by that belonging to the Pact nations.

The population of these countries to swell its markets, interlinking interests and cultural exchange.

In politics, Brazil is showing evidence of initiative. And he who strikes first strikes twice, according to the refrain.

Andean-Amazonian Policy

The Belem statement with which the Amazon meeting ended may become a betraying blow to the Andean Pact. Its member nations had joined together in an integration mechanism precisely to avoid being sucked up by the greedy tentacles of the Brazilian octopus. (This is only a rhetorical image suggested by the resemblance between the Amazon River network and its tributaries and the tentacles of the octopus.)

It is precisely when the Andean Pact is encountering difficulties that a prospect like that which led to the Cartagena Agreement is glimpsed for the Amazon region: an expanded market. Only with a different polarization.

The Andean Pact sought to strengthen the Andean-Amazon nations (note this compound name) precisely so that as Andean powers, they would not be dominated by the super-Amazon nation.

But the Brazilian undertaking now might be designed to effect a 90-degree swing in the direction of these countries, to discourage their rocky and difficult pursuit of Andeanism, falling prey to the sensual promises of Amazonism.

Should this swing occur, the market expansion would obviously favor the big fish and not the little ones.

Our Neighboring Country

Our nation has become a balancing point. Fate! In fact, in view of the enticements coming from the Plate River urging formation of a linguistic-ideological-political-economic bloc emerging in the muddy waters of the port of Buenos Aires, a consortium guaranteeing a multipurpose route between the Atlantic and the Pacific through Bolivia seems tempting.

From another viewpoint, Bolivia should clarify its still-precarious but now committed involvement in the Andean group and the promise of the "advance toward the jungle." Realities which are not in themselves contradictory, but which should be the subject of a priority decision, since they cannot both be undertaken because of limitations on the human and physical capacity for such vast ventures.

Brazil to Asia Via Bolivia

With the role of superpower which Brazil has taken upon itself, it cannot be content with safeguarding its Atlantic trade routes. Asia is a Brazilian goal which has depended on maritime access routes: a great distance via the Cape of Good Hope, lack of guarantees with the Panama Canal in Panamanian hands, and Argentine competition on the Cape Horn routes.

The search for alternative land routes for trade between Brazil and Asia inevitably involves crossing the Andes. Thus while the gaze of the Andean nations turned in Belem toward the Amazon-Atlantic outlet, Brazil simultaneously tried to establish firmer foundations to guarantee Andean-Pacific communications.

The most practical route for such communications is from Santos to Arica through Bolivia.

A Quotation

The American geopolitical expert Lewis Tambs wrote recently in this regard: "Since 1919, the Itamaraty Palace has supported Bolivian demands for a Pacific port. When he took office in 1974, President Geisel offered his services as a mediator in this matter to two of his guests: President Hugo Banzer of Bolivia and President Augusto Pinochet of Chile. A few months later, in June of 1974, Geisel and Banzer signed the Cochabamba Convention calling for viability studies for the construction of a railroad from Santa Cruz de la Sierra to Cochabamba, the only gap in the Santos-Arica rail route. Bolivia and Chile also sought to reach an agreement, but a Peruvian counterplan interrupted the negotiations and agreement was frustrated early in 1976. At the end of the year, however, Peru, which had been resisting Brazilian leadership since 1968, began to move toward the Brazilian orbit."

Dreams of Hegemony

This and the negotiations--rather rigid, in fact—for exploitation of El Mutun are parts of a long-range plan which geopolitical expert Tambs views in this way: "The Brazilian dream of achieving the status of a superpower calls for the establishment of a transcontinental confederation—not by conquest, but by means of economic and political hegemony in South America."

A part of the activation of the Amazon Pact comes within this context--not all.

These goals have become more worrisome since Brazilian President Castello Branco began to speak of ideological frontiers, and since someone noted that the rate of demographic growth in our great neighbor is increasing at 2.8 percent per year while the rate does not much exceed 1 percent in the neighboring countries. Where Bolivia is concerned, the figure is 1.5 percent.

Bolivian Analysis

If we must believe this noted geopolitician--which is not compulsory--we could conclude with him that "the Brazilians will continue their traditional method of indirect expansion--infiltration, settlement and integration."

What has been said thus far is not anti-Brazilian, but only an analysis. Naturally, viewed through the Bolivian spectroscope. And we are certain that mutually useful pacts are always possible.

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CENTRAL AMERICAN, MEXICAN, PANAMANIAN COMMUNISTS ISSUE STATEMENT

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Joint Statement of the Communist and Workers Parties of Central America, Mexico and Panama

From 1 to 3 October, somewhere in Central America, a conference of the Communist and Workers Parties of Central America, Mexico and Panama was held, after which a joint statement was issued, containing an exhaustive analysis of the political situation in the region. Following is the complete text of that document:

"Within the context of the general crisis of capitalism, the current situation in Central America is marked by a constant breakdown in the system of domination by the imperialists and the bourgeois-landholding oligarchies, and the irrepressible heightening of the popular, democratic struggles, which have been joined by increasingly large masses determined to free themselves from that yoke and thereby win the right to decide on the destinies of their countries.

"This crisis of imperialist-oligarchical domination, and this process of the heightening of the peoples' struggles, are under way reaching different levels of intensity and maturity; but the historical trend points to the same desired goal: the conquest of liberty, true national independence and social justice. Central America is filled with revolution, more than at any other time in its history, having already given birth to the first popular, democratic, anti-imperialist revolution, the Sandinist Revolution in Nicaragua. The Salvadoran revolution is observing its imminent victory. In Guatemala, the popular, revolutionary movement has emerged from the martyrdom of past decades, and the present genocide is not crushing its impetuous desire to struggle for national and social emancipation. In Costa Rica and Honduras, the popular movement has won notable victories against the reactionaries who are resorting with more frequency and brutality to repressive, and even bloody violence.

"The Yankee imperialists are engaging in all kinds of efforts and maneuvers to deter the process of liberation of the Central American peoples: from the fostering of genocidal slaughter, the encouragement of the Somozist counterrevolution and increasing military and political intervention, with military advisers and weapons (as in El Salvador), threatening to result in overt, direct aggression with their own troops, to a combination of these procedures accompanied by the manipulation of reformist plans.

"In a hypocritical show of 'interest in peace in Central America,' the United States Government is exerting strong pressure for the attainment of a settlement of the

dispute between El Salvador and Honduras, which cropped up after the war between them in 1969. This is valid in principle, but the true, immediate goal that the imperialists are pursuing is that of reducing the obstacles which are hampering the use of the Honduran Army on behalf of the rabid fascist military who have unleashed genocide upon the Salvadoran people, and of spreading the war against the latter.

"Inthis way, Washington is attempting to assign to others the dirty, bandit-like mission of attacking the Salvadoran people who are struggling heroically for their liberation, in order to preserve its shaky prestige and conceal its criminal nature, which is still the same as ever, the same nature which brought the bayonets of its Marines through Latin America so often.

"The Central American reactionaries, particularly those of Guatemala and El Salvador, accept no other solution to the crisis than crushing out, through slaughter, the desires of their peoples, and insuring the perpetuation of the old, unjust and repudiated social and political order. There is a real danger that the Central American reactionaries will attack Nicaragua and the Salvadoran people, thus imposing a state of war upon all of Central America.

"The peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala are surmounting all obstacles and progressing steadfastly toward their victory. In El Salvador, the difficult march toward liberation, the unified will of the popular masses, the shining example of the Sandinist revolution and the maturity of the leadership entities of the revolutionary organizations, including the Communist Party of El Salvador (PCS), have, during 1980, fostered a swift process of unification of the revolutionary forces, which immediately gave rise to the unification, around them, of the vast mass movement in the urban and rural areas, and the regrouping of all the patriotic and democratic forces, both Marxist and Christian, religious and lay, civilian and military. The Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation, which combines the politico-military revolutionary organizations, and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, which groups the latter with all the democratic and patriotic forces (including those which lack armed contingents), are the reflection and the future of this extensive process of unification of the Salvadoran people, an achievement of strategic value for their imminent victory.

"In Guatemala, the process of unifying the democratic and revolutionary forces has also started and is progressing. We salute and back every advance in the process toward the unity of the Guatemalan revolutionary left, without exception, since it will create better conditions for the struggle and triumph ot its people.

"The revolutionary armed struggle in El Salvador and Guatemala which is combined with varied types of political struggle and struggle for demands among the masses, constitutes the sure path of the revolution which found all other routes closed. We back this heroic struggle; we are and we shall be cooperating, with all the means within our reach, to help it win victory.

"Today, the prime obligation of Communists and all revolutionaries consists of doing everything on behalf of the triumph of the revolution in El Salvador, and of supporting the Guatemalan revolution for its progress and victory. We shall strive to prevent the occurrence of imperialist aggression, and we shall encourage our peoples to fight forcefully against the latter, in the event that it occurs.

"In Costa Rica and Honduras, processes of democratic and revolutionary unification are also under way, on the basis of the United People Movement and the Patriotic Front, respectively. In both countries, popular struggles are increasing, attaining encouraging victories.

"In Costa Rica, the reactionary forces are pressuring the government to resort to increasingly frequent and bloody repression against the workers' movements. In Honduras, the imperialists want to stabilize the political situation by means of maneuvers involving openness, seeking to create a propitious atmosphere for strengthening the Army and launching it to engage in action of aggressive policing against the other Central American peoples. Particularly serious is the fact that they have started using sectors of the Honduran Army in the repression against the Salvadoran people, and that there is unquestionable tolerance and support for the encampment and criminal activity of the former Somozist guards against the Nicaraguan people.

"In Nicaragua, the glorious Sandinist revolution has become thoroughly consolidated, progress has been made in the nation's reconstruction, the old problem of illiteracy has been solved within the brief space of a year, the foundations have been laid for solving the most serious social problems, and the country's strong defense has been organized, backed by the great masses, a guarantee of a certain defeat of the counterrevolution which has started to attack it.

"The all-important Central American situation is developing in the context of the Caribbean region, where the revolutionary tendencies and people's achievements are coming into open conflict with the regressive action of the imperialists and the most reactionary forces.

"The triumph of the glorious Cuban revolution marked an historic turnabout for our peoples. Socialist Cuba, after 2 decades of imperialist blockade, is today an encouraging example of the possibility (which only a revolution can afford) of carrying out the deep-seated, irreversible reorganization of the society, based on the people's interests; and it also demonstrates the historic international role that can be played, on the basis of socialism, by a people who were previously oppressed, exploited and kept in ignorance and poverty.

"The revolutions of Grenada and Nicaragua are at the present time the two most significant and influential events in continental history, since the Cuban revolution, and they are lending continuity to the long, difficult progress of our peoples toward final liberation.

"The success achieved by the Panamanian people in retrieving their sovereignty over the Canal is now being faced with the violation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties on the part of the United States, whose most reactionary forces are attempting to reverse them. The Communists and all the progressive forces of Panama, combined with their effort to make democracy advance toward an essence with deeper popular roots, are closing ranks against the reactionaries and imperialists to defend their conquests.

"In Mexico, within the context of the rise of the financial bourgeoisie and the preeminence of the monopolies, a political reform was carried out, which was a result of two main factors: the masses' struggle for political liberty, and the comprehension by the state bureaucracy of the need to change its repressive behavior. The

measures for political reform have now been completed, and the working class and the popular forces are today facing a major offensive against their living standards, and are striving to win new democratic changes in political life, with a special effort on behalf of labor union freedom and the expansion of the channels for independent action by the masses and revolutionary organizations, as a means of facilitating their growing influence on the country's destiny and improving the prospects of the revolution and of socialism.

"In Haiti, the people have taken a strong position of struggle to shake off the reprehensible, long-standing Duvalier tyranny.

"In Jamaica, Manley's progressive, democratic government is fighting to defeat the wily attacks of the reactionaries, spurred on by the imperialists, who have set out to defeat it. The people of Puerto Rico and Belize are striving to attain their independence and territorial integrity; while at the same time the process of dissolving the colonial system in the Caribbean area is advancing.

"We Communists are struggling for socialism and communism, but we recognize the fact that progress can only be made toward those supreme goals at present by heightening the democratic popular struggles, strengthening and uniting the revolutionary forces as a whole and winning the objectives of the democratic, anti-imperialist revolution. The struggle for democracy, independence and progress is an inseparable part of the struggle for socialism and communism. Therefore, we are resolute partisans of those struggles; we are in agreement with all those who are bent on bringing them to victory and defending their conquests.

"We Communists of Central America, Mexico and Panama alert our people to the serious dangers entailed for their struggles by the return of the United States Government to the blackmailing, aggressive policy of the 'cold war,' the existence of military bases and the holding of aggressive military maneuvers in the region.

"We call upon the democratic and revolutionary forces of our countries to unify their struggle for the goals of the liberation of their peoples. The development of unity, the combined struggle of the workers and peasants movement, the close alliance between them and their revolutionary education constitute the main guarantee for the steadfastness, breadth and scope of the entire popular struggle.

"Our parties hail the increasing tendency of the Catholic clergy to act in a commitment to the people, a tendency taken to its loftiest representation by the sacrifice of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero in El Salvador; and they reaffirm the will to continue increasing the joint action on behalf of democracy, respect for human rights and social liberation with the movements of Christian orientation and the believing masses as a whole.

"We call upon the military with patriotic sentiments, and all honorable elements in uniform, to refuse to play the role of executioners of their people assigned to them by the imperialists and reactionaries. They too have a secure place in the popular struggle and in its achievements.

"This time in Central America and the Caribbean is crucial for the final liberation of their peoples. We call upon all the democratic, revolutionary popular forces of

this region to close ranks, staunchly and aggressively, around the revolutions in progress in El Salvador and Guatemala, and in defense of the Sandinist Revolution.

"We call upon the progressive peoples and forces, the democratic and revolutionary governments of Latin America and the entire world not to allow the unleashing of Yankee imperialist military aggression on the Central American peoples, and to prevent the 'cold war' policy toward which the United States Government is directed again from deploying on all continents the positioning of its military bases and its atomic weapons, destroying world peace, and from attempting to drown the people's conquests and desires in blood."

2909
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PRESS REACTION TO ROCKEFELLER VISIT

Schoenfeld's Strong Attack

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Nov 80 p 9

[Article by Manfred Schoenfeld: "'Concession' of the Colon To Put It at the Disposal of Mr Rockefeller and His Guests"]

[Text] Last night, as everyone is aware, the officials of the Colon Theater kept their commitment to concede the theater, by contract, to Mr David Rockefeller, outgoing president of the Chase Manhattan Bank of the United States and mentor of our minister of economy.

Conversion Into a Hotel?

The municipal government deigned to give a brief explanation of the matter, to the effect that (as of the date in question) a "concession contract" had been concluded with Mr Rockefeller for the Colon.

Hence, for all practical purposes, the latter became the owner of the theater for an evening function, acted as host at it and had available the regular ballet corps to put on a performance for his friends and acquaintances, as well as the facilities for refreshments after the artistic performance that was given.

When an official of the Colon was questioned in this regard, he said that those who paid admission would have access to last night's function; but, strangely enough, the evening performance was not advertised on any billboards.

This kind of "semiprivate function," that act of virtually putting a glorious cultural institution (a mark of honor for many decades to our country and to all the Spanish-speaking world where its par would be sought in vain) at the disposal of a magnate, putting it at his disposal, we say, as if it were a banquet hall, so that Mr Rockefeller might hold his reception (plus performance), because actually it was nothing else, indicates a disgraceful attitude in our opinion.

We assume that the municipal government (and the national government which is responsible in such matters, for obvious reasons) have the legal right to do what they did. Morally, we are certain that they do not have it.

The Colon Theater is not a hotel, and Mr Rockefeller is not a head of state nor any other kind of official guest whom the authorities of our country or our city would have wished to host with a gala evening function, as is the traditional style in such instances.

In the Monaco Style

No, Mr Rockefeller is merely a rich and powerful man who might have been given what is commonly known as a "taste of life", thanks to the obsequiousness of our authorities, who apparently do not realize that there should be some things that all the money in the world cannot make accessible. This is so, regardless of whether or not the American banker paid for the "concession contract." This matters but little, because if we were to adopt such a criterion, in the future it would also be possible to rent or "concede" (some Saturday or Sunday, when nothing important is going on in the building anyway) the reception halls of the House of Government to any Croesus who might want to enter such a "triumph" in his memoirs as a potentate.

Without realizing it, we are reducing ourselves to the level of miniature countries, such as the Principality of Monaco, where Onassis had more power than Prince Rainier himself, because the latter had "conceded" the Monte Carlo casino to the former.

The comparison may perhaps not be too apt, but there is something essential to justify it. In any event, Prince Rainier comes out ahead, having been backed by Onassis' money, but only conceding him, commercially, a frivolous entity like a casino, and not, for example, the Monegasque Oceanographic Museum.

However, the arbitrary step of distorting the normal function of a great theater is germane to those who, it may be thought, have confused Argentina with a "banana republic" of which they consider themselves the lords and masters.

That alone should be the impression that is received "in petto" [at heart], although we realize that Mr Rockefeller would never admit it in our case. Perhaps he thinks that he is settling it with some charitable donation or by sending a small gift to the Colon Theater Foundation. But actually it is not a matter of that. It cannot even be claimed that the one in question is, in this instance, Mr Rockefeller himself, who, after all, has no reason to be more papal than the Pope, or to transcend the concept of cultural dignity of the authorities of the country that he is visiting.

The latter, instead of putting on an ethereal ballet, would have done better to have a performance of Wagner's "Goetterdaemmerung." In that case, he would at least have been aware of the reality of the environment in which he was acting as host, in the style of Ludwig II of Bavaria....

Balanced Assessment

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 8

[Article: "Rockefeller's Visit"]

[Text] Nothing else could have been expected: The visit by a personage of extensive fame and monetary importance in international political and economic activity such -

as Mr David Rockefeller evoked expectations and aroused controversy far exceeding what his presence in our country actually represents. Of course, it would be naive to assume that the talks held here and in Iguazu with the top-ranking national authorities should be considered mere "friendly chats" according to the minister of economy's description; but they cannot be attributed a scope which they unquestionably lacked either.

The presence in our country of such a prominent visitor, who also arrived with a large, qualified delegation of businessmen who operate in one of the largest banks in the world, has in itself a meaning apart from any other consideration. Argentina is of concern in the international economic realm and, to make a calm assessment of the arrival of this group, we must remember that, a few years ago, the conventions, assemblies and even meetings of the boards of foreign companies established here had to be held outside of the country, because Argentina did not offer security conditions nor economic attractions to warrant the trip by businessmen from abroad. Moreover, it must be noted that ours is one of four countries visited on this quick tour, and that international banks are not concerned exclusively with granting loans, for the promotion of trade and the channeling of investments in the broadest sense are also part of their business.

Mr Rockefeller only confirmed what we all knew already, when he said that he shared the goals of the economic policy pursued in our country since 1976, when he expressed satisfaction at the results accrued since then, and even when he stated that, in his opinion, Argentina's foreign debt is on a reasonable level for the volume of its trade. Generally speaking, his views on the Argentine economy did not include anything new, except that he found the value of the peso rather high; which, he claimed, makes Argentina an expensive country. The latter was a comment which no political or economic observer failed to heed.

What remains as the main results of this visit is, first of all, an analysis of the effects of the recent election in the United States, made by a man who is unquestionable well versed on the subject. Rockefeller was able to tell the Argentine Government (and the future ruler of the Argentines) that President-elect Reagan will not change his country's position regarding two points that are of particular concern to Argentina, namely, the policy on human rights and the policy of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Even though he expressly explained that he was not a spokesman for the future occupant of the White House, he nevertheless stated that, after 20 January, different methods will be applied, and the rest of the world will be dealt with as it is, not as it should be. He also conveyed the conviction that the election results meant, essentially, a disappointment and repudiation of the socializing economic policies which distributed poverty.

Secondly, this visit has confirmed the notion that ours is a country which has recovered importance on the international level, especially in the view of the bankers. It also suggests that it is a praiseworthy practice for large business firms to foster among their people a direct knowledge of the countries or regions in which they have major operations.

Thirdly, this has been an opportunity for the future president of Argentina, Lt Gen Viola, to transmit to the United States, through this spokesman with such a special status, two essential ideas concerning the future of Argentine-American relations.

One is that our country does not want Washington to change its policy on human rights, but hopes for a complete understanding of the Argentine situation. The other is that, there may be adjustments and corrections in the economic realm, but the doctrine of the Armed Forces will be kept unchanged. It is precisely in the name of that doctrine, set forth in April 1976, that there has been an increase in the spoksemen who are urging, among other things, rectifications aimed essentially at alleviating the situation which the country's rural areas and industry are experiencing.

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MAGAZINE ANALYZES REAGAN VICTORY

PY260026 Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 18

[Commentary by A. Pasolini Zannelli entitled: "Goodbye to the Vietnam Syndrome"]

[Text] Never before has an electorate rejected its leader and his policy in such a cruel and absolute manner. Jimmy Carter leaves the international political arena after a defeat that showed a powerful response by a people who, with a proud gesture and a moral assertion that few believed them capable of, refused to become hostages. They refused to become hostages not only of the ayatollahs but also of their fears, their burdened conscience and their resignation in the face of their own decadence.

Carter was the result of guilt feelings which Americans had carried on their backs for years. But let us not forget that we created Carter by putting the Americans on trial and building in them guilt feelings and a desire to atone for Vietnam. I have written several times, for which I was attacked a thousand times, that "one day we will be sorry that the Americans left Vietnam." We put the United States on trial and the result was that it gave up its leadership, it leading role in the world; it refused to do anything and surrendered in advance its position of power. Carter is the weak man we now have on our conscience.

The massive vote for Ronald Reagan has not been only or mainly a vote of distrust or protest; it was a liberating rite. It marked the end of an era, the cure of the Vietnam syndrome. After almost 10 years of self-flagellation, examining their own conscience, sorrow and paralysis, the Americans have elected a man who opened his electoral campaign by defending the U.S. intervention in Indochina, claiming that it had been a noble cause.

Today's man is Reagan. Despite his age and conservative leanings, which he proudly admitted, he upheld modern ideas during his electoral campaign. He is much more than a return to tradition. At the economic level he represents the neoliberalism which is the great Western challenge of this decade as opposed to the low-level reshuffling of old schemes in which the Democrats have been bogged down for the last 10 years. In addition, the myth of a welfare state had no credibility coming from the pessimism-ridden Carter. With regard to foreign policy, Reagan is the champion of a new realism, not cold like Nixon's, but imbued once again with the pride, the confidence, and the moral standards without which no great power can survive. His ideas evidence deep and optimistic individualism. All of this, no less, is Ronald Reagan.

As to the relations between the new U.S. Administration and Europe, it stands to reason that the United States will be, as of January, a difficult, susceptible and not very condescending ally. It is certain, for example, that Reagan will leave little if any room for maneuvering to those who attempt opportunistic adventures outside the framework of the overall strategy. Such is the case of Giscard d'Estaing. We have read on occasion that the Europeans are smart fellows who believe that their diplomacy is great, but all they do is play on equivocalities to disguise their own cowardice. I have a feeling that Reagan may well share this opinion.

Gerald Ford said 6 months ago that Reagan was not eligible because he was very conservative. Things changed so much in this short time in the United States that Reagan not only won but also obtained the first Republican majority in the Senate in the last 26 years and will have the strongest Republican support in the House of Representatives since Dwight Eisenhower's time. Nothing like this has happened to a conservative since the thirties. This has been an historic landslide, no doubt.

CSO: 3010

MASSERA LABELS GOVERNMENT ARROGANT, INSECURE

PY241237 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1110 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 22 Nov (NA)--Former Navy Commander Adm Emilio Massera (Ret) has said here that "we should not let ourselves be seduced by a minority who believe it can solve all our problems" and warned that "if a real solution to these problems is not found," then "the fear, hopelessness and indifference we are now experiencing will become the anger, desperation and insurrection of tomorrow."

During a lecture to the local association of business employees yesterday, Massera said: We must understand that all things have a limit. We should not continue to be confounded by the principle of good and evil professed by this minority who believes it has all the virtues and who also, with unforgivable thoughtlessness, labels as corrupt and subversive anyone who disagrees."

He also criticized "the arrogance of people who despise opinions and feelings concerning the real situation of the country," and added that "definitely, this seems to be their basic attitude toward this matter. This arrogance goes to the extreme of limiting, if not denying, information on government acts, an attitude which violates the most basic republican principles."

He said: "Paradoxically, this arrogance is also an expression of the fear and weakness of people who know they are incapable of showing any goodness and truthfulness in their acts and words and have chosen arrogance instead, a position which hardly disguises their insecurity."

Massera also said that "this attitude results in a daily insult to large and different sectors of the country. Politicians are accused of being obsolete and lacking representation. They are even accused of being subversive and corrupt in a generalization which is not only unjust but erroneous. He added: "Businessmen are criticized when they disagree and react against the results of an economic policy which is more improvised than pragmatic and implemented in contradiction to the real situation prevailing in Argentina."

He said: "The workers' right to get a job and keep it and maintain their salary levels has been curtailed because their leaders have been prevented from actively participating, as citizens, in building the future."

Massera said: "Intellectuals are hurt and the press and communications media offended because of offensive manipulations. Christian principles are deceived when the difference between the rich and the poor widens, capital is placed above labor and economic matters, above social aspects. Justice is also violated when friends are helped to solve their financial problems while many Argentines, overwhelmed by debts contracted in accordance with their small assets, are left abandoned to their own luck."

In his speech, aimed at exhorting the Argentine people "to reject fear," Massera said that future President Lt Gen Roberto Viola (Ret) "will have to allow all sectors to participate in national activity in order to open an effective and wide channel in which political parties participate."

Massera warned: "The government should not create obsession among the people but on the contrary it should put an end to anguish in Argentina because we are living in permanent insecurity due to lack of information or ignorance of what is going to happen tomorrow."

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

NEW AFTERNOON PAPER--Mendoza, 10 Nov (TELAM)--A new afternoon paper called QUINTA EDICION [FIFTH EDITION] began publication here today. Rolando Enrique Bonada and Guillermo Martinez Amzorena are the heads of this newspaper, which has 16 pages. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0933 GMT 11 Nov 80 PY]

MINERAL EXPORTS--Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (TELAM)--During the first 9 months of this year, mineral exports increased 49.8 percent over the total amount exported last year. In addition, the amount exported during the first 9 months this year is 118.6 percent higher than the same period last year. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Nov 80 PY]

TERRORISTS SENTENCED--Buenos Aires, 12 Nov (NA)--Federal Judge Martin Anzoategui has sentenced to up to 14 years' imprisonment 7 terrorists who made up the subversive cell ERP [People's Revolutionary Army]. The head of the organization, Alberto Jose Francomano, had received military instruction and had participated in confrontations with the army at the Tucuman Woods, according to his own declaration. Of the seven terrorists, five are women, and all of them have been charged with violating National Security Law No 20,840. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1428 GMT 12 Nov 80 PY]

BRITISH CITIZEN EXPELLED--Buenos Aires, 19 Nov (TELAM)--The Executive Branch has ordered the expulsion from the country of a British citizen for violating the laws of a country which granted generous hospitality to him. The expulsion order affects Ian Malcome MacKenzie, who had established indefinite residence here. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Nov 80 PY]

NAVY PROMOTIONS--Buenos Aires, 27 Nov (NA)--It was officially reported today that Navy Commander Adm Armando Lambruschini has signed a resolution promoting the following captains to rear admiral effective 31 December: Eduardo Cesar Valotta, Edgardo Aroldo Otero, Eduardo Morris Girling, Edmundo Juan Schaer, Angel Maria Rodriguez, Nicolas Juan Piccaluga, Roberto Benito Moya, Guillermo Jose Dickson, Guillermo Juan Argadas, Juan Mario Zavalet, Roque Lorenzo Manrique, Ernesto Manual Ruiz, Samuel Osvaldo Morra, Jorge Admundo Fernandez Fortuni and Horacio Raul Nadale. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2130 GMT 27 Nov 80 PY]

CSO: 3010

ANTICOMMUNIST SOCIETY DEFINES OBJECTIVES

Leaders Chosen

Belize City THE REPORTER in English 16 Nov 80 p 6

[Text]

SOME 38 businessmen representing large, small and medium-sized businesses have put their seal of approval on a new Anti-Communist Society for Belize.

At a meeting at the Fort George Hotel on Sunday, November 9, they elected Mr. Santiago Perdomo, former Minister of Trade and Industry in the government, to head the new organization.

The meeting elected Mr. Ismael Gomez, Managing Director of Ismael Gomez Company Limited, to the office of Vice Chairman and Mr. Santiago Gomez, also a Director of Ismael Gomez Company Limited, to the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

The meeting also elected four councillors, who with the officers will constitute the Executive Committee. These men are Mr. Eddie Nisbet of the Company of Belize Supply Limited, Mr. Ian Trumbach of Bowen & Bowen Limited, Mr. Karl Menzies of Karl.H. Menzies Limited and Mr. Wilhelm Arnold of the Arnold Construction Company.

Earlier, at the start of the meeting Mr. Santiago Perdomo addressed the businessmen, outlining the objectives of the Anti-Communist Society and explaining why such an organization is necessary in Belize at this time.

If the new Society will educate the people of Belize about the true nature of Communism and of the dangers arising therefrom, it is needed, Mr. Perdomo said. If it will help to develop a Social Conscience among the business community, it is needed. If it helps to maintain friendly relations with similar bodies, and if it promotes the principles of democracy in Belize, it is needed. And if it provides a forum where people of different political persuasions can meet and discuss matters of mutual concern, it is needed, Mr. Perdomo said.

Perdomo was forceful in declaring that the new Anti-Communist Society had nothing to do with party politics. "I am a member of the People's United Party," he declared, "and I will vote for the PUP nine in the December elections. I know that some of you out there will vote for the other party. But while we have our political differences, we are all united in our opposition to Communism, and we can create a forum for fruitful discussion," he said.

The Anti-Communist Society of Belize has outlined two other principles which it will promote where consistent with its objectives. The first is an early solution of the Guatemalan dispute, and the second is the attainment by Belize of her independence.

The Anti-Communist Society is open to all - students, housewives, tradesmen, professional people, merchants, manufacturers and others. The yearly membership fee is $10.00 per person. Companies and organizations may also join the Society as Associate Members for an annual fee of $50.00 a year.

Editorial Support

Belize City THE REPORTER in English 16 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Formation of the Belize Anti Communist Society a week ago is one of the most dramatic indicators that times are changing in Belize, and though the movement is still looked upon with suspicion from some quarters, it may prove to be the first purposeful stirrings of the sleeping giant.

We have only to look beyond our immediate frontiers to see that Communism and Communist-inspired violence are all around us. There is also firm ground for knowing that the seeds of Communism planted in Belize have fertilized and begun to put down root.

We know that the General Workers Union leadership in Belize and Orange Walk have been accepting "presents" from the Soviet Union, and in recent years has been sending their top men off to Soviet Bloc countries for training. Our Ministers of Government have been visiting also. Mr. Rogers has been to Moscow and to Czeckoslovakia, though neither of these countries has supported Belize at the United Nations. The Premier, Mr. Price has been to Cuba many times and he has sent others - Ministers of Government and a contingent of artists.

Last year for the first time the government of the People's United Party formally adopted Socialism as a way of life for Belize, and while the difference between some forms of Socialism and Communism is clearly recognizable, in other forms of Socialism it is not.

The new Anti Communist Society has announced that it has four principal aims:

1. To educate people in Belize about the true nature of Communism.
2. To develop a Social Conscience
3. To establish friendly relations with similar bodies at home and abroad
4. To promote the principles of democracy in Belize.

One of the most pressing needs at the moment is a gathering of information pin-pointing the rate of Communist infiltration in Belize. This information in documented form can be used with great effectiveness to convince the skeptics. Other important work will involve the exchange of views to find out how other countries, and in particular, how Jamaica has sought to counter the Communist influence.

The existence of an Anti Communist Society in Belize should bring comfort to many. But comfort is not enough. Belize needs men and women of dedication and courage who will work and fight to keep our country free from bad influences.

We hope in time to see branches of the Anti Communist Society in every district town and in all the larger villages of Belize. For Communism will triumph anywhere if good men and women sit by and do nothing.

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

COMMENTATOR DECRIES BUDGET PRIORITIES--Today's commentary will be perhaps the shortest, the most objective and aggressive one I have made in recent times. The newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO yesterday carried two frontpage articles: the first one states that the government will invest 63 billion cruzeiros in the nuclear program in 1981, that is, to carry on the Angra 2 Nuclear Plant, to begin construction of Angra 3 and to import part of the equipment needed; the second article quotes the agriculture minister who said that the government will spend 68 billion between 1981 and 1985--that is, in 5 years--to meet domestic food needs, that is, to feed the people, to produce alcohol and to cover larger imports of food. We may thus draw the following conclusion: in building two nuclear plants we will be spending in one year as much as we will spend (?in 5 years) to feed the Brazilian people, to develop agriculture, to produce alcohol and to cover larger imports of food. This, gentlemen, is what we may call the perfect, magnificent planning of a scale of priorities: 63 billion cruzeiros earmarked for nuclear projects for one year, and 68 billion cruzeiros earmarked for feeding the people for 5 years. [PY011238 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Dec 80]

UNIVERSITY TEACHERS CONTINUE STRIKES--Florianopolis—At the same time that the 1,600 teachers of the Santa Catarina Federal University decided to carry on with their strike for an undefined period of time, the teachers of 105 first and second grade schools of the state system have begun a stoppage in several cities until Friday. They want an emergency salary increase of 70 percent in their monthly salaries. The stoppage began in Blumenau with a teachers march yesterday, according to the teachers association, and more than 50 percent of the system's 24,000 teachers joined the stoppage. The stoppage has obtained better results in Florianopolis, Blumenau, Joinville and Lages. In the smaller cities only 10 to 20 percent of the teachers joined the stoppage and in the west there was no information as of yesterday afternoon.--Maringa, Parana State—the Teachers of Maringa State University are continuing their strike (second day) because the Parana government has resorted to the labor court regarding the decision of the Maringa reconcilation board granting semiannual readjustments to those contracted by the CLT [expansion unknown]. Rector Neumar Godoy has said he will not pressure the 500 teachers and 600 employees to return to their jobs. The town council has created a committee that will ask Governor Ney Braga for a favorable solution to the teachers' problem. [PY231650 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Nov 80 p 8]

RIO GRANDE DO SUL STRIKE LIFTED--The teachers of Rio Grande do Sul State have accepted the government's proposal granting them an emergency bonus of 20 percent in December and a 20-percent salary raise in advance of the yearly salary increase [anticipacao] in January, and they have lifted the 18-day strike which involved 90 percent of the state's 100,000 teachers. In Brasilia, Education Minister Eduardo Portella talked with President Figueiredo about sending to congress the draft regarding the reorganization of the teaching career, which is one of the main demands of the federal university teachers that are on strike in 11 universities in 9 states. Advisers have said that the minister left the Planalto Palace "very optimistic." [PY242144 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Nov 80 p 1]

SANTA CATARINA STEELWORKERS STRIKE--Seven thousand construction workers at the Tubarao steel plant in Santa Catarina State have gone on a general strike in demand of safer working conditions and better salaries. The president of the civil construction workers, (Gerson Diniz), said that the salaries being paid are lower than those stipulated in the agreement signed between the labor union and the contracting companies. [Text] [Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1445 GMT 25 Nov 80 PY]

NOT INTERESTED IN OAS POSTS--Brasilia--Brazil is not interested in occupying the presidency of the OAS political committee, the Brazilian political spokesman, Bernardo Pericas, said yesterday when explaining the fact that Ambassador Alarico da Silveira the chief Brazilian representative to the organization, has refused the appointment. Other Brazilian diplomats have said that Brazil is not interested in occupying important posts within the OAS structure because it ends up as the victim of erroneous interpretations, even when it supports other countries for the posts. According to the diplomats, Brazil's political policies "provoke envy" in smaller countries. Brazil's concern not to seek posts in OAS management, any organization linked to it, or in any other regional organization stems from the above facts. Brazil's rule is that of only accepting the post when approval is unanimous or if many countries are very insistent. [Text] [PY221349 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Nov 80 p 13]

TERRORIST SUSPECTS ARRESTED--Recife, Pernambuco--The arrest of three youngsters as presumed car thieves on 15 November in Joao Pessoa, state of Paraiba, fortuitously led the federal police to uncover a group who might be responsible for several acts of terrorism in Fortaleza, state of Cera, including the explosion of a bomb in Ferreira Plaza on 5 November. The three youngsters, who were trying to break into a car near the Independencia Plaza of Joao Pessoa, State of Paraiba, early in the morning of 15 November, were arrested by the local police. Another man was later arrested in Fortaleza. Since the police found out that the car was owned by one of the arrested and two machineguns, a grenade and dynamite bombs were found inside the car, the Joao Pessoa police turned the case over to the federal police which is now conducting secret investigations although it reported the arrests to the Seventh District Military Court in Recife. [Excerpts] [PY011328 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Nov 80]

CSO: 3001

BRIEFS

ARMY GENERALS PROMOTED--Bogota--Brig Gens Jaime Hernandez and Jose Alirio Alvarado were today appointed commanders of the 2d and 6th Army Brigades respectively. The brigades are located in Barranquilla and Ibague. Meanwhile, Brig Gen Alfonso Mayo Maldonado was appointed chief of the United Southern Command with its headquarters in Leticia, in the Amazon. The National Defense Ministry revealed that there will be a rotation in the commands of the eight remaining brigades. Brig Gen Rafael Obdulio Forero Moreno, commander of the Military Institutes Brigade, was promoted to major general today. Brig Gen Jose Maria Arvelais Caballero was also appointed major general. Maj Gen Gustavo Matamoros de Costa, army chief of staff, was also promoted to general. [Text] [PA022156 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Dec 80]

CSO: 3010

U.S. MAGAZINE REPORT OF COUP DENIED BY GOVERNMENT

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 3 Nov 80 p 16-F

[Text] The government of Costa Rica has discussed a magazine report which has appeared in several of the communications media, which claims that a coup is rumored in Costa Rica.

In a statement delivered to the Colombian press, the embassy of Costa Rica denies a number of the points made in the article, which originally appeared in U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT.

Following is the text of the letter sent by the Costa Rican embassy:

Central American diplomatic sources at the United Nations feel that an article published by U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, stating that a coup d'etat is possible in Costa Rica, entails "a serious mistake in perception."

The U.S. publication says that the country is living beyond its means, with imports of luxury items which are causing a deficit of over $600 million a year, and that the social welfare system is very expensive.

It also maintains that the Civil Guard is poorly armed and cannot even control the entire national territory.

The diplomats commented that while there may be economic problems, the magazine has forgotten Costa Rica's democratic tradition. They added that "if we consider isolated facts in a similar way, we could say that the great deficit in the balance of trade threatens to produce a coup d'etat in the United States."

In San Jose, the vice minister of foreign relations, Mario Fernandez, said that "we have to laugh at this information," and that the Costa Ricans "do not need a coup d'etat to solve their problems."

The magazine also says that in El Salvador, after the reforms imposed by the military junta, there is a slight possibility of moving toward democracy, despite the climate of violence.

It also criticizes Guatemala, saying that the government repression is inducing the Indians to join in the leftist subversion, but that the moderates believe that there is still time to save the country. Nonetheless, it indicates that the climate of uncertainty is causing foreign companies with investments there to leave. On the subject of Honduras, it states that the army is making a series of reforms in order to avoid the violence that is shaking the neighboring countries. It also says that the Constituent Assembly now in office was freely elected and that the army is planning to return to its own sphere of activities when a president is elected.

Commentary

1. This article in the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT is not the first attack on Costa Rica.

2. Since the fall of Somoza, expensive propaganda campaigns financed by Somozist money have been conducted abroad in order to slander Costa Rica. There have been people, magazines, and newspapers which have worked for these evil causes. Costa Rica has borne these attacks with dignity, sure of its institutions and of its traditions of peace and attachment to the rule of law.

3. No one is thinking about planning a coup d'etat in Costa Rica. The country is suffering, as all nations of the world are, some economic and social problems, caused primarily by external sources. But the country is facing this historic situation with pride and acting through legal means.

4. Naturally, extremists of all sorts would be happy if Costa Rica were to collapse. As they can not put their evil designs into practice, they invent these lies in order to undermine the well earned prestige of the nation among the world's democracies.

5. Central America is now a convulsed area. From a distance the proper geographic and political borders are not perceived clearly. This lack of discernment and perception has led some people to make rash judgments, which only reveal bad faith or ignorance of the Central American political situation.

6. In recent decades a serious public disease has appeared--a longing for negative news. Little attention is paid to the struggle waged by a small country to preserve and enrich its democracy, while a false report appearing in a U.S. magazine, slanted against a democratic country, is given greater attention by some people than

that nation's positive achievements. This pathological journalism may be the cause of the birth and flare-up of violence or the end of democratic institutions. If only negative aspects are considered, and positive achievements are ignored, people come to lack confidence in themselves and in their fellow human beings.

Bogota, 30 October 1980.

7679
CSO: 3010

PDC REPRESENTATIVE DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF UNITY COALITION

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 9

[Interview with Dr Andres Jenkins Dobles, a representative of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) in Congress, by Wilmer Murillo in the column "Political Wednesdays in the Republic"; date and place not given]

[Text] The legal status of the Popular Unity Party (PUP), which because it is a sort of controlled party enjoys less independence in the Unity coalition, seems destined to be a source of constant friction in it.

Failure has so far marked all of the efforts to arrange the procedures for returning the party to its former status and to end the battle among the various factions of the coalition by getting the members of other parties that today make up its national assembly to resign.

Recently, Rodrigo Madrigal managed to have his request for registration as a candidate for nomination rejected by tieing it to guarantees from the convention tribunal that the decision voiced by Unity electors at the convention would be carried out.

He recalled that on 6 February 1978 the coalition parties signed a pact whereby the existence of the Unity coalition was extended until the 1982 elections. They agreed that all candidacies for elected posts would be designated and registered by the PUP. "But this party has ceased to be a neutral faction without partisan commitments, which is essential for it to faithfully reflect the will of the voters at the convention," he said.

Speaking this week to LA REPUBLICA readers is Dr Andres Jenkins Dobles, a Christian Democratic representative in Congress and an ally of presidential hopeful Rafael Angel Calderon. He feels that the PUP case is unimportant unless Madrigal tries to seek the party's nomination.

Dr Jenkins discusses this and other current events issues in the following interview.

[Question] Many people think that Unity, weakened as it is now as a coalition, has not been able to introduce in-depth changes in the country's economic, political and administrative structures. Is this because its capacity for dialog is very small?

[Answer] Unity unquestionably has a quite different ideological orientation than the PLN [National Liberation Party]. If, in fact, these changes, which were necessary, have not been carried out, it is because our system is slow and cumbersome, aside from the fact that every government represents continuity. You cannot break with these kinds of structures overnight. An example is the case of CODESA [Development Corporation, Inc] investments. We cannot forget about them, simply because there are enterprises, such as Alunasa, that represent more than 500 million colones in investments that have already been made. Another Unity government is essential to bring about the changes that the country needs.

[Question] Unity has been jolted by recent developments, such as the resignation of two candidates for nomination as a protest against procedures that they branded amoral and illegal. Does this mean that the honeymoon of the coalition parties is about to end?

[Answer] The strength of the Unity Party lies with its rank-and-file. They demand that it act as a single movement vis-a-vis the next elections. The problems that have cropped up are personal and will not have an impact inside Unity's real structure.

[Question] With regard to certain domestic ethical problems, such as reports of corruption and improper procedures by public officials or private organizations, do you think that the Congress has sidestepped these problems or come up with constructive solutions for them?

[Answer] The current Legislative Assembly has without doubt been much more sincere and honest than others. The ad hoc committees have been set up impartially, with factions opposed to the government given a chance to do in-depth investigating. We should recall at this point how the investigating committees used to be set up; they always favored the interests of the majority faction, which in those days was the PLN.

[Question] PDC congressional action has not been very effective, in the judgment of political observers. Is this inaction ascribed to the PDC the result of its inability to set up a structure that could be seen as an innovative political force capable of interpreting grass roots desires?

[Answer] I have to admit that there is quite a bit of truth to this. Our efforts to consolidate a true Social Christian movement in the country have been based on the ideological training that we have given to more than 5,000 Unity Party members at a political education institute that we have organized. But our legislative activities have been uncoordinated, partly because we have been working under pressure. Most of the bills have been voted on as packages, and there have not been orderly legislative efforts to reflect the leanings of each particular group. We PDC deputies have been caught up in a trend of legislative pragmatism, and because of it we, the three PDC deputies, have not undertaken efforts that would really lead to a Social Christian movement.

[Question] You have given all your support to one candidate for nomination, without even voicing an opinion on the reports of internal corruption relating to the Unity convention process. To what point are you willing to carry your alliance within Unity in order to be a political option?

[Answer] The PDC has lent its firm support to Calderon's candidacy because the grass roots support that he currently has is in keeping with the PDC's desires for the people. Moreover, this movement is carrying on the tradition of the Social Christian gains that the country made in the 1940's. We think that we can work towards true Social Christianism within Unity by supporting Calderon. His very youth makes it possible for the country to find the Social Christian path that it has needed to take for years. I think that the Unity convention is being conducted very much above-board, and I can see no reprehensible development from a moral standpoint.

[Question] By lending its support to Calderon, has the PDC asserted its right to run its own candidate? Will you fight to the end for your candidate or just to keep elected posts? And if the coalition breaks up because of internal struggles, don't you think that there are very few factions that the PDC will be able to impose its ideology on?

[Answer] I don't think so at all. I think that the convention will be between Calderon and Rodolfo Mendez. They will divide up 99 percent of the votes in Unity. Any splinter group candidate will be going it alone. It has already happened with factions such as Unification, the National Independent group and others. Together they did not even get two percent of the vote. That's how it will be this time. Politics has changed. Back room manuevers are really not allowed. That is why the PLN stages a convention, and we stage ours. Candidates cannot be selected in a smoke-filled room, and parties that resentful leaders try to set up have no chance. The Unity convention is a milestone for the party. The confrontation will be the traditional one, with the PLN.

[Question] What do you think specifically of the rejection of Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto's candidacy filing application?

[Answer] It would have been better for Rodrigo to participate in the convention. But he simply submitted his application, knowing in advance that they would have to reject it. He was asking for conditions that the tribunal was not in a position to guarantee.

[Question] Do you think that the withdrawal of Hine and Madrigal Nieto have made Calderon the sole Unity candidate? Or do you think that Mendez could win the nomination from Calderon Fournier?

[Answer] Mendez undoubtedly has quite a few followers. I think that Calderon will most likely win the nomination. But it will not be an easy fight. It is not just a race. Calderon will undoubtedly have to do quite a bit of work if he wants to beat Mendez. I think that it will be a democratic and very close competition.

[Question] Don't you think that under the current circumstances Unity would be doing a good thing to forgo the convention process and the many millions it will cost?

[Answer] I don't think so. The convention should be held. The country demands it. The PLN staged one, and Unity ought to do likewise. Any other path would be undemocratic. It's true that it costs money, but politics is costing more and more in any case. It is a price that we have to pay in democracies.

[Question] The Calderon backers are said to control the PUP and to have kept aside a voting list for themselves with an advantage over the other factions. Do you regard this as something reprehensible?

[Answer] This voting list business is a ridiculous argument. Fifty signatures per canton were required, which are extraordinarily easy to get. Any candidate with the slightest chance to win the nomination could get them with or without a voting list. It did not used to be important; now it is. It is vital for the campaign, to seek out party members and get them to the polls. But to come up with 50 backers, it's not even a good pretext. With regard to the PUP, I am unaware of how the various parties are represented at its assembly. But I do not see why it should be important at the convention. Rodolfo Mendez doesn't even represent a party and, nevertheless, he is a strong Unity candidate. I don't see how it relates to Rodrigo Madrigal having put it forth as a condition. There will be time to reelect its assembly. I don't think that Madrigal could be the PUP candidate. We really hope that good sense prevails among all of the people from the many Unity factions that have had their differences. It is important for all forces opposed to Luis Alberto Monge to work together to shape a new administration with Social Christian leanings that can bring about the socioeconomic transformation that the country urgently needs. In all honesty, I feel that the PLN and its Social Democratic ideology have nothing to offer. All of the good that the PLN can do it did many years ago, and over the last few administrations it led the country along improper paths that, to be very frank, we have not yet gotten off, far from it.

[Question] Do you see any possibility that a faction of the coalition will break off? Do you think that politicians that have so far been part of the coalition might form a bloc around Echandi?

[Answer] I see no real possibility in that connection. Men of the standing and with the potential of Madrigal, Hine and other highly esteemed figures will realize that if there is something that the people are demanding, it is loyalty to movements. Any action that might weaken Unity and help the PLN would be unpardonable in the eyes of the voters. On account of their worth as individuals, I do not think that the people we have been talking about will make this mistake. To put it simply, they would be committing political suicide.

[Question] Well, how do you think all this affects the makeup of the Unity coalition? Do you think that the agreement guaranteeing the election of Cristian Tattembach as president of the Legislative Assembly will be complied with on 1 May?

[Answer] The deputies have been very loyal and friendly in their personal relations. You journalists must have taken note of the respect that we have for each other. It is even greater than the respect that the PLN deputies have shown for each other, inasmuch as they removed Mr Armando Arauz as head of the group and forced Dr Carlos M. Castillo to resign. Nothing like that has happened in Unity, and I think that what was agreed upon will be complied with. I do think, however, that legislative efforts have not been as consistent and systematic as they should have been. As the election campaign draws near, I think that they will be increasingly inefficient. I don't think that the legislative group has a chance to improve in this regard. Things will get worse in this important area.

8743
CSO: 3010

ANNIVERSARY OF CHE GUEVARA'S DEATH REMEMBERED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Front Page Editorial: "Onward to Victory Forever"]

[Text] In the Yuro Ravine, a spot of Bolivian geography that was unknown until 8 October 1967, Maj Ernesto Che Guevara fought his last battle for the dispossessed of the earth and the freedom of our America.

The Yuro Ravine has been a historic spot on the continent ever since.

In a tiny school in Higueras, a few kilometers from the ravine, the wounded man was murdered. Contrary to what the executioners of the Heroic Warrior thought, the crime conferred upon his thoughts, his ideas, and his example the structure of granite.

That is what always happens at the death of men whose essential vocation of personal sacrifice and performance of duty leads them to ideas, places and actions that become a permanent part of the people's life and memory.

That is what happened with the death of the Heroic Warrior who fearlessly and unhesitatingly faced the demands of history and for whom life was not just mere physical adventure, but also awareness of man's destiny and total dedication to the struggle for freedom, happiness, and the dignity of men.

In that sense, the physical death of Che was a leap toward glory, a path toward the immortality of his thoughts and his example, and a victory, and his coffin "a triumphal carriage."

The Latin American peoples have been more restless since 8 October 1967, and every homeless Indian, every illiterate on the continent, every child without a school, every worker without a job, every peasant without land, every exploited Latin American and every humble man is potentially and essentially a revolutionary.

In his field diary, the geographic names in the Bolivian mountains and valleys suggest the will, the courage, the human dimension of the Heroic Warrior, and in all his political literature--and his diary is also political literature--he rises above human pettinesses, common weaknesses, human adversities, and his own life.

Che is not only the guerrilla leader of our glorious Rebel Army, he is not only the man absorbed in building our Fatherland economically and socially, he is not

only the organizer of a small internationalist army; he is, above all, the man that squares with the ethereal and the real of the contemporary world, the man who believes firmly in the extraordinary power of example, action, and principles, the author of a universal message of optimism and confidence, and the man who thought, like Marti, that "while there is a cave, there is not a right to the sun."

Speaking of him, our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, said, "He thought, did, and wrote many things. And there is something that should be said on such a day, and that is that Che's writings, his political and revolutionary thought, will always be valuable in the Cuban revolutionary process and in the revolutionary process in Latin America. We have no doubt that the worth of his ideas, his ideas as a man of action, as a man of thought, as a man of tested moral virtues, invincible human sensitivity, a man of blameless conduct, have and will have universal value."

Thirteen years after his death, his ideas about the problems of the underdeveloped world retain that universal value, and no one doubts that "the struggle against imperialism cannot be separated from the struggle against backwardness and poverty."

The legacy he left us works as a driving force in building socialism, in the spirit of optimism, work and duty. And he taught us that a Marxist-Leninist should be the best, the wisest, the most complete of human beings, but always, above all, a human being; he told us that the new society we are building must face stiff competition with the past; he showed us that communism is a goal of mankind which must be conscientiously reached.

To imitate him, to be like him, is the greatest homage we can pay to a man who considered himself a soldier in the army of the proletariat.

Therefore let us imitate his will, his resolution, his confidence in the future, his faith in man, his human qualities and his virtues, and let us say for the 13th time, "Onward to Victory Forever!"

8587
CSO: 3010

JUNTA 'REPRESSION' IN EL SALVADOR SCORED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by Orestes Valera]

[Text] Seven thousand people dead, over 20,000 injured, several hundred "missing" (who later appear with marks of torture on their lifeless bodies), the bombing of rural areas with napalm and toxic substances, homes burned, crops and fields destroyed, women raped, children murdered, "strategic hamlets" (the Salvadorean fruit of the inhuman Yankee experiences in Vietnam), forced recruitment of peasants into the armed forces, the refusal of farm workers to cultivate the land, the exodus of peasants to the cities and abroad, mass closings of factories and other centers of work, bankruptcies of small businesses and industries, increased unemployment, the flight of capital, the theft of foreign currency, the reduction of reserves by at least 44 million colones, the astronomical level of inflation, the perceptible drop in the people's purchasing power, the more than 1.5 million Salvadoreans living on wages of between $.56 and $2.80 a day--this is the cumulative balance of the Christian Democrat-military junta in El Salvador since it took over the government 15 October 1979 after the fall of the military regime of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero.

Besides the military failure of those who conducted the coup, which is expressed in the insane genocide committed against the people, there is also the political and economic ineptitude of the military men and their disciples, the Christian Democrats, which has plunged the country into intolerable chaos which cannot be normalized.

The military-Christian Democrat junta's military, political and economic failures have led, with the support of Yankee imperialism--mainly Israel and Venezuela--to a mad, blood-drenched course of annihilation of the popular and revolutionary forces--which are grouped today in the Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation--in an attempt to physically eliminate the people as a way to "pacify" the country, a goal it has not achieved and which brought about the overthrow of the previous military regime on 15 October 1979.

When they took power, the murdering military men, following Washington's orders, promised a program of reforms to benefit the dispossessed, end repression, investigate human rights violations, and form a government with participation by all forces including the left.

The coup leaders kept none of their promises.

Rightly Jose A. Morales Carbonell, revolutionary member of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces, wrote to his father, Jose A. Morales Erlich, a member of the Salvadorean genocidal junta, "There is no longer any honest man in the world who believes that the slightest sentiment of human compassion can come from the bloody bowels of the sinister imperialist monster."

Together with the brutal genocide carried out by the Salvadorean military, the terrible starvation, and the frightful misery suffered by this country of 5 million people, the cynicism and shamelessness of these murderers goes to incredible lengths.

Now, in yet another deception, they are saying they will call a plebiscite and then an election, at the same time the Salvadorean Association of Industry Owners and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador are confessing that "the economic picture is bleaker every day."

And it will go on that way while the murderers in the armed forces, in a shameless alliance with the exploiters, try to impose starvation, misery, and death upon the Salvadorean people.

As the genocidal military-Christian Democrat junta ends 1 year in power, the people have become stronger, more combative and more revolutionary in their daily struggle against the coup leaders and their foreign supporters.

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WORK BY INTERNATIONALISTS IN NICARAGUA NOTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Juana Berges]

[Text] The work our internationalist teachers are doing in Nicaragua is not only worthy of the principles that nourish revolutionary ideology, but also serve as a school in which character and will are shaped, and in which the feelings of love for mankind that characterize the revolutionary are developed.

Far from their families and fatherland, the Cuban teachers have found the disastrous legacy of exploitation and imperialist pillage in recently-liberated Nicaragua. Young Niurka Martin Santamaria has seen and experienced exactly that while working in Chontales department, in a district called El Arado where there has been no school for the children for 17 years.

Niurka explains that when she arrived in El Arado, she told that community that it would be necessary to begin education from the very bottom.

"The peasants and the Sandinist Defense Committees there took the job of building benches, chairs, and blackboards, and we started teaching the children to read and write under the trees.

"When I arrived in the area everything was shocking: the hunger, the unhealthfulness, the parasites, the lack of communication with the outside world, and in contrast to that, the desire to help the victims of Somozism, and the joy on the faces of children and their parents when they found that the revolution has opened a whole different world to them."

The Cuban teachers' contribution to the education effort promoted by the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua has been really important. They have created 706 new schools, over 170 school gardens, 137 interest groups, and at the same time they are helping with sanitation efforts.

"Since my arrival in the town," says Niurka, "my name has been changed to Teacher. I live in the home of a very revolutionary peasant whose greatest wish is for his nine children to learn.

"I also had very useful contacts there with brigade members taking part in the National Literacy Crusade. I remember how interested the youths were to learn about Cuba, its revolution, and Fidel."

During the graduation ceremony for the Second and Fourth Contingents of the Manuel Ascunce Domenech Teaching Detachment, which was summed up by commander in chief Fidel Castro last 11 July, the young teacher gave the greeting for all her comrades who are doing a beautiful job in the field of education and who, after a short vacation in Cuba, will hasten back, stanch, proud, and happy, to their second year of work in the neighboring Central American country.

"The Nicaraguan peasant is simple and noble," said Niurka. "He is used to doing everything possible with what nature has to offer to manufacture his household utensils and his home.

"The rural population suffered terribly under Somoza's tyranny. We found barefoot children suffering from malnutrition because of the chronic lack of food. Families were decimated by the repression and housed in hovels, often without any walls.

"Our work is also directed against those living conditions, and we have made substantial changes. The peasants have confidence in the work the Sandinist authorities are doing for the people, and they are determined to defend their revolution at all costs, because they see in it the security and welfare of which they were deprived until now."

Nevertheless, their stay in Nicaragua has also been an experience for Niurka and her comrades that has reaffirmed their revolutionary beliefs.

"We knew about imperialist exploitation and its evil results, but there we could see and live them every day. Sometimes you want to cry, but then the first shock is turned into a will to make changes and a deep hatred of those who caused so much sorrow. That is the lesson we have learned in the land of Sandino and Carlos Fonseca."

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CURRENT INTERNATIONAL ISSUES COMMENTED ON

UK, Caribbean

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Oct 80 p 2

[Commentary by Jorge Timossi]

[Text] It seems that the most extreme thing that can happen to an English lord is loss of his phlegm, his reserve. That is because when this occurs he is convulsed by outbursts which violate the most basic standards of diplomatic protocol. This is what happened to Lord Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington, a gentleman of noble lineage and foreign secretary for the disheveled British lion, during his tumultuous visit to Venezuela. There, in the comfortable salons of the Hilton hotel in Caracas, after conferring with his colleague Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco--a disciple of former foreign minister Calvani--he spewed forth the statement that "Cuba is a destabilizing element in the Caribbean."

This shameless lord, representative of a colonial power that for centuries was considered an example of oppression, can be characterized basically as follows: He is attempting to make people forget that Great Britain's colonial and neocolonial possessions in Latin America, not to mention those in Africa, constitute a genuine destabilizing and inflammatory element in the region. He is joining the United States in the economic and hegemonic yearnings aroused in these countries by the tense situation in the Caribbean and Central America; and he is trying to hearten the Venezuelan Government in the situations it created by supporting the Christian Democratic military junta in El Salvador. This is an additional instance of interference, if one considers the wave of disputes generated by this position within the very core of the Venezuelan Government and the growing opposition to the administration.

We know, too, that even disheveled lions always have tails. The month of August witnessed a true British diplomatic offensive in this hemisphere. Lord Carrington also visited Brazil, Mexico and Barbados, and in the last-named country he said, "destabilizingly": "If you want our help in the development of your police, or help with boats or technical assistance of any sort, we are prepared to furnish it." British military assistance to Barbados is already considerable, totaling $10 million, invested in coastguard services and what has been called "protection of fishing."

Other lords, and some who are not so aristocratic, traveled different Latin-American roads like lions showing their tails:

Trade secretary Cecil Parkinson visited Argentina, a country with which the Crown has long maintained a major dispute over the Falkland Islands, which are Argentine but have been in Great Britain's possession since 1833. They apparently are floating on a lake of petroleum that the lion wants, although it would entail scratching.

Lord Montgomery, president of the firm The Antofagasta and Bolivian Railway, was jubilantly received by the Pinochet regime, the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher having happily normalized, in March, diplomatic ties with the Chilean fascist junta and having broken the embargo on arms sales in effect since 1974.

In addition, Guatemala was visited by the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Nicholas Riddley. In this instance, the negotiations were quite something, basically dealing with British Honduras, a 25,000-square-kilometer territory which has been a British possession for over a century and which Guatemala also claims. Riddley termed these 48-hour talks absolutely confidential. This was perhaps so that the people of British Honduras would not find out what was said. In their last election they voted overwhelmingly for the United People's Party, led by Prime Minister George Price, which is calling for full independence and territorial integrity.

These talks have antecedents that are not so "confidential": This same year Riddley visited first the United States and then British Honduras, primarily to pressure the latter into making concessions to Guatemala. Later, in Bermuda, there was a meeting between delegations from Britain and Guatemala--initially an effort was made to exclude the one from British Honduras--in which "unconsecrated" formulas for that country's independence were examined.

And the British Government calls all this activity "stabilizing" the region. Lions and lords: We see their tails; for by the light in this jungle we can clearly observe the movement of the British tail in the American policy of increasing the activity of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the Caribbean region.

In connection with that there have already been the "Readex 80" war games--involving amphibious vehicles, air and sea craft and antisubmarine exercises--carried out in this area in July with units and troops from the United States, Great Britain, Brazil and Venezuela. Regarding this, the publicly censured plans to create a military pact in the Caribbean involving the Gracious Crown seem to be progressing. This was probably one of the points discussed by Lord Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington and the Venezuelan president, Herrera Campins. As one can see, lords or lions, their tails show.

Moreover, Lord Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington: Don't the people of British Honduras, of Chile, of the British colonies and neo-colonies in the Caribbean, not to mention those in Africa, the Venezuelan people and those of El Salvador, have the complete right to assert that this new roar of the lion that lost its phlegm and is swishing its tail so vigorously is actually a destabilizing, disturbing element for this region of the hemisphere?

Iran, CIA

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Oct 80 p 21

[Commentary by Irma Caceres]

[Text] One year and a half after the fall of Reza Pahlavi's monarchy, the new Iran is reaffirming itself in the midst of external threats and complex internal realities. Many predictions were offered concerning how long it would take the Ayatollah Khomeyni to organize and begin guiding a country that had been directly controlled by the United States for the past 25 years.

To economic dependence (exploitation of its petroleum wealth) was added political dependence, seen in the activity of some 40,000 American military advisors and CIA agents, according to official figures, who made the shah's monarchy one of the bloodiest of our time and, in Washington's opinion, one of the most secure governments protecting what they call their "vital interests."

The United States could not resign itself to the loss of Iran, particularly after the blows incurred by U.S. policy in the southern cone of Africa, not to mention other, earlier, defeats.

With the political changes in Afghanistan occurring on top of the sharp setback of the loss of influence in Iran, Washington's fear, as well as its conspiratorial activity, increased.

From the outset, the United States added action to its threatening statements, and it has done everything possible, from the economic blockade to military operations, to destroy the Islamic revolution proclaimed by the Ayatollah Khomeini and his followers.

Despite the failures, such as the one in April, a new aggressive move is being planned now in the White House. They say it will take place this month.

Nobody can actually give the exact date, but what many experts do agree about is that it could happen before the presidential election next month.

A strike of this sort would please American militarist circles, who are interested in maintaining their influence and dominance.

Some political observers have suggested that this decision could be directed toward other regions, although the steps taken recently are an open threat to the entire Middle East.

A House of Representatives subcommittee, perhaps without intending to, revealed an indication of the consequences that could arise from U.S. activity in the Horn of Africa, with respect to the agreement to sell $40 million worth of arms to Somalia during 1980 and 1981.

In exchange, the United States will have the right to use the airbases and port facilities in Mogadishu and Berbera, regardless of the fact that they will have to spend some $11 million to recondition the installations for use by the American forces.

A glance at a map tells us that Washington has also concluded similar agreements with countries adjoining the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and southern Asia, such as Oman, Kenya, Diego Garcia and Australia. The negotiations taking place with Egypt and Israel for use of a base on the Red Sea must also be added to this list.

With these installations, the United States attains the capability to conduct electronic espionage to insure the accuracy of blows struck by its strategic aircraft against predetermined political, economic and military targets.

Although it is a threat to the entire region, Iran, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and other progressive, nonalined countries have received the most serious threats from the U.S. Government.

Despite these threats and understandable internal difficulties, the antimonarchical and anti-imperialist Iranian revolution has been able to resolve differences and contradictions among the various groups and programs.

There have been difficult months of struggle to effect a genuine restructuring of the government and the Army, to institute democratic freedoms called for by progressive groups and to eliminate all the agreements imposed by the United States.

Selection of a premier and formation of the first cabinet for the new republic took the Iranian leaders a long time. This was because of external pressures, primarily from the Americans, associated with the refusal to turn the late former shah over to the Iranian authorities to be tried for his crimes, as well as their refusal to return the vast wealth stolen from Iran and transferred to U.S. banks and companies, among others.

The Ayatollah Khomeyni has said that the entire Iranian people--35 million citizens--will be a single man turned into a soldier if another American assault takes place.

The role played by Islam in the making of radical changes in Iran and in the overthrow of the monarchy cannot be forgotten.

The measures carried out nationally by the Iranian leaders for the good of the masses and the country's economy clearly appear to be an obstacle for American policy despite the fence erected around Iran through the use of bases, a familiar method employed by the United States against the socialist camp.

The Iranian leader, the Ayatollah Khomeyni, has repeatedly said that the government in Washington is carrying its aggressive plans to the utmost and resists accepting the anti-imperialist policy that is contrary to its interests, but it will only reaffirm his people's determination to adhere to that policy.

U. S., Latin America

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Oct 80 p 58

[Commentary by Jose Bodes Gomez]

[Text] For decades many Latin Americans believed that the investment of private foreign capital benefited their countries because it provided new jobs and contributed to development of the national economy. This view was fostered and encouraged by the investing firms themselves, their slogan for public relations purposes always having been, "We work for the country's advancement."

In Latin America, this type of investment was traditionally in the economy's primary sectors: agriculture and mining, as well as in public services: lighting and telephones, primarily. The names United Fruit, Electric Bond and Share, International Telegraph and Telephone and those of other firms became known to the Spanish-speaking public, although they often adopted names that suggested they were "domestic" firms.

However, the idyllic image of foreign investment began to deteriorate in the light of repeated conflicts that arose between those firms' interests and those of the country in which they were located. In agriculture, they became a bastion of large-scale landholding; in mining, they left us the holes caused by extraction and carried away the wealth; in public services, monopolistic practices and high rates led to major popular protests.

In view of this bitter experience, the opinion of this type of investment began to change, but there were still some who went along with it in the belief that it was a necessary evil. According to this theory, the underdeveloped countries lack the capability to exploit their wealth other than through the entry of foreign capital, which can be responsible for activities requiring advanced technology and vast sums of money. Of course, the country in question has to pay for the technology and never achieves possession of it. As for the money, we shall see what its fate is.

The United States has been and continues to be the country with the most extensive investment abroad. At the end of World War II its capital abroad totaled $16 billion. By 1979, this sum had reached $192.6 billion.

As its investments have grown, the activities of interest have been shifting from the primary sector to processing industries, while the traditional attraction of finance and insurance has remained. In Latin America, one third of the private American capital invested is now found in manufacturing firms, whereas mining's share has fallen to 5 percent.

Investors' interest in the industrial sector is not exactly due to a desire to hasten economic development in the region but rather to the benefits obtained. At the outset, they benefit from fiscal preferences granted by the governments to this type of investment, and thus they can import all the equipment and machinery, also fabricated in the United States, nearly exempt from customs duties. When the manufacturer attains the marketing stage, its products can be exported to neighboring countries under the favorable customs terms agreed upon for the region.

Brazil stands first among Latin-American countries with respect to the extent of U.S. investment. This fact corroborates the assertion that the multinational firms have chosen that country as their center of operations for further penetration of Latin-American markets. The Brazilian manufactures, largely produced with imported technology and foreign capital, enter the free trade zone that the Latin-American Integration Association is planning to develop, with preference given to goods manufactured by those same multinationals at their home plants in the United States, Western Europe or Japan.

It is significant that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have established a markedly different type of relationship with the Latin-American nations. In general, the governments belonging to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance have signed cooperation agreements with some 90 developing countries; and over 3,000 works in Asia, Africa and Latin America have been constructed or are under construction through that aid.

U.S. Department of Commerce statistics indicate that country's investments in Latin America exceed $36 billion, one-fifth of private American capital placed abroad. This "preference" is abundantly justified, for the earnings obtained in our region account for over one-half of all their profits in the underdeveloped world.

Even the term "investments" is false and misleading, for it distorts reality. The current of capital does not predominantly flow from the United States to Latin America, but rather the net balance is just the opposite. Between 1966 and 1976, for each dollar entering private accounts in the United Stated as profits 75 cents went out for investment in Latin America. In round numbers, this was a withdrawal of capital amounting to $2.5 billion in 10 years from the countries that supposedly were benefited, as the Department of Commerce's own figures acknowledge.

Despite that, the World Bank's latest report insists on recommending that they grant increased facilities for private foreign investment as a means of attracting capital and developing the economies of the so-called Third World. This means that the multinationals are not satisfied with their present earnings and are preparing for larger-scale operations. Or, stated more clearly: The people should be forewarned because the investors want to take more of their money.

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VARIOUS REPORTS ON INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Iran-Iraq Resolution Attempt

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Message from Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Movement of Nonalined Countries, to the chiefs of state or government of those countries involved in the conflict between Iraq and Iran, sent from Havana on 26 October 1980, the year of the Second Congress]

[Text] Excellency:

I address you concerning the conflict that opposes two nonalined countries, Iraq and Iran, a sad event for all the chiefs of state of the movement and a dangerous source of confrontation that attacks the very interests of peace and international security and the economic and social development of our peoples.

As soon as we received the first news of the outbreak of hostilities, we instructed the Cuban minister of foreign relations, Comrade Isidore Malmierca, to contact both parties with the objective of contributing to the finding of a peaceful, political and honorable solution to the conflict.

Comrade Malmierca has visited Baghdad and Tehran on two occasions, conferring with Presidents Saddam Hussein and Abol Hasan Bani-Sadr and in this way, through the presence of a representative of the movement in the area, contributing our modest and binding effort to try to put an end to the conflict on a basis acceptable to the two countries.

The results of the discussions engaged in by Minister Malmierca have demonstrated to us the utility of continuing to negotiate with both governments.

We are firmly convinced that a solution to the war that today pits these two sister nations against one another must and can be found if we start with strict respect for the rules of international law, the principles governing peaceful relations between nations that can be found summarized in the successive declarations made by the summit conferences of our movement and most especially in the declaration made by the Sixth Conference of Chiefs of State or Government.

This is why we have sent Minister Malmierca to inform the Coordinating Bureau in New York and then he will again go to Baghdad and Tehran with personal messages

for Presidents Saddam Hussein and Abol Hasan Bani-Sadr in the hope of being able to inform you as soon as possible as to any progress achieved.

I take advantage of this occasion to reiterate to you my most sincere respects,

Fidel Castro
President of the Movement of Nonalined Countries

Romanian Greetings

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Message from Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania Ilie Verdet to First Secre ary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and President of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro Ruz; date and place not given]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel Castro:

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and Cuba and in the name of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Council of State of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and ourselves, we send you, and through you the people of Cuba, an affectionate greeting of friendship.

We place great value on the development of friendly and cooperative relations between our parties and countries, which has been steadily increasing over the past 2 decades, and are determined to continue to work toward the ever greater development of Romanian-Cuban cooperation in the interest of our peoples, the general cause of socialism, the independence and freedom of peoples, peace and progress in the world.

We are sincerely happy with the results obtained by our sister nation of Cuba in the edification of the new regime, hope it will continue to achieve ever greater successes in the flowering of the nation and wish it much happiness and progress.

Nicolae Ceausescu
Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Ilie Verdet
Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

POLISARIO Support at UN

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 6

[Article: "Cuba Reiterates Its Solidarity With and Support for the Saharan People's Independence"]

[Text] UN, 28 Oct (PL)—Cuba today reiterated its solidarity with and support for the just struggle for self-determination and independence which the Saharan people and their legitimate representative, the POLISARIO Front, have been conducting.

Speaking before the General Assembly's Decolonization Commission, Cuban delegate Miguel Alvarez Sanchez condemned the intransigence of the Moroccan Government, whose occupation of the former Spanish colony continues to interfere with the process of self-determination.

However, Alvarez pointed out that the armed conflict has resulted in important military victories for the Saharan people against the occupation forces.

He indicated that the POLISARIO Front exercises effective control over the territory that has been liberated and is carrying out the difficult and tough job of reconstruction with priority extended to health, food supply and education, domains that had fallen into arrears under colonial domination.

The Cuban delegation stressed the fact that 40 countries have already recognized the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, support for which from the international community is constantly growing.

It reminded us that the Sixth Nonalined Countries Summit Conference in Havana expressed its profound concern over the grave situation that prevails due to the fact that decolonization of Western Sahara has not been carried out.

Alvarez denounced the alliance between Morocco and the racist regime of South Africa, which has afforded the former centers for training in the use of arms supplied to Rabat by the United States.

The Cuban diplomat said that, whatever resolution may be adopted this year, it ought to clearly state that Morocco's intransigence is interfering with a just and final solution to the Western Sahara situation.

He added that it must once again reaffirm the fact that the only possible solution to the conflict lies in the Saharan people's exercise of their inalienable rights to freedom of determination and independence.

Humberto Perez, Baybakov Meeting

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Moscow, 30 Oct (PL)—Vice President of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Baybakov today received Vice President of the Cuban Council of Ministers Humberto Perez here.

Presidents of the USSR State Planning Committee and Cuban Central Planning Board respectively, Baybakov and Perez, discussed issues having to do with the conclusion of coordination operations on the two countries' plans for the 1981-1985 5-year period.

Humberto Perez arrived for a visit in the USSR on 26 October.

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REPORTAGE ON MEXICAN NATIONAL BANK DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Rafael Rodriguez

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Ariel Rojas]

[Text] La Habana (AIN)—Yesterday, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, a member of the party Political Bureau and vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, conferred with the Bank of Mexico delegation headed by Gustavo Romero Kolbeck, the director of that organization.

Raul Leon Torras, minister-president of the Cuban National Bank (BNC), also participated in the meeting and points bearing on cooperation between both countries in the field of finance were discussed.

The other Mexican delegates present at the meeting were assistant director general of the Bank of Mexico Agustin Lopez Munguia, Alfredo Phillips Olmedo, the assistant director of that organization, and Mexico's ambassador to Cuba, Gonzalo Martinez Corbala.

Vice president of the BNC Julio Imperatori, our country's ambassador to Mexico, Fernando Lopez Muino, Luis Gutierrez Fontecilla, the adviser to the vice president, and Regino Guirola, director of the BNC International Agencies, attended the meeting.

Cuban National Bank Meeting

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Ariel Rojas: "Director of Bank of Mexico and President of Cuban National Bank Confer"]

[Text] Delegations from the Bank of Mexico and the BNC, headed by Gustavo Romero Kolbeck, the director of the Mexican institution, and Raul Leon Torras, the minister-president of the BNC, conferred with one another yesterday afternoon.

Mr Romero Kolbeck arrived in our country at noon yesterday in response to an invitation from the president of the BNC, who welcomed him at Jose Marti International Airport.

Mr Romero Kolbeck's stay in our country and his conversations with the Cuban delegation will contribute to the cementing of even closer relations between the central banks of both countries, which will benefit economic cooperation and the domain of Cuban-Mexican trade as well as the interests of the Latin-American countries.

NEED TO END WESTERN 'DOMINATION' OF NEWS MEDIA DISCUSSED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Roberto Alvarez Quinones: "The Decolonization of Information"]

[Text] In our world of today, just as the scientific and technical revolution has become a fundamental factor in economic, social and cultural development, information, manipulated by the West, without a doubt constitutes one of the essential components of the worldwide imperialist system of domination.

Classic colonialism has been buried, but the imperialist powers go on exploiting and manipulating the media for ideological and cultural penetration and colonization.

As a vital element of progress which can and should contribute to the advance of the underdeveloped world, information has historically been monopolized by a few centers of transnational power located in a few capitals of industrialized capitalist countries.

Reading his daily newspaper in the morning, a Latin American finds that in 8 cases out of 10 the news has absolutely no relation to the problems of Latin America. And he can verify the fact that 7 out of every 10 reports come from the American agencies, UPI and AP, the English agency, REUTER, and the French Press Agency (AFP). The same percentage of news reports that are provided for him on television at night emanate from the same sources.

In Asia and Africa, the same situation exists.

It is therefore no accident that the supposed news broadcast by the imperialist transnationals contains no information on the advances made by the peoples of the so-called Third-World countries in their struggles for freedom nor on the urgent economic problems they are facing. The materials that are broadcast are aimed at extolling the Western way of life.

It has been calculated that the volume of information sent from the West to the underdeveloped world, in which 3 billion people live, is 100 times greater than the stream of news moving in the opposite direction. So practically all the radio, press and television of Asia, Africa and Latin America are tied up with the imperialist news and propaganda services networks.

On a worldwide basis, we should note that the UPI, AP, AFP and REUTER control 90 percent of the processing of news throughout the entire nonsocialist world. Up to now, the nature, coloring, intentions and suitability of what the peoples of the underdeveloped nations "should read" have been decided on in these four monopolist centers.

The United States handles 75 percent of the international flow of television, 50 percent of the films and shares 90 percent of the television newscasters with England's VISNEWS-REUTER and the FRG's DPA-ETES throughout the Western world.

Television has become one of the main channels for the penetration of the bourgeois ideology into the nonsocialist world. The sale of its products abroad brings Yankee television companies hundreds of millions of dollars a year, even though at times they practically give them away. A 1-hour television film, which costs a half a million dollars to produce in Hollywood, may be sold to Egypt for from $400 to $450, to Lebanon for from $170 to $250 and to other countries for even less than $100. In the face of such prices, so cheap, local companies give up producing their own programs.

In Latin America over 60 percent of all television programs are imported, with 80 percent of them coming from the United States. There are countries, like Guatemala, which import up to 94 percent of their total television programming, all "made in USA." The ABC, NBC and CBS, all Yankee, dominate Latin-American television. In Central America most of the television channels are nothing but ABC subsidiaries.

Another field is records and cassettes which, according to expert Tapio Varis, already produce income higher than that of films.

Five gigantic U.S. English, German and Dutch corporations dominate this field.

From the comics to the news, the films and the lyrics of many pop songs, all these media introduce the decadent values of "Western culture" into the underdeveloped world and contribute to the molding of patterns of behavior and consumption that in no way correspond to the interests of the so-called Third World. They are the carriers of a harmful ideology that seeks to universalize bourgeois standards and the aberrant individualism that is typical of capitalist regimes.

The Western hero of a film or a television series is usually a man who is above science, the law and his society. His deeds are frequently directed against the nonwhite population of underdeveloped countries. Such a "hero" is designed to give rise to an inferiority complex among the peoples of underdeveloped nations in the face of this dazzling, "superior" model and to turn the model into an ideal for our modern youth.

The campaign against this colonization of information, the battle to break the age-old imperialist monopoly and establish a new international order of information has recently gained a lot of strength. The nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America ever more clearly maintain that a new international order of information is just as important as a new international economic order.

Significant steps have been taken in this direction within the Movement of Nonalined Countries (NOAL). In defining this campaign as something vital, as important

as a new international economic order, the chiefs of state and government of the NOAL have already, in the political declaration issued during the Fifth Summit Conference, held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 1976, expressed the fact that the establishment of a new international order of information "forms an integral part of the general struggle for the political, economic and social independence of a great majority of the peoples of the world, who cannot be denied the right to inform [others] and be objectively and correctly informed."

Worth mentioning among the steps taken by the NOAL in favor of the decolonization of information are the creation of the News Agencies Pool and organization of the Intergovernmental Council for Coordination of Information as well as the creation of the Radio and Television Coordinating Council and Telecommunications Experts Committee.

UNESCO has also thrown all its weight into the battle, for which it has been systematically attacked by the "big Western press," the transnational information monopolies and the governments of the United States and other imperialist powers.

Obviously, among the objectives the NOAL and UNESCO are pursuing is the prominent one of limiting manipulation of the current flow of information, which reflects in a distorted way the real life of the underdeveloped world through a glut of news items dealing with crises, violence and disasters or merely insignificant matters, whereas it presents a positive picture — quantitatively far superior — of the industrialized capitalist countries.

These past few years, UNESCO and NOAL have pursued a well-defined policy, tending to stimulate this process of adoption of measures and national information systems in order to in this way promote autonomous organizations which are not subordinated to the transnational agencies for the purpose of eliminating injustices, imbalances and inequities in that field of enterprise.

In short, as a strategic factor in the global struggle for political and economic independence, national liberation and social progress in our time, the struggle for a new international order of information is a faithful expression of the fact that progressive humanity refuses to go on being so grossly exploited and manipulated by the imperialist powers.

It is a symptom of the fact that times are changing and that the wheel of history is constantly rolling forward.

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VARIOUS REPORTS ON RELATIONS WITH ALGERIA

Solidarity, Friendship Hailed

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Algiers, 15 Oct (PL)--The solidarity and friendship between Algeria and Cuba was reasserted here during meetings held between the Cuban ambassador, Raul Barzaga Navas, and leaders of the Algerian government.

Barzaga Navas held meetings regarding bilateral relations and completing as soon as possible the 5-year plans between the two countries.

Barzaga and the Algerian minister of public works, Mohamed Kortebi, during a friendly meeting, discussed the agreements of the first session of the intergovernmental joint commission, held in Havana last May.

Barzaga spoke with the minister of mail services and telecommunications, Abdenour Bekka, about the status of bilateral relations as well as about the methods of continuing to promote the above on the foundation of the strong ties of friendship uniting Algeria and Cuba.

Barzaga also met with the secretary of state for foreign trade, Ali Oubouzar. Together they analyzed the prospects for expanding trade links between Algeria and Cuba.

The Cuban ambassador conveyed feelings of solidarity with and sympathy toward the people and the government of Algeria, because of the present situation throughout the martyr city of El Asnam, which was assaulted by an earthquake last 10 October.

The Algerian ministers of secretary of state expressed gratitude for the speed and efficiency of the Cuban revolution's help.

El Asnam Visit

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] El Asnam, Algeria, 15 Oct (PL)--The adviser of the Cuban Ministry of Public Health, Pedro Azcuy, today traveled through the main areas affected by the earthquake that destroyed 30 percent of El Asnam.

Azcuy was given an extensive explanation of sanitary inspection and attention to the wounded and injured that is being carried out in this region.

The 20-member team of Cuban specialists, who arrived in Mostaganem on Tuesday, are staying at the Ernesto Che Guevara provincial hospital as reinforcements for the Cuban medical team that regularly works there.

The Cuban doctors and health personnel have been outstanding in their attention to those injured in the earthquake, who have been transferred from El Asnam to Mostaganem.

Medical Aid Hailed

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by Lourdes Regato: "Praise Attitude and Efficiency of Cuban Doctors in Algeria Who Attended to the Injured in the El Asnam Earthquake"]

[Text] The director of the provincial hospital of Mostaganem, Bekada Abdelkader, praised the attitude and efficiency of the Cuban doctors, who speedily aided those wounded in the El Asnam earthquake.

Abdelkader told PRENSA LATINA that he considers exemplary the care offered to the injured in this hospital, which care has been emphasized by the national press and the authorities of the Algerian Ministry of Health.

The personnel of the Che Guevara provincial hospital in Mostaganem came forward spontaneously to work in order to give immediate attention to the patients affected by the earthquake on 10 October, said Abdelkader.

He explained that upon being informed of the earthquake, he started to organize the emergency services to aid the injured who began to flow in from 4 pm that day.

Abdelkader stated that in the early moments of the disaster he asked for and received from Cuban and Algerian medical personnel their cooperation for an indefinite time in order to insure systematic treatment for the injured.

The Cuban medical mission immediately placed itself in the emergency room and in other areas of the clinic, while a group of Cuban doctors headed for the site of the disaster, recounted Abdelkader.

He explained that theirs was a totally voluntary spirit.

The Cuban doctors who work here regularly and the reinforcement group of 20 specialists sent by Cuba under the direction of Pedro Azcuy are now performing a valuable task in various specialties, Abdelkader pointed out.

Abdelkader specified that until today the Mostaganem hospital held 156 injured and lent aid above all in the specialties of orthopedics and traumatology to the El Asnam victims.

Fifty-three patients were sent to the province of Oran, 12 were discharged, and 88 remain hospitalized, while during this time there were only three deaths due to insurmountable conditions, Abdelkader said.

He mentioned that in the room for isolation cases some cholera patients are being treated at this time.

The Mostaganem hospital's capacity is about 550 beds and has a total of 32 permanent Cuban doctors and 13 Algerians.

9545
CSO: 3010

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CAPE VERDE

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 17 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Praia, 15 Oct--The protocol of the second intergovernmental session on scientific and technical cooperation between the republics of Cape Verde and Cuba was signed today.

The agreements were signed by Jose Brito, secretary of state for cooperation and planning of the Republic of Cape Verde and Raul Donas Santana, vice president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation (CECE), who presided over each country's delegation.

During the session, an evaluation was made of the joint work accomplished by Cuba and Cape Verde in the period just ended, and the results obtained were judged favorably.

The agreement signed for 1980-81 extends the areas in which there has been cooperation in the last few years, with public health, education and transportation being highlighted, as well as the training of Cape Verdian personnel in Cuba.

During the talks, the representatives of the Cape Verdian government stated their interest in developing cooperation with Cuba in other areas, such as trade and cultural exchange.

The members of the Cuban delegation were: Raul Donas; Armando Torres Santraill, Cuban ambassador to Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde; Enrique Benaides, in charge of Cuban business in Cape Verde; Ataulfo Pichardo, chief of the economic office in Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau, and other leaders and officials of various Cuban organizations.

The chief of the Cuban delegation was received by the prime minister of Cape Verde, Pedro Pires, and met with the ministers for cooperation and planning, public health, education and culture, transportation and communications and economic coordination. He also met with the director general for agriculture.

The Cuban delegation members will meet with their Cuban associates at the headquarters of the Cuban mission in Praia, and they will visit places of economic, social, historical and tourist interest.

9545
CSO: 3010

FARN DEFECTOR EXPRESSES DISILLUSIONMENT WITH GROUP

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 3

/Text/ The Office of the Commander of the Santiago de Maria National Guard Post reported today that yesterday afternoon Alberto Lopez Mejia, 14, turned himself in to the Command of that Security Corps in Berlin. He stated that he had deserted the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) which are operating in the Montanita Linares District in San Agustin, Usulutan.

When he came to the Berlin Guard, it was reported, he had no weapons or documents to identify him, but an investigation revealed that the name he gave was his own, and he provided information about the existence of numerous FARN cells and other clandestine organizations in the rural area of San Agustin. He also told of places where there are arms and explosives caches to be used by the extremists in terrorist operations.

Lopez Mejia indicated to the Berlin Guard, it was reported, that 8 days earlier he had deserted from a FARN camp because he had heard on the radio the government's amnesty offer for those who put down their weapons and left the ranks of subversion. He reportedly stated "that he was completely disillusioned with the movement because it is only devoted to the destruction of workplaces, which is not what he was told by his recruiters." It was also revealed that he was recruited 4 months earlier, and after receiving weapons training he had been assigned to a cell of the Montanita Linares District in San Agustin. There, in the company of other organized individuals, he had participated in several operations and battles against the Armed Forces.

The youth told the Berlin Guard that he was also supposed to provide security for his comrades when they were investigating villages and engaging in extremist operations. He asked authorities to grant him the amnesty offered by the government. In return, he offered to provide all the information he has so that the guerrilla cells can be controlled.

8926
CSO: 3010

NEW TEACHERS REQUIRED TO SERVE IN RURAL AREAS

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 12

[Text] All teachers graduating from the Alberto Masferrer Normal Training City and other similar institutions will be sent to the rural sector for at least 1 year as a basic condition for engaging in the teaching profession, Prof Roberto Serrano, personnel director at the Ministry of Education, said during a press conference.

The above, he added, will give those who have worked in the rural sector an opportunity to obtain jobs in the urban areas. He said that there is a current need for more than 1,000 teachers in the country. An effort will also be made, he emphasized, to see that teachers are not appointed to places distant from their place of origin or residence in order to avoid family difficulties.

Serrano also said that many teachers 70, 75 or 80 years of age, who do not want to retire, will be pensioned from the teaching profession, because at that age they cannot continue to serve with the same efficiency as before. They will be summoned to be informed of this ministerial decision, Serrano emphasized.

With regard to the unemployed teachers, the personnel director went on to say, almost all have now been absorbed except for those who did not want to accept the posts offered them, or who have resigned because of political considerations or governmental changes. Serrano added that at the end of this coming November, examinations will be given for those who desire posts as teaching supervisors, directors and assistant directors of government educational institutions.

He also stressed that steps will subsequently be taken to ensure that a given teacher does not hold the post of director in more than one school, because it has been demonstrated that those holding more than one such post neglect some of their work, and the only ones to suffer are the students.

In connection with life insurance for the families of the teachers who were assassinated, Serrano said that payment has been made on last year's cases, but this year's, for those who died this year, are still under study. He stated categorically that for the coming year there will be no wage increases except for teaching supervisors, who had no wage increase last year. He said that there are currently some 26,000 active teachers on all levels and that the post of director of the Normal Training City will be filled on the basis of prior examinations.

In conclusion he said that all of the teaching programs are being reviewed, as well as the complete educational reform system, because what is wanted is to eliminate foreign influence from such programs, since this reform was drafted on the basis of foreign plans. Therefore the technicians revising the plan are entirely Salvadoran and competent, he said.

He said, finally, that the entire teaching body will be informed of all the steps which will be taken, and which have been announced to the media today, by means of a circular which is being drafted.

As of today, it was not known what reaction will be expressed by the teachers graduating this year with regard to the "social year" they will have to serve in the rural sector before exercising their profession in an urban area, nor is it known what the opinion of the teachers who have not wanted to retire but have continued to work will be. "This will be learned in the coming days," a spokesman for the Ministry of Education said, making it clear that this is a decision made on the highest level which will have to be implemented by all.

5157
CSO: 3010

REGIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS REPORTED DETERIORATING

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 30 Oct 80 p 32

[Text] "Unilateral government measures may destroy the Central American Common Market," spokesmen for the ASI [Industrial Sectors Association] said in a statement sent to our editors today. They went on to make the following statement:

"That Central American governments should not take unilateral steps because this would be destroying 'the little we have left of the Central American Common Market' is the opinion expressed by Salvadoran industrialists in commenting on restrictions on free trade in the area.

"The industrialists are speaking specifically of the recent measures adopted by Costa Rica which, in their view, 'seriously threaten the process of integration, which has already deteriorated considerably in recent years.'

"To justify the restrictions, Costa Rica argues a current account deficit in its balance of payments, inflation and rising oil prices, the inflation in the industrialized countries, the increase in foreign expenditures, strikes, etc.

"The opinion of Salvadoran industrialists on this particular is that all of these arguments are common to the other countries in the area, but they do not therefore justify the restrictions, since basically, what an effort is being made to resolve is a monetary problem to which a solution of a monetary type should be sought, rather than taking unilateral steps harmful to the Central American Common Market, and failing to resolve the problem on the area level, as would be done if proper already-established mechanisms were used to benefit integration and the signatory nations of the respective treaties.

"Finally, the industrialists agree that as soon as possible, a meeting of the ministers of integration should be convoked, with broad representation of private business on the isthmus, in order to take up this delicate matter which affects all of the countries in Central America equally."

5157
CSO: 3010

PDC'S CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT, ARMY COUNTERED

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 4 Nov 80 pp 6, 67

[Text] "The government is not in the hands of the army, inasmuch as the status and conduct of President Lucas Garcia are as civilian as those of the secretary of the Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo."

This was stated yesterday by the under secretary of public relations of the presidency, Maj Rolando Archila Marroquin, in response to the document made public by the PDC last week, which is critical of the chief executive.

The government spokesman explained that he could not totally refute the PDC document because he was familiar with it only through the press.

"Nevertheless," he said, "we must point out that the staements by both Cerezo Arevalo and the PDC are untrue, as the people can clearly see what the facts are regarding the government's status."

Move Towards Democracy

Archila Marroquin stated that at no time could people say that there is no freedom in Guatemala. This can be simply observed in the functioning of eight authorized political parties.

Furthermore, he said, in taking office, President Lucas Garcia authorized the activities of four other political parties. A number of proparty committees are also preparing to register, and the hope is that they will do so in due time.

Under the law, these parties are looking for civilian and military candidates before the elections.

What Vinicio Cerezo Said

"The secretary of the PDC," Archila Marroquin went on to say, "issued statements against the government while overseas; he then comes back and repeats them, and last week party leaders get together and support these statements.

"It seems ironic," he stressed, "that they should be saying that there is, in fact, no democratic freedom when they themselves are making use of such freedom as they please, and even with slanted statements and boycotts that harm the interests of thousands of Guatemalans whom they say they are defending."

The Army Is Not in Power

Cerezo Arevalo and the PDC itself recently indicated that the army had to leave power and allow parties to operate freely as a means of preventing an imminent civil war.

In response, Maj Archila Marroquin said that we should recall that when he was nominated as a presidential candidate by the parties that brought him to power, Gen Lucas Garcia resigned from the army.

"In my case," the government spokesman said, "I am a major in the army but I resigned from the Armed Forces several years ago. In other words, President Lucas Garcia and I are just as much civilians as Vinicio Arevalo."

What the Armed Forces Are Doing

"For many years now the Armed Forces have been characterized by the wide-ranging aid that they have provided for the country's development.

"The Corps of Engineers, for example, is building the highway along the northern transverse strip and at the same time is undertaking a vast program that is benefiting thousands of peasants.

"The corps is also drilling wells to supply drinking water to numerous towns and villages that face problems in this regard.

"The Air Force is continuing its vital support of the cooperatives in the Reina de Ixcan area, and the Navy is doing the same along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

"Military bases and brigades are also making major contributions to the infrastructure projects aimed at the masses in Guatemala.

"I see nothing wrong in this. On the contrary, the Armed Forces have been engaged in social tasks for many years like no other institution. The objectives of the Armed Forces are constructive and aimed at the segments of society most in need."

8743
CSO: 3010

LUCAS OPPOSES NICARAGUAN EXILE GROUP NAMED AFTER HIM

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 13

[Text] President Lucas Garcia has disavowed the irresponsible statements by Mr Nemen Nader, who in a press release pointed out that an anticommunist commando group bearing the name of the Guatemalan president has been organized in Miami, Florida.

The public relations secretary of the presidency, Carlos Toledo Vielman, told the press yesterday that the president of the republic was surprised to learn of these statements because he does not even know Mr Nader, who wants to use his name irresponsibly for shameful purposes.

"President Lucas Garcia," he went on to say, "has fully identified himself, in the eyes of the world, with a clear-cut policy of upholding the lofty principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries.

"Moreover," he concluded, "the president cannot lend moral authority to this published statement. He cannot even attempt to lend an element of truth to 'a statement like this.'"

As PRENSA LIBRE reported at the time, Mr Nemen Nader, one of the founders of the so-called government of Nicaragua in exile, was expelled from the country after it was proven that he was involved in political matters prohibited by Guatemalan law.

He was under arrest for a few hours and then sent out of Guatemala.

Mr Nader, whom the Nicaraguans point to as "a fellow of Cuban origin," has said that he was not expelled from Guatemala, but the authorities have reported that Nemen Nader was arrested along with other Nicaraguans while they were gathered at a spot in Zone 15 in this city. All of them were released, except Nader, who was later expelled from Guatemala to the United States, where he currently resides.

8743
CSO: 3010

PDC SUGGESTS PROGRAM OF REFORMS TO END VIOLENCE

Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 30 Oct 80 pp 1, 13

[Text] A national strategy designed to implement political, economic and social reforms in order to establish peace in Guatemala was outlined today by leaders of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC).

"We believe that the time for change in the country has come, for we Guatemalans are tired of the way in which we have been governed," Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, secretary general of the PDC, said at a press conference today.

Political Proposal

In a document presented to journalists and entitled "Political Proposal," the PDC analyzes the theoretical foundations of its opposition policy and of the national reality, and sets forth guidelines for correcting the current state of affairs in the country.

Actions Toward Peace

"We have adopted the decision to propose for the consideration of Guatemalan citizens a national strategy to rescue us from the crisis caused by political factors and resulting from the excessive concentration of power and wealth with a small elite," Cerezo Arevalo said.

Tired of Everything

In this political analysis, the Christian Democrats say: "We are tired of arbitrary action, abuse and fear; we are tired of the corruption which has become a common denominator."

Specific Case

As an example of this the case of Aviateca is mentioned, citing "the extreme administrative inefficiency in providing public services."

Bureaucratic Delays

"We are also tired of bureaucratic delays, inattention to the individual citizen, the transactions of public officials, the use of ministry resources to the benefit

of government political groups," the secretary general of the PDC, Vinicio Cerezo, also said.

The Peaceful Way

After rejecting violence as a means of political action, the PDC proposes guidelines in the economic, social and political sectors so that the people can have "a government respectful of morality and efficient, a government in the service of the people." The document, which runs to 15 pages, proposes immediate goals to bring about this process of change.

Process of Polarization

The PDC document says that "at this historic moment, we Guatemalans are experiencing a process of polarization leading us toward a violent clash with the characteristics of a real civil war. This is a process of polarization between two political extremes."

Democratization Process

"In view of the tragic consequences which might result for Guatemalans from this process of polarization, the PDC has pursued political actions in the past 2 years designed to promote a real process of democratization which will avoid the clash," the PDC leader, Vinicio Cerezo, stressed.

Free Organization

The PDC says that the only way in which the people of Guatemala can have true democracy is by creating the conditions necessary for the existence of free organization in trade and other union associations, cooperatives, neighborhood and communal organizations and all of those political parties willing to function within the democratic framework.

Economic Structure

In the economic sector the PDC proposes to ensure greater flexibility, such that all the social sectors, especially the middle and popular strata, can participate in the benefits of the economic development of the country through direct improvement in their income, the development of the services rendered and the education provided them and job opportunities.

Basic Changes

The PDC believes it is justified to say that in the agrarian sector "there can be no significant step forward without changes in the rural milieu. Therefore it is necessary to effect the changes designed to integrate 65 percent of the population in the economic life of the country by giving land to the peasants and organizing those who already possess it."

Other Branches

Within the reference framework concerning the needed political, economic and social reforms, the PDC includes the industrial sector, the banking and financial network and effective participation in democracy, formulating (in conclusion) a commentary and final appeal in the hope that we Guatemalans will be able to find the path toward our improvement.

Strength of the People

"We have confidence in the strength of the people of Guatemala and their capacity to achieve the grandeur they merit, in honor of our historic past and heroic sacrifices in its struggle for freedom and democracy," Vinicio Cerezo, secretary general of the PDC, said during this meeting with journalists.

The Price Paid

In conclusion, the Christian Democratic leader emphasized that "we assert that the price of change in Guatemala has already been paid and we should implement it urgently, sparing no effort, boldness or generosity. We are for access to power, to wealth and to culture for the people."

5157
CSO: 3010

CITIZENS' RESISTANCE TO SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCE PRAISED

Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 22 Oct 80 p 3

[Editorial: "20 October Passed and the Evil Predictions Did Not Come True"]

[Text] The evil omens foretold by some soothsayers concerning the expectation of large-scale disturbances on 20 October, the anniversary of the revolutionary undertaking of 1944, remained, God be praised, no more than that, because despite the attempts to promote them by subversive groups, in our estimate, they came to nothing, to no more than frustrated attempts, because no one responded to their malevolent intent.

The fact is that the citizenry, aware that it represents 99 percent of the people of Guatemala, no longer lends itself to this type of "perilous venture" by subversive groups, attempting through all the means available to them to alter the constitutional structure of the country. The fact is that they know from the experience in other climes on this planet that it is better to live calmly under a democratic government such as that the regime of Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia represents than to be overpowered by a group of leftist opportunists, whose command post is thousands of kilometers from our frontiers, never showing its face directly, but energetically maneuvering the destinies of people who have unfortunately fallen under their nefarious sponsorship.

We have many instances of this in the world, for if we have not experienced it, we have been very closely sharing it and experiencing it personally, although thanks to our reasoning capacity we have avoided it thus far.

If we have not had this experience ourselves, we have indeed seen how other countries which have fallen under the yoke of Soviet socialism have seen their personal freedoms restricted--their freedom to work, to move about, to choose their housing--for they are not free to do what can be done in a democratic country such as Guatemala. They cannot travel without asking the permission of the commissar in charge, they cannot leave the country without being stripped by the emigration authorities of the last trinket of any value they possess. As has been seen in other countries dominated by the communists, who naturally say nothing, and we will not list them here, since everyone knows which they are.

We will not say that the celebrations were entirely calm, as we would have liked, no. Some bad Guatemalans carried out a limited wave of armed attacks, murdering

innocent people, mainly public servants, entirely apolitical, who were only carrying out their duty of protecting the interests of the people, that is to say national police agents.

These self-sacrificing servants of the state were the greatest martyrs in this wave of disturbances last weekend, because according to reports, 11 policemen were treacherously assassinated in the violence launched by extremist groups. And this, as would logically be expected, was rejected by the entire people, since they are tired of "newcomers," many of them not Guatemalans, who try to establish a regime antagonistic to the democratic ideas of Guatemalans.

These groups are well aware that they cannot rally around them great masses of converts. Only deluded young people, inexpert due to their very youth and limited experience and great thirst for adventure, endorse the harmful ideas of the ringleaders of the subversive groups "preaching" the class struggle.

And they also know that they do not have the massive acquiescence of the Guatemalan citizens in their malevolent intentions, for these people prefer above all to live under a democratic government as they are doing, and not under a government of extreme socialist inclinations. The Guatemalan citizen only wants to live in peace, to relax in peace, to work in peace, in his home, and with his neighbors who desire the same thing.

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CSO: 3010

CENTRAL AMERICAN INTEGRATION SEEN THREATENED

Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 2

/Editorial/

/Text/ Loyal Central Americans have heaved a sigh of satisfaction at the signing yesterday of the general peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras, putting an end to more than a decade of broken diplomatic ties and commercial relations which hampered the Central American Common Market and, in general, the programs of the integration plan.

The prolongation of the so-called "dispute" between the two countries of Central America, and the consequent adverse impact on the entire region, combined to aggravate the serious situation on the Isthmus, resulting from the crisis in Nicaragua, the financial and economic difficulties of Costa Rica, the revolutionary turmoil in El Salvador, and the persistent guerrilla activities aimed at destabilizing institutional life in all the countries, on top of negative trends in the world economy.

Of course it is good news that two links that were split asunder for more than 11 years have been joined once again; but it is still disturbing to see the extent to which all the links of the Central American chain have been joined. There are still causes and common causes dating back many years that lead to disunity. Other issues arise under internal and international pressures, clearly visible (and sometimes even explainable) in many cases, difficult to detect in other cases. Some of these situations have obvious results that can be counteracted; others have more covert effects that are difficult to assess and whose force and scope cannot be precisely determined or quantified.

The so-called world "situation" obliges our countries to maintain strict solidarity in order to form a common front in these difficult times. We must pool resources and efforts to achieve the objectives of economic growth and progressive, solid social progress, objectives which can be translated into balanced development, economic growth and general well-being. For this purpose, integrationist agencies and tools must be put to good use, and should even be increased in number or functional capacity, assisted by a decisive political will and a strongly shared judgment.

But the picture we see is not promising: Costa Rica has taken unilateral steps and has imposed emergency measures, which can be explained by its economic circumstances but cannot be justified, given its commitments. It has even refused to take advantage of the possibilities of a concerted regional effort, as has happened more than once during the integrationist process and within the functions of the Common Market.

However, Costa Rica has shown--for whatever reasons--a certain coolness or indifference toward the other Isthmian nations, and has even forgotten the interests of our community by joining or cooperating with groups outside the region.

Nicaragua also seems to be straying from the unified tradition of Central America (we are speaking of the government, not the people), to the point that the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta has had to combat at the Organization of American States an attitude which it considered interventionist, supposedly inspired--we do not want to think it was dictated--by the opinion of a foreign dictatorship that has been instigating and maintaining subversive movements and guerrilla activities in this region.

More serious still, and inexplicable to any Central American, is the attitude of the Nicaraguan delegation with regard to Belize at the current session of the United Nations General Assembly. It has allied itself with Mexico, Cuba and the Caribbean states that are in the orbit of the Commonwealth, although earlier it had come out on Guatemala's side and indicated that the United Nations was not the appropriate forum to resolve a territorial controversy between two member states, much less when the two are negotiating the matter by the peaceful means consecrated in the Charter of San Francisco. But Nicaragua, with an unprecedented adherence to foreign interests, has abandoned solidarity, contradicted its jurists and historians, and betrayed a traditional fraternity.

Thus, at a moment when we are facing problems throughout the region, aside from or in addition to our respective national problems, we are lacking in the indispensable solidarity to come to grips with these difficulties from a stronger position. There is no desire to cooperate to control our destiny.

We do not want to believe that our hopes are doomed for a constructive reaction, based on reality and the region's interests and resources. We are not resigned to thinking that the brotherly tradition has been extinguished under the influence of foreign seductions, and that we have ceased encouraging the political will to act in concert. Statesmen, politicians and economists, all the intellectuals of Central America should weigh the situation and draw the conclusions and express the recommendations that will allow us to rebuild and defend the destiny of our common homeland.

8926
CSO: 3010

NATIONAL POLICE CONCLUDES SUCCESSFUL LITERACY CAMPAIGN

Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 2

/Text/ In an extraordinary, unprecedented event, last Friday the General Office of the National Police marked the end of the literacy class that the institution has been giving on a national level throughout the year.

At the same ceremony, which took place at the Police Social Club, diplomas were awarded to literacy students from all over the republic, and to the outstanding employees of the institution that made the successful campaign possible.

The General Office of the National Police initiated this extraordinary program, which is benefitting thousands of people who were unable to read and write. But today they have a better future ahead of them.

In order to carry out this great social service, it was necessary to train 1,000 employees of the institution. Also, 800 handbooks for monitors were prepared by the National Police Academy. Employees were trained in a series of six courses that lasted 4 months. Among those people were holders of bachelor's degrees, accounting experts and primary education teachers.

For the present literacy education term, 20,000 students signed up all over the country, in 553 literacy posts in municipalities, villages and hamlets. Of those, a total of 14,301 students passed.

The material resources used for this effort were the following: 80,000 notebooks, 80,000 pencils, 800 monitor handbooks. It was also necessary to buy the following items of furniture: tables, chairs, benches, desks, blackboards and classrooms. All this teaching material and furniture cost a total of 3 million quetzals.

It must be stressed that the general resources used for this campaign were the institution's own property, including some contributions and donations by people and cooperating agencies.

8926
CSO: 3010

PAPER NOTES LEFTIST OPPOSITION TO PEACE TREATY SIGNING

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 7

[Editorial]

[Text] Since the 1940's, when the victorious allied powers imposed on the axis countries the peace of the victors, the world has witnessed no peace treaty brought about by the mutual and constructive desire of two states.

It can be said that in the last third of a century the document signed in Lima, Peru by Honduras and El Salvador is the first serious reconciliation achieved by two peoples, and a rare occasion on which the names of two small Latin American countries are resounding throughout the world with edifying comments and praise.

Without exaggeration, it is valid to maintain that the signing of the peace treaty is inaugurating a new era in Central America.

In recent months, and particularly since the conclusion of the civil war in Nicaragua and the coming to power of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], whose sympathies toward Cuba and the Soviet Union have become more apparent with every passing day, virtually all of the planet has been waiting to see what is happening in this part of the world.

World public opinion has followed with interest and concern the course of violence in Guatemala and El Salvador, because it is obvious that international communism is playing a role in this tragedy that has cut off thousands of human lives and threatens to destroy the tradition of freedom that (despite periodic dictatorships) has been the historic constant in the land of Morazan.

Even the least alert observers understand that if Marxist totalitarianism takes over in El Salvador and Guatemala, Costa Rica and Honduras will fall immediately afterwards, and then the Soviet expansion will travel northward toward Mexico, reaching the very edge

of the southern border of the United States, and what is even more serious, controling the Mexican oil production, which is one of the largest in the western hemisphere.

In this highly sensitive situation, the peace treaty has come as an obstacle blocking the strategy of Soviet-Cuban communism. The agents of red imperialism have always viewed the split between Honduras and El Salvador with enthusiasm, since, as a result of this division, any effective action undertaken between the two states for the control of subversive maneuvers in the border area was next to impossible.

The best evidence that totalitarianism is opposed to peace and perceives it as a severe obstacle to its plans is the official statement of the tiny but still very harmful PCH [Communist Party of Honduras], which was published in a newspaper in the capital.

In this message, laden with hatred and verbal virulence, which tries to conceal the fears of the Soviet agents about a possible combination of the security forces to combat subversion, the PCH reveals itself as an advocate of violence and destruction, fiercely attacking the settlement that has brought about a reconciliation between two peoples and has opened up new possibilities for a positive future for the inhabitants of the region.

And there is more: There is a small but very significant detail that almost no one has publicly mentioned. At the ceremony in Lima the foreign ministers of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica were present. The only one absent was the minister of foreign relations of Nicaragua.

Is there perhaps some connection between the absence of the Nicaraguan foreign minister and the statement of the Communist Party of Honduras against peace?

We believe the readers of LA PRENSA, as intelligent people, can answer that.

As for the rest, we call on all people of good will among our citizens to be aware that there is a conflagration in Central America which, from one moment to the next, may reach our house.

And we ask them to understand that the peace agreement is one of the tools to normalize the situation and to help legal means, the party system, elections, and the institutions of an open society to finally replace terror, death, guerrilla attacks and destruction.

If we clearly grasp this fundamental fact, we will all give our support to the peace treaty. And by so doing, we will be laying the foundations for a political solution to the great crisis confronting Central America, a crisis that challenges the survival of freedom, and which we must overcome for the sake of civilization, justice, development and peace.

7679
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

LITERACY CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED--About 27,000 adult Hondurans are attending night schools throughout the country on a daily basis with a view to learning to read and write or continuing their primary studies on 4 levels. This information, provided by the General Adult Literacy Office, indicates that the large number of students are distributed in 152 schools, 117 of them state-run and the balance private. The students are being taught by 654 teachers, who have previously been given special educational training, on the basis of flexible programs which facilitate easy learning by the students. The General Adult Literacy Office has said repeatedly that primary schooling on four levels for adults has yielded magnificent results, because it shortens the stay of those enrolled in courses and gives them the basic knowledge so they can later go on to secondary school. [Text] [Tegucigalpa EL CRONISTA in Spanish 26 Oct 80 p 3] 5157

CSO: 3010

MANAGUA ARCHBISHOP NOTES RESTRICTIONS ON FREE EXPRESSION

PA2[illegible]1832 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0015 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Panama City, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo said here today that many Nicaraguans feel freedom of expression in Nicaragua has been somewhat restricted by decrees that ban any news unfavorable to the revolution.

According to the Nicaraguan archbishop, who is in Panama attending the 19th meeting of the Central American Episcopal Secretariat, the Sandinist government has not forbidden the spreading of the Gospel. He indicated, however, that among the middle-level cadres are those who preach materialism.

Obando y Bravo said the church helped with the literacy campaign several months ago in Nicaragua and has also collaborated in several other campaigns, but "we have also denounced other matters that have not seemed right to us."

He explained, for instance, that certain middle-level cadres have sought to abolish Christmas.

The church has denounced a certain arrogance evinced among high-ranking Sandinist leaders.

According to Obando y Bravo, the church has maintained several dialogs with the nations reconstruction junta and with the Sandinist front.

At first these dialogs were held to talk about political prisoners. In one, however, the church asked for its own television channel. To this the rulers answered that the country's television channels will always be in state hands, but that the church would have access to them.

Monsignor Obando y Bravo said the church wants a Nicaragua where hatred is not preached "because at present it is being preached."

CSO: 3010

MANAGUA'S 'LA PRENSA' URGES SENSIBLE SOLUTION TO UNITY CRISIS

PA240421 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial: "No Time for Sabre Rattling"]

[Text] Every crisis presents the opportunity to advance or fail. Men, like nations, grow by overcoming the crisis they must confront and crumble when their reactions are not adequate to the situation.

Confronted by the crisis caused by the withdrawal from the State Council of important labor, political and business sectors, our revolution faces the opportunity to create more solid bases or to drift into a failure of tragic consequences.

Positive reactions occur when things are seen and analyzed calmly to learn the reason for them and constructive solutions are sought.

A crisis in unity is caused by the fact that some of the united sectors began to feel uncomfortable and disappointed with the union and, therefore, decided to withdraw. Likewise, people and organizations unite precisely for the opposite reason; because they believe it is better to work together and because they see reciprocal benefits in this union. That is to say the forces uniting them are stronger than their differences and their common goals are more important than their differences.

If unity is broken today, it is because one of the members believes that this union has no reason for being. Perhaps because one or more of the reasons which made them want to advance together have disappeared.

Therefore, if a return to unity is desired, then it is the time for mature reflection and to determine what were the factors which made the other sector prefer the risks and disadvantages of acting alone, rather than continue united. A crisis in unity is solved only by sincerely analyzing the factors which damaged the relationship and admitting that mistkaes may have been made. A crisis in unity is solved by listening to the other part, establishing common goals and eliminating obstacles.

A crisis in unity is not solved by sabre rattling to arouse hatreds against those who would withdraw. A spouse does not mend his marriage by berating the one who is packing to leave. On the contrary, this attitude will only reinforce the belief that life with this spouse will continue to be very unpleasant.

In the present attitudes of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], and its organizations, there are two trends: one is prudent, although it feels irritated at what is considers to be a senseless attitude on the part of the sectors who abandoned the State Council. It abstains from offending and calls to a return to unity. There is, however, another aggressive trend which rattles sabres and uses the terms traitors and enemies.

It would be tragic and bad for the country, and the aggressive sectors themselves, if their trend prevails. This is no time for emotional outbursts. If we analyze the crisis affecting this revolution, we will see that they have always been caused by a lack of calm analysis. If on the other hand, we analyze its successes and political advances, we shall find that on every occasion good sense prevailed. Today, the revolution's possibilities for success or failure confront the same choices of being calm or impulsive, conciliatory or hostile.

The present crisis presents problems but also offers immense possibilities for building a better base. If a crisis occurred it was because things were going wrong, perhaps had false bases. Let us again jointly find the path to coexistence and let us find this situation of solidarity and harmony which our dead and God, Himself, expects from us.

CSO: 3010

'BARRICADA' ARTICLE SCORES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY MANEUVERS

PA141622 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Article by Federico Lopez--read by announcer]

[Text] There is a crisis in the private enterprise council, COSEP, says a militant article by Federico Lopez published in today's edition of BARRICADA that began circulating at 0600. Evidently, it was the objective of reactionaries within the COSEP and the rightwing parties to create a political crisis for the Sandinist revolution. This crisis was first supposed to affect institutions and later the entire social spectrum.

Naturally, they have the mercenary written and spoken media, whose mills of calumny and misinformation are well-oiled, to try to project that image both inside the country and abroad. Their attempt to generate that image to make the masses distrust the Sandinist National Liberation Front's [FSLN] power and decision of free fatherland or death, to secure national sovereignty and the revolutionary achievements have moved us to clarify this problem.

First, we must define the position of those who affirm that this provocation could generate a crisis. In any bourgeois state, be it a military dictatorship or formal democracy, which continues to be a dictatorship for the humble, the conformation of political power based on the political, military, administrative and ideological structures of the state could certainly generate a crisis when an important or majority sector of its parliament withdraws, that is an important sector of its bourgeois base, because the people do not support it. Such is the case of countries such as Italy, where the withdrawal or criticism of the government by an important parliamentary sector can unleash a government crisis which calls for a reshuffling of the government through a process of alliances or negotiations in which the interests of the people appear nowhere in sight.

If this were the case of Nicaragua, the case of a bourgeois state at the service of antipopular interests, with the withdrawal of the COSEP and other fossils, bearing in mind the small minority they represent, would not cause the much desired crisis, not even an office crisis.

At this point, in the case of a Nicaragua of formal democracy, which only exists in the dreams of the bourgeoisie sell-outs, their maneuver to quit the State Council even in that formal democracy they dream of, is a political

decision in crisis. They must understand, even at the cost of repeated failures, that the popular Sandinist revolution has been generated by the militant action of all the people: the recent popular victory of a struggle of more than 20 years which has now been politically consolidated in the new revolutionary state and in the people organized in political power.

Therefore, in our new Nicaragua, the force of power of the state cannot be reduced to the coherence and strength of its institutions or only to the strength of its political, military, administrative or ideological instruments, no matter how powerful these may be, and they really are.

The strength of the state and of the Sandinist revolutionary process must be analyzed from the point that it involves a revolutionary project which reflects the ancestral aspirations of the exploited and oppressed, transformed in the material force which was capable of bringing about the triumph of the Sandinist revolution and which constitutes the only and principle guarantee of its consolidation and progress.

What is this force? When the natural aspiration of the people, following the triumph, was to dedicate themselves to peaceful work in view of the need of defending the revolution and echoing the call of the FSLN, that guerrilla army, the heroic militias became the Sandinist peoples army and the Interior Ministry apparatus became the backbone, around which the defense of the revolution is organized.

We also speak of tens of thousands of militiamen, who after the productive effort engaged in preparing the defense, the very same ones who are fighting the Somozist bands. Since the productive apparatus destroyed and disorganized amid the hunger and moral and human sufferings, the people took upon themselves to first collect the crops and are successfully culminating the reactivation program.

They have done this practically without any substantial improvement of their material conditions, convinced that we must first produce the means to satisfy our needs and with a Sandinist spirit, we have begun the harvesting of crops with an attitude of self-denial which will successfully overcome any counter-revolutionary maneuver.

It is the 800,000 illiterates and the 120,000 brigade members who identifying in illiteracy--the legacy of the sell-outs--an obstacle for the development of the revolution, without logistics, without experience, with few financial resources, with counterrevolutionary bands, and with the same provocations of the sell-outs as today, with abnegation and sacrifice, transformed into a vibrant reality what was a literacy campaign.

It is the technicians, professionals, teachers, employees, who despite the fewer privileges and loss of a status which separated them from the people, united with the worker and peasant to overcome the difficulties inherited from the past and the constant attacks from the enemies of the revolution in the economic and social tasks of reconstruction.

We must also speak of the patriotic businessman, who cultivated more than 120,000 manzanas of cotton, thousands of manzanas of sugar cane, produced most of the coffee and who is not in Nicaragua like a pawn of imperialism to conspire with Somozism or neoSomozism, disguised as a Social Democrat, a member of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement or a Social Christian. He is alongside the people creating the economic independence of the country and today, when imperialism manipulates as puppets the COSEP leaders, they are occupied with the workers and technicians in securing the harvesting of crops.

In summary, given the political and social base of the state, of the solid worker-peasant alliance, around whom national unity evolves, with all the patriotic sectors of the nation, what crisis could be created by the crazed decision of an infinite minority of lackeys of imperialism.

Obviously, they cannot generate any social, institutional, political, or economic crisis. We are sure that the workers and all the patriotic sectors, including the businessmen, will know how to emerge with strengthened unity from these confrontations.

National unity gains more strength each day in the face of the attacks by imperialism and its allies and in the face of the social and economic difficulties we have to overcome to build the new Nicaragua. We are certain, and say this with concern, because this revolution has always added and not subtracted, that it is in COSEP and in the reactionary parties where a crisis is being generated--a crisis because of their political calculations, because they are being unmasked day after day as mere puppets of selfish interests and internationalist maneuvers of the enemy of humanity, a crisis because their conduct does not express the least social or political, progressive interest, a crisis because they will wind up in the trashcan and quagmire of the counterrevolution perhaps sooner than history demands.

CSO: 3010

'BARRICADA' EDITORIAL SCORES COSEP, MDN

PA241304 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Economic and Political Factors Cannot Be Separated"]

[Text] One of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] leaders (Rosendo Diaz) also a member of the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural-Livestock Producers [UPANIC] speaking for the cotton growers, said, that they agree with COSEP's attitudes and are willing to continue producing. The COSEP communique says that its critical attitude (withdrawal from State Council) "does not mean that we will desist in our determination to produce with greater efficiency and to strive daily to raise our country from its economic prostration."

This support, which still has not been given by the National Democratic Movement [MDN] leadership, which pulled COSEP out of the State Council, is clumsily contrived when it now says that the producing sectors are in agreement with COSEP's political attitude.

All private entrepreneurs agree, this has been admitted by their own organization many times, that the task of national reconstruction cannot be achieved without political stability. This stability has been guaranteed by Sandinism while reactionaries, serving the MDN in complicity with COSEP's leadership, have tried to destabilize it. However, COSEP demagogically states that it will continue to produce within the framework outlined by the revolution. COSEP says this because it is aware that most businessmen are in favor of the economic reactivation program.

Rosendo Diaz himself says that "the withdrawal from the State Council was not a protest against national production but rather against the manner in which the country's future is being managed, because politics has nothing to do with economics."

COSEP, aware of the private sector's attitude in favor of economic reactivation and of its support for the government's policies, as determined at the Matagalpa assembly, is apparently asking businessmen to leave them (the MDN sectors) to handle political matters which have nothing to do with economics. This reveals the existing contradictions, which reflect the weakness of their arguments that try to justify their political clumsiness and the MDN's effort to take COSEP into the imperialist field.

CSO: 3010

CHAMORRO SAYS COUNTRY HEADING TO COMMUNISM

PA150222 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1944 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose, 14 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--According to Nicaraguan journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, there is evidence that Nicaragua is heading for communism.

During a visit to Costa Rica, the Nicaraguan journalist, member of LA PRENSA's Directive Council in Managua, met with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, with whom he discussed his country's developments.

Chamorro affirmed that the Marxist-tendency in Nicaragua is confirmed by the formation of a state-party controlled by the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Besides, he added, the advanced process of militarization currently underway in the country shows there is interest in forming a communist state.

According to him, this process of militarization is not being well received because the resources spent on it could be used for other, more necessary purposes.

He indicated that another proof of Nicaragua's turn to the left is the education imparted to youth in the high schools. However, he added, the tendency is more visible in the state's current control of the communcations media.

Regarding this, he affirmed that 80 percent of the radio stations are controlled by Sandinism, as are two of the three existing newspapers.

In my country, everybody knows that the one that rules--and government members admit this--is the Sandinist front's national directorate. The reconstruction junta is the administrator of the policy outlined by the directorate, he added.

According to Chamorro, it was more dangerous to be a journalist in Somoza's day, but he recalled two decrees recently promulgated by the Nicaraguan Government, which ban all information on either the economy or national security.

He affirmed that those decrees ban all information on strikes, demonstrations, the interruption of public services, shortages of basic products, armed clashes and other issues.

Further on, Chamorro indicated that in Nicaragua there is a marked difference between communism and democracy.

He described last week's incidents, when Alfonso Robelo was prevented from holding a public demonstration in Nandaime, as counterproductive.

This was to have been a democratic-civic activity, he said in conclusion, and the fact that this type of activity is being blocked leads to frustration in a country that is trying to establish a pluralist democracy.

CSO: 3010

'BARRICADA' SCORES OPPOSITION SECTORS ATTITUDES

PA200441 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Nov 80 p 3

[Editorial: "We Warned Them!"]

[Excerpts] On 10 November BARRICADA published an editorial defining the attitudes and trends of political parties and economic groups toward the revolution. Hard facts have confirmed our predictions: the recent higher council of private enterprise [COSEP] statement, published in LA PRENSA with such great ado, and events at yesterday's session of the State Council are proof that we were right. The attitude of the various groups for some months, an attitude created by pressure from the more reactionary groups within these organizations and in open opposition to the interests of its progressive sectors, has made them commit this tremendous political error.

It is a political error because they have tried childishly to sabotage, willingly or not, the body that represents the highest expression of national unity. It is immature because it is improper for representatives of organizations to do, and because this crude sabotage can be explained only by a lack of experience, by obstinacy, by emotionalism and by mistaken political appraisals of the revolutionary process.

Blind in their analyses and conclusions, they believe these attitudes can cause the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist National Liberation Front to be hesitant. Fools! They do not want to understand that actions and attitudes such as those yesterday in the State Council feed the campaigns of the revolution's enemies.

This irrational spirit, this lack of political maturity, will only lead them closer to the swamp where the counterrevolutionaries, the resentful and the deluded harbor vain hopes of reversing the process.

One thing should be made clear: none of these actions will affect the revolution. When good sense prevails and meditation and not haste cools the now heated heads, they will realize their mistake and profit from the experience. Let us hope this will help strengthen national unity before it is too late and that they will leave this dangerous path and avoid the contamination of counterrevolution.

CSO: 3010

MASS ORGANIZATIONS WANT RESPECT FROM PRIVATE MEDIA

PA192224 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Popular organizations have asked LA PRENSA to show more respect toward the Nicaraguan people. Distorted reports by this newspaper constitute a form of disrespect toward our people, the organizations have stated.

The continuous and systematic manipulation of reports in the private communications media, such as the newspaper LA PRENSA and the Radio Corporacion Radio Station, show disrespect for the people of Nicaragua and for the memory of those martyred in the cause of national liberation. This statement was made today by representatives of popular organizations during a roundtable discussion broadcast today by Radio Deportes.

Additionally, the organizations said that those media are trying to revive the maxim of divide and conquer which was often applied by the Somozists to labor unions that were struggling to achieve their social demands.

The following are some of the statements that express the position of the mass organizations regarding the manipulation of news by the private media.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] This biased and harmful position of manipulating, with ill intentions, the information provided to the people has been manifested in the past few hours in the attempt to manipulate the latest events, which is an act of irresponsibility and provocation that causes great concern among all the popular organizations.

Radio Corporacion [illegible]ds indistinct] to the individuals who, with the most absolute indiscreti[illegible] and irresponsibility, have made statements that question the truth of the official statements made by our revolutionary government. LA PRENSA has not said a single objective word regarding the events at El Crucero, but has reported quote, arrests within the higher council of private enterprise [COSEP], unquote, portraying the logical measures that the revolutionary government must take to tie the hands of the counterrevolutionaries who are conspiring against our fatherland and against our future as measures against COSEP.

In (?omitting) the official communique issued by our government while reporting the arrests, do they perhaps intend to publish reports on the death of Jorge Salazar tomorrow? Do they wish to give the impression that he was

arrested first [before being killed]? Do they perhaps wish to persist in the offensive comparison of the criminal practices of the Somozist government with legitimate actions for the defense of our fatherland, which are the duty of the revolutionary government?

We ask these questions publicly, because it is time for the organized people to demand more respect from those who control the private media; more respect for our people and for our government, which is not the product of any pact or compromise, but rather the product of the struggle and the blood of the best sons of our fatherland.

Third [as heard, no first or second given], this continuous and systematic manipulation of information is designed to divide our people, to divide the businessmen and other sectors of private enterprise from the rest of the people, to divide the people from the government, to divide the government, to divide the people from the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], and even to divide the FSLN itself with statements to the effect that there are patriotic and radical sectors within it.

There is a maxim which says: divide and conquer, and this is surely the strongest desire of the reactionary minorities which are unable to imagine a genuinely democratic country in which the people fully exercise power.

Fourth, we consider it our duty to alert all of our members and all of the national and international public to this anti-people maneuver that the reactionary sectors have carried out. The starting point of this maneuver has been the provocation and manipulation of the media that are in their hands.

Fifth, we call on all sectors of the people, including the patriotic and honest businessmen, to turn their backs on these unpatriotic attempts to disrupt national unity and on the Somozist counterrevolutionaries who wish to bloody our fatherland. Our united position will be expressed vigorously in the streets of Managua and in the highways of the department on Wednesday, 19 November, at 1630.

For this reason, we say that participation in Wednesday's rally is an act of defense of the fatherland and a vote for national unity. [end recording]

CSO: 3010

FRENCH OFFICIAL VISITOR PRAISES SANDINIST REVOLUTION

PA210416 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Following a most fruitful visit for Nicaragua, the French secretary of state for foreign affairs, Olivier Stirn, left the country today.

During his stay in Nicaragua, the French official this morning held a cordial meeting with members of the revolutionary government: Companeros Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Arturo Cruz and Revolution Commander Daniel Ortega. He discussed the current violence in Central America, particularly in El Salvador and Guatemala with them. The ranking French official said:

[Begin recording] [passage indistinct] As responsible men, you were able to control the situation and did not engage in reprisals that would have in fact started the cycle of violence provoked by violence. [words indistinct] Your actions left a definitely positive balance. [end recording]

Dr Arturo Cruz, in turn, summarized the results of the visit of the representative of the French Government as follows:

[Begin recording] Right after the revolutionary victory France offered us its cooperation. This was limited, however, to emergency needs, such as food, medicines and clothing. The French Parliament showed great interest in making this cooperation move effective and as a result of that, a decision was made to enter into a more formal program. Recently the finance ministers of our two countries signed an agreement in Paris for a credit of 50 million francs to be used mostly in a textile project and to help our balance of payments.

In talks with the visiting secretary of state for foreign affairs, Olivier Stirn, it was agreed that once that project is completed, efforts will be made to maintain an ever increasing exchange between our two countries, not only financially, but also culturally and politically. [end recording]

Later, the French secretary of state was invited to open today's session at the State Council.

Before boarding the plane, the French official held a news conference at the flags room at the Augusto Cesar Sandino international airport in Managua in which he said the Nicaraguan revolution is unique because of the way various economic groups have been reconciled within a climate of authentic pluralist democracy.

The Nicaraguan Acting Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez presented the distinguished visitor with some Nicaraguan craftmanship pieces as momentos from our liberated country.

CSO: 3010

'VOA' DISREGARDS BENEFITS OF REVOLUTION

PA021925 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Nov 80 p 3

[Editorial: "The VOA and Reaction"]

[Text] After affirming in its introduction to Latin America that it reflects "the U.S. Government's official policy," the Voice of America (VOA) broadcast a commentary yesterday that followed precisely the ideals of the most reactionary sectors here and abroad. We do not know if the commentary in question really reflects the official U.S. policy, but it does contradict President Carter's recent statements stressing the "pluralist and democratic" nature of our process.

We must point out, however, that the VOA's attacks on the revolution are clearly in keeping with the positions held by domestic reaction, so they might reflect the feelings of the most reactionary U.S. Government sectors.

An example of this is the station's report on the death of counterrevolutionary Jorge Salazar. At no time did the VOA mention what everybody knows: that Salazar was fully involved in counterrevolutionary activities and that at the time of his death he was carrying out activities connected with the criminal goals of the counterrevolution.

The station ignored Commander Tomas Borge's explanations, which it had broadcast 24 hours earlier and it did not even mention the confession made by Salazar's accomplices, who are currently under arrest.

By means of these voluntary and deliberate omissions, the VOA links the counterrevolutionary's death to alleged disrespect for human rights in Nicaragua. It has done so without stopping to think, let alone say, that it was Salazar who had conspired against the rights of the immense majority of our people who, for the first time in their history, have begun to enjoy these rights.

The VOA commentary--which somehow reminds one of the famous communiques released by the Higher Council of Private Enterprise's pro-Nicaraguan Democratic Movement's leaders--even hinted at economic blackmail when it affirmed that on the part of the revolution there is an alleged commitment [compromiso] to the national private sectors, guaranteed by U.S. gold.

The VOA gives priority to the interests of a minority within Nicaraguan society and disregards the benefits that the revolution provides for the traditionally forgotten majority of our people.

The VOA should not worry about the interests of that minority. What is should worry about is the negative effect that commentaries, such as the one broadcast yesterday, have on the United States and its foreign policy.

CSO: 3010

EDITORIAL VIEWS BACKGROUND TO SALAZAR KILLING

PA261558 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 3

[Editorial: "An Unprecedented Provocation"]

[Excerpt] Now that the interior minister has confirmed Jorge Salazar Arguello's participation in armed counterrevolutionary activities and that the specific circumstances in which he died in a confrontation have been disclosed, one cannot avoid analyzing his death and the causes that motivated it.

One cannot lose sight of the sociopolitical context that made him choose the wrong path in an effort to foil the revolution in connivance with the Somozist guards that bled our country and with the other external forces. In other words, it was Salazar Arguello himself who, by carrying out actions that jeopardized the security and peace of our people, acted hastily and rejected the institutional paths of dialog and participation that the revolution has established for those who are sincerely willing to sacrifice in order to reconstruct the fatherland.

Commander Wheelock has already revealed both the full magnitude of the reactionary conspiracy currently being plotted to attack the revolutionary process and the serious threats hovering over our country. But while our vanguard asks the people to prepare themselves to defend national sovereignty and to concentrate on the priority tasks of national reconstruction, there are those who insist on maintaining an irresponsible and provocative attitude, opposed to the interests and dignity of the people.

This is the position adopted by the Higher Council of Private Enterprise and the newspaper LA PRENSA. The first imprudently describes Salazar's death as a "political crime," while the paper has dedicated itself to magnifying the figure of a man who died tragically but who chose his own destiny when he conspired against our revolutionary people.

Do they not realize the gravity of the activities in which Jorge Salazar was involved? Or are they deliberately trying to legitimize the counterrevolutionary path that Salazar chose when they say that "Nicaragua as a whole will be grateful for the way in which you sacrified your life."

Both these stands are extremely dangerous and it should be made clear that those who hold them have been warned by both our people and their vanguard. Our leaders have already indicated the path of true and patriotic reflection, for only by pointing out the mistaken path taken by Salazar can actions of the type that bring only pain and mourning to the Nicaraguan family be avoided in the future.

Those who reject this view and persist in their irresponsible provocations must realize that they are opposing the interests of the people and the nation and that in this area they will be fought relentlessly. However, there is still time to reflect.

CSO: 3010

FARM WORKERS OFFER VOLUNTEER WORK

PA259105 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Statement by Edgardo Garcia, secretary general of the Farmworkers Association, to "Extra" newscast; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] The participation of the farmworkers as well as all the workers in the revolution is based on our experiences, our struggle as part of the revolution. [sentence as heard] To this effect, we promoted a campaign effective 8 November, and that is our greatest achievement, not only from an economic and organizational point of view, but from the political point of view of training of workers. We hope to achieve a high rate of volunteer work to specifically show our organization's support for the reconstruction process. We also hope to form part of the Sandinist People's militias in order to defend the revolution.

The continuation of the literacy campaign is another part of our campaign and we will continue with the progress and training of the many companeros who participated in the literacy campaign this past summer. Naturally, we cannot forget that the two main aspects--understanding our contribution to the revolution in the process of reconstruction as well as defending the revolution--are taken very much into consideration in our campaign. This is now a very good opportunity for our class, the farmworkers, to join this task. Therefore, from 12 through 30 November, the farmworkers are holding assemblies in all our grassroots organizations, with the abovementioned purposes. Then, from 26 through 30 December, we will be learning of the results of the volunteer work tasks and of the process of joining the Sandinist People's militias, and other social tasks which all workers are going to organize in all the grassroots organizations.

CSO: 3010

U.S., JAMAICAN ELECTIONS PRAISED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 2

/Editorial/

/Text/ There have been two elections in the Americas recently: in Jamaica and the United States. In both elections, the officials and parties who were in power were defeated by a wide margin in favor of a new leader and a new party to occupy the helm of the ship of state.

Why hold elections? So the people can change leaders when they want to, to approve and disapprove and thus be masters of their own fate.

Speaking of the case of Jamaica, it is almost certain that Mr Manley and his followers were convinced and would have sworn that the people were with them, but the election results were overwhelmingly contrary to their hopes.

In Jamaica Prime Minister Manley was trying to socialize the country through Marxism, and thought that the people liked that doctrine; that the class struggle, the deterioration of free enterprise, the bureaucratization of the state, the drop in the number of landowners and the increase in the amount of property owned by the people, a tendency toward single unions and single parties, the reduction of individual rights and the appraisal of a man according to his immersion in society, the massification of the people, the substitution of the God of the forefathers by new exotic doctrines that gave out the caramels that God could not give, intimate friendship with Cuba and Cuban interference in Jamaican affairs: Mr Manley thought that all this pleased the people. He implemented these ideas and continued to put them into effect, but the people took advantage of the outlet supplied by the elections and in a civilized manner said no. They used that marvelous instrument of popular power and the force that comes from being in the majority, and replaced Mr Manley with another leader with an ideology more in keeping with the will of the people.

Thanks to the elections, Jamaica has saved itself not only from the totalitarianism that Mr Manley wanted to impose, but also from violent agitation and civil war, because when people have the opportunity to express their will, when people have an effective means to influence their own destiny and approve or disapprove of what their leaders do, then there is no need for violence or wars that cause hunger, desolation and regression to change the destiny of the people.

8926
CSO: 3010

COLUMNIST SEES NO REASON TO FEAR REAGAN

PA150307 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Felix Pedro Espinoza: "Let Us Show Reagan That He Is Wrong"]

[Text] Since the electoral campaign began in the United States, several Nicaraguans have voiced their concern over the government platform and public statements of the Republican candidate, former actor Ronald Reagan. This concern was even more noticeable among certain Sandinist leaders and officials of the present government, many of whom even said that if Reagan won the elections world peace would be endangered. Others, very worried over his statements on the policy he will implement toward Latin America, even believe that Reagan will militarily intervene in Central America, particularly in our fatherland.

I think this is improbable, due to the negative experiences of the United States in connection with this type of action. This is also unlikely due to the modern world's situation, the diplomatic force that the Latin American countries have proven that they have, and the support of the countries that comprise the nonalined bloc, to which we belong.

The U.S. president-elect argues that the Nicaraguan revolution is headed for Marxism-Leninism and that we will soon become a satellite of Russia through Cuba. He says that this is his major concern and that he will try to prevent this situation for the good of Central America and of our own revolution.

If our revolution does not show any signs of moving the way that Reagan thinks it will and if the current government and its leaders are sure that this process will move along democratic and truly free paths, I do not see any reason to fear Reagan. The logical thing would be to show the new U.S. president that he is wrong in his views; that this is not a communist revolution, but rather a process of profound structural changes in all areas; that we are really a nonalined country; that we are building a new sociopolitical and economic system that will not be an imitation of any other system and perhaps will serve as a model for other developing countries; and that this system will not be dependent, capitalistic or totalitarian.

If that is our goal, why fear Reagan?

Let us continue with our process within the guidelines mentioned above and we will gain greater respect from both the new gringo president and the other countries that have voiced their doubts about our revolutionary process. By then, Reagan himself will be one of our best friends.

U.S. ELECTIONS CITED AS EXAMPLE OF TRUE DEMOCRACY

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 2

/Commentary by Pedro Chamorro/

/Text/ Often we hear new adjectives that add bias to or limit the true meaning of the word democracy. It is the very people who do not believe in the single type of democracy who are interested in disterting and limiting this word. That is why we hear them speak of the "bourgeois democracy" and "popular democracy."

The term "bourgeois democracy" is applied to those of us who believe that power comes from the people through the voting booth. The term "popular democracy" is used to define the eternal power (which cannot be questioned in democratic elections) of what they continually call the "vanguard," which is supposed to represent the people forever.

Those of us who believe in democracy in the fullest sense of the word cannot recognize in this "popular democracy" a true democracy, and that is why it is commonly labeled with the political term "communism."

As simple as that, the characteristics of a communist totalitarian regime are identical to those of a regime which, in order to temporarily hide its true colors, becomes identified with the "popular democracy," because its true name has fallen out of favor.

But there is only one democracy; it is the democracy of men such as Carter, Carlos Andres Perez, Carazo Odio, Rafael Caldera, Jose Figueres and others who are capable of shedding a tear over losing the elections and then saying: "This hurts me, but the people have chosen, and of course I accept their decision."

These words, which in this case were uttered by Carter, had a strong impact on me from the first instant they appeared on the AFP teletype, because in them lies the true essence of democracy: there is no one nobler than the man who accepts his defeat because he is aware that such is the decision the people have made in their secret vote, free from coercion. There is also no one nobler than the victorious man who extends a hand to his defeated adversary, gives him a comforting embrace and says: "See you at the next election."

An endemic disease among totalitarian regimes (no matter what their grammatical disguise) has been the belief that they will last indefinitely; the failure to give others, who are also humans, the opportunity to live, to feel, to think, to express themselves, so that the people can choose who will govern them. This is an endemic and recurring illness, but never permanent. Because everything must come to an end; ideas that were praiseworthy are now ridiculous or frightening, but they are no longer the absolute truth.

Life is evolution, and within that constant evolution even political ideologies become obsolete one day, because they were written for another period in space and time.

Democracy is not a political ideology; it is believing in a just manner of distributing political power among different ideological movements by determining the degree of their popular acceptance as measured at the polls, giving all parties the same conditions of access to the means of communication, financing, transportation, etc. that the government party enjoys. A dictatorship, or narcissistic state, does not believe in these methods because the lifelong representation of the people is something it has appropriated for itself. For this reason it tries to confuse people, using pejorative adjectives to describe that democratic process and those who believe in it.

A single democracy!

The march toward democracy will not cease! Long live the unity of all democratic forces! Fatherland and Liberty! Nicaragua will once again be a republic!

8926
CSO: 3010

REVOLUTION SCORED FOR OPPOSING EXPRESSIONS OF PLURALISM

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 2

/Editorial/

/Text/ Dona Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, on the occasion of the well-deserved official tribute to Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, made public a patriotic and timely call for unity, which under the present circumstances is particularly significant.

We believe that the main problem to be solved in order to restore unity among Nicaraguans is that of overcoming the dualism into which we have fallen. On the one hand we have an almost exemplary revolution in terms of its constitutional structures, its laws, its concern for social justice, its international position of non-alignment, and all of its basic policies: it claims to be pluralist, to respect the freedom of expression and of union involvement; it has a mixed socioeconomic system; it is democratic, or in the process of democratization, etc.

However, like Janus, the revolution has another face. Its spokesmen and organs of communication as well as its leaders, in statements and analyses, label as reactionaries, biased enemies of the revolution and/or counterrevolutionaries, anyone who promotes or exercises pluralism, anyone who criticizes or simply manifests his freedom of expression. They label "divisionists" anyone who dissents; enemies of the working class anyone who organizes unions freely; enemies of the people those who are not communists. That is, we have a political traffic light that turns green to signal "go," and our leaders tell us: "It's red! Stop!" And often they give tickets for the infraction.

There is no single political line, but two contradictory philosophies.

LA PRENSA is attacked every day. Why? Isn't the freedom of expression one of the conquests of our revolution?

LA PRENSA is part of the revolution, precisely because it was and is free, and because the revolution triumphed by fighting for freedom. It is revolutionary because it exercises its right to criticize; by exercising that right it is with the revolution, but not with its mistakes. Would we be with the people if they refused to allow us to publish the people's complaints, demands or criticisms?

The dualism which is used to judge LA PRENSA is that which is suffered by the entire nation in all major aspects. Our socioeconomic, system is mixed; our production is based on socialized labor and on private enterprise labor; our nationalism is Sandinist;

but one or another commander rectifies the legal truth and affirms that the Nicaraguan people consist of just one class. Professionals, clergy, businessmen, farmers, bourgois people, intellectuals, etc. (including the Government Junta, which is made up of businessmen and bourgeois people) are expelled from nationality. They are pariahs. What are we, then? Nationalists or classists? Who defines us, Sandino the Nicaraguan or Lenin the Russian? The law or the statements of those in power?

This disconcerting duality is apparent in many areas: the labor movement, the indigenous communities, the problem of continuous expropriations not against Somozists but against those who have all their "papers" in order, etc. . . .

There is no unity of methods, and that hinders us from moving forward together.

For Nicaragua to recover its ability for peaceful coexistence, those contradictory extremes must be reduced to unity.

The legal side of the country and the real side should not be hostile toward each other; they should not contradict each other. The revolution should have a single face!

8926
CSO: 3010

JUNTA MEMBER HASSAN SAYS REVOLUTION NEEDS TRUE CHRISTIANS

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] This is a revolution in which the vast majority of the participants are both Christians and revolutionaries, Dr Moises Hassan Morales, a member of the JGRN [National Reconstruction Government Junta], said in a press conference. Also present at the conference were Dr Arturo Cruz of the JGRN, and delegates going on a mission to visit Rome.

Speaking authoritatively and with great self-possession, Moises Hassan defined the true Christians as those who have chosen the option of the poor, and they must be revolutionaries.

In that way, added the JGRN member, there is no conflict between being a Christian and being a revolutionary, because they are one and the same thing. A person who cares about his fellow human beings is both a true Christian and a revolutionary.

There are of course other people who call themselves Christians, and who are against the revolution. Without trying to be overly schematic, said Hassan, we could almost divide them into those Christians who, because of their ignorance and lack of education, are ensnared by lies and rumors that have for a long time ceased to have any foundation. Naturally, with these people the only thing that can be done is to try to educate them so that they can emerge from their errors and learn to discern what true Christianity is. This sort of individual is a Christian, and is not with the revolution.

Then there are others who claim to be Christians who, in complete cynicism, call on God at their meetings, which they did not do in the past. These are cynics who now go about beating their breast while at the same time they are exploiting their workers in their farms and their factories. They call themselves Christians, but of course they are not.

These are people whose political and economic ambitions clash with the option of the poor. They hypocritically hold on to Christianity, using it as a bastion from which they can fight, as a rallying point to combat the revolution and to try to lead astray the true Christians who are confused, of whom I spoke earlier.

But they are not Christians; for them the only gods are money and power. They are not Christians even though they may beat their breast, although they go to mass every Sunday, receive the sacraments, go to confession, even though they may shout the name of God and praise Him in their meetings. But these people are not Christians.

As for the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] document, Dr Moises Hassan said that it was not an ideological document, nor a thorough study, and it should not be misinterpreted as such, as it has been. It is an invitation to Christians who want to take part in the revolutionary process; it holds out a hand to those who are in error.

7679
CSO: 3010

TUNNERMAN INSISTS EDUCATION BE INDEPENDENT OF POLITICS

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Religious education is the responsibility of parents, and freedom of religion is a fundamental principle of all education at all levels. The classroom is the right place for a discussion of all ideologies, but partisan politics is not suitable there, the minister of education, Dr Carlos Tunnerman Bernheim, said on Thursday, 30 October.

He went on to say that freedom of religion is guaranteed by the fundamental statute of rights of the Nicaraguan people.

When he was asked if Marxist-Leninist education was, as has been claimed, a "sine qua non" condition for students taking exams, Dr Tunnerman said: "That is not true."

Students should know, he said, what Marxism, socialism, or liberalism mean, as well as the significance of other political movements. That is important because it is part of their general education. But this should not be interpreted as meaning that a specific political orientation is being imposed.

The Case of BARRICADA and NUEVO DIARIO

Concerning the requirements made by some teachers at some educational centers that their students buy BARRICADA and NUEVO DIARIO, the minister said: On this issue the ministry has said that references to many of the topics being debated in the curriculum, especially in the area of the social sciences, can be found in BARRICADA and other news publications.

In developing these programs, the ministry offered the possibility of using these publications, but their use is not compulsory.

What the teachers are doing is telling their students that, on a particular issue, there is an article that appeared in a given paper or a speech by a revolutionary commander or member of the government junta, which clarifies the government's position on that issue, and then the professors tell the students about the existence of that material.

It is also my understanding that if the students find articles in LA PRENSA which are of interest for their class debates, the students will use that material. It depends on the current issues which are being discussed at the time.

On being told that professors were requiring that their students buy a particular paper, the minister of education said:

The truth is that if there are professors who tell their students to buy this or that paper, that would not be right.

What the professors should do is tell the students where they can find the source, but offering them various possibilities so that they will learn to do research.

The Issue of Christian Education

In speaking of the concern expressed by parents who are asking for a Christian education for their children, he said:

"Religious education is the responsibility of each family; that is, each parent gives his children the education that he or she considers appropriate. The state provides a secular, nonreligious education. Still, in Nicaragua we have established that religious schools have full freedom to provide their own education, and that is being done. And in Nicaragua the Sandinist revolution has guaranteed, through the fundamental rights of the Nicaraguan people, the right to choose between private or public education. Religious education can be given in private schools, but in public schools the state can not become involved with any religion, because of the principle of freedom of religion.

"But beyond that," said Dr Tunnerman, "the state is giving subsidies to a number of religious schools, and these subsidies do not prevent them from continuing to give the Christian education which they have traditionally imparted."

7679
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT RALLY RAPPED--One of the reasons stated by some government spokesmen for banning the Mandaime rally scheduled by the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement was that it was absurd to engage in political rallies when the country was getting ready for the sugar harvest and when the revolution's most urgent task was economic reactivation. However, a large and costly political rally is being organized for today with the support of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Party. This rally has been widely announced in the state-owned media and will cost the taxpayers and people who-knows-how-many cordobas and manhours. This rally will also interrupt the rhythm of work in the public sector. Within the pluralism that the government allegedly respects and within the most elemental sense of fairness, what is denied to one party must be denied to the other and the reasons given to one party for this must be given to the other. Justice can make unity prevail better than rallies. [Text] [PA261631 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Nov 80 p 2]

DEPARTMENTAL CABINET INAUGURATED IN OCOTAL--(ANN)--On Saturday the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction held its first departmental cabinet meeting. Similar events will be organized periodically to bring together the ministers of state and authorities of the various places where such events are held. The departmental cabinets will function somewhat like consulative councils and they will be comprised of the ministers of state and the local government juntas. Daniel Ortega, commander of the revolution and member of the government junta, said on opening the first departmental cabinet, which was held in the city of Ocotal in the central part of the country, that these councils must help to jointly confront the problems of the various departments and municipalities of Nicaragua. During the first cabinet meeting held, each of the municipal representatives explained his town's most pressing problems, especially in connection with [word indistinct], the supply of staples, schools and other such issues. They also expressed the organized people's willingness to carry out voluntary work to save the central government's resources and help the Sandinist people's revolution. [Text] [PA242142 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 80]

STATE BANANA ENTERPRISES CREATED--The Nicaraguan Government has created the state banana enterprise which will be in charge of relations with the U.S. transnational Standard Fruit Company and national producers. The information was revealed during a meeting held by members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction with Nicaraguan banana labor leaders who had reported on the extremely poor salaries

and living conditions existing on plantations controlled by the transnational company and by private owners. Government junta member Sergio Ramirez said that a new contract is being negotiated with the U.S. concern which will continue exporting the fruit because it controls the international market. He said that the Nicaraguan state concern will be a branch of the Agricultural Development Ministry and will have a production council on which labor will be represented. [Text] [PA230212 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Nov 80]

SALAZAR SLAYING--Last night the Interior Ministry issued a communique stating that engineer Jorge Salazar, president of the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural-Livestock Producers [UPANIC] and vice president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, had been killed in a clash with state security forces. This tragic report has caused uneasiness and resentment in the private sector and among friends of the late business leader. When Salazar was killed he was accompanied by another person, who is being held by the state security forces and, who will be presented to the press to establish responsibility in this thorny case which has affected a large part of the Nicaraguan people. Jorge Salazar was considered a leader of the private enterprise sector, and on several recent occasions he acted as mediator between the government and the private sector during difficult situations. Several opposition parties and representatives of the private sector have widely discussed the death of Jorge Salazar, who left the Nicaraguan Development Institute at 1500 yesterday to keep a date with death. He was to have attended a UPANIC meeting, but he never arrived. Fate was waiting for him near El Crucero. [Excerpts] [PA190051 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Nov 80]

ARCE ON REAGAN ELECTION--Madrid 12 Nov (EFE)--Sandinist commander Bayardo Arce said here today that "Reagan's election as U.S. president has spurred on the more reactionary Latin American sectors." He made this statement on his arrival in Madrid at the head of the Nicaraguan delegation that will participate in the Socialist International Congress which will open tomorrow. Commenting on Reagan's triumph, the Sandinist revolutionary commander emphasized: "Reagan's statements during his electoral campaign about Central America, and Nicaragua in particular, have encouraged the more reactionary sectors in the area." Commenting on whether the new U.S. president will carry out the threats which were made during his electoral campaign, regarding Nicaragua, Bayardo Arce recalled: "Spokesmen of the U.S. administration have emphasized that there is a great difference between what is said during the electoral campaign and the later presidential behavior." The Sandinist commander said that Reagan's election will not chang Nicaragua's policies toward the United States. "Nicaragua's policies, he said, do not depend on whoever may be ruling in the United States." With regard to Manley's defeat in Jamaica and its effects on the Central American and Caribbean area, Bayardo said: "There is a trend to the right." "Imperialism, he said, has not lost ground in other continents and has centered its attention now on Latin America." Commander Bayardo Arce will head the Nicaraguan delegation that will participate at the Socialist International Congress in Madrid. [Text] [PA142324 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2038 GMT 12 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

DAILY CRITICIZES CARTER'S OAS SPEECH

PY261722 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 5

[Editorial: "The Swan Song?"]

[Text] According to commentaries released in the wake of President Carter's speech at the OAS inaugural session, there was surprise over the fact that the outgoing U.S. President referred almost exclusively to the human rights topic and his government's position on it as if this were the only important thing within the complex mechanism of inter-American relations.

Attention was also elicited by Carter's almost desperate announcement that the human rights policy, as he conceives it, will not end with his administration. He expressed hope that under Mr Reagan the issue may continue to be handled in the same manner.

On the same night of Carter's speech, a radio commentator said in the United States that "Mr Carter erroneously thought his defeat and Reagan's triumph had aroused jubilation in those Latin American countries which have been permanently harassed on the human rights issue by the Democratic administration and reacted with threatening anger, which is not suitable for a President of the United States."

The commentator added: "There has been no such jubilation." But a sense of relief because it is reasonably believed that the human rights policy will continue under Mr Reagan's administration, but stripped or Mr Carter's semireligious blind fanaticism and focused on a realistic political criterion which will permit the United States to recover the good will of those friends and allies it has lost because of Mr Carter's irritating way of conducting the question of human rights."

We believe that the commentator is as right as he can be on the issue since, after all, Mr Carter's human rights policy, despite being so persistent and sometimes impertinent, has neither succeeded in "destabilizing" one single Latin American country nor in promoting a "democratization" which would have pleased the U.S. radicals--except in the case of Nicaragua, whose "democratization" is inevitably taking it to communism and to indulgence in rehearsals for becoming a second Cuba by promoting terrorism abroad, as it did in our country be causing Somoza's death, and in Nicaragua itself by machinegunning to death the most prominent leader of the democratic opposition still remaining in the country.

Now, we repeat that the only reaction elicited in Latin America by the departure of Mr Carter from the White House and the installation of a new, more mature and conscientious leadership, which will be that of Mr Reagan, is a sense of relief and nothing more, relief because, above all, we are interested in strengthening the Western world, because only a strong West could force greater prudence and caution in the overwhelming advance of communism in the world. At this point, it is proper to repeat an idea expressed by Kissinger in his memoirs--that is, that the USSR did not have to follow the "divide to conquer" principle, which has been observed by all imperialist nations since early in history, because the West, through Carter's human rights policy, has served up its own divisions to the USSR on a silver platter.

A suitable summing up of these 4 years in which the West's road to hell was paved with good intentions is the conclusion of the above commentator, who more or less said that in his last and almost violent speech at the OAS, Mr Carter gave proof of what he thought the President of the United States should be: a missionary. He also gave proof of what he never wanted to be or never could be: a statesman who leads the most powerful free country of the world which, under his government, lost friends and allies, permitted communist expansion and forced his country into a status of military inferiority regarding aggressive and imperialistic communism.

Furthermore, it was not the Latin American votes, but those of his fellow citizens which caused the spectacular defeat of both Carter, his party and his policy.

CSO: 3010

PAPER REFUTES HUMAN RIGHTS ACCUSATIONS

PY262301 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 25 Nov 80 p 24

[Article by Gil Gonzales: "Never Has Communism Been Given so Many Facilities as With Carter"]

[Text] Marxism--which is remarkably well organized as far as propaganda is concerned, and which many times has incredible influence with organizations and persons seemingly democratic and above reproach--has catagorized Paraguay with the countries that allegedly violate human rights. The Marxists have bundled us together with Chile, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, Somoza's Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. They tied up the bundle and presented it to the supreme court, which was to pronounce us guilty with its usual incorruptible impartiality.

At the time the court was made up of countries of Marxist leanings. Those who feel friendly toward Fidel Castro and those who, in order to disguise their lack of decisiveness toward the Soviet Union, had decided to fight the anticommunist nations under the overstimulated pretext of demanding respect for human rights.

Never has a U.S. Administration been infiltrated so much by Marxists as the one which is now at the end of its mandate by virtue of the overwhelming, crushing decision of the U.S. people. Never has a U.S. Government evidenced so much ignorance of the Latin American status quo and never has it handled its traditional friends in such a negative manner or given so many facilities to communist infiltration in the decisionmaking mechanisms of the free countries.

This infiltration has been so deep that they even tied the CIA's hands to the absurd extent that one of the most outstanding members of the Senate proposed that the CIA be asked to report in advance on the operations it was planning to carry out abroad, even the most secret ones. Can you imagine the CIA, the investigative and espionage organization which is supposed to continually guard the security of the union and preclude the plans that communist powers may have against the U.S. allies, having to disclose its secret plans before implementing them? If a proposal of this kind is not the offspring of a procommunist, then we have to give up because it is obvious that we know nothing of politics.

But let us go back to our original subject and refute the false image of Paraguay created by the Marxists and the para-Marxists. We would like to say categorically that long before Carter, long before a lady who calls herself chairman of the Paraguayan human rights commission began her suspicious trips abroad where she must

have certainly established decisive contacts--long before all that--President Stroessner's government had initiated efforts for the promotion of human rights.

We are not affected by whether Carter remains in government. Neither do we care whether Mr Reagan changes the U.S. policy toward Latin America. Our policy does not depend on this. We are not tied to instructions from some fellow abroad. This does not mean that we dispise them; it simply means that our policy is our own.

Obviously we expect the good will of friendly governments, but we will never accept being put on the defendant's bench and having them appoint themselves supreme judges. We favor solidarity and cooperation among the peoples, but this does not mean that we will let our fate be decided by others. Thus, having practiced, having exercised respect for human rights, we will continue doing so from the broad viewpoint which President Stroessner has of this issue.

CSO: 3010

ARMED FORCES ORGANIZATION LAW PROMULGATED

PY270221 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Nov 80 p 12

[Text] The Executive Branch yesterday promulgated Law No 832, approved by the National Congress, regarding the general organization of the armed forces. It has 19 chapters and 76 articles.

According to the new structure, our armed forces will be made up of a commander in chief of the armed forces, army corps commands, a navy command, an aeronautics command, a military institutes command, a combat support command, a logistics command and a presidential escort regiment.

Regarding territorial division, it was established that these are divided in areas, zones or regions. The factors used as bases to establish territorial division are: a) joint employment of the armed forces in theater of operations, zone of the interior and zone of defense. b) Employment of the army in army corps and division zones. c) Employment of the Navy in naval bases and other installations. d) Employment of the air force in air bases and other installations. e) Particular geographic aspects of each region of the national territory. f) Mobilization potential in these regions. g) Administrative division of the country.

According to the new law, the armed forces of the nation can have other commands organized with elements of the various forces for their employment in military actions. These commands can fulfill operational or territorial functions.

The armed forces of the nation, in times of war, will be made up of the army, the navy, the air force and their respective reserves when called or mobilized.

The composition of the mobilized forces is established in the table of organization and equipment prepared by the armed forces command. The organization in times of war is the same as in times of peace, except that troops and equipment must be in accordance with the table of organization and equipment for times of war. [as published]

The commander in chief of the armed forces is the president of the republic, but he can delegate the command to a general. The administrative and judicial functions of the armed forces are carried out by the National Defense Ministry.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

IHRC CHARGES REJECTED--Washington, 23 Nov (EFE, LATIN)--Paraguay categorically rejected today the charges made by the IHRC general report against its government. The general report is now under study by the OAS annual assembly in Washington, charges in the document directed against Paraguay are the least serious. According to the report, the human rights situation in Paraguay is definitely much less serious than in other countries of the southern cone. The IHRC is only asking the Paraguayan Government to make an effort to improve the situation. Senator Ezequiel Gonzalez Alsina spoke at the OAS representing Paraguay rejecting every charge contained in the document against his country. Gonzalez Alsina also accused the Paraguayan Human Rights Commission of being "biased" and politicized and of pretending to use the IHRC for its partisan interests. Ezequiel Gonzales said that the IHRC report on Paraguay states that his government has refused an on-the-site inspection by the commission but that in reality his government is only using its right to set the date for the instpection. He added that the report "is really mild but this does not mean it is free from error, falsehood and arbitrary conclusions. He attributed these errors to sources of information for the IHRC which based its study on individual accusations. He also said that recent times have seen the emergence of persons who make a profession out of levying charges. Gonzalez Alsina spoke for 1 and 1/2 hours to answer in detail practically every IHRC charge. [Text] [PY241727 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Nov 80 p 13]

STATE REQUIRED ID--The police public relations department has released a communique recommending that the population carry their identification cards at all times in order to answer any questions asked by officials. The communique states: The chief of police, through the police public relations department, requests the special cooperation of the population in fulfilling their civic obligations by carrying their identification cards at all times in order to identify themselves whenever required by the police. In this regard, the required documents are--for men: police identification card or military discharge card; for women: police identification card, voting identification document or marriage certificate. For foreigners: immigration card, identification card of country of origin and passport. The communique also states that tourists must carry the identification card of the country of origin and the card to enter the country issued by the Customs Department. This recommendation is made because the police dragnet operation continues in various parts of the country and the population is required to show identification cards. People not carrying any identification are detained. [Text] [PY262354 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 22 Nov 80 p 14]

FOREIGN TRADE DEFICIT--The Central Bank has reported that Paraguayan foreign trade during September showed a deficit of $8,286,000. The country's foreign trade deficit during the first 9 months of this year amounted to $122,294,000. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 13 PY]

WHEAT PRODUCTION--The wheat producers of Itapua Department has reported that 10,000 tons of wheat were lost due to the frost last September, and that their losses amount to 200 million guaranies. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 15 PY]

SUGAR PRODUCTION--The Agriculture and Livestock Ministry has reported that sugar production has already reached 80,000 tons this year, and that 85,000 to 86,000 tons will be produced by the end of this year. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 13 PY]

CSO: 3010 END

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(EL NACIONAL DE CARACAS, 5 Nov 80)..... 178

YPFB NEW GAS PIPELINES, OTHER PROJECTS DETAILED

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 10 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Four projects related to the policy of replacement of consumption of heavy hydrocarbons will be inaugurated by the YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits].

They are three LPG bottling plants in Potosi, Tupiza and Trinidad and a gas pipeline between Sucre and Palca.

YPFB executives said that it will carry out these types of projects to make the use of LPG easier for the people.

The Tupiza bottling plant was built with YPFB funds in two calendar months.

It will supply LPG to the southern mining centers of Quechisla and Telamayu.

It cost about 1.2 million Bolivian pesos.

The demand for LPG in Tupiza has increased about 40 percent a month.

The storage capacity of the tanks at the Tupiza plant is about 40 metric tons.

The bottling plant has been designed to expand its capacity about 300 or 400 percent in the future.

The Potosi bottling plant has a storage capacity of 120 metric tons and can fill 1,600 containers per hour using four automatic filling machines. It was assembled in 85 working days under the direct administration of YPFB at a cost of 2.8 million Bolivian pesos.

It has receiving areas for tank trucks, parking lots and facilities to handle the LPG tank cars.

The plant will supply the city of Potosi and its geographic area of influence.

YPFB technicians have estimated that annual demand will grow about 71 percent; this is considered the highest in the country.

Another bottling plant will be inaugurated in Trinidad. It will have a capacity of 40 metric tons and can fill 120 containers per hour.

Its cost was about 5 million Bolivian pesos.

For the assembly of the plant, YPFB moved a tank weighing 16 tons from Cochabamba to Puerto Villarroel by trailer truck.

The tank was towed on the river from Puerto Villarroel to Trinidad.

The LPG plant is supplied by four tank trucks with a transportation capacity of 4.5 metric tons; they use the Santa Cruz-Trinidad highways.

YPFB bought four tank barges that have a transportation capacity of 35 metric tons each to use in the rainy season.

Gas Pipeline

Due to departmental events in Potosi, the Sucre-Palca gas pipeline will be inaugurated today. It is 114 kilometers long and can carry 7.3 million cubic feet of LPG per day.

It was constructed by YPFB in 8 months and is the continuation of the gas pipeline between Monteagudo and Sucre.

It cost about $2,995,000.

The gas pipeline ends in Palca, Potosi, but has by-pass valves that will supply LPG to the Karachipampa Polymetallurgical Complex and to a National Electricity Enterprise plant.

By the last quarter of 1981, YPFB plans to supply about 5.37 million cubic feet of natural gas per day to the metallurgical complexes in La Palca and Karachipampa. There will also be about 820,000 cubic feet per day for other uses and needs.

This gas pipeline was constructed by the YPFB industrial department with Bolivian personnel.

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PLANS FOR ALCOHOL FUEL GAIN IMPORTANCE

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Santa Cruz, 7 Nov—The possibility of using alcohol as a fuel in the short run is leading to some important contacts among industrialists, the Development Corporation, the Cane-Growers Federation and even the Eastern Agricultural Council in this district.

A preliminary exchange of ideas took place at the UNAGRO [expansion unknown] Santa Cruz sugar mill in Mineros. The industrial installation in Santa Cruz could produce at least 50 percent more alcohol but first it will have to study its application as a substitute for gasoline.

A few days ago, technicians of the Development Corporation, the Eastern Agricultural Council, the Cane-Growers Federation and other representatives made a general analysis of this possibility and its advantages.

According to Arturo Cronembold, president of the Development Corporation, an analysis of the idea will be made. He said: "Once there are frames of reference, a forum will be held to which technicians of YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] and other sugar agroindustrial organizations will be invited in order to exchange ideas."

Agreement with Brazil

The Santa Cruz Corporation signed an agreement with the Engineers Association of the University of Sao Paulo (Brazil) a few days ago for studies on the production of methanol in this district. This step was taken after repeated announcements by YPFB about the decline in the production of hydrocarbons and with plans for the future.

The problem is not now, according to the people who began work on this idea, but in the near future. It is necessary to have definite studies on the use of methanol in the production of alcohol for automobile fuel.

New Stage

According to Enrique Roda Daza, president of the Santa Cruz Cane-Growers Federation, the meeting promoted by UNAGRO executives means a new stage for the suppliers of raw material. Until now, the Santa Cruz mill seemed to be most interested in studies on methanol although such a possibility has been mentioned in other mills. There was even a demonstration in this city showing that present vehicles can run on alcohol.

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LONG, MEDIUM-TERM ENERGY RATIONALIZATION MEASURES APPROVED

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] The wideranging energy rationalization program approved last night by the president of the republic, Dr Aparicio Mendez (presiding over the Council of Ministers, contains permanent tactical, strategic, promotional and educational measures.

The program, which was made available to the press by Minister Tourreilles, represents the government's response to the current world energy situation, which has been aggravated recently by the war in the Persian Gulf area. It is "a program calling for the balanced use of traditional energy sources, complemented by the development of nontraditional sources and with suitable energy conservation standards."

This program does not rule out the adoption of other emergency steps that might be ordered to deal with the current situation until the problem of normal crude oil supplies can be resolved.

The following are the measures ordered yesterday:

Immediate Measures

Article 1. The public sector is hereby ordered to reduce its consumption of all types of fuels by at least 10 percent. Public institutions and agencies shall, within 5 days and within their sphere of action, stipulate the necessary measures for bringing about this reduction.

Strategic Measures

Article 2. The Ministry of Industry and Energy is hereby commissioned to review the system of sanctions and deadlines stipulated in Decree 214/79 of 17 April 1979, which empowers it to regulate the adoption and implementation of the industrial sector's energy rationalization program.

Article 3. A task force is hereby created to study alternatives for the types of fuel used by industry and the way in which it uses them. The task force shall be made up of a representative from the Ministry of Industry and Energy, who shall preside over it; one from the Information, Coordination and Planning

Secretariat; one from the National Fuels, Alcohol and Cement Administration, and one from the National Administration of Electric Powerplants and Transmissions. It shall study the following possibilities, among others:

a) Converting steam and heat generating units to coal, firewood or natural gas use, depending on which is more advisable based on the availability of these sources and on the estimated timetable for natural gas distribution.

b) Use of coal.

c) The production of charcoal from planted forests.

d) Mixing gas oil with other fuels (naphthas, vegetable oils and others).

e) Mixing fuel oil with pulverized charcoal.

f) Integrating electricity and steam generating systems (combined generation).

Article 4. The Ministry of Industry and Energy is hereby commissioned to adopt measures leading to the rational use of energy in buildings, to which end it shall:

a) To issue standards for the future construction of energy-efficient buildings in terms of their heating, lighting and ventilation, among other factors, using as a basis the report that has already been drawn up by the group duly appointed for this purpose.

b) To issue standards to optimize the energy efficiency of existing buildings.

c) To coordinate studies into the regulations governing the decrees to be issued in connection with Clauses a) and b).

d) To propose standards for controls on the installation of heating systems.

e) To study the suitability of promoting nontraditional heating and hot water sources, including systems based on the direct harnessing of solar energy, and to propose standards governing their use.

f) To issue standards for more energy-efficient household appliances, in particular those used to refrigerate foods.

The Ministry of Industry and Energy shall be in charge of implementing the measures that are ultimately adopted.

Article 5. A task force is hereby created to issue measures aimed at the rational use of energy in urban transit. This force shall consist of one representative from the Ministry of Industry and Energy, who shall preside over it; one from the Ministry of the Interior; one from the Information, coordination and Planning Secretariat, and one from the municipal intendencies. The measures shall be geared to the following objectives:

a) To authorize and promote mass urban transportation in small, fuel-efficient units outside of rush hours.

b) To rationalize the system of urban mass transportation.

c) To study whether greater use can be made in the future of urban rail transport, powered by electrical energy or other fuels that are currently not in use.

d) To optimize the system of traffic lights.

e) To review the traffic direction system on streets with light traffic.

f) To restrict vehicle parking in congested urban areas and on main streets, so as to expedite the flow of traffic and prevent unnecessary trips.

g) To propose measures to speed up urban transit, as a means of achieving maximum efficiency from motor vehicles.

The measures that are approved shall be permanent and shall be implemented by the appropriate agencies.

Article 6. A task force is hereby created to issue measures aimed at the rational use of energy in transportation. This force shall consist of one representative from the Ministry of Industry and Energy, who shall preside over it; one from the Ministry of Transportation and Public Works; one from the Ministry of Economy and Finances; one from the Ministry of the Interior; one from the Information, Coordination and planning Secretariat; one from the municipal intendencies and one from the Administration of State Railways. The measures shall be geared to the following objectives:

a) To establish differential toll systems, thus encouraging the highest possible cargo and passenger loads.

b) To intensify implementation of the mass programs for monitoring the fuel efficiency of public and private vehicles.

c) To optimize highway traffic speed with a view towards saving fuel.

d) To study the possibility of having tachometers installed in some types of vehicles.

e) To rationalize passenger transportation.

f) To study the future use of rail cargo and passenger transport units powered by electrical energy or other fuels not currently in use.

g) To rationalize cargo transport.

h) To provide incentives for the transportation of cargo by railway and coastal shipping.

The measures shall be permanent and shall be implemented by the appropriate agencies.

Article 7. A task force is hereby created to issue measures aimed at a reasonable increase in the reserves of traditional energy inputs, in light of the demands posed by the current world situation, in order to bolster and broaden the degree of security that the National Fuels, Alcohol and Cement Administration has already achieved over the entire range of energy sources.

This force shall consist of one representative from the Ministry of Industry and Energy, who shall preside over it; one from the Ministry of Economy and Finances; one from the Information, Coordination and Planning Secretariat, and one from the National Fuels, Alcohol and Cement Administration. The measures shall be geared to the following objectives:

a) To encourage greater storage of various kinds of fuels.

b) To encourage the construction of facilities and equipment for this purpose.

c) To allow for the private financing of these reserves.

The measures that are approved shall be implemented by the National Fuels, Alcohol and Cement Administration.

Article 8. The Ministry of Industry and Energy is hereby authorized to take measures to urgently formulate the National Energy Model, so that the country can have access as soon as possible to the basic technical-economic tool for rationally planning future energy policy.

Article 9. The appropriate agencies are hereby commissioned to examine the possibility of further exploration, based on the results of hydrocarbons prospecting conducted so far and on a reinterpretation of the seismic studies currently being conducted in continental waters.

Article 10. The Ministry of Industry and Energy is hereby commissioned to undertake efforts aimed at hammering out electricity linkup agreements with the Argentine Republic and the Federative Republic of Brazil, bearing in mind the recommendations of the Advisory Group created under Decree No 249/978.

Article 11. The Ministry of Industry and Energy is hereby commissioned to plan and coordinate the activities of the public agencies involved in the search for and utilization of coal, peat and oil shale, to determine the viability of their development.

Article 12. The Ministry of Industry and Energy is hereby commissioned to begin talks with the Mines and Energy Ministry of the Federative Republic of Brazil to study the possibility of jointly developing the coal deposits located in areas close to the border between the two countries.

Article 13. The Ministry of Industry and Energy is hereby commissioned to negotiate, through its Eduardo Terra Arocena Geological Institute, a working

contract to prospect for uranium with the Bureau of Geological and Mining Exploration (of France) within the framework of the Conditions Agreement reached on 7 March 1980. The purpose is to draw up, within 2 years, an initial assessment of the country's uranium potential, as preliminary data for the formulation and development of probable nuclear power projects.

Article 14. A task force is hereby created to draft a bill establishing a policy for forest development for energy purposes, in keeping with the country's general forest policy.

This force shall consist of one representative from the Ministry of Industry and Energy, who shall preside over it; one from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing; one from the Ministry of Economy and Finances, and one from the Information, Coordination and Planning Secretariat. It shall draft the bill within 20 days.

Article 15. The task force created by the resolution of 16 January 1980 to study the ultimate disposal of urban wastes, is hereby commissioned to submit a specific nationwide plan for their disposal in light of the need to optimize their utilization as an energy source.

Article 16. The Ministry of Industry and Energy is hereby commissioned to prepare a program for hastening studies on alternative energy sources such as solar, wind and geothermal power and biomass, and to implement measures for their practical utilization.

Promotional Measures

Article 17. A task force is hereby created to organize extension courses for teachers on the rational use of energy. This force shall consist of one representative from the Ministry of Education and Culture, who shall preside over it; one from the Ministry of Industry and Energy, and one from the Information, Coordination and Planning Secretariat. The measures that are approved shall be implemented on a permanent basis by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Article 18. The Information, Coordination and Planning Secretariat is hereby commissioned to publicize, through the National Public Relations Directorate, measures aimed at the rational use of energy in the country, in accordance with the provisions of this decree.

Article 19. The task forces mentioned in the foregoing articles shall be formed within a maximum of 15 days from the time that this decree takes effect and shall, unless otherwise specifically noted, complete their assignments within 90 days from the time that they are formed.

Article 20. The Ministry of Industry and Energy shall provide the human and material resources needed to effectively comply with the provisions of this decree.

Article 21. This decree shall take effect from the time that it is published in two capital city newspapers.

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HEAVY CRUDE TO DOMINATE FUTURE OIL INDUSTRY

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 6 Nov 80 Sec 1 p 23

[Article by C.R. Chavez]

[Text] Venezuela has rationally programmed its petroleum and petrochemicals development over the next 5 years in the Energy Development Chapter of the Sixth Plan of the Nation, the final version of which will be ready in the next 50 days, said Mr Jose Ignacio Moreno Leon, the deputy minister of energy and mines, in setting forth the general and specific outlines of the energy sector plan.

"Our sector plan," Moreno Leon said, "comprises a diagnosis, overall objectives, strategies and policies for developing the petroleum, mining and energy subsectors, which according to the arrangement established by the Federal Government come under the planning and control of the Ministry of Energy and Mines as the sector's policy-making body.

"In the petroleum subsector," Deputy Minister Moreno Leon added, "although it is true that the development of the oil industry alone will not guarantee the development of the whole country (which will continue to depend largely on oil over the next few years), we have decided that the development and growth of the oil sector is indispensable, nevertheless."

Moreover, there has been a downward trend in the production of light and medium crudes, in contrast to the rising trend in the output of heavy crudes.

"We also have to boost our proven reserves so that we have at least 15 years output of the various kinds of crude, and we can also see excessive growth in the consumption of fuels, especially hydrocarbons, on our domestic market."

Because of all this, our basic goals must be to boost output potential to around 2.8 million barrels a day, in order to maintain the average level of production for the duration of the plan at about 2.2 million barrels, to intensify efforts in the production, enhancement and marketing of heavy crudes and to shift consumption trends on the domestic hydrocarbons market.

The following are the main numbers in the subsector's overall investment program: 13.7 billion bolivars for exploration; 37.8 billion for production; 16.05 billion for refining; 16 billion for the Orinoco Oil Belt, and 3.5 billion for a petrochemicals industry. Together with the investments on the domestic market and other categories, we get a figure of 90 billion bolivars that the industry has been guaranteed through a continuation of the self-financing policy.

One of the leading projects in the oil subsector is the research and development program in the Orinoco Oil Belt, which will begin under the Sixth Plan with investments of more than 16 billion bolivars. This is regarded as one of the oil sector's top priority projects because it aims at boosting output potential and offsetting the decline in production in traditional areas.

The programs to be undertaken in the belt under the Sixth Plan include an increase in exploration activities to develop a comprehensive assessment of these deposits of heavy crudes and the development of 125,000 barrels a day of enhanced crude in the Cerro Negro-Cogollar area of southern Monagas State. Infrastructure projects and facilities for the enhancement of these heavy crudes are expected to begin going up in 1983-84, with an eye towards initiating production in early 1988. In addition, the production capacity of southern Anzoategui State is slated to stand at 50,000 barrels a day of nonenhanced commercial crude by late 1983 and 75,000 barrels a day by 1988.

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OIL INDUSTRY EFFECT ON STATE OF ZULIA ANALYZED

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 19 Oct 80 pp 63-66

[Article by Gustavo Coronel: "The Oil Industry Is Aiding the Urban and Regional System in Zulia"]

[Text] Without attempting to deny the frequent disorderly, unplanned and at times impoverishing urban growth caused by the appearance and early development of oil in the eastern and western parts of the country, we must consider the other side of the coin, namely, the advent of the oil communities, with their planned growth and relatively high quality of life. The "ucales" should have served as an example for the surrounding oil towns, but they did not; yet this cannot be blamed solely on the oil industry, but should be attributed partially to the very meager education of the average Venezuelan. As a matter of fact, today, 60 years after the advent of the first oil communities, many Venezuelans are still living under extremely neglected conditions in Lagunillas, San Timoteo, El Tigre and other oil towns located alongside the most organized oil communities. The extreme abandonment, however, is not so much a problem of poverty as it is one of improper priority attached to the basic necessities. For example, we observe that in many underprivileged dwellings there are not bathrooms, but there is a color television set, and that there is only one room for three or four persons, but there is a late-model car at the door. This situation is in contrast to what may be noted in the oil communities, which have begun by building the bathrooms and bedrooms before purchasing television sets and cars. What is even more important, the oil communities are built around the school, whereas the oil towns have grown up around the saloon and the cockpit.

Those who have been and are living in the oil communities are Venezuelans too, but Venezuelans with a different attitude and mentality. Privileged, perhaps, but in the sense of having decided early on that their path to progress included the school and the home, and not the gambling house or irresponsible parenthood. To put it briefly, the oil workers has, essentially, been a good citizen.

Perhaps we can illustrate this interesting interrelationship of the oil industry and the environment with a brief analysis of a typical oil zone.

The Eastern Shore of Lake Maracaibo: A. Main Features

A classic example of influence, both good and bad, by the oil industry on the surrounding area is on the eastern shore of Lake Maracaibo, nowadays a major interurban

complex which extends from the settlement of Altagracia in the north to that of Mene Grande in the south. The three districts which comprise it: Baralt, Bolivar and Miranda, have observed their urban population rise from about 85,000 inhabitants in 1950 to some 280,000 in 1971; whereas the rural population has remained essentially constant at about 60,000 inhabitants over the same 21-year interval. By 1977, the area's total population was estimated as approximately 400,000 inhabitants; 30 percent of this population is engaged in agricultural and livestock activities, and only 5 percent in oil activities, while the tertiary sector of the economy is what essentially occupies the rest. A distressing 35 percent of the population is virtually illiterate, and only 14 percent have finished secondary school; which is, unfortunately, rather close to the national averages.

Whereas, in 1971, 30 percent of the oil workers were earning wages in excess of 2,000 bolivares per month, only 7 percent of the remaining productive sectors exceeded that level. However, it must be added that it is difficult to ascertain the real level of workers' income in rather unorganized sectors, because the vast majority of those workers do not declare, much less pay income tax.

1. The Communications Infrastructure

The transportation in the area was essentially by lake until the arrival of the oil industry, which built roads and then petrolized highways to connect the wells with the collection stations and transportation terminals. During the 1960's, the bridge over the lake, the Machiques-La Fria highway and the final sections of the very important Lara-Zulia route were built. During the 1970's, the excellent intercommunal route connecting the leading populated centers of the eastern shore of the lake was constructed. In general, it may be said that the first class road system in this area has excellent features. The same cannot be said of the secondary road system and that near the coast, which poses chronic problems of insufficient maintenance, cave-ins and problems stemming from the inconsistency of the soil which serves as its foundation.

At the same time, the area has 18 lake and river ports, six of which are used exclusively for oil. Only the port of Maracaibo is large enought from the standpoint of use by merchant vessels, and it is considered desirable to establish another one in the southern area of the lake, at Palmarito.

The area has three secondary airports: Oro Negro, Bachaquero and Lagunillas; all three maintained essentially by the oil industry. The best one is Bachaquero, which has been recently repaired by MARAVEN [a subsidiary of PETROVEN].

2. The Services Infrastructure

The most important source of water in the area is the Pueblo Viejo reservoir, with a maximum capacity for supplying 2,500 liters per second. In more recent years, the Maticora dam has been incorporated in the northern section. In general, 60 percent of the population is served by waterworks. The oil industry has built plants for sewage treatment in Lagunillas, Bachaquero and Tia Juana. The European engineers who have built those plants are surprised by the high per capita water consumption in the area: some 700-800 liters per person daily (over triple the European standard), as well as by the indiscriminate use of detergents. The

sewer system is distressing. The large populated centers of Cabimas and Ciudad Ojeda have less than 40 percent of the town served by the system. Industrial waste has traditionally polluted Lake Maracaibo, and only the oil industry has made an effort to prevent this infortunate situation, as Euro Fuenmayor aptly notes (EL NACIONAL, 24 September 1980).

The electric power is already in short supply, and, in particular, rather unreliable. There are hundreds or thousands of illegal taps, and for water and gas as well; but this seems to be an indivisible part of the idiosyncracies of the area's residents. The civil and military authorities have never been able or willing to arrange things properly. The total legal subscribers to the electrical service on the eastern shore is a very small percentage of the total residents of the area.

As for the gas service, it is incipient, and still depends almost exclusively on the supply provided by the oil companies; although the vast majority of taps are illegal and pose very serious risks for the population, which apparently would rather risk its life than do things properly. Moreover, natural gas is urgently needed by the petrochemical industry, the Paraguana refineries and the oil-bearing deposits, which must be rejuvenated; and hence the rationalization of the consumption of this hydrocarbon has become doubly necessary. At the present time, a municipal gas company is installing, on its own initiative, a domestic gas system to serve the town of Cabimas.

3. The Social Infrastructure

Education in the area is typified by a high percentage of enrollment on the elementary level, with 85 percent of the potential candidates, and a modest 50 percent of the potential candidates enrolled on the secondary level. The average number of pupils per classroom in elementary schools is 40, which is considered high.

The hospital services are adequate. There are state hospitals and private clinics throughout the entire area. In Cabimas, 90 percent of the population receives reasonable medical care. There are in the area two general hospitals, three health centers and several clinics run by the oil companies, as well as many private clinics.

The community recreation centers are virtually nonexistent outside of the oil communities. The hotels are of good quality, but there is a very serious shortage of rooms owing to the great expansion of the oil industry. Good restaurants are very scarce, and concentrated in the area of Ciudad Ojeda-Lagunillas.

B. The Oil-Producing Areas and the Future Regulation of the Lake's Eastern Shore

As we have observed, the living conditions on the eastern shore of the lake are not so good as those in the oil communities of the same area; but, what is very important, they are not at all worse than those prevailing in the neglected zones of the nonoil areas. It is important to state this because their neglected status has very often been attributed to the influence of the nearby oil industry. It is obvious that the Venezuelan in Cabimas and Ciudad Ojeda does not live worse than the Venezuelan in 23 de Enero, Petare, and the outskirts of Valencia, Barquisimeto or Los Teques. It is a phenomenon that is not directly related to the oil industry, but rather to an attitude toward life. In Gramoven, for example, there is no oil,

but its residents live under worse conditions than those of the Venezuelan in Caripito or Valle la Pascua.

This being the case, the oil industry has delineated extensive areas of petroliferous interest on the eastern shore of the lake, many of which already have residents. This, of course, limits the country's chances for extracting that resource, unless there is a reorganization of those populated centers. For this reason, the Ministry of Urban Development has devised a detailed study which outlines a Territorial Regulation Plan taking into account the aforementioned situation and proposing a better distribution and utilization of the physical space and existing resources. This study was made in cooperation with many public and private agencies of the region, such as Corpozulia, the University of Zulia, the Municipal Councils of the Eastern Shore of the Lake, the Zulian Planning Board and Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc., represented by MARAVEN.

1. The Oil Resources on the Lake's Eastern Shore

The cumulative oil production to date in this extensive area is about 5 billion barrels, and the oil industry estimates the remaining resources at some 8 billion recoverable barrels, a large percentage of which are located in the subsoil of the already inhabited areas. If we estimate a net income per barrel of about 40 bolivares, we are talking about net income for the country amounting to about 330 billion bolivares (at 1978 prices).

Now then, not all these resources can be extracted without troubling the residents. Actually, there is now little oil in the area that can be extracted using relatively simple primary recovery methods, such as pumping. The vast majority of those barrels will have to be produced with the use of secondary recovery, by steam injection. We are referring in particular to the oil-producing areas of Tia Juana, Lagunillas, Bachaquero, Cabimas and Ciudad Ojeda. For example, in the subsoil of populated sections of Cabimas and Ciudad Ojeda, there are oil resources with a net value to the country in excess of 30 billion bolivares. The problem lies in the fact that, in order to extract those resources, special facilities and steam injection plants must be built, and many wells must be drilled; all of which requires space.

Moreover, the operation is not devoid of environmental risks, because the work is done at high temperatures and with possible emissions of toxic gases. The same problem is posed in the existing oil camps. The subsoil of Lagunillas, Tia Juana and Bachaquero contains recoverable reserves of about 370 million barrels, with a net value to the nation of over 15 billion bolivares. Obviously, it is highly desirable and virtually necessary to find the means of reorganizing the areas on the lake's eastern shore, so that their resources may be used in an optimal manner.

2. Recommendations on the Existing Settlements

The determination of the areas of oil-producing interest and their optimal utilization has prompted MINDUR [Ministry of Urban Development] to make some strong recommendations, prominent among which are the following:

a. Cabimas and Ciudad Ojeda

Cabimas is an area of medium crude production, where it is still expected to recover over 2 billion barrels. Although much of this oil lies in areas of major urban development, where only partial recovery is possible, it is estimated that there are large resources in the suburban areas which could be frozen and relocated.

In Ciudad Ojeda, the population has spread rapidly to areas of major oil-producing interest. At the same time, the town is already surrounded by secondary recovery areas such as Tia Juana Principal, Tia Juana del Este and Lagunillas; and hence it is also advisable to freeze its growth. The urban section of Ciudad Ojeda contains accumulations of less heavy crude (20° API), which could be recovered using conventional methods.

b. Lagunillas

Its freezing and possible gradual relocation in areas designated as not being of oil-producing interest are recommended.

c. Bachaquero

Its immediate freezing, and the transfer of its population, over the medium term, to new urban centers to be created according to the study, are recommended.

d. Mene Grande

It requires a detailed study of the areas which need oil development and their harmonious integration with the agricultural and livestock industries.

3. A Future City

As alternatives for expansion toward nonoil producing areas, the study offers three main areas, all along the route from Lara to Zulia. The first is the so-called El Danto zone, at the intersection of the Lara-Zulia route and the road to Ciudad Ojeda. The second is El Menito, where the Lara-Zulia route intersects with the highway to Lagunillas; and the third is Sabana de la Plata, at the intersection of the Lara-Zulia route with the road leading from Punta Gorda.

Of these three alternatives, the study is inclined toward El Menito, for several reasons:

a. It does not interfere with the development of the areas of oil production interest.

b. It has suitable accesses.

c. It possesses very favorable soil and geomorphological features.

d. The land is owned by MARAVEN, a company which has cooperated actively in the study and which is willing to lend all its backing to the project.

e. It is located very close to the metropolitan area of Ciudad Ojeda.

f. It would have the airport very close by.

El Menito

Hence, El Menito would be the city of the future in the area, receiving the transferred population affected by oil development.

4. The Regulation of the Land

At the same time, the study demarcates the agricultural, livestock, forest, industrial, tourist-recreational, oil, mining and urban areas as follows:

Type	Area	% of the Total
Agricultural	200,000 hectares	27
Livestock	90,000 hectares	12
Forest	122,000 hectares	16
Industrial	3,500 hectares	1
Tourist	20,000 hectares	2
Oil	58,000 hectares	8
Mining	30,000 hectares	4
Urban	10,000 hectares	2
Protected Areas	190,000 hectares	28

5. Ranking of Populated Centers

The proposed reorganization would result in a center of first rank, Cabimas-Ciudad Ojeda; a couple of centers of second rank, Altagracia and Mene Grande; centers of third rank, in Santa Rita and San Timoteo; and centers of fourth rank, in Quisiro, El Consejo and El Venado, of an essentially agricultural and livestock nature.

This ranking will be backed by detailed studies on urban development, road systems, and socioeconomic, agricultural-livestock, water, fishing and industrial aspects.

C. How Will This Project Be Carried Out?

The study proposes to carry out this project through the creation of the Planning Board for the Eastern Shore of Lake Maracaibo, an entity which would supervise the regulation management and the development companies. The Planning Board would be comprised of representatives from MINDUR, MARN [Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources], MEM [Ministry of Energy and Mines], CORPOZULIA [Zulia Corporation], PDVSA [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc], the chairman of the municipal council concerned, and the regulation manager (without vote).

The regulation management, set up by MINDUR, would execute the plans and would consist of the manager and his technical team, including oil consultants. The development companies would execute the various aspects of the project. This is an ambitious and unquestionably very expensive project which, at best, would be carried out over the medium and long term (12-15 years). It will require the good will of many people and agencies, but that good will is more than warranted, for two essential reasons:

a. It will give the lake's eastern shore a more rational appearance, enhancing the quality of life there;

b. It will give the nation hundreds of billions of additional bolivares, which would not materialize if this project were not be be carried out.

The technical and financial assistance which Venezuelan Petroleum is rendering and will continue to render for this extremely important project is further evidence of the determination of the Venezuelan oil industry to foster the harmonious development of all the economic and social activities in the regions wherein it is active.

2909
CSO: 3010

CORPOVEN ENGINEERS SOLVE DRILLING PROBLEMS

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 6 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 22

/Text/ Two Venezuelan petroleum engineers, Alejandro Parra and Dirimo Chirinos, revealed the techniques that have allowed them to overcome the difficulties that have traditionally arisen in drilling through the so-called "shale layer," the part of the well whose depth varies from 12,000 to 18,000 feet (4,000 to 6,000 meters) and which is found above the hydrocarbon-producing limestone.

Parra and Chirinos are employed by the enterprise Corpoven S.A., a subsidiary of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. They reported on their experiences at the Second Latin American Congress on Drilling which was held in Mexico City last week.

They reported that until a year ago there was a myth that it was very difficult to drill through the "shale layer" (which consists of large masses similar to clay, whose thickness varies from 1,000 to 2,800 feet, or 300 to 900 meters), because it resisted drilling, or the equipment would become bogged down.

Among the 11 wells that have been drilled using these techniques successfully during the past year, is the deepest well ever drilled in Venezuela. It is 19,090 feet deep, or more than 6,000 meters.

Parra and Chirinos related their experiences to drilling engineers from nine other Latin American nations and observers from four European nations. They stressed the importance of a careful placing of the oil strings which line the well, the use of weight and the appropriate additives in the drilling mud, and the use of bits with teeth instead of diamond bits.

The techniques discovered by Parra and Chirinos are of interest not only in terms of science, but also in economic terms, because they can reduce from 28 to 13 days the amount of time required to drill through the "shale layers," which yields a net savings of approximately 1.2 million bolivars in the total cost of drilling each well.

The paper presented in Mexico by Venezuelans Parra and Chirinos describes the technique developed in Venezuela to drill through the Mito Juan-Colon shale layer in the western region of Venezuela. The paper also contains the results of drilling the wells at Sur del Lago, wells which penetrate down to the foundation.

This technique has been used successfully in Sur del Lago, Centro Lago and Urdaneta Garcia, on the west coast of Lake Maracaibo.
8926
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

CARDON REFINERY CHANGES—Punto Fijo, Nov—Maraven has announced the completion of the electricity projects for its new alkylation plant at the Cardon Refinery. The projects are part of the programs involved in a change in refining patterns at the industrial complex. The note from Maraven indicates that the temporary electricity hookup for building the No 2 alkylation plant is ready. The work consisted of installing a 750 kilowatt transformer along with its feeder and distribution lines, the report adds. Work will soon begin on the offices for the technicians who will be in charge of the final project for the new alkylation plant. The hope is to complete all work by August 1981, the note sent by the Public Relations Department of Maraven at Cardon indicates in conclusion. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 6 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 7] 8743

NEW ORINOCO DRILLING METHODS—Venezuelan engineers have developed special techniques that are now being used to drill and complete the exploratory wells in the Orinoco Oil Belt, which are going to be enhanced by injecting water vapor. Pedro Martorano, an engineer with Lagoven, S.A., an affiliate of PETROVEN [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc], outlined these experiments in Mexico City last week during the Second Latin American Drilling Congress. Unlike conventional wells, the high temperature steam used in thermal projects (up to 550 degrees Fahrenheit) can cause breakages, bends and expulsions in well piping and casing. Martorano explained that in the case of thermal wells the casing has to be anchored at the bottom of the well and then pulled sufficiently taut with the aid of the derrick or hydraulic jacks. The geometry of the hole must be as uniform and consistent as possible, to assure proper cementing. The cementing process, in turn, requires a high temperature additive with silica filler to minimize the risks of cement degradation because of the heat. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 6 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 23] 8743

OIL DRILLING METHOD—Venezuelan engineers Humberto Uzcategui and Jose Gregorio Tovar have succeeded in controlling abnormal breakage pressures in oil wells in eastern Venezuela. They personally outlined their experiments at the Second Latin American Drilling Congress last week in Mexico City. The study was conducted in the Acema-Casma field in Monagas State, which is operated by Corpoven, S.A., an affiliate of PETROVEN [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc]. The field produces an average of 35,000 barrels a day of crude oil with a gravity of between 25 and 30 degrees API. Drilling engineers encountered serious problems during the exploratory phase in the field because the abnormal pressures caused blowouts, loss of drilling fluids and pipe sealing, especially

when they were drilling at a depth of between 7,000 and 10,000 feet (2,000 to 3,000 meters). These problems became so serious that four of the nine wells drilled were lost. One result of the study is that for the first time Venezuela has established its own parameters for calculating the varicus well pressures. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 7 Nov 80 Sec 1 p 17] 8743

DEPRESSED OIL REGION IN ANZOATEGUI--Buena Vista, Anzoategui State--
This oilfield, once a center of oil-related activity in Anzoategui, would like once more to be part of the crude oil development programs of Corpoven. "That way there would be an active life as in other decades, when it was one of the most productive areas in the eastern part of the country," say pioneers from the forties and fifties. They recall that Buena Vista was one of the most active oilfields in Oriente. People came from all over to settle here. "Here we lived through the great era of 'black gold,'" they say. They point out that everything was happy; they never forget that the plain was lit up at night with the burners that could be seen easily from the plateau where the town of Cantaura, capital of the Freites District, is located. "Now we want Buena Vista to return to oil activity," say many people in Anzoategui. The old oilfield now has another face: it is a center of abandonment and poverty. One can still see some of the homes that were occupied by the old pioneers of oil activity. "Here all is silence," we were informed by a humble woman who was sucking on some tobacco under a leafy oak tree. Every once in a great while some vehicle arrives at the former oil center, and the neighbors all look out to see what is going on. "Buena Vista is not even a shadow of what it was during the days when the oil brought everything," locals say sadly. Now everything is brush, garbage and poverty. The church is still standing, and occasionally some priest comes to hold mass; the facilities that were the offices of the Creole Petroleum Corporation are still there, as are the old school, commissary and club. Everything is abandoned. /Text/ /Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 7 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 19/ 8926

CSO: 3010

RECENT EVENTS REFLECT INCONSISTENT RIVER PLATE BASIN POLICY

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 11

[Article by Martin Olivera]

[Text] After more than 170 years as a free country, Argentina would not appear to have a clear-cut policy regarding the River Plate Basin. To be more specific, it still has no policy at all for that area, since paradoxically it would seem that there are several policies in the various spheres of government.

The Finance Palace, with the power it has had since Martinez de Hoz has been in charge, gages things from a strictly economic angle or with a geopolitical approach, which not everyone feels is the most beneficial solution for the country. This, at least, is what we can gather from the tenacious defense of bilateral projects (along with the problems that they bring) as opposed to strictly national ventures.

From San Martin Palace, all of the foreign minister's men give the impression that they view things from the angle of quick solutions, which seems to be the magnet attracting all of the actions of top-level diplomacy. That which is quickest is not always best.

Emerging in opposition to these two approaches is the view of the intermediate levels (the middle-level agencies), which in this specific case are represented by the National River Plate Basin Commission, which, curiously enough, has maintained a much more "national" stand regarding bilateral ventures. Curiously enough as well, San Martin Palace not only did not listen to the commission's recommendations, but it did not even invite its president at the time, General De Nevares, to the signing of the tripartite agreement with Brazil and Paraguay, which was the most important development (positive or negative) in the basin in recent years. And now there is talk that the commission will probably be abolished.

Under this arrangement, of course, there is no reason for it, because it does not seem that anyone has to pursue a comprehensive policy to establish priorities within the basin.

In addition to the harm that this does to the country, it naturally weakens it on the external front by making it very "sensitive" to the pressures exerted by other nations' policies, which are, in fact, consistent and have specific goals.

For example, we now see that Paraguay has decided to interrupt the projects that our country has undertaken south of the Pilcomayo (whose northern arm we lost many years back to the Guaranís) by again bringing up the principle of prior consultations for international rivers.

Paradoxically, this was the principle that Argentine upheld over the long years of tripartite negotiations with Brazil and Paraguay to make the Corpus and Itaipu dams compatible, negotiations that culminated, objectively, in a defeat for national interests precisely because the other two countries stubbornly refused to accept the principle of prior consultations.

This warrants mentioning because there was a great deal of talk about the political benefits of the tripartite group (the rapprochement with Brazil, that is) but very little about the geopolitical damage it did, which is now reflected in Corpus.

Current dicussions about whether Corpus ought to be built at Pindoi or Itacua, as the consulting firm recommended, make no sense, because it makes no geopolitical sense to build Corpus with a 105 meter elevation unless we want to enhance Itaipu's operations. This is the real result of the Tripartite Commission, and it is due to the absence of an agency to regulate all activities in the River Plate Basin.

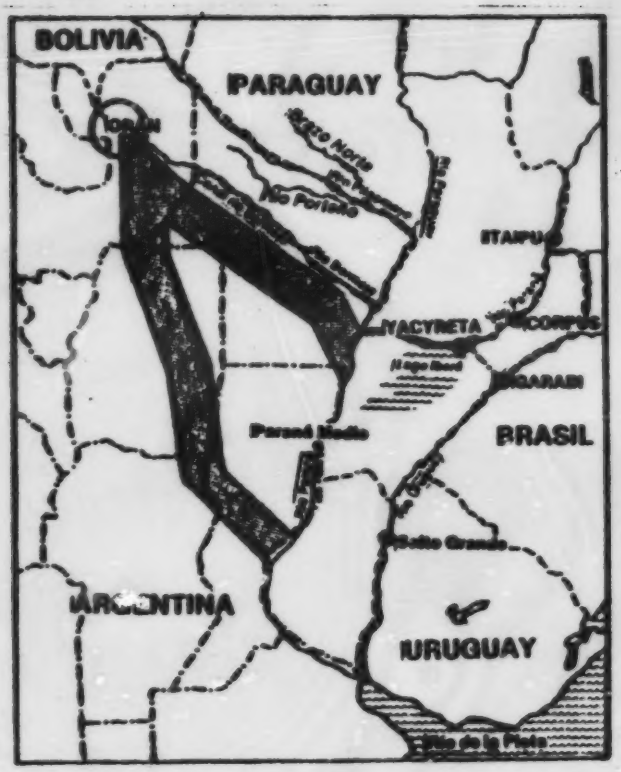
Therefore, in view of Paraguay's pressures in connection with the Pilcomayo, essaying the arguments that they did not accept Argentina, we have to open up the umbrella before it starts raining. We have to alert our authorities before we have to give away bridges, roads and free ports to our northern neighbors, as we had to do to get approval for the design of Yacyreta.

It is also odd that we continue promoting the Argentine-Bolivian Commission for the Upper Bermejo Basin, when multiple projects in the middle and lower Bermejo Basin, which are entirely in Argentine territory, are inexplicably given no consideration, even as possibilities. The people who promote bilateral ventures are obviously the same ones hamstringing national progress.

Another equally significant geopolitical mystery is why the Middle Parana Project, an admirable undertaking, is given priority over the Bermejo venture, inasmuch as the sediment that the latter carries into the Parana will literally wreck the former's dams.

But of course the Middle Parana Project is being pushed by Water and Energy (the economic sphere), whereas the Bermejo Project is under the National River Plate Basin Commission (the forgotten sphere). The same goes for Garabi, which is being pushed by the San Martin and Finance palaces although it is of use only to Brazil in connection with the Ibera.

We must then ask ourselves how much longer this disjointed approach to the River Plate Basin will continue, because its only tangible result has been harm to our country. We must not forget that in the geopolitical sphere there are mistakes that cannot be made up for, and Argentina knows this quite well from the enormous amount of territory that it has already lost.



The River Plate Basin is waiting for someone to establish priorities.

Rounding out the reports that came in from La Paz yesterday, indications are that the financial fund of the River Plate Basin (an agency made up of Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia) plans to boost its capital to $100 million. The bulk of the contributions, as usual, will come from Argentina.

8743
CSO: 3010

PILCOMAYO INCIDENT DAMPENS ARGENTINE-PARAGUAYAN RELATIONS

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] "The Paraguayan Government will never give its consent to a project that will cause enormous damages. There are disagreements, and Paraguay has not given its consent. It therefore felt that its interests were being objectively impaired." These were the remarks that Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues made to newsmen in connection with the projects that Argentina is undertaking on its side of the Pilcomayo River. He went on to say that our country "acted unilaterally in opening up diversion channels" to reactivate the El Porteno River in Formosa and that "this situation must be rectified immediately." The foreign minister's statements confirm a document sent to Argentine authorities and are at odds with recent comments by the governor of Formosa, Gen Juan Carlos Colombo, who asserted a few hours before that "certain reports" of disagreements "had to brought up to date."

When questioned by newsmen, Nogues said that he had met with Colombo and analyzed the diversion of the Pilcomayo's waters to reactivate the aforementioned Argentine river.

"The issue of the Pilcomayo River has always gotten in the way of good relations between Paraguay and Argentina," Nogues asserted. "We want this incident to be rectified immediately by the Argentine authorities," he added. He noted later on that diplomatic efforts have been undertaken at the highest levels and that President Alfredo Stroessner had asked his Argentine counterpart, Lt Gen Jorge Videla, to suspend the project.

"I am certain," Nogues explained, "that after the conversation between Presidents Stroessner and Videla, the Argentine chief executive ordered work suspended on the Pilcomayo River.

"Such approaches should not arise between two countries like Paraguay and Argentina, which are engaged in major undertakings. These developments only dampen relations and our major projects.

"I read in Paraguayan newspapers that Governor Colombo said that there were no disagreements. I can say, however, that there are differences, because of Argentina's unilateral move to open up diversion channels."

He reported immediately thereafter that troops from the Excavators Battalion of the Paraguayan Engineering Command are at the site working to close off the diversion channels.

Official reports indicate that Paraguay asked the Argentine Government for technical data on the projects to reactivate the Formosa river, in order to "safeguard Paraguayan interests and the principles governing the use of international rivers." The reports also have it that the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry exchanged several notes with its Argentine counterpart and that in this connection several personal efforts were even made at various official levels.

The Paraguayan Foreign Ministry also pointed out that pursuant to the agreement signed by Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay on 22 April 1974, the 1977 document was hammered out, which stipulates that in order to determine the most appropriate economic union arrangement and the most suitable production program, soil, socioeconomic and various other studies would be conducted in the area.

Paraguayan observers recalled that in a similar case there were reports that Bolivia was preparing to harness the waters of the Pilcomayo in its own territory by diverting them there, whereupon the foreign minister had to fly over the waterway to verify the accounts.

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CSO: 3010

ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA CONTINUE TALKS ON BERMEJO PROJECT

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] The fourth meeting of the Argentine-Bolivian task force for the upper basin of the Bermejo River concluded yesterday. The 2-day meeting was held in the city of Tarija, 980 kilometers southeast of the city of La Paz.

The Bolivian delegation was headed by the director general of maritime affairs and international waters of the Foreign Ministry, Hernando Velasco, while the Argentine delegation was led by Dr Jose Maria Leandro Aletti.

The agenda at the meeting comprised the formulation of a master plan to develop the upper basin of the Bermejo, the groundwork for the aerial surveying of the region and consideration of the multinational "Las Pabas" project that is supposed to be undertaken on the river.

Separately, the morning paper LOS TIEMPOS of Cochabamba (one of Bolivia's six leading papers) underscored in a commentary the importance of the joint Argentine-Bolivian project to develop the Bermejo River Basin on the border between the two countries.

Referring to the importance of the "new integration prospects...especially within the sphere of influence of the River Plate Basin," it points to the aforementioned project and notes the significance of the "multipurpose development of the Bermejo River through the construction of navigable canals, which will be...the best avenues of trade for the departments of Oruro, Potosi, Tarija, Chuquisaca, Santa Cruz de la Sierra and El Beni, whose products will have their own outlet to the world along the Parana."

Referring to the advantages of the venture, the article indicates that "if the project is executed quickly enough, it will have an impact on the development of these regions and consolidate the trade axis, which will have beneficial side effects through population and economic shifts."

"Argentine Navy Rear Adm Gregorio Antonio Portillo," the LOS TIEMPOS commentary goes on to say, "who promoted the initial studies on the Bermejo River Basin, demonstrated what the costs and benefits were from opening up the canals, which is estimated to involve 100 million tons..."

The point has been made, the paper notes further on, that the multipurpose development of the Bermejo River "constitutes a fundamental and incalculably significant tool" because of the mutual benefits that it will yield for Bolivia and Argentina.

"The updating of the project," the LOS TIEMPOS commentary concludes, "which is under study by an ad hoc committee in our sister nation (Argentina), has not yet found a favorable climate in our Foreign Ministry (Bolivia's), in spite of its far-reaching importance in the River Plate Basin region."

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CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

MEXICAN-VENEZUELAN AGRICULTURAL EXCHANGE--The director general of the Instituted Trusts for Agriculture (FIRA) of Mexico, Horacio Garcia Aguilar, and the manager for planning of that institute, Guillermo Vasquez, are in Venezuela for the purpose of exchanging experiences in agricultural credit. The Mexican officials will have meetings with representatives of the agriculture sector during their stay here. Yesterday they met with the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Credit Fund, chaired by Dr Victor Gimenez Landinez. There they discussed the operations of the two organizations, with particular reference to supervision and technical assistance. The Mexican officials will hold meetings throughout the week with the Central Bank Board of Directors, banking associations, representatives of the Agricultural Credit Institute, the Agricultural and Livestock Development Bank (BANDAGRO) and other agencies in the Venezuelan agriculture sector. FIRA is a combination of five trusts which the Mexican Government has established under the administration of the Bank of Mexico, equivalent to the Central Bank of Venezuela. /Text/ /Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 6 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 9/ 8926

CSO: 3010

LAMBRUSCHINI: NATION MUST BECOME NAVAL POWER

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] "We are faced with the inevitable obligation to make ourselves into a true international maritime power, in other words, to develop the capacity of the nation for using the sea, in all that it represents as a political, economic and cultural projection.

"But it must be clearly understood that this condition cannot be achieved without sacrifice, without creative imagination, without clarity, determination, sacrifice, responsibility and persistence in action."

This statement was made by the commander in chief of the navy during the luncheon given by the Argentine Shipbuilders Maritime Center at the Argentine Yacht Club.

Solid Freedom

After the president of the body which organized the gathering, Rear Adm (Ret) Francisco Aleman, introduced Admiral Lambruschini, the latter said that "we will never have a great country thanks to any magic trick. We will not live in the solid freedom to which we aspire unless we struggle for it on a daily basis and unless we bear in mind that this inevitably entails corresponding duties. We will not see the justice which is so dear to us prevail unless each of us is increasingly more just in his conduct. We will not achieve true democracy, which is among our most heartfelt ideals, if we do not realize that in addition to the legal texts which frame it, it must be based on a society nurtured by profound ethical values, wherein no sector attempts to prevail over the others."

Freedom by Decree

Admiral Lambruschini then went on to say that freedom is not achieved by decree and that "justice is not established by decree. Prosperity is not obtained by decree, solidarity is not won by decree, and democracy is not established by decree. Nor can we achieve a status as a maritime power by virtue of excellent plans drafted on paper and fed by a dangerous lack of foresight."

Subsidiary State

Later on he gave assurance that the state should establish the major guidelines and prevent dangerous lack of synchronization, while at the same time it is

necessary to provide the essential stimuli to make it immediately clear that "the state we conceive of as subsidiary but not neutral or indifferent must with noble but effective weapons protect the legitimate labor of Argentina and the domestic capital which we want to convert into great motive forces for the material grandeur of the fatherland and the increasing well-being of its people."

In another part of his address, the commander in chief of the navy stressed the importance of the sea and naval power to our country, not only for the transportation of goods but as a source of great renewable and nonrenewable resources. Following that he stated that "if we do not bestir ourselves to provide a proper response to these circumstances, we would pay for the consequences of failure to be bold enough to take up the profound challenges of modern history." Therefore this attitude does not lead to provocative actions or violent procedures but what is proposed is "the peaceful and continuing pursuit of constructive activities which will assure our effective presence throughout this zone."

Maritime Problems

After noting that 90 percent of our foreign trade is carried out via sea routes, he said that this problem "is one of the subjects which will be approached with greater dynamism in the present process," adding that "the current situation represents a truly unprecedented historical landmark, being consolidated by a series of measures and provisions which are already in effect and which are yielding positive and basic results."

Merchant Fleet

In speaking of the merchant fleet, he said that its expansion and modernization will be carried out "unceasingly," and he added that "the search for solutions to the problem of limited vessel draft in the Plate River" will also continue "through the deep-water port proposal under study, in which private capital is so important, in the renewal of dredging and buoying equipment and the improvement of conditions on navigable waterways and access routes."

5157
CSO: 3010

BALBIN REVIEWS POLITICAL PAST, FUTURE

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 24 Oct 80 pp 4-9

[Interview with Ricardo Balbin, by Juan Carlos Araujo and Jorge Vidal; date and place not given]

[Text] To SOMOS, Ricardo Balbin is a fundamental protagonist of the political history of the past 50 years. And with fundamental protagonists, SOMOS wants to discuss some major topics: for example, democracy, and the republican system, topics on which the country has had more defections than presences. It is impossible to doubt the democratic spirit which inspired the Radical leader. However, much of the youth which headed hopefully (many for the first time) toward a new political process was caught by surprise and overtaken by the violence and the discretionary handling of the institutions from 1973 until 24 March 1976. The 1973 elections had a republican guise, and exalted a government elected by the majority, but they ended in a parody of democracy which brought the nation to the brink of disaster. That same youth, at that time, hoped that the Radical movement (so often described as a standardizing moral force) would speak seriously about democracy, play its role of opposition without faltering and show the republican spirit that should move citizens and individuals in public office. The youth did not sense that. On the contrary, it sensed that the Radical movement was allowing in silence, serious circumstances such as the release of the terrorists on 25 May or the complete lack of a democratic atmosphere in Congress, to give just a few examples. Why did this happen? Why didn't the Radical movement demand fair play? Why wasn't it the example that the youth was expecting? With these questions, SOMOS opened its dialog with Ricardo Balbin.

[Answer] We gave many examples to that youth to whom you claim we gave no examples. The fact is that, in Argentina, many things happened during the last 50 years which influenced the conduct of those who, like myself, survived all that. There are things that I can never forget. We know very well what we lose in a harvest, a flood or an epidemic, but we do not know how much human capital we have lost during the course of all those years. What went through the minds of the youth from the 30's to 43, when they went to vote and were told "you have already voted"? I was 25 years old, and we managed to fight and we overcame that distortion. We sought democracy. We reached the government in 1963. It was 33 years, almost half of my life....

[Question] You arrived as a result of a banishment....

[Answer] That is true. But we were a majority in the Electoral College. But that does not count. What counts (because it pertains to your question) is that we had

said that there would be banishment in the country until the Radicals reached the government, and we did so. We knocked on the doors of all political persuasions without exception, including those who were from the old history of the 30's. Why did we do so? In order to find out how the Argentines could be at a common table even though they had different reasoning. And note: The individuals whom we took out of banishment arrived in Congress, and there they reached agreement on always imposing conditions on the passage of laws. But we upheld the rights of everyone, and the country was recovering. I admit to you that, at that time, after 33 years of struggle, I said to myself: This is the key time; from now on we are going to perfect our democracy. And then came the coup of 1966, a gray area in our history. Where are the protagonists? What did they accomplish? Nothing.

[Question] But, approaching a fresher history, the People's Hour brought more confusion than clarity to the strong democracy that we wanted.

[Answer] No. That would have been so if we had sought a political settlement, an arrangement with Peronism. Everyone except us made the settlement. The Radicals only went to the election, because we wanted to be loyal to the conscience of representative democracy.

[Question] But, politically speaking, the only one who won was Peron.

[Answer] It must not be thought that success lies only in successful results. Failures sometimes have more virtue than successes. We wanted to do the same thing that was done in 1962, and give that youth, to whom you claim we gave no examples, a new example of democratic coexistence beyond differences.

[Question] But the country was different. The terrorist violence had become incorporated, and Peron was not dissociated from it.

[Answer] What did we tell the youth in the electoral campaign? We told them: "No violence, national coexistence must be established, we cannot live otherwise." And what was being said at the other platform? "There are the ones who killed Aramburu." And the country voted freely. Why did it vote in that way? It is not clear. What I do know is that Peronism never celebrated its victory, much less the first one. However, the one of 1973 was greatly celebrated in the North District.

[Question] But you will continue to be criticized for having sat down at the same table with Peron, because in that way you endorsed what Peron had done and was to do.

[Answer] There has been dirty speculation on my cooperation with Peron. I had to give example and bring the people together; and that was the only reason that I went to talk to Peron. There was no alliance between him and me, but the people shook hands. And in order to do that, I had to set aside many of my troubles.

[Question] Didn't you gage the political gain that that step would cost you?

[Answer] I gaged it; but I did not do so out of self-interest, nor calculation. I did so out of a natural desire. There are some who claim that I jumped a fence. It is true: I jumped over a wall which divided the same property. But I saw a number of prominent personages jumping fences on several occasions, in search of something. Of course some of them were caught."

[Question] What does Balbin think about Peron today?

[Answer] I fought him. I did not share his political methods. We caused deep separations among the people. But I left a great deal of myself, and perhaps he has left something of himself, to talk about. I still believe that this conversation was one of the good things that happened in Argentina.

[Question] Why were you not opposed to the release of the terrorists on 25 May?

[Answer] I believe that what really happened in Congress is either unknown or concealed. When it was voted on, they were all given amnesty in the gallery of the building. They were already released, and a Radical did not go and remove them from jail.

[Question] But by voting you gave legal force to that event.

[Answer] The Radical movement believed that it was necessary to put an end to the hatred and grudges, but with a legal significance. And it voted for amnesty, but with judicial intervention. In other words, it was the judges who had to decide who was involved in a political crime and who was involved in a crime of others.

[Question] In general, one does not recall a forceful opposition from the Radicals in the sessions in Congress....

[Answer] What happened was that, since there was not the sickly rivalry that existed before, the newsmen were bored and did not publish the speeches. But it is impossible to deny the deepseated differences that we had, for example, with the economic leadership. Something there might have been mistaken, but there was no mistake about the Radicals' concept.

[Question] Many also criticize you for having spoken on television on the eve of the coup of March 1976.

[Answer] I knew about the revolution that night. I knew that, behind my chair, the Armed Forces were in formation to seize power as soon as they decided; and that, in front, there was a government that was discredited, an unfeeling government. But I also knew that in the middle there was a people, who were not to blame. Then I told them what I had to tell them: Let us not give up the idea of unity; let us defend the institutions until the last minute, because in that way serious disagreements can be avoided. And if everything collapses, somewhere they will find the cause of Radicalism talking about unity.

[Question] The military coup put an end to a corrupt government....

[Answer] I don't know what it was...it was not a government;there was no chance of governing. I don't think that it is an insult to anyone to say that 90-odd percent of the population was in agreement. In all the previous processes, the military coup was in favor of someone or some sector. This one, on the other hand, found the civilian population united. I believe that, within 48 hours of the coup, all the political parties (except a few of the extreme right or the extreme left) could have been united, to find a solution; because there was a very clearcut civil conscience. I think that an opportunity was missed because we did not recognize it.

[Question] Should we interpret that to mean that you desire the success of the process?

[Answer] I have already said so. I want the country to be institutionalized in conjunction with the success of this process, because that could be followed by a lasting solution which would insure the stability of democratic existence. On the other hand, if we organize concerning the crisis in the military government, we shall not have a political solution; we shall have a solution for the government which will not be lasting.

[Question] It has often been said that the politicians did not make a self-criticism for the mistakes that they committed....

[Answer] We are organizing courses, seminars and lectures to which the intelligentsia come and express their views; and not only Radicals, of course. On those occasions, we show the history and the disagreements, what was done well and what was done badly. And we try to coexist democratically, even while disagreeing.

[Question] Does that task of clarification include a personal self-criticism? Do you say "I made a mistake"?

[Answer] I cannot take paths of no return, and I cannot compromise the party's future. I have carried along my preaching and my convictions through my years. But I don't know whether all this that we are discussing and explaining now will be what the party thinks once it is reorganized.

[Question] Returning to the youth, there are many who express skepticism about the old politicians, and that affects you closely.

[Answer] I am heading the Radical movement because they extended my term. They say, more or less, "you will not go further," but the fact is that they do not let us go. And the most serious part is that, during this extension, there has been no chance for any youth sector to be shown. If we had closed the War College for several years, I would not want to think how old the generals would be. We are going, there is no doubt about that. But what is most important is that other generations come; because within a few years the youth of today may be old and alone. And that would be far worse.

[Question] But you are still number one, and that always involves some pride...

[Answer] My only mission is to keep the Radical movement intact until it is reorganized, and not to make any decision which could jeopardize it. And in order to do this, one must leave pride each morning on the night table, locked, and losing the key. And this course of action that I have chosen offends those who do not want to live within the institutions. Democracy, with all its flaws, has a series of controls, and when those controls do not exist deterioration if more possible. Or is it that if you have been assured that no one will find out, you would not play a trick?

[Question] But those controls did not work....

[Answer] The individuals did not work. It is the individuals who are to blame, not the institution.

[Question] Do you think that when the political ban ends we shall have a surprise?

[Answer] I tour the country often. And I was used to being only among party members. Now I feel that I am among male and female citizens, including my fellow party members also, of course. And those people are interested, they want to listen, and then they will be guided. I believe that a shift in opinion is under way in the country, and someone who was with the Justicialists could change, as well as someone who was with the Radicals. Of course, I don't think that there will be a repetition now of the phenomenon of 1973 in the North District. But what I sense I am unable to show to anyone, because there is no political activity. I believe that the Radical movement is best, but I cannot prove it. And in this respect I think that it is a mistake for the government to ban meetings. Those meetings (better than any little poll) would allow them to learn how national opinion is moving. And I think that we would have a surprise.

[Question] Could Peronism be adapted to a democratic process?

[Answer] It was a vertical movement, and now it must become a party from bottom to top. It remains to be seen how this will occur. What I think is that all the Argentine parties have been divided, historically. Even socialism, which appeared not to be about to divide, did so. We paid that price twice.

[Question] Will Peronism be divided?

[Answer] It must pay that price.

[Question] Here, too, mention must be made of trade unionism, Doctor; because it played a decisive role in Peronism.

[Answer] We desire the trade union organization with all its autonomy.

[Question] With a single federation?

[Answer] We are not alarmed by single federations so long as they confine themselves to engaging in trade union politics, and nothing else. The mistake of recent times was having organized the unions into partisan entities. They must be democratically permitted to reorganize, and then we shall see what happens. I want strong unions to defend their rights, not strong unions to engage in partisan politics.

[Question] But it would be naive to disregard the fact that a large part of the trade union movement is Peronist.

[Answer] The people are, and these people, these leaders who have also been given extensions by the government are. Other leaders will appear now. I think that a shift in opinion is taking place in the trade union sector.

[Question] What do you mean, specifically?

[Answer] I think that many of the individuals who participated in the vertical organization are back seeking an organization with a democratic quality.

[Question] Doctor, what is demagogy?

[Answer] In most instances, it is rowing with the current. When one says: "You like it, you want it, we shall give it to you...."

[Question] Some are of the opinion that you were a little demagogic in certain speeches.

[Answer] The leader knows that, if he wants to be honest, he must row against the current; because the current generally ends in a waterfall which destroys everything. At the present time, wanting to pacify, and to overcome rancor and abuse, is rowing against the current. I chose the most difficult path: the opposite of demagogy.

[Question] I was referring to something else. You must know that some of your speeches have been described as "guitar strumming...."

[Answer] At times I address the people's sentiments, and I do not do so out of speculation; I do so because that is how I feel. There is a tendency to mechanize the individual, and I believe that I am defending him by lending prestige to his sentiments. I know that, after listening to me, some say: "He didn't say anything." It may be that I said nothing about a solution, but I said everything necessary to prepare for future solutions. Once, when talking with important business owners, I explained why this style of mine was not demagogic. I told them: "When you are in front of 80,000 people, you must consider that there are 4,000 or 5,000 who are worried, and who came only to find out if they could find something, seeking an illusion. And since one knows this, he stretches the argument a little farther. But it is simply so that they will not go away with the same worries with which they came; because, in that case (I told them), they would kill you all in your tracks."

[Question] Someone making an assessment of the 1973 elections recently said that it is not true that the majority is never mistaken.

[Answer] I don't agree with that. Those who are mistaken are the individuals whom the people elect.

[Question] What was meant is that the voter had sufficient information to warrant his thinking that the Peronist administration might not be beneficial.

[Answer] Anyone who votes does so with the best intentions, he does so for a good reason, except at the times when the vote is converted into a personal interest; but that is very seldom. In any event, those elections are a social phenomenon that will have to be studied seriously some time; also from the standpoint of those who vote against something or someone, and not in favor of something or someone. I would not want such voting to be done ever again.

[Question] Dr Sebastian Soler told us once that the Radical movement confused a state of law with elections.

[Answer] I have always had great respect for Dr Soler, but I have never shared his ideas. To us, the state of law is the normal activity of the institutions, and the division of powers with the pertinent controls. It is by no means the same as an election, because the state of law exists before and after the election. What we are experiencing now might be called a legal status, but it is not a state of law. I prefer to call it a state of institutional emergency.

[Question] One infers from your remarks that an election of itself does not guarantee a state of law either....

[Answer] Certainly. The election establishes the office holders, but it is the institutions which are valid of themselves and which survive beyond the defeat of the office holder.

[Question] Let us move to an economic subject. Are the Radicals statists?

[Answer] The statists have foisted that on us. But I ask: Who created the Grain Board or the Meat Board? We believe in private industry, but also in the promoter state, when there is something which private capital cannot do. We have defended and we shall always defend what relates to the country's natural resources that can be depleted, and what relates to defense and security, such as oil. Are we statists because we defend the nation's patrimony? If so, it is very easy to be statists... Well, at least we do not have any contradictions. I ask: Who amended Article 185 which states that, for the workers' protection, a bankrupt company would have to be seized, and over 200 companies were seized? We were not the ones. And note that now companies which were nationalized previously by other military governments are being made private.

[Question] While speaking with you, one often hears the term "dependence." Is all foreign investment bad?

[Answer] No; it could come, but to serve Argentine priorities.

[Question] The powers that you give the state in that regard are sufficient to warrant calling your policy statist-oriented.

[Answer] To us, that is a promoter state, which is not authoritarian, and which also wants private effort.

[Question] Some think that, after Balbin, the Radical movement will embark on a crisis.

[Answer] They said the same thing (except for the distance) about Yrigoyen, and nothing happened.

[Question] How can lines as far apart as those of a De la Rua, a Troccoli, an Alfonsin or a Leon be reconciled?

[Answer] Those individuals, and many more, are different from one another in their ways of acting or deciding, but it does not go beyond that. If you were to ask each one, he would give you a perfect Radical concept.

[Question] But some seem to be far more to the left than others.

[Answer] I assure you that it is the styles which change; and those styles lend enhancement to the party's democratic existence. When people think that the Radical movement is divided, that is when it is more united than ever.

[Question] Does Ricardo Balbin have "dauphins"?

[Answer] I spent much of my party life in La Plata, and I could have pointed to an individual to be elected more than once. But that would go against all my principles.

[Question] But when a successor has to be chosen, you will vote, won't you?

[Answer] I shall certainly vote.

[Question] Some things have recently been disclosed which may indicate your style of running the party. It was claimed that certain Radical leaders had been tempted to attend the dialog with the government. It was also claimed that you denied that possibility.

[Answer] That is not accurate. It was those very leaders who refused and, furthermore, they informed me of the contacts, giving an example of party unity.

[Question] Wasn't there any ear-pulling?

[Answer] I only pull ears on birthdays....

[Question] Aren't you bothered by the reputation of being perpetually second, which you and the Radical movement have?

[Answer] Years ago, at a campaign function, in front of thousands of people in Once Plaza, I said: "How many have come to hear us, and think that they are going to vote against us. But I know why they came: so that we shall never leave." And I tell you something else: If we had hinted to Peron that we wanted to become affiliated with the government, we would have done so, but we did not, because we had to put up the opposition. That preserves democracy, and we were born for democracy.

[Question] What is Ricardo Balbin like at the age of 76?

[Answer] My life is slightly mixed up. I am shy, though I don't seem to be. I like to listen, although I usually have to express an opinion. I like the countryside, and I live in the city. I like solitude, without being unhealthy. When there is no one at home, I wander around in it to have the sensation of a presence. Could it be meditation? I don't want to call it that. That is for the important people.

2909
CSO: 3010

FORCED RETIREMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS ANNOUNCED

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] Several dozen officers have been forced to retire because they do not "identify" with the "institutional views" of the army.

Most of the officers affected by the order are majors and lieutenant colonels.

The decision by the Superior Officer Evaluation Board was sent to them in a telegram, which read as follows:

"I hereby notify you that the Superior Officer Evaluation Board, which met recently to take up your case pursuant to the provisions of Article 229, Paragraph 4, Clause e, of Volume II of the Regulations for the Army of the Military Personnel Law, 'Recruitment and Promotions' (LM-2-II), has proposed to classify you as 'unfit for the functions of your rank,' for the following reason:

"Having roused the conviction among superior officers that your continuation on active duty in the branch would jeopardize the spiritual cohesiveness of the officers, because you do not identify sufficiently with the philosophy and institutional views of the army, which has decisively impaired its prestige and people's opinions of it.

"The proposal in reference has been approved by his excellency, the commander in chief of the army.

"Pursuant to the provisions of Article 11, Paragraph 5 of the aforementioned regulations, Volume IV, 'Retirements and Pensions' (LM-2-IV), you must enter retired status.

"Having attested below that you are thus informed, you shall submit this note directly to the Army Chief Command-General Staff-First Headquarters Personnel."

8743
CSO: 3010

DECISION ON RECENT ARMY RETIREMENTS EXAMINED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 9 Nov 80 pp 10-11

[Article from the column "Political Week": "The Cohesiveness of the Army"]

[Excerpt] A Lengthy Investigation

Are there men in the Argentine Army who are ideologically committed to leftwing extremism?

Such a question, asked pointblank, could cause a person to spill his coffee as he browses through the Sunday paper. But perhaps it is not such a capricious question if we feel we know some of the reasons behind a lengthy and exhaustive investigation conducted in the army.

No, there are no army officers committed to leftwing extremism, but in any case it is interesting to delve into the roots of a recent decision whereby 30 top officers will have to retire, pursuant to a proposal from the Superior Officer Evaluation Board, which was backed by the commander in chief and which regarded them as "unfit for the functions of their rank."

For years a commission of generals has been examining the cases of some 90 commanders and officers, classifying them by groups, in a bid to arrive at a conclusion, and among other factors, they took into account the aftereffects on the army of the activities of 1st Lts Francisco Julian Licastro and Jose Fernandez Valoni.

In the late 1960's, the Army Superior Tribunal of Honor sanctioned Licastro and Valoni with "disqualification on account of extremely serious breaches of conduct." This penalty meant the loss of rank and of the right to wear their uniforms, but not discharge from the army.

The two were officers at the Military College of the Nation when the serious subversive incident generally known as the "Cordobazo" took place in May 1969. In its 11 June 1970 edition, the paper LA OPINION cited an alleged discussion at military installations between Licastro and a comrade-in-arms regarding the repression that the III Corps was engaged in against the rebels. Licastro contended that "the homeland" also included the barricades from which the rebels were trying to set Cordoba ablaze in a revolutionary fire.

Both Licastro and Fernandez Valoni came to identify openly during those years with former President Peron. Licastro served as "political secretary" at the Casa Rosada when Peron returned to power, and Fernandez Valoni took his seat in Congress in May 1973 as a deputy from the province of Buenos Aires. As a candidate for deputy and a member of the Peronist Technological Command, Fernandez Valoni contended in the election campaign of the summer of 1973 that "young Armed Forces officers, situated in the nerve center of their generation's reserves, will not consent to further adventures; they will immobilize the Military Party and take their place beside the people." He was referring chronologically to the generation of the present-day captains, majors and lieutenant colonels, who are still young but veterans of a counterrevolutionary war in which they confronted what were perhaps the numerically strongest, best trained and best armed subversive organizations in the West.

Licastro allegedly resides in Peru now, and Fernandez Valoni is thought to be living in Buenos Aires Province. After extremists attempted to take over the Azul military garrison in January 1974, Fernandez Valoni voted for a government bill to amend the Penal Code. The bill was one of the government's moves at the time against subversive organizations. As we know, the events at Azul triggered the resignation of Buenos Aires Governor Dr Oscar Bidegain, who was deeply involved with the Montoneros, and of eight national deputies of Peronist Youth.

Around Thirty

Last Tuesday, political circles were shaken by a newspaper article that "dozens of officers had been forced to retire." The account was accompanied by the official communication that the officers had received. The note informed them that the Superior Officer Evaluation Board "has proposed to classify you as 'unfit for the functions of your rank' for the following reason: superior officers were convinced that if you remained an active duty in the Armed Forces, you would be jeopardizing the spiritual cohesiveness of the offiers because you do not identify sufficiently with the philosophy and institutional views of the army, which has decisively impaired its prestige and people's opinion of it."

The day after the article appeared, the secretary general of the army, Gen Reynaldo Bignone, defused all of this by noting that in fact some 30 officers were involved, of the thousands that the army has. Although he did not say so, General Bignone could have noted that this is in no way an alarming number, especially if we compare it with the number of colonels who retire every year for natural reasons of institutional turnover. About 56 colonels are expected to do so this year.

Hypotheses Ruled Out

Nevertheless, what General Bignone did not explain, for obvious reasons, is that at least the majority of the officers who had been told that they must retire had been under investigation for years. This year, the investigations were further intensified through the formation of two commissions that sifted through a wide range of background information, including on family members, on the individual cases under study.

We do not yet know for certain whether the 30 cases were examined only in connection with the indoctrination work that Licastro and Fernandez Valoni tried to carry out in their time, or whether, in addition, the investigations stemmed from simple suspicions that each officer was linked with various stages of the regime that was toppled in March 1976 or that they felt nostalgia for that past.

What is, however, beyond doubts is that the reasons for the retirements are of longer standing and, furthermore, have nothing to do with the two conjectures that political circles engaged in as soon as the matter hit the papers: a) that just political misunderstandings with the current army leadership were involved; b) that these were very touchy situations, to be expected in the aftermath of any war, stemming directly from a lengthy and self-sacrificing struggle against subversion, the brunt of which which was borne by the army.

Acting as a Jury

As General Bignone explained on Wednesday, the 30 or so officers (majors and lieutenant colonels) who were told that they would have to retire can still request a reconsideration.

The Evaluation Board acted as a jury, as is done in the military. In other words, it made its decisions regardless of whether or not it gathered convincing evidence concerning a potential clash between the conduct of the officers and the spirit of the army. Or, if we prefer, the board acted on the basis of the suspicions that the lengthy investigations did not, in its judgment, succeed in dispelling.

On the other hand, according to reliable sources, some 60 other commanders and officers whose backgrounds were also analyzed at length were totally cleared of suspicions and are "completely clean."

On 1 April 1964, when the Brazilian military overthrew President Joao Goulart, Argentine intelligence services estimated that more than 10 percent of the active officers in the Brazilian Army had been won over by the left, including a general who openly said that he was a communist. After all, Luis Carlos Prestes, who was the leader of several generations of members of the Brazilian Communist Party until a short while ago, is a former captain.

Regardless of how we agree to define the left and what it means to be left-wing (Is Peronism?), at no juncture in its history did the Argentine Army experience a period like the one that held the destiny of the Brazilian Army and, of course, of Brazil in check in the early 1960's. Furthermore, regardless of what decision is eventually made regarding the future of 30 Argentine Army officers, the fact is that the army is firmly determined to plug any crack through which sentiments and ideas that might affect its identity and spiritual cohesiveness could seep in. It seems willing to pay whatever price is necessary to do this.

Promotions

Another newspaper report that appeared this week, in connection with which the Army Chief Command was forced to issue a clarification, concerns the promotions to major general that will take place late this year.

According to this article, Osvaldo J. Garcia (infantry), Alfredo Saint Jean (cavalry), Llamil Reston (infantry), Juan Carlos Trimarco (cavalry) and Jorge Pozzo (engineers), who are currently brigade generals, will be promoted to major general. Responding to this report, an official communique from the army indicated that so far the commander in chief has received only qualified counsel from the Superior Officer Evaluation Board. The communique also recalled, however, that the final decision, which the commander in chief alone will make, would be forthcoming in the next 30 days.

In any case, the names of the five abovementioned brigade generals square with the general expectations in this regard on the part of military observers. What remains to be seen, thus, is the exact number of brigade generals that Lieutenant General Galtieri ultimately decides to promote this year and whether or not some of the names change, depending on how he employs the powers vested in him.

8743
CSO: 3010

RACIAL ISSUE, MASSERA'S MESSAGE TO VIOLA DISCUSSED

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 3

[Article from the column "The Observer"]

[Excerpt] The past week contained a great many developments, some of which were surprising because they are marginal to the political situation now unfolding and aroused suspicions that although they might not be justified, point to the improper handling of certain issues that warrant careful attention from the country's government leaders.

Moreover, the governor of Buenos Aires made statements that ought to be taken into account. Certain details were disclosed in connection with business activities that are in line with the direction charted by Humberto Volando, and a number of clarifications were made by circles close to General Viola.

Under Suspicion

A television channel owned by the state broadcast an entertainment program hosted by an employee of the Federal Government's press and publicity arm, a program that, like many others, is produced in the guise of a newscast.

The person hosting the program interviewed an Argentine citizen who belongs to the country's Jewish community, and as a result of his questions, which were posed in an openly aggressive tone, the Delegation of Israeli-Argentine Associations released a statement on behalf of the Jewish community repudiating the remarks made on the program.

As we know, the state controls the television channels in this capital, and there is no possibility whatsoever of someone practicing unfettered the so-called journalism that we see on our screens.

Therefore, our first observation is that the program's host did not act on his own, but rather in response to indications or suggestions, or at least with the approval of the authorities at the television channel and the Secretariat of Public Information.

Our second observation, hence, is that it is hard to believe that General Llamas is a Nazi, much less so President Videla. It so happens, however, that under the current administration and at a time when Argentina is the target of

accusations from around the world, which we are all familiar with, someone (we do not know who) had the "bright" idea to sow the seeds of suspicions regarding an outbreak of clearly racist sentiments.

This television channel was doing its disservice to Argentine foreign policy just when the former editor of the paper LA OPINION, Jacobo Timerman, is scheduled to make a public appearance in the United States next week. Timerman was detained in the custody of the Military Junta and the Executive Branch not because he is a Jew but because he was an associate of David Graiver, the financial agent of the "Montoneros." He will be introduced by Patricia Derian, who is quite well-known in circles having to do with Argentine foreign relations.

Without going into further detail regarding the use of television channels, we can state that the incident had repercussions that are still continuing.

Volando, Massera and a Document

In light of a decision by the Labor Ministry banning a farm work stoppage that the Argentine Agrarian Federation, headed by Humberto Volando, had ordered, we had a chance to investigate some other related matters, including a message of congratulations sent by the former member of the Military Junta of the current National Reorganization Process and the former commander in chief of the navy, retired Adm Emilio Massera.

His congratulations were in connection with the success achieved at the Rosario business congress. Volando appeared 48 hours after the Rosario meeting before the interior minister, who cautioned him that his stands would suggest that he is entering an area close to dissension, which the government is not willing to tolerate.

But it so happens that Massera had sent a note supporting the business gathering staged by Volando and reaffirming his views on economic problems.

Massera's Views

In his note to the National Convocation of Businessmen, Admiral Massera recalled that "relations between the rulers and the ruled cannot become detached from certain basic assumptions that are often forgotten: the authorities must always serve the people, who pay their salaries, and no government ought to expect more respect from the people than the government has for the people."

He adds that "when this is not the case, we cannot speak of democracy, but rather of authoritarianism, which is justified solely in very few situations, in the face of extreme national emergencies in which the very existence of the republic is at stake." He went on to assert that "society must not feel threatened, because fear so corrupts the soul that it can make a totalitarian out of a democrat."

Without downplaying the impact of economic problems but rejecting the idea that they are the driving force of history, he stressed that the problem is political because it is ethical, and any deviation could prompt conceit in the holders

of power, the various kinds of power, and lead them towards an irrational omnipotence, while the people become regrettably listless. But let's not forget that without slaves there are no tyrants..."

He reiterated, in conclusion, that all of these things ought to be debated by Argentines and that that is why the businessmen's gathering seemed useful to him.

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CSO: 3010

RECENT CENSUS STATISTICS ANALYZED

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 11

[Article by Ramon Vazquez: "Census Shows Political Power Still Concentrated on the Humid Plains Area"]

[Text] Now that the figures provided by the 1980 census are known as a result of the statistics made available yesterday at a press conference by the head of the Executive Committee, Dr Guillermo C. Bravo, who was in charge of the execution of the costly operation carried out last Wednesday, 22 October, the time has begun to launch the first efforts to make the sizable mass of data intelligible in order to try to establish general trends in the country in the population sector, with their defects and virtues. The future of the nation can be seen therein. The overall results for the province of Buenos Aires were already available some days earlier, showing a total of 10,796,036 inhabitants (including 7,347,743 in the suburban belt of greater Buenos Aires). If we recall that the 1970 census showed 8,774,529 souls in that same province (with 5,380,447 in greater Buenos Aires), a simple calculation tells us that the growth rate in the past 10 years was (on an average) 1.9 percent per year.

Turning to the National Statistics and Census Institute (INDEC), we learn that the average increase between the 1960 and 1970 censuses (the preceding 10 years) was considerably higher: 2.14 percent per year.

If we add to this the population decline seen in the Federal Capital (2,908,000 inhabitants in 1980 as compared to 2,972,000 in 1970, with a decline of 2.2 percent for the decade) and in some provinces in the North of Argentina--due to migration to developed urban centers such as Cordoba, Rosario or greater Buenos Aires--we have a discouraging picture, despite the slow rate of annual growth of 1.756 percent in a country which, as we said in an earlier article, is underpopulated in the greater part of its territory, with a concentration (in 1970) of 80 percent of its population in the cities.

Tierra del Fuego (8.8 percent average annual increase) and Neuquen (4.61 percent per year) have been exceptions to this general trend. They are two poles which encourage our hopes of an incipient reversal of the traditional tendencies. In any case, the figures will have to be borne out in both cases in the coming 1990 census in order to have absolute certainty about a development which would thus become good news and perhaps might extend to other Argentine frontier zones, as is the case with Misiones.

Concentrated Population

For some decades the confluence of various migratory currents on the center of attraction, Buenos Aires, has been increasing. The percentage of the population of the country in greater Buenos Aires, which was 13.2 percent in the 1869 census, has increased successively to 19.7 percent in 1895, 25.8 percent in 1914, 29.7 percent in 1947, 33.7 percent in 1960 and 35.7 percent in 1970, with a drop to 34.8 percent for this decade.

The rent law, along with other regulations, has caused a number of families to leave the Federal Capital for the conurban complex. And more and more settlers continue to come from the provinces in the Argentine North (in intense waves during the dry season), having decided because of the droughts, lack of work, and crises in regional economies to leave their homes in search of better living conditions.

The population of greater Buenos Aires has increased by 26.6 percent in the past 10 years (some 2 million additional inhabitants), with an annual average growth rate of 2.7 percent, one of the highest in the country. In the preceding decade (1960-1970), this average was 3.5 percent, but the general slowdown in the rate of demographic growth which the country in general has been experiencing must be taken into account.

Thus if on the one hand the rate of numerical population growth has been slowing dangerously, that same population, on the other hand, is becoming increasingly concentrated in the cities (and it is already clear that the decline seen for the Federal Capital is more a question of convenience—the departing residents merely move to the other side of General Paz, where premises are more accessible to the ordinary pocket, especially for young couples).

The other spectacular case is the city of Cordoba, which has now come to be the second largest in the country (990,007 inhabitants), relegating Rosario to third place, with 935,471 souls. The provinces in which both cities are located retained their traditional positions, on the other hand: Santa Fe has 2,457,188 inhabitants and Cordoba 2,324,502. The census authorities said, to confirm this trend further, that the process of population concentration in Cordoba has proceeded since 1970 at an average rate of 25 percent. As we can see, this is somewhat less than the rate in greater Buenos Aires, although the difference is not great. In the final years of the 18th century, Cordoba was the most heavily settled province, followed by Buenos Aires.

Those who have studied the phenomenon of this century, which is urban concentration and the resulting rural depopulation, which is occurring nowadays in all countries, make a point of stressing that "concentration brings more concentration," while "the concentration of men brings with it economic, political and military concentration to be able to balance the forces, because without this balance society is destroyed." Thus a rapid destruction of the industries which absorbed manpower, without creating replacement infrastructures in other territories, in the midst of a process of growing population increase, can come to be on some future day a distorting factor, at least if the balance mentioned is altered.

The Argentine Phenomenon

Argentina, in addition to all that has been said, has its own characteristics not to be found anywhere else in the world. Although there are those who have compared us with Canada and Australia in terms of territorial depopulation, it can be said that they did not take certain peculiar features into account. One of them, the most outstanding, is without a doubt the existence of the wet plains region, on which, encircling a "sea" of vegetation growing on a surface of rich humus, Buenos Aires, Rosario and Cordoba contain more than half of the population of the country . . . and perhaps this figure would be low if we were to add the other populated centers.

Thus all the basic activities are therefore concentrated on the west plains, and they do not far exceed its boundaries. And the whole weight of the political power in Argentina lies there, with a kind of traditional polarity--now increased, according to the last census--wherein Cordoba has served as a counterweight to Buenos Aires since the distant days of the colonial era.

The need to create other poles of power becomes acute when enormous areas of land (Patagonia, the Northeast, the submeridional depressions, the "impenetrable" region, etc) and water (the Argentine Sea, the South Atlantic) still lack exploitation activities which are intensive and/or extensive enough to become critical factors for the country, despite their food and energy production potential. It can even be said that there are economic activities which have dwindled. For example, sheep breeding, for which the territory and climate in Patagonia are ideal, declined from 74 million head in 1895 to 34 million in 1977.

The same can be said of fishing, the "livestock breeding" of the future, mining exploitation and replacement crops, as well as industries adapted to the characteristics of each zone.

When the census has provided all the figures, then the time will have come to set them forth in full. In other words, to make the mass of ciphers intelligible, deriving from them conclusions valid for the building of a modern, stable and truly efficient nation. Otherwise, we can never justify the enormous expenditure and tremendous effort involved in planning for the complete paralyzation of the country last Wednesday, 22 October, to complete a survey which would only be useful to international bodies. However, we can decide many things inside our frontiers if we so desire. Or does the energy the community has evidenced on specific occasions count for nothing? Efficiency involves avoiding the waste of this incalculable source of energy.

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BRIEFS

MASSERA SUPPORTS VOLANDO--The former commander in chief of the navy, Adm (Ret) Emilio Massera today informed the head of the Argentine Agrarian Federation (FAA), Humberto Volando, that "your courage, integrity, conviction and undeviating responsibility played a great role in the success achieved" at the business meeting in Rosario. Massera sent a note to the agrarian leader today in which he said that "I have followed the development of the meeting of businessmen held in the city of Rosario on 18 October last very closely." He went on to say that "I know that your courage, integrity, conviction and undeviating responsibility to the ideals of an Argentina which is united, powerful and developed in all its aspects have played a great role in the success achieved." He went on to say that "I can tell you as an Argentine citizen that both you and those who organized and sponsored this gathering have behind them a long path covered, providing such a clear example of Argentine doctrinary consistency that there is no room for petty suspicions regarding the complex of your attitudes." In conclusion Massera sent Volando "my congratulations on the event, and I would pray God that our country continues always to have protagonists such as you." [Text] [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Oct 80 Sec 2 p 2] 5157

CSO: 3010

USSR ENVOY LAUDS BRAZIL'S RESISTANCE TO GRAIN EMBARGO

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Brasilia--In a speech yesterday on the occasion of the anniversary of the Soviet revolution, Soviet Ambassador Dimitriy Zhukov said that he greatly appreciated the fact that Brazil did not give in to the pressures of certain foreign circles and thus opposed the so-called trade sanctions against his country.

In the speech made at a luncheon in his residence, he referred to the U.S. grain embargo against the USSR after the invasion of Afghanistan.

"As Leonid Brezhnev underlined in the preface to the Brazilian edition of his memoirs, Soviet-Brazilian relations today are relations of honest and mutually beneficial collaboration based on mutual respect for sovereignty and dignity, the equality of rights and noninterference in the internal affairs of one another," said Ambassador Zhukov.

The ambassador said that "on our part, we are ready to consolidate that cooperation on behalf of the people of the two countries."

Zhukov also announced the visit to Moscow in December by the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Flavio Marcilio, at the head of a Brazilian delegation, reciprocating the visit of the alternate member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), Deputy Eduvard Shevardnadze, last April.

Zhukov pointed out that Soviet-Brazilian cooperation has already produced concrete results, such as the Capivara hydroelectric plant on the Paranapanema River, by supplying machinery, and also the Sobradinho hydroelectric plant, which the ambassador himself visited recently.

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CSO: 3001

PRESS REPORTAGE ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

Speech by USSR Ambassador

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 7 Nov 80 p 21

["Main passages" of speech by USSR Ambassador Dmitri Zhukov in Brasilia, probably on 6 November, in commemoration of the 63d anniversary of the October Revolution]

[Excerpts] USSR Ambassador and Mrs Dmitri Zhukov are inviting the diplomatic community, government authorities, congressmen, journalists and friends to a grand reception they are holding at noon today in their official residence on Avenue of the Nations South, Lot A. The Soviet Union is observing the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Also among anniversary commemorations, Ambassador and Mrs Zhukov, as they do each year since their arrival in Brasilia, met in their mansion on the shore of Lake Paranoa with the Brasilia press corps, with the presence of all other Soviet diplomats accredited here. On the occasion, as he has been doing each year, Ambassador Zhukov made a speech about his country's accomplishments in its relations with Brazil.

We transcribe below the main passages of the Soviet ambassador's talk:

Relations With Brazil

Speaking about relations between the Soviet Union and Brazil, I should like to point out that relations between our countries have a long history: diplomatic relations were established for the first time more than 150 years ago. Soviet-Brazilian relations today, as Leonid I. Brezhnev emphasized in the preface to the Brazilian edition of his memoirs, are those of honest and mutually advantageous collaboration, based upon mutual respect of sovereignty and dignity, upon equality of rights and nonintervention in each other's internal affairs. Commercial, economic and cultural ties are developing successfully. For our part, we are ready to consolidate this cooperation for the benefit of the peoples of both our nations.

The official visit in April of this year by the Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by Eduard Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the

CC [Central Committee] of the CPSU, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, was a clear manifestation of the strengthened relations between our countries. It is a great satisfaction for me to confirm that next December the Brazilian congressmen led by Flavio Marcilio, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress, will return the visit. It will be most pleasant for us to receive the guests from Brazil, who must not be afraid of the cold December weather in Russia. I am sure they will be greeted in Moscow with such warmth and hospitality that will force the winter cold to retreat.

Viewing the fruitful commercial and economic cooperation, we can note with satisfaction that Brazil did not yield to pressure from certain circles outside the country, opposing the so-called "trade sanctions" against the Soviet Union. It was very gratifying for us to receive in Moscow the Olympic team from Brazil--the largest in the entire history of your nation's participation in the Olympic movement.

Soviet-Brazilian cooperation has shown concrete results. Suffice it to mention in this regard the Capivara hydroelectric station on the Paranapanema River, for which the Soviet Union participated in furnishing the machinery. Another demonstration of growing trade ties is USSR participation in constructing the Sobradinho hydroelectric station on the Sao Francisco River which I had the opportunity of visiting recently.

Gentlemen, in conclusion I should like to cite another part of Leonid Brezhnev's preface to the Brazilian edition of his memoirs. Expressing the sentiments of the Soviets in regard to your nation, he said: "We see in Brazil a nation with a great future and, with all our hearts, we hope that future will be peaceful and happy."

Thanking you for having accepted the invitation to this gathering, I raise my glass to those wishes for your country becoming a reality.

Priority for Brazilian Shipping

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Nov 80 p 17

[Text] The Soviet mission that will negotiate maritime transport with Brazil arrived in Rio de Janeiro yesterday. The Brazilian government is greatly interested in the negotiations, as they may result in an important concession: priority for Brazilian ships docking in the port of Leningrad.

The priority will lower the cost of Brazilian freight and can make feasible an ambitious plan for grain exports that Brazil is negotiating with the Soviets for 1981. The mission is led by Anatole Goldobenko, director of maritime transport for the Soviet Union.

Merchant Marine Authorities Meet

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 25

[Text] The vice minister of the Soviet Merchant Marine, Anatole Goldobenko, yesterday refuted criticisms made by Brazilian authorities about congestion in the port of Leningrad. Goldobenko said the situation in Brazilian ports was similar

and the criticisms made by the National Merchant Marine Superintendency (SUNAMAM) were not justified.

Goldobenko had lunch yesterday with SUNAMAM Superintendent Joao Carlos Palhares dos Santos. Despite disagreement about the port situation--as the Soviets did not acquiesce to the criticisms made by the Brazilians--the meeting was cordial and also dealt with ways to encourage bilateral trade through improved service provided by the merchant fleets of the two countries.

Contract for Exporting Chicken

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Nov 80 p 19

[Text] Brasilia--The Soviet Union will import 40,000 tons of chicken produced in Brazil. The contract was signed last week by the National Union of Chicken Exporters, together with another contract that provides for the sale of 60,000 tons to Iraq.

The announcement about the National Union of Chicken Exporters contracts was made yesterday by the Production Financing Commission (CFP) of the Agriculture Ministry, which did not provide further details about the transactions.

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STRATEGISTS CONCLUDE THAT COUP IS NOT FEASIBLE

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Oct 80 p 7

[Report from Brasilia by Guilherme Costa Manso]

[Text] Last week once again, military sources noted the dissatisfaction of some military sectors, even predicting a radical change in the course of the government's political plan on an already given date: mid-November.

In that connection, according to the sources, the statement of the chief of the 4th Army Division, Jose Luis Coelho Neto, was the first step, indicating the disapproval of the more intransigent military men of the political situation of the country, or rather, of the "advance of the left."

The next step would be a nationalistic statement indicating displeasure with the course of the economy, followed finally by the last phase: practical changes.

Reportedly at the root of all the dissatisfaction is displeasure over the "revanchism" now represented by the punishment of Dr Harry Shibata, which in the future could be extended into an offensive against the military men who participated in the hardest period of the revolution. That is regarded in the barracks as unacceptable.

Military Panorama

If the opinion of reliable military sources were not enough, it is worth examining the political-military panorama technically to confirm the word of strategists who do not consider any general in the present army staffs capable of organizing "for the purpose of a coupist adventure."

Otherwise let us see: in order for a military action without the command of the president of the republic to be successful, it would be necessary for officers of the three armed forces to meet in large regional assemblies to establish a minimum of consensus about the principles to be followed. The dissatisfaction of the military is varied: there are those in both the active and reserve services who consider the salaries low, "to the point where one cannot maintain a proper standard of living;" those who are dissatisfied over the delay in promotions; those who are unhappy with an officer of superior rank, with a colleague, with the assignment received; in short, there are normal dissatisfactions of a community of more than 30,000 officers.

There are also large pockets of political dissatisfaction. There are meetings of officers at which licentiousness, the actions of the left, the newspapers of the "dwarfish" press, pornography, corruption and even the actions of people in the government itself are condemned.

However, there is no conspiracy, or maneuvers that would culminate in a coup d'etat or that could be more than an easily controlled barracks uprising, and for that very reason quite unlikely. According to the opinion of the strategists, for a coup d'etat it is essential that one control a minimum of two armies; and for formally gaining power, the military command of Planalto Palace. The consensus of the three armed forces is also essential. Finally, there must be an economic situation that is favorable for tightening up the regime.

Principles of 1964

Why is it that the regime cannot tighten up? There are two important elements: on the one hand, in its purest principles, the historical mission of the 1964 revolution always aimed to return the country to a state of law, since it is known that the armed forces cannot sustain power indefinitely. On the other hand, the economic situation is so serious--balance of payments, foreign debt and inflation--that a tightening up of the regime would not contribute at all to the solution of the problems. On the contrary, they would be aggravated "and would certainly produce social upheavals of unforeseen proportions," as one source pointed out.

While, on the one hand, the new salary law, the new promotion law and the new military statutes will reduce the dissatisfaction in the reserve and active services, on the other hand, by formally restricting staff perquisites, submitting to the judiciary for trial the names of those who attacked the armed forces, as well as limiting the exhibition of some pornographic films and magazines of the same nature, the executive is succeeding in temporizing the more serious political dissatisfaction.

Against Golbery

According to military strategists, the acts of disapproval are directly basically against Minister Golbery, mentor and principal organizer of the political opening, "a specialist in power." According to the sources the premise of the chief of the Civilian Household "is perfect considering the results obtained." "Golbery organizes all plans based on the maxim: 'The opposition is incompetent.' Thus he makes and unmakes, organizes and dismantles, consolidates and pulverizes the forces opposed to the government."

Minister Golbery, the sources explain, is not understood by the more hardliners in the system, "who favor inflexible laws that, without any doubt and contrary to what they think, would provoke a veritable civil war."

Balance

"The principal mentor of the opening," continued the strategists, perceived what the Church had already perceived some time ago. It was no longer possible to remain too aloof from the people because situations were foreseen for which the government was not prepared, that is, in the face of concrete and imminent social

problems, laws might be generated which in practice would invalidate the whole juridicial framework of the country." Thus, he began to relax the country, exchanging the retrogressive measures imposed in the recent past and creating a climate favorable for overcoming the economic obstacles.

The military men closest to the president seek to pass that strategy along to the troops, either through the orders of the day or in personal conversations. In fact, what is expected is the balance of the opposition, not provoking the more hardliners, from whom calm is also expected, as members of the first echelon confided.

Next year, General Figueiredo will be presented with the possibility of shaping the Army High Command with personnel in whom he has absolute trust, deleting from the system the names of those he deems inadvisable. At that time, it will not be difficult to perceive the strength of each line of thinking opposed to or partly opposed to palace strategy.

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PRESTES ADMITS WRITING ALLEGED SUBVERSIVE LETTER

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 30 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] In a 4-hour deposition in the Federal Police Department (DPF) in Rio the former secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB), Luis Carlos Prestes, yesterday confirmed that he was the author of the letter sent last 30 August to Ceara students, condemning the attacks against the Brazilian Bar Association and the city council of Rio de Janeiro. Prestes will return to the federal police at 1430 hours today to conclude his deposition.

The regional superintendent of the DPF, Commissioner Roberto Porto, revealed that Luis Carlos Prestes had been summoned to explain the purposes of the letter which, according to Porto, "contains insinuations and incitation aimed at rebellion against the constituted order."

The investigation concerning the letter was opened by the DPF superintendency in Ceara but in order that it would not be necessary for Prestes to go to Fortaleza to testify, a writ of mandamus was forwarded to the Rio superintendency.

Commissioner Roberto Porto explained that the investigation does not mean that Prestes is going to be charged in inquest, and added:

"What is being done now is to determine who really wrote the letter and for what purpose it was written. This is the phase we call the preinquest phase. If an inquest is opened--which falls within the competence of the regional superintendency of Ceara--it may or may not be transformed into a legal case. In that case, the decision will belong to the judiciary. As soon as Prestes' deposition is completed, it will be forwarded to Fortaleza and the course to be taken by the investigation will be decided there.

The Deposition

Luis Carlos Prestes arrived at the DPF headquarters at 1000 hours. He was accompanied by his lawyers, Aldo Lins e Silva, Anacio Salvador Caldeira, Rodolfo Veloso Neto and Oswaldo Barbosa da Silva.

The former secretary general of the PCB testified for 2 hours before Commissioner Elbio Pereira Neto, without the presence of the press. Since he arrived in Brazil after being amnestied, in October of last year, this is the first time Prestes has been summoned by a police agency for questioning.

Prestes left the federal police at 1200 hours, and went home for lunch in Gavea. On his departure, he avoided making any statements but the reporters insisted and he finally gave in. He said he did not know anything about the document in the hands of Commissioner Elbio Pereira Neto. Before taking a taxi, flanked by lawyer Aldo Lins e Silva, he said:

"I write various documents and letters to my friends spread out all over the country."

When the taxi left, lawyers Acacio Caldeira, Rodolfo Veloso Neto and Oswaldo da Silva revealed that, although he had stated the opposite a few moments before, Prestes in fact confirmed to the federal police that he had written the letter.

The Return

It was 1540 hours when Luis Carlos returned to the federal police to continue his deposition. He greeted the reporters smilingly and said he would soon return to give them an interview.

While Prestes was testifying in the notary's office, lawyer Aldo Lins e Silva went to the courtyard of the federal police building where the reporters were and distributed copies of the letter to the Ceara students, revealing that he had entered a protest into the record of the investigation against the questions asked of Prestes.

"The federal police," he said, "wants to transform a simple deposition into a veritable document of official inquiry, completely disregarding the purposes of the writ of mandamus. They asked the most deplorable questions. They wanted to know what were Prestes' relations with the Church; what he thinks about the doctrinal line of the Brazilian clergy, and if he has already had any contact after his return from exile with anyone in the Catholic hierarchy. They asked him to give a report on the history of the Brazilian Communist Party since 1922. They asked him questions about the trip he made to Cuba and also about the political activities he has been carrying out. In short, they exceeded their powers, which is completely illegal. Prestes refused to answer all questions that went beyond the purpose of the deposition.

The Interview

At 1800 hours Prestes' deposition was suspended. Commissioner Roberto Porto accompanied him to the lobby of the building where he granted the following interview:

[Question] Are you really the writer of the letter to the Ceara students? This morning, you denied it but your lawyers confirmed the authorship.

[Answer] I wrote the letter. At the request of a delegation that came to Rio to visit me, I addressed a letter to the students of Ceara, who were going to hold a demonstration against the terrorist attacks against the headquarters of the Brazilian Bar Association and the city council. Those attacks, which are already resulting in casualties, affected me strongly from the outset. It was a letter of protest against terrorism.

[Question] How did you receive the summons to testify?

[Answer] It is the right of the police.

[Question] Are you afraid of being made liable to the national security law?

[Answer] That is up to the police. I cannot know their intentions. So far, from what I know, there is no inquest. What is strange is that they asked me questions completely extraneous to the main subject, which is the letter. I have nothing to add with regard to the letter. It was written in clear, legible and even didactic Portuguese.

[Question] Does the letter have any connection with the current policy of the PCB?

[Answer] No. It is a letter by me to the students. There is not the slightest reference to communism or even that I am a communist.

[Question] In the letter, you ask the students to go out into the streets. Is that a form of incitement?

[Answer] Yes, I do call on the students to go out into the streets to protest against terrorism. But that is not incitement or an appeal to violence. To go out into the street to protest against acts of terrorism is a right and a duty of every citizen.

During the evening session of congress in Brasilia yesterday, Deputy Modesto da Silveira (Brazilian Democratic Movement Party--Rio de Janeiro) protested against the way former Senator Luis Carlos Prestes was summoned to testify before the federal police. The deputy declared that the police who questioned him all day yesterday "sought to intimidate him, asking him extraneous questions."

According to Modesto da Silveira, "the summoning of Prestes is a provocation by the forces that seek to prevent the political opening."

He added that the attitude of the federal police is "arbitrary, illegal and repugnant."

The Letter to the Students

My young friends:

It is still deeply affected, as are all democrats and patriots, by the acts of terrorism which have already resulted in casualties that I address these lines to you. We all feel insecure as a result of the attacks that have been occurring in our country in recent months against political personalities, against popular newspapers, against democratic organizations, which seek to hamper or impede the circulation of the so-called alternative press, and that have been occurring parallel with the emergence of new organizations of a reactionary nature, as if the "death squadrons" and the Department of Domestic Operations-Internal Defense Operations Center (DOI-CODI) of torture and murder of political prisoners were not enough.

These are new and more dangerous fascist manifestations against which it is essential not only to proclaim our repudiation but to organize the broadest sectors of the population, particularly, in your case, the students, with the aim of gaining the street in order to confront the fascist enemy with the force of the masses and compel the government to point out and punish the culprits, those responsible for the criminal actions against the people.

But in order to gain the masses for action, it is essential to enlighten them, to show them where the roots of those fascist manifestations lie, not letting them be deceived by the false but now generalized hypothesis that it is necessary to support the dictatorship against the supposed enemy of the "right," necessarily opposed to the "democratic opening" of Mr Figueiredo. If there is a "right," it is in the dictatorship itself and is comprised of its subordinates.

Who was it that so violently suppressed the big strike of the Sao Bernardo metalworkers if not the current rulers through the intermediation of Minister Murilo Macedo and the commanding general of the 2d Army? What are its intentions if not to intimidate the working class in order to prevent new strikes? Now the dictatorship already fears the popular movement on behalf of democratic freedoms that has been growing little by little and thereby tends to compel the dictatorship to make further concessions. But the dictatorship wants to impose its "opening" on our people as democracy--with the retention of "constitutional safeguards" and fascist laws such as the national security law, the antistrike law, the Falcao law; a "democracy" without union independence, without the free organization of all currents of opinion into political parties, without the legalization of the Communist Party; in short, a "democracy" with inflation in excess of 100 percent a year, with a galloping cost of living and starvation wages. It is in defense of that "opening," which refuses to expand, that the dictatorship tries to intimidate all the people, mobilizing the DOI-CODI's, the "death squadrons" and organizations such as "Tradition, Family and Property," the "Communist Hunting Command," the "New Fatherland Falange," the "Patriotic Falange," and others that engage in terrorist acts, in the indiscriminate murder of the Brazilians.

Therefore, instead of the deceptive support for the dictatorship, what behooves us is to intensify the struggle for democratic freedoms in close union with the struggles for the most immediate demands of the workers and the other sectors of the population. In order to defeat fascism, therefore, let us intensify the mass struggle, let us gain the streets, uniting and organizing the workers in the broad protest against terrorism, advancing in the formation of the democratic front capable of struggling for democratic freedoms, for the defeat of the dictatorship, for the deepening and broadening of democracy for the masses, for social progress.

Down with fascism.

For the dismantling of the DOI-CODI's and other fascist organizations.

For a real democracy for the workers.

Rio, 30 August 1980; (signed) Luis Carlos Prestes

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CSO: 3001

CONTROL OF LIBERALS, PCB, MR-8 IN PMDB EXAMINED

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] Congressmen of all political tendencies belonging to the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) in Rio admit that the liberals led by Senator Nelson Carneiro, chairman of the provisional regional committee control from 70 to 80 percent of the party in the state; the communists who follow the line of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB) Central Committee, from 20 to 30 percent, and the 8 of October Revolutionary Movement (MR-8), approximately 10 percent.

The two senators from the party in Rio are considered liberals, as are 8 of the 11 federal deputies and half of the six state deputies. At the present time, the major regional leaders in addition to Senators Nelson Carneiro and Roberto Saturnino are Federal Deputy Marcelo Cerqueira and Attorney Raphael de Almeida Magalhaes, all completely in tune with one another.

Internal Democracy

There are those who maintain within the party that, at the most decisive times, it is the federal deputies who rule because they are the largest bloc. Even congressmen more to the left consider the Rio PMDB to be a party of liberals which, because it is democratic, accepts other currents of opinion.

Since its origin is the anti-Chagas nucleus of the old Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), there is internal resistance against the bossy methods attributed to Governor Chagas Freitas, who is now in the Popular Party (PP). The two senators carry more weight and have more influence and are heeded more but there is ample freedom to differ. In the opinion of the leftist congressmen themselves, the senators "have a natural preeminence; they are not bosses." Senator Nelson Carneiro has more influence in the old capital, former Guanabara, while Roberto Saturnino wields more in the interior.

Certain congressmen relate that at some meetings of the provisional regional committee, they got tired of hearing Senator Nelson Carneiro's admonitions about the nature of the PMDB:

"This party is moderate, of the middle class and not of radicals," a reference to what is called internally the "personnel of the 8," and "horapovistas" (from HORA DO POVO, the alternative newspaper regarded as the spokesman for MR-8).

The PCB

Even congressmen regarded as radicals in the party consider the party program to be correct, basically because it is nationistic. In their opinion, there are no "wrong" points; rather they are not very deep for a more "popular" outlook. The PMDB fights for the democratization of the country, for the freedom of party organization but, according to those sectors more to the left, it does not envisage the "collectivization of the land or the nationalization of the banking network," therefore, it is not a socialist and revolutionary party.

Even the communists believe that the liberals must necessarily be in control in the PMDB. Furthermore, the communists of the Central Committee line (Giocondo Dias) assert that they do not want a command in the party for two principal reasons: they dream of the legalization of their own party (the PCB); and they consider that at the present time a communist command in the PMDB would not necessarily mean a real advance of Brazilian society in terms of structural changes. In the opinion of the communists, the PMDB is not a party "capable of operating radical changes in the structure of the country"; rather, it is a "party necessary for the phase of transition from the authoritarian regime to a liberal regime with democratic freedoms." The communists of the Giocondo Dias wing represented in the Rio PMDB do not post any restrictions regarding the other opposition parties because they also consider the unity of the opposition as basic to the transition phase.

It is admitted that the Central Committee line PCB controls the Rio PMDB in at least 10 municipal or district committees in the state. The communists say that they maintain a "party to party" relationship within the party, with respect for the historic tradition of the PCB. In short, the Central Committee line communists regard themselves as guests of the PMDB, whose program they acknowledge to be "acceptable for the current Brazilian situation" for a "bourgeois democratic party capable of operating the transition."

According to congressmen, the line of Luis Carlos Prestes (former secretary general of the PCB Central Committee) advocates a leftist front within the PMDB to force a more radical position by the party. Since that line is rejected, he is isolating himself and at the most is succeeding in identifying himself with the more leftist sectors: the MR-8. The congressmen admit that there are three communist state deputies in the Rio PMDB, one of whom belongs to the Prestes line and is considered a spokesman for the MR-8; of the four communist councilmen, one is reportedly allied with the MR-8.

"Ipanema metalworkers," "radicalized bourgeoisie" and other terms are used among liberal or communist congressmen to identify the activists who belong to the MR-8 or are attracted by it. The majority is comprised of students from the Southern Zone, among whom the PMDB has made great inroads. At the last congress of the State Students Union (UEE), it is believed that 80 percent of the participants adhered to the PMDB, which does not mean that they support the MR-8, the sources stressed. It is believed among the liberals and Central Committee line communists, and even among congressmen considered spokesmen of the MR-8, that the great mass joins the party, identifies fully with it and not with this or that movement within it.

The MR-8 is "very ill-regarded" by the congressmen not associated with it. It differs from the Central Committee line communists because they do not consider themselves "guests" of the party. It causes the liberals concern because of its concept of political activity.

A document published by the MR-8 last month in the newspaper HORA DO POVO is circulating around congressional offices. It serves as the basis for the criticism of the dominant majority in the party about the "personnel of the 8."

The document analyzes the differences in the tactics of the communist movement against the country's present regime. It advocates a "revolutionary popular alternative" contrary to the "peaceful transition led by the liberals." It questions whether the communists should or should not be at the head of the struggle against the regime.

The MR-8 refuses to be a "simple support point in the current structure of the PMDB," a party chosen by vote. Members of the Workers Party (PT) "thank God" because they were not preferred by the MR-8, by a margin of two votes.

According to the document also, the MR-8 has decided to embark "resolutely on building a solid alliance between the popular sectors and the militant liberals, isolating the moderate liberals" because it alleges that "what is important is that the popular forces be its head and its heart."

It does not consider armed struggle "a question of principle" but it proclaims "...it is the duty of the communists to prepare the masses from the ideological viewpoint for the possibility which has been confirmed without exception by all the revolutions in our century: armed struggle."

The concept that the PMDB can be transformed into a popular and even revolutionary party clashes with the other internal sectors, especially the liberals who are in control.

Example

All sectors within the Rio PMDB try to get along as well as possible and strive for unity and are aware that one of the principal differences between the PMDB and its predecessor, the defunct MDB, lies in the fact that in the face of the defeat of the armed struggle in the past decade, many groups engaged in selfcriticism and decided to participate in the political party process. One of the parties adopted by those groups was the PMDB, which does not demand "ideological credentials," inasmuch as its leaders consider party activity as a conscious political choice to be laudable, normal and legitimate. Besides, it is stressed also that the party did not receive only leftist forces.

But behind the scenes, the PMDB'ers do not hide the irritation caused by the more radical left wing, normally identified now with the MR-8. The biggest clash occurred in the 17th Electoral Zone in Rio (Botanical Garden and environs, with approximately 90 voters) between a slate "sponsored" by the MR-8 and that led by the former transportation and public works minister in the Joao Goulart government, Helio de Almeida.

There is general certainty in the party that the majority of those adhering to the slate attributed to the MR-8, termed the President Ulysses Guimaraes slate, surely do not have any notion of the movement, accepting participation simply because of identifying with the PMDB. Those accused of representing the MR-8, such as state Deputy Raimundo de Oliveira, have a different explanation:

"They are calling MR-8 the more mobilized sectors, such as the students, workers, slum-dwellers, some liberal professionals and persons connected with the Church. In fact, there is simply a difference between those who advocate an office party and those who seek to mobilize the rank-and-file," says the deputy, who denies any type of participation in the clandestine movement. He points out that he was arrested twice and was not tried either time for lack of evidence, just as occurred with Councilman Antonio Carlos de Carvalho.

According to Raimundo de Oliveira, "there are politicians who are used to conducting an office party out of touch with the masses; and those who seek to broaden popular participation are immediately labeled communists."

What is certain is that within the four walls of the PMDB, the case of the 17th Electoral Zone is being treated as fight between the MR-8 and the liberals, however, without citing the names of the members of the leftist movement.

Dimensions

The real dimensions of the problem are not yet known within the party. One congressman believes that the MR-8 only succeeded in electing one delegate among the 52 already elected to participate in the party's regional convention next month. Another believes that the movement holds positions in Flamengo, Cascadura, Gavea, Ipanema, Campo Grande and Niteroi. Even the chairmanship of a party directorate has reportedly been gained.

There is also the certainty that the MR-8 operates basically in the municipality of Rio, which is explained by the fact that the movement was born in old Guanabara in 1969. Associated with the National Liberation Action, also PCB dissidents, the MR-8 embarked on armed struggle, deciding to kidnap U.S. Ambassador Charles Elbrick in order to exchange him for 15 prisoners. After the death of Captain Carlos Lamarca in Bahia by the forces of repression, the movement began to revise its policy.

Today it retains one characteristic of its origin, that of being essentially a students movement with great mobilizing capability. Its preferred jargon in the Rio PMDB is known: "We are going to put the party out on the street." Despite the conflicts, all the sectors of the party hold a common position on the way to treat the problem: they should not assume an attitude that will serve as denunciation, even indirectly because, it is argued, at such time as the regime tightens up "it is those who are accused who will go to jail, who will go away." But the dominant majority in the party does not forgive the avidity of the personnel of the 8 in the attempt to stake out areas."

8711
CSO: 3001

EMBRAER EXPECTS TO SELL 500 PLANES IN 1981

Rio de Janeiro O JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Oct 80 p 34

[Text] Brasilia--The Brazilian aeronautical industry, which continues to be one of the government's priority goals, expects to produce a total of 500 planes by the end of the year in the Brazilian Aeronautics Company (EMBRAER) alone, with anticipated sales of 7 billion cruzeiros in Brazil and $100 million (6 billion cruzeiros) abroad. That company has also just established a branch in the United States, the Embraer Aircraft Cooperation. That information was revealed by Air Minister Brigadier Delio Jardim de Mattos, who believes the Brazilian aerospace industry already presents a well-defined profile of consolidation of a particularly difficult sector within the national production framework. According to the minister, the consequence of the oil crisis for the Brazilian Air Force (FAB) can be translated into the need to conserve the consumption of its byproducts.

Saving of Fuel

In an exclusive interview, the air minister spoke at length about questions connected essentially with his ministry, established 39 years ago, emphasizing civil aviation and the saving of fuel by the air force.

Thus, questioned about the consequences of the so-called "oil crisis" for aviation, the minister pointed out that, since 1973, the FAB has been trying to reduce its air activity without detriment to its operational level and maintenance of the desired levels of crew training.

He guaranteed that this can be done through remanaging transport lines, eliminating unessential flights, flyovers and even the deactivation of the Smoke Squadron. In that connection, and with a view to avoiding jeopardizing its operational level, the force has been proceeding with the program of converting engines to the use of alcohol, with the transfer of technical guidance to the accredited workshops. Thus, he revealed, the Aerospace Technology Center (CTA) is resuming the program of replacing diesel fuel with vegetable oils and also developing the design of an ethanol-fueled engine.

Finally, he pointed out, improvement of the flight protection system, which is going to be deployed soon via Dacta II, in addition to guaranteeing greater safety and regularity for air transportation, also favors great fuel savings. That is due to the shortening of routes and the reduction of flight times, "which was demonstrated in the 70's with the implementation of our radar network and other radio aids to air navigation," he added.

Civil Aviation

Questioned about the collaboration of the air minister in the economic and social development of the country, Brigadier Delio Jardim de Mattos spoke at length about the situation of the FAB in the different air sectors, speaking at greater length about civil aviation. He explained that at the present time, that system utilizes 363 FAB military men and 940 civilians and includes 6,137 civilian aircraft, 105 of which operate on regular lines and 67 on regional lines.

He revealed that there are 16,847 flight and 10,111 airline personnel engaged in that activity. He pointed out that on the international level, Brazilian civil aviation is present in 35 places, guaranteeing equal competition with the 23 foreign flag companies that operate in Brazil.

With regard to the aerospace industry, the minister revealed that the range of production runs from gliders; 2-, 4-, and 6-seater, single-engine planes; to turboprop bimotor planes of up to 18 passengers. The Brazilian aerospace industry also produces a training and ground attack jet and an extensive variety of specialized planes for use in agriculture, aerophotogrammetry, the calibration of radio aids to navigation, remote sensing, military transportation and maritime inspection.

He pointed out that in its 10 years of existence, EMBRAER produced a total of 2,052 planes, having built 308 in 1979 and delivered 459, of which 405 went to the domestic market and 54, abroad. At the present time, there are 100 Brazilian planes in operation in the 16 purchasing countries, located on 5 continents. In 1979 alone, the company sold 4 billion cruzeiros' worth of planes, including $58.3 million in exports.

Infrastructure

With regard to the aeronautical infrastructure, he pointed out that at the present time, the Air Ministry is directly or indirectly responsible for the establishment, construction, maintenance and commercial and industrial operation of about 1,800 public airports and 76 heliports and helishuttles.

According to the minister, the installation and administration of an infrastructure of this magnitude entailed an almost unbearable burden for the ministry, not only in budgetary resources but also in human resources. He explained: "Thus, it was necessary to decentralize those activities making possible, in addition to expediting management, the obtaining of extrabudgetary resources."

For that purpose, the Brazilian Airport Support Company (INFRAERO) and its subsidiaries were created. At the present time, they are responsible for the establishment and administration of the 42 most important airports in the country, the largest examples of which are the international airports of Rio de Janeiro and Manaus. The others are established directly by the Air Ministry through the directorate of engineering and its regional services, and by the Amazon Region Airport Commission (COMARA) the efficient work of which can be summarized by the following example:

In 1966 there were 10 macadamized runways in the Amazon; today there are 43 runways ready and 8 under construction.

Further on, referring to the favorable development of Brazilian civil aviation, he said that it continues to grow, occupying the following positions in world ranking: domestic traffic (passenger/kilometers), 6th place; international traffic (passenger/kilometers), 17th place; and domestic and international, 10th place.

8711
CSO: 3001

INTERVIEW WITH RIO GRANDE DO SUL PMDB PRESIDENT PEDRO SIMON

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 15 Nov 80 pp 102-103

[Interview with Rio Grande do Sul PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] president, Senator Pedro Simon, by Haroldo Hollanda: "The President of the Republic Will Be Elected By Direct Vote"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] President of the Rio Grande do Sul PMDB, Senator Pedro Simon is known as one of the opposition politicians most antagonistic to the state. His aspirations to become governor were cut short by the "April package" which made elections for state governor indirect. Now, with the return of direct voting, he is one of those designated to be candidates for Piratini Palace in 1982.

In 1978 Pedro Simon was elected senator with an impressive vote. He believes that approval of the amendment reestablishing direct elections for governor is the beginning of a political process that will end in direct voting for president of the republic. The Rio Grande do Sul senator favors strengthening democratic institutions through solid political parties and consequent discussion of programmatic ideas by the electorate.

[Question] What is the political importance of the amendment reestablishing direct elections for governors?

[Answer] It is a beneficial political event. The PMDB wanted more: it also wanted direct elections for president of the republic and for mayors of state capitals. But the direct election for governor already is something. It is the beginning of a process that will end in choosing the president of the republic by popular vote. It is also the beginning of reestablishing federative power. The federation today is almost a figure of fiction. The states lost their autonomy because the governors are mere donees, as they were appointed by the president of the republic. They thus lost authority and credibility. An elected governor, even of the government party, has commitments to the voters who elected him. The central authority then receives him with respect because he has the backing of the people of his state. And the governor can really fight for the interests of his administration.

[Question] Whose candidacies for governor have been launched?

[Answer] MANCHETE has published the names of candidates already proposed by other opposition parties. The policy of the PMDB is to strengthen and respect the other parties. Although we now have the multiparty system, at an opportune moment we must sit down at the same table and discuss what is best for the opposition. The PMDB will not impose upon anyone, but neither will it be imposed upon.

[Question] How are your personal relations with Leonel Brizola?

[Answer] They are good. We had only one disagreement. Dr Brizola wanted me to enter his party. I supported the idea that we should all join a grand party of the opposition, whose name would be the Labor Party. This was not possible. We had in Rio Grande do Sul a period of political clarification. The options were made, the parameters are defined. I believe my personal relationship with Dr Brizola is the best possible.

[Question] Do you believe that Lula's PT [Workers Party] can become a definitive party organization?

[Answer] The workers represent a large mass, almost 90 percent of the Brazilian people. I believe that Lula, the labor-union leaders, the intellectuals and the sectors of the Church connected with formation of the PT can make it a strong party.

[Question] Should the opposition parties unite around the principle of a national understanding?

[Answer] I believe I was one of the first to advocate that idea. The government has a plan to remain in power until the year 2000 and the opposition is often dancing to the government's tune. We have a poor policy: we let things happen and then complain about it later. I think the opposition should anticipate the government and have its own continued strategy of action.

[Question] How can the opposition anticipate the government?

[Answer] For instance, in the false applications of electoral principles that the government may adopt, in which it is already a master, we must prepare ourselves to cope with situations that may be created. To maintain itself in power, the government has been a master at manipulating pretexts. There is the bill of Senator Sarney instituting voting by district; there are deputies collecting signatures to do away with straight-ticket voting. Others seek compulsory linkage of city councilmen with the governor; still others are seeking support for widespread postponement of elections. All are unscrupulous expedients that I classify as virtual coups d'etat. They want to force Brazil into a process of "Mexicanization," of a single party.

Favors Dialog and Opposes Merger of the Opposition

[Question] Should the opposition parties merge?

[Answer] No. I favor dialog among the opposition parties. They must establish among themselves a single strategy, at the institutional level, denouncing the deceitful application of legislation and advocating the Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly must be a supraparty theme, made and developed jointly. We

must demonstrate the errors of the economic model, a veritable absurdity, with the cost of living and inflation suffocating everyone. We must combat the gratuities, the government scandals. The opposition must unite around the great ideas that are common to it in order to transform the nation into a real democracy.

[Question] What is the solution to normalize the nation's institutional life?

[Answer] I see no solution other than calling a National Constituent Assembly. It is not enough to reform the constitution, even with good patchwork. The Constituent Assembly is a mandate. By means of it we will be able to promote a new social pact, in which dominant groups--made up of technocrats and multinational companies--that have been in power more than 16 years without the nation being heard are replaced. With this new social pact we will democratize national decisions, with effective participation by all. We need a new economic and social model that responds to the legitimate interests of the overwhelming majority of the Brazilian people.

[Question] Is participation by opposition parties in a government of national union advisable?

[Answer] When there were only two parties--the ARENA [National Renewal Alliance] and the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement]--one of the government, the other of the opposition, I was always radically opposed; if the opposition went over to the government, the people would be orphaned; there would be no one to criticize the government. At present I believe the PMDB should never participate in a coalition government: we will not solve our national problems by replacing government technicians with PMDB politicians. The PMDB must struggle for a new social pact. We must democratize decisionmaking, listen to the people. An agreement at the top will little change the substance of government decisions and will not modify the Brazilian model. We must have a democracy with freedom. It is essential to alter the economic model, because it has failed. We owe $60 billion. Brazil owes more money than any other country in the world. I don't know of any nation that has paid such a debt merely by exporting agricultural products. We produce agricultural products for export and we import other essentials to feed the people. We are importing rice, beans, potatoes, products that Brazil is in a position to furnish to the world. All this is the fault of a model that favors production for export. It is not a feasible model. It does no good to replace cabinet ministers if it is retained.

Parliamentarism Can Be Adapted to Brazil

[Question] What is better for the country, presidentialism or parliamentarism?

[Answer] I always advocated presidentialism. But making an analysis of recent years in Brazil and after my trip to the FRG, I reformulated my positions. The idea that we have of parliamentarism is that of Italy, where the frequent fall of cabinets generates instability of unpredictable effects. But the parliamentarism practiced in the FRG can be adapted perfectly to Brazilian contingencies. There, a government is overturned only when whoever is overturning it is in a position to form another government immediately. I believe that with parliamentarism we would have a more popular government, the people would participate more in decisionmaking. And we would be in a position to avoid political crises such as that of 1964. Since 1950 we have passed through successive political crises. If we had had a strong parliament we would have been able to avoid undesirable situations that eventually forced the armed forces to play the role of moderating power.

BRIEFS

EDITION OF 'REPORTER' SEIZED--Complying with an express decision by Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel, a joint team of agents from the General Department for Special Investigations (DGIE) and the Federal Police yesterday afternoon seized the copies of issue number 35 (November edition) of the REPORTER newspaper on city newsstands. Employees of the newspaper believe its seizure--not explained by the DPF [Federal Police Department]--is due to a montage made with photographs of President Joao Figueiredo and Minister of the Civilian Household of the Presidency Golbery do Couto e Silva. On the cover the newspaper had a caption ("The Nine Bishops Appointed") for a photograph where the president and the minister appeared in cassocks. On page 20 the photograph is repeated and, referring to a fictitious expulsion of Cardinals Ivo Lorscheiter and Paulo Evaristo Arnes, the paper has the following headline: "Government Ends Conflict With the Church." The copies seized in Rio de Janeiro are being guarded by the DGIE and are to be sent today to the Federal Police, where an investigation was begun. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Nov 80 p 6] 8834

CSO: 3001

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, CANDIDATES VIEWED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 81

[Article by Fulvio Fuentes: "Threats and Insults"]

[Text] Only a few days away from the American elections, the contest is so close, neck and neck as in a horse race, that every vote is of decisive importance. The difference separating the two candidates is so minimal and so changing that no one, not even the pollsters, dares to make conclusive predictions. The outcome on 4 November looks all the more uncertain because millions of voters have not yet made up their minds and are still waivering back and forth between the two candidates. Furthermore, in the opinion of experts, the results of the elections are at the mercy of any happenstance. Any incident: a gaff, a poorly chosen phrase, a spectacular campaign gimmick, the simplest event and one candidate's chances can go down the drain.

The campaign, which for months has been centered on urgent domestic problems such as the deterioration of the economy, the energy crisis, inflation and unemployment, now turns to international issues. The problems of war and peace, the weapons race and detente, have suddenly entered the debate as a result of Ronald Reagan's war mongering. Reagan is bent on dusting off his old movie roles as the cowboy in the ten-gallon hat, neckerchief, plaid shirt, chaps and the deadly 45 on his hip, ready to draw at the drop of a hat and be the first to fire, filling the saloon with smoke and his adversary with bullets, while the mirrors come crashing down in smithereens, furniture is overturned and the mortician cautiously appears at the door of his gloomy establishment, rubbing his hands together with glee, just like the big monopolies that are now caught up in Reagan's bellicose drumming.

Nor is this a new refrain. The same beat was heard a few years ago for another presidential candidate. The reader will remember Barry Goldwater, known as the "abominable man from Arizona." Goldwater, naturally warmly supported by Reagan, who at that time was beginning his public career, does not conceal his fascist leanings. The dangerous "yeti" from Arizona" lost the election, overwhelmed by a mountain of votes, but he had set a precedent. The Hollywood actor has picked up his tradition of belligerence. His government program is enough to send shudders down the spine of even the most equanimous. It is enough to imagine the ex movie actor ensconced in the presidency, sitting in the Oval Office, his eye on the famous nuclear button and his finger twitching. He has but to make one little move to see what would happen.

That is how things look on the eve of the election. The political duel takes on the aspect of a street fight. No courtly formalities. The increasingly virulent epithets zap from one partisan barricade to the other in a reciprocal "alma mia." Carter's prose loses its evangelical Baptist tone and becomes gruff, while Reagan, the "good guy" on the screen, takes off his cowboy costume and reveals the hairy hide of the enraged gorilla. In this shady, underhanded fight, anything goes, even terrifying playing with war.

11,464
CSO: 3010

CIA, FBI 'AUTHORIZE' ATTACKS ON CUBAN OFFICIALS IN U.S.

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Oct 80 pp 22-23

[Articles by Gerardo Cesar Proenza, PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO deputy director: "In the Shadow of the CIA," and Victorio M. Copa: "Authorized Crime"]

[Text] Hours after the assassination of an accredited Cuban diplomat to the United Nations, American Ambassador to the UN Donald McHenry complied with formalities, as on so many other occasions, and informed his government of one more crime committed by armed bands of Cuban origin that operate freely in American territory.

On 11 September, professional killers trained and armed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) shot Cuban diplomat Felix Garcia Rodriguez as he was driving through the New York borough of Queens.

Alone and wounded, Garcia Rodriguez could not control his automobile and crashed. On busy Queens Boulevard, the gunmen calmly got out of their vehicles and finished off the Cuban diplomat in the best New York gangster style.

As part of the ritual of the headquarters of the American zone, it was not long before the "mysterious" telephone call came to a news agency from a person with a Latin accent, reporting that the authors of the assassination were members of the terrorist organization Omega 7, one of the fronts of the so-called Cuban Nationalist Movement whose headquarters are in Union City, New Jersey.

This new criminal act aimed at a diplomat accredited to the world organization confirms the reiterated Cuban protests to the United Nations emphasizing the impunity with which these counterrevolutionary terrorist bands operate. The terrorists have publicly confessed being the authors of numerous attacks and attempts on Cuban diplomats to the United Nations but the guilty parties have never been arrested even though they are known to the American police.

The outcry over the killing of the Cuban diplomat was not long in coming.

Following the vigorous condemnation of Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri before the UN General Assembly, numerous representatives of other countries in the world organization condemned the criminal act and emphasized the lack of security for foreign diplomats in the United States.

Just as in the Letelier case, which aroused a wave of general protest, American authorities were pressured by the outcry against the scandalous incident and said that proper measures would be taken.

A note of sympathy from the American Government to the government of Cuba promised that "no effort will be spared to find the persons responsible and bring them to justice." The mayor of New York stated that measures would be taken to guarantee the safety of diplomatic personnel and arrest the murderers, who have never concealed their identity or the place from which they have operated freely for years.

Felix Garcia Rodriguez' assassins acted with complete impunity, "with the treachery, perfidy and sureness of those trained to carry out all kinds of activities against the Cuban Revolution, its leaders and its representatives abroad," Ambassador Roa Kouri said.

Authorized Crime: 30 Attempts in Florida Alone in 1975

For 21 years, Cuba has faced aggression and attacks by terrorist groups of Cuban origin who operate with impunity in the United States under the protection of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

The climax to these actions came on 6 October 1976 with the destruction, in flight, of a Cubana de Aviacion plane off the western coast of Barbados. A total of 73 persons died in the crash, most of them young athletes.

Initial suspicions were confirmed almost immediately. A terrorist group that operates out of Miami, Florida, called CORU [Council of United Revolutionary Organizations (Exiles)], claimed credit for the dynamiting of the plane in a message sent to THE MIAMI HERALD.

New Methods

The Bay of Pigs fiasco, a thwarted invasion organized and financed by the American Government -- as that country officially admitted -- produced changes in American plans against the Cuban Revolution and Washington recommended that the CIA use new methods for its designs.

In 1965, several mercenaries from the abortive *Playa Giron* invasion -- called Bay of Pigs by the Agency -- organized the first group under the name of Alpha 66.

Since that time, this and other bands have initiated a series of terrorist attacks, kidnappings and assassinations which the investigative bodies of the United States have never cleared up.

The perfecting of the terrorist methods, especially the use and handling of explosives, the making of demolition bombs and other tactics, came about through the CIA and its connections with the Mafia, as recently reported by the American publication COVERT ACTION.

Under that cover, the bands of Cuban Americans easily launch actions against merchant ships of various nationalities, Cuban fishing boats, embassies, Cuban diplomats and officials from other countries, travel agencies, daily newspapers that

objectively report the situation in Cuba and even a pharmacy in the state of New Jersey which sends medicines to the island at the request of Cuban emigres.

According to COVERT ACTION, these terrorist groups, made up of dangerous professional criminals and drug traffickers, have not only threatened Cuba, but also "the great majority of the members of the Cuban community in the United States who do not want to get involved with them and citizens of the United States and other countries wishing to establish commercial contacts with Cuba."

Key:

1. Cuban Action
2. Secret Cuban Government
3. Cuban Government
4. Zero
5. Star Youth [Juventud de las Estrellas]
6. Insurrectional Movement of Revolutionary Recovery (MIRR)
7. Golden Falcons
8. ABDALA [expansion unknown]
9. Revolutionary National Armed Forces
10. Cuban Nationalist Movement (MNC)
11. Cuban National Liberation Front (FNLC)
12. Alpha 66
13. Revolutionary Movement of the People (MRP)
14. Cuban National Movement (MNC)
15. Omega 7
16. Cuban Government 76
17. Revolutionary Student Directorate
18. Etc.

More Groups

Following the appearance of CORU in 1965, different groups began to operate out of Dade County, which includes the city of Miami: CONDOR [expansion unknown],

Association Brigade 2506, and out of New York and New Jersey: the Cuban Nationalist Movement (MNC) and Omega 7.

In 1975, in Florida alone, these groups claimed responsibility for some 30 terrorist attacks on hotels, airline company offices, public and private buildings and local police facilities.

Another group also enjoying impunity is the so-called *Coronel Cero* (Zero for the CIA and the FBI), which in April 1979 claimed participation in the assassination of Cuban youth Carlos Muniz Varela on a centrally located avenue in San Juan, Puerto Rico. It publicly claimed responsibility for the shooting of another Cuban, Jose Eulalio Negrin, member of the Committee of the 75 of the Cuban community abroad.

Both participated in the dialog proposed by President Fidel Castro in September 1978, which made it possible to pardon 3,600 counterrevolutionary prisoners and allow the visit to the island of over 100,000 Cubans residing abroad for the first time in nearly two decades.

These murders were never cleared up. Only in the case of the attack on Orlando Letelier, former ambassador to Washington of the Popular Unity Government in Chile, and his aide Ronni Moffitt, in the American capital in September 1976, was the Department of Justice forced to take certain measures because of the international scandal produced by the incident perpetrated by the bands.

At the present time, according to information from the antiterrorist squad in Dade County, these known groups sponsored by the CIA and the FBI continue their "work" in a "covert" fashion.

But the secret way in which these bands operate, according to Miami police, contradicts verything known in that Florida city and others where the Cuban community resides.

In the house at 1679 27th Avenue in Miami, there is no special sign but everyone knows that that precise location is the general headquarters of the Alpha 66 and Omega 7 groups which, according to the Department of Justice, "are being sought without success by American police" to answer charger of murder, arson and attacks on diplomatic missions.

Leaders of the Cuban community in the United States who recently visited Cuba wonder why Miami police say they do not know the whereabouts of the residents of the house on 27th Avenue in Miami.

The answer appeared not long ago in the periodical CUBA TIMES published in the United States, in which a Miami police officer stated that these are "Agency matters that do not concern us."

From 27th Avenue the path leads north, according to leaders of the Cuban community in the United States, to a house on New York Avenue in Union City, New Jersey.

They add that from this address in Union City, the operations of Omega 7 are commanded by Armando Santana, a well-known drug trafficker called the "head of the

northern zone" of the Cuban Nationalist Movement, a detail which the FBI, CIA and New Jersey police also claim not to know.

An article in NEW YORK MAGAZINE by Jeff Stein refers to the New Jersey group and mentions Guillermo Novo Sampol, who in 1964 fired a mortar from the district of Queens at the United Nations Building located on the opposite bank of the East River.

"Members of that organization have been involved in major drug trafficking," he says, "and in nearly all terrorist actions of armed bands in recent years."

At the present time, says one young Cuban visiting Havana and who has lived in New Jersey for nearly 20 years, the CIA agents do not openly recruit counterrevolutionaries as they did at the time of the Bay of Pigs.

On the contrary, he adds, if these individuals are asked about their connections with the CIA, they swear that they have never even seen an agent from that organization, known around the world as the "invisible government" of the United States.

PRISMA's source emphasizes that the CIA works with Santana through "secret channels," stimulates the activities of groups in the northern zone by this means and keeps their meeting places and names of connections under its control.

The MNC also receives support from the main officials in Hudson County, New Jersey, particularly Julia Valdivia, assistant to Union City's Mayor William Musto.

The greatest evidence of the ties of these criminal bands with official spheres in the United States is the impunity with which they operate because the assassinations and acts of terrorism are committed by persons and organizations that everyone knows and which some circles in that country fear.

Perhaps, as one American weekly says, like many of the persons involved in the Watergate scandal, some of the leaders of the bands know too much....

Freedom of Action

The terrorist group which in 5 years has accumulated the highest crime rate, according to information from the United States, is the one known by the code name Omega 7.

Some of the attacks for which that group of Cuban counterrevolutionaries claims credit since 1975 include the following:

1. 1 February 1975, New York, Venezuelan mission to the United Nations.

2. 11 February 1975, Elizabeth, New Jersey, an informal get-together.

3. 6 June 1976, New York, Cuban mission to the United Nations.

4. 16 September 1976, Elizabeth, New Jersey, Soviet ship "I. Shepetkov."

5. 20 December 1976, Union City, New Jersey, El Espanol Warehouse.

6. 20 December 1977, Elizabeth, New Jersey, El Espanol Warehouse.

7. 26 December 1977, New York, Venezuelan mission to the United Nations.

8. 9 September 1978, New York, Cuban mission to the United Nations.

9. 5 October 1978, New York, sporting goods store.

10. 21 October 1978, New York, LA PRENSA, daily newspaper.

11. 29 December 1978, New York, Cuban mission to the United Nations.

12. 29 December 1978, New York, concert hall.

13. 25 March 1979, New York, Kennedy Airport.

14. 25 March 1979, Union City, New Jersey, El Espanol Warehouse.

15. 19 May 1979, Washington, Cuban Interests Office.

16. 27 October 1979, New York, Cuban mission to the United Nations.

17. 7 December 1979, New York, Cuban mission to the United Nations.

18. 11 December 1979, New York, Soviet mission to the United Nations.

19. 13 January 1980, New York, Aeroflot office.

20. 25 March 1980, New York, bombing of automobile of Cuban ambassador to the United Nations.

21. 11 September [1980], New York, assassination of Cuban diplomat to the United Nations, Felix Garcia Rodriguez.

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INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, foreign minister of the Republic of India, made an official and friendly visit to our country from 5-7 October at the invitation of the Cuban foreign minister, Comrade Isidoro Malmierca.

Also in the Indian Government's delegation were Eric Gonsalves, secretary of government of the republic of India; C.R. Gharekhan, secretary for the United Nations attached to the Indian Ministry of Foreign Relations; Deb Mukharji, director for America, Indian Foreign Ministry; Ashek Mubayi, special assistant to the Indian foreign minister; and Preet Mohan Singh Malik, Indian ambassador.

Mr Rao was received by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and of Ministers of Cuba, and the two held talks which demonstrated the similarity of their thinking on basic word problems and the interest of both parties in continuing to develop the good relations which exist between their two countries.

Foreign Minister Rao handed President Fidel Castro a letter from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Foreign Minister N. Rao was also received by Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and of Ministers of the republic of Cuba.

He also met with Comrades Rene Anillo, interim minister of foreign relations; Ricardo Cabrisas, minister of foreign trade; Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Pelegrin Torras, vice minister of foreign relations.

The talks developed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and several aspects of the international situation, as well as of bilateral relations between the two countries, were discussed, along with subjects of interest within the framework of the MNOAL [Nonalined Countries Movement], including preparation for the ministerial conference to be held in New Delhi at the start of next year.

Particular attention was given to analyzing the possibilities of developing commercial and economic relations between the two countries as well as increasing cultural activities and scientific and technical cooperation.

Both parties expressed their desire to maintain regular contact between the two foreign ministries as an efficacious means of assisting mutual understanding and joint efforts to contribute to the attainment of common objectives favoring the lessening of tensions in the areas of conflict and to the strengthening and consolidation of world peace.

They also expressed their satisfaction with the results of the visit, which will lead to closer ties between the two countries and broaden the prospects for further development of bilateral relations between India and Cuba.

Both foreign ministers agreed that the strengthening and consolidation of peace and stability, as well as the reduction of tensions--especially in areas of conflict--are of vital importance in the current world situation for all the peoples of the world, especially for the developing countries.

They reiterated the need to give particular attention to international economic relations in order to eliminate the inequities suffered by the developing countries and to establish a new international economic order. In this context they emphasized their desire for closer economic cooperation among the developing countries.

Both foreign ministers also recognized the importance of the role the Nonalined Movement must play in the search for ways and means to solve all these problems. Together they expressed confidence that advances would be made in applying the decisions of the Sixth Summit Conference of Heads of State and Governments of the Nonalined Countries held in Havana and that such advances will be rapidly implemented to contribute significantly to the aforementioned objectives.

The Indian foreign minister expressed his appreciation of the efforts of the Cuban Government, especially those of President Fidel Castro, in making these objectives a reality.

The Cuban foreign minister expressed his appreciation of the role of the Indian Government, and especially that of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in maintaining and protecting the principles of the Nonalined Countries Movement and of world peace.

The Indian foreign minister extended his profound thanks for the cordial welcome and warm hospitality shown him and his delegation during their visit to Cuba.

Foreign Minister Rao invited the Cuban foreign minister to visit India, an invitation which was accepted with pleasure.

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GUILLERMO GARCIA HAILS FRIENDSHIP WITH DPRK

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 5

[Speech given by Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Political Bureau of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Cuban delegation to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party, at the act of solidarity held at the Korean-Cuban Friendship Textile Machinery Factory of Korea]

[Text] My dear comrades: It is a pleasure for me to express, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, its members and the people of Cuba in general, our deepest thanks to the Korean Workers Party for having invited us to participate in the activities commemorating the 35th anniversary of its founding, as well as in its Sixth Congress.

We also bring a warm message from the Cuban workers for the workers in this production center, who have prepared this simple and emotional ceremony for us today.

It is an honor for us to be able to share with you the revolutionary joy of the 35th anniversary of the formation of your vanguard organization led by Comrade Kim Il-song at a time when the Sixth Congress is drawing up its plans for economic development for the next few years, and to be able to see during our visit the achievements in the building of socialism in your country in the last few years.

We also, within approximately 2 months, will celebrate the Second Congress of our party, which must approve plans for the country's economic development for the next 5-year period and will study the results of the tasks assigned by its First Congress in December 1975.

Our people have worked hard for this in the last few months, trying to reduce as much as possible the effects of the blights suffered by our sugar and tobacco crops and our hog-raising industry.

Comrades, we know that for more than 3 decades the heroic people of Korea have had to contend with the attacks, maneuvers and intrigues of that common enemy of the people: Yankee imperialism.

We recall that before the victory of the revolution, our people supported North Korea's resistance to the criminal attack by American imperialism in 1950. On that occasion the Yankees launched a vile campaign of defamation and intrigue, and taking advantage of a combination of forces which favored them at that time, they achieved their purpose of bringing several countries into their war of aggression.

Many governments friendly to imperialism ceded to its pressures and sent military troops to Korea. In the case of Cuba, popular resistance frustrated the maneuver. Through an intense mass campaign launched by the party, the attempt of the government of that period to send Cuban soldiers to fight alongside the Yankees and against the Korean patriots was soundly defeated. After the victory of the revolution and during those years of friendly and brotherly relations--whose 20th anniversary we celebrated recently--the Cuban people have made their own the indefatigable struggle of the Korean people in the just cause of the reunification of their fatherland.

This has taken form in the development of many solidarity activities throughout our country and in the firm and decided support offered on the international level to the aspirations and the right of this brother country to live and work for social progress, justice and peace in a single fatherland for all Koreans.

Comrades, the effort of your party and your working people in the building of socialism during these years has been heroic due, among other reasons, to the constant maneuvers and provocations of Yankee imperialism and the puppet regimes in Seoul. Notwithstanding these conditions, which forced you to divert human resources and efforts to the defense of the country, you have made significant achievements in the development of various economic branches and sectors, in science and culture.

At this time, as we understand it, and as a salute to the 35th anniversary of the party and to the Sixth Congress, the goals set for this year have already been basically achieved. For this reason we congratulate you, and for their conduct, all the Korean working class which, through its unceasing efforts, makes possible the beautiful reality of building socialism in the fatherland and raising the people's standard of living.

While you are working for a better future, the puppet gang in power in the south is murdering, persecuting, sowing death and misery and encouraging the characteristics of capitalist society: prostitution, gambling, drugs and disregard for mankind and true human rights. The recent events in the city of Kwangsu and other places, where hundreds of fighters for the democratization of South Korean society were vilely murdered, concretely reflects to what point hatred and fear of a reunited Korea has come. Another more recent fact is the death sentence imposed on South Korean fighter for democracy Kim Dae-Jung, a penalty which our people repudiate, joining the energetic international protest being made at this time.

The international situation has worsened in the last few months as a result of the aggressive armamentist policy of American imperialism and its allies, endangering the advances achieved in detente, in the consolidation of efforts designed to end the armaments race and in the search for a firm and lasting peace.

But history shows that the people do not give up when reason is on their side, and they have made a firm decision to fight and to win. There have been victories on all continents. Here, in your own region, the people of Korea and Vietnam have soundly defeated imperialist aggression. In faraway Africa, one of the last colonial empires has collapsed, and Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome have obtained their independence and are now looking toward a better future, while the heroic Ethiopian people are consolidating and deepening their

revolution. After a long struggle, and resisting pressures and threats, Zimbabwe has achieved its independence. Further north, our dear Yemenite comrades offer a worthy example of the decision of a small and poor people determined to advance by the bright path of socialism.

In America, closer, geographically, to imperialism, the Cuban Revolution 20 years ago started on its path to true and final liberation. Now we are no longer alone in the Western Hemisphere: the revolutionary victory in Grenada and the heroic victory of our Sandinist brothers in Nicaragua is giving new impetus to the Latin American and Caribbean people's will to resist, and they are determined to free themselves also from imperialist influence.

Other peoples must still fight bloody battles for their independence and to shake off the yoke of fascist-type military dictatorships. But the victorious culmination of their struggles and the firm decision to resist demonstrated by the self-sacrificing Palestinians, the Saharan fighters, the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa, the fighting popular masses in El Salvador, Guatemale, Bolivia, Chile, Uruguay or Haiti reflect precisely the new times that humanity is living as a result of the deep political and social changes which have taken place in the world and which were only possible because of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The dangerous situation in the Middle East, as a result of the war between Iraq and Iran, must have a political solution, and we must put all our efforts as nonalined countries into it, because that war between two peoples who are in the midst of revolutionary processes weakens the forces confronting imperialism and Zionist aggression; it divides the forces of the Nonalined Countries Movement and its economic consequences can be disastrous for many of the countries of the so-called Third World and will worsen the international economic situation, which is already critical in itself.

Comrades, from this friendly ceremony we want to congratulate this great event for Korean Communists and to wish them with all our hearts much success in implementing their agreements and resolutions which, based on Marxism-Lininism, are a sure guide to deepening the building of socialism in the country and which will doubtless translate into greater benefits and prosperity for its people.

Through you, my dear Korean workers, we desire to reiterate to your people once again the definite support and fighting solidarity of our party and our people with the just cause of your struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of your fatherland, while at the same time expressing our most energetic condemnation of the aggressions, intrigues and maneuvers of Yankee imperialism against the sovereignty and self-determination of your people.

Long live the 35th anniversary of the Korean Workers Party!

Long live the Sixth Party Congress, its commitments and resolutions!

Long live the ties of friendship and solidarity between Cuba and Korea!

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CONSTRUCTION WORK IN VIETNAM NOTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Oct (PL)--Cuban construction workers finishing up a modern teaching hospital in Vietnam are accelerating their work in salute to the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party.

Working nights, Saturday afternoons and Sundays, the construction workers have begun remodeling the buildings to be used by the Cuban medical brigade which will come here to advise the Vietnamese in hospital management.

In addition, they expect to salute, with their volunteer work, the "Camilo and Che" ideological rally, Health Workers Day (3 December) and Construction Workers Day (5 December).

The workers are striving enthusiastically to comply with the commitment they made to the Cuban Communist Party cell in Vietnam and the Union of Young Communists to complete their task before 5 December.

The projects, valued at more than 35,000 pesos, are being built by the Nguyen Viet Xuan brigade of the Ho Chi Minh Cuban internationalist construction workers contingent.

The group of 33 workers will continue to work on finishing up the hospital at Dong Hoi in Binh Tri Thien province, 490 kilometers south of Hanoi.

The work includes the construction of walls, hydraulic installations, sanitary facilities, the repair of doors and windows, the electrical system and painting.

These projects, undertaken in salute to the Second Party Congress within the framework of three very important historical dates, were begun last 8 October, the day on which the heroic guerrilla, Maj Ernesto Guevara, fell in combat.

The rally will close with a political-cultural ceremony in the brigade headquarters at Dong Hoi on 5 December, in salute to the day of the "fine men in the white helmets."

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RAUL CASTRO HAILS FAR ARTILLERY ANNIVERSARY

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Havana (AIN)--In honor of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the land artillery on 2 November, Army Gen Raul Castro gave the following address.

Dear Artillerymen:

Twenty years ago, the first land artillery units were formed by brave and selfless comrades of the Rebel Army and the National Revolutionary Militias.

Those units which had their baptism of fire at the Bay of Pigs wrote new pages of heroism in defense of the fatherland and fulfillment of their internationalist duty to other peoples. They enriched the combat tradition of our people and served as an example for future generations of artillerymen.

You have made great efforts under difficult conditions in these 20 years to conquer the complex and modern technology and armaments given to our country by the heroic Soviet Union to strengthen our defense capacity.

Through firmness and profound conviction in the cause that we defend, you have achieved major successes in operational, combat and political training which have permitted you to fulfill the missions entrusted to you under various circumstances.

On the 20th anniversary of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] artillery, we offer you soldiers, sergeants and officers of the artillery units our warmest congratulations. At the same time, I exhort you to salute and fulfill the agreements and resolutions of the Second Party Congress in the interest of the constant strengthening of the combat capacity and readiness of the FAR.

Fatherland or death!

[Signed] Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the FAR

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FAR PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT HOLDS MEETING

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 12

[Article by Pablo Noa: "Meeting of FAR Propagandists"]

[Text] A meeting was held with the heads of propaganda and agitation subsections of the various commands and the managers of the national communications media of the Armed Forces; the meeting had been organized by the Directorate of Propaganda and Agitation, Central Political Directorate, FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces].

The activity, which was held in the Central House of the FAR, was primarily intended to analyze the work done during the phases of introduction and systematization of the propaganda campaign concerning the Second Party Congress.

The sessions began with the presentation of a central report which analytically reviewed the main achievements and the shortcomings observed during the inspections made to the various units.

The report's content and the remarks from the participants contributed practical elements to the execution of the campaign, introducing a note of exchange of experiences and initiatives.

The reports presented by the Western and Eastern armies and the DAAFAR [Anti Aircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force] contributed positively to this result. The comrades clearly and in detail explained how they accomplished the first stages and the training which they have to develop for the remaining ones.

Another major aspect consisted of the remarks made by officials from the Party Central Committee who specifically took up the campaign for the Second Congress and the organization of that event, as well as compliance with the pledges of the First Congress relating to internal party life.

A summary of graphic propaganda which was printed and which is now in preparation, was also presented. There was likewise an audiovisual

exhibit, as one of the media that can be used by propagandists in disseminating the tasks relating to the Congress, its history and its conduct as such.

In addition to providing specific guidelines for tackling the stage of campaign intensification, the meeting also gave the participants extensive information regarding the activities carried out by the various media of the FAR in mass agitation work.

The afternoon hours were devoted to film materials covering important topics.

During the concluding remarks, the speakers called attention to the factors involved in the conduct of the campaign in the unit in order to bring about its successful culmination through the outstanding accomplishment of the planned objectives.

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MILITARY ENTERPRISE WINS SPECIAL EMULATION REVIEW

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 12

[Article by Jose Casanas: "Special Competition During the Second Congress—100 Percent Results"]

[Text] With 100 points won during the third quarterly review, the "Grito de Baire" military industrial enterprise is in a strong position to win the Second Congress Special Competition in the group of so-called smalled enterprises.

The activity took place on Saturday, 25 October, and its results to a great extent signified that this group, the best enterprise of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] during 1978 to 1979, stayed in the running for the honorable pennant awarded earlier.

During the final go-round, this enterprise, which also has the banner for the special competition of the 11th Festival, was able to win by 1/10 during the first review over the Center Ammunition Enterprise. During the second phase, likewise running neck-and-neck, with 2/10, the Ammunition enterprise came out ahead. As we can readily see, neither one of them could afford to lose during the next review.

The competition, as carried out within the enterprises of the FAR, is the most important test for the workers and a tremendous impetus for production. It is made up of two fundamental figures: Compliance with the technical-economic plan and labor discipline.

To give the reader an idea of the serious and sustained effort made by the civilian workers, the officers, sergeants, and managers of this enterprise, we might say that, during the quarter reviewed here, the production volume came to 101 percent, planned compliance in keeping with the itemized list came to 100 percent, the daily output figure came to 121, the production activity increase was 287 percent, general profitability rose to 392 percent, savings plan accomplishment came to 164 percent, the cost of gross output per peso according to the plan was 73 percent, all of this having been achieved at a satisfactory pace.

As for the aspects taken up by the Higher Competition Commission regarding labor discipline, we can say that, in view of the good work done by the "Grito de Baire" enterprise, it certainly deserved all of the points it got.

This was a happy day, as had been expected by every member of this fighting outfit. This is how they work and fight and this is how they win another well-deserved victory. Now they continue their activities, looking forward to the final review from which they undoubtedly will emerge victorious.

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HISTORY, OTHER ASPECTS OF PEOPLE'S TRIBUNALS DISCUSSED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 6, 12 Oct 80

[6 Oct 80, p 2]

[Article by Juana Maria V. Sol: "The Lay Judge"]

> [Text] With the victory of the revolution a process of democratization of the judicial system was begun in our country in which the participation of the masses is very important. We propose to discuss here, in a series of articles, the origins of this revolutionary change.

The lay judge—as I learned in the instructions we received as part of our training for that position—is completely responsible to the law; but, how can he reconcile his conscience with his duty?

Now I will try to recall my first experiences as a member of the Municipal People's Tribunal.

The first time I entered the place, I thought about the respect those words inspire in honest people. As I went upstairs to the criminal section, where we were to meet before beginning our task, I recalled that Fidel almost always speaks, in the 28 September ceremonies, of the need to strengthen revolutionary justice, and some of his memorable words and the deep impression they had made on the CDR [Committees for Defense of the Revolution] organization returned to my mind: "The revolution is a great union of honest people."

During the capitalist era and by heredity we had learned to live isolated and alone. Now the people were beginning a new form of collective life, which had special significance after the subculture of the Cuban people up to that time.

To introduce representatives of the masses into the methods of legal procedure was a challenge to the bourgeois system; a wise way to democratize the judicial processes and to instruct the citizens.

In the Courtroom

After the brief meeting we entered the courtroom. Facing the bench we found a heterogeneous group of people—strangers—as the president of the session had warned

us. The trials took place in an orderly manner; testimony was heard from all parties—the victim, the accused, the witnesses—and when this was concluded, we began our deliberations.

Before proceeding I must give you another detail: the lay judge in his position as a non-professional is a representative of the masses; because he lives within the municipality which he serves, he is familiar with the way of life of the community, and when he is confronting the accused or the criminal, in a short time he has an infinity of associations, as if they had been explained to him beforehand.

Another important detail is the internal disposition of the judge: the fact that he is willing to carry out a mission on behalf of the masses strips him of any personal interest; in the deliberations he neither gains nor loses with respect to what is being discussed, and he is very pleased if he is absolutely convinced that he has acted with justice.

The First Lesson

The first cases were disposed of quickly enough, demonstrating the facility the president had acquired in his functions.

But the fourth, being a primary crime committed by two young women scarcely 20 years of age, presented some problems.

The law establishes a minimum sentence in such cases of 6 months' imprisonment or a fine to be established at the discretion of the judges. The president was in favor of the prison sentence, but my friend and I were for the other: the fact that the two were mothers and that they knew the social value of having a morally healthy childhood led us to defend, at least insofar as it was defensible, what we considered the human part of the problem.

"When a youth enters prison," the other judge suggested, "he runs the risk of learning there from real criminals, and in my opinion, these young people have made a serious mistake, but they are not criminals; they are workers." "The crime is serious, very serious," replied the president, "forbidden and punishable by law. Let us study the case bit by bit."

"They work and receive good wages. They received their technical training in schools subsidized by the working people. They took advantage of the facilities in the business: using its materials, they faked the label of a foreign trademark and reproduced it; the contents was a talcum powder—of the same brand—to which they added fragrance, passing it off as a fine cosmetic, and then they tried to sell it to the people at black market prices. And we should let them go because they are young!"

After these words there was a silence, and the president asked us to take all the time we needed to study the problem: if we convinced him, we would come to a decision by vote.

We were not completely naive: we had taken our first steps in a difficult task. There is no doubt the accused had taken part in an antisocial act motivated by the

desire for profit, and one might also call them thieves, swindlers and counterfeiters, not to mention the possibility of harm to whoever might use the "product." Their activities must be stopped, as the law indicates.

The president was right, but the lay judge is not a "sleeping" member of the bench; we have the right to discuss our point of view. That was the first lesson, the first concrete notion of the sense of doing justice. Many times I have meditated on Fidel's words: "The revolution is a great union of honest people."

[12 Oct 80, p 6]

[Article by Juana Maria V. Sol: "The Common Man's Sense of Justice"]

> [Text] An interview with Dr Denio Camacho, legal adviser to the Ministry of Higher Education (MES), who played an active role in creating the People's Tribunals beginning in 1962.

One of the experiences of the rank and file People's Tribunals which has remained in my memory was getting to know the common man's sense of justice. I am seated now opposite Dr Denio Camacho, legal adviser to the MES, who was among those charged with creating the first People's Tribunals at the beginning of the revolution.

This task was begun under Fidel's guidance approximately in 1962, with an experimental plan headed by professors and students of the University of Havana law faculty in coordination with political and mass organizations.

At that time I was a professor. We were looking for materials concerning the judicial systems of the socialist countries, and with these as a basis we began our own. We started with the mountain areas, places where the peasants had never even seen what a court was like.

The experience was begun in Loma de La Candela, in Pinar del Rio, and then others were created in El Cangre and in San Nicolas de Bari.

I remember one specific case--I have many anecdotes, but I would like to tell of this one impression of mine. In one of those impenetrable places we also wanted the people to learn to deal with civil litigations; we married elderly couples who had been living together under common law, for example, and finally they began to have an organization such as had only been found in the towns and cities.

In this area, which was Cienaga de Zapata, if I am not mistaken, a divorce case came up. And how was the problem solved? In the most extraordinary way! The best court in the world could not have done it better.

Those people's judges, elected from among the population because of their moral values and revolutionary sentiments, decided the division of property, taking into consideration the needs of both: to the man they awarded his yoke of oxen, his working gear and tools; to the woman, they gave the cow, which would assure her of milk for her children, and the house. They had gotten to the real heart of the problem. Who could argue with them!

The results were positive, and the creation of the tribunals was extended to areas of the Sierra Maestra: La Alcarvaza (deep in the Maestra), El Uvero, Ocujal del Turquino; to the south toward Matias, Los Negros, Mon, Cayo Guam, Mambi, etcetera.

The people's judges received instruction from the final year law students who visited the People's Tribunals and observed the work; on many occasions the most intense periods of work took place during vacation time.

We had another interesting experience, Denio commented--already enthusiastic about the work started by the revolutionary change in the judicial system--in the fishing zone of Manzanillo, because there they had a lot of customs inherited from the capitalist society, which affected the life of the community: the behavior of men who were not criminals or bad men, but workers who had become addicted to certain habits such as drinking, frequenting places of ill repute--one would have to combat this, change it.

And the action of the judges, along with the repudiation shown by the people during the public trials, with their opinions and standards, as well as the measures which were taken, was changing those inadequate ways of life.

In 1965, after having done some arduous work on the organization and development of the tribunals in which the judges were elected by the masses and carried out this duty outside of working hours, it was possible to make a general evaluation which included opinions of the political and mass organizations, the people, the police, prisoners and their families. The result was very positive.

People's Justice Comes Into Being

We recall the capitalist past, the story of Realengo 18, where some peasants rose up with machetes in defense of their rights. But in other places there was not the slightest notion of what justice meant; the humble classes were the first victims of bourgeois legislation, in which the defense of private property and the power of the rich prevailed.

When the People's Tribunals began to function, a new way of life was also beginning: the revolution was changing everything as it went along.

From that happy experience, Denio Camacho says, they proposed unprecedented measures in our legislation, which are contained today in the Penal Code; others, although they were good at the time, are now obsolete.

Crimes punishable by sentences of up to 6 months' detention were argued in those courts; the crimes had to have taken place within the locality, because the worker-judges themselves investigated them.

For example, there was no appeal of sentences; the People's Tribunals (which eventually replaced them) established a court of appeals which was headed by the advisers. And let me make it clear to you, he said, that I never heard of an unjust sentence--inadequate, perhaps, at most--but the evaluations of the criminal were always exact.

Contact was established with some sectors, and for the first time prison sentences began to be served on farms, where the prisoners worked and received wages; detention without internment (serving out the sentence in social work on a schedule outside of working hours), and provisional suspension of the sentence when incarceration might affect the life of the accused, as for example, a pregnant woman, etcetera.

There was one very interesting punishment called banishment, which consisted in taking the prisoner away from his place of residence and returning him to his place of origin; or transferring him to another place until he improved his behavior; suspension of his social rights (prohibition of walks or of frequenting places where the prisoner had frequently caused disorder or trouble in the community. This measure was very effective for those who disturbed the peace at fiestas or night spots.

People's Feelings Brought In

The initial projection with which the People's Tribunals were created has varied. The formation period ended throughout the country between 1966 and 1967, and in 1968 these tribunals continued to act under the direction of the Ministry of Justice; later there was a merging process, and the present structure was adopted, in which lay judges and professionals participate together in the legal procedures.

In essence, however, our interviewee reiterated, the lay judge continues to bring the feelings of the man in the street to the legal procedure. He lays the foundations, with eloquence and human feelings, for what is established by law with respect to the treatment of criminals.

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COMMUNICATIONS PROJECTS IN NATION REVIEWED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 pp 16-23

[Article by Gregorio Hernandez: "Five Years of Cuban Communications"]

[Text] With the date of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba drawing near, we have wanted to make a general review in this article of the work done in the past 5-year period in the communications branch in our country.

Coaxial Cable

There are several areas of information to be discussed. Before that, however, we shall start with the most important work of infrastructure undertaken, the coaxial cable, following that with other subjects which range from television, radio, telephones and international communications, to postal, telegraph and press distribution services, among others.

"We must advance as much as possible in the installation of 1,800 kilometers of coaxial cable, a service which guarantees the introduction of national telephone dialing during the 5-year period. At the same time, the long-distance network must prepare to absorb the increase in traffic during that period."

This is what is stated textually in the resolution on transportation and communications approved by the First Party Congress.

We can state, therefore, that the objective of the coaxial cable consists of satisfying the needs for telephone, telegraph, data transmission and long-distance channels for radiobroadcasting in our country. It will also be used as a reserve for one television channel in case of a breakdown in the existing National Microwave Network. Moreover, the coaxial cable can serve as a means of press transmission via facsimile, eliminating the need for its transportation by air to other provinces.

First of all let us say that at the beginning of the 70's the governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Cuba, respectively, signed a technical-economic cooperation agreement, and among the agreements reached, was the planning, construction, installation and placing in operation of a cable communications line. This line will join the 14 provincial capitals from Pinar del Rio to Guantanamo, with branches to other large cities: San Cristobal, Artemisa, Guanajay, Guines, San Antonio de los Banos, San Jose de las Lajas, Mayari and Palma Soriano.

Although the entire system will be completed in the next 5-year period, its execution had been scheduled in such a way that it could be used in sections, that is, when two points have been linked and they have the necessary equipment, planned telephone channels or links between those points could be put into service.

Cooperation With the USSR

From the beginning, Soviet help has been decisive. At first Cuban technicians did not know this new system and it was necessary to obtain Soviet help and the necessary vehicles and machinery. In this 1973-1974 period, the technical contribution of 40 Soviet specialists (communications engineers, civil engineers, architects, geologists, topographers) who worked with Cuban technicians was outstanding. In this aspect they traveled and studied many variants of routes for the coaxial cable.

On the basis of this work, the technical and execution plans of the technological part of the project were prepared in the USSR and contracts began to be signed for the shipment of machinery, transportation, technological and electrical power supply equipment, cables, materials, and diesel plants, which made up the complete equipment for the construction and installation activity of the coaxial cable.

Cable Installations

All this complex of installations, which are now being built, is to continue under construction during the next 5-year period of 1981-1985. At this time around 20 Soviet technicians are in Cuba to provide help in the construction and laying of the cable, installation of repeater houses and the installation of technological equipment. A large quantity of machinery has come from the Soviet Union for this purpose: bulldozers, tractors, excavators, cranes and cable-laying machines, all necessary for the execution of a project of such large scope. The quantity of material received reaches some 6,000 tons, with a value of 12 million pesos.

On the Cuban side, work is going on in the construction of 11 exchanges, of which three have been practically completed, and five of a total of 46 installations to be completed have already been delivered. This year it was proposed that nine more installations be initiated, which will provide great possibilities for long-distance service.

Parallel with civil construction work, there is the digging of trenches and the laying of 380 kilometers of symmetrical coaxial cable of a total of 2,179 kilometers. In the construction of telephone ducts, which total 80 kilometers, 30 of them are already available. The installation as such has run into difficulties such as 650 highway crossings, 235 river and dam crossings, construction of 250 unattended repeater houses, as well as the installation and placing in operation of the equipment necessary in each unattended telephone exchange, semi-terminal and repeater station.

Present Status

As of 1978, with the creation of the First Front in the municipality of San Jose de las Lajas, cable excavation and installation work began. In 1979, the Second Front was inaugurated in the municipality of Ranchuelo.

Up to date, nearly 400 kilometers of cable have been installed and 35 kilometers of ducts are available. There are 28 repeater station houses in the process of installation. So far this year, a good boost has been given to civil construction by the Ministry of Construction, with contracts for 27 installations distributed to 11 provinces.

Telephone Distribution

Going on to this subject, which is always of much interest, we can show as a statistical figure that at the end of 1975 the number of telephones existing in the country was 3.18 instruments per 100 inhabitants, this figure being affected by the City of Havana, which had around 11 instruments per 100 inhabitants.

In the 5 years between 1975 and 1979, the number of automatic switching telephone exchanges increased by 94, which represented an 87-percent increase in growth, making it possible to offer this service to localities and towns, primarily in rural zones, whose communications in some cases were manual and in others were entirely lacking. As is logical to conclude, the increase in telephone exchanges brought with it an increase in the availability of equipped subscriber lines, broadening the possibilities of providing this service to a larger population in keeping with the economic development of the country. The installation or automation of 57 exchanges of this type was planned for 1980.

As a result of the increase in the number of automatic telephone exchanges in use, the number of equipped lines increased by 41,600 in the 1975-1979 period, which meant a growth of 14.8 percent. The foregoing has allowed a substantial increase in facilities for facing the growing demand for telephone service in the state and residential sectors, depending on existing priorities.

These installations also made it possible to increase automatic telephone lines by 458,000 nationally, an increase in growth of seven percent between 1975 and 1979. This year, according to schedule, this figure will increase by 12,100 new automatic telephone lines installed. By the end of this year, this will allow a level of telephone service automation in the country of about 97.7 percent.

Telephone terminals in service, which include every type of instrument in use—main sets, extensions, public telephones, and so forth—have experienced an increase of 58,800 new instruments from 1975 to 1979, which means an increase of 19.7 percent. The installation of 29,200 new terminals is planned for this year.

The result of all the foregoing demonstrates that the number of telephones, which at the end of 1975 was 3.18 instruments per 100 inhabitants, increased by December 1979 to 3.63, it being estimated that by the end of 1980 it will have increased to 3.88 telephones per 100 inhabitants.

The increases we have listed have resulted from compliance with installations plans for new telephone exchanges, primarily in rural localities and towns and the installation in the main cities of private switchboards with their corresponding extensions.

The main difficulty faced in this period is in the City of Havana. This is due to the fact that exchanges in this province are very large by comparison with those of the rest of the country and because in their majority they are of an old technology of capitalist manufacture. This also is the case in the cable network of the outside plant, which consists mainly of lead-sheated cables installed more than 40 years ago. In some areas, because of the lack of underground cable conduits, the network has not been able to grow, as is the case of the Marianao zone, for example.

Therefore, the increase in equipped telephone lines in the City of Havana during the 1975-1980 period has been practically zero and the increase in telephone stations has been possible only because of the installation of private switchboards with their corresponding extensions, which means that in this period the number of telephone instruments in the City of Havana has practically remained static.

Television

As we all know, radio and television are services shared in our country by two central state agencies: The Ministry of Communications in matters relative to installation, maintenance and operation of the systems, and the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television (ICRT), the latter with similar responsibilities with respect to studios and programs.

In the Cuban long-range broadcasting plan, television occupies a prominent place due to the important role it plays in the education, information and recreation of the people.

Before the victory of the revolution, television in Cuba had been developed under the control of private commercial interests and, therefore, service was provided to those areas with the greatest buying power such as the cities of Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Ciego de Avila, Camaguey, Holguin and Santiago de Cuba.

To see television in the rest of the cities or towns of the country, it was generally necessary to install home antennas of unconventional heights and complexity, which in most cases only allowed the reception of mediocre pictures. In other areas there was absolutely no service.

To improve that deformed structure, which did not benefit genuine national interests, the revolution decided to establish two national programs or channels--what is now Channel 6 and Tele-Rebelde--and to extend the service to as much territory as possible, using existing equipment for that purpose. This made it possible to add the service to other important cities or regions such as Pinar del Rio, San Cristobal, the Isle of Youth, Guantanamo, Baracoa, Moa and Nicaro, although with only one channel to some of them.

The positive results obtained in the first year of the decade of the 70's were very superior to those found in 1959, without having made any expenditures of any size. However, it was necessary to attend to other needs in areas not covered or poorly served and to confront the limited possibilities and aging of the equipment which made up the system as a whole. The means used to carry the signal originating in the studios of Havana to each of the transmitters installed in the country from Pinar del Rio to Baracoa can only be described as exceptional. At that time that was the greatest problem and the reason why the service to more than half of the national territory which enjoyed the service was of inferior quality or absolutely intolerable.

One of the directives of the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, dealt with this problem and it oriented the work of the 1976-1980 5-year period in four main directions:

The planning, acquisition and installation of a new main artery of the National Microwave System, which would serve as a support for the national telecommunications services from Pinar del Rio to Santiago de Cuba, to replace the insufficient and obsolete means in use up to that date.

To extend television service to new areas and improve it in others, all of this in both channels.

Replace that equipment, which because it no longer had spare parts on the international market or because of deterioration, no longer guaranteed the quality of service.

Introduce the technology required to make possible color transmissions on Channel 6.

After important studies, intensive planning and installation work by workers, technicians and engineers of the Ministry of Communications and its enterprises, the plan conceived was mainly completed around the middle of 1977. As we shall see further on, it consisted of four main areas of work.

National Microwave System

At a cost of almost seven million pesos, the main artery of this system was installed. It is of French technology, of high capacity and quality, and it performs the function of linking the main national centers by microwaves, by means of which--using secondary links--information handled by the national telecommunications services (telephone, telex, telegrams, radio, television and so forth) is distributed through local networks. Essentially, this main artery has the

capability for satisfying present needs and those of the immediate future of the country, with 960 telephone channels, two video channels and the national radio programs, all of this in both directions, that is, in both directions between Pinar del Rio to Guantanamo.

The system consists of 27 stations or buildings provided with equipment, towers and antennas, suitably distributed throughout 1,000 kilometers, stations which like links merge with the next one and make up the chain.

Particularly for television service, this new artery has meant changes which are hardly comparable to the previous situation, because even when installations for providing the service existed in the interior of the country, the signal they had to handle (video and audio) was poor when not useless.

At this time, this network allows the same high degree of fidelity and definition from one end of the country to the other on both national channels and, at the same time, the same facilities in a reverse direction.

As far as the Isle of Youth is concerned, a branch of that network was made available, which allowed the same high level of quality on both channels.

Another important task performed during the 5-year period was that of providing all the installations belonging to Channel 6 with the equipment required for color transmission and now this channel has those facilities for color transmission to the entire country.

Radiobroadcasting

The systems which provide radio services in Cuba are organized into three basic structures called "national networks," "provincial networks" and "local stations."

The national networks (5) are individual systems made up to a number of installations scattered throughout the territory so as to transmit a certain program. They are RADIO REBELDE, RADIO LIBERACION, RADIO PROGRESO, RADIO RELOJ and RADIO MUSICAL. The provincial networks (14 at this time) have a similar responsibility but restructed to the province in question, while the local stations are restricted to a municipality or city.

These three structures took shape as of the victory of the revolution in response to needs of a political nature, for which reason it was necessary to change the availability of the largest part of the infrastructure inherited from capitalism and bring this important mass news medium to the entire country. With the exception of a few transmitters acquired in the decade of the 60's, the equipment for the service in these systems had more than 20 years in use in 1975, much of it made by hand in the country for profit. In the early years of the decade of the 70's, the radio service thus organized was also affected by other problems:

Large areas of national territory with scant population had acquired new socio-economic value.

The political-administrative division of the country caused an increase of from six to 14 provinces.

The technology inherited and acquired to that date was not enough to satisfy even the minimum coverage required by the political division of the country.

Because of a certain suitable geographic configuration and formation in some regions of the northern coast, the only radiated signals used were those produced by biased foreign missions.

Some of the 118 transmitters which made up the three systems had to be withdrawn from service because they did not meet the minimum requirements.

All these problems led to the preparation of a long-term development plan, a part of which was to be put into execution in the 1976-1980 5-year period. This part of the plan had two main objectives: increase the coverage of three of the five national networks and develop and expand the provincial networks in accordance with the new political-administrative division. For this it was necessary to make the following major investments:

Acquire 11 10-kilowatt, and 28 1-kilowatt transmitters made in Japan with all their auxiliary equipment.

Provide the trunk network of the French-made National Microwave System, also in the process of installation in the 5-year period, with the suitable facilities for carrying the five national programs to the various distribution points throughout the country.

Build 24 galvanized steel towers averaging some 100 meters in height each.

Build 24 buildings for the new radiobroadcasting installations.

Relocate 24 of the 118 transmitters in service.

The total amount of these changes brought the following results:

The equipment of the five national networks was increased from 54 transmitters in the entire country in 1975, to 73 in 1980, and that of the provincial networks from 25 transmitters in 1975 to 47 in 1980.

RADIO REBELDE, RADIO LIBERACION and RADIO PROGRESO programs were provided with more power or were heard for the first time in Bahia Honda, the Isle of Youth, Trinidad, Media Luna, Mayari Arriba, Pilon, Guantanamo and Cienfuegos.

The 14 provinces each had a system to transmit their provincial program to all their territory.

As a conclusion to this radiobroadcasting aspect of communications, we can say that the general quality of all the service improved appreciably and the basic technical conditions were created so that in the successive stages of development the programs of national coverage would have the same quality as they had in the capital of the country.

International Communications

Dealing with this other area of work, let us say at the beginning that the services of telephone, telegraph, radiobroadcasting, and generally any means of long-distance communications by electrical means between two or more countries, are international services.

To the overall means of communications, such as submarine cables across the seas and oceans and communications satellites, are joined the national systems to make up among them the world communications network, these being the means whereby traffic of these services is moved.

When the revolution triumphed in 1959, the international services of the country were handled through the United States and the two means available for it were a submarine cable with a capability for 24 telephone channels and a microwave link using the mode known as "tropospheric scatter," with a capability of 36 telephone channels and one video channel occasionally, the latter being used at the expense of a reduction in quality of the telephone channels. Economic relationships established before the operation of those means were such that the loss in foreign credits for that purpose, and other obvious reasons, led to the establishment of other means such as short-wave links.

These links were established with 13 countries for telegraphic services and were of extraordinary usefulness until 1975 when the Caribe earth station of the Intersputnik system was put into operation. This system has a capability of 24 telephone channels and one television channel with socialist countries.

As services were consolidated by means of the space system, short-wave links were abolished or placed in reserve because of their inferior quality.

During the 5-year period about to end, two important international events were held in Cuba: the Eleventh World Youth and Student Festival and the Sixth Summit Meeting of Nonalined Countries. Because of their nature, they required international communications facilities, which added and adapted to the future plans for these services, led to the significant increase achieved in this period. We shall make a short review of them.

The capability of the Caribe earth station was increased from 24 to 60 telephone channels. At the same time, it began to operate permanently with geostationary satellites, avoiding the four daily inoperative periods to which the system was subjected during the changes in satellites in elliptical orbit. This was an important advance in this link system.

Another earth station near the previous one was installed for operation of the Intelsat system. It has 24 telephone and one television channels.

The link capability with Jamaica was increased from two to 24 telephone channels.

An international automatic exchange with a capacity of 120 lines was installed.

The sum total of these new capabilities meant a considerable increase because there was an increase of from 93 telephone and one television channel in 1975, to three channels [as published], which meant the establishment of new direct relationships with several more countries, and the way to reach others was made possible without having to be relayed through other nations, thus deriving economic benefits.

Together with the increase in capabilities, important changes in the methods of operating these services were accomplished, for example: The automation of international telex through four international automatic communications centers located in other countries. This allowed any user of our national network to dial directly any of the 124 countries in the world having this automatic service. These facilities increased the capabilities of telegraph channels from 16 in 1975, to 64 in the 5-year period.

International telephone service began to operate in semiautomatic form for outgoing traffic (from Cuba abroad) to the more than 80 countries which had the facilities for it, significantly reducing the waiting time in this service. This also took place in incoming traffic from many countries, but automatically, which had these facilities.

These facilities were obtained, increasing direct telephone links between Cuba and other countries from 10 in 1975, to 17 during the 5-year period.

Finally, with respect to international communications, let us say that our Caribbean island has enough facilities to establish television links with more than 100 countries when necessary.

Postal Service and Telegraph

On this subject, which also includes distribution of the press and times of delivery, we hope to write an article soon, given the amount of information available.

We do want to say with respect to the efficiency of the postal service from 1975 to 1979, that there were no significant improvements because times of delay in handling correspondence remained almost at the levels of 1975.

The various factors which have contributed to this situation are more or less problems of operational discipline as well as supervisor laxity, low rate of development with respect to the rest of the communications branch in our country, organizational shortcomings, difficulties with the labor force and in the training of skilled personnel. Also present are difficulties with personal and other transportation.

In 1980, although the situation mentioned above persists, there has been some improvement in the quality of that service, which tends to approach the levels planned.

With respect to telegraph, we wish to state that since 1978 some recovery has been made, not all that is necessary, of course. As a negative example we cite the fact that in 1979 approximately 700,000 telegrams were delivered with delays of more than 5 hours.

With respect to messenger service, the most outstanding negative facts are shortage of messengers and the existence of a system of incentive which does not guarantee quality standards or the permanence of the man in the job.

Press Distribution

There has been a constant increase in the distribution of national magazines and weeklies since 1976 due to the increases in copies printed, assimilation of the distribution formerly made by some publishers and the appearance of new publications.

The quality goal for the present 5-year period establishes that 85 percent of the morning newspapers must be distributed by 1300. The goal has been met, although there was a decline in 1979 caused, among other things, by the temporary closing of the Camaguey and Guantanamo airports, cancellations and changes in schedules of Cubana de Aviacion flights, late publication by some publishers and the closing for nearly a month of the Jose Marti Airport due to Hurricane Frederick.

During that time, the press of the eastern provinces and Camaguey was taken by highway to the latter and from there by light aircraft to each of the provinces mentioned.

We also wish to add that all direct distribution made by some publishers was taken over by the Ministry of Communications.

Elsewhere, the creation of a commercial network of newsstands specializing in the sale of newspapers and magazines has greatly improved the facilities for acquisition by the population, although it is still not enough to satisfy that need completely.

At this time, work is going on in developing another type of newsstand, using less costly materials than lumber. This is a prefabricated prototype, which allows an increase in their production. It is expected that the next 5-year period will end with the construction of 1,000 newsstands and establishments for the sale of the press.

National Telex

This system is one of the main means for the exchange of information between the agencies of the economy, as well between the political and mass organizations. It is the first step in the development of the public network for the transmission of information.

The telex system began to operate in 1964 in the City of Havana with 110 lines, rapidly spreading to the rest of the country. Thus we see that in 1972 the telex system had 800 lines installed and 430 subscribers connected to the network. When the First Party Congress was held, it consisted of 14 automatic exchanges scattered throughout national territory. It already had 1,380 lines, of which 700 were in operation.

We can also report that the telex network will continue to grow and it is expected that by the end of 1980 only 3,660 of the 4,220 lines planned will be installed, since Santa Clara and Camaguey will not have the buildings required (now under construction) until the end of this year. Around 1,941 of these lines were in operation, which means there are 195 subscribers per million inhabitants, a ratio lower than the 333 per million forecast. This was due primarily to nondelivery of telegraph multiplex equipment by the usual suppliers which meant they had to be acquired elsewhere, with the subsequent delay since it could not be obtained in what is left of the year.

Data Transmission

Parallel with the national telex system, and in experimental form, a transmission network is being installed in coordination with the Ministry of the Sugar Industry for obtaining daily reports on the harvest. A pilot plan, which includes the interconnection of the sugarmills in Cienfuegos Province with the computer center installed in the capital of that province, has been prepared.

It is the intention of the Ministry of Communications to study and develop a national public data transmission network. The old State Science and Technology Committee included that study as a princiapl state problem for the 1976-1980 period, calling the study which consisted of six subjects the PPE-022-Data Transmission.

Within the framework of the plan of this PPE, several pieces of equipment have been developed with satisfactory results.

With respect to the connection between the computer centers, a large investment is being made, which consists, as we said at the beginning, of the installation and placing in operation of the coaxial system with the help of the Soviet Union. This will allow the availability of high quality links for this purpose.

This is the end of this picture, highly summarized, of the main areas of developing and providing services in the communications branch, so important in economic, political and social relationships, during the 5-year period about to end.

8908
CSO: 3010

MINIL BEGINS DECENTRALIZED FINANCING OF LOCAL OPERATIONS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Jose Norniella]

[Text] MINIL [Ministry of Light Industry] and all its enterprises and budgeted units will begin experimentally to finance investments with their own resources on 1 January 1981.

This experiment starts a very important process of decentralized investment to improve the mechanisms of the SDPE [Economic Management and Planning System] by involving the management of the enterprises in the financing of their investments.

Financing investments with its own resources means that MINIL, as the central organization, and all its economic entities will use the resources that they create in a given period of time as new sources to pay for the work that the construction enterprises do for them. These new sources are the sale of idle basic means (not to be confused with idle inventories which is another thing) and amortization discounts for repairs.

The state budget will be used only as a complement when the created resources are not sufficient to finance the investment.

The sale of idle basic means as a source of financing will not be accumulative; that is, these resources will be used to the degree they are needed. What is not spent must be contributed to the state budget. The amortization discounts will also be used as a source of financing. The surplus will be contributed to the superior organization--in this case, MINIL.

Planning of the investment financing will be done quarterly. There will never be immobile financial resources in the enterprises. The superior organization will centralize surplus resources and distribute them to the direct investors that need them because their payments exceed these financing sources.

Officials of the BNC [National Bank of Cuba] Investment Department gave a seminar to all the enterprises and budgeted units of MINIL to explain in detail the principles that will govern this process and the form of accounting.

To solve problems, the BNC has taken measures to facilitate the use of simple credit when a direct investor does not have immediate resources to pay the builder.

This measure will prevent a possible increase in nonpayments and will force the enterprises to worry about their finances.

The direct investors will not have to suffer the "pain" of telling the builder that they do not have money to pay. However, if they do not learn to develop under the conditions of economic calculation, they will suffer the "pain" of having to pay interest on the credit and the even greater "pain" of informing the workers that the economic stimulation funds of the enterprise have been reduced or do not exist because of lack of discipline and irresponsibility in the financial management of the enterprise.

This experiment at MINIL to finance investments with its own resources responds to an investment policy initiated this year in fulfillment of one of the economic guidelines of the 1981-85 5-year period: "To finance part of the centralized investments of the ministries with profits from their own enterprises."

This year very important changes have been introduced in this sector. One of them is the delimitation of financial and investment plans. Another is the use of provincial and municipal budgets to finance local investments.

7717
CSO: 3010

MINAL MINISTER DISCUSSES AVAILABILITY OF FOODSTUFFS

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Ramon Alberto Bendoyro]

[Text] Alejandro Roca, minister of the food industry, answered 18 questions asked by a panel of journalists during the most recent broadcast of the Public Information program on Channel 6 Television.

He answered the first question, saying that milk production and processing will increase in the next 5-year period. The industry has taken positive steps for development during these years and will continue during the coming period with the construction of new installations in Las Tunas, Guantanamo, Cienfuegos and the Isle of Youth.

As to rice, he reported that its production will also increase and the industry has adequate drying and milling capacity although it will be necessary to transfer some installations to Vertientes, Sancti Spiritus and Granma to increase drying capacity in those provinces.

He emphasized that the investment program in the meat industry will culminate in the coming years. This will permit industrialization and insure planned delivery.

Referring to canning, he said that the industry is prepared to process the increases produced in the beginning years of the next 5-year period. The conditions are right for increasing the assortment. He added that there is the capacity to process 200,000 tons of tomatoes in 100 to 120 days. However, it will receive some 120,000 tons next year which will satisfy the demand.

He emphasized that the same situation exists for guavas and mangoes since they are processed in the same factories as tomatoes. There is a problem with some regional shortages so increased capacity is planned in Santiago de Cuba, Villa Clara and Camaguey. This will fulfill the plans in those provinces.

He explained that a similar process occurs in the citrus industry where the capacity is 50,000 tons. The construction of a complex for 100,000 is planned for Jaguey and for Ciego de Avila.

In tobacco, one frequently questioned aspect is the quality of cigarettes. The minister said that the quality is seriously affected by the incorporation of

50-percent imported tobacco because of losses from blue mold. Uniformity has not been achieved in the mixture.

He added that the imported tobacco is characterized by a very fat central vein (stick). The existing machines cannot always extract them. In other countries, these varieties are processed and the stick is not noticeable in the cigarettes because they have expensive machines that homogenize (grind) it and include it in the cigarette without hurting the quality.

Roca said that 5,000 caballerias of tobacco would be sown for the next harvest and there are chemical products to fight blue mold. He added that the situation will not be solved until October 1981 since the results of the harvest will not be known until then.

The minister reported that the quality of beer had benefited from a series of measures to eliminate the presence of foreign objects. Nevertheless, he made the exception that there is unjustifiable negligence in places like the Miguel Oramas enterprise (Polar) where the leaders did not act responsibly. About 1,000 cases of poor quality beer were distributed to the people. Four of the leaders have been replaced and must make restitution.

Concerning the increased production of beer and malt, he said that 29 million cases of the first and 2.8 million cases of the second will be processed this year but this is not enough. To alleviate the shortage, investments totaling 65 million pesos have been planned to modernize the breweries and to build a new one in Camaguey.

Milk

Concerning imports of powdered milk, he said that our country has imported more than 500,000 tons of powdered milk--more than 5 billion liters--in the past 10 years. He explained that a ton cost $100, $600 and $1,000. Therefore, in the next 5-year period, part of the national milk production will be used to replace some of these imports.

He discussed the price of 80 centavos per liter and stated that the cost of imported powdered milk is high. The state subsidizes evaporated and condensed milk and it costs less than its production cost. Also milk will still be sold on the free market next year.

He talked about the variety of ice cream. There are problems because of a shortage of imported cardboard. This is being solved with the production of other types of packaging in the factories of light industry. He added that the shutdown of the dairy complexes in Havana and Bayamo was also an influence. Their refrigerators are being rebuilt. They have the greatest possibilities for producing the scoops, small containers, liters and half-liters.

He stated that the bulk of the production fell to old factories and the Escambray dairy complex. There are plans to buy equipment in the Soviet Union in the next 5-year period to increase the supply.

A question about bread quality was answered by the minister, pointing out that the people's government inherited certain problems. It has resolved some like production in Camaguey. He said that there are objective factors like a double shift in the bakeries but only one shift in distribution, packaging and the poor condition of bakeries which decreased productive capacity although there was increased consumption.

He spoke of negligence in using the ingredients of the recipes, lack of compliance in processes and poor management by local administrations in obtaining the means with which the bakers work.

As to matches, he reported that production will be fulfilled through stabilization and increased quality. In the next 5-year period, a factory will be built in Bayamo.

The minister explained that, to guarantee the supply of meat to the people without affecting the number of cows needed to maintain the production of fresh milk, more than 100,000 tons of chicken have been imported in the last 7 years. There will be small increases in the production of beef, pork and canned meat.

The minister indicated that some investments will be completed in the meat industry which will permit better exploitation of meat, especially by-products and canned meat.

In confections, the minister announced the problems of transporting cans to the interior of the country. The solution is to build a factory complex in Pinar del Rio, Camaguey, Havana and Banes. A temporary solution is to transport it in plastic bags.

As to prospects for expanding the production of canned soup and vegetables, the minister said that this year 6 million cans will be produced. This is inadequate because there are problems with tin plate, installations and raw materials. He also reported that there was an agreement with Bulgaria to construct a complex in the next 5-year period.

There was an improvement in soft drinks due to new investments in some provinces, according to Roca. Some of them are being put into operation now. There are new varieties that can be obtained only in the new factories because of their technological process.

The replacement of bottling was analyzed by the minister. He indicated that the objective is to deliver filled bottles throughout the country without needing empty bottles by putting a price on the bottle.

He said that the system of purchasing bottles for liquor, wine and beer has recovered 43 million bottles. A higher figure is expected next year.

He stated that there is no tradition of wine consumption in Cuba. However, an increase in variety has been stimulated. For example, a factory in Havana produces papaya and orange wine; Ciego de Avila will soon have another factory to produce pineapple wine. Other citrus wines can be developed.

Concerning the demand for pasta, the minister agreed to adapt the assortment to what the people need. With the start-up of a factory in Santiago de Cuba, this can

become reality. This year 12,000 tons more will be produced than last year. The distribution and assortment are complements to satisfy the demand.

Labeling was the last topic covered by the minister of the food industry. He emphasized that the most important thing is the link between the product, the brand and the prestige it acquires through its quality. In this sense, the biggest problems are in beer, malt and soft drinks. He said we need larger installations and more paper for the labels; this will be a future reality. He stated that the brand will be lithographed on the plate; this can be done in the Sancti Spiritus factory which is being assembled and will begin to operate next year.

Because of the time stipulated for the program, JUVENTUD REBELDE will publish the remaining responses in its Public Information section as it has done in the past.

7717
CSO: 3010

NEW SUGARCANE PLANTING TECHNIQUES EXPLAINED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 3 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Nelson Garcia Santos]

[Text] In his speech closing the Sixteenth Congress of the Sugarworkers Union, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro pointed out the positive experiences of Villa Clara in the application of the system of planting cane in beds or ridges and he urged the rest of the provinces of the nation to take those results into consideration because of the benefits that may result for sugar production.

For this reason JUVENTUD REBELDE thought it proper to interview Victor Garcia, chief of the Agricultural Section of the Ministry of the Sugar Industry in Villa Clara, so that he could explain what the method is about, its advantages and how up to now it has been shown that its use in low zones (with little drainage) is the most logical for obtaining good sugarcane germination.

So that the reader may have a good idea of what planting in ridges has meant for the province, we shall provide the following information.

In spring planting this year, which amounted to more than 2,500 caballerias, only 38 were lost. The planting on the northern coast of 800 caballerias, using the aforementioned method was of decisive influence in those results. Last year losses amounted to 40 percent, while the rest of the area planted had problems in the germination process.

"It is necessary to point out that together with the introduction of the new method, the application of good cultivation practices (weeding, fertilizing and cultivation) and the proper preparation of the land and selection of seed was also decisive."

Victor Garcia explains to us that "the planting in ridges is not a new idea. It is being done by countries which have soil with poor drainage such as Nigeria and other African nations, Louisiana in the United States and the Lesser Antilles. It was even recommended for Cuba by specialists Bent and Allison as far back as 1928."

He said that Villa Clara adopted the principle of this method but it was adapted to the specific conditions of our soils and changes have been made in it with respect to the size of the ridge, which in addition to yielding excellent results, shows the creative initiative of our technicians.

Planting in ridges means raising the level of the soil by 30 centimeters for the purpose of increasing the effective depth of the soil. It helps the cane roots to develop broadly, since that height allows water (either rain or irrigation) to run off quickly and excessive moisture will not affect the germination of the seed.

This variation in the planting system (the normal method is to plant below the level of the ground), which is only advisable for land with poor drainage, a flat surface and irrigation (raising of the surface in ridges causes an even greater drying of the soil during droughts), allows better external and internal drainage of the soil and makes possible the application of suitable irrigation.

It also improves the physical conditions of the soil profile, helps germination, growth and sprouting of sugarcane, facilitates cultivation activities (by providing a better runoff of water it prevents flooding by rain or irrigation), extends the planting period and contributes to the mechanization of the harvest.

The Villa Clara technicians have resolved a difficult problem, which for years has been affecting the northern coast of the province, through the use of that planting method. The problem, in a large sugarcane area of more than 4,000 caballerias, was that of a thin stand of cane due to poor germination caused by excessive retention of moisture in that soil.

The results obtained show how correct the implantation of that system has been, a system which will continue to be improved through studies being made to improve the techniques of preparing the soil, as well as the leveling of the soil and other aspects related to the crop.

8908
CSO: 3010

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES ON ISLE OF YOUTH REPORTED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Rosa Solsona and Marcos Llanos]

[Text] There among the lemon, orange and grapefruit trees of the Isle of Youth, the students of tens of schools are making a daily reality of the principle of combining study with work.

However, this is not a matter of students mobilizing systematically toward an area of work, remaining there a certain time and even performing some work. What is being sought is for the young people to learn exactly the formative objectives being pursued and the specific activity to be accomplished.

To accomplish it, they must leave at the scheduled time for the assigned place, have a knowledge of work and have the necessary tools; for example, if a machete has to be used, it should be of the right size, its blade of the proper material; it should not weigh too much and it should be sharp.

The work of organizing and planning the students' productive activity is complex. In this work the person responsible for the lot, the camp counselors, the production subdirector, teachers and members of the management council of the camp all take part directly. All know that it is necessay to measure compliance with quotas and to inform the student of the scope and value of the work performed.

A Survey

There are 53 farm work schools on the Isle of Youth with more than 500 students each. It is, therefore, an ideal place to investigate how work is organized for a large mass of students and, particularly, to observe how the essential objective is attained, the objective of productive work truly contributing to the communist formation of the young.

On occasions we have heard the opinions of some students on quotas; that they are high, that sometimes they cannot be reached. However, this problem does not seem to affect the boys and girls of the special municipality.

"We reach quotas without great problems. Only in some cases, when there are many weeds, do we have a little more work, but that does not happen every day," declare the active students of the IPUEC [Preuniversity Farming and Academic Institute] Viet Nam Heroico.

They are not the only ones to speak this way; the Pinar del Rio students of the 14 de Junio IPUEC, the Oriente students of the Orestes Moreno IPUEC and the young Mozambicans from the Eduardo Modlane ESBEC [Basic Secondary Farm School] also say they can meet the established quotas. Everything seems to indicate a better organization of a socially useful activity in this zone of the country.

Scheduling of Work For Each Student

Every 15 days a meeting is held in which the chiefs of lots of the citrus-growing district in which the school is located, production subdirectors of the centers, the chief of productive work of the municipal directorate of education and the representative at that level of the Citrus Enterprise of the Isle of Youth, all participate.

The reporters of JUVENTUD REBELDE attended a meeting of this type at the beginning of October at the Hendrick Witbool ESBEC.

The agricultural representative, Osvaldo Armas Rodriguez and Ismael Luis Hernandez, the representative of the Ministry of Education, discussed the peculiarities of the plan to be put into effect in the next two-week period with the lot chiefs.

The great concern of both bodies is to achieve an exact and coordinated scheduling so that each student will have work during three hours every day and that he have tools which are in a good condition.

War Against Idle Time

The Agricultural Enterprise instructs the districts to schedule all tasks so as to take good care of citrus trees. However it is guided by economic factors. Sometimes there is a period of waiting so that the weeds will grow higher (this does not affect the tree) so that the chopping of weeds can be done more gainfully. This results in the students not having any work for some days.

In turn, the Ministry of Education insists that there cannot be a road without drainage ditches, an unpruned tree or high weeds. "We should be able to play marbles under the citrus trees."

There is a Work Agreement between the Directorate of Education and the Agricultural Delegation on the Isle of Youth in which it is stipulated: "The Citrus and Miscellaneous Crop Enterprises, or in their stead the districts and the farm schools, through the lot chief and the production subdirector will prepare work schedules every 15 days."

As can be seen, there exists a basic agreement between the controlling agencies (Agriculture and Education) in which it is stipulated that the work program shall be prepared through a proper combination of the interests of the enterprises and the school.

The objective here is to impose, above any other consideration, the formative aspect of work in this type of center and the idea that profit be subordinated to this principle. In other words, a lot chief must think that his work contributes directly to the education of the young who work in his area, and that this is more important than the results obtained from it in terms of values.

If the quota is attained, if safety measures are used and time is used properly, if the student sees the results of his work, educational work has been performed.

Safety and Work Methods

Safety provisions for the harvesting of citrus fruits stipulate that a ladder must be used. This insures that the young person will not fall from the tree. The enterprise has ladders but some groups of students prefer to work without them "Because that way we do not have to move them from one tree to the next," they say.

Here we have an example of the role that should be played by the counselors and lot chiefs as work organizers and as educators of youth. They must insist and demand the use of ladders. They must be persuasive and explain the reasons why this safety measure must be used.

A Great Harvesting Force

"Without the students the enormous citrus groves could not be harvested or cultivated," says Osvaldo Armas, representative of the Agricultural Enterprise. He also says that the students generally make efforts to perform the productive task and if it is organized, they do it efficiently.

He says that the students from Oriente are very hard-working and he adds: "The Cristobal Labra ESBEC of Havana students and others of students from Pinar del Rio, have a well-deserved fame for being hard-working. The Vanguardia IPUEC of Havana has begun in excellent form this school year."

On the participation of teachers in agricultural work, Jose Echevarria, chief of one of the agricultural districts, believes that it has increased this school year, which makes it possible for the educational aspect of work to be strengthened.

It is more difficult to supervise the productive activity of the student than his educational activity because camp personnel in the field are few. That is why the active presence of the teacher in the fields is decisive for transmitting a lesson, pointing out a detail or for calling attention to work which is not being done with quality and organization.

Ismael Luis, chief of the Productive Work Department on the Isle of Youth, believes the students now work better than ever and that is why there are good results. On the other hand, he says that emulation existing in the schools and among them is the driving force behind activities. Each school is evaluated and methods for assessing the group (brigade or individual) are now being perfected.

A Productivity Committee exists in each school, each of them headed by the director of the school and consisting of the production subdirector, the UJC [Union of Young Communists] secretary, the SNTEC [National Union of Education and Cultural Workers] secretary, the chief of the lot, and the senior leader of the FEEM [Federation of Middle School Students] or of the Jose Marti Pioneer Organization at that level. This committee analyzes the work performed every 15 days.

Work Remains To Be Done In the Educational Field

There are differences between the Agricultural Enterprise and the school, although they need each other. The latter is interested in having work scheduled every day and that tools be in good condition, in short, good working conditions.

The chief of the lot and the counselor have to become more aware that either they are also teachers or it is a matter of reaching a quota. From the educational point of view there is work to be done. However, a great result has been achieved with respect to productive work by the farm schools on the Isle of Youth.

Undoubtedly there are details to be refined, although the degree of organization and achievements are coming close to the objective pursued: Productive work must be a real part of the teaching-learning process.

8908
CSO: 3010

IMPORTANCE OF GUARD SERVICE EXPLAINED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 2 Nov 80 pp 4-7

[Article by Unit Service Section, General Staff: "A Combat Mission"]

[Text] Guard duty is performed in garrisons and military units of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] for the purpose of watching and defending the Battle Flag, the camps, the weapons depots, combat equipment, other equipment and military property as well as military government installations.

Because of the importance of this type of duty in peacetime also, it is believed that its performance is similar to the accomplishment of a combat mission which is why it required the strictest possible compliance on the part of personnel with all established rules, unalterable determination, and a high level of alertness and initiative. This is why, in line with legislation currently in force, violators of guard duty requirements bear a severe criminal or disciplinary responsibility.

This type of duty is carried out according to the requirements of the Regulations on Garrison and Guard Duty which spell out the organization, training, relief, execution, and supervision of guard duty, the internal regulations of the guard force, the weapons employment regulations, the system of access to facilities guarded and other aspects of this type of duty.

Responsibility for the organization, execution, and supervision of guard duty in garrisons and military units of the FAR rests upon the respective commanders of these units.

For this purpose, they determine which facilities must be watched and defended and with what forces; they prepare a chart for guard duty assignments, they draw up the duty station diagrams and note the specific locations of those stations, and they issue orders to the commanders and other members of the guard.

The Regulations establish that personnel be drawn from one and the same minor unit, that guards be relieved every 24 hours and that the same

military personnel must not be assigned to further guard duty until at least 24 hours have elapsed since the time they were relieved.

Assignments must be communicated in writing to the minor unit 5 or 6 days before the start of the new month with a view to adequate planning and correct training of personnel who will be carrying out this assignment. No less than 10 days prior to the start of the new month, the military unit which participates in garrison guard duty gets the extracts for the designation of personnel to go on guard duty, the guard post location diagrams, the duty station charts, and the instructions for the commanders.

Next, 3 days before it goes on garrison or interior guard duty, the minor unit must receive, from the chief of staff, the diagrams for the locations of the guard duty stations, the duty station charts, and the instructions for the commanders which will be used for the training of personnel who will put in this type of duty; these documents are then returned to the military unit's staff.

The guard is generally made up of the guard commander, his deputy, and the guard NCOs and the sentries. There is no specific need to appoint a deputy for the guard commander and in that case the deputy's functions are taken over by the senior guard NCO. Guard NCOs are so designated that each one of them will be responsible for all reliefs covering no more than five posts.

Personnel training for guard duty is a factor of the utmost importance and must include both theory and practice. The Regulations prohibit the assignment of new recruits to guard duty before they have taken the Military Oath or before they are correctly familiar with military duties.

Personnel must be selected in keeping with their level of training, conduct, and attitude of discipline when it comes to rendering this kind of service.

The best soldiers are assigned to the most important guard posts and they must be selected by order of the military unit commander for the period of training.

In selecting personnel, the minor unit commander will analyze personnel performance in the light of political work and will get together with the Secretary of the UJC [Union of Young Communists]; only then will the sergeant-major reveal the names during night-time inspection.

The garrison commanders and chiefs of staff play a decisive role in the training of personnel for guard duty; they are obligated to help the minor unit commanders and they must not allow any simplifications of requirements spelled out in the Regulations.

Minor unit commanders (company and battalion commanders) are directly responsible for guard personnel training and have the obligation to hold training sessions personally. Besides, on the eve prior to going on duty and during times of individual study, military personnel must study the fundamental aspects of Regulations and the documents connected with guard duty. They must emphasize the particular aspects of guard duty performance at each post.

The political work of the minor unit must be designed to insure exemplary compliance with the assigned combat mission, devoting special attention to problems dealing with the guarding of each facility, discipline while on guard duty, exemplary discharge of obligations by each member of the guard and use of arms.

Before going on duty with the personnel, a practical training session is organized in an area specially prepared for this purpose. It includes the following: Training for loading and unloading arms as well as the various operations which the sentry may perform at his post (repelling an attack, use of weapons, fire-fighting, etc.); very detailed study--using models--of the characteristics of his post and its boundaries; location and employment of means of communication, signals, and fire alarms; study of the precepts of the Regulations in this respect; checking on the knowledge of all members of the guard, especially the commander, the guard NCOs and the sentries.

The guard training area is a sector of terrain which includes the reproduction of the facilities to be guarded (posts); a place for loading and unloading weapons, a fire-fighting station, trenches, as well as means for signaling and communication.

The class should last no more than 1 hour and 30 minutes and of that time 30 minutes must be set aside for theoretical training and for checking on the knowledge of personnel; the rest must be taken up by practical training. The practical training class consists of the following points:

Training in repelling an attack against the guard post (under the direction of the guard commander);

Weapons employment procedure (under the direction of the deputy guard commander);

Loading and unloading weapons (under the direction of a guard NCO);

Fire-fighting (under the direction of a guard NCO).

The company's CO will direct and generally supervise the class.

The formation and inspection of the guard is a solemn moment. It consists in checking on their readiness to perform guard duty, the

subordination of guard personnel to the individuals indicated in Article 113 of the Garrison and Guard Duty Regulations, and the authorization of the release of outgoing guards. This should not last more than 40 minutes.

Just 15 minutes prior to the formation and inspection, the members of the guard must be ready and must be under the control of their respective commanders (Article 143).

Training of personnel for guard duty does not terminate prior to the relief but on the contrary continues throughout guard duty, before each relief, during standby duty, etc.

During the period of training,the deputy commander of the minor unit in charge of political work will for this purpose appoint the UJC actif generally consisting of one organizer, one editor, and the agitators in order to develop political-educational work among personnel under the direction of the guard commander.

The plan for this activity includes talks, political briefings, reading of press articles dealing with guard duty, and study of guard regulations as well as the feats achieved by the sentries and the acts of heroism performed by members of the FAR. The commander will organize competition and selection of the most outstanding members of the guard.

Inspection of guard duty performed by sentries in particular and by the guard in general constitutes another decisive aspect in guaranteeing exemplary accomplishment of the combat mission assigned to the minor unit.

This is why the Garrison and Guard Duty Regulations provide the right and obligation to check on the guard, in addition to the individuals who are members of the guard, and this obligation must be discharged by all direct commanders of personnel involved in this mission; the commanders must make sure that the guard is checked out during all intervals between reliefs and that the person conducting the inspection will note in the guard post book any deficiencies detected; these reports must then be signed; the information is then taken into account when the summary report is prepared in the minor unit after the relief.

This summary is furthermore based on the observations of the guard commander concerning the type of guard duty performance rendered and the summary must mention the most outstanding members of the guard.

In conclusion, the commander of the UM [military unit] is informed by the chief of staff and by the officer of the guard concerning the results of guard duty performance, he analyzes the guard post book and orders measures that must be taken to correct deficiencies detected and to improve the guarding and defense of military installations.

This work done by commanders and staffs in an efficient manner will guarantee that the combat mission is accomplished satisfactorily.

The sentry is an inviolable person. His inviolability consists of the following:

Special protection--by law--of his rights and personal integrity;

Subordination to strictly specified persons: Guard commander, deputy guard commander;

Obligation of all persons unconditionally to comply with the demands of the sentries having to do with guard duty performance;

Right to make use of arms in cases spelled out in the Regulations.

The performance of guard duty signifies the accomplishment of a combat mission and demands of guard personnel the strictest compliance with all provisions in the Regulations plus unalterable determination and a high level of alertness.

Violators of guard duty regulations bear a severe disciplinary or criminal responsibility.

5058
CSO: 3010

NEW REGULATIONS ON DIRECT HIRE OF EMPLOYEES TAKE EFFECT

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Juan Varela Perez]

[Text] As of today, 1 November, direct hiring of the labor force will begin except in Havana Province where it will take effect later.

The execution of this measure means a major change in the mechanisms of placement and distribution of the work force.

Speaking on this topic to the delegates to the 16th Sugar Congress, Joaquin Benavides, minister president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, stated: "It is important that it be understood by all the workers that signing individual contracts does not mean and cannot mean that the rights of the workers will be violated."

He explained that the decree law that establishes individual labor contracts indicates very clearly that, when the contracts are signed, the conditions existing at the time of signing must be respected.

The minister explained: "It is also established that when the contracts are signed, it is necessary to respect all existing legislation. Contracts that are signed which contain clauses that violate the legislation--that is, that hurt the workers or the economy--will not be legal."

Joaquin Benavides said that direct hiring of the work force is an indispensable mechanism for the application of the Economic Management and Planning System.

He emphasized: "With the present mechanisms of centralized distribution of the work force, it is impossible to fully develop economic calculation."

He explained that centralized placement of the work force does not encourage responsibility in the enterprises for efficient use of their human resources. It gives the enterprises the feeling that the labor problem has to be solved by someone else.

He added that it also does not create the awareness in the management of the enterprises that it is necessary to provide good conditions so that the workers want to stay at that enterprise.

In his explanation, the minister president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security indicated: "The centralized mechanisms that we have had until now made it very difficult for a worker to transfer to another place if the enterprise did not agree to that request. Direct hiring gives management the opportunity to select its work force but, at the same time, gives the worker the opportunity to select the enterprise where he wants to work. It is a mechanism that reconciles the interests of the worker with those of the enterprise."

7717
CSO: 3010

PORT, TRANSPORTATION, WAREHOUSING FOR SEPTEMBER NOTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Emilio del Barrio Menendez]

[Text] In the ports sector and in the rest of the categories of the chain being completed in transportation and warehousing for the domestic economy, September ended throughout the country on a positive trend: the monthly average since June of over 700,000 tons unladed was maintained. Cargo unladed exceeded arrivals by 96,000 tons and extraction and reception exceeded unladings by 39,000 tons.

As the result of the month's work, the volume of merchandise afloat as of 30 September had decreased 267,000 tons; and warehousing in the ports had decreased by 250,000 tons. These immobilized tonnages are very close to the parameters considered normal for the current import plan, which permits us to say that, from this standpoint, the emergency port situation will soon be ended.

During September, from the port standpoint, the Nuevitas maritime terminal was outstanding. Its men made up lost time and with their productivity and efficiency are reminding the rest of the country that they can always be counted upon.

Mariel, Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba have also done meritorious work, as have the transportation personnel and warehousemen of the domestic economy of the country, although we must continue to point out the work done in Pinar del Rio, Las Tunas and Granma, in general, and the workers who have reduced to almost unprecedented levels the inventories of the Havana maritime terminals.

The positive trend now being observed is the result of the combined efforts of port and transportation personnel and warehouse workers of the domestic economy which permitted the unlading of 2,831,000 tons of merchandise during the June-September 4-month period, for an average 707,000 tons per month. The tonnage delivered to the domestic economy exceeded unladings by 50,000 tons.

However, not only this was accomplished, which is a very important achievement, but also port management gained in economic efficiency: in the June-August period, there was a 1 centavo reduction in the per peso cost of production, compared to the previous 5 months of the year. The wage-production ratio improved 7.1 percent, while the per ton cost experienced in that quarter was 22 centavos lower, compared to the January-May period and 38 centavos compared to 1979.

With respect to productivity, there was an increase of 9.6 percent in the first 8 months of the year compared to 1979; and the average wage increased only 1.9 percent.

As the result of all the work performed in previous months, in September it was noted that there was the start of a descending curve in payments for demurrage in all the country's ports operated by the Union of Port Enterprises, since the negative balance was lower than that experienced in prior months.

There are many ports, such as Santiago de Cuba, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Isabela, Casilda, Puerto Padre, Manati and Guantanamo, in which difference between what is paid for demurrage and what is taken in for prompt dispatch was entirely favorable.

At present, the conditions are right to permit the month of October to end with a favorable balance in all of the country's maritime terminals operated by the Union of Port Enterprises; however, in order to accomplish this, on the basis of forecasts of arrivals and timely distribution, the effort maintained up to now must be sustained. There must be greater firmness in the meeting of adopted standards, in control and in effective performance by and among all the factors involved in the circulatory stream of the national economy, from the smallest port to the most modest of the warehouses of the domestic economy, like the mobilization of all the workers in the port-transportation-domestic economy workers up to now.

October should successfully initiate the last quarter of the year.

8143
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

DIRECT TELEPHONE SERVICE--Bayamo (AIN)--Direct telephone communication between this city and Santiago de Cuba has been established via long distance dialing equipment as a tribute from workers of the sector to the Party's Second Congress. As the result of work performed during the last 3 years, the Granma capital now has the same systems of hookup with the rest of its municipalities and with Havana City. In this stage 164 km of telphone and telegraph lines were strung which hooked up to the territory. Seventy-four km of these telephone lines were strung for local service. [Text] [Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 1 Oct 80 p 2] 8143

NATIONAL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION--Cancelaria (AIN)--The Havana-Soroa 64-km section of the National Highway has been completely paved, while work was done simultaneously on four bridges, two of which will be finished this year. From the Mediodia Highway to the city of Pinar del Rio, the roadway will total 158 km, while the network for the whole country will be 1,023 km. Highway Engineer Jesus Gomez, deputy technical director of the Engineering Projects Construction Enterprise No. 2 of Pinar del Rio, has reported that in 1980 it is expected that an additional 2 km will be paved and that the bridges over the Santo Domingo River and the overpass of the Soroa highway will be completed. Construction work was started in April 1968; and its total cost will be approximately 94,500,000 pesos, with nearly 31 million pesos having been invested to date. Work is also being done on the Hondo and Guama Rivers while grading is being done prior to paving. This highway will have a four-lane section, two in each direction, for a total width of 27 meters, making it possible for a flow of 7,000 automobiles per day at speeds of 120 km per hour. Each lane will be 3.75 meters wider than those available on the Central Highway. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 2 Oct 80, p 3] 8143

CSO: 3010

AMNLAE CELEBRATES THIRD ANNIVERSARY

Greater Participation Demanded

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Sep 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] The Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women (AMNLAE) demanded from our leadership that women be given greater participation in national politics during the historic commemoration of the third anniversary of the organization, held yesterday morning at the Espana stadium.

Comrade Gloria Carrion, of the AMNLAE Executive Committee General Secretariat, said that up to now this organization has been entrusted with organizing events which, although important, do not involve efforts of a serious political nature.

Present at the celebration were: the leader of the revolution, Victor Tirado Lopez; guerrilla leader Omar Cabezas; Comrades Doris Tijerino Haslam and Gladys Baez, mothers of Sandinist heroes; and members of local and foreign mass organizations.

Comrade Carrion pointed out the need for the problem of women to be made known and studied within the Sandinist People's Army.

Comrade Doris Tijerino Haslam stressed that in spite of the unquestionable victory of our leadership, the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], women's participation in the revolution continues to be a big problem.

She observed that women have not been given the importance they deserve in this process. "It is men who have greater opportunities than women in the revolution. Women have been confined to working in the service areas, not the productive ones."

For his part, the leader of the revolution, Victor Tirado Lopez said regarding the concerns of AMNLAE, that he will support its proposals "because women's interests are intimately linked to those of the revolution."

He also invited women to discover the heroic landmarks in the revolutionary history of Nicaraguan women; bourgeois historians have distorted the facts regarding the role of women in the victory.

In the name of the Federation of Cuban Women, Haydee Villavicencia scored the acquittal by a Venezuelan military court of terrorists Orlando Bosch, Luis Posada (both Cuban "worms") and Hernan Ricardo Ricardo, who in 1976 sabotaged a Cuban airplane in which 73 persons died, among them an athletic team from the Socialist island.

She also condemned the oppressive regimes of Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Argentina, El Salvador and Guatemala.

For her part, Yamilet Lopez, of the Alliance of Costa Rican Women, denounced the false human rights policies of President Rodrigo Carazo Odio.

The event was dedicated to mothers of Sandinist martyrs.

FSLN Salutes Women

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] The National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front greets with special revolutionary satisfaction the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women on the occasion of the celebration of the third anniversary of its founding.

Throughout the history of the struggles of the Nicaraguan people for national independence, sovereignty and social liberation, the growing participation of women in carrying out various tasks represents an example and a victory of deep meaning and historic scope.

Summing up this tradition of struggle and representing clear progress in terms of quality, AMPRONAC [National Association of Women Concerned With the Nation's Problems] emerged as the organized expression of this participation and of the attainment of higher levels of awareness and devotion to the revolutionary cause. This was clearly shown during the people's war for the overthrow of the dictatorship and continues today, when AMNLAE represents the vanguard of Nicaraguan women fully committed to carrying out all the tasks demanded by the progress of the Sandinist People's Revolution.

In the literacy campaign, in the efforts for economic reactivation, in defense, in promotion of social organization, AMNLAE is present, as it is in all those efforts of the people to implement revolutionary victories, in the daily efforts of the working masses, in the building of the new society anticipated by Sandino and Fonseca, and for which Luisa Amanda, Maria Castil and Claudia Chamorro gave their lives.

National reconstruction presents greater challenges to us and demands many sacrifices. We want this greeting to AMNLAE--and through it to all Nicaraguan women fighters--to be both a recognition and an exhortation: a recognition for the great work carried out in these 3 years, and an exhortation to redouble efforts on behalf of the consolidation of the Sandinist People's Revolution which demands from women, as members of Sandino's people, greater participation and the attainment

of ever higher levels of awareness and political clarity. The revolution also demands the development and strengthening of their organization.

With the conviction that this third anniversary will be translated into new advances and new goals in the revolutionary commitments of AMNLAE, we end with fraternal greetings.

Free fatherland or death!

Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN National Leadership Political Committee.

11635
CSO: 3010

ACTS OF TREASON TO BE DEALT WITH HARSHLY, REVEALS SENATOR

Lima LA CRONICA in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] There will be no provisional freedom, nor conditional sentencing for perpetrators of acts of treason against the homeland, according to the bill Senator Javier Alva Orlandini will introduce to the Upper House. In such cases, imprisonment will be imposed.

The basics of the bill indicate that in various places in Peru, acts of sabotage have been committed which not only alarm the public but harm the national patrimony as well.

These violent deeds, the expository part of the bill points out, are obviously planned by antidemocratic, antisocial elements who endanger the lives and health of the people, cut off public communication, destroy property and various state offices' documentation.

According to the bill, these acts constitute treason against the homeland: the intentional destruction, total or partial, of roads, bridges, trains and their tracks, town water and sewage services, dams and agroindustrial installations.

Likewise established as the same crime are: the intentional destruction, total or partial, of electrical and thermal stations and their transmission lines, machinery and branch lines; fire stations, storage tanks and other installations for the production, distribution and sales of fuel and its derivatives; docks, piers and other navigation structures; telegraph, telephone, postal and like communications; public offices, buildings and their files, and vehicles owned by or for the use of the state.

Also considered acts of treason against the homeland: the destruction of machinery, equipment or other tools for newspapers, magazines, television and radio stations, and in general any act of sabotage against the patrimony of the Republic. The perpetrators of such crimes will be sentenced to imprisonment.

Ledesma: Laws in Force Sufficient

FOCEP [Student-Peasant-Worker Popular Front] Senator Dr Genaro Ledesma Izquieta strenuously denounced and condemned the terrorist acts of damage to public property that have been reported in various places around the country. Ledesma stated that this extortionist activity is a crime and should be punished by the laws in force.

Attacks against high tension posts and municipal buildings are a crime which should be strenuously censured.

He stressed, however, that he does not believe that these acts are provoked by truly revolutionary leftists. These methods are not the ones the people use to attain their demands. The FOCEP senator said that he tends to favor the right wing.

"Terrorism is a typically counterrevolutionary attitude and thus I do not rule out the possibility that the ultraright might be involved, wanting to harden the government's hand against the left," he said.

Ledesma Izquieta, who went to Jorge Chavez International Airport to see off writer Miguel Scorza who was flying to Paris, said that terrorism only favors the right in the final outcome.

About the bill introduced by Senator Alva Orlandini to create a special law for the suppression of terrorism, Ledesma pointed out that within the Peruvian laws in force there are abundant articles which punish and sanction damage to public and private property.

He said that increasing this legislation with special laws would be irresponsible and counterproductive. "Among the terrorist acts in question are 20 attacks on Popular Action offices. Attacks on those places cannot be called treason against the homeland even though the owners are in the government," Ledesma averred.

Eguren Bresani Demands Drastic Sanctions

President of the Supreme Court Dr Alberto Eguren Bresani demanded the most drastic sanctions against those responsible for recent terrorist acts committed in various places around the country.

The terrorist attacks "should be sanctioned drastically," Dr Eguren Bresani said when his opinion was asked regarding the recent attacks.

Expressing his support for Senator Alva Orlandini's bill to the effect that it is necessary to pass laws against such acts by declaring the perpetrators "traitors against the homeland," the judge said that specific laws condemning terrorism should be passed.

He also said that recently in the Lima judicial district, 20 new hearing courts, 14 civil courts, 7 correctional courts and 2 civil halls have been created.

All of this was done to decongest the administration of justice, which has become very deteriorated in recent years because of the terrible slowness in hearing and settling legal cases.

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CSO: 3010

APRA: TERRORIST ACTS ENCOURAGE AUTHORITARIAN RULE

Terrorism Law Studied

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] While APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] leader Dr Luis Alberto Sanchez said yesterday that terrorist acts could bring about the return of a government of force, his colleague in the banking sector, Dr Alfonso Ramos Alva, not without beforehand condemning violent actions, said that his party considers the draft law which typifies perpetrators of acts of violence as "traitors to the Fatherland" to be inappropriate.

When interviewed briefly as he was leaving Congress, Dr Sanchez said that agitation "being stupid, is predictable because of the state of affairs and because of the permissiveness of the situation."

Intimating that the present economic crisis is behind this situation, he said, "It is inducing some persons to think about the return of a government of force." He described such a thing as "an absurdity."

For his part, Dr Ramos Alva, after reporting that next Monday there will be a joint meeting of the National Defense and Justice committees to review the above-mentioned draft law, said that the term "traitors to the Fatherland" is used in Article 235 of the constitution.

He explained that the term "traitor to the Fatherland," according to the constitution, is applied only in time of war and that the death penalty is applied to such traitors. He noted that in this respect the article states: "The death penalty will be applied only for treason against the Fatherland in the event of a foreign war."

Therefore, he said that attributing this expression to other situations would be "dangerous" and furthermore is not contemplated in the constitution. He clarified the fact that this did not mean they are in favor of terrorism but rather totally opposed to it, whether it be supported by the extreme right, left or center.

Therefore, he said that as a member of the Justice Committee he would propose in lieu of approving the draft legislation under discussion that the Criminal Code be changed to include a new crime, as a separate chapter, which would have the title of "Crime of Terrorism."

He said that it is more appropriate for terrorism to be punished by the Criminal Code rather than by a law to avoid distortion of the image of democracy which should be definitively institutionalized in the country. This, he added, is not to confuse democratic governments with military governments like that of Garcia Meza (Bolivia) who has already issued a decree law which declares "Bolivians traitors to the Fatherland."

After saying that terrorists should not even be called "human beings" because they endanger the lives of children and old people, he asserted that much thought should be given to this debate because bad authorities might mix honest politicians in violent actions. He said that there have been such cases in history.

'Sinchis' To Combat Terrorism

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] The intervention of "los Sinchis," an antisubversive police group in Peru, has been requested by the prefect of Ayacucho, the department hardest hit by an escalation of terrorism in the country.

The prefect, Marcelo Cavero, confirmed the capture of 170 leftists during a roundup and the arrest of four others, with dynamite charges, fuses and detonators in their possession.

Cavero said that although after the roundup apparent calm exists in Ayacucho, the presence of "Los Sinchis" could prevent repetition of acts of violence such as those experienced in the region in the past few days.

The "Los Sinchis" group was established by the previous government of the current president, Fernando Belaunde, when in 1975 there was an upsurge of guerrillas in the central sierra of Peru. Its personnel received special training from American instructors for the antisubversive fight.

In the meantime, leaders of the left have rejected draft legislation by the government which would label and punish those who commit acts of terrorism and sabotage as traitors to the Fatherland.

After stating that they condemn terrorism no matter what its political coloration may be, they said that they are also rejecting "the use of terrorism as a pretext for legalization of repression against the left."

Spokesmen for the left said that the law which "Popular Action" wants to have approved in parliament "is as draconian as the previous security law which was enacted by former dictator Manuel A. Odria" who governed Peru between 1948 and 1955.

Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa said that there is no justification for violence since the country has returned to democracy and reiterated that the government "will act with firmness and will bring to bear the full weight of the law" against those who attempt to create chaos and anarchy.

Invasions of Lands

The still unresolved problem of the invasion of the lands of cooperative enterprises by thousands of native villagers in Pasco Department is another critical front for President Fernando Belaunde's government.

Members of the cooperatives gave a new deadline of 48 hours, which expires tonight, Sunday, after which they will dislodge the invaders, in the event the police fail to do so.

According to reports from reliable sources, the bands in control of the lands have revolvers, rifles and dynamite.

A commission sent by the government is continuing to negotiate with the parties to reach a peaceful solution to the conflict created by the annexation of lands belonging to native communities by the cooperative enterprises which sprang up with the implementation of Agrarian Reform.

The villagers are maintaining that by invading the land they have done nothing more than recover what belongs to them and are showing yellowed deeds which date back to the time Peru was one of the principal Spanish vice royalties.

The government proposes to pass a new agricultural-livestock development law which, according to the plan, will define, among other things, the form and sphere of action of all the kinds of peasant organizations existing in the country.

However, the announcement of that law has been received with distrust by various peasant organizations which have expressed the fear that the present government is attempting "to distort or weaken" the achievements of Agrarian Reform.

The Agrarian Reform process which was implemented during the previous military regime awarded over 8 millions of hectares to some 380,000 peasant families out of a total of 9 million hectares of land affected.

The Federation of Agrarian Cooperatives for Sugar Production, with over 2,000 workers, said in its latest statement that if there is any change in the spirit of Agrarian Reform "it will take appropriate measures and actions" to defend it.

Rumors of Subversive Plot

Lima SUCESO in Spanish 26 Oct 80 p 2, Supp.

[Article by G.H.B.]

[Text] The various reports about the alleged existence of a subversive plot in the country, which seem to be supported by several acts of violence in different parts of the national territory for approximately the last 2 months, are gathering unusual strength with the arrest of almost 200 persons in Ayacucho alone, one of the most active focuses of actions by the extreme left in the country.

Six of those persons were caught practically red-handed just after a dynamite attack against the monument of Argentine army colonel Felix Cobado, in the Oval of Las Magdalenas in Ayacucho.

The six prisoners identified themselves as members of the leftist group known as Sendero Luminoso [Illuminated Path]--the same group which is claiming responsibility for almost all the acts of terrorism which have occurred in the country. At the time of their arrest, the Ayacucho Civil Guard confiscated from them firearms, sticks of dynamite, detonators, a metal-detector and the layouts of places where they had decided to plant explosives.

An additional 170 prisoners are now making statements about the blowing up of the doors of public places in Huamanga and Huanta, which took place last Tuesday during the early morning hours.

On this subject, Marciano Cavero, prefect of Ayacucho Department, said, "Evidently they want to hamper the municipal elections just as they did the general elections in May 1980." However, few persons believe that this is the terrorists' objective. People in the streets and plazas are saying that what is doubtless happening is the first step of a great subversive escalation.

Some time ago, Interior Minister Dr Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta, denied the existence of a plot of this kind in the country and repeatedly described the destructive acts as isolated cases of little importance.

A few days ago, on the other hand, the president of the Council of Ministers, Dr Manuel Ulloa Elias, said, "The government is united behind the plan presented by Dr Javier Alva Orlandini, second vice president of the republic and national senator, who proposes to declare the perpetrators of acts of terrorism traitors to the Fatherland. This will also protect the rights of the agrarian cooperatives whose lands have been invaded."

He added that the draft legislation "reflects the government's firm intention of preventing the propagation of acts of violence and terrorism" and of severely punishing their perpetrators.

Pasco, Huancavelka, Ayacucho, Ancash and Huancayo are some of the departments in which terrorist acts have taken place repeatedly; and it can be said that if there are terrorist acts in the country but not a subversive plot, the difference, or better yet the distinction, between those acts and this possible plot must be so small that only the experts can detect it.

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APRA SENATOR REVIEWS ADMINISTRATION'S FIRST THREE MONTHS IN POWER

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Bernardino Julian A.: "'Ninety Days of Democracy Have Gone Very Well,' Sanchez Says"]

[Text] Yesterday Senator Luis Alberto Sanchez evaluated the country's 90 days of constitutional life which have gone, he says, "much better than I thought they would."

Answering reporters questions, the senator said that his party, APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance], without renouncing its ideological position, will continue to collaborate with the government's initiatives on everything that serves national interests and benefits the people.

He announced that tomorrow, Tuesday, the Senate will complete the modifications on the bill--already passed in the Chamber of Deputies--regarding 120 days of legislative authority for the executive to solve the problem of the newspapers, radio and television. The senator, who is president of the Constitution Committee which is in charge of this matter, said that the bill is much shorter than the one passed in the Chamber of Deputies and makes no reference at all to the aspect of compensation to those media for confiscation.

In answer to another question, Sanchez said that it was not necessary to pay any homage to MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] warrior Dr Luis de la Puente y Uceda, formerly an APRA member, who died in Cuzco.

The mass for the health of the senator, who just turned 80, had just ended when reporters asked his opinion on the country's 90 days of constitutional life and specifically on the work of the Legislature. "These 90 days of democracy seem very good to me, much better than I thought they would be," Sanchez replied.

He added that in Parliament's case, "these 3 months (of work) have been good, after 12 years with inexperienced people and even having to make regulations (to guide the debates in the houses). Sincerely, the work has been fruitful, at least in the Senate."

Collaboration

He was asked if his party, APRA, would continue to collaborate with the government in Parliament, and he answered: "APRA will continue collaborating in Parliament with everything that serves national interests, whether or not they are government initiatives."

"Wouldn't that mean a renouncement of the party's own principles?" another asked.

Sanchez quickly replied: "There is no renouncement when it is a matter of doing good for the country and the people."

Newspapers

Asked about how the Senate bill on legislative authority to solve the problem of the newspapers, radio and television was progressing, the senator said: "I suppose that all modifications (of the bill) will be presented Tuesday (tomorrow). However, it is much shorter than the one passed in the Chamber of Deputies." When reporters pressed about what was involved in the shortening, he answered: "We do not speak specifically about compensation (for confiscation), but leave (the executive) completely free and set no limits on it. We also considered the rights of the owners, workers and labor communities."

He added that for this there had been a consensus of AP [Popular Action], APRA and PPC [Popular Christian Party] representatives.

De la Puente

A short time ago, the leftist contingent in the Senate paid homage to deceased guerrilla leader Dr Luis de la Puente Uceda, former APRA member and active MIR member at the time of his death.

However, when pursuant to the Left's gesture, Senator Ramiro Priale spoke about de la Puente's life, Senator Sanchez left the area, obviously disapproving of the homage. Thus he was asked yesterday:

"You were not in favor of the homage to de la Puente?" Sanchez quickly answered: "I do not think it is necessary." When the reporter again asked why, the senator replied: "Because I do not see why it is necessary to pay him homage." Another colleague persisted: "But he was an APRA member." "He had been, but he was not any longer," the senator responded.

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EDITORIAL, OTHER COMMENT ON REAGAN ELECTION VICTORY

Carter Rejected

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 9 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "President Reagan"]

[Text] Defying the predictions of a close race by the best-known polls and interrupting one of the most stubborn traditions in American politics, the reelection of an incumbent president, former actor and former California Governor Ronald Reagan defeated the current resident of the White House, James Earl Carter, by a landslide, winning almost 10 times as many electoral votes as Carter, and culminated an unusual and controversial political career with his spectacular victory on Tuesday.

It is not hard to discern the reasons for the unexpected outcome, which confirms another tradition in the history of U.S. elections: the regular swing of the political pendulum whereby a more or less liberal-minded president is followed by one with clearly conservative views. Basically, it would perhaps not be too bold to state that the election results reflect more of a resounding rejection of the outgoing chief executive than a clear-cut acceptance of Reagan, whose image is, to be sure, not totally convincing.

Two years ago, when American voters voted in the mid-term elections for the House and some Senate seats, the Democratic Party repeated its comfortable 1976 triumph and confirmed its wide majority, which was often intractable and balky, for the former peanut farmer. We said at the time that Carter, whose presidential image had already been seriously eroded, could not claim responsibility for the victory, which was basically due to a sort of political immobility prompted by the lack of clear and attractive options. But from that point on, the president's growing image of indecisiveness and incompetence became more deeply rooted and irreversible, while the problems that he had to grapple with as chief executive became more acute, pressing and complex. He was unable to smooth out the economic, financial and social vicissitudes that the international economic situation was causing his nation; he was unable to maintain the cohesiveness of the Western alliance, whose ties were becoming increasingly loose and fraught with apprehensions and touchiness, and over and over again he lost ground in dealing with Bolshevism's aggressive policy of world expansion, thus damaging the prestige and trustworthiness of the United States in the eyes of other countries.

On Tuesday, the voters took the opportunity to cast their ballots for a candidate whose suitability for the job is still a question mark (it could hinge greatly on his future staff of conservative advisers) and who ran an election campaign based on simple, but precise and categorical premises marked by authority, strength and even chauvinism in dealing with domestic problems and international issues.

The new Republican administration will undoubtedly bring about in-depth changes that will affect Americans and non-Americans alike. But no one can be certain about the results that such changes will yield. No one can tell whether at home the United States will be able to alleviate the problems of inflation, unemployment, economic recession, budget and balance of payments deficits, racial discrimination, social violence, deteriorating public services, an overblown bureaucracy and the bankruptcy of social services. Nor can anyone wager whether the foreign policy of the Grand Old Party will restore the United States' image as an invulnerable, first-line world power, whether international tensions will wane or be heightened to dangerous levels, whether the human rights issue will be handled more objectively and consistently or whether Latin America can or cannot expect the friendly, supportive and generous treatment that it has vainly been waiting for from Washington for decades.

But aside from these question marks, which only time will be able to erase, the major valid moral of Tuesday's election is the reaffirmation of a nation's unwavering devotion to democracy, expressed without gaps for more than 200 years, under the same constitution (with some amendments to keep it in step with the times) that the founding fathers signed, a nation that has been able to live, fight and thrive under a system that in practice has been invariably bipartisan and that has operated with exemplary smoothness and normal efficiency without the need for strict standards of discipline.

Main Election Issues Outlined

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "The Defeat of Carter"]

[Text] There is not the slightest doubt that the U.S. presidential election was one of "punishment." The unexpected landslide for Ronald Reagan was not so much a show of enthusiasm for him or an acceptance of his conservative ideas as a clear-cut, categorical vote of censure for Jimmy Carter and his foreign and domestic policies.

Uncertainties prior to the election and the indecisive results of polls proved that voters were vacillating and unsure of the merits of the two candidates, but at the moment of truth most Americans opted for a change, regardless of its consequences.

The reasons for their decision are not at all mysterious. The American people want a strong leader capable of upholding U.S. prestige in the world. The unfortunate issue of the hostages in Tehran and the tragic failure of the rescue attempt symbolized the loss of U.S. authority in the world more than anything else.

Contrary to what a number of analysts believed, the negotiations for the release of the hostages hurt, rather than helped the president. By setting four conditions, three of them virtually unacceptable, the Iranian Government again placed the United States in an extremely difficult situation. Once again the irascible Iranians decided to inflict another humiliation on the Americans, and as a reaction, the latter elected a president who might stand up to them firmly and vigorously.

But if relations with Iran and the hostage problem were the main foreign policy issue, they were not the only one. The American public was clearly tired of hearing bad news about the increase in Soviet military might and influence in the world, while American power seemed to be shrinking in an increasingly hostile world. Their election of Reagan was clearly an assertion of faith in the United States' role as the leader of the free world and an expression of the desire not to fall behind the Soviet Union in the geopolitical struggle for influence in the world.

America's domestic problems unquestionably also played a decisive role in Carter's defeat; in fact, more people probably voted for Reagan on domestic policy grounds than for foreign policy reasons. The two major problems in the eyes of the electorate were inflation and unemployment, which were symptomatic of economic leadership that was unable to halt a continued downward slide. But there were other problems that also stemmed from the absence of clear-cut policies: the vacillations in the field of energy, the inability to pursue a social policy for the minorities, especially blacks, and the absence of clear-cut programs to solve the economic impasse.

Carter's defeat marks the end of an era. In electing Ronald Reagan, the American people have moved boldly by choosing a traditional politician in a world that is less "traditional" and more intractable every day. We do not know whether Reagan's simple answers will suffice in grappling with mankind's complex problems in our times.

But for the time being the United States and its people have gained a clear advantage with this election. Its enemies in the four corners of the globe will have to reformulate their entire strategy and decide whether what they could take the liberty of doing under Carter they can continue doing under Reagan.

Election Process Praised

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The American Elections"]

[Text] Reagan's victory should surprise no one. Prior forecasts were beyond any margin of error. Thirty years ago, the polls pointed to a Dewey triumph, but the election went to Truman. Methods of canvassing public opinion have become more sophisticated over the last three decades, as computers have been brought into play, and because of the competition in interpreting electoral trends, there has been an amazing increase in the number of surveys. Thus, for months now, with one or two exceptions, the hundreds of polls have been

monotonously pointing to the winner. The percentages have varied, but the final outcome has been the same. The landslide for Reagan did, of course, exceed final day estimates, but it merely reinforced the ongoing trend.

What was it that lifted the former California governor to the fore and what brought Carter down?

With hindsight, historians will be able to discern various factors that might escape time-pressed journalists. The incumbent president's prestige was pierced by many arrows: inflation, mounting joblessness, the falling value of the dollar, the various indicators of economic mismanagement, his inability to get along with Congress, in which he theoretically had a majority but which recast his major bills, such as the one aimed at overcoming the energy crisis. But above all it was the damage to the United States' role as the leader of a free world faced with the most difficult dilemmas. Not only did the communist tide paint more nations Red on the map of the world (Angola, Nicaragua and Ethiopia) through the brazen intervention of its satellites, but Russia itself self-assuredly took over Afghanistan as well. Reactions against the imperialist invasion, such as the grain embargo, harmed the United States itself, and while the onslaught moved forward, the military gap narrowed until the Soviets gained superiority, as Nixon points out in his illuminating book. "Unarmed prophets shall perish," goes one of Machiavelli's maxims, not all of which are invalid just because the Florentine said them. This one is an irrefutable truth. And as the final development in this decline there was the hostage episode: never has a powerful nation had to undergo a more bitter affliction of insult, revilement and frustration. The upshot, as we said on Sunday, was the deterioration of the U.S. image in the eyes of its friends and enemies.

And just as Carter, the man with the evangelical halo who guaranteed honesty of word and spirit in contrast to the deception and double-dealing of Watergate, drew the voters to him, Reagan's rhetoric, centering on the need to return the United States to its rank of world leader, has attracted the ballots on this occasion. Yesterday, public opinion favored the man who symbolized faultless conduct; today, it has favored the man who reflects firmness in contrast to vacillation and who has offered a direction and a course in contrast to the man who seemed to be navigating between indecision and doubt.

But how many facets of this election there are to underscore! How splendid this electoral contest was! How it projects, irrepressible and vigorous, the traits of a democracy, which despite its errors and shortcomings is still the only system compatible with human dignity!

Freedom of speech, and the people themselves dictate the standards of prudence. When in the heat of the campaign Carter went too far in finding fault with his opponent, he immediately realized that his affront clashed with how the citizenry felt and he had to correct himself and apologize. But the damage was done, and he lost votes.

Freedom for the mass media, with admirable sensitivity to their demands. One of Mr Reagan's advisers, Mr Allen, was charged with involvement in certain improper deals, an accusation that was immediately followed by his resignation.

The laws of a democracy demand the neutrality of the government at stake. Even though one of the contenders was the president himself, no one in his opponent's camp ever rose up to protest an arbitrary move, report an instance of coercion or point to the exercise of improper influence! Hence, we should not be surprised by the rise of the opposition party and the weakness of the one in power. The standards of parity were respected to such an extent that on television, for example, the candidates were assigned equal time spots, and the major networks could not show movies that starred Reagan because they were considered publicity that would have to be included in the Republican's time allotment.

The denouement was also in keeping with the grandeur of the process, as Carter rose above the grief of the election returns to congratulate his successor and offer him his full support.

Fundamental changes in U.S. policy? We think that they will be reflected more in the new administration's attitude than in its directives. Private enterprise will be given more latitude. The activities of the paternalistic state will be curtailed. Excessively indulgent treatment will be put aside. And the United States will seek to regain its status as the undisputed helmsman of the free world. Of course all of this will be in keeping with a tradition that will remain unchanged because not even the passage of 200 years has managed to dent it. We are talking about the tradition of belief in freedom, of respect for the rulings of judges, of adherence to the sovereignty of the law, of the separation of powers, of respect for human rights, of the ones that Jefferson talked about in the Declaration of Independence and that in the midst of the last world war Roosevelt raised up like a flag that united wills on a tormented globe.

Let us hope that the new U.S. president lends a new vigor to American policy, that it carries a challenge that will shake up the present-day generations and, as Laski wanted, wake up the crusader in every man! It is the world, not just the United States, that needs this.

Hope for Improved Relations

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] State adviser Dr Federico Garcia Capurro told LA MANANA last night that "when a person is faced with something that he is not familiar with, he has hopes," adding that "any change that might improve our relations with the United States is welcome." The member of the legislative branch made these comments after midnight, when Republican candidate Ronald Reagan's victory was considered certain.

Dr Garcia Capurro began by noting that "my impression is based mainly on Uruguay's interests. To me, the United States is the leader of the Western democracies, and lately we have had a number of misunderstandings with that leader that have altered the traditional relations between the United States and Uruguay from 1830 to the present. So, any change that could improve our relations with the United States is welcome.

When asked then whether he thought the new government might enhance our relations with the United States, Garcia Capurro said that "it would be very offensive for me to quote an old Spanish refrain having to do with what one is and is not familiar with, but undoubtedly when one is faced with something that he is not familiar with, he has hopes."

Hostages and the USSR

In conclusion, in answer to the question of whether Reagan's policy towards the USSR and the problem of the American hostages in Iran might achieve better results than the Carter administration has had, he pointed out that "we are one of the Western nations, whose leader is the United States. What interests me first is U.S.-Uruguay relations. Then, I hope that the United States, with its wisdom and knowledge, can seek solutions to all of the problems that you have brought up, but the first main thing is for us to continue our age-old understanding with the United States without any disturbances."

No Major Change Expected

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] The minister of industry and energy, Francisco D. Tourreilles, has asserted that a change in administrations in the United States will surely not bring major changes in its policy towards Latin America. He also stated that the constitution that will be put to a plebiscite at the end of the month in our country is superior to the one that currently governs the United States, inasmuch as it gives the elected president a majority in the legislative houses.

Tourreilles spoke with newsmen as the first major election returns were coming in from the United States.

Our Constitution Is Better

"Logically, this is a problem that is up to the people of the United States, and faithful to my doctrine of not getting involved in the affairs of other nations, it is not up to me to voice an opinion," Tourreilles asserted. "But I would like to mention to you that if Reagan does win, his Executive Branch will be up against a Legislative Branch with a Democratic Party majority. This is a situation in which it will be hard to have a government in which the Executive Branch can function as it should. Such a situation," he went on to say, "cannot happen under the new constitution that we have just approved and that will be submitted to a plebiscite of the people, because under the draft constitution the Executive Branch, the president, will have his party in the majority in the legislature. I should point out in this regard that I feel that the constitution we are submitting for the approval of the Uruguayan people is superior to the constitution governing the United States."

No Major Changes for Latin America

Tourreilles pointed out that in the event that Reagan wins, U.S. policy towards Latin America would change very little. "I think that U.S. policy is obviously

determined to a certain extent by the Executive Branch, but since a series of factors are involved, the Legislative Branch among others, as well as the bureaucratic machinery of the State Department, which we know is very strong and has very clear-cut ideas, I think that a Reagan presidency is going to alter U.S. relations with Latin America very little. And if it changes at all, it will be for the better. In other words, I think that a Reagan victory can only lead to favorable developments, and therefore without interfering in what is the decision of the American people, we have to tackle the problem with the same high-mindedness, with the same independence and with the same determination with which we have always tackled it. We have our position and we have to defend it on the basis of the convictions with which we uphold our ideology and our political philosophy vis-a-vis any administration, be it Democratic or Republican," he concluded.

Difficult Situation Foreseen

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] Dr Maximo Gurmendez said early this morning that he foresees "a difficult situation in Reagan's relations with Latin America because in prior statements the candidate said that they would have to be reassessed."

Dr Gurmendez, a member of the Commission of the Six of the Colorado Party, made his remarks when it was announced that Reagan was 10 electoral votes away from becoming president of the United States.

In a talk with EL DIA, he asserted that the international juncture that Carter had to grapple with "was tremendously difficult, which gave rise to Republican election hopes that dictated the success of a man like Reagan."

He asserted that the Republican candidate's victory cannot be compared with Carter's 4 years ago when there was a crisis of values.

He attached particular importance to the international situation, basically "the war in the Middle East, the consequences of which are unpredictable today."

Dr Gurmendez asserted that in bringing up foreign policy, he was not just thinking about the hostages in Iran; he was also talking about a series of fronts that pose very touchy situations.

Referring to the U.S. Government's future relations with Latin America, he placed special emphasis on the fact that "prior statements do not permit a precise assessment."

He asserted, nevertheless, that "in keeping with the political philosophy of the Republican Party and the statements by the candidate himself, relations with the subcontinent will be reassessed."

Democratic Awakening

Dr Gurmendez had been monitoring from early on the electoral count developments in the United States at the center that was specially set up at the Uruguayan-U.S. Cultural Alliance.

Describing the juncture at which Ronald Reagan would become president of the United States, he said that it is "a moment when a democratic awakening is taking place in Latin America."

He considered it difficult "to guess at the assessment that the president-elect would make" of the current situation on the subcontinent, adding that "we know that the talk about human rights in the United States has not only been the banner of Carter and the Congress."

He said that "this policy has not just come about lately; it has a prior origin and it is a demand of the American people because of the country's internal situation."

He felt that the policy has been projected as "the American people's standard of morality and political-electoral conduct, which is why I have described it as a demand by the people, not as a government-imposed policy."

Dr Gurmendez said in conclusion that the American people's awareness of human rights issues has been reflected recently in connection with "labor conflicts, especially the strike in Poland."

Dr Maximo Gurmendez was one of the many leading figures that the U.S. Embassy in Uruguay invited specially to follow the vote-count at the Artigas-Washington Library.

Reagan Team More Competent

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Voicing very cautious assessments as to what might happen under a Reagan presidency, the president of the Central Bank emphasized that his election platform was marked by quite a bit of compromise and could not be judged in itself because other factors are involved. In any case, Mr Jose Gil Diaz indicated that the Reagan team would seem to be more competent.

He said that he was at the Uruguay-U.S. Cultural Alliance as just another observer of an election that was not preceeded by a brilliant political campaign, adding that perhaps the candidates were not brilliant.

"But it was an event characteristic of American democracy, and many people took part, and to a certain extent it foreshadows all of the problems that modern democracies are to have," Gil Diaz noted.

He stressed that it was a great event and a day of rejoicing for the United States, although only Americans could vote, and everyone is very interested and concerned about what happens in that country.

With regard to the interests of our area and the election's impact on them, he said that his opinion was very much his own and that he was not all that interested in U.S. policy towards Latin America; what ought to interest our region, he said, is a strong West, which is the case when the United States is strong.

"In my area, what interests me is for the United States to have trade, fiscal and monetary policies that bolster economic freedom."

He underscored that Carter's policies in this regard were contradictory and that the international monetary system was weakened, which can be seen in the weakening of Western currencies.

Closer Relations Seen

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 14

[Excerpt] Closer Relations

Finally, the Interior Minister discussed the results of the U.S. elections, pointing out that if Reagan "does some of the things that he has talked about in previous statements, there might be closer relations between our peoples, as there used to be in the past, because for various reasons they have drifted apart."

He then added that "words are often spoken just to be heard. Let's hope that they become actions.

"I do not think that Reagan's victory can have any sort of repercussions on our country. The new administration and the new president will have to continue the avenues of trade that this nation has always had, and small nations like Uruguay will go along with them individually."

When asked in conclusion about possible changes in policy towards the Latin American region, Gen Manuel J. Nunez stated that "if he does some of the things that he has talked about in prior statements about the system of government that he is going to establish, there might be, because in that event there would be changes in the methods of governing the country."

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CSO: 3010

RELATIVES OF MISSING PERSONS DEMAND INFORMATION

Bar Association Aid Asked

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Oct 80 p 10

[Text] Rio--For the first time since 1973, when the present military government of Uruguay was installed, relatives of the country's persecuted politicians decided to assemble to denounce to the world the disappearance of 133 citizens, including 12 children, arrested or kidnaped by the forces of repression of that country. The group called the Group of Relatives of Missing Uruguayans began its activities in Rio yesterday with a series of depositions given to the president of the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB), Eduardo Seabra Fagundes. The participation of the OAB was requested by various international organizations for defense of human rights and will limit itself to gathering the depositions, which will be forwarded to the Task Force on Missing Uruguayans of the UN Human Rights Commission. Uruguay does not permit the entrance of UN representatives to investigate those cases.

Four mothers of kidnaped persons yesterday gave their depositions to the president of the OAB, including Maria del Carmen Almeida Quinteros, whose daughter Helena was kidnaped inside the Venezuelan Embassy in 1976. The case resulted in the breaking of diplomatic relations between the two countries. All four mothers declared that, despite every effort, they have been unable to locate their children. In addition to those four persons, 32 representatives of families of missing Uruguayans are in Porto Alegre and will be heard by the local branch of the OAB, and their depositions will be forwarded to the United Nations. The travel of those people to Brazil was shrouded in absolute secrecy so that there would not be any hindrance by the Montevideo government.

Brazilians Sign Petition

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] Sao Paulo--A list asking for information about the whereabouts of 13 Uruguayans, missing on various occasions in Uruguay as well as Argentina and Paraguay, was handed over yesterday to the Uruguayan consul in Sao Paulo, Augustin Ortega, along with a petition by Sao Paulo congressmen, union leaders and students.

On receiving the document prepared by the Association of Relatives of Uruguayan Missing Persons with headquarters in Paris, the consul promised to forward it along

with the petition to the embassy in Brasilia without guaranteeing a reply. He declared, however, that all prisoners in Uruguay are being tried and that the country is now going through a process of democratic institutionalization which assures "the return to normal rules" shortly.

According to the association, in the 13 cases cited in the list, the participation of the Uruguayan police or military "as well as the participation of the repressive forces of Argentina and Paraguay, in some cases," has been confirmed. The number of missing persons in Uruguay totals 135, according to the association.

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CSO: 3001

DEMOCRATIC CONVERGENCE SEEKS BRAZILIAN SUPPORT

Opposition Leaders Visit Brazil

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] In the first visit to Brazil by leaders of the Democratic Convergence of Uruguay--which includes most of the forces opposed to the regime--the chairman of the group, Juan Ferreyra, and one of its leaders, Diego Archard, are asking Brazilian democratic forces for "concrete solidarity" in the struggle against the Uruguayan dictatorship. One of the forms of that solidarity is the participation of Brazilian groups in the International Commission for Democracy in Uruguay to be created in Washington next month, that is, on the eve of the plebiscite convened by the Uruguayan military for 30 November.

The Convergence also wants the Brazilian democratic forces to approach the government to help support a vote by the Foreign Ministry in favor of the report prepared by the Inter-American Commission on Human rights, which represents "a strong condemnation of the timetable set by the dictatorship," according to Diego Achard. The report will be submitted to the OAS General Assembly which is to meet in November, also in Washington. The excerpts already published consider the implementation of the timetable, consisting of two stages--the constitutional plebiscite in November, and the presidential election with a single candidate in 1981--a massive violation of human rights.

Juan Ferreyra, who is the son of former Senator Wilson Ferreyra Aldunate, the principal Uruguayan political leader, declared that "the government has already been defeated in the plebiscite regardless of the figures that may be made public, because that consultation was a factor of internal mobilization that changed the correlation of forces in relation to the dictatorship." In addition, said the Convergence leader, the referendum also has not achieved its other objective, that of "cleansing the regime's international image."

Ferreyra recognizes, however, that that political defeat does not mean the end of the dictatorship. "It is a first battle," declared the Convergence leader, who mentioned another important factor generated by the convocation of the plebiscite: "If the dictatorship chooses to hide the real figures, as it appears it is going to do, that will not prevent the real result of the voting from becoming known within the armed forces."

The two Uruguayan opposition leaders make it a point to distinguish the military men who became directly involved in repression from the armed forces as a whole, but Ferreyra clearly indicated the alternative that is set before the military: "Either they understand that it is inevitable to return the destiny of the nation to the hands of the people, or they risk suffering the natural consequences that befall the armies that are defeated by their own people."

The Uruguayan leaders arrived in Sao Paulo on Monday. They have already talked informally with Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), and the day before yesterday they saw Dom Jose Thurner, representative of Dom Paulo Evaristo Arns, and the members of the Justice and Peace Commission. They have explained to everyone, especially reporters, that "the solidarity that comes from Brazil has much more influence than that of other countries because of its proximity and the influence Brazil has in Uruguay."

Support for Uruguayan Opposition

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] The chairman of the Democratic Convergence of Uruguay, Juan Ferreyra, yesterday obtained the support of all Brazilian opposition parties for the condemnation of the "election farce" in his country.

Ferreyra and Diego Achard, who is also a member of Democratic Convergence, talked to the presidents of the PMDB, Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, of the Popular Party (PP), Senator Tancredo Neves, and of the Workers Party (PT), Luis Inacio da Silva.

They are to meet today in Rio with the president of the Democratic Labor Party (PDT), Leonel Brizola. Ulysses revealed that a formal condemnation of the Uruguayan political process will be studied at the next meeting of the leadership of his party.

"By the fact that we are also suffering a lack of freedom," said Ulysses, "our solidarity bears the meaning of our struggle, of our existence under authoritarianism."

The president of the PMDB said that "the problem of freedom, of democracy, is indivisible. When there are problems, restrictions in Uruguay, in Argentina, in Bolivia or in Chile, they impinge on Brazil.

"Our struggle for freedom, therefore, must be a common one. After all, democracy is a heritage of mankind. The Uruguayan democrats, therefore, have our solidarity," said Ulysses.

Other Support

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 29 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] The leaders of the Brazilian opposition yesterday expressed their solidarity with the Democratic Convergence of Uruguay, denouncing the farce of the plebiscite that will be held on 30 November to approve the country's new constitution.

Deputies Freitas Nobre, PMDB leader, and Thales Ramalho, PP leader; and Alceu Collares and Airton Soares, PDT and PT leaders, respectively, related the attempt to legitimize the Uruguayan dictatorship to others that have occurred in the Southern Cone, where "the conservative forces allied with the large international economic groups seek to institutionalize themselves in power."

The document states that: "Once again, in this process also, the "Brazilian model" seems to serve as an inspiration and pattern. The slow, sure and gradual opening advocated by General Geisel when he occupied the presidency of the republic, now consumed in the relative democracy farce supported by the residual authoritarian regime, was followed by General Pinochet's plebiscite, the announcement of the "Argentine opening," and now the attempt to legitimize the Uruguayan dictatorship."

Taking advantage of the visit to congress by Juan Ferreyra and Diego Achard, leaders of the Democratic Convergence of Uruguay, the deputies condemned the attitude of the military in that country when they established an "opening" timetable without any consultation with the citizens. They also consider it absurd to convoke the Uruguayan nation to express itself at the ballot-box on the government's proposal for a "democracy" when everyone is aware of the reports of the Red Cross and Amnesty International concerning the human rights situation in the country.

"There are still thousands of citizens banished, thousands in exile, thousands suffering the worst horrors in prisons such as Punta Rieles, where the Brazilian Flavia Schilling suffered for years. There is no freedom of speech or any freedom of association. There does not exist the minimum climate for holding elections in Uruguay. In this climate of repression and terror, the Uruguayan regime is preparing its plebiscite with the expectation of afterwards conducting a directed election process which will do nothing but confirm the rule of intimidation," declared the opposition deputies, expressing their criticism.

In this context, the Brazilian opposition reinforces the proposal of the Democratic Convergence, which calls on Uruguayan citizens to vote "No" in the November plebiscite "pointing out that the democratic forces will pursue the struggle by all legitimate means for the reestablishment of democracy in the Oriental Republic of Uruguay."

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COUNTRY SAID TO HAVE LOWEST ILLITERACY RATE IN LATIN AMERICA

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 19 Oct 80 Sec 2 p 13

[Article by Claudio Paolillo]

[Text] Uruguay has the smallest percentage of illiterates in Latin America, according to a report published in LA EDUCACION, an inter-American educational development magazine.

The article by Professor Ruth Verdejo de Northland, entitled "Atlas of Education Shortfalls in Latin America," establishes that there are 137,700 illiterates in Uruguay, according to the last census, conducted in 1975.

According to the magazine, the percentage of illiterates in Latin America stands at 20.7, which represents almost 35.7 million people.

In Uruguay the percentage is 5.7, with Argentina next in line with 7.1 percent and 1.3 million illiterates.

According to Professor Verdejo de Northland, "over the last 20 years there have been persistent, major gaps in providing schooling for children and youths, in spite of the significant efforts that countries have made."

"Extraordinary and intensive action is required over the next few years to carry out development programs aimed at the masses who have not been incorporated into the educational systems in our countries, in order to overcome the tragic economic, social and cultural situation of millions of persons in the region," she notes.

A table listing the percentage of illiterates in each Latin American country shows a wide gap between the nations with the highest and lowest illiteracy rates.

In this connection, while Uruguay has an illiteracy rate of 5.7 percent for the entire country, more than half of Guatemalans over age 10 (51.8 percent) do not know how to read and write.

Professor Verdejo de Northland says that over the last 20 years "problems have arisen and intensified in the field of education, prompted by the high demographic growth rate in a number of countries and by the explosion of knowledge

from the rapid pace of scientific and technological innovation in the developed countries."

The challenge posed by the status quo in education in Latin America means that we have to identify and quantify the segments of society and population groups that have to be attended to most urgently.

A quick look at the table below is enough to grasp the gravity of the situation; more than one-fifth of Latin Americans over age 10 are completely illiterate.

Another obvious fact is that in almost all of the countries with the highest illiteracy rates, there have recently been major social upheavals, and in some cases they are still taking place.

Such are the cases of Guatemala, El Salvador, Bolivia, Honduras and Nicaragua, to cite examples of countries with the highest illiteracy rates.

Professor Veredjo de Northland asserts that "in connection with illiterates, their status is still considered of far-reaching significance because they constitute a group of individuals with a below-minimum level of schooling, which makes it difficult for them to participate in society."

Uruguay, followed by Argentina, Costa Rica and Chile, can be taken as exceptions in relation to literacy in Latin America, although it is impossible to predict future developments.

Keeping this in mind, we would be hard-pressed to ignore this assertion of Professor Verdejo: "Illiteracy and poverty are still closely linked and are to be found where political and social inequalities exist."

No	Countries	Year of Census	Total Population of Country	Population Age 10 and Over		
				Total	Illiterates	Percentage of Illiterates
1	Argentina	1970	23,385,542	18,734,019	1,326,616	7.1
2	Bolivia	1976	4,647,816	3,263,800	1,072,571	32.9
3	Brazil	1974	105,236,410	61,257,210	12,354,092	20.2
4	Colombia	1973	19,735,286	13,888,282	2,591,979	18.7
5	Costa Rica	1973	1,871,780	1,323,832	135,395	10.2
6	Chile	1970	8,884,768	6,518,004	665,362	10.2
7	Ecuador	1974	6,521,710	4,496,856	1,066,254	23.7
8	El Salvador	1971	3,554,648	2,375,744	956,670	40.3
9.1	Guatemala Total	1973	5,175,400	3,520,680	1,823,620	51.8
9.2	Guatemala Indian	(1973)	(2,261,980)	(1,510,240)	(1,150,620)	(76.2)
10	Honduras	1974	2,656,948	1,746,707	706,659	40.5
11	Mexico	1970	48,225,238	32,334,732	7,677,073	23.7
12	Nicaragua	1971	1,877,952	1,241,398	519,072	41.8
13.1	Panama Total	1970	1,428,082	981,191	202,649	20.6
13.2	Panama Indian	(1970)	(75,738)	(46,256)	(36,416)	(78.7)
14	Paraguay	1972	2,357,955	1,629,978	317,877	19.5
15	Peru	1972	13,538,208	9,314,454	2,454,254	26.3
16	Uruguay	1975	2,783,100	2,285,500	130,700	5.7
17	Venezuela	1971	10,721,522	7,351,214	1,684,649	22.9
	Grand Totals	1970-1976	262,602,365	172,269,835	35,685,312	20.7

WHEAT CROP IN EXCESS OF 250,000 TONS ANTICIPATED

Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 17

[Interview with Agriculture and Fishing Minister Juan Carlos Cassou at the La Moras industrial plant; date not given]

[Text] Agriculture and Fishing Minister Juan Carlos Cassou, an agronomist, yesterday estimated the wheat harvest at over 250,000 tons. He also stressed that his ministry would have reserves of 170,000 to 180,000 tons for the next harvest inasmuch as industrial demand was down, adding that it is now looking into an operational arrangement for storage capacity. He disclosed that he would soon submit his position on wheat marketing to the economic team.

Cassou, whom EL DIA interviewed at the Las Moras industrial plant, said that the return of the banks to the livestock fairs "is being handled at high levels." With regard to the EEC's announcement that it has met its meat import needs for 1981, he said that "conditions remain unchanged." The following is the interview with the minister:

[Question] What new developments have taken place in the meat business?

[Answer] The new developments are that we are still exporting at a good pace and producing fattened cattle at a very good pace, which is what basically matters to the country. So then, cattle production and exports are at good levels. I don't have the dollar figures at the moment, but at this point we are practcally above the past decade's levels, which I think is a very significant development.

[Question] The Rural Federation has in recent hours questioned a meat deal that was made overseas. Was it profitable for our country?

[Answer] You know that all meat deals operate around international prices. In the case of Egypt there was an open bidding and then a "run-off," a second bidding. In this case it was a private firm, which runs all of the risks that are inherent in the various dealings involved. Therefore, the prices are the ones that the bidder feels he can offer at the moment in light of the world price, but he must later have available the raw material to carry out the transaction.

[Question] Two speeches were delivered here today that contained a number of claims by the owners of the firm, as well as some comments by the president of the Rural Association. We would like to know your opinion of these speeches and the measures they call for.

[Answer] I think that the president of Macer, S.A. delivered a very well-reasoned address, stressing basically that today's problems are problems of growth pains. Such comments are very important because these results are based on the measures taken in 1978 and because freedom in the marketplace always brings a number of problems.

This also goes for the participation of slaughterhouses in helping exports. You know about the ruling that the Executive Branch submitted to the Council of State, and thus it is now up to the council to issue the law to remove the elements working against the involvement of the slaughterhouses in exports. Once the Council of State passes the bill that the Executive Branch sent it, the Agriculture Ministry will quickly implement the elements needed for the slaughterhouses to get involved in exports.

Mission to Egypt

[Question] What about the mission that visited Egypt and the EEC?

[Answer] Well, we have no new developments to report, because it has just recently arrived in Egypt, and we have not yet had reports from it as to whether it has begun formal talks with the Supply Ministry, basically, which is the official Egyptian purchasing agency.

[Question] There is concern in the coastal region over a number of tons of wheat that have not yet been marketed.

[Answer] What I can basically tell you in this connection has to do with the overall wheat picture. You know that for the upcoming harvest the ministry is going to have reserves of 170,000 or 180,000 tons because there has been a drop in the industrial consumption of wheat. In this regard, we are arranging things for future marketing, and a number of regions in the country obviously have a lot of wheat in warehouses, but the reserves are owned by the Agriculture Ministry. We are looking into a way to get this wheat ready for the future harvest so that we can take normal advantage of our warehouse capacity for the upcoming harvest. I don't think that we are going to have any snags. Operations are going to be normal, and our studies are quite far along, almost completed. So, I can tell you that in just a few days we will be submitting to the economic team our position on the upcoming wheat sales and on mobilizing our wheat reserves.

We estimate that the upcoming harvest will be around 250,000 tons. These are just estimates, however, because you find out about the harvest when the wheat is in the bushel.

[Question] We received official information from the EEC in Brussels that the community has totally covered its meat import needs for 1981. Thus, it will be buying only special cuts and the already contracted for mutton from Uruguay. Will this bring changes in the official meat marketing policy?

[Answer] I don't see any problem so far with what you have pointed out, inasmuch as we know that Uruguay markets only special cuts in the EEC. In other words, Uruguay has been granted a quota of 1,000 tons pursuant to negotiations, and aside from that there are all of the clauses connected with GATT and the EEC itself. I don't think that the EEC is going to be reluctant to take in the amounts that Uruguay normally markets. As far as mutton is concerned, the last agreement with the EEC stipulated 5,100 tons, but Uruguay has obviously never reached that level in the marketplace. So it is my understanding that conditions remain unchanged.

A Developing Common Front

[Question] What about the agreement that Uruguay and Brazil are trying to hammer out and that Argentina, Paraguay and Colombia will reportedly join, thus setting up a single meat marketing front? Is it beneficial?

[Answer] This is a longstanding idea that has always been talked about in terms of setting up a Latin American common market. Now, the new constitution of the Latin American Integration Association is going to allow a much quicker and more effective form of integration for the various countries in the area. So then, this quicker form of integration will enable the countries you have mentioned to undertake joint action vis-a-vis already existing blocs, such as the European Economic Community.

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CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

ELIMINATION OF PRISONERS--The Justice and Human Rights Movement of Porto Alegre yesterday charged that there was a plan to eliminate the 64 political prisoners in Uruguay who are in Libertad prison. According to the chairman of the group, Jair Krischke, 43 prisoners have already been removed from their cells to a place called "island" to "facilitate their extermination." The charge was made in a document prepared by the mothers and relatives of Uruguayan political prisoners and sent yesterday to the International Red Cross, the UN Human Rights Commission, the World Council of Churches, Amnesty International and the Vatican. The document includes the names of all the prisoners who allegedly are threatened with death in Libertad prison. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Oct 80 p 9] 8711

EXILES OPPOSE CONSTITUTION--Uruguayan political parties operating underground are calling on the people to vote "No" in the plebiscite scheduled for 30 November to approve the country's new constitution prepared by the military forces. That report was made in Rio yesterday by union leaders exiled from their country and members of the National Convention of Workers of Uruguay, an organization that already has representatives in 23 countries to publicize the political situation in Uruguay. According to the union leaders, who did not want to be identified, the new Uruguayan constitution established a constitutional court which they termed a "superpower" set above the executive branch and regarded as unprecedented anywhere in the world. According to newspaper and magazine clippings which they showed, the constitutional court has been compared to the "courts of the inquisition at the peak of the obscurantist period of the Middle Ages." [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Oct 80 p 14] 8711

APRIL 1981 DEVALUATION--The Central Bank of Uruguay has ordered a 1.18 percent devaluation for April 1981. The decision by the bank assures continuity in exchange rate policy by announcing the dollar rate 6 months in advance at the close of each month. There will thus be a 5.34 percent devaluation over the first 4 months of next year. According to the Central Bank announcement, which is published on Page 17 of this issue, on 1 April the dollar will be pegged at 10.419 pesos for purchases and 10.444 for sales, whereas on 30 April it will stand at 10.534 and 10.560, respectively. The 1.18 percent devaluation for April is slightly higher than for March. The pace of devaluation for the first 4 months of 1981 will be 1.7 percent in January, 1.179 percent in February, 1.175 percent in March and 1.18 percent in April, which comes to 5.34 percent for the 4 months. Next year will begin with the dollar pegged at 10.008 for purchases and 10.033 for sales. The minidevaluation for April confirms the exchange policy guidelines outlined by Economy and Finances Minister Valentin Arismendi in a message to the country last May, when he said that the government intended to announce the exchange rate 6 months in advance at the close of each month. [Text] [Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 15] 8743

CSO: 3010

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES EFFECTS OF 'REAGAN PHENOMENON'

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 6

[Editorial: "The 'Reagan Phenomenon'"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan's victory is going to make a great many people more humble. Although they said he was in the lead towards the end, both editorial writers of influential media and most pollsters never predicted the Republican candidate's landslide triumph. The "Reagan phenomenon" will keep political analysts in the air and momentarily throw foreign capitals off balance.

Everyone will now begin searching for an explanation of the "Reagan phenomenon."

Looking back, it is easy to analyze and come up with reasons that were overlooked previously, and no doubt a lengthy list of causes and motives will be drawn up.

But basically Americans--again--cast their votes for the man who promised to control inflation and restore his country's prestige and presence in the world.

Although he was an actor, Reagan is no magician, and the economic problems in store for him are enormous. Milton Friedman backed president-elect Reagan, who is expected to follow the economic prescription recommended by the Chicago School. Nevertheless, the transition from one economic philosophy to another will be relatively lengthy, especially for a trillion dollar economy like the United States'. In foreign policy, Reagan will be able to rely on the direct or indirect counsel of Henry Kissinger and his personal diplomacy.

Thus, it will take some time for the pieces to rearrange themselves, and once all of the components are in place, we will see whether his measures and their results are radically different from the ones that Jimmy Carter proposed, because in the final accounting although Ronald Reagan, like all of his predecessors, can emphasize and underscore general trends, he needs a majority consensus of the U.S. power structure to bring about in-depth changes.

There are those who are already rending their garments and asserting that Reagan's election means the strengthening of dictatorships in Latin America and the beginning of the reactionaries' triumphal march. It is probably too early to try and draw valid conclusions from the "Reagan phenomenon." He only promised what the middle class longs for: law and order, economic stability and international respect, and such concerns, we must remember, are not just limited to the people of the United States of America.

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CTV PROPOSES JOINT MANAGEMENT AT EIGHTH CONGRESS

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 2 Nov 80 pp 26-27

[Article: "Eighth Congress of Workers, Joint Labor Management"]

[Text] At the Eighth Congress of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers (CTV), held recently in Porlamar, there were many agreements (over 40 were made), including one for the initiation fo the process of joint labor management in the country. Since the majority of the Venezuelan population does not have a clearcut idea of what CTV interprets as being the joint management which it advocates, we deemed it fitting to approach the sources in CTV itself, an entity which expressed its ideas on joint labor management in a report entitled "Current Analysis and Diagnosis of the Society." This document, which may be described as the cornerstone of the philosophy that the present CTV embodies, states:

"...We proclaim as a starting point that democracy, in all its dimensions: institutional, political, economic and social, and the full significance and projection thereof, with its vast potential for progress toward loftier forms and essence of social and personal fulfillment, with its primary foundation in the sovereignty of the people and the genuine exercise of freedom, is the system of organization for the Venezuelan nation that will allow for the activity of the factors and insure the set of conditions favoring attainment of the goal of development, from the standpoint that has already been defined. Democracy is not a rigid pattern wherein the institutions are pigeonholed and obsolete, but rather a dynamic, flexible system based on principles, fostering transforming action to evaluate the prosperity, and adaptable to the changes which the historical process makes necessary.

"Democracy is not merely a system of government, a regimen of law or a method for organization of the state, but also, no less importantly, a method for the functioning of the society. Thus, the free, open, progressive, nondiscriminatory democratic society is the most authentic and complete representation of democracy. The democratic society is necessarily participatory, not in the sense that it participates in the process of the decisions that shape its destiny, but that process is an indissoluble part of social life, with all the organic, institutional and personal components of the society actually, totally and constantly participating in that decisionmaking process. Hence, a clear distinction must be made between representative democracy, in which the society, the people, periodically or possibly delegate their sovereignty, and their decisionmaking and control power, and participatory democracy, wherein, without ceasing to produce and reproduce its organs and agencies of leadership, administration, control and execution, systematically,

the power continues to be exercised by the majority of its rank and file organizations, in its active natural mechanisms and its multiple forms, which reveal in a live fashion not only the presence, but the action of the people. The present type of democracy in Venezuela is representative, incomplete and indirect; we aspire, ourselves, to participatory, total, direct democracy, with popular activity."

Growing Significance of Labor

"The most all-important demonstration in the contemporary history of both the Eastern and Western world is that labor is the irreplaceable foundation for progress in all realms and dimensions, and that human genius, whatever the scale for evaluation used may be, is a superior quality in the labor potential. We have established this unchallengeable principle, because everything else is the result of labor, and of the growing participation of the organized workers in economic and social management on all its levels and in all its processes. The workers are the real majority, both quantitatively and qualitatively, in Venezuelan society; and in this respect we are not considering in any sense the presumed, formal or conventional contradictions between workers and employees, between urban workers and peasants or between manual and intellectual workers, but rather the solidarity and essential consistency of the world of labor, among those who earn their living through the use of their work force. Therefore, in the participatory democratic society, the workers must be a basic factor in management, not only in the creation of wealth, but also in the entire process of production, reproduction and transformation of social life."

Joint Management in Three Dimensions

"The organized workers assert to the nation of which they make up a majority portion, their readiness to strive to win the goal of joint management in the business-owning economic area, and in the entire range of production of goods and services of the public sector and of the private business sector. The features, scope and types of operation or implementation of this type of joint management are described in a separate document, owing to their special importance.

"However, we think and maintain that the principle of joint management should not be limited to the business-owning area alone, but should apply to other realms of social activity and public management. It is possible that another term might be applied to this type of managerial participation in activities that are not associated with business, but related to the economic process and to the life of the community. By way of illustration, we might cite the agencies which devise or consult about economic policy, social policy and cultural policy...."

The opinion expressed in the private and public sector: Economist Ciro Anez Fonseca, president of FEDECAMARAS [Association of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry], in commenting on joint management, stated: "We expect that, based on that criterion, it will be an important means of democratizing capital and improving the productivity of the business firms which, as we know, are on very low levels of development, so as to successfully meet the challenge of the nation's economic development and social progress."

Mr Antonio Diaz Martinez, a representative of the meat business in the central part of the country, and former president of FEDECAMARAS, said: "The workers' joint

management in business firms is not clear, and hence the analysis is very difficult; because it would not be appropriate to express views on hypotheses which, at best, are not included in the concepts of the labor movement." In the opinion of Mr Diaz Martinez, "We need to learn the essence of the concept and the nature of the participation by the labor mass."

COPEI [Social Christian Party] Deputy Dr Abdon Vivas Teran is of the opinion that, "CTV has taken the most important political initiative that has been available in recent decades, by agreeing that we must seek new and different forms for the workers' participation in the leadership, management and planning of the country's productive units." According to Dr Vivas Teran, "Joint management introduces gradual changes in the country's political system, in sufficient depth to start changing the groundrules on which the structure of our economy is based."

The minister of interior, Mr Rafael Andres Montes de Oca, reportedly stated: "The government is willing to lend all its support to the CTV Executive Committee for the attainment of the goals which will make it possible to implement joint labor management as an economic system to insure the freedom of the individual and his complete betterment."

Economist Domingo Felipe Maza Zavala, chairman of the Economic Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, declared: "There has been more success than failure in the experiments with joint management in capitalist countries;" noting that, "The workers have no reason to burden themselves with a poor management that is dissociated from them." He recommended: "The government should start joint management in the business firms that the Venezuelan Development Corporation has offered to the private sector."

At the VIASA stockholders' meeting, at which the tragic situation confronting this company, with losses estimated at about 180 million bolivares, an amount that it is hoped the Treasury will replace, was announced, according to "high-ranking sources in the Executive Branch," some one stated that, in order to make VIASA a profitable enterprise, it would even be desirable to try "a system of joint labor management, but with its own doctrine; that is, the the workers' sharing in the stock, not as conceived by some of the labor leaders in the country who are inspired by foreign experience."

For the industrial and, specifically, the metallurgical sector, according to engineer Esteban Godayol, head of AIMM [Association of Industrial Metallurgists and Metalworkers], "There is not as yet a clearcut idea in the country of what joint management is" in business firms. In making statements to the press on various topics, and commenting on joint management, he stated: "We know about different experiments with this type of participation in business management, such as that in West Germany, where, it is said, there were good results; on the other hand, this was not the case in Peru where it was claimed to have resulted in failure." He concluded: "Every country has its own features and its own individual traits; therefore, it is difficult to make general judgments concerning the implementation of a type of joint management, particularly since there is not as yet a clearcut idea in the country of what it is."

2909
CSO: 3010

GALLUP POLL FINDS CALDERA 'MOST INFLUENTIAL' PERSONALITY

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 5

/Text/ The economics and business magazine, NUMERO, did not trust the data supplied by other publications to determine which Venezuelans and institutions had the most influence in the country. It preferred to obtain its own results, so it commissioned the Gallup Institute to undertake a survey, published in this week's issue.

The poll's first conclusion is one that is very relevant to the country's current political scene: Former President Caldera is the most influential Venezuelan. Two places below him is President Luis Herrera Campins. The results of the first question are as follows:

--Who, in your opinion, are the ten most influential Venezuelans?

Rafael Caldera	6.37
Romulo Betancourt	5.99
Luis Herrera Campins	5.52
Carlos Andres Perez	4.88
Gonzalo Barrios	4.70
Rafael Andres Montes de Oca	4.29
Jose Vargas	4.27
Eduardo Fernandez	3.97
Pedro Pablo Aguilar	3.41
Ciro Anez Fonseca	3.31

Then people were asked about the ten second-most influential people in the country. In order of preference, they were: Godofredo Gonzalez, Jovito Villalba, Humberto Calderon Berti, Alejandro Izaguirre, Jaime Lusinchi, Luis Pinerua, Jose Vicente Rangel, Jose Humberto Quintero, Tomas Abreu Rescaniere and Luis Ugueto.

Another question was asked about institutions: "Which institutions have the most power in Venezuela?" Gallup computed the results thus:

Presidency of the republic	7.34
Armed Forces	5.97
National Congress	5.72
Democratic Action	5.65
Social Christian Party (COPEI)	5.42
Confederation of Venezuelan Workers	5.33
FEDECAMARAS	5.29

Television	5.23
Newspapers	4.84
Radio	4.12

The ten second-most influential institutions chosen were: the Church, the Ministry of the Interior, the Judicial Branch, the banks, Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc., the Governorships, the Secretariat of the Presidency, the Finance Ministry, the Municipal Councils and the Ministry of Energy and Mines.

NUMERO also wanted to know people's opinion about the actions of the current Parliament in comparison with the previous one. The question asked was: "If you had to evaluate the actions of the National Congress during this session in comparison with the previous one, how would you evaluate it?" The answers:

Much better	8.54 percent
Better	18.29 percent
Same	36.59 percent
Somewhat worse	14.63 percent
Much worse	15.85 percent
No response	6.10 percent

Then a question was asked about the implementation of worker comanagement in Venezuela. The results were:

Agrees with the measure	51.22 percent
Current private enterprise system without change is preferable	29.27 percent
Self-management would be better	15.85 percent
State ownership would be better	3.66 percent

Although the first part of the poll did not refer to the issue of candidacy (Rafael Caldera was chosen as the most influential person, not the best candidate), the Gallup Institute research could give rise to numerous speculations that are most certainly circulating in political circles.

8926
CSO: 3010

EDUARDO FERNANDEZ DISCUSSES STRUGGLE WITHIN COPEI

Caracas RESUMEN in Spanish 2 Nov 80 pp 4-9

[Interview with COPEI Secretary General Eduardo Fernandez; date and place not given]

[Text] In an intelligent interview with RESUMEN, the secretary general of COPEI [Social Christian Party], Eduardo Fernandez, establishes his position concerning the internal strife within the green party, which many observers have described as virtual division.

RESUMEN: The analysts and observers of Venezuelan politics have reached the conclusion that COPEI is technically divided. By technically divided, they mean that there is a state of internal confrontation of such an intense and critical nature that the step from the decision or secession to another party that would be cut off from COPEI is just a matter of time, place and method; but, from a psychological, mental structural and human standpoint,it is already a virtually decided fact.

The observers have reached this conclusion after noting, during the past 2 or 3 months in greater intensity, but particularly since the last convention at which you were elected the party's secretary general, a series of events wherein coincidence, fortuitousness or chance is completed precluded, because they appear to be events based on an established strategy as to their purposes, goals and the means for attaining them. What is your assessment of this observation on the part of political analysts?

Eduardo Fernandez: The first thing that I must say is that this is obviously an exaggerated view that is not warranted; particularly with the objective facts and concrete data that we can offer, attesting to a different situation insofar as the party's structure and fundamental unity are concerned.

COPEI has for many years been a case for interesting analyses on the part of observers, among other reasons because, in a country wherein anarchistic trends often prevail, wherein there is an inclination toward division and wherein the centrifugal forces predominate, our party has given admirable, exemplary evidence of unity that is worthy of study. It is the only major political party in contemporary Venezuela which has not been the object of significant, important splits. Of course, we do not disregard the fact that certain individuals or small groups of persons have become separated from the party; but, fundamentally, the concrete fact is that COPEI has not become divided. With a complete sense of responsibility, in my capacity as

not only secretary general of the party, but also a member of the party, I dare to predict that we shall not become divided; and I would like to elaborate a little on this.

What is happening? COPEI is, of course, a party which, in addition to not being divided, has another typical feature. It is the only Venezuelan political force which has been in a process of constant growth and expansion. From a party of relatively slight significance from the numerical standpoint, concentrated in certain geographical areas of the country, it has become converted into the leading Venezuelan popular political party, with a very broad national audience and with a presence and force among all social sectors and over the entire Venezuelan geographical area.

This has complicated the internal picture somewhat. Things which could in the past be resolved more easily and satisfactorily are now more complicated to resolve. Furthermore, the homogeneity of our leadership cadres in the past, and the similar basic training of all our leaders, used to help solve problems. Now, we are a far more complicated, far larger and far more heterogeneous party, wherein it is, moreover, quite understandable that a plurality of opinions, viewpoints and even tendencies must be recognized. This is a fact related to modern politics. The serious aspect is not the tendencies, the serious aspect is not the internal pluralism; and of course the serious aspect is not the evidence of internal democracy that exists and has always existed in the party, which we are willing to uphold at any cost at the present time.

The bad aspect is the tendencies toward factionalism. This is, indeed, a galloping, deeply negative disease in the organic body of a party; when what is respect for internal democracy and pluralism is confused with what is factionalism, which I would describe as "the organization of groups within the organization with a different discipline from that of the organization, with different strategic goals that are often contradictory to the organization's goals, and with an appearance before public opinion, looking like a lack of consistency with the national projection of the organization itself." I do consider this factionalist phenomenon to be a deeply negative situation, and I do not think that COPEI is an entity completely immune to this tendency. But, because of our tradition, our background, the values embodied in the party and the commitment to the future that we have, the entity is in a position to reject any tendency toward factionalism that would threaten the survival or the very health of the organization. Thus, with all due respect for those analysts who have made such comments, I flatly reject the hypothesis that the party is involved in a critical situation that is seriously threatening to break its internal unity.

And I would like to add the following: In this regard, it sometimes happens that, on the basis of irresponsible actions by the party's own members who have chosen the path of publicizing their own views without having processed, discussed and analyzed them in the spirit of solidarity required by membership in an organization itself, there are found in certain news media repercussions disproportionate to the importance of those leaders. Sometimes, leaders who do not hold any responsible position and who lack any significance or representative status within the organization are nevertheless accorded front page headlines or very extensive coverage in major organs of public opinion.

RESUMEN: Do you think that the president of the republic has little significance?

Eduardo Fernandez: No, of course I am not referring to the president of the republic, for whom we have great respect, great affection, great esteem and great admiration.

RESUMEN: Undoubtedly, but those are the comments of the president of the republic regarding the party, and the conduct of the president of the republic, particularly on his tours to the interior; and they are also the comments of the minister of interior and the comments and conduct of the former secretary general of COPEI, Pedro Pablo Aguilar, and of a major national leader such as Cesar Perdomo Giron, who have gone to the news media describing the internal status of COPEI as critical. Thus it is not a magnification out of keeping with the importance of the individuals whose remarks are reflected, but rather a reflection of the internal reality of COPEI. We have information and are certain that the tours of the president of the republic to the interior are devoted largely to efforts of a partisan nature; and, I daresay, following the definition that you make of factionalism, of a factionalist partisan nature. The obvious, undeniable aspiration of the interior minister for the presidency of the republic also puts this critical scenario in an unquestionable contest. Any candidacy for the presidency of the republic, and even any pre-candidacy for the presidency of the republic, requires money and requires time. And in the effort to seek both, the function of the interior minister could be, and actually is being considered seriously harmed, and relegated to a secondary status. This situation, Dr Fernandez, not only relates to a crisis in a political organization; it also relates to a crisis in the entire Venezuelan state, which is personified at present by that political organization, appearing in the eyes of the public, rather accurately I think, as a state of factionalism.

Eduardo Fernandez: Of course, there is in your statement a series of aspects with which I obviously disagree and which, furthermore, do not relate to the information that I have received. But let me discuss the matter from the angle of a more important perspective. The party's fundamental unity is guaranteed by the sense of responsibility and the human, political and moral quality of the organization's main leaders. The first of them is, of course, the leader who was founder of the party, the party's top-ranking leader, Rafael Caldera. Secondly, there is the president of the republic, Luis Herrera. If the party's unity is of concern to anyone, if anyone has to preserve it with special care and special assiduousness it is the president, for two reasons...

RESUMEN: Hence the bewilderment of the observers....

Eduardo Fernandez: First, because the success of his government depends largely on the consistent, organized and systematic backing of the party, just as it is being guaranteed at present by the COPEI National Directorate and the Regional Directorates. Then the president must assess, stimulate and foster the party's unity. But, secondly, for a reason of an historical nature, Luis Herrera offered, at a very feeble time in the history of our party, when we had just suffered a very severe electoral setback, Luis Herrera offered to be the champion of COPEI's return to the government, and had the satisfaction of meeting that goal.

At the present time, the president of the republic, without saying so explicitly, because it would not be in keeping with the esteem that is owed his office, but,

in point of fact, he is under obligation to be the champion of COPEI's continuity in the government. And that historic goal, in addition to the fact that it must represent and mean a great deal to him, necessitates active effort on behalf of the unity, growth, good image and respectability of the party, so that the party may merit the confidence of the public.

Therefore, we are intent on a unified line and a broad line, respectful of the internal democratic guarantees, one of active, militant solidarity with the government and with its fundamental commitment to program, which we in COPEI do not consider to mean ceasing to speak well of Luis Herrera in order to speak well of Caldera, or vice versa. Rather, we think that we should proclaim the pride that all of us party members have in our possession of such enlightened personages as the current president of the republic and former President Rafael Caldera. We all adhere to this line; we are striving for the country to have confidence in us, for the country to believe in COPEI's word and for the country to put its increasing trust in us.

And this is the line that is of concern to the president of the republic. But there are others also who are vitally concerned with the party's unity, and anyone who has presidential ambitions for 1983 or for the future, would adhere to it; because a divided party, a party without the opportunity to offer the country a guarantee of a consistent, serious and reliable presence, or a party exhausted by petty, trifling disputes or major ones, will not have sufficient merit to win the degree of confidence that is needed to win the 1983 presidential election. And I don't think that anyone is happy to have in his biography the fact that he was once a candidate for the presidency, like a footnote at the bottom, but just to be among any of the highly distinguished party leaders mentioned as possible presidential candidates for the present or future. What one seeks is just to attain an electoral victory which will allow us to continue implementing our historic plan of the economic, social and political model that we hope to achieve.

Now the opposite would be assuming a very pygmy-like, small, insignificant mentality that would not be in keeping with the desires and the calling of the party. So I would tell you that, despite appearances to the contrary, common sense, aware that there are many who speak, which is the least common of senses, common sense obliges us to act sensibly and with a sense of responsibility. I believe that this is the line that will prevail in the long run. Note that I am not denying that there are people who may be holding irresponsible attitudes, and who are helping to supply ingredients for setting up in a manner that I regard as exaggerated, the lie about the internal state of conflict in the party.

As secretary general of COPEI, I can attest that the situation is not at all related to what I sometimes read in certain news media. I have a very cordial, very respectful and very fraternal relationship with all the party's regional sections; and I know for certain that any of the factional efforts that have been expended recently have met with a categorical repudiation among the overwhelming majority of the party's regional and national leaders.

RESUMEN: Now we are beginning to understand one another, because the final part of your reply does admit the existence of factionalist efforts, which you consider to be great or small, forceful or not; it is a matter of calibration, but the fact is

undeniable. Now, in your answer, you disclose the following: you disclose what is perhaps an overestimation of force, logic and common sense, and an underestimation of the upsetting capacity of the pygmies. History has taught us that the pygmies have often succeeded in abusing, seriously damaging and even halting and aborting great plans, great ideas and great men; beginning with Simon Bolivar (the "trifling thing" was certainly also cooking in Valencia). Thus, another possible example is the case of Democratic Action, wherein the pygmies obviously became owners of the party.

Everything that you have said is an abstraction which no sensible person could deny; but the concrete reality is that there seems to be, or there unquestionably is, an obvious, overt desire on the part of the interior minister, Mr Montes de Oca, to be COPEI's candidate for the presidency of the republic, or that of a party broken off from COPEI. This seems to go along with and be connected, as the wheels of a mechanism are joined, with what appears obvious to any political observer, namely that, within the microcosmos, the micro-world of a dozen prominent leaders of COPEI, there would appear like a hopeless situation, the fact of the candidacy and possible presidency of Rafael Caldera and his permanence in the COPEI general secretariat.

Hence, for these individuals, interests related to this personal status take precedence over the interests of the party's status, inasmuch as they have no hope in the party's situation. So it is more worthwhile for them to die fighting like "mouse's heads" rather than dying without fighting, like "lion's tails."

Eduardo Fernandez: I have known Rafael Andres Montes de Oca rather well and for many years, and based on my knowledge of him, I can claim that he would never lend himself to anything that would represent division of the party, or any irreparable damage to our organization. Furthermore, if any of those grim advisers that individuals usually have when they hold high positions of political, administrative or party influence, and we all have them, if any grim adviser were to have the notion of suggesting to him such a foolish idea as that, I who am familiar with the intelligence of Minister Montes de Oca am certain that he would give the following response: He would tell him, in the first place, that through division no one wins, we all lose; and, secondly, division is not made by those who want,but rather by those who can; and there are in our party very few who can afford to say that they are in a position to cause a serious, considerable split in the party.

Now then, "Pepi" is also a provincial leader trained in a very praiseworthy, very esteemed and very beautiful struggle. I do not hesitate to admit great respect and regard for his political career within the party; and I am sure that his performance and his conduct will always be directed toward seeking the strengthening and growth of the party and maintaining our option as a leading force in Venezuelan political life. Now I am also aware that there are many people who nurture an underlying appetite, and I want to mention this, because it represents an inversion of values in the party. COPEI was not founded as an instrument for achieving political, professional or personal careers for each of us. COPEI was founded to give evidence of integrity, social progress and institutional political change, in order to achieve a new economic and social model.

The selection of our presidential candidate, or of the party officials, cannot be made on the basis of the personal appetites of each of the leaders, but rather on the basis of what is in the interests of the party as a whole, for making the

political plan that we wish to accomplish progress. What is important to determine, like a manager when he is managing a baseball team, is not the career of each of the players, but rather the collective interest of the team that is involved in a particular play.

RESUMEN: Don't you think that the collective interest of the country would also be at stake?

Eduardo Fernandez: Oh, no! That is in the very first place. Obviously the party is subordinate. It is a tool in the country's service, and it is precisely for that reason, when we must contemplate the great problems of this final portion of the 20th century and the great challenges being proposed to us by Venezuela at the end of the century, and when we see, for goodness sake, such important and significant things happening in the world, I refuse to be a tool in village fights and I feel like the secretary general of a modern party that must give imaginate, creative responses capable of arousing the emotion and hope of all the responsible people in this country, in a forward direction, toward the future.

I cannot believe that we are going to exhaust our political destiny on "squabbles" between the beloved and esteemed colleague Cesar Perdomo and the highly regarded Senator Juan Jose Rachadell, or with the highly regarded colleague "whatever his name is." I consider it important for all of us to strive together to progress in a task that will make Venezuela feel that there is a responsible leadership, which can measure up to the challenges and commitments that we must keep.

RESUMEN: Well, you have taken this conversation to the area where it was to end, namely, what Venezuela thinks and feels about that leadership, and that economic, political and social model that you have mentioned. The country is truly and sincerely upset about what appears to be a ridiculous inability to solve or start to solve the problems facing it, many of which are, of course inherited from the previous government, and even from earlier governments. But there is the impression that they are not being handled with the skill, diligence and efficiency needed to start solving them. So the country is not very sure what this famous COPEI economic, political and social model is; it is not very sure whether the COPEI members are sure; and it is not very sure that an economic, political and social model exists, but rather it would appear that there are models which are contradictory and even the antithesis of one another; and hence this would appear like a split between the party and the government, and like a split among the different tendencies in the party. Don't tell me the story that, obviously, the existence of different tendencies or concepts of the socioeconomic dynamics of a country are proof of its fertility, fecundity and vitality; we already know that. But they could also be proof of a dreadful confusion.

Eduardo Fernandez: That is so; and sometimes the ideological causes are used as a tool for underlying political intentions, and are not associated with a serious, well thought out consideration of the nation's future, or the analysis interpreting its present. I am aware of that, and I shall not conceal the realities. But, nevertheless, I think that we are experiencing a critical time in the country, in Venezuela as a whole. And I use the word "crisis" not in its apocalyptic, catastrophic sense, but rather in the sense of a new birth, an occasion for revitalizing many important ideas. I am not a pessimist about the party's destiny, nor am I, of course, a pessimist about the nation's destiny either. Between 1958 and 1980 slightly over

20 years have elapsed, with four administrations, as well as the provisional government, and this would appear to be a suitable occasion for making an assessment of what has been achieved with the democratic model in the political realm, and with the economic model that has been in effect during the past 5 years, as well as with the social system. And there are signs in advance which invite a discussion that I hope will be fruitful and constructive. The "Maracaibo Charter" contains good ideas, as well as some questionable and objectionable things. But there is at least an endeavor on the part of Venezuelan business owners to make a thorough deliberation. That has been preceded by studies contracted by the national government, such as the famous "Merhav Report," which your magazine certainly had the good idea of publishing in consecutive installments.

There are also elements in the report on the discussions of the Eighth Congress of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers which show a far more mature and far more responsible working class, which does not confine itself to mere demands, but rather wants to make contributions to the process of discussing the plan for our future and our prospects. I can tell you that we have arranged, for 5-6 December, the convening of an event of a national nature, that of the party's National Board of Directors, at which there will be a discussion on an essential plank involving our contribution to what that plan should be. Of course, we cannot be asked, nor have we ever sought to have a dogmatic plan, such as the Marxists or the complete liberals want to have, a dogmatic plan of what the economic development model should be.

Our position is very flexible, and hence it may seem confused at times; but it is geared closely to the changing requirements of the actual situation. Now, in the democratic and the political realm, we must progress from a purely representative democracy, and to many this is simply confined to an election at 5-year intervals; and we must make room for a group of mechanisms that will allow the citizen to have a far more effective participation in the process whereby the decisions are made, and in the distribution of the benefits of development. In the economic area, I believe that if this government has any merit, it lies in having called to the attention of the national conscience that we could not continue along the path that we had been following, a path of exaggerated protectionism, a path of intolerable paternalism, a path on which we were heading toward increasing socialization, amid the collusive applause of those who should have called attention to the dangerous aspect of this tendency.

Now the government's present economic policy is an invitation, with all its mistakes, which we are not attempting to conceal, and with all its flaws and all its problems, a courageous invitation to review whether we can continue with the system that we have had, or whether the time has come to have more confidence in the real productive factors of the economy, captains of truly entrepreneurial enterprises, and not people living under the aegis of the state's protection and privileges, and workers who have an increasing responsibility in the country's productive process; and not remaining in the hands of a "paternalistic state" supplying everything. And, of course, the situation could not be maintained any longer, because, regardless of how abundant our oil deposits are, they could not provide any more.

So, as you can see, we are involved in a truly interesting situation, to say the least. To this situation there is the response of a party which is not only the government party, but the leading popular party in the country, according to the

results of the last elections, which is the objective information to which we can refer, and a party with the future appetite that we have, because COPEI is nearly 35 years old. We consider those 35 years the "prolog" of the book that we are about to write. It is only the introduction to the tasks that we would like to perform. So, faced with this situation that Venezuela is experiencing, we want to be a party which makes an intellectual endeavor and a political endeavor that will contribute to this creative work of imagination that is being demanded of us.

For example, I cannot accept the notion that the creative genius of Venezuelan political thought was exhausted with the Constitution of 1961, or with that congress which was without doubt admirable; I call it that without attempting any absurd comparisons with previous realities that gave rise to the republic. But the Congress of 1959-64 was a congress with enormous production. Well, I refuse to keep living, or to have our generation keep living on what that marvelous generation which made that entire contribution produced. Now, it is up to us to make a contribution of a different kind, updated to meet the needs and the realities of the time in which we are living.

Therefore, I stress that the news media could help us greatly if they attached more importance and more significance to this type of proposal than to the fact that a few idle politicans met, which is the most dangerous thing that exists, because idleness is the mother of all vices, and when one has nothing to do, then he engages in inventing who knows what kind of fantasy, and since he sometimes likes to find his fantasy reproduced in the news media, he engages in this activity more intensively.

But I think that what the country is demanding of us is evidence in three directions: First, of reliability, since this country badly needs evidence of reliability, and not of upheaval, nor hollow uproar. Second, of unity; unity cannot be fictitious, it must be an affective and effective unity, it must be a unity achieved on the basis of a mutal commitment, and a clear awareness of where we have come from, where we are and where we are heading. And anyone who does not feel identified with that commitment which the party has now and plans for the future, anyone who feels in any way dissociated from the background and commitments of the party, would do best to exclude himself and not hamper the progress of the organization. And that pertains to unity. And, third, the country and the public demand that we give evidence of being on an intellectual and political par with the challenges of contemporary Venezuela, and of responding to the major problems posed by the country, and not wasting time on insignificant matters.

RESUMEN: Well, RESUMEN is very pleased to hear what you have said, and, of course, we shall not assume the role of a defender, per se, of the news media. But your strong insistence that it is the news media that exaggerate things that cannot be exaggerated on their intrinsic merits nor by the individuals who stage those incidents does seem to me to be a little unfair. Let me tell you that those who raise an uproar with their internal problems and attempt to take those internal problems to the streets when they should be kept at home are the political parties themselves. And in this connection, I think that we would agree, and the entire country would agree, with the rejection that you seem to have made of holding another internal election in COPEI within a short time, in 1981; because, basically, the country has had its fill of these elections, especially in a party which has government responsibilities that would inevitably be upset by this new election. Therefore, I call upon you,

very cordially, to reflect on the notion that it is the parties themselves, and the personages from the parties themselves, who are taking their trivialities and petty domestic quarrels to the streets, giving them precedence over the significant, major debate that is truly of interest to the country.

Eduardo Fernandez: Well, if you will allow me, I shall make a comment on that. The question and the statement seem very good to me. I would like to recall that, if my memory does not deceive me, I said in my first answer that "there would be no room in the news media for news that was supplied by people acting irresponsibly." So the original sin lies with those members of the political organizations who, instead of airing with the discretion that solidarity demands the problems which should be aired domestically, air them to the media per se.

Thus, I am very certain of where the responsibility lies. I do not wish to lay the blame, nor am I laying the blame on the media. The original sin lies with the members themselves who succumb to such weaknesses.

RESUMEN: Allow me to engage in a little prank, which may seem contradictory to the line that I am pursuing in the question. From the standpoint of pleading a little for the other side, because it would appear that, either with an excuse or with the reason of not upsetting the country and devoting oneself to more important things, that would represent a "status quo" within the party; and no one could aspire to elective office within the party, because there would have been created a kind of "mineralization" or stagnation that would preclude the advancement of others to those positions.

Eduardo Fernandez: One cannot speak of "mineralization" or "stagnation" with respect to a national directorate or regional directorates which have not yet completed a year since being elected. That would really be an exaggeration and an absurdity. The previous national directorate of the party, certainly, or at least the previous secretary general of the party exercised responsibility for 8 years. Two conventions had been held, the first taking place at the end of President Caldera's government, and then it was time to hold a new convention, in early 1974, and the national board of directors met and extended the term.

I make the observation that it was certainly not for the reason that we were engaged in an election campaign, but rather that we had just finished an election campaign, and a new constitutional term was beginning; but, nevertheless, the party's directorate, and the national board of directors, with my vote in favor to be sure, agreed to extend the term of the authorities until the convention which was held toward the end of the government of President Perez' term in office, 8 years. And this simply proves that our statutes and the associations of the authorities were devised at a time when it was very easy to hold a convention and have a commission meeting; and those convetions, moreover, did not have the effect, the impact or the significance that the functions of the major national parties have now.

I recall that when COPEI held a convention in the past, when I was already a party member, we had to make an effort to have the news media concern themselves with reporting on our convention once it had ended. On the other hand, now it has not started yet, and it is having a great influence on public opinion. With a very firm foundation of a statutory nature, I have taken the liberty to state that, for

the peace of mind of public opinion externally, and that of the party's public opinion internally, in 1981 we can relieve it of the anxiety of internal electoral processes.

Since the 30-month interval which the statutes grant for calling a new convention expires during the first half of 1982, at that time we could and should hold a meeting of a national board of directors of the party that would analyze the situation and assign responsibilities. Now in making this proposal, I made it after having talked with the most qualified heads of all the regional sections, and after having found the broadest support, I would almost dare say that there was unanimous backing for this position, with one or two exceptions. Furthermore, I am not disregarding the obligation that I have, as secretary general, nor does the party's national directorate disregard it, to give strong evidence of broadness, and to do everything necessary to guarantee that the party's national directorate represents and reflects the entire party universe; and, in addition, that any of the decisions which are made, whether they be of an electoral or a political nature, are decisions on which the entire party's views have been sought.

From the respect that I note in the party's regional directorates and from the compliance and willingness to cooperate with the national directorate, I do not believe that there is any reason, or any evidence to disprove that we are trying to do the best possible job in this directorate. For example, I have been told that we need to reinforce the national directorate, and I do not doubt it. Some have also noted that the executive cabinet needs to be reinforced. And I do not hesitate to say that, in a potential reorganization of the cabinet, which might occur in the future, there might be some individuals left who could be used by the party, some highly important figures in our organization, who would be joyfully received in the party, so that they could work together with us in the tasks that we have ahead of us. I do not think that anyone will be surplus in the party; and, on the contrary, I believe that we need many people to come and help in our work as well. I do not want to go further and mention names, but there are prominent individuals in the cabinet who, if for some reason the president were to relieve them of their present administrative responsibilities, could well be given quite remarkable consideration for the responsible tasks on the highest level of the party's directorate.

2909
CSO: 3010

MINERVEN PREDICTS HIGH YIELD IN GOLD MINING OPERATION

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 10

[Text] The Venezuelan Mining Company (MINERVEN) will produce 5,000 kilograms of gold a year in the future, according to the director of mineral resources of the Ministry of Energy and Mines, Simon Rodriguez.

Rodriguez pointed out that "this is a high production figure," and that "Venezuela will thus become one of the principal gold producing countries in Latin America."

The director of mineral resources told Vengres that MINERVEN recently acquired all the concessions of the foreign enterprise "Maca," which operated for many years in the El Callao area of the state of Bolivar.

MINERVEN is the national enterprise whose majority stock is held by the Venezuelan Investment Fund (FIV). The firm was founded in the middle of 1979 with a financing of 200 million bolivars provided by the Fund.

"The mining enterprise is in the middle of the Venezuelan gold country in Bolivar, which covers an area of 1,000 square kilometers and has not been explored in detail," explained Rodriguez.

He indicated that the precious metal is found in that region in the form of lodes, but associated with other minerals. "The mining is done by strip mining and under the ground," he explained.

"MINERVEN is engaged in underground mining, which makes the gold development program costly," he indicated.

The category study is being carried out by the Ministry of Energy and Mines, and will be the basis for the exploitation of the El Callao and El Peru gold mines (where the "incredibly" rich deposits are found). It will provide for the operation of between 10 and 15 mines, he said.

Rodriguez pointed out that MINERVEN is now operating all its ore treatment plants, and in 1981 the first drilling will begin, using local miners.

"It is the ministry's intention to incorporate local prospectors so that they can become stockholders in other enterprises that will be created in the future, because these people know the geography and the work in the mines," he stated.

The official reported that the other company operating in this area is the Venezuelan Gold Company (VENORCA), which is a service enterprise charged with purchasing gold from local producers. "At present VENORCA is producing 30 kilos of gold a month," he stated.

Rodriguez stressed that it is now profitable to mine gold, because the prices of the precious metal are quite high on the market: $700 per Troy ounce (30.3 grams).

He added that "all of Guayana is full of gold," and that the ministry initiated last October a program of mining cooperation with VENORCA.

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END

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12 December 1980

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2226

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ITAIPU TO OPEN OFFICIALLY IN 1983; PAULO AFONSO 4 BEGINS THIS WEEK

Itaipu Uses Domestic Components

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 18

[Text] Pindamonhangaba--The Itaipu hydroelectric power station should be inaugurated in February 1983, generating 2,100 megawatts the first year. From that point on, there will be four more units of equal potential per year, said General Costa Cavalcanti, president of ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc] and of the Itaipu Binational Company.

He was at VIBASA inspecting the schedule for manufacturing parts ordered for Itaipu, totaling 30 percent of the equipment needed for the plant.

"We have begun," he reported, "installing the first turbine, which will be ready by the middle of next year. The collaboration of domestic basic industry has been invaluable for accelerating the project.

"The Itaipu goal," he added, "is already met. Now we are going to accelerate construction of the Tucurui hydroelectric plant in the Amazon region, which we also intend to inaugurate in 1983, to serve as the energy base for the Carajas project."

At VIBASA, Costa Cavalcanti was pleased with the rate of parts production for Itaipu. "This gives us confidence and shows that domestic basic industry is now on a par in terms of operations and quality with the best in the world, attesting to the conscientious effort of businessmen who believe in their country's development."

CHESF's Largest Facility Yet

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Nov 80 p 13

[Text] Recife--In Paulo Afonso next Thursday, President Joao Figueiredo will inaugurate the Paulo Afonso 4 hydroelectric power plant, the largest yet built by CHESF [Sao Francisco Hydroelectric Company] on the Sao Francisco River, with final installed capacity of 2.46 million kilowatts.

Paulo Afonso 4 is the fifth hydroelectric facility of CHESF in the Paulo Afonso region, where the Paulo Afonso 1, 2 and 3 and Moxoto power plants are already installed.

Begun in 1973, Paulo Afonso 4 is installed on the right-hand side of the Sao Francisco River canyon. A cavern 210 meters long, 24 meters wide and 54 meters deep was opened in the rocky massif. Six generating units with capacity for 410,000 kilowatts each are installed there.

The small reservoir of Paulo Afonso 4--with a length of 16 kilometers--is fed through a 5,600-meter diversion channel dug out of rock. The spillway has a flow of 10,000 cubic meters per second. The generator now in operation has one of the largest capacities yet installed nationwide.

Construction of Paulo Afonso 4 was possible thanks to opening a diversion channel on the right-hand bank of the Moxoto basin. This channel is 5,300 meters long, up to 235 meters wide and an average of 15 meters deep.

Transfer

All power generated by Paulo Afonso 4 will be transferred to a 500-kilowatt substation installed on the Alagoas side of the Sao Francisco River.

CHESF announced that, at prices of June this year, Paulo Afonso 4 cost 25.48 billion cruzeiros, of which 23.57 billion cruzeiros were invested in the power plant and 1.9 billion cruzeiros were invested in the substation. Domestic funds totaled 23.98 billion cruzeiros, while foreign credits--IDB, Credit Lyonnais, KFW, Deutsche Bank, Eximbank and suppliers' credit--amounted to 1.49 billion cruzeiros.

Installation of Paulo Afonso 4 caused a geographic change in the region, since the channel connecting the Moxoto lake to the reservoir of the new power station separated the city of Paulo Afonso (7,000 inhabitants) from the mainland, transforming it into an island. All access to the city as well as to the CHESF campsite had to be by bridge over the channel.

Even with inauguration of Paulo Afonso 4, the fear persists that there will be a power shortage in the Northeast after 1983, a fear already expressed several times by state governors.

In fact, Itaparica, slated to be the largest hydroelectric facility on the Sao Francisco River, generating 2.5 million kilowatts, should have been started 3 years ago, according to Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, governor of Bahia. Last May the Northeastern governors sent a joint document (to which they have not yet received a reply) to President Figueiredo asking for appropriation of 2 billion cruzeiros to accelerate construction of the Itaparica and Xingo hydroelectric stations. The former's construction site is now almost ready, but for the latter, according to Luiz Carlos Menezes, CHESF president, there isn't even enough money to pay for the project plans.

The first stage of the North/Northeast power interconnection was inaugurated at the end of last month, with CHESF beginning to furnish electric power to Imperatriz, Maranhao, from the Boa Esperanca hydroelectric stations in Piaui. But the system's construction, with a power of 500 kilovolts, will be finished in July 1981, when part of the power generated in the CHESF hudroelectric stations will be transported to the North, which will permit deactivation of thermoelectric power stations that serve mainly Belem.

The project, however, counted upon inauguration of Tucurui in Para in December 1983 to make up the power shortage in the Northeast. For CHESF, transporting electric power from Para to the Northeast after that date would permit optimizing deadlines for hydroelectric stations to be installed on the Sao Francisco River, notably Itaparica and Xingo.

It appears, however, that these deadlines will have to be revised, because Tucurui as well as Itaparica are falling behind their construction schedules.

8834
CSO: 3001

COAL: PRODUCTION GOALS; FRENCH TECHNOLOGY; NEW DISCOVERIES

Coal Program Production Goals

Rio de Janeiro GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 10 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] Porto Alegre--In 1985 the nation will reach its goal of producing 27 million tons of coal annually, the equivalent of 170,000 barrels of petroleum daily, Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals promised Friday, refuting criticism by Rio Grande do Sul businessmen about delay in the program that is to develop the mineral: "Anyone having other figures is misinformed. We are going to reach the goal. PROCARVAO [National Coal Program?] will have the same amount of funds, the same standing as PROALCOOL [National Alcohol Program] and the pricing policy for the energy sector will benefit the product, keeping its cost to the consumer at about 37 percent of what will be established for fuel oil."

The president of the Brazilian Electric Power Enterprises Support Company (CAEEB), Ney Webster de Araujo, told this paper that so far the various projects approved or under study assure a production of 25.7 million tons for an already identified market of 22 million tons. The difference in the figures is explained by the fact that the minister continues to speak about goals, while Webster de Araujo is referring to plans made so far.

Cals, reminded of the fact that coal provides about 4,000 kilocalories, while the fuel oil to be replaced has more than 10,000 kilocalories, asserted that the government will adopt a price policy to maintain this cost proportion, in order to benefit and motivate consumption of domestic fuel. "As we intend that private enterprise will undertake the alternative-energy programs, we are not going to subsidize anything. Rather, we will increase the price of petroleum derivatives in order to encourage demand for the domestic alternative."

To support mining projects, the government will build two thermoelectric power plants every 2 years, each of them with a potential of 300 megawatts: "A program for this purpose has been sent to President Joao Figueiredo. The first two, one for Rio Grande do Sul and the other for Santa Catarina, will include a domestic component of 60 percent. The next two, to be installed after 1984, will have 70 percent domestic equipment."

According to Cals, the concern of businessmen about the coal program is unfounded. He explained that offers of loans from abroad make it possible to execute projects

capable of meeting the goal of 27 million tons a year and private initiative must keep pace with the government's effort and interest in solving the problem: "Substitution of petroleum derivatives is a serious objective and, in turning responsibility over to private initiative, unlike what has been done so far in terms of energy policy, the government made a very important decision. We hope, the nation hopes, that everyone will live up to expectations."

Petroleum

According to Cals, in 1985 petroleum imports will be only about 500,000 barrels a day, rather than the 800,000 barrels at present, to meet a demand of 1.5 million barrels a day. This year consumption was 1.25 million barrels but the nation reduced its imports to 800,000 barrels a day. "The 300,000 barrels a day we expect to save in 1981 imports will represent a saving in foreign exchange of $2.5 million [as published; billion?]."

In 1985, PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] will produce 500,000 barrels a day and in 1981 that production will already be 300,000 barrels a day. "There will be 135,000 barrels from Bahia (today there are 97,000), plus 50,000 from Alagoas and Sergipe, plus 45,000 from Ceara, plus 10,000 from Espirito Santo and 300,000 from Campos. This includes nothing from Amazonas, Maranhao or PAULIPETRO." This is how the nation will get to 500,000 barrels, rising from 230,000 barrels, which was the peak daily production this year.

Furthermore, the equivalent of 170,000 barrels in alcohol, 170,000 barrels in coal, 120,000 barrels in wood, 25,000 barrels in shale oil and 15,000 barrels in biogas, solar and wind energy will be produced. With the 500,000 barrels of imported petroleum, he reaches a total consumption of 1.5 million barrels in 1985. According to the mines and energy minister, PETROBRAS is using 70 percent of its funds in exploration (it was 37 percent in 1978), a geologist was raised to the level of director and the more sophisticated equipment used increased drilling capability from 3,000 to 5,000 meters in depth.

Gasification Technology From France

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Nov 80 p 13

[Text] Brasilia--France will transfer to Brazil the complete cycle of technology for coal extraction and gasification and will install three thermoelectric power stations in the coal-bearing regions of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul, according to information received yesterday from a highly-placed government source.

The decision was made by the governments of the two countries during the visit of Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals to Paris last September pursuant to the treaty of bilateral cooperation signed by the two countries in May of this year.

According to the same source, Brazil's intention is to acquire coal technology from different sources, in order to have total mastery of the coal sector within 5 years. Besides France, which is to install three power plants in Brazil, the government is also holding talks with Czechoslovakia, since the second source of technology transfer should be an East European country, which for a long time has been negotiating to broaden commercial exchange with Brazil.

Joint Ventures

In a first stage, Brazil and France will sign agreements for forming joint ventures for the thermoelectric power stations. These agreements may be signed during President Joao Figueiredo's visit to Paris in January.

In a second stage of Franco-Brazilian cooperation--the two countries will hold a series of technical meetings from now on--three to five plants for coal gasification and conversion to coke, coal appropriate for industrial use, will be installed.

This second stage, said the same source, aims to substitute domestic energy sources for fuel imported now, in large quantities, by the paper, cement and ceramics industries, large consumers of imported petroleum.

Coal Discovered in Acre

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 19

[Text] Rio Branco--Djalma Lacerda, superintendent of the Mineral Resources Prospecting Company (CPRM) for the Amazon region, informed Governor Joaquim Macedo yesterday of discovering three large coal deposits of very pure content in different regions of Acre. He also announced that the company has 120 million cruzeiros available for exploring the discovered areas beginning next January.

Of the three deposits discovered, CPRM experts say the most promising is 150 kilometers from Rio Branco, in a rubber-tree forest in the municipality of Xapuri, served by highway BR-317. The other two are located on Serra do Moa in Cruzeiro do Sul municipality and in the Labrea region on the border with the state of Amazonas.

The news even caught Governor Joaquim Macedo by surprise, as he did not even know that CPRM geologists were prospecting in the state. According to information from State Transportation Secretary Fernando Moutinho, the exact potential of these deposits is not yet known, although CPRM experts are sure they are of high-purity coal and, what is more important, are surface outcrops.

According to the exploration schedule established by the CPRM, evaluation of the first deposit, in the Labrea region, will begin in January. Exploration in the Xapuri rubber-tree forest will begin in March and shortly thereafter the coal potential of the third deposit, that of Serra do Moa, will be evaluated, in a region where deposits of gold and liquified petroleum gas have already been discovered.

Ten years ago the company, which has headquarters in Porto Velho, Roraima, prospected for ores in the Territory of Rondonia but now, due to these discoveries, its attention will be directed more to Acre, where there are indications of large deposits of combustible minerals.

Simultaneously with exploring the coal deposits, the CPRM will make studies for using the clay in Acre for the civil construction industry. As there is no stone in the state, the government will try to obtain funds from SUDAM [Superintendency for the Development of the Amazon Region] for the research aimed at utilizing clay. An agreement for this purpose will be signed within 10 days between the CPRM regional superintendency and the state government.

8834
CSO: 3001

PROALCOOL, AFTER 5 YEARS, IS WITHIN 60.7% OF ITS 1985 GOAL

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Nov 80 p 18

[Text] Brasilia--The National Alcohol Program (PROALCOOL), created 14 November 1975, completed 5 years yesterday with guaranteed annual production (from both existing and approved distilleries) of 6.5 billion liters, which represents 60.7 percent of the goal of 10.7 billion liters set for 1985.

This year production of fuel alcohol should reach 4.1 billion liters, surpassing by 300 million liters the goal set for 1980 at the beginning of the program. This production is enough to supply a fleet of 1.7 million alcohol-powered vehicles for 1 year, consuming 200,liters per month (the average consumption of gasoline-powered cars is currently 125 liters per month).

Fleet of Vehicles

According to estimates of the Industry and Commerce Ministry, by October there were about 140,000 original alcohol-powered cars and about 18,000 cars converted for alcohol use in Brazil. Conversion of 100,000 and production of 300,000 vehicles is expected for next year.

Nationwide, there are 3,148 stations that supply alcohol and 5,000 more have been authorized to install special tanks and pumps for alcohol. With the latest authorizations 2 weeks ago, all Brazilian states now have alcohol stations.

Through the end of this year, the PROALCOOL budget will reach 37 billion cruzeiros, and should increase to 55 billion cruzeiros next year. By 1985, according to the Industry and Commerce Ministry, investments of 305 billion cruzeiros, at today's prices, will be needed.

The surpassing of annual production goals and the rapid increase of production capacity (approved projects) are already causing the government to think about increasing the PROALCOOL goal of 10.7 billion liters in 1985 to 14.6 billion liters in the 1986-87 crop year. That increase, however, still depends upon availability of funds from the World Bank (IBRD) for the program.

In marking the 5 years of PROALCOOL, the Agriculture Ministry published a document prepared by its coordinator of energy programs, Antonio Arantes Licio, who participated in preparing the program. In the document, Licio defends PROALCOOL against criticisms that have been made.

According to him, PROALCOOL has been meeting and surpassing all its goals, "so that neither the government nor the private sector can be accused of inefficiency." Nevertheless, the economist admits that, although "unquestionably successful from the quantitative point of view," PROALCOOL does have some problems.

In his opinion, "there is a relative unconcern for diversification of the monoculture established by sugar cane (which can be disastrous in terms of diseases, as the latest crop year in Cuba verifies), and the specific opportunity to solve problems of regional income inequalities through a policy of utilizing the North and Northeast for alcohol production is not being taken advantage of."

8834
CSO: 3001

EFFORTS TO OFFSET OIL CRISIS SUMMARIZED

Santiago LA NACION in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 3

/Text/ Chile is taking effective steps to meet the challenge posed by the global oil crisis which has been further aggravated by the conflict between Iran and Iraq, two of the major Persian Gulf suppliers. As a result broad plans of action have been prepared, especially in the area of hydrocarbons.

Under the direction of this administration, 3 years ago a program called "Offshore" was started. It consists of offshore exploration, prospecting and exploitation of the continental shelf within the 200 kilometer limit under the direction and administration of the ENAP /National Petroleum Enterprise/.

Strait of Magellan

In September 1976 the drilling vessel Nugget, leased by ENAP, began operations in the Strait of Magellan. This was the start of the offshore program. The Nugget discovered a series of deposits, the most important of which are Ostion, Spiteful, Posesion, Anguila, Mejillones, Jaiba and Catalina Norte. These represent a significant oil reserve for the nation.

At the same time, ENAP established a support infrastructure to meet the demands for services and operations that were required during the exploratory phase. This led to the construction of the Laredo plant which is designed to contract for the construction of drilling platforms and assemble the submarine pipeline which will extend from a dock where all the material necessary for the offshore operations will be loaded and transmitted.

Drilling Platforms

To date, the following operations are underway:

Name of Platform	Location	No. of Wells	Start of Production
OS-1	Ostion	9	January 1979
SP-1	Spiteful	9	December 1979
Sp-2	Spiteful	10	February 1980
PO-1	Posesion	9	June 1980
SP-3	Spiteful		September 1980

Drilling is also taking place now at the sixth platform--SP-4 at Spiteful-- and it should began producing in early 1981.

Drilling Platform Built in Chile

At the end of June construction of the Magallanes drilling equipment was completed in Chile by ASMAR /Naval Docks and Yards/. Use of the Magallanes, Nugget and ENAP-10 enables Chile to drill 70 exploratory and developmental wells per year.

In 1981 plans call for the addition of three and a half drilling platforms per year until the entire area currently being explored has been completely covered.

A 50 Percent Increase in Production

The Offshore Program has insured that Chile can meet one-third of its demand for petroleum and derivatives. In 1980 production will increase by 50 percent over last year.

The Offshore Program is not ENAP's only program since it is exploring and prospecting in areas north of Magallanes.

Central Mainland Zone

In its annual report ENAP states that "exploration in the Central Zone in 1979 was limited to the Arauco Basin and included Mocha and Santa Maria Islands. Geological studies and seismic tests were conducted and exploratory wells were dug in the northern tip of the Arauco Peninsula (Rumena and Mocha Island).

At the Osorno Basin surface geological studies and seismic tests were conducted. During the year 8 wells were drilled in the Arauco Basin--one at Rumena and seven at Mocha Island--for a total depth of 10,953 meters. Each well had an average depth of 1,369 meters and the maximum depth was 1,725 meters.

The annual report states that in 1979 Team No. 8 drilled a total of eight wells for a total depth of 10,953 meters in Mocha Island and Rumena. The results of the drilling are as follows:

Two exploratory wells produced gas; three wells were dry; the classification of one exploratory well is pending and one gas well was expanded.

Rate of Production

The Magallanes deposits last year produced 1.202 million m^3 of crude oil with an average daily rate of 3,293 m^3. Over the past 3 years, production in cubic meters was as follows;

	1977	1978	1979
Tierra del Fuego	512,362	444,825	362,566
Mainland	619,533	553,703	502,501
Offshore	------	------	336,981
TOTALS	1,131,895	998,528	1,202,048

Natural Gas

During the same period, natural gas production was 5,732 million m^3 and production during the 1st 3 years was as follows:

1977	7,719 million m^3
1978	6,167 million m^3
1979	5,732 million m^3

The lower production figure, as compared to prior years, reflects implementation of the natural gas conservation policy.

Gasoline

The Posesion plants--Cabo Negro on the mainland and Cullen in Tierra del Fuego--processed 4,316 million m^3 of natural gas.

Production per 1000 m^3

	1977	1978	1979
Processed natural gas	4,600,000	4,549,000	4,316,000
Liquid gas produced	481	480	443
Natural gasoline	157	160	149

ENAP continues to expand its work in Magallanes and Region 8 to other areas as we shall see in other articles. This demonstrates the concern of General Pinochet's government over the future of our energy supplies. What is being done in the field of petroleum is complemented with plans and developments in other areas such as coal, geothermal energy, water and atomic energy.

Exploration Over 12,000 Square Kilometers

ENAP is expanding its prospecting operations in an offshore area approximately 12,000 square kilometers in size which lies at the mouth of the Maipo and Bio Bio Rivers where the sedimentary basins of Navidad, Mataquito, Chanco and Itata are located.

The program which will begin next month calls for 12 probes which could be expanded to 18, according to Carlos Mordojovich Kaplan, head of ENAP's Contract Operations Division. Mordojovich attended the Third Academic Conference of Civil Engineering and Mining held recently in Santiago. The purpose of the conference was to analyze the outlook of oil exploration in Chile's southern zone.

Large Reserves

It was explained that exploration extends to only one part of the continental shelf which extends from Valparaiso to Cape Horn and is some 100,000 square kilometers in size.

These operations do not mean that there is disregard for what is taking place in the Magallanes area where the results have been very successful.

The official said that given the size of the area which will be explored and its geological configuration, it is not possible to predict whether reserves here will be 10 times greater than those in Magallanes.

Most of these resources are found at depths greater than 120 meters so that costs will be quite high.

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NEW ELECTRICITY RATES STRUCTURE NOT TO HURT CONSUMER

Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 21

/Text/ The new electricity rate structure which went into effect on 25 October "does not represent a real increase (aside from the CPI) for 95 percent of the nation's consumers," Bruno Philippi, executive secretary of the CNE /National Power Commission/ said.

The official gave assurances that government subsidies would continue for those residential users using less than 250 kilowatts per month. Subsidies will be paid in full in those cases where less than 40 kilowatts per month are used.

Philippi gave a detailed report entitled National Energy Strategy during a seminar organized by CORFO's /Production Development Corporation/ Development Management section and attended by prominent ECLA /Economic Commission for Latin America/, U.S. and Japanese experts.

The CNE executive secretary emphasized that the reason for the establishment of three different rates (simple rate, contract rate and hourly rate) for electricity users was that "in many cases the rates were lower than each company's cost of production." He said that as a result, government subsidies--"provided by the people"--were given equally to "large and powerful companies and to low income consumers. In many cases, the low income consumers appeared to be subsidizing these firms."

Insure Profits

During his speech, however, Philippi acknowledged that all of the reforms and innovations undertaken or to be undertaken in the area of electricity "are designed to insure a business profit, otherwise no one will want to invest in the company."

Among the changes the Power Commission is considering is one which guarantees that any business or private investor with its own plants or distribution network will be able to use ENDESA's /National Electric Power Company/ communications network to transmit its electricity.

Bruno Philippi said that "FRONTEL /Frontier Electric Power Company/ and SAESA /Southern Electric Power Association/ are examples of this alternative" and the two are now receiving bids for private management contracts.

Private Sector Philosophy

Philippi pointed out that the philosophy behind the new electricity rates and the regulations to be adopted in the future "provide clear guidelines for the private sector: resources exist and their development is basically your responsibility."

The CNE estimates that in the next 15 years--1981-1996--some $5 billion will be invested in the electric power interconnected system. In the next decade, $3.5 billion will be invested in oil and gas, $400 million in the Norte Grande electric power network and $150 million in coal.

"The idea behind this is that regardless of who the investor is financing will be possible," Philippi said. With respect to eventual government participation in future electric power projects, he said that "government involvement will be limited to those areas where resources are poorly used."

As part of the new CNE policy, "electricity prices will be able to reflect the costs of production and distribution. There is no justification for basing rates on the type of consumer and rates should be determined by the demand and location."

The Three Rates

According to statements made by the Ministry of the Economy on 25 October, the "simple rate" will be "very similar to the one currently in effect for residential users," and is composed of a set monthly rate (independent of kilowatts used) and an energy fee (which is caluclated by multiplying the total number of kilowatts used by the rate per kilowatt). A surcharge will be added during May and September which will be identical to the current winter rate.

The rate for "contract energy" will be based on a yearly contract which will set a maximum amount of energy each consumer can use and it will consist of a fixed monthly rate, a surcharge on the maximum contracted for and an energy fee. The first charge would be paid regardless of the amount consumed and the second fee would be calculated by multiplying total kilowatts used by the rate per kilowatt.

Finally, the "hourly rate" calls for a rate on consumption during peak hours (between 1800 and 2100 hours from May through September) and a different rate for use at other times. Thus those who use power during the off peak hours will benefit from lower rates.

Which One to Choose?

Bruno Philippi said that for the vast majority of users the "simple rate" would most closely parallel current rates. "Contract energy" would benefit those who use more than 210 kilowatts per month and the "hourly rate" would benefit those who can greatly decrease used during peak hours (1800 to 2100 hours) in the winter.

According to the CNE executive secretary, these new rates "do not mean that each power company will earn more than before. On the contrary, they will earn enough to stay in business."

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HYDROELECTRIC COMPLEX ON LAJA RIVER NEARS COMPLETION

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 9 Nov 80 p C-5

/Text/ Los Angeles--Among the slopes of the La Polucura mountain, 80 kilometers east of here, construction is being completed on the nation's most important hydroelectric complex which is composed of the Abanico, El Toro and Antuco power stations. Together they will generate 3.8 million kilowatt hours per year and will make possible the irrigation of nearly 200,000 hectares adjacent to the Laja River basin .

Since 1942 when the Abanico power station was built, when mules were still being used to remove stone and prepare the ground for the station, to the present, 38 years later, the National Power Enterprise has invested some $800 million and built over 100 kilometers of roads, 8 towns, schools, hospitals and several buildings.

It has also moved millions of tons of rocks and dirt, diverted rivers, built dams, trapped streams and dug underground tunnels which weave under hills carrying the water which will generate electricity.

The terrain is harsh, wild and inclement in winter and very hot in the summer. Men and machines work day and night to complete the last section of the hydroelectric complex.

Some 5,000 people work at Antuco for five contract firms and ENDESA /National Electric Power Company/. Daily 10,000 sacks of cement are used. Some go into the making of 400 tons of concrete each day. The quantity of materials being used could be used to build a 10-story tower every 3 days. The number of explosives used to carve out over 50 kilometers of tunnels totals 6,315,000 sticks of dynamite weighing 960,000 kilos. Placed end to end they would stretch from Santiago to Ancud.

The only jobs requiring 4,000 tons of steel are shielding and pipes. The laser beams was first used in our country to lay out the tunnel network.

Nine Years of Work

Antuco was begun in 1972 and its cost was estimated at $300 million. It will generate 300,000 kilowatts and it will use the waters expelled from the El Toro power station, which generates 400,000 kilowatts, and the Abanico power station,

which generates 136,000 kilowatts. To this volume of water must be added the waters of the Laja and Polcura rivers in addition to that of small rivers such as the Pichipolcrua River, the El Toro stream and others. The combined volume of these waterways would activate the two turbines in the powerhouse which would stimulate the generators into producing electricity.

Each of the turbogenerators weighs 360 tons and is being installed by Japanese technicians. To lift the equipment into place it was necessary to bring a bridge crane from Holland which can lift 400 tons.

The quantity of concrete which has to be used would be enough to build a road between Santiago and Linares. One of the valves which controls the passage of water into the powerhouse is five meters in diameter and is the largest of its kind in the world.

To build the intake over the Polcura River it was necessary to inject a mixture of cement and bentonite into the ground. The intake, which is also the largest of its kind in Chile, was built on top.

Antuco is scheduled to be tested in January. If the tests are successful, it will begin operating immediately.

The Long Trip from Mountain to Turbine

The major river which will enable the hydroelectric complex to operate is the Laja which was formed by successive lava flows which blocked the Rio Laja Valley and limited its waters to a level of some 1,360 meters.

From here, by way of underground pipelines, the El Toro power station pumps the water down a distance of 9,000 meters to the powerhouse where four 158,000 horse power turbines turn the generators which produce electricity. Afterwards, the water is emptied into the Polcura River.

Downstream, over 30 meters high and 170 meters wide and spanning the river bed, is the intake which will divert the waters from this river which originates near the Argentine border. The river's volume is fed by hundreds of streams flowing from the mountains.

The intake is the largest of its kind in Chile. It consists of five spillway gates which are 10.20 meters wide and 16 meters high and two "openings" or gates for gravel removal and dumping. To build the intake it was necessary to remove nearly 300,000 m^3 of dirt and its foundation extends 25 meters below the water level. The dam will have a capacity of 1 million m^3 and will cover a 100 hectare area.

From this point to the valve room at the Antuco power station, the water will travel through 5,000 meters of tunnels. The tunnel is 6.60 meters at its widest point.

Laja River

At the same time, the Abanico power station feeds its generators by diverting water from the Laja River through canals and forcing it through six pipelines to the

powerhouse where it is converted into electric power. Then the water is emptied into the Laja River.

Since this river's volume of flow was increased by the effluence from the Abanico power station, it is held back by a new intake that is almost 35 meters long and has three service gates and three minor ones. The water travels through over 7,000 meters of tunnels, covered and uncovered canals. As it flows toward the common duct which will carry it, along with the entire water supply, to the Antuco powerhouse, it is joined by the Pichipolcura River through a tunnel-like intake.

The turbulent volume of water moves toward the valve room where it is diverted into two pipelines (like a pair of pants) which drop vertically 600 meters to the turbines in the powerhouse.

Shortly before the water is diverted it goes through a surge tank which removes the air pockets from the water. It is 95 meters high and 20.3 meters in diameter. It is the size of a 36 story building.

In the powerhouse the water surges through the turbines with a force of about 26 kilograms per centimeter of area turning a steel rotor weighing 360 tons. This action activates the turbogenerators, weighing over 360 tons, which will convert the water into electric power.

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BRIEFS

OIL WORKERS FORM FEDERATION--Vina del Mar--Over 80 union leaders from Magallanes, Concepcion, Concon and Santiago, representing petroleum workers throughout the country, yesterday formed the National Federation of Petroleum and Petroleum Derivatives Workers Unions of Chile. The ceremony, which was held at the O'Higgins Hotel at 1830 hours, was attended by ENAP [National Petroleum Enterprise] general manager Ernesto Silva, Concon Plant and Refinery manager Jose Munilla, AIFLD director Bruce Jay and national union leaders. A representative from the Vina del Mar Labor Inspectors Office was also present. The union leaders approved the articles of incorporation and elected five directors. The directors will decide among themselves what offices they will hold. The National Federation of Petroleum and Petroleum Derivatives Workers Unions of Chile will be under the leadership of Antonio Mimiza Kbrazevich of Magallanes, Ernesto Barrientso de Giorgio of Concon, Emilio Ceballos Prosser of Concepcion, Marcos Munoz Barra of Santiago and Hugo Morales Guanel of Magallanes. [Text] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p C-13] 8599

OFFSHORE DRILLING--Exploratory drilling for oil off Chile's southern coast will be resumed in the next few days. The drilling is being conducted by ARCO Petroleos Chile, S.A., ENAP announced yesterday. The first well in the new project, Chepu No. 1, will be sunk approximately 50 kilometers east of Chiloe at a depth of 148 meters. The well will be dug to a depth of 1,707 meters and will be located some 15 kilometers southeast of the exploratory drilling done in the Lacuy formation in November 1979 and March 1980. The drilling will be done from the Bean Ocean Lancer, a 154 meter long drilling vessel owned by the Ben Odeco Firm of Bermuda. The ship has apowerful stabilizing system which uses its own power to remain in position above the well without using traditional anchors. The ship entered the Strait of Magellan yesterday (Tuesday) and it is expected in Chepu on Sunday. The Danish ship Danwood Ice is already drilling the first oil well, Lacuy 1, under an agreement between the Chilean government, represented by ENAP, and Atlantic Richfield of the United States. [Text] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p A-23] 8599

CSO: 3010

BECHTEL SAID TO BE MANAGING FIRM FOR ORINOCO DEVELOPMENT

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] "The planning and bidding procedures that have been carried out need to be frozen, so that the consensus proposed by the minister of energy and mines, Humberto Calderon Berti, may have a goal."

A member of the National Energy Council expressed this opinion upon learning of the minister's decision in conjunction with the subsidiaries of Venezuelan Petroleum Inc. (PDVSA).

The source claimed that there is an obvious contradiction in the minister's statements, in the fact that he said that there would be a consultation and, at the same time, announced through all the news media that the plans to produce 370,000 barrels per day in the Orinoco Belt are still being maintained.

LAGOVEN is planning a huge commercial module the size of which can be gaged from the fact that 1,100 wells will be drilled to produce 170,000 barrels per day, and there will be 60 flow stations and at least 15 steam generator stations.

Owing to its size and the responsibility for developing it, LAGOVEN christened this project a "mega-project."

The source noted: "The project is so large-scale that it is larger than the Guri, SIDOR [Orinoco Iron and Steel Works] and the one to change the refining standard at Amuay, all together."

'South Development of Anzoategui and Monagas'

This development, known in oil industry circles as the DSAM [South Development of Anzoategui and Monagas] project, was assigned by LAGOVEN, a subsidiary of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. (PDVSA), to the Bechtel Corporation, and the bids for contracting for the total management of the project were opened on 14 October of this year. The Venezuelan firms will act only as executors of the project.

This is a project for development, and is by no means associated with exploration and evaluation.

This report was made by the LAGOVEN board of directors, headed by Guillermo Rodriguez Eraso, on 2 October of this year, to a committee from the National Congress,

led by Pompeyo Marquez, Francisco Mieres and Guerra Ramos, members of the National Energy Council.

Documents sent by the minister himself stated that, insofar as both LAGOVEN and MENEVEN were concerned, the development phase would be undertaken.

Moreover, the source remarked that if, in fact, a correction is to be made, through consensus, then the entire matter should be turned over to the aforementioned National Energy Council, an agency which has not been called upon for consultation even once since its creation.

In conclusion, the source claimed that the main backer for the research field should be comprised of the Venezuelan Institute of Petroleum Technology (INTEVEP) and the Ministry of Energy and Mines. Other entities could act as support facilities for the research.

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CALDERON BERTI DISCUSSES ORINOCO OIL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 19 Nov 80 Sec 1 p 15

[Text] The minister of energy and mines, engineer Humberto Calderon Berti, announced a national consultation on the plans devised for the operations in the Orinoco Oil Belt.

On a television network, the head of the Ministry of Energy and Mines made the following statement:

"The oil policy has been carried out with the spirit of 'consensus' proposed in the government program.

"The most extensive publicity has been given to the oil issue. The country has been kept constantly informed, and an open dialog has been held with all sectors of the populace so that, through its participation, it might contribute ideas, observations and comments on the features of a truly national management.

"Venezuela is an active witness to a tremendous expansion and intensification of its oil industry, as reflected in a progressive fashion since nationalization, and with constantly increasing intensity.

"We are in a process of making nationalization more deepseated. It is not limited to the nationalization act of January 1976, but, in view of its importance and significance, it must be continued so that the county may make its oil and industry not a mere producer of tax revenue, but converted into a tremendous instrument for national development and international negotiation.

"A great effort has been expended in all of the industry's activities. Of particular importance has been the renegotiation of the contracts involving technology and marketing on terms that are quite different and far more favorable to the nation's interests than those which had been in effect since January 1976.

"President Herrera Campins promised that the oil industry would not be politicized in terms of partisan manipulation. In nearly 2 years of this administration, the nation recognizes the government's earnestness in keeping that commitment.

"The industry's operational continuity has been maintained and the pace of the programs has been intensified. A sustained effort has been made in exploration involving the Cretaceous area of Lake Maracaibo, the continental shelf (with major gas

discoveries) and in the Orinoco oil belt. In the latter area we are conducting a very promising exploratory program which calls for the drilling of over 150 wells this year, a number exceeding that of all those drilled in this area during Venezuela's oil history. This task is being performed through our four operating companies, and its purpose is to afford us sufficent information by 1983 to enable us to calculate the hydrocarbon resources in that part of the nation's geographical area.

"We are progressing with the crude in the belt, with research and development programs geared to determining, among other things, the volume of hydrocarbons there which we can produce, and the methods for improvement that will make them more marketable.

"We intend to notify various sectors of the country concerning the plans devised for the operations in the belt. Once the Council of Ministers has been consulted, we shall make reports of information to various institutions, in order to hear their views. This consultation is related to the spirit of participation that is one of the essential aspects of President Herrera Campins' government. We shall incorporate the ideas and comments that will help to improve the plan, without shirking the responsibilities incumbent on us with regard to decisionmaking.

"The strip must be thought of as a program for total development for the country. Its dimensions and duration in time afford a remarkable opportunity for Venezuela to achieve major progress in its native engineering design capacity, in the establishment of a strong metal working industry and in the affirmation of a national capacity for constructing industrial facilities.

"We are striving to integrate the oil operations with the interests of regional development. Therefore, in the case of the belt and any other future oil activity, we favor the making of agricultural-livestock, agroindustrial and territorial type studies and plans, as well as those involving environmental conservation, so that all this may allow for harmony and complementation in the programs with the overall growth of the areas in which they are being carried out.

"In the petrochemical field, we have been making substantial progress. For the first time, all the plants are being kept in operation. There has been a considerable reduction in losses, and we are optimistic about the industry's definitive recovery.

"One of the most novel and important features of our oil policy is the 'concept of totality' in the international trade of hydrocarbons. The days of cheap, plentiful oil are far distant. The guarantee and reliability of supplies are acquiring increasing importance. We cannot be content merely with demanding in return for the oil supplies additional advantages for the country such as: the opening of markets in the consuming countries for our industrial export products, a guarantee of food supplies for the populace, and a commitment to carry out programs for agricultural development, housing or other kinds.

"We have diversified our customers and markets, and we have reduced the 85 percent of the oil that we were marketing through the multinationals at the time of nationalization to under 50 percent.

"We have maintained a position of constant creativity and imagination within OPEC. We have brought forward some major proposals. The OPEC news agency was established at the initiative of Venezuela. The status of the developing countries has been a constant matter for our concern. In this regard, we have proposed substantial replenishment of the OPEC Special Fund and, with Algeria, we have called for the creation of a development agency or financial entity with sufficient efficiency and flexibility to cooperate in a more effective manner with the Third World countries which are suffering the onslaughts of worldwide inflation, increased interest rates on the international financial markets and increased oil prices.

"We have intensified bilateral relations with all the countries which are members of the organization, through constant personal contacts and institutions with all of them.

"As part of this effort for rapprochement, special significance was attached to the visit paid by the president of the republic to all the Arab countries in North Africa and the Persian Gulf that belong to OPEC, in order to bolster still further the excellent relations which Venezuela has with all its OPEC associates. The effort expended to strengthen the diplomatic missions in those countries has proven very useful.

"We had the honor and the great responsibility of holding the presidency of OPEC during much of the 20th anniversary of its founding.

"The organization is experiencing some difficult times because of the absurd conflict between two of its founding countries. We are optimistic about its future. We have made individual proposals and joint proposals with other members of the organization for ending the conflict. We are on the eve of a regular meeting of ministers. On that occasion, we shall make every effort to restore normality to OPEC.

"An important item on the agenda for that conference will be the consideration of the prefeasibility study prepared by the secretariat on the proposal of President Herrera Campins to create an institute of higher studies for the Third World countries to be financed by OPEC, the location of which has been offered by Venezuela.

"Our proposals and accomplishments in the realm of inter-American energy have been particularly noteworthy. We must underscore the Venezuelan proposal for the energy cooperation program for Central America and the Caribbean, signed by Presidents Herrera Campins and Lopez Portillo. Through the guarantee for oil supplies and financial cooperation on special terms for nine countries of the region, palpable proof of international solidarity is being given and a major contribution is being made to the region's economic and political stability. This Venezuelan-Mexican proposal has received broad international support.

"We are deeply gratified by the achievements that we can offer the country from our oil administration. The task must continue in a sustained manner, and with the most compulsory willingness to carry out the commitments made to develop an authentic, creative policy in the fundamental area of oil."

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CENDES STUDY GIVES ALTERNATE ORINOCO DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 16 Nov 80 p 13

[Text] The Economic Development Studies Center (CENDES) submitted a forecast of the tax revenue from oil from this year until the year 2000 to the Ministry of Energy and Mines.

The CENDES researchers based their findings, among other things, on the fact that the Orinoco oil belt should not continue to be viewed as the country's "economic salvation," insofar as the volume of tax revenue is concerned.

This tax revenue from oil is nothing more than the sum of the dividends turned over by the industry to its only stockholder, the nation, after having paid the operating costs and determined the reserves required for investment.

The forecast of the tax revenue from oil submitted to the Ministry of Mines expresses concern over the present development strategy for the industry, focused on the accelerated development of the Orinoco oil belt, "because it is leading to an escalation of costs and to investment volumes which cannot be offset by the foreseeable hike in oil prices."

Relatively speaking, the government's participation will be reduced from 65 percent on sales to 35 percent, and from 81 percent of the gross profit (without counting the royalties as costs) to 67 percent.

These results are based on an average increase in export prices of 3.5 percent, over the annual inflation rate. If that average declined one point interannually, it would suffice to make the tax revenue drop to 31.5 billion in 1990, and to 17.37 billion in the year 2000. This represents a reduction of over 50 percent in two decades.

Alternatives

Although the development of the belt is of strategic importance to the oil consuming countries, especially the United States, as a major consumer, Venezuela must consider its overall interests related to development, and assign to the belt project the pace that is most in keeping with its internal objectives.

An attempt has been made to evaluate whether what best suits the country is to reinvest a substantial portion of the present oil revenue in the production of an oil that is far more expensive in investment, extraction and improvement, paying a large amount of those costs to multinational companies for designs, technology, equipment and input, while at the same time making the agricultural frontier undergo a setback.

The CENDES report states: "Admitting that the development of the belt is subject to international pressure, this project is an irreversible reality. Therefore, its rate of progress should be reduced. The goal for the year 2000 should be half a million barrels per day, instead of a million. This quantitative goal seems more in keeping with the objective of making the development of the belt a 'major research project,' because it will allow for the solid formation of human resources and, at the same time, adhere to the evolution of the world energy picture."

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DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF ARGENTINE-BRAZILIAN REGIMES DEFINED

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 8

[Article by Miguel J. Culaciatti]

[Text] Brazil began a cycle of military governments much earlier than Argentina did, and for this reason it could be looked at as a valid example, with certain exceptions, for studying the future of our country.

Although the circumstances that gave rise to the establishment of a military regime in Brasilia were different from local circumstances, there are some elements that both cases have in common.

Here and there the Armed Forces have entered power in an as yet unheard of way. The three branches of the military acted in concert to occupy power, as an entity without a head. There is a president, but he has been imposed, and answers voluntarily to the dictates of the high commands together. They in turn give orders to the mid-level ranks, giving the exercise of military power a vastness never seen in the democratic life of either country.

The Brazilian process did not achieve the philosophical profundity of the Argentine system, in which the Armed Forces have formulated the concept of military institutionalization. This concept is unlike the Brazilian system, but it is in keeping with the spirit of its historical development.

Because they stemmed from different origins, the regimes, although parallel in many aspects, differ in tactics and strategy.

Brazil played the card of alliance with the United States, and tried to dynamize its tropical structure by implementing Pharaonic plans, in accordance with the country's traditional propensity for grand national projects.

It planned the future in the long term, building a powerful basic industry with the support of foreign credit and the development of important state plans in the area of nuclear and hydroelectric energy, education and communications of all kinds. In a politically dormant atmosphere, the necessary semivoluntary social tranquility was guaranteed in a tame and unaware population.

Coinciding international and internal circumstances permitted this plan to yield positive results during the first part of its application.

These were the years of "Brazil the new power" and the romance with the United States, when an attempt was made to set up a zone of Brazilian predominance in South America.

Brazil undoubtedly reaped great benefits from its bold policy. The nation transformed its structures, and above all, made a great effort to integrate its most poor and isolated sectors into national life.

It would be unfair to detract from Brazil's accomplishments, no matter what errors were committed in the process.

However, Brazil's plan suffered from some important strategic defects. There were erroneous or improvised tactics which led to contradictory results.

In my opinion, the shortcoming that can be pinpointed in this plan is in the area of foreign dependence.

The development of a nation can be approached with long-term or short-term objectives in mind, and with a certain timing that is necessarily conditioned by the political pressures exerted against governments in the eternal challenge to demonstrate the validity and success of the proposed policy.

For this reason, the tactic adopted will also be conditioned by the availability of political time.

In the case of all military governments in modern nations, political time is running out rapidly. The life of these regimes is perforce a short one, and it can only be prolonged through success, or due to fear stemming from internal or external factors that behoove the people to maintain a regime of forced security.

Time ran out for the Brazilian Government before it achieved its objectives, forcing it to enter into political transactions in a position of extreme vulnerability.

The international energy situation which upset Brazil's balance of trade acted as a detonator which set off the explosion of long-contained internal forces.

All actions by the military government were placed under the microscope of public scrutiny, a situation which made it very difficult to reason impartially, especially during times of crisis. The opposition objected to the enormous foreign debt and to the use of investments. The most important and sensitive government projects, such as the $50 billion nuclear plan or the Itaipu Dam, were severely threatened.

In a multiplier effect, the criticism damaged the credibility of the nation's leaders, leading to successive changes of personnel even though the regime proved to be capable of responding firmly.

If the sovereignty of a nation must be measured in terms of its real ability to act independently on the international scene, certainly Brazil is not in its heyday.

The political process would have been quite different had the liberalization been initiated firmly 6 or 7 years earlier, when Brazil was going through the best years of economic progress.

The Brazilians of that time were understandably proud of the development of their country, and would have firmly supported the pursuit of the political, economic and social process proposed by the military government.

Today, on the other hand, things are quite different, and we should beware not to make the same mistake. If we really want to prevent our country from falling into new demagogy or changes in the nation's legal and institutional life, we must create the economic and social conditions that will enable the people to have faith in a medium-term government program.

In Argentina it is more difficult to stir that faith than it is in Brazil, because we Argentines have experienced the consequences of the defeatist skepticism that encouraged demogoguery and the malfunctioning of our institutions. However, we must harbor that faith without hesitation, considering that the world is no longer a compartmentalized checkerboard of isolated nations. It is an ever-growing market for goods and services, ideas, lifestyles and aspirations in common, in which due to certain circumstances, we occupy a privileged position. We repeat ad infinitum: territory, geographic location, population, oil, uranium, food, technology, sea, culture, etc. We have all these things, and we should use them with the responsibility of an adult nation that no longer looks to copy Europe or the United States in terms of their decadent cultures. Now we should draw from our national roots the proud strength that will enable us to find once and for all the true Argentine personality, integrated into the Western world and the particular region in which we live with solidarity and independence.

I have not tried to draw a parallel between the two systems of government, but to point out that in certain aspects the Brazilian regime is older than ours, and is beginning to show the ravages of time. These signs should be heeded so that errors in political planning in Argentina can be rectified, to avoid a new disillusionment.

Political liberalization amid a social crisis only benefits those who are responsible for it; it transfers to the new leaders the hard-to-solve problems that might lead to their downfall. And of course, the eternal aspirants to the de facto presidency are always ready to take advantage of such failures.

It is also necessary to bear in mind that institutionalization means "burning the ships" of the Armed Forces.

The one who fails, if anyone, will not be man, but the military institution, the mainstay of our national life. Thus, the Marxist ideology will triumph, and the dissatisfied people will turn to the organized left.

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BRIEFS

SUPPORT OF JUNTA CRITICIZED--The first international conference of Christians for political commitment with El Salvador ended in Mexico City with a strong criticism of international Christian democracy for its support of the Salvadoran military junta. It also recognized the Revolutionary Democratic Front and its vanguard, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation, as the legitimate representative of the Salvadoran people. Representatives of more than 80 religious organizations from Latin America, the United States, Canada and several European countries criticized the treachery carried out by the Christian Democratic Party in power in El Salvador, which is playing up to the local oligarchy and reactionary forces which are massacring the people. They also criticized U.S. participation in the repression unleashed in El Salvador and also the U.S. government's attempts to manipulate international Christian democracy and some governments in order to control the revolutionary process after failing to break down the people's resistance. The conference, which was held under the title: "The Church That Emerges From the People and the Insurrection in El Salvador," recognized the existence of this new church and criticized the church high officials, the majority of whom are siding with the exploiters and refusing to admit that the people's Christian communities are legitimate. [Text] [PA290208 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Nov 80]

COSTA RICAN-PERUVIAN FISHERIES DOCUMENT--Amador Medina Reina, Peru's deputy fisheries minister, and Dr Hernan Fonseca Zamora, Costa Rica's minister of agriculture and livestock, have signed a letter of intent, the basis for an agreement which will benefit both nations. The document covers the training of local fishermen at Peru's sea institute. [PA202351 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Nov 80]

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PAPER VOICES ALARM OVER BOLIVIA'S NEW SECURITY LAW

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Intimidation in Bolivia"]

[Text] The government of Bolivia has announced the imminent approval of a new state security law providing for the death penalty for "subversives and extremists." It is not the extreme penalty which arouses the greatest concern. The death penalty is a debatable question, the subject of conflicting opinions, but within the legal procedures and the required guarantees for the proper defense of those charged, it is currently applied in countries with a high level of civilization. On the other hand, justified apprehension is caused by the ill winds encouraging or inspiring the legal proposals seeking its use in Bolivia as a tool of national security. This inspiration appears distorted by ill will or political passion, rather than based on a healthy and thoughtful juridical base.

The minister of interior of this neighboring nation himself has publicly stated that "there will be pardon for no one, so that the subversives, extremists and rumormongers should travel with their Bibles under their arms. Those of us who have administrative functions will take up machineguns to settle accounts with shameless people . . . It does not disturb me to send 'innumerable shameless persons' to the wall," he said.

The president of the military government of Bolivia for his part has said publicly that the former presidential candidates and trade union leaders in his country, all of them identified by first and last name, fall within the category of "traitors to the fatherland." The president explained that they have been demeaning the country by "launching slanderous charges."

Certainly, as we have said, it is not objectionable for this neighboring country, or any other, to adopt strictly protective legislation with regard to its internal security. What is censurable in the case on which we are commenting is the instructions formulated concerning an incipient law by no less than the president of the republic and his interior minister, a general and colonel, respectively, in the Bolivian air force. It seems excessive to classify as "traitors to the fatherland" the opposition politicians and certain trade union leaders. It makes a very unfavorable impression when the high public official to whom we have referred states that there should be no hesitation in "taking up a machinegun" to eliminate "shameless people." Finally, it is highly disagreeable to hear talk once again

within the framework of our continent of sending people "to the wall." It is well known what this phrase symbolizes as a sign of political barbarism and the ominous slaughter of those who have dared to challenge the conduct or the ideology enthroned in power. Equally worthy of condemnation, because of its evident extremism, is the threat of the death penalty for simple circulators of rumors whom, we repeat, the Bolivian authorities instruct "to travel with their Bibles under their arms." It would also suffice, one can conclude from the reports, that the generic and subjective charge of "shamelessness" be attached to someone in order for him to be condemned to die "at the wall." Statements such as those we have quoted coming from the highest levels of Bolivian government do not reveal the serenity of mind necessary to deal with the political and social dangers which presumably they are called upon to face. However, it will not be possible to achieve final success on the basis of a regime of terror. The strictness of the necessary repression of subversion and extremism is compatible, necessarily so, with the justice and the rights which should inspire all law, the more so if it leads to the elimination of human lives for the commission of certain crimes. These latter, naturally, must merit the maximal penalty.

The imprudent statements we have quoted will give rise to a legitimate state of alarm among the civilian population on the continent, and very markedly, in those bodies or persons who have focused their concerns or activities on the protection of human rights. This cause, so very important in itself, has been as is well known acutely politicized and invoked more than once in ignorance of the real situation certain countries are experiencing, or in bad faith or with too precise an evil political intention. The effort to place the cause and the concept of the defense of human rights in its proper balance is frustrated by the kind of statements on which we have commented here. It is to be hoped that, when the Bolivian state security law is approved, it will be applied by the judges will apply it in accordance with the procedures and guarantees appropriate for a state of law.

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VIOLA TO APPOINT MORE CIVILIANS TO KEY POSTS; SIGAUT MENTIONED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 22 Nov 80 pp 10-11

[Article in the column "Political Week": "The Preparation of the Path"]

[Text] Appointments

The first firm indications that there might be about the appointments Lieutenant General Viola will make for his government will certainly not come until early 1981, but there will inevitably be some exceptions to this rule.

The armed forces are preparing their leadership cadres for the term of office following the present one well in advance of the end of December, as is traditional. Thus, then, the names of commanders and higher officers on active duty whom the new president hopes to include in his administration will have to be discussed within a more or less peremptory period with the commanders in chief involved. Once this has happened, it will be difficult to maintain secrecy about the appointments of this sort which Videla's successor will finally make.

Lieutenant General Viola has already made one appointment, not publicly announced but instead reported by the press. At least until March, Mr Alfredo Olivera will serve as the main channel of communications between him and Argentine and foreign journalists. Olivera is a member of the editorial staff of the monthly DISCUSION, which began to be published here in the middle of the 1970's. He has written extensively on current political and military subjects.

It has been learned that a part of the relations with the communications media, in particular the audio-visual media--radio and television--will be the responsibility of the largest stockholder in the company which holds the license for Channel 3 in Rosario, Mr Alberto Gollan. This channel is regarded as the most important of the non-state channels throughout the country.

New Team

From the very moment he resigned as commander in chief at the end of 1979, the discreet but intensive activity pursued by Lieutenant General Viola with the most widely varied sectors of national activity has been coordinated by a limited, efficient and above all loyal team of military officers in active service.

The members of this team carried out these tasks like a service mission assigned by superiors, providing proof of the distinctly institutional nature the campaign of Lieutenant General Viola for the presidency had at all times for the army.

But things have now come to be different in nature. Viola is now a president-elect and therefore attention to the matters which must be studied and resolved has become, if possible, substantially more complex than before. Very shortly, then, a committee to coordinate his activities will be definitely appointed, and it will work moreover on preparing the path which will lead Lieutenant General Viola to the Casa Rosada on 29 March next.

The composition of this committee will be an exact reflection of the political relations existing between Lieutenant General Viola and the leadership of the army he has left behind him on retiring from active military service. Moreover, it could be said that this identifying link is proportional to that governing the relations of the president who will depart in March and the man who will succeed him.

One General and Four Colonels

This committee to coordinate the activities and the preparation of plans for the installation of the new government is headed by a brigadier general in active service. It can be presumed that he is a general familiar with the study of political matters. Four colonels will work with him, three of them retired and one in active service.

The current representative serving as interventor in the General Labor Confederation, Col Jose Lagomarsino, will serve, among other functions, as the institutional link with the political, trade union and business association sectors. Colonel Lagomarsino is expected to resign from active army service at the end of the year.

Col (Ret) Manuel Pena will take charge of relations on the specifically individual level with leaders and personages functioning in various sectors of national activity, including sectors of the state as such. In this connection, he will also bear responsibility for the contacts with the government communications media which, for reasons of a military nature, it is best to keep separate from the civil sector, so to speak, of Mr Olivera.

Col Roque Presti, who also is retired, will for his part serve as the personal representative of Lieutenant General Viola in the efforts which it becomes necessary for him to make with regard to affairs pertaining to international policy, and in particular the foreign policy of Argentina.

The foreign diplomatic representatives accredited to Buenos Aires are naturally embarked upon the stage of establishing links with the men who may represent the thinking of Lieutenant General Viola. These representatives must know, then, that it is desirable to make a note of the above-mentioned Colonel Presti's number in their personal telephone directories.

As far as we know, a fourth position on this coordinating committee has not yet been filled and is being saved for a colonel who will continue in active service in 1981.

However, the higher officers and commanders who were the nucleus of the small team which supervised the development of the tasks having to do with Lieutenant General Viola throughout these 10 first months of 1980, while retaining their military posts, will be assigned specifically military functions.

In such matters as this, the military must adhere to rules of the game which are different from those governing the civilian sector. Therefore some of those who have been his closest collaborators in the extensive operation culminating in the decision adopted by the military junta early in October will not go to the Casa Rosada with Lieutenant General Viola, unlike what would have happened with a civilian president.

Reliable sources say that the establishment of an eminently military staff to collaborate seriously with Lieutenant General Viola in the next few months is in no way in contradiction with a decision he has already made and which the military junta has approved: under the next government, the participation of civilians on the highest levels of the administration will be given priority from the very outset. Such participation will be reflected not only in the national cabinet, but also in a number of provinces yet to be determined, but likely to be five or six.

Offices

It is known that the military junta has informed Lieutenant General Viola of its desire to make available to him offices enabling him to pursue the work he must deal with until March in comfort. The possibility that these offices may be in premises of a military sort has been excluded.

Apparently, the likelihood is that the new president will be assigned, until he takes office, some offices belonging to the national congress. If indeed the military junta formally has its headquarters there, and the Legislative Advisory Commission is even located just there, the congress has premises other than the buildings which represent in the minds of the citizens the truest expression of the Argentine parliament, in Entre Rios and Rivadavia.

The advantage of using one of these other buildings and avoiding overlapping has obvious political pluses for all—the junta, Lieutenant General Viola and the CAL [Legislative Advisory Commission].

For reasons equally easy to understand, there has not at any time been the slightest suggestion that Lieutenant General Viola and his immediate associates should occupy offices the same as or similar to those the government of President Aramburu offered Dr Arturo Frondizi after the 23 February 1958 elections.

These offices were a part of the then-Ministry of Trade.

Continuing Silence

If the military junta functioned throughout September in an atmosphere of definite reticence about the decision it would finally make on the presidential matter, the discretion into which the president-elect has retreated further since his appointment is without a doubt equally great. This caution does not seem to be pleasing to some secretaries of state in the economic sector, anxious perhaps to have some word of indication from Lieutenant General Viola about matters particularly pertinent to the functions they carry out.

In any case, Viola is committed to pursuing his silence cautiously for some time further. In the final analysis, even in private conversations, he is the kind of man who, seeming to talk freely enough, is basically often doing nothing other than constantly questioning the interlocutor involved without that individual's realizing it.

It is possible that this has occurred to the minister of economy himself, when prior to his last trip to the United States, while the military junta was meeting as the great electoral body, he talked with the man who was to be chosen to serve as president between 1981 and 1984.

There are reports that this interview took place at the home of Dr Gerardo Schamis, a former diplomat and politician close to the leading figures in the Popular Line Movement and those in the radical faction of the Popular Federalist Force. Schamis and Viola formed a friendship when they were both serving in Washington, the one with the OAS and the other with an Argentine military mission.

Obtaining Information

What Viola is doing now with regard to certain aspects of the administrative situation in the country is precisely to ask questions. In other words, he is obtaining information, according to what can be concluded from what has been said recently in private. It is even said that he has no knowledge of some of the basic elements in the fundamental aspects of government management which will have even more serious effects after March 1981. "It would be improper to make any public statement and also, for the time being, it would be inappropriate to travel abroad."

As has been publicly announced, President Videla has ordered all the information his successor may require to be provided to him. But at this point it does not appear possible that Viola will make any statement before some weeks have passed.

This explains the avid interest on the part of business circles, for example, in seeking out the opinions on certain current subjects held by some of the men presumably closest to the president-elect. Thus it was that the last regular luncheon of the financial managers of the businesses affiliated with the IDEA [Institute for the Development of Executives in Argentina], which was held at the German Club last Thursday, was such a success that a number of people were turned away for lack of space. The speaker invited to address that luncheon was Dr Lorenzo Sigaut.

The confidence Lieutenant General Viola places in this outstanding economist is very well known.

Needless to say, Sigaut spoke at that luncheon with notable caution.

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COLUMNIST SPECULATES ON ISSUES DISCUSSED BY VIOLA, JUNTA

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Nov 80 pp 1, 8

[Article by J. Iglesias Rouco: "Viola With the Military Junta"]

[Text] General Viola will attend the meeting the military junta will hold today for the purpose of examining the more delicate problems in the present political and economic situation of the country. Various circles expressed the view yesterday that the president-elect will be informed in detail about certain secret studies some government sectors--not all of them under the Ministry of Economy--are making of the financial and banking situation, a subject on which it would seem General Viola would also have something to say, because according to our sources, two economists close to the future president have already drafted an extensive report--also secret--concerning the most controversial aspects of this situation, said to include the sometimes-contradictory opinions expressed within the Central Bank with regard to plans for dealing with the situation.

General Videla's successor will also be informed about the most recent alternatives in the negotiations on the Beagle affair, and he will examine with his peers the next budget to be drafted, concerning which there are no definitive agreements yet. The junta is also expected to discuss the matter of the promotions and retirements of major generals, and the first decisions in connection with the ministerial reorganization said to have been already approved by the body.

Viola and President Videla, for their parts, will following the junta meeting take up a series of measures with which the general guidelines established by the junta for these matters, and also for Viola's activities, can be implemented in the course of the next 30 days. The president-elect already has a more or less coordinated group of colleagues--mainly military officers--to which there will certainly be added now a local officer, not too far removed from the government administration or the general staff. However, General Viola we are told wants his aides to work independent of the armed forces and the executive branch, at least during this first stage in his progress toward the Casa Rosada.

But it is certain that everything appears to be enveloped in deliberate secrecy, due on the one hand to Viola's extreme caution in the realm of political undertakings--or to be more exact, political undertakings which might be attributed to him--and on the other hand to Videla's desire, which is shared by Viola, to avoid the image of "joint government" at all costs. The only thing which seems to

be known with a certain justification is that Viola will make further statements this month or at the beginning of next month, and that these will be a little more explicit than those he made last week at the airport in Buenos Aires as he departed for Concordia. In any case, it is hardly likely that Viola will make any statement for 1981 on who will be his ministers, for example, a subject about which there is today so much conjecture and such interest. Not even the president of Chase Manhattan Bank himself, Mr Rockefeller, could know the names of the future appointees in the economic sector, nor those of the advisers through whom Viola will try to deal directly with the sector, which will be divided into two or three ministries or secretariats of state. As we have already reported, Viola will talk with Rockefeller on about the 10th of the month, but the talk will be purely a formality, similar perhaps to those Rockefeller and his U.S. colleagues will have with Sigaut, Jorge Aguado and other politicians and technicians close to Viola, whom Mr Martinez de Hoz has invited to a luncheon to be given in honor of the president of Chase Manhattan.

The reports circulating concerning the positions of the military leaders and Viola with regard to the problems the junta will discuss today are not very enlightening either. Some financial circles have the impression that the Central Bank will, despite everything, shortly put into effect a special system of selective aid for banks and financial institutions whose portfolios of late and uncollectable debts do not exceed 10 to 15 percent of their total operations. Moreover, according to officials at the Ministry of Economy, this would be the "real maximum" percentage--in many cases they say it would be less--for the difficulties burdening "recoverable" banks or financing bodies. Technicians in other sectors say, on the contrary, that the scope of the problem is much greater, such that any intervention would have disastrously inflationary effects.

On a parallel basis, Videla and Viola are expected today to analyze the effects on the foreign sector the coming OAS conference may have, in the course of which the final report of the organization on the problem of human rights in Argentina will be presented. Whether the OAS deals with the report separately or jointly, what seems certain is that it will mean another blow for the military government, above all if the Nobel Peace Prize winner Perez Esquivel attends the session, as it is believed he will.

This concern coincides with the worry seen in national military circles concerning the expectation which has recently developed in the country about a presumed "liberalization" of the regime during Viola's term as president, which might even culminate in municipal or parliamentary elections. In the view of various experts, these expectations are exaggerated.

Concerning this point, our informants suggest that Viola and Videla have not excluded the possibility of another presidential term in fact, after 1984, headed by one military officer or another.

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DISAGREEMENT AMONG TOP OFFICIALS IN ECONOMIC SECTOR AIRED

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Article by J. Iglesias Rouco: "Battles and Breakups"]

[Text] The reports circulating day before yesterday concerning the status of Mr Alejandro Reynal as a member of the Central Bank board of directors was in itself, according to our sources, the first visible instance of the disinformation obtained in recent days from various government sectors--especially within the economic area--about the worrisome banking picture in the country, and the generally contradictory solutions offered by this or that group as "urgent remedies."

According to the sources consulted, the bankruptcy of the SASETRU and other known groups and enterprises, affecting dozens of financial organizations, are but the tip of the iceberg which the bold economic Titanic of Mr Martinez de Hoz and some of his colleagues seems to have rammed. The more moderate experts estimate that if the present financial disaster had to be defined in figures, it would come to at least, on the national level, $6 billion.

The matter has not been dealt with officially by the board of directors of the Central Bank, but its president, Mr Diz, is said to have made a decision according to which the state will not come to the aid of financial bodies in crisis now. Or, to be more precise, that in any case it would not do so to an extent consistent with the most urgent needs. In this connection, Mr Diz is reported to be applying to the financial sector the philosophy Mr Martinez de Hoz implemented in the production economy sector, with the freeing of imports, involving allowing and even "aiding" the "incompetent" bodies to die. In the view of Mr Diz, the time has come "to pay for mistakes."

A number of members of the Central Bank board, and some officials in other departments of the Ministry of Economy, on the contrary, support the thesis that the state should intervene in the matter "rapidly and fully," although on an "exceptional" basis, to prevent what might become the collapse of the whole system. To achieve this they would demand the launching of a special rediscount system by means of which the Central Bank would assume the burden of unpaid and delinquent bank debts. In a way, this would be a new version on a large scale of the "remedy" applied to the BIR a few months back. Mr Reynal is said to be among those who propose this formula.

Curiously, despite the fact that initially two economic philosophies seemed to clash, one a "state" philosophy and the other "liberal"--both in quotation marks, obviously--the sponsors of both plans are members so to speak of the same church, because they all subscribe to, or say they subscribe to, the codes of free enterprise and the market economy, although sometimes there are differences of interpretation among them when it comes to the acceptance of risk.

According to our informants, the real basis of the debate is of a political nature. Mr Diz is said to fear that a rediscount system such as that proposed by the interventionists would make the inflationary standards sought by Mr Martinez de Hoz for this last stage of administration by the present economic team definitely impossible, and would as a result aggravate the political decline of the entire group in the long run. Moreover, no one knows to what point such a rediscount measure would be possible at a time when other "rediscounts" have been effected on foreign exchange reserve funds deposited abroad, and when in addition the greater part of the $10 billion in this reserve will have to be used for the next 12 or 15 months on debt amortization, service and interest. And none of this takes into account the problems posed by the next budget, about which Diz and Martinez de Hoz have held frequent talks with President Videla.

The champions--perhaps "despite themselves"--of intervention by the Central Bank, for their part, believe that if the private bankruptcies are not "concealed" now by the protective hand of the state, a run on the dollar, or at least the modification of the foreign exchange levels established up until March, will be inevitable. This would involve a "definitive" political conditioning affecting General Viola's government, in their view.

Both General Videla and the president-elect are watching the situation with great concern. Viola has been in Concordia for 4 days now, but prior to his departure--an occasion of which he took advantage to make his first "public statement" after his designation, coinciding with the statements made by Videla in Mendoza and in favor of a so-called "democratic" future, had followed the dispute in the economic sector very closely.

From what we know, he seems now determined to draw back somewhat from the "line of fire," since the side effects of the battle might also be intermingled with the expectations existing--and rife with self-serving versions--about the structure of his government. Viola has not yet suggested to anyone that he join his cabinet, but there is an abundance of candidates desirous of having their names considered. Parallel with this, discouragement is spreading at the Ministry of Economy and related departments. Even men like Klein suspect that the future president will completely eliminate the sector. Seemingly, there is an inclination toward the possibility of "continuity" on the subordinate technical levels, because according to reports we have received, Videla and Viola have already agreed that beginning now, 1 November, the appointments which an effort was being made to get specific for various economic departments, such as the Secretariat of Planning, will cease.

As if this were not enough, there is no personal contact between Viola and the highest Ministry of Economy officials. The president-elect is said not even to have talked in recent weeks with Mr Martinez de Hoz. Perhaps he will indeed do so with a foreign guest of the minister, the president of Chase Manhattan Bank,

David Rockefeller, but not at the dinner Martinez de Hoz has planned to honor the U.S. magnate. Viola will probably not attend this gathering, although a number of his colleagues, his closest "interlocutors," have been invited.

On the other hand General Viola did not invite any of the officials in the Martinez de Hoz faction to his birthday celebration (56) on 13 October, which was attended by Generals Videla, Galtieri and Bussi, and all of the other major generals in active service, with the exception of Harguindeguy and Vaquero, who was in China. Also present were Generals Urricariet, Pomar and Pita, Colonel Villafane, and Lieutenant Colonels Monti and Manzano. Among the other guests at the celebration held in a building on Libertador Avenue were Cristina Guzman, of the Popular Parties Federation, Alfredo Olivera and Gerardo Schamis.

In the coming days other "tips of the iceberg" in the worrisome economic landscape of the country will appear, as well as the results of the dispute in the economic leadership sector. Yesterday Mr Reynal and other Central Bank directors held a number of meetings in the offices of that body, some devoted to another rediscount operation--unrelated to that described--being planned. Everyone is seeking a solution to the crisis, obviously, despite the fact that there are now many who are fixing their gaze insistently on the building where the general staff operates, and adjacent to which General Viola will presently be installed.

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SAINT JEAN OUTLINES PROPOSALS FOR STABLE DEMOCRACY

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 12

[Address by Gov Iberico Saint Jean of the province of Buenos Aires to the weekly meeting of the Rotary Club in Mar del Plata on 27 October 1980]

[Text] "If we want to live in democracy, we must decentralize the suffocating concentration of political power and assign priority to municipal life.

If we want to live in democracy, just as the gross conservative fraud was banished, we will banish the subtle and offensive current fraud, which allows the manipulation of oppressed men without respect or consideration for the human individual.

If we want to live in democracy, we will respect the rights of the minority so that we will not suffer from the dictatorship of the majority again. If we want to live in democracy and someone maintains that by stating the truth we will not win votes, we will answer that on the basis of deceit and lies, we can win votes, but we will never succeed in building a country."

These are some of the statements made by the governor of the province of Buenos Aires, Brig Gen (Ret) Iberico Saint Jean, in the address he gave on the subject "Democracy and Ethics" last evening at the conclusion of the dinner at the weekly meeting of the Mar del Plata Rotary Club, which the provincial governor attended as a special guest.

During his address Saint Jean took up first the philosophical foundations of his concept of democracy and power, with reference to the deviations in this regard seen in recent Argentine history and setting forth the ideas and institutional methodology which in his view would lead to a stable, ethical and efficient democracy, giving priority to the utilization of citizens' experience through the municipalities.

The following are the most significant portions of his address.

The Present Democracy

In our country, not to go too far back in our analysis, which would exceed the limits of this commentary, the decade of the '40s and more clearly the appearance

of Peron on the political scene speeded up a substantial change in Argentine political life.

The parties, or more accurately the leaders of the traditional parties, had full confidence in the rusty electoral machinery and believed that they could reduce to nothing an unknown colonel with no party backing.

They underestimated him, and Peron, a born politician, a charismatic leader such as few have been, with the strength provided by power and his lack of scruples, showed the political leaders that there was no electoral machine which could compare with the workers' groups when organized politically.

What happened from then on is well known, at least by mature men. The successful attempt to restore the regime endorsed by the people in 1946 was what was needed for the younger generation, lacking faith in the experience of others, to make it their own.

It should be said that today, all of us in Argentina who have lived through the 1973-76 period have political experience which, analyzed objectively, can lead us to launch a new historic era, but if we continue to fail to take the opportunity it will lead us again, I do not say to new frustration, but toward self-destruction.

The Man of the Masses

The protagonist in the present democracy is the man of the masses and the original democracy has come to be a mass democracy.

The phenomenon of the upsurge of the masses is known to all. Their weight in the political sector is evidenced by the emergence of the mass parties.

In these the human individual disappears. They are all identical men, with standardized tastes and appetites, each of whom deposits as a tribute to mass unity his faith, belief and hopes in the party, and to achieve these aspirations, the mass is enslaved, with one thing above all being required of it: discipline. Sectorial discipline, trade union discipline, party discipline.

This man, the man of the masses, in the cruel but true expression of Sabato, is "a foreign being, still with a human appearance, with eyes and tears, but now fallen in the universe of things."

The mass party is naturally authoritarian, classifying everything outside it as error, betrayal or lack of patriotism.

This needs no explanation at all to the citizens of Argentina, for who does not recall the trade union leaders ensconced in power, overriding everyone with their vehicles equipped with sirens and escorted by all-powerful guards?

The Power and the State

As more powers are concentrated in state hands, each and every one of us are candidates for suffering from dictatorship.

For this reason, Clemenceau said that if the majority hold the power of the former kings, we have done nothing more than to change the tyrants.

In order for the system to function properly, the majorities must respect the minorities, something which has not happened among us, and this was the reason for the failure of the entire system of constitutional counterweights and remedies we sought to put into use in 1975 and 1976 to prevent the intervention of the armed forces and achieve the channeling and regulation of the government within the law.

Let us proceed in the realm of fact in order to avoid theorizing. If we already knew, because history shows this, that mass parties are destined to be authoritarian, why did we fail to ask of those who could have given us protection for our rights in the past period--the legislators, the trade unionists, the Peronist youth?

Then, when I ask for a moment that we give a little more emphasis to the appeal to reason, I do so because I see almost with despair with what superficiality we are appealing for a return to the state of law, to the constitution.

What has happened that although just a few years ago the constitution and the state of law were not sufficient protection, yet now we believe that they are our passport to salvation?

This suffocating concentration of power which has been functioning on all levels in our political and administrative life is one of the deepest evils and one of the hardest to eradicate, while this eradication is in turn one of the basic prerequisites for our normalization.

The Populist Falacy

There is in society a mysterious balance, Rople says, which keeps the social body healthy while it is maintained, but when the advance of the state is so extreme as to cancel out private initiative, the latter atrophies, the balance is destroyed and the social body sickens.

The industrial proletarian worker is in general the most neglected sector in the countries which have not achieved an adequate level of development. Let us then ask the question: Does a populist party have any interest in the disappearance of the proletarian, who is its client and its support?

Populist governments are not idiots.

Therefore their action will tend to improve living conditions for their customers but with care not to cure the root of the evil. They will attack the effects with their concern for the social aspect, but they will leave the causes intact.

They will develop workers' quarters to keep the people manageable and to promote class spirit, but they will not allocate credit so that the people can build their own homes, cheaper, cozier and with the colors they prefer.

They will create a health bureaucracy and the current top official will grant permits for hospitalization and encourage a regrettable dependent relation in the most vulnerable state of the human individual, sickness.

They will build large and luxurious hotels where those of their class can take their leisure, with the permission of the official currently in charge.

They will seek massive wage increases in collective and leveling contracts in which the mass standardization goes to the insane extreme of seeking to equalize duties, the fulfillment of which arises from the most personal and profound convictions of the individual.

Community and Liberty

This subject of the municipality merits a separate paragraph because of its overwhelming importance from the political point of view.

Nothing could be better than to cast a glance backward to Tocqueville, who when analyzing the emerging democracy in the United States was horrified by the octopus of centralization which he regarded as one of the great dangers the new system could create, although he believed that the Americans had found adequate remedies.

The community is the redoubt in which the interests of all converge. It is in the cities that man takes on human dimensions, becomes "someone." It is in the community that elections can be carried out with the fullest knowledge of the candidates. It is there that propaganda can be offset by the weight of deeds and an intelligent and serious political undertaking.

It is in the municipality that free institutions can function as such and in which the participation of men in public affairs for the good of their community has real significance.

It was for this reason that it was said "Take away the strength and independence of the community and you will only have administered persons there, and not citizens!"

It has been said quite accurately that "without communal institutions a nation can have a free government, but it will not have the spirit of freedom."

It is here that the citizen with his active contribution to the good of the community takes on that stature of the citizen who was the protagonist in the original democracy, that holy layman who perfected and structured his interior life while working for the community.

The Meaning of the Vote

The men who conceived the democratic system thought that an electoral campaign would be something like a comparison of ideas, of government programs, the explanation of solutions, so that the voter could judge with equanimity and interest each of the proposals, supporting that which in his view offered the greatest possibilities.

I want to recall the words spoken by Peron in Guayaquil: "I picked Campora and if I pick a doll they will vote for him too."

Again on 23 September 1973 the country endorsed Peron and his consort with more than 7,300,000 votes!

The electoral machine had shown its efficiency once again, crushing all his opponents.

The institutions of the nation ceased to exist. The congress was a sad parody, the state was a party, but the dictatorship of the uncontrolled and all-powerful majority prevented any institutional solution from prospering, and we moved speedily toward chaos and disintegration.

Therefore it hurts and outrages me when you demand the urgent return of the constitution almost angrily.

Wasn't the constitution in effect in the period between 1973 and 1976? Why was there no recourse to it to save the country?

Note carefully that I do not criticize either the constitution or the vote!

But, good God! Let us not reduce democracy to the point of confusing it with what seems to be the most sacred of all rights--the right to vote.

Perhaps my profound desire that the armed forces should not assume power again leads me to urge, not with passion but with objectivity, that we remember that in the last 35 years our country has chosen totalitarianism 4 times: on 24 February 1946, 11 November 1951, 11 March 1973 and 23 September 1973.

When I hear the hasty demands for a return to the constitution, I cannot fail to recall that Hitler, one of the most dismal dictators of any era, was installed when one of the most modern and progressive constitutions in the world was in full effect.

Constitutions and laws, the most perfect and modern of juridical-political systems, are reduced to a dead letter if they are not sustained by a profound ethical content in our political life.

Political neglect, apathy, disinterest in public affairs--these are some of the serious evils from which we suffer, basically because of alienation from the ethical principles in the development of our impassioned political life.

5157
CSO: 3010

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF CENSUS STATISTICS PUBLISHED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The population of Argentina totals 27,862,771, showing an increase of 4,498,371 persons since the preceding census (1970). These figures represent an increase of 19.3 percent in this time period and 39.2 percent in the last 20 years. Of the population total, 51.8 percent are women and 49.8 percent men.

These figures were released yesterday by the president of the National 1980 Census Executive Committee, Dr Guillermo C. Bravo, during a press conference.

He also said that the population growth has exceeded the projected index based on the preceding decade, since the figure as of the 1970 census was 15.4 percent, with the increase now seen to 19.3 percent. Although the reasons for this increase have not yet been determined, Dr Bravo noted as possible determining factors an increase in immigration and the reversal of the process of decline in the birth rate, since in the first estimates natural growth increased from 15.4 per thousand (1970) to 17.56 per thousand (1980).

The northern and southern extremes of the country showed the greatest increases: the Patagonian provinces, those of Comahue and Tierra del Fuego on the one hand (Tierra del Fuego, 88.1 percent; Neuquen, 56.5 percent; Rio Negro, 46.2 percent; Chubut, 38.1 percent; Santa Cruz, 35.6 percent) and Jujuy, on the other, with an increase of 35.1 percent.

The provinces with the lowest rates of increase were Entre Rios, Santa Fe, San Luis, Corrientes and Cordoba. The Federal District was the only zone in the country where the population declined slightly.

Mar del Plata Figures

Working with unofficial census figures, the Economic and Social Studies Department of the local Trade, Industry and Production Union worked out certain conclusions, determining that the difference between the 423,989 inhabitants in the recent census count and the 317,462 a decade earlier represents an increase of 106,527, representing a population increase in the period between the 2 census counts of 33.6 percent.

Where the number of housing units was concerned, it concluded that based on the premise that the census showed 423,989 inhabitants in the city and 210,648 housing

units, and establishing housing averages on the basis of these figures exclusive of other considerations, each housing unit housed an average of 2.01 inhabitants. The department added that since Mar del Plata has special characteristics due to the high percentage of seasonal homes, a working hypothesis was established to calculate the number of housing units tourism may have affected and the number occupied throughout the year. This hypothesis was based on an analysis of the housing averages of two cities which in stratification and characteristics show considerable similarity with the stable population of this city, i.e. Bahia Blanca, with 233,126 inhabitants and 17,703 housing units, and La Plata, with 472,889 inhabitants and 52,343 housing units, with occupation indices of 3.16 and 3.09 respectively. The average number of inhabitants per housing unit for these two cities averages 3.11, which would indicate that 136,331 housing units of the 210,648 counted in the census in Mar del Plata are fully occupied, leaving 74,317 affected by the tourist trade.

Provisional Figures by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Population 1980 Census	Census-to-Census Variation 80/70	Census-to-Census Variation 80/60
Federal Capital	2,908,001	-2.2	-2.0
Buenos Aires	10,796,036	23.0	59.6
Santa Fe	2,457,188	15.1	30.4
Cordoba	2,407,135	16.9	37.3
Mendoza	1,187,305	22.0	44.1
Tucuman	968,066	26.4	25.1
Entre Rios	902,241	11.2	12.0
Chaco	692,410	22.2	27.4
Salta	662,369	29.9	60.4
Corrientes	657,716	16.6	23.4
Santiago del Estero	652,318	31.7	36.9
Misiones	579,579	30.8	60.4
San Juan	469,973	22.3	33.4
Jujuy	408,514	35.1	69.2
Rio Negro	383,896	46.2	98.6
Formosa	292,479	25.0	63.8
Chubut	262,196	38.1	84.1
Neuquen	241,904	56.5	120.1
San Luis	212,837	16.0	22.1
La Pampa	207,132	20.4	30.5
Catamarca	206,204	19.7	22.6
La Rioja	163,342	19.9	27.4
Santa Cruz	114,479	35.6	116.4
Tierra del Fuego	29,451	88.1	162.7
National Total	27,862,771	19.3	39.2
Federal Capital and Sections of Greater Buenos Aires	9,710,223	16.3	44.1
Sections of Greater Buenos Aires	6,802,222	26.4	80.3
Balance of the Province of Buenos Aires	3,993,814	17.7	33.4

BRIEFS

VOTERS REGISTRATION--A new register of voters must be completed by 1 February 1981 and a nationwide registration of voters will begin today. Voters may be asked to produce identification when submitting information for the new voters list. The current list expires on 31 January. [FL011358 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Dec 80 FL]

CSO: 3020

PAPER SEES FORCE AS NOT VIABLE FOR SUPERPOWERS

PY030258 Rio de Janeiro JOURNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Dec 80 p 10

[Editorial: "The Failure of Force"]

[Text] The U.S. rhetoric in the arena of international affairs has already changed preceding the inauguration of the president-elect. Recalling Nixon, who pointed his finger [at] Khrushchev while he was still U.S. vice president in the 1960's, Senator Charles Percy went to Moscow as a semiofficial envoy of Mr Ronald Reagan and straightforwardly announced that the United States will resort to military action if its national interests are threatened. To top off his performance, Senator Percy challenged Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov to justify the Soviet military escalation.

As a conversation opening, none of that is really shocking and Senator Percy boosted the pride of a nation aware of its strength and disgusted with its weak president. The United States is emerging from the moral depression in which it had abandoned itself, and it is well known that the Soviets understand direct language.

With their pride restored, the United States and its new president will, however, have to proceed in a painful effort to adjust themselves to the new international reality. Jimmy Carter began that adjustment effort but without much success.

Certainly Reagan in the exercise of the presidency will be more subtle than one could expect from some of his campaign rallies, because otherwise he will be courting disaster. But ending the campaign language will not be enough. The United States continues to be a superpower, but in the midst of a world that has greatly changed.

The question does not lie only in the fact that Soviet might has matched and in some areas overtaken the United States in the military sphere. The two superpowers are no longer standing alone on a stage and shouting insults at each other. New factors such as the economic strength of Japan and Western Europe plus dependency on Middle East oil have come to the fore. Countries such as the PRC can simultaneously pressure Moscow and Washington--a fact that eliminates one of the ideas put forth by Reagan, in a seizure of simplemindedness, that anything that happens in the world is part of a Soviet plot against the United States.

But not only the large- and medium-sized powers interfere now in the old U.S.-Soviet act. What is happening in Poland clearly shows that the old schemes of influence are suffering fatigue. The Soviet Union may or may not intervene in Poland, but for a long time now such intervention has ceased to be a satisfactory solution--so much so that the intervention has not yet materialized, even though the Polish workers have already gone well beyond the tranquil "socialism with a human face" of Alexander Dubcek.

In the same way, and changing the stage, the Republican administration would be pitifully deluded by thinking that problems in Central America can be solved drastically on short order. The trouble in El Salvador in the wake of what happened in Nicaragua is to some extent a condemnation of the traditional U.S. policy in that region.

The world has become quite big even for the two superpowers. And the time for thinking that things can be simply separated into good and evil fortunately seems to be receding into the past.

CSO: 3001

BRIEFS

NEONAZI EMERGENCE FEARED--Sao Paulo, 10 Nov (AFP)--Bruno Levi, secretary general of the Israeli Confederation in Brazil, in remarks published here today stated that the Jewish community in Brazil fears a recrudescence of neonazism. Levi made these remarks while inaugurating the seventh conference of the Latin American Jewish Community, which is attended by 700 representatives of several organizations of Latin American countries. Levi indicated that despite the cooperation of the Brazilian Government with the Jewish communities, the democratic opening has also allowed the emergence of new antisemitic manifestations. He accused the League of Arab States of financing publications which attack not only the Jews and the State of Israel, but the Brazilian Jewish community as well. [Text] [PA131456 Paris AFP in Spanish 1957 GMT 10 Nov 80]

ARMY COMMANDER RETIREMENT--General Antonio Bandeira, commander of the 3d Army, headquartered in Rio Grande do Sul, has gone into the reserves after completing 12 years in the rank of general. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Nov 80 PY]

NEW CZECHOSLOVAKIAN AMBASSADOR--The new Czechoslovakian ambassador, Vaclav Malosik, presented his credentials today to President Figueiredo at a ceremony held at Planalto Palace. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Dec 80 PY]

CONGOLESE MINISTER EXPECTED--The foreign affairs and cooperation minister of the Congo, Pierre Nze, will visit Brazil between 10 and 17 December. During his visit he will meet with President Figueiredo, ministers and other high-ranking government officials. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Dec 80 PY]

CSO: 3001

POSSIBLE GULF OF VENEZUELA ACCORD DISCUSSED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 5 Oct 80 Sec A pp 1, 13

[Article by Gabriel Gutierrez: "Accord With Venezuela Ready"]

[Text] Colombia and Venezuela are (now, indeed) finally on the threshold of an all-important accord on marine and submarine boundaries; and, on 15 October, in Caraballeda, the negotiators from both countries are to put their initials on the text of the treaty, as EL TIEMPO has ascertained.

According to the account obtained by this newspaper, the essential part of the accord covers the joint exploitation of the Gulf of Venezuela (which will become an inland sea), where there are estimated reserves amounting to 10 billion barrels of oil.

The agreement holds the most extensive prospects for the development of both countries which, concurrently with the exploitation of the large oil reserves, will undoubtedly come to wield a strong political influence over the Caribbean area, also as a result of their status as democratic nations.

Unofficial reports indicate that the final process for the attainment of the accord, as agreed upon by both parties to date, is as follows:

1. On 13 October, in the port of Caraballeda, 40 kilometers from Caracas, there will begin what is claimed to be the final meeting of the negotiating committees.

2. On 15 October, the delegates from Colombia and Venezuela will affix their initials to the draft of the treaty, which is actually the final accord.

3. Ten or 15 days later, the governments of Colombia and Venezuela will submit the text of the accord to the public for consideration, so that the scope of the regulations may be gaged.

4. Once the accord has been studied in both countries, it will be signed, in a location that has not yet been determined. It is estimated that the important event will take place in mid-November, that is, a month before the presidential "summit" on 17 December in Santa Marta.

5. After the signing, the accord will be submitted for the consideration of the Congresses of Colombia and Venezuela, which must ratify it. The Venezuelan Congress

will study it in its sessions of March 1981, and the Colombian Congress will do so in the regular legislative sessions of 1981.

6. The treaty will bear the signatures of the presidents of Colombia and Venezuela, and it will be known as the "Turbay Ayala-Herrera Campins Treaty," like the treaty that was signed, in its time, also on boundaries, by Presidents Eduardo Santos and Lopez Contreras.

Secret Mission

EL TIEMPO was given timely notification of the arrival in Bogota, last Thursday, in secret, of Venezuelan delegates who have held discussions during the past few days with the Colombian authorities on the final details of the long process.

In fact, one of the negotiators, Luis Herrera Mercano, has carried out very important transactions here in Bogota, almost on the eve of the Caraballeda meeting.

It has been learned that the Venezuelan authorities have approved of the draft treaty, which was analyzed carefully 2 weeks ago in Ecuador by Presidents Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Luis Herrera Campins.

President Turbay Ayala has held frequent talks with Colombian committee members, to analyze in detail the document that is about to be signed.

At the beginning of the week, the chairman of the Venezuelan delegation, Gustavo Planchart, stated in Caracas that it was impossible to predict when the accord would be concluded, but he immediately declared: "The agreement is imminent."

Planchart also commented, with regard to the procedure to be followed: "The preliminary accord will be released to the public when it is concluded, but it is not binding on either of the two countries until it has been debated in their respective Congresses."

Long Process

The negotiations between Colombia and Venezuela have taken virtually 12 years, since Presidents Carlos Lleras Restrepo and Rafael Caldera started them with the "Sochagota Accord." On that occasion, Caldera was in Colombia and agreed to start the talks with Lleras.

Then the negotiations continued during the administrations of Presidents Pastrana, Lopez Michelsen and Carlos Andres Perez, but the parties did not reach the necessary agreements. Delegations from the countries held series of talks on several occasions in Rome, and we may recall that the Colombian committee was chaired by the present minister of government, German Zea.

The last phase of the long process began in March of last year, in Caracas, when President Turbay attended the inauguration of President Luis Herrera Campins. On that occasion, Turbay declared that a new process was starting, and that the talks would be perpetual, as seems to be the case.

Since then, five rounds of talks have been completed, among special committees: in addition, Turbay Ayala and Herrera Campins have met on several occasions to assess the progress of the dialog.

Last Monday, 29 September, President Turbay held a meeting in the palace with the Foreign Relations Advisory Committee and the Colombian negotiators, and on that occasion complete backing was obtained for the draft treaty.

Earlier, former Presidents Carlos Lleras Restrepo, Alberto Lleras and Misael Pastrana had been fully informed, and they also expressed agreement with the solutions arrived at for the boundary dispute. Former President Lopez Michelsen was also consulted, before traveling abroad.

It was also learned that, in addition to the all-important accord on marine and submarine boundaries, Colombia and Venezuela will commit themselves to other enterprises, including one associated with the iron and steel area.

In one of these collateral agreements, the possibility is cited of Venezuela's granting loans to Colombia to reforest the hydrographic basins of the boundary areas. It was noted that a plan of this scope would require investments of about $800 million.

As for the reserves in the Gulf, which will be more internal and will be exploited jointly by the two countries, it is estimated that they amount to 10 billion barrels of oil. This estimate was made by Colombian and Venezuelan technicians who were consulted in the negotiating process.

Uribe Vargas Comments

Cali, 4 Oct--The minister of foreign affairs, Diego Uribe Vargas, stated here today that neither Colombia nor Venezuela has approved an accord on the demarcation of marine areas, and declared that the decision is in the hands of the negotiators first, and then the presidents of the two countries.

When questioned by reporters on the subject, the foreign minister explained that, on 13 October, there will be another meeting of the envoys from both countries in the Venezuelan town of Caraballeda, and that the results of the negotiations will not be known until that date. He added: "It would be premature to announce an accord."

Press reports claimed that Venezuela and Colombia had accepted the terms of a draft which had been prepared by the committees, and that the final document would be signed shortly by Presidents Luis Herrera Campins and Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

In response to a query about the status of the discussions, Uribe Vargas said that they are "in the realm of possibility, that is all." Colombia and Venezuela have held long, arduous series of dialogs to find formulas that will allow for the reconciliation of the conflicting interests.

In Cali, at the conclusion of a meeting of the commission members held a few months ago, a document was signed wherein "significant agreements" were arrived at, but no details were specified.

According to a local newspaper, 2 weeks after the signing of the accord it will be released to the public of both nations, and a week later the presidents will sign it.

It was also stated, through the Venezuelan negotiator, Luis Herrera Marcano (still according to a press report),that the commanders of 120 Venezuelan military garrisons and Herrera Campins' cabinet backed the "signature draft" which was allegedly agreed upon in Cartagena.

Moreover, the minister denied that officials of the Colombian Government have fostered an armed uprising in a Nicaraguan town. He stated: "That is another episode in the series of insults that we are receiving every day from the Sandinist government in Nicaragua which, since they are simply unfounded charges, we repudiate."

Key:

1. Possible compromise proposal
2. Venezuelan proposal
3. Colombian proposal
4. Caribbean Sea
5. Gulf of Venezuela
6. Miles

Key:

1. Area of expansion
2. Caribbean Sea
3. Lake Maracaibo
4. Miles

2909
CSO; 3010

ESPINOSA VALDERRAMA CANDIDACY BACKED IN SANTA MARTA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 3 Oct 80 Sec A p 17

[Text] Senator Augusto Espinosa Valderrama's presidential precandidacy, which will be announced today in Santa Marta, has received the backing of the Magdalena Departmental Assembly, which supported his nomination through a proposition.

The Magdalena Assembly acclaimed Espinosa during the convening of the new term of sessions, and on the eve of the launching of his precandidacy during a banquet to be held tonight in the reception rooms of the Tamaca Hotel.

The proposition was submitted by the Liberal representatives, and received the backing of 10 out of the 11 Liberal deputies. Its text reads as follows:

"The undersigned Liberal deputies to the assembly of the Department of Magdalena, in view of the understanding of the nation's problems possessed by Dr Augusto Espinosa Valderrama, who has distinguished himself in public and private life as a true statesman, propose the proclamation of his presidential candidacy for the 1982-86 term, and invite Colombian Liberals to lend him their support, if we want the Liberal Party to continue guiding the nation's destinies. The chairmanship of the Liberal deputies' commission will arrange to have a copy of this motion made available to Dr Espinosa Valderrama in a standard memorandum. To be published on billboards and in the country's spoken and written press."

The commission was comprised of the same deputies who approved the proposition proclaiming Espinosa's precandidacy, which will be presented to him today during the functions to be held in his honor.

Today, Espinosa will travel to that capital, accompanied by his wife, Miryam Silva de Espinosa.

The visit and the proclamation of the former Liberal minister in Santa Marta are being awaited with enthusiasm by the Liberals of the coast, who have voiced their approval of his nomination.

The proclamation ceremony has been scheduled for 2000 hours this Friday, in the Tamaca Hotel reception rooms, on which occasion the chairman of the organizing committee, Carlos Gomez Sanchez, and Augusto Espinosa, will speak.

At 0900 hours on Saturday he will hold a press conference; at 1030 hours he will chair a round table discussion with spokesmen from the economic and tourist associations; in the afternoon he will converse with the Guajira colony residing in Santa Marta; and in the evening he will attend a "cordial dinner with friends."

On Sunday, a tribute in his honor is planned at the beach.

Senator Augusto Espinosa Valderrama

2909
CSO: 3010

LIBERALS CONTROL MOST DEPARTMENTAL ASSEMBLIES

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Oct 80 Sec B p 1

[Text] The Liberal Party assumed control of the boards of the majority of the departmental assemblies, whose first legislative period began yesterday in a completely normal fashion.

Simultaneously, the superintendents' and commissioners' councils were also initiated. The period for the assemblies, and the superintendents' and commissioners' councils is 2 months, during which the budgets of these territorial sections will be approved and there will be elections of departmental controllers.

Valle

Cali, 1 October--Today, the Civic Movement made a timid debut in the Valle assembly with a petition that the department's controller be appointed as soon as possible.

This political entity, vehement in the town council, arrived at the departmental organization for the first time. It was noted that the Liberals expect to cooperate with Governor Luis Fernando Londono in an alliance with the Conservative Party and other groups which are to be added.

Next week, the income and expense budget will be submitted, followed by the public investment plan. This afternoon, the Liberal physician, Rodrigo Vallecilla, is considered certain for the presidency, and the Conservative leader, Pablo Ruben Vernaza, for the vice presidency.

Santander

Bucaramanga, 2 October--A coalition of nine Liberals and five Conservatives made possible the election of the board of directors of the Santander assembly, initiated by Governor Alfonso Gomez Gomez, at 1600 hours.

The parliamentary board of directors, comprised of 11 Liberals and nine Conservatives, was formed as follows: president, Omar Herrera Ariza, Liberal; first vice president, Rafael Serrano Prada, Conservative; second vice president, Miguel Arenas, Liberal.

The agreements reached also call for the election of the present mayor of Bucaramanga, Roberto Cadenas Arenas, for the departmental controllership, and of the Conservative, Ignacio Toro, for the assistant controllership.

Left out of the majority coalition were the deputies from the Santander Liberal Confederation, and the Conservative friends of Representatives Jorge Sedano and Oscar Martinez Salazar.

Cordoba

Monteria, 1 October—The deliberations of the Cordoba assembly began with complete support from the majority coalition for Governor Camilo Jimenez Villalba.

Six Liberal and three Conservative deputies comprise the majority which, upon starting its work, submitted a statement announcing that they would make proposals the purpose of which was to meet the needs of the people of Cordoba in the areas of education, health and public works, primarily.

The coalition consists of five deputies from the group headed by the brothers Edmundo and Libardo Lopez Gomez, one deputy from the "Piragua" Liberal group and three from the Conservative sector, which follows the guidance of Representative Amaury Garcia Burgos.

Three deputies from the sector of former Minister German Bula Hoyos, three Alvarist friends of Senator Miguel Escobar Mendez and one from the "Liberal Cordoba" independent movement headed by Salomon Nader, were left out of the coalition, and may possibly be those who will put up opposition to the departmental government.

Atlantico

Barranquilla, 1 October—In his address at the opening of the Departmental Assembly, the governor of Atlantico, Pedro Martin Leyes, stressed the fact that President Turbay Ayala's government has had the backing of all Colombians, with a positive assessment of its government management during the past 2 years.

He underscored the political maturity of the various groups in this department, backing him in an effort to restore ethical conduct and integrity to the sectional public administration.

Next, the departmental organization proceeded to elect officers: president, Jacobo Llinas, dentist, Liberal, aged 46, from the group directed by Congressman Jose Name Teran; first vice president, engineer Jesus Bolivar Barros, from Soledad, 50 years old, of the Ospino-Pastrantist group directed in Altantico by Abel Francisco Carbonell; second vice president, Orlando Rodriguez, Liberal, from Emilio Lebolo's group.

The 18 Atlantico deputies voted unanimously in all these elections, including that of the secretary general, German Donado de la Hoz, who was confirmed in that post for a second term. The assistant secretary is the Liberal "Namist," Ramon Maldonado Alarcon. In its first session, the departmental parliament approved four propositions, as follows: one repudiating the position of the national planning entity, and protesting to the central government at "the unfair and exclusive treatment which the latter has been giving our region."

The second dealt with the support and backing for the endeavor of the government of Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. This proposition evoked a discussion, inasmuch as Rodriguez Saavedra noted that it was a contradiction to what he had submitted and had

been approved. After several speeches the proposition for support and salutation to the president and acknowledgment for his brilliant endeavor in the government, was approved. The remaining two propositions that were approved were for salutation and support for the governor, and for the church and military authorities.

Caldas

Manizales, 1 October --The Ospino-Pastranist deputy, Mrio Arias Gomez, was elected president of the Caldas assembly.

The governor, Dilia Estrada de Gomez, submitted an account of her 7 months in the opening session, at which the board of directors was elected.

Appointed to the other positions were: Aurelio Gomez, first vice president; Bernardo Hernandez Molina, Conservative, second vice president; Blanca Herrera, Liberal, secretary; and Bernardo Marulanda Lopez, undersecretary.

A coalition of Liberals and Conservatives will allow for the election of the Liberal, Gonzalo Lopez, as controller. The latter replaced the office holder, Alberto Marin Correa, 3 months ago, when the latter resigned to accept the position of second notary in this city.

Bolivar

Cartagena, 1 October--The Bolivar assembly began its work in a peaceful atmosphere, under the chairmanship of the Liberal, Nicolas Curi Vergara, who is head of the Cartagena town council.

The deliberations of the organization began before 1800 hours, with a lengthy address by Governor Marun Gossain Jattin.

The board of the assembly was comprised of Curi Vergara, president; Andres Perez Batista, Liberal, first vice president; Jesus Puello Chamie, Conservative Alvarist, second vice president; and Adolfo Pacheco Anillo, Conservative Ospino-Pastranist, secretary.

Boyaca

Tunja, 1 October--This evening, the Ospino-Pastranist, Carlos Pineda Chillan, was elected president of the Boyaca assembly. The post of first vice president was given to the Liberal, Aura Mejia de Kaemer; that of second vice president, to the Alvarist, Ciro Ramirez Pinzon; and that of secretary to the Liberal, Alvaro Remolina. The session, which took place in complete calmness, was opened by the governor, Jorge Perico Cardenas, who gave an extensive account of his activities at the end of 2 years of administration.

During the deliberations, 16 out of the 20 deputies approved a proposition calling for support for the chief executive.

Cesar

Valledupar, 1 October--This evening, a coalition of five Liberal and six Conservative deputies assumed control of the Cesar assembly and elected the former minister of agriculture, Alvaro Araujo Noguera, as president.

Ramon Padron, a Conservative, was elected to the first vice presidency; Eduardo Solano Ferero, a Liberal, to the second; and the Conservative, Elfido Lobo Neira, to the position of secretary general.

Governor Jose Guillermo Castro opened the entity's sessions, and gave an account of his administrative activity.

Huila

Neiva, 1 October--A coalition of deputies from the Liberal Placist sector and the Ospino-Pastranist wing, imposed its majority and elected the Liberal attorney, Dagoberto Charry Rivas, as president.

The Conservative, Jaime Lozada Perdomo, was named first vice president; the Liberal, Secundino Garcia Perdomo, was named second vice president; the Conservative Ospinist, Jorge Perez Puentes, was elected secretary general; and the Liberal Placist, Alberto Lopez, was named permanent secretary.

Quindio

Armenia, 1 October--Yesterday, former Liberal Governor Lucelly Garcia de Montoya was elected president of the Quindio assembly, the period of sessions of which was initiated by Governor Silvio Ceballos.

The Conservative Ospino-Pastranist, Alberto Aristizabal Pelaez, was appointed first vice president; the Liberal, Alfonso Garcia Munoz, was named second vice president; and the Liberal, Tulio Castrillon, was named secretary.

The majority coalition of the assembly consists of seven Liberals, three Conservative Ospinists, and a Conservative Alvarist-Belisarist.

Magdalena

Santa Marta, 1 October--Last night, Governor Edgardo Vives Campo opened a new period of sessions of the Magdalena assembly, and submitted the draft budget for the next term.

After the governor's speech, a coalition of eight Liberals and six Conservatives imposed their majority and elected the Liberal, Adolfo Diaz-Granados Noriega, as president of the entity.

Alvaro Camargo, a Conservative Alvarist, was named first vice president; the Liberal, Hernando Pinedo Vidal, was appointed second vice president; and the Conservative Ospinist, Laureano Gomez Barros, was named secretary general.

In San Andres

San Andres, 1 October--The Conservative, Carlos Archbold, was elected president of the superintendency council, while the Liberal, Heraldo Williams, from the MIL [Independent Liberal Movement] sector, was named vice president.

The sessions of the superintendency council were initiated by Governor Ana de Pechthalt, who announced that she hopes to continue governing with all the political groups, including her adversaries.

Mrs Pechthalt also announced that all the secretaries resigned in order to allow her freedom in reorganizing the cabinet.

2909
CSO: 3010

SANTA MARTA FREE ZONE TO BE EXPANDED

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 7 Oct 80 Sec A p 5

[Article by German Hernandez: "They Will Expand the Free Zone"]

[Text] The old seaman Johnny Foust arrived in the bay almost without blinking, and in his surprised observation, he could not understand why the Santa Marta maritime terminal lacked the usual pollution of his port of New York.

He did not know that, owing to some strange magic of nature, the winds in the bay of Santa Marta blow in a land-sea direction, thus freeing the shores from pollution and ridding the city of the salinity which corrodes even the most concealed metals.

Johnny Foust, who came to the port to soothe the natural upheaval accumulated from sailing the seas alone, landed on his "Brave Exporter" after having left ashore 5,000 tons of steel billets which the Santa Marta winds will protect from the yellowish attacks of oxide.

The Free Zone

The Santa Marta maritime terminal enjoys the affection of the trade winds. This natural advantage, which the other Caribbean ports lack, was utilized by the industrial and commercial free zone, over 2 years ago, to offer its services for imports and exports.

Orlando Zabarain Riascos became general manager of the enterprise when it was founded. Since that summer of May 1978, over 11 billion pesos worth of goods have been moved through the free zone, and to date not a single peso, nor a single steel billet nor a single screw has been lost.

Perhaps it was for this reason that, on 11 September of this year, Zabarain Riascos received a telegram from Jaime Garcia Parra, in which the Ministry of Finance notified him of the allocation of an additional sum of 55 million pesos to start construction this month on the first phase of the industrial complex of the free zone. However, this sum is very small when compared with the 1.5 billion to be invested in the entire expansion.

The Salvation of the Region

The Santa Marta free zone is divided into two parts: the industrial complex and the commercial zone. The industrial complex is a plot of land measuring 34 hectares, located 5 minutes from the downtown area of the city, bordered by the national railroad line and the Pan-American Highway.

The engineers and architects have already completed the urban studies for the industrial complex and, within the next few days, there will appear in the newspapers notices on bidding for the first phase, which will include the adaptation, access routes, switch houses, parking facilities, administration building exhibition center and five industrial buildings, which will cost the free zone over 150 million pesos.

And it will be such an attractive project that the zone's mailboxes have already received several requests from native and foreign investors affiliated with firms of a manufacturing type, with such products as processed reinforced fiberglass, and engine assemblies, as well as metal working and agroindustrial equipment.

For this reason, Orlando Zabarain calls this zone "the salvation of the region," because the establishment of these industries will generate employment and produce hard currency for the town of Bastidas, whose economic health is now so damaged, thanks to the contagious disease of a bad press.

All Services

The commercial zone, located behind the maritime terminal, covers 80,000 square meters, which will be used for the storage of goods and products of international trade itself. There, importers may build at their own expense whatever covered areas they require, with the advantage that they will have the benefit of water and monophasic and triphasic energy, sanitary and storm-water sewers and rail systems as far as the maritime terminal itself, and connecting with the rest of the country.

The investors will have 15,000 square meters at their disposal for covered storage, and 45,000 for open yards. The administration building, which will cost 25 million pesos, will occupy an area of 1,800 square meters, and either it or the warehouses can be reached through the 15,000 square meters of access routes that will be available.

The Advantages

In addition to enjoying encouraging tax exemptions, with the opportunity for free access to the hard currency originating from the sale of foreign goods processed in the free zone and reexported, as well as the incentives offered by the free zone to industries which employ a large number of workers, the port of Santa Marta also offers other advantages.

For example, the maritime terminal is the deepest in Colombia, making the use of dredges unnecessary in the event of canalization. Also, the connection with the national road system and the international highway system, and the large supply of available labor, have caused importers to direct their eyes toward this port.

It is a port lacking salinity and purified by the refreshing breezes that are wafted in from the mountains, which ruffled Johnny Foust's thin hair on more than one occasion, while he grumbled at having to return to the cold, gray port of New York.

Key:

1. Caribbean Sea
2. Maritime port
3. To Venezuela
4. Gas pipeline
5. Railroad
6. Industrial free zone
7. Pan-American Highway (main road from the Caribbean)
8. High tension line
9. Simon Bolivar Airport

2909
CSO: 3010

BACKGROUND ON FIRST AMBASSADOR TO CHINA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Oct 80 Sec A pp 1, 6

[Article by Lucy Nieto de Samper: "Who the First Ambassador to China Is and How He Thinks"]

[Text] From Bavaria's terrace, beside Drs Julio Mario Santodomingo and Carlos Cure, I observe the variety of gray, black and red roofs covering the 76,000 square meters of that company in downtown Bogota. And I listen to the arguments with which the two top-ranking personages from Bavaria advocate a plan which has kept them occupied, consisting of the conversion of that plot of land into a beautiful green park.

With the time of takeoff for the flight to Peking, where he will initiate relations between the governments of Colombia and China, approaching, Ambassador Santodomingo would not want to leave without being sure that the plan will be implemented. "I don't want my children to complain to me in the future that I was unable to do anything to prevent this from becoming a cement jungle."

Since Bavaria is involved in the ecology wave (a year ago, the company created the environmental award), it also wants to become deserving of that prize. Dr Santodomingo says: "We give a million pesos each year to the best plans for protecting the environment, and now we want to win the prize by building a park on this site. If the park is created, Bavaria deserves the prize. And we shall award it to ourselves, without circumlocution."

From the topic of ecology we jump, without losing continuity, to that of fashion, noting that the new president of China has a reputation for being stylish and refined. However, the president of Bavaria tells him: "That suit is too tight for you." "No, man, what do you mean?" protested the ambassador, buttoning his jacket. He unbuttons it again (the suit is dark blue with white pinstripes, the most traditional of the traditional), and shows the label sewn on the edge of the inner pocket: it is that of a tailor on Saville Row, the famous London street where the rich and fashionable have their suits made to order. The date on that label leaves me perplexed: 1964. Then this means that the rich and fashionable Julio Mario Santodomingo is wearing a suit that he bought 16 years ago.

Dr Cure remarks with a smile: "He delights in keeping his old suits, and showing them, so that you will know that he has kept the same figure for 20 years." And when I ask the ambassador whether the white handkerchief with fuchsia swirls in the

upper pocket of the jacket is made of China silk or Hindustani silk, Dr Cure intervenes again: "No, that handkerchief is made of paper; it is disposable...."

The guffaws emitted by the pair are theatrical.

A Very Unknown Personage

Julio Mario Santodomingo is a name mentioned often and repeated often, but the personage who owns it is as distant and unknown as the country where he will represent us. And he is unknown because he has spent most of his life traveling, and because when he is in the country he does not want to have anything to do with newsmen, much less interviews.

To obtain one was a long task lasting many weeks. There was a patient, tiresome succession of phone calls. There was almost a siege, which finally ended in a small office at Bavaria where, reclining on a soft upholstered leather sofa, he subjected himself, like a penitent, to relating his past.

I thought that, like a good coastal resident, he was a conversationalist, and lord and master of words; but I found a circumspect speaker who admitted to me that he was irremediably shy. "People frighten me. I cannot speak before more than 10 persons, because I get tongue-tied. That is why, at those meetings at Bavaria, when many people came, it was a martyrdom for me. Sometimes I felt incapable of answering the questions that they asked me."

I thought that he was a harsh person, as he is described in certain economic circles, but I found him to be a very unassuming person, and a "highly honorable" romantic, who cannot conceive of true friendship without a romantic quality. He is someone who, in addition to history books, reads romantic novels; and among those novels the one he prefers above all others is "Anna Karenina."

I thought that he might be a very severe father, but I found him to be rather a "loving" father who gives in too much to his children; both to Julio Mario (22), the son of his first marriage to a Brazilian lady, and to Alejandro (3) and Andres (2), his children by Beatriz Davila, his second wife.

And when I told him that people described him as a cold man, who does not mind sacrificing friends in business matters, he was surprised: "Do they say that? Do they say that I am heartless? No, that is no true. I put friendship above all other considerations. Those who have worked with me can confirm to you what I am telling you."

Ambassador Santodomingo is a personage who is envied by many, with malicious envy, because he is a fortunate man in every sense of the word. He is happy in private life, successful in business and rich; and as we in Bogota say, he is "well set up." In other words, he has everything. So how could he fail to be envied?

"Has luck rained on you, as if falling from heaven, or have you done a little of your share?"

"Thanks be to God, I have had luck, and I think that ~~if one~~ has it it is ~~because~~ providence has given him the means of helping himself. I consider myself very well served by providence, and I live in gratitude for that."

He is an optimistic, happy man, who is considered to have a good disposition, and works hard; but he gives me the impression that his work does not exhaust him. Socially, he travels in the most exclusive circles, both national and international, but nevertheless, he is not at all petulant, nor does he make a display of his wealth or his power.

He was a far more rebellious than studious student, who attended a school run by monks in Madrid, which left him with respect for a religion that he does not practice. After being a boarding student at the Modern High School, "at the time of Agustin, Prof Bein and Saul," he did not leave with the Effort Cup nor the Good Character Cup. But he did receive degrees later from various North American universities.

Concerning his reputation as a "crazy" young man (which he was), accompanying Soraya when the dethroned queen was spending her lonely, sad existence in the salons and on the beaches of Europe, Ambassador Santofimio [sic] says that this is all an exaggeration. "People are fascinated by inventing things; the reality is half of a half; the rest is gossip, and that gossip is the same here and everywhere else."

He interested me when he told me that he was a cook; that is his hobby, and he practices it with pleasure and often. At the university, he had to cook out of necessity and economics. "I began making poached eggs, and gradually I discovered the mystery of the kitchen, which is not so complicated. What one needs is to be organized, to have good ingredients and a liking for it, and to do it with affection."

"Do you consider yourself a gourmet?"

"It would be presumptuous on my part to say that I was a gourmet. I should not say that; others should. But if one considers a gourmet to be a person with a very refined palate, who likes only very delicate dishes, then I am definitely not a gourmet; because I like to eat well, but I enjoy a shad stew as much as a complicated pheasant dish."

Economy, Marihuana and Coffee

I have to ask someone with so much power in the world of our economy his view of the Colombian economic situation.

"I think that it is good, compared with the rest of the Latin American countries, including Venezuela. In the difficult international situation due to the oil problem, we are in better condition than our neighbors."

"Then if you were the finance minister, you would not amend the present minister's plan?"

"Every cook has his recipe for preparing his dishes, but it seems to me that Jaime Garcia's efforts have been successful. And if I were to grade his administration as finance minister by percentages (as Minister Deng graded Mao's policy in the interview that he granted to Oriana Fallaci), the percentage of success is definitely much greater than the possible mistakes that a minister in any country could humanly make.

"I think that the economy has been handled well, in a serious manner, with plans that are not for the short or immediate term, but rather considering the nation's economic welfare over the long term."

"How do you view the coffee situation and the differences that have arisen between Colombia and Brazil?"

"I think that the situation is difficult, because the prospects are dim. And if the situation in the Persian Gulf worsens, the price of oil will continue to rise. Brazil will have to buy oil from countries other than Iraq. And, in view of the potential pressure from prices, it will reduce those for coffee berries so as to be able to take on those larger costs of the fuel that it needs. Therefore, I consider the status of coffee to be very critical. But Colombia's coffee policy has been very well handled. Arturo Gomez Jaramillo is an unsurpassable administrator of that policy."

"What is your opinion of the underground economy?"

"Gracious, I think what everyone thinks: it is a very critical matter, and very difficult to handle; because the profits are so big that the governments lack the means that would enable them to control the scandalous figures on that clandestine trade which has produced so much corruption.

"If the United States, which has all the means within its reach: money, technology and personnel, has been unable to control that contraband, how can we be expected to be able to control it? Because the fact is that the drugs leave here, but reach the United States. They are the purchasers. And if there were no purchasers, there would be no sellers."

"Couldn't there be the beginning of a solution if the marihuana trade were legalized, as Ernesto Samper in ANIF [National Association of Financial Institutions] has proposed?"

"I am not in favor of the legalization of marihuana, because that would not solve the problem. It would, on the contrary, be a great disgrace for the country to be the first to legalize it. Let the United States legalize it."

"I believe that it is already virtually legalized in some countries."

"But why should Colombia have the international stigma of having been the first country to legalize a drug? Remember that China never legalized opium. Furthermore, one cannot make a comparison between what happened in the United States when there was a ban on alcohol consumption and the prohibition of marihuana. They are two completely different things, because alcohol does not have the danger of marihuana, which is a hallucinogenic substance whose harmful effects on the human body have not been completely gaged."

"Another argument in favor of the legalization of marihuana is that, by doing so, we would cause the large sums of money now circulating underground to enter the nation's economy legally."

"No, it would not happen that way. Have you seen anything more legal than the coffee trade? And what is happening? The contraband is operating; there will always be that illegality underground.

"I realize that the prohibition of alcohol in the United States caused many problems at the time. But the legalization of marihuana in Colombia would be worse; it would be a dreadful thing."

China: the Most Fascinating Country.

"Now that I know you are shy, romantic, optimistic, a good cook and lucky, could you tell me why you chose the embassy in China, when he might have chosen the embassy in Washington, or the best embassy in Europe?"

"I did not choose. It was the president who did me the honor. And I confess that I was surprised at first."

"Really? I think that the public was more surprised; because they say that you like to live very well, with great comfort, surrounded by so many good things which you will certainly not find in China. Besides, how is a man like you going to adapt to the customs of a communist country?"

"What should attract people's attention is if I had not accepted. I am sure that any businessman from any social class would consider it an honor and a great distinction to initiate the relations between Colombia and the People's Republic of China. And who would not be attracted by being able to live in the largest human conglomerate in the world, surrounded by the thousand-year old reflections of the effort of those people, with what it represents in the realm of the humanities, added to the enchantment that the Far East means to us?"

"Is it your first trip to China?"

"For some time, I wanted to become familiar with that country, and I had everything arranged with some Filipino friends to go and live in China for about 3 months. So going with the rank of ambassador was a joy for me. Besides, everything Chinese delights me: the art, history, furnishings, porcelain and food; the life style of the Chinese. When I was in Hong Kong, I purchased Chinese furniture and porcelain for my home. They fascinate me."

"Was President Turbay aware of all this when he appointed you?"

"No, I don't think that he knew about it. I had never discussed China with him. But it is as if he had known. He struck me in the pleasure zone."

"Do you think that it will be easy for you to adjust to a life so different from the kind to which you are accustomed?"

"I shall certainly be able to adjust, because it is not the material conveniences, such as household electrical appliances (which are also there), that make life pleasant. For intellectual curiosity and spiritual enjoyment, China is an inexhaustible mine. All that is worth more than a late model blender."

"Don't you fear the monotony of the life in that vast, controlled, austere country?"

"No, I do not fear the monotony of life in China, because life cannot be monotonous where there is so much to see, to understand and to learn."

"If your mission is extended, would you be willing to have your children attend school with communist children and learn communism?"

"I don't want to embark on guesses about the length of my stay, because that is a decision for the president. On the other hand, I would not have any objection to my children attending school in China. I might tell you that a nephew of mine was arranging for his admission to a university in Peking, long before he knew about my appointment."

"Since you are a businessman, people think that your activity will be mainly economic. What are we going to buy from or sell to China?"

"One of the main reasons for initiating these relations is to establish a commercial exchange. PROEXPO [Export Promotion Fund] will have its representative, who will simultaneously serve as counselor of the embassy. There we shall study the categories of items that may be of major interest to both countries."

"Would you have been more interested in being ambassador in Mao's China, or in being ambassador now that the country is initiating contacts with the West?"

"I would have been interested in both instances. But I prefer to be ambassador now that they are approaching us more closely."

"Did you follow the steps of Mao's revolution? How do you judge its results?"

"Who has not followed the steps of Mao's revolution? However, it would be pretentious on my part to judge an event of such magnitude, which only now is beginning to be analyzed by the Chinese historians and sociologists."

Within a few weeks, the Santodomingo family will embark on the long trip to the Celestial Empire, which is Marco Polo's Cathay itself, and the very People's Republic organized by Mao, and the same China which was closed within itself for so many years and which is now opening its doors to the world.

Awaiting them in Peking is Minister Ricardo Samper, an old expert on China who is therefore an invaluable adviser. And awaiting them is a house which was the former Cambodian Embassy, a house which the Chinese Government assigned for the Colombian mission.

Julio Mario Santodomingo, the first Colombian ambassador to the largest, most distant and most populated country, is going resolved to do many things, including the establishment of cultural relations. Because the People's Republic of China now does not seem to be so fearful as it did when the native political movement started, which caused so much talk and so much action, and which lived (and died) with the name of Mao.

All that remains is to wish luck to one who has always had luck. He will undoubtedly continue to have it this time as well.

Julio Mario Santodomingo

Julio Mario Santodomingo married Beatriz Davila Rocha on 15 February 1975.

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PRESIDENT CARAZO CALLS FOR NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

PA271345 San Jose Radio Noticias Del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo has stressed the need for a new international economic order. Speaking at the 4th annual conference on trade, investments and development in the Caribbean, the current state of world affairs there is only one way to solve economic injustice: by establishing a new international economic order. The president said that this would allow the superpowers to truly do justice to the developing nations, which are their main source of raw materials.

If democracy is to survive on the continent and in the world, Carazo said, the terms of north-south trade must be changed. He added that OPEC is a harsh reminder of what can happen when the developing nations become aware of the power they wield. No poor country can guarantee the survival of democracy if it is denied the economic tools that are needed to maintain the system.

The energy crisis looks over the developing countries. Referring to this world problem, President Carazo said that its economic and social ills can destroy theses, theories and doctrines in a short time and reduce to ashes the efforts of governments, political parties and entire societies so thoroughly that it can destroy the veritable fortress that a democratic regime represents. As an example he cited the case of Costa Rica, where an increase in the price of oil has coincided with a severe drop in the price of coffee. The consequences, he pointed out, have been very serious for Costa Rica's economy. He said that almost all income from coffee exports will be used to pay for the fuel needed for vehicles and machinery.

On another subject, Carazo said he hopes that the Caribbean countries will be able to consolidate their independence, and that Central America is a volcano in a state of eruption. Regarding his government's contribution to the Nicaraguan struggle a little over 1 year ago, Carazo said that by supporting the revolution Costa Ricans not only fulfilled a duty of solidarity toward their enslaved brothers, but also defended the country's sovereignty from the ambitious designs of one of the most ruthless dictators that the continent has ever known. In the case of Nicaragua, he continued, history will show that we were alongside this heroic people in their great struggle for freedom.

President Carazo then asked the democratic countries of the continent to support the Nicaraguan process so that this country can follow a similar path.

CSO: 3010

NEW CAREERS IN NUCLEAR ENERGY EXPLAINED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 30 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] The production of energy is directly related to the development of any country. Cuba does not have fossil fuels such as petroleum, gas or coal (at least no substantial reserves are known of now), nor does it have large water resources capable of meeting future energy needs. Therefore, it must plunge headlong into the development of nuclear energy.

The nuclear sciences are applied not only in the construction of nuclear plants for the generation of energy, but also in other fields such as the production of radioisotopes, which are used widely in medicine, agriculture and industry, as well as many other uses that have been discovered by the so-called nuclear technologies in many productive processes.

In our country the necessary steps are being taken to create a center for nuclear research, which will continue the work begun by the present Institute of Nuclear Research.

Long-range development of the nuclear field in Cuba requires the training of many researchers to specialize in different areas such as nuclear physics, theoretical as well as experimental; radiochemistry; nuclear plants; nuclear electronics; electronic computers and applied mathematics.

Other related or interdisciplinary specializations are also necessary, such as solid state physics, analytical chemistry and biophysics, which complement the studies and research in the nuclear field.

Requirements for Specializations

Ministerial Resolution No. 55 of 1980, passed by the Ministry of Higher Education, sets forth the requirements for students wishing to study these fields.

Among those prerequisites are: a grade point average higher than 95; grades of 95 or higher in physics, chemistry and math classes during pre-university studies; satisfactory results on the psychometric personality and apptitude tests that are given; good results in Preparatory School; and a good attitude toward studies and other tasks involved in political and mass organizations.

This article contains some general information about the nature of some of the nuclear curricula that pre-university students may choose. However, those interested in obtaining more information can write to the Executive Secretariat for Nuclear Affairs of the Cuban Atomic Energy Commission, Apartado Postal 6689, Havana.

Nuclear Physics Major

Nuclear physics is one of the youngest sciences. It dates back to when Rutherford came up with a new model for the atom at the beginning of this century.

In recent years, the study of nuclear physics has taken on great importance. One of the principal problems of today that physicists must face is that of a regulated thermonuclear reaction; that is, the ability to control at will the energy that is released during a thermonuclear reaction.

With the study of the synthetic reaction of the light nuclei such as those of hydrogen, deuterium and tritium, concrete results have already been obtained. In the synthesis process, an enormous quantity of energy (thermonuclear energy) is given off, but there still remains the problem of regulating this synthetic reaction.

Nuclear physics studies the structure and properties of the atomic nucleus and all the processes that participate in it: radioactive disintegration, nuclear reactions, nuclear fission, etc.

Nuclear physics, like any other branch of physics, is divided into two fundamental parts: experimental nuclear physics and theoretical nuclear physics.

Experimental nuclear physics is concerned with experimental research into nuclear phenomena. It uses equipment such as particle accelerators, nuclear reactors, computers. This branch is also concerned with the study of elemental particles, cosmic rays, high energy physics, and the nuclear spectroscope. It in turn is closely related to other branches of physics, such as solid state physics; through the interaction of neutrons with solid bodies, it is possible to study their properties, crystalline structure, composition, etc.

Theoretical nuclear physics explains the phenomena detected experimentally, and designs models of the atomic nucleus. It uses mathematic calculations with the aid of powerful calculators in order to propose new experiments.

Theoretical nuclear physics includes the study of the atomic nucleus' structure by means of the creation of models, the study of nuclear reactions, quantum theory, quantum statistics, group theory, etc.

Curriculum

The curriculum in this major includes the following classes:

General physics (mechanics, molecular physics, optics, electromagnetism); physics of the atomic nucleus; mathematical analysis; physics of nuclear reactions; theory of the functions of complex variables; neutron physics; differential and integral equations; theoretical physics (electrodynamics, thermodynamics, analytical mechanics); methods of mathematical physics; and experimental methods and techniques of nuclear physics.

Nuclear Electronics Major

Nuclear electronics is a new field that has emerged from the union of electronics and experimental nuclear physics. Its purpose is to design and construct the instrumentation necessary to carry out experiments.

This field of study is important in the development of radiochemistry, nuclear medicine and the so-called applied nuclear technologies.

Nuclear electronics includes the following specializations, among others:

Analog nuclear electronics: deals with the design of equipment to be used in the formulation of analog signals or pulses coming from detectors. (Analog signals are those which are continuous over time, as opposed to digital signals, which are short pulses.)

Digital nuclear electronics: deals with the formulation and compilation of the information obtained in the experiments through the recorders which preserve information until it is needed again.

Curriculum

The following classes are taken in this major:

Mathematical analysis, methods of mathematical physics, nuclear physics, neutron physics, interaction of radiations with substances, spectroscope, radioelectronics, analog electronics, nuclear electronics and nuclear instrumentation.

Nuclear Plants and Facilities Major

During the eighties the first nuclear plant will be built in Cuba. Thus, nuclear energy is expected to be developed on the basis of the installation of pressurized-water reactors, which are now being used in the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA).

This field of study trains the graduate to install and use nuclear reactors and the auxiliary equipment and systems.

Curriculum

Engineers specializing in nuclear plants and facilities take the following courses, among others:

Nuclear and neutronic physics (in which the basic aspects of quantum mechanics, the principles of radioactivity and different types of reactions are learned); process of thermal exchange in nuclear reactors (the basic concepts of conduction in the presence of internal heat sources are learned, as well as those of thermal and hydrodynamic exchange in the cooling of reactors); electronuclear plants (the concepts of the various systems that make up an electronuclear power plant are explained); organization of production and economics of nuclear energy, and technology of nuclear reactors.

Applied Mathematical Electronic Computation Major

This field prepares specialists to work in mathematical modeling for the simulation of critical real conditions and models of research reactors and electromuclear plants, and to make numerical calculations for the efficient solution of complex mathematical equations and algorithms. It also deals with the statistics required for the planning and methodical analysis of research.

Mathematical cybernetics makes possible the direct utilization of applied mathematics in electronic computers; the design, implementation and use of innovative systems of programming for the control of plant operations, and for research projects, are also taught.

Excellent Opportunity

These new fields of study open new doors for Cuban youths. They can combine an investigative spirit with the possibility of applying their capabilities to a pioneer technique, and the desire to devote oneself to studies in order to face the challenge that the need to develop nucleoelectronic energy poses to the economic development of our country. There are also other important applications of this technology in the medical and productive fields.

These majors can be studied in our country and abroad. In order to choose these fields, students may write to the commission that grants scholarships to pre-university students and fill out a form for that purpose. If they want more information, they may write to the Executive Secretariat for Nuclear Affairs, whose address appears in another part of this article.

Young student, the nuclear field awaits you!

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CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

EMULATION WORK REVIEW MEETING--Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC), today announced in his closing remarks at the national plenum on the second party congress emulation that next year's [emulation work] will be dedicated to the 10th WFTU Congress scheduled to be held in Havana in February 1982. He explained that the results of emulation work over the past 9 months show encouraging progress in previously unsatisfactory fulfillment of production goals. He emphasized that more than 1,400 work places have fulfilled this year's production goals. He further called for days of volunteer work in support of the tobacco and sugar harvests, construction and other activities. The main report to the second party congress emulation plenum was rendered by CTC secretariat member Lazaro Dominguez who emphasized that four trade unions and one province fulfilled the established production goals. These were the Public Administration, Communications, Transportation and Education and Science Trade Unions and Ciego de Avila Province. [FL012317 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 1 Dec 80 FL]

FEU MEETING--Armando Hart, member of the party Politburo and minister of culture, has urged university students to undertake a broad cultural movement at higher education centers which would be a source of pride for Cuba and socialism. He made the call at the first national meeting of the Federation of University Students which was held at Central University in Villa Clara. Hart suggested that cultural work be intensified and expanded at the country's universities because these have the suitable potential to undertake such a momentous task. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 1 Dec 80 FL]

COSMONAUT TAMAYO PROMOTED--A few minutes ago, by order of Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and in recognition of the fulfillment of tasks assigned to him during the first Soviet-Cuban joint space flight, the first Cuban cosmonaut Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez was promoted to the rank of colonel. In the same order Jose Armando Lopez Falcon was promoted to the rank of major in recognition of his efforts during the training period. Lopez Falcon trained as a replacement for the Soviet-Cuban crew. [Text] [FL021759 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1516 GMT 2 Dec 80]

LAOTIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION--Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, last night attended the reception hosted in this capital by Ambassador Somat Chounlamani on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Also present at the reception were PCC Central Committee members Elena Gil and Pilar Fernandez, PCC Central Committee alternate member Jose A. Gutierrez Muniz and vice foreign ministers Pelegrin Torras and Ricardo Alarcon. [Text] [FL031518 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 3 Dec 80]

NEW POLICE PATROL CARS--Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes Menendez, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of the interior, yesterday presided at a ceremony held in Havana to deliver new police patrol cars and other equipment to the National Revolutionary Police. The ceremony began with the presentation of the Cuban flag. Lt Col (Efren Fernandez) read the report of the troops to the minister of the interior who, in turn, symbolically presented the keys to the new patrol cars, which are equipped with emergency lights and radios. [Text] [FL031616 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 3 Dec 80 FL]

CSO: 3010

ROLE OF ARMED FORCES IN POLITICS DISCUSSED

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Our Armed Forces"]

[Text] Among the components which make up the Dominican state, the military institutions should be the ones which merit our most respectful, serious and careful attention.

Day by day, the Armed Forces, faced with the internal splitting of the parties which are unwittingly and gradually losing representative status, therefore making their recovery imperative, the Armed Forces, we say, are forming the only entity subordinate to the executive branch, in the service of the nation, which has remained organized and which displays cohesion as a result of the Spartan martial discipline that prevails among its members.

It is necessary, at all costs, to keep our uniformed personnel out of the political whirlwind, at a time such as the present, when, as we observe in Central America, there are outbreaks everywhere of gory violence and, here and here, like bait, the lures of totalitarian Messianism appearing.

At the present time in this country, the military leaders do not aspire to assume power in order to attain their own goals. The members of the native armies, taken from among the plains people, who at another time were the terror of the community, are not even making a merely paternalistic convocation.

It may be said, without any intention of flattery that would be inappropriate to give to men with hair on their chest, that in recent times, our soldiers, obedient to the economic strategy of the civilian authorities, have been adhering, without resistance or reservations, to the problems for economic and political development which are the indispensable basis for social justice, independence and sovereignty.

We believe that our "guards" are convinced (spurred on by the painful learning experience of disillusionment) that they are unable to create, for themselves or for others, the consensus that is required to consolidate political stability, for the purpose of keeping an enduring functional democracy in effect.

The example of Brazil and the last elections in our country has proven that the militia becomes exhausted in the vicious circle of repression, without succeeding

in laying the foundations on which the legal institutions in an authentic state of law rest permanently.

From these premises, which obviously are of a doctrinal and historical, pragmatic nature, one reaches the unanimous conviction that the political groups should cease denigrating the Armed Forces, believing them to be bribable or, what is perhaps worse, courting and wooing them, so that they may become the armed branches of the military groups.

Let us not take the soldiers out of their stations or their barracks: On the contrary, let us require that, in order that they may perform their historic mission, they religiously adhere to the tasks which the nation's constitution has assigned to them.

According to the organic statute of the nation, they must be obedient to the civilian authorities, whoever the office holder that the polls have invested with that power may be; they must be unbelligerent, and tractable to the orders emanating from the Capitol; and they must remain aloof from petty politicking, remaining faithful to their calling as guardians of internal peace and of the borders which demarcate the national territory.

In the latter connection, we do have an urgent, serious suggestion to make: That the Armed Forces be properly equipped so as to put them in a position to effectively check the contraband in the marine areas, and to turn back, with humane methods, but without tolerating violations of the law, to turn back westward, from where they have come, those who are attempting to violate our borders with the neighboring country.

2909
CSO: 3010

REFORMIST PARTY LOSING MEMBERS TO NIVAR SEIJAS' PARTY

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 31 Oct 80 Sec D p 4

[Text] The recruitment of its members being carried out by the National Action Party (PAN) is the cause of a certain amount of concern among the high command of the Reformist Party (PR), which prompted a communique this week noting that the Reformist Party does not have any pact nor relationship with any other political organization.

It was commented that the PAN, headed by retired Gen Neit Rafael Nivar Seijas, has won over leaders and members of the Reformist Party, although there has been no publicity about this.

At the last meeting of the central executive board of directors of the PR, it was remarked that activists from the PAN have used the argument (to attract the unwary Reformist members) that both organizations are the same, and that they would unite before the elections. A source associated with the PAN claimed that this was untrue.

It was to refute that argument that the Reformist board of directors noted in its communique that it has "no pact nor relationship with any other entity, whether recognized by the Central Electoral Board or not," although it cited other political organizations.

It was learned that the top-ranking Reformist leaders are also concerned about the dual membership that many individuals traditionally in the ranks of the Reformist Party are attempting to maintain. It has been discovered that such persons are avowed Reformist members who, nevertheless, secretly participate in PAN meetings and activities.

It was for the purpose of checking this that the PR's central executive board of directors warned, in their communique, that "no Reformist member should attend meetings other than those called by our party's legitimate entities which relate exclusively to its political interests."

Inquiries made during the past few days have made it possible to ascertain that the PAN, which began to be formed 6 months ago, has managed to bring into its membership many Reformist leaders and members.

Although the defection has by no means weakened the PR, it is known that high-ranking Reformist leaders are worried, and this is why it was included as the first point on the agenda for Monday's meeting.

It was disclosed that the situation was explained to Dr Joaquin Balaguer in Boston by the Reformist secretary general, Joaquin Ricardo, who visited the American city last week.

Mentioned among the Reformist leaders who have defected to join the PAN are the former attorneys general of the republic, Drs Anaiboni Guerrero Baez and Miguel Angel Luna Morales; as well as Federico Mateo (Chichi), Victor Feliz Peguero and Dr Maximo Henriquez Saladin, former prosecutor for the National District.

Other leaders who have left the PR to join Nivar Siejas' party are said to be Titi Santos, in Jarabacoa; Vicente Sencion and Antonio Andujar, in Azua; and Papi Bisono, Dr Felix Pereyra, Felix Rojas, Gumersindo Toribio and Andres Mendoza Pepin, in Santiago. Also, Dr Angel Hernandez Acosta, in Neiba; Dr Jose Benjamin Uribe Macias, Dr Rafael Uribe, Wilfredo Arias and Homero Ramirez, in San Cristobal; Dr Juan Rafael Capell, Jose A. Perez and Miguel Briso, in Puerto Plata; Carmen del Valle and Liberato Marranzini, in San Juan de la Maguana; and Dr Jaime Shanlatte, former prosecutor of the court of appeals in both San Cristobal and Santo Domingo. A PAN leader declared: "There are many Reformist leaders who sympathize with us, but they are waiting for the right time to join our ranks officially."

On the other hand, Reformist leaders have detracted importance from the defections, "both qualitative and quantitative."

It was learned that, before the end of the year, the PAN will submit to the Central Electoral Board its request for recognition, and will hold a national convention to select its central committee.

It has been disclosed that, thus far, the PAN has formed committees in all the municipalities and nearly all the provinces.

However, the entity has kept its activities rather confidential, and its leader, in particular, has refused to answer questions from the press.

Nevertheless, the recruitment of a large number of Reformist members does not appear to have obtained sufficient strength for the PAN to warrant its being considered to have good prospects for the next elections.

However, its leaders, headed by Nivar Siejas, are traveling all over the country organizing committees.

2909
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

POLITICIAN RETURNS--Professor Pablo Rafael Casimiro Castro, who had been living in Havana, Cuba, arrived in the Dominican Republic Saturday night. Casimiro Castro said he would not seek a post in the present government and that he would rejoin the Dominican Revolutionary Party immediately. [FL011358 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Dec 80]

CSO: 3010

RADIO COMMENTARY SAYS PEOPLE REJECT LEFTISTS

PA281800 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] In the face of the most recent events, the Revolutionary Government Junta is holding to its democratic ideal of preserving public order for the benefit of the Salvadoran people and is trying, through all legal means, to preserve social order through dialogue as a formula for peaceful coexistence.

In individual statements, the members of the Revolutionary Government Junta have exhorted those who unsuccessfully attempt to create abnormal situations, detrimental to the Salvadoran people, to abandon their attitudes which are contrary to national reality.

It is not through the destruction of jobs, death threats or attacks against private or public property that they will achieve their political goals.

In the face of the acts of terrorism committed by the extremist minorities, the revolutionary government has taken a position of political balance, which does not permit belligerance by those desiring to create chaos among the people.

Marxist leaders abroad know that the extreme left minorities in El Salvador are bleeding to death. This, however, is convenient for their international campaign to disparage the nation. They also know that conditions are not ripe for insurrection, nor are they going to be because the extreme right also does not have popular support and because the democratic revolution has begun a social transformation and opened the path toward the Salvadoran people's social vindication.

If the extreme minorities had the support of the people, they would not have to resort to acts of sabotage and terrorism against them. The people have shown with their exemplary attitude that they only want to work in peace. This patriotic decision by the people has caused a lack of restraint on the part of the enemies of the nation in their vandalistic activities against this nation. These enemies are part of this nation and it is they who suffer the consequences of their acts in the long run.

Lest the people forget, we again repeat that the extremists have lost the historical alternative which was presented by El Salvador's ideological pluralism because they preferred violence to political debate. The people of El Salvador have seen the light. They have matured politically and they know that those who destroy their jobs and attack public facilities are their enemies.

CSO: 3010

STUDENT LEADER COMMENTS ON FDR KILLINGS

PA290500 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Statement by Oscar Bonilla, president of the El Salvador University Students General Association to Havana International Service; time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] In desperation U.S. imperialism and its domestic allies have tried to halt and destroy our revolutionary movement.

They are promoting massacres of the civilian population and the murder of our country's leaders. The most recent case is the massive murder of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] Executive Council which included leaders such as Juan Chacon, Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, Enrique Barrera, Manual Franco, Doroteo Hernandez, and Humberto Mendoza. However, these murders are just an expression of the desperation which imperialism has resorted to in its efforts to destroy the high revolutionary morale of a people which has risen up in arms to win its final liberation.

We believe that this has been a hard blow for our people. These were leaders who were close to the masses and at the heart of the peoples masses, in spite of the climate of repression present there and even though they well knew they could be murdered at any time. They knew, however, that such a murder was not going to halt the process in El Salvador and that on the contrary, thousands of Salvadorans are more aggressively becoming involved now that their leaders have fallen. The leaders are not being mourned, but imitated in the struggle against imperialism and the domestic dominating classes.

Mr Robert White is completely mistaken and he can continue murdering and trying to destroy our movement. He can continue to look for the main leaders and the members of the FDR, of the Farabundo Marti National Revolutionary Front [FMLN] but he will not find them. The basic mistake has been to try to destroy the principal leaders without realizing that the leaders of our process are all the people. They are the artisans and actors in this revolutionary process.

The only way imperialism can halt the revolutionary process is to destroy El Salvador completely. However, the reply, popular justice, will not be long in coming. The FMLN has increased its attacks. The region controlled by the guerrilla forces, militias and the revolutionary army grows daily. The harassing of army convoys and attacks on army posts are increasing daily.

This is a sample of the power and the political-military force of our people to install a democratic revolutionary government as the only real and possible alternative to solve the crisis of dependent capitalism in El Salvador.

We believe that soon there will be an increase of attacks by the revolutionary force and we are sure that soon El Salvador will triumph.

If imperialism decides to make a massive military intervention in El Salvador, as revolutionary leader Salvador [name indistinct] said, if the marines land in El Salvador, they will find their graves there. We, the students, are appealing to the people to increase their fighting capability and to remain confident that we shall triumph.

Imperialism's purpose with these murders is to demoralize our people, but this is not the first time, nor are these the first leaders to fall under counterrevolutionary bullets. Other fighters have fallen, but fighters and leaders are not mourned. They are imitated in battle and the companeros who fell shall rest assured that they will be imitated and we shall soon defeat imperialism as we did in Vietnam, Cuba and Nicaragua. When a people rises in arms, there is no imperialism, junta or tyranny that can stop it. El Salvador will triumph.

CSO: 3010

DRU RESPONDS TO CEDES MEDIATION PROPOSAL

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 14

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, we received the response from the Political-Military Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU) of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) to the mediation proposal from the El Salvador Bishops Conference (CEDES) to resolve the serious situation of violence and death that is lacerating the country. In brief, the DRU states:

1. The people want peace, but a true and lasting peace based on justice and the fulfillment of their fundamental interests; 2. The people have sought justice in the elections, and have always been thwarted; the attempts at dialog "have been a mere farce" and, as the FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front] says, the people "have been forced into war." "They want the bishops to reflect on recent history, and honestly ask themselves what solution is left to the people if not the popular, armed struggle." 3. When the letter from the CEDES is analyzed, it "is radically dissociated from the just interests and aspirations of the vast Christian working majorities." 4. There is disregard for the "heroic, massive effort for liberation expended by the great Christian masses of the urban and rural areas." 5. CEDES "goes along with the present government's hypocritical, spurious campaign of deception, confusion and misinformation."

Elsewhere, the DRU acknowledges the Church of El Salvador as an extremely important institution for the country, and the fact that the majority of Salvadorans are religious and Christian. However, it states: "We cannot be silent at the well-known antipopular and anti-Christian record of the majority of the bishops who were signatories." Subsequently, the DRU declares that it cannot hold dialog with the Christian Democratic Junta, but that it does "want to hold dialog and join with all the progressive social forces in the country interested in finding a solution that will be favorable for the people." The response was signed by Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Joaquin Villalobos and Shafik Jorge Handal.

2909
CSO: 3010

JUNTA RESTRICTS IMPORTS OF LUXURY ITEMS OUTSIDE CACM

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 11 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] The Government Junta has banned imports of luxury items from countries which are not members of the Central American Common Market [CACM], as an emergency measure to "rationalize the use of the meager hard currency supplies."

The respective resolution, No 927, was dated yesterday and released publicly today by the Ministry of Economy. The ban will last for 90 days, starting on the date when the resolution goes into effect.

The measure includes imports of alcoholic beverages, tobacco manufactures, untanned fine hides, perfumes, lotions, cosmetics, powders prepared for toiletries, rouge, shaving cream, depilatories, saddles, plates, cups and other items made of cardboard, bedclothing, curtains, glass items, statutes, beads, artificial flowers, china or porcelain household items, pearls and precious stones, firearms, radio sets with record players or tape recorders, television sets, cooking utensils, automotive vehicles, yachts, hanging lamps, handbags, wristwatches, etc.

The resolution was issued through the Economic Branch, and contains the following whereas clauses:

I. Exchange measures have been adopted in order to strengthen our balance of payments, hence it is necessary to adopt direct measures related to imports, for the purpose cited. II. Imports of luxury goods have reached sizable levels in the past, hence it is advisable to place temporary restrictions on imports thereof. III. There is a heavy demand for hard currency to meet the needs of the National Emergency Program and, to meet that demand, the use of the meager hard currency supplies must be rationalized. IV. Consistent with our country's integrationist policy, the restrictive measures are not to be applied to exports from the other Central American countries and Panama.

According to the resolution, the Ministry of Finance will inform the Ministry of Economy on the prices and volumes of the needed items imported this year, and is authorized to order the necessary measures.

2909
CSO: 3010

FINANCE MINISTER SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] The minister of finance, Dr Jorge Eduardo Tenorio, declared that foreign investment in a country such as ours increases wealth, fosters the infrastructure and allows for the creation of new job sources.

The official stated that investment is one of the leading facilities that a country has for promoting its wealth.

During a press conference, Dr Tenorio discussed the inflationary situation that the country is experiencing, making a comparison with the balance of payments of other South American nations and, at the same time, observing that, in El Salvador, this situation is calm from an economic standpoint.

"In the Salvadoran nation, the colon is still strong; and one can observe Chile, Argentina and, in the Central American region, Costa Rica, having problems with the purchase of basic products, wherein the purchasing power of the currency is not favorable to the economy of family households."

Moreover, he remarked, one of the ways of fostering investment is to protect the industry in every country. If industry in Central America is given protection, great benefits will be accrued. The official noted: "We shall strive to strengthen the Central American market," focusing on the need for foreign investment in countries such as ours.

Dr Jorge E. Tenorio reiterated the fact that the Revolutionary Government Junta is adopting a series of measures which will have a direct effect on the easing of the inflationary situation among family households. There are no fewer than 10 measures that will make it possible to ease this situation in many homes.

Ceiling on Tuition

Consideration is being given to putting a ceiling on the tuition in the country's educational centers. But this is not intended to alarm the heads of the educational institutions, he commented, but rather to benefit the parents whose children are attending school; because they belong to the middle class, and the latter is a driving force in the productivity of the entire nation.

Another measure is one that would maintain the same salaries in 1981, but at the same time the present government would strive to cut the high costs of products and other expenses of family households. He said: "We are bent upon achieving this, and also upon preventing the creation of unnecessary jobs in the country." With regard to the nation's productivity, he remarked: "You can be sure that we Salvadorans are not going to give in to anything."

There will also be an attempt to reduce the proliferation of autonomous entities. He explained: "We are battling in that direction."

2909
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

ARCHBISHOPRIC INSTALLATIONS RAIDED--San Salvador, 23 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran archbishop today charged that a priest in charge of the Salvadoran archdiocese communications had been accused of being a "communist." In the archbishopric's Sunday homily, which was delivered by Father Roberto Torruellas, it was stated that "someone is accusing Father Fabian Amaya of being a communist and right away the army raids the Criterio Printing Shop and the installations of Radio YSAX [Vox Panamericana]. Torruellas reported that the archbishopric and these two installations was raided by army troops in Mufti earlier this week. The raid was conducted "unprofessionally, without ethics and without political vision" by the authorities, said Torruellas, adding that the government troops had trampled on the rights of the employees of the metropolitan clergy and peasant refugees in the archbishopric. "This occurs with persons trained to kill. They are taught to hate," he added. He also said: "Just as communists are taught hatred of classes, the members of the army are taught to hate communists." For the army, "the archbishopric and its installations are communist hideouts," said Torruellas. The priest released a communique from Msgr Arturo Rivera Y Damas, apostolic administrator of San Salvador, in which he assures that Father Amaya "is his alter ego." Torruellas condemned the killing of an army colonel, his wife and two of his children by presumed leftists, stating that the crime "shows that our society is fatally ill, since respect for life has been lost." Torruellas mentioned that "millions of colones" are being spent on propaganda against the church in the media, "insulting it and slandering it" as communist. [Text] [PA232238 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1752 GMT 23 Nov 80]

CAUTION TO REAGAN--The Republican Party and its winning candidate, Mr Ronald Reagan, have announced a policy to improve relations and to give more aid to friendly countries. This is natural, but Reagan should be careful when reaching a decision because countries with dictatorial regimes do not represent the people. When one goes deeper, there are differences regarding friendship among nations. The people can have great admiration and respect for the United States, but can disapprove U.S. Government support to dictatorial regimes. When this is the case, there cannot be a sincere friendship, instead there will be resentment that in the long run will create negative results. The United States can [be] rest assured of the sincere friendship of countries run by democratic regimes and must not trust countries ruled by dictatorial regimes. [Roberto Celis] [Excerpts] [PA260249 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 25 Nov 80 pp 9, 39]

REAGAN HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATION--Human rights, which were the main pillar of President Carter's administration, will not end with president-elect Reagan's arrival at the White House. Even if Carter's replacement wanted to do so, he would not be able to unceremoniously abandon the practical application of human rights. The fact is, in addition to being included in international conventions that are legally binding, the human rights statute is an intrinsic part of human nature. In other words, it is not a group of rights that the new president will be able to toss into the garbage can, especially since Jimmy Carter has demonstrated their effectiveness. President Carter, then, was right when he pointed out to the OAS delegates the need for the new Republican administration to continue to hammer away on the subject of human rights. In this regard, this policy cannot be limited to the Carter administration, because it is something historical and was only placed in motion by the current U.S. President. Jimmy Carter's human rights policy was and is of great importance and is a very positive action. Naturally, where it was and is most effective is in the Hispanic American, African and other so-called Third World countries. As is generally known, insistence on the application of human rights forced leftist and rightist totalitarian governments to curb somewhat their persecution of their opponents, caused a decline in political deaths, brought about a reduction in the use of torture as a judicial measure and generated greater public awareness of how necessary it is for governments to be legitimately elected. Reagan would be wrong, therefore, to reach agreements with Latin American governments of the Pinochet, Videla or Garcia Meza type, and those who expect such an absurdity are mistaken. [Alfredo Parada, Jr.] [Excerpts] [PA282345 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 27 Nov 80 p 7]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

RFG STAFFERS TO CUBA--Three members of the staff of Radio Free Grenada left the island today for Cuba on a 3-month course. The three are broadcaster (Sherrill Fletcher), and technicians (Martin Raibeed) and (Brian Franklin). They are going to Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Institute for Radio and Television and will be assigned to Radio Havana and other stations in Cuba. The course is part of the overall plan to upgrade the ability of personnel in all areas of Radio Free Grenada. [Text] [FL290033 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 28 Nov 80 FL]

MEDIA OFFICIAL RETURNS--Grenada's deputy secretary for information and manager of Radio Free Grenada, Brother Kamau McBarnette, returned home today after a 2-week visit to Cuba. Brother McBarnette was in Cuba on a familiarization tour of the radio and television network in that country. [St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 28 Nov 80 FL]

CSO: 3020

REAGAN EXPECTED TO HAVE MORE 'VISION' THAN CARTER

PA262227 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 19 Nov 80 p 10

["From the Mountain" column by Antonio Majera Saravia: "Are They Going To Have Guts?"--passages within slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] The day Carter writes his memoirs, we will probably find out what type of person he is. Supposing, however, that he acted in good faith (giving him "the benefit of the doubt," or in other words, without doubting his good faith), there is no question about his inability. The damage he did to his party is considerable, but it was high time that the U.S. leftists were stopped. They almost imperceptibly went from criticizing "the system" to deciding to finish it without at any time accepting that it was much better than the other system, which unmercifully eliminates millions of innocent people because it is not concerned with the individual, but with the group... it is the system of those who have everything going for them, of course....

They never realized that their views benefited the enemy, a declared and "sworn" enemy that insists on destroying the U.S. bastion and on the colonization of the world under Soviet imperialism. At this point one can no longer discuss Russian nationalism. There is no "international struggle on behalf of the proletariat." It is simply /a Russia that wants its "imperialist" turn in world history./ Communism is merely the doctrine that justifies this, a hoax that many who are naive or ignorant, still take seriously.

Well, those procommunist leftists (the self-styled "liberals" or "new left" liberals) were interested in promoting the policy that favors "change" toward communism under any excuse. According to one of the most incredible of their theories, setting up communist "models" in a large number of nations with a democratic inclination would "take away the banners" of the communists and, in any event, after the intentions of those foreigners (Salvadorans, for instance) were smashed, it would be "easy" to bring these countries back to a democratic way of life. Now that Mr Carter has received his just desserts, the mistake in such a way of looking at things stands out even more.

These gratuitous collaborators of Russian imperialism were looking for a way to show how sound all their reasonings (or "rationalizations," as they say in English) were and they finally found weak peoples in our Central America. First, they found Nicaragua for the fundamental reason that it was ruled by a dictator who no one tolerated any longer. The traitorous thing was not helping to oust him, /but guaranteeing (permitting, which in this case is the

same thing) the establishment of a socioimperialist dictatorship in its place./ This was done in spite of statements by the communist Sandinists themselves, who always denied it. In spite of U.S. congressional opposition, Carter gave them more than 150 millions [as published].

Next it was El Salvador's turn, where a weak president did not act forcefully enough. The "Liberals" staged a coup, arguing that the president was inefficient and disrespected "human rights" (another of the themes by this group). The junta that replaced him has killed many more people than the deposed president did and, /advised by an army of gringo "technicians," it has imposed on El Salvador a number of revolutionary measures of communist persuasion,/ beginning with the "agrarian reform," which has destroyed Salvadoran agriculture, and going on to the "nationalization" of both the banks and the coffee trade. It was not important that our Salvadoran brothers were obviously making progress, one had to help the communists succeed or "do something," which would amount to the same thing...!

There is no longer any doubt about Nicaragua. The U.S. voters, fortunately and intuitively guessed the truth in spite of the massive propaganda in a good deal of the media, most of which are "liberal" or leftist in orientation. A UPI report by Adolfo G. Merino datelined Washington (PRENSA LIBRE on the 12th, page 37) confirms what is being said here and what has been tenaciously contradicted by those in the State Department who favor socioimperialism. The Russians themselves have said that "Nicaragua is an interesting experiment because it might be (it already is!) /the first socialist revolution aided by the national (Nicaraguan) private sector and financed by the United States."/

According to Merino, Castro is worried because Nicaraguans are going too fast. With the cynicism typical of exploitative communists "they do not want /the thin veil covering the political intentions in Nicaragua to drop at the wrong time" and they want "Nicaraguan socialism (communism) to be financed by the capitalists."/ This is something they would have achieved had Carter been reelected. Let it be clearly understood that we were never "fooled." Much has been written about the intentions of the Russians, but President Jimmy never grasped what was at stake, for up to the end he defended the Nicaraguan revolution as a sure step toward "democracy..." (terrible!)

Reagan is expected to act with a little more vision. He is also expected to hold the fort while the free world raises new defenses. At present, the Russians practically have parity in the matter of weaponry and they have already announced that they will never allow themselves to drop to second place. Should they move into first place, /it is certain that they would impose a system of absolute dictatorship, torture and unmerciful assassination, on all the inhabitants of this planet./ In the meantime, partial battles will be waged in those places where circumstances present opportunities.

Guatemala is one of these places. For years a formula has been sought to first weaken us in order to subject us later. We have been strong, although not as strong as we could (or should) have been. The fact is that armed bands swarm our republic and our position is not yet firm. /That is why we should give them as few pretexts as possible to attack us./ The war declared on us will have to be fought by us on our own terrain, even if Ronald Reagan is president.

This is why blunders such as the new taxes and the construction of five unnecessary "towers" in the former central station are viewed with alarm. Instead of continuing to waste the taxpayers' money, /it is necessary to implement true austerity and much honesty./ The current administration has not "held back" ["tentado el alma"] in its efforts to destroy communism. /It still remains to be seen whether it has the guts to limit its own greed, to work honestly and to get rid of useless individuals before we grow even weaker and run unnecessary risks./

CSO: 3010

ORIGIN OF UN RESOLUTION TO CONDEMN COUNTRY VIEWED

PA272149 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 20 Nov 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Origin and Intention of the Maneuver To Condemn Guatemala at the United Nations Under the Pretext of Human Rights Violations"]

[Text] According to reports from the United Nations, Cuba was one of the countries that promoted a draft resolution against Guatemala at the UN third committee. This resolution alleges human rights violations in Guatemala and demands that a UN human rights commission investigate the Guatemalan case and report on it at the next session.

Cuba is the country with the fewest attributes to judge human rights matters. What is happening is that Cuba is serving Soviet interests and it is taking advantage of its position as leader of the nonaligned nations in order to do this.

Guatemala is one of the key targets in the continent now that Soviet expansionism has its sights set on it and now that Guatemala has become a very important part of a new step by the USSR in Latin America.

There are two movements in this direction. One: to obtain the independence of the small territory of Belize in order to introduce foreign troops or impose satellite governments through subversion or by applying the Brezhnev doctrine--coming to the defense of people besieged by imperialism.

The other is to destabilize democracy in Guatemala in order to weaken its position in the defense of democracy as well as in the defense of its Belizean territory.

This strategy includes the establishment of an extreme leftist government in Guatemala to facilitate Soviet penetration.

Regarding the means to discredit the Guatemalan Government abroad and obtain resolutions condemning it in international organizations, including the United Nations, Cuba is the country least able to cast these stones.

The world has witnessed the mass flight of Cubans escaping from Castro's regime. Everybody knows of the Cubans' lack of opportunities for self-determination and to elect their own government through free voting.

Everybody knows that the Cuban youths in that country's army are the tentacle that the Soviet Union uses in the wars it is interested in. Therefore, Cuban soldiers end up fighting in continents remote and foreign to the true aspirations of the Latin American people, which are that of the Cuban people.

The origin of the maneuver behind a UN resolution to condemn Guatemala using the pretext of human rights violations is quite evident.

CSO: 3010

MINISTER SAYS DEMOCRACY DANGEROUS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

PA271757 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1116 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Nov (EFE)--The newspaper EL UNIVERSAL reports that Honduran natural resources minister Rodrigo Castillo Aguilar said here that democracy "is dangerous" in underdeveloped countries.

According to him, democracy is dangerous for developing countries because it facilitates interference by doctrines alien to the realities of those countries, as such countries lack plans for the future.

According to the Mexican newspaper, Castillo Aguilar said that he hopes peace and tranquillity will return to Central America.

Further on, he categorically denied that his government supplies weapons and money to the Somozist groups that are trying to return to power in Nicaragua. "None of the Honduran political parties is willing to give the aid you mention," he told the paper.

Castillo Aguilar added that his country favors a new international economic order, but dismissed the possibility that Honduras might help to develop that objective because, he said, "we are too poor and underdeveloped."

As for the Mexican-Venezuelan agreement, under which those two countries supply hydrocarbons to Central American and Caribbean nations, the official said that Honduras receives between 12,000 and 15,000 barrels of crude oil a day.

He said that his country would like Mexican crude oil imports to be increased, but he noted that "Mexico has the last say about a possible increase in supply." He did not say in which area Honduras wants the export quota increased.

The minister termed the oil agreement important, affirming that it benefits all of Latin America, in addition to promoting Mexico's leadership in the Third World.

Rodrigo Castillo Aguilar is in Mexico to attend a meeting of vegetable sanitation specialists organized by the Mexican Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources Secretariat.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

ADVISORY COUNCIL--Tegucigalpa, 25 Nov (AFP)--The Honduran Government today announced the creation of an advisory council on integration policy and of a technical studies and analyses committee aimed at the upcoming reorganization of the Central American Common Market. The two groups will have the specific duty of giving advice to the executive branch on future policies for the economic and social integration of Central America. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0519 GMT 26 Nov 80 PA]

CSO: 3010

SEAGA DISCUSSES ECONOMIC CRISIS IN SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT

FL241625 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Nov 80 pp 1, 18

[Text] The budget left by the PNP Government for fiscal year 1980-81 which ends on March 31, 1981, has been so constructed that the recourse this financial year to Bank of Jamaica financing is inevitable as has been the pattern in previous years.

This was stated by the prime minister and minister of finance, Mr. Seaga to Parliament on Tuesday, as he warned of the grave economic crisis facing the country.

Mr. Seaga said that the 1980-81 budget started with a gap of $305 million. As there were no new revenues, and loans could be ruled out for this financial year, the only source left was to Bank of Jamaica credits, i.e., "printing money at the Bank of Jamaica." This, Mr. Seaga said, was the bind in which the country had been left, and which his government had inherited.

Talks With IMF

He said that it was essential that his government kept expenditure tight for the rest of the year, and that the 1980-81 budget would begin to have the stamp of the new JLP Government in which external financing would play a very important role.

Mr. Seaga in announcing exploratory talks with the IMF, and his impending visit to Washington to hold discussions with the World Bank and with the Inter-American Development Bank, said that there was a $250 million foreign exchange gap in the projected foreign exchange budget for next year which he had inherited, and that this was after taking into account all known sources of borrowings and earnings.

The following is an extract from a taped transcript of Mr. Seaga's statement: "Notwithstanding the elements of recovery that have started to move into place, I must warn the nation that Jamaica still faces the greatest financial difficulties next year.

"We have at this time inherited a foreign exchange projected budget for next year which shows a gap of $250 m, and I want it to be clearly understood that this $250m gap is after all known sources of earnings and borrowings

have been taken into account. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, it is after a projection has been made including a contribution from the I.M.F.

"And it is at this point that I would like to advise the country that we are now in the process of an exploratory discussion with the I.M.F. in Washington. Jamaica is eligible over a three-year period for some US$600m in I.M.F. loans at attractive and concessionary rates of interest.

"We are exploring by way of discussion, the present thinking of the International Monetary Fund; and they are too exploring the thinking of the new government, so that we will determine whether there is mutual ground on which we may come to an agreement which is not grounds which the people of Jamaica would object to, but grounds which are in the interest of the country in terms of alleviating its foreign exchange position.

"The country will be kept informed of the progress of these talks from time to time. "The fiscal budget started with a gap of $305 million at the beginning of the financial year. That gap is now between $350 million and $370 million on the basis of additional net expenditure since the beginning of the financial year.

Inflationary Pressures

"There is no source of new revenues to finance this; and indeed loans for this purpose can very well at this stage be ruled out for this financial year. The only source from which this financing can proceed is by printing money at the Bank of Jamaica which is the bind in which we have been left, and which is the condition which we have inherited.

"This carries with it certain inflationary pressures that we will discover in the course of the succeeding years; and next year when these inflationary pressures are being experienced in terms of price increases, it is just as well that the country should know from now--as indeed I have warned in another capacity at an earlier time--that the causative factors of many of such price increases arise out of the inflationary financing which the government of the past proceeded on in terms of financing the 1980-81 budget.

"For our part it is absolutely critical that we maintain the present level of expenditure at no greater figure than the figures which are mentioned save and except any acts of God.

"And it will be our responsibility to hold expenditure absolutely tight for the balance of this financial year so as not to aggravate the situation any further.

The New Budget

"The new budget is being prepared to be presented next year as the first budget of this new government. We begin discussions in due course, and in

the interim exploratory talks are being initiated with such institutions as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank to determine the level of external financing on which they may be relied for, as this is going to be the critical factor in terms of bringing new projects on stream.

"The point I am making here requires reinforcement; that the expenditure levels which we have inherited from the PNP Government has virtually tied up the great bulk of the finances of the country in inescapable expenditure from one year to another, leaving us pitifully little room to maneuver, leaving us pitifully little finances over which we have any discretion to reflect the policies and programs of the new government.

"External finances therefore, will play a very important role; and I propose at an early date to visit with the World Bank and with the Inter-American Development Bank in order to begin from now to line up the levels of support and the areas of support which we may expect from them; so as to enable us to know where else to look for the other projects which are set out in the manifesto of the Jamaica Labor Party..."

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

IRISH TRADE MISSION--An Irish trade mission has arrived in Mexico to purchase petrochemical products, honey and cotton and to offer dairy products and technology to recycle refuse materials. The head of the Irish mission said the trade balance is favorable to Ireland because Mexico has purchased $19 million in dairy products from Ireland in 1980. [PA020418 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Dec 80 PA]

CANDLE WAX FOR USSR--A special delegate of the Mexican Rural Bank has told the technical committee on candle wax that Mexico will sell 30 tons of candle wax to the Soviet Union. He said that 725,130 tons of wax have been produced this year, 183,240 tons of which were exported to various countries such as the United States, Germany and France for a total of almost 22 million pesos. [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMR 2 Dec 80 PA]

JAPANESE CREDIT--Japan will grant a credit of $92.5 million to convert the Mexican railroad network from diesel to electric. The decision will be officially announced after talks between the deputy ministers of trade of the two nations. [Text] [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Dec 80 PA]

CSO: 3010

REAGAN URGED NOT TO HEED 'EXTREMIST SECTORS'

PA301720 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 29 Nov 80 p 4

[Editorial: "A Danger for Reagan"]

[Text] President Carter's defeat is no doubt the result of the feeling of frustration that many Americans had been experiencing in the face of what they regarded as a decline in their country's position both at home and abroad. Inflation, unemployment, the increasing crime rate and consumption of drugs, the low value of the dollar in the international monetary market, the hostages in Iran, the Kremlin's bold expansionism as shown by its invasion of Afghanistan, and Soviet penetration in several parts of Latin America had all managed to irritate many voters who attributed this situation more to the inability, weakness and hesitant attitudes of the occupant of the White House and his team of advisers and collaborators than to circumstances. They elected Reagan as an alternative, just as they would have elected any other candidate that the Republican Party put forward; any other candidate who would offer a government program based on substantial rectifications. What Americans do not want--and important sectors of the press have repeatedly stated this--is for millions and even billions of dollars of the taxpayers' money to be given to countries where very often minority groups manipulated and controlled by Moscow through its satellites, attack and stone the U.S. embassies and burn their flags shouting "anti-imperialist" slogans, while Marshal Ustinov's armored divisions crush the Afghan people's resistance through bloodshed and bullets.

It is possible and even probable that certain elements, which a number of "Republicans" consider to be extremist and is trying to discover and replace, may have infiltrated into the Carter camp because of the tolerance of candor which was the primary feature of Carter's administration. However, Mr Reagan must proceed cautiously and firmly in order not to let himself be overwhelmed by his own extremist sectors trying to revive the obscure and negative days of "McCarthyism," which has such disastrous results for the United States. Quite a few artists, writers, scientists and intellectuals suffered the consequences of the usually groundless persecutions unleashed against them by the sadly famous committee of un-American activities, which adopted measures that were later regretted.

It is not yet possible to know what some of the president-elect's followers expect from him. But he should already begin restraining those who, from radical and absurd positions, want to unleash a witch-hunt, to bug phones, to open correspondence, to create oppressive environments of suspicion for those who do not share their views and, in short, to imitate the hateful methods employed by the Soviet KGB, thus eroding the most fundamental pillars of U.S. life. These pillars have made the United States what it is today--a country that will never be dominated by fear.

CSO: 3010

SALVADORAN SOLIDARITY GROUP COMMUNIQUE ON FDR DEATHS

PA290423 San Jose Radio Noticias Del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Excerpts] As a result of the tragic events of 27 November in the sister republic of El Salvador, where nine leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Front [FDR] were murdered, thereby providing evidence of an increased brutal military repression, the Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People this afternoon staged a public protest demonstration attended by all sectors represented in the committee.

The committee issued the following communique:

To the people of Panama and the world: The Panamanian Committee of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People repudiates the capture and subsequent murder of the members of the Executive Council of the FDR who were executed by the Salvadoran Armed Forces in an operation that included armored vehicles, planes and 400 members of the army and security forces.

This murder confirms the charges filed in all national and international forums about the violation of the most basic human rights.

We hereby announce to the Panamanian people and other sister nations of the world the creation of the new executive council of the FDR, which will give a news conference today in El Salvador.

The Panamanian Committee of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People supports this new entity, which, together with its vanguard, shall lead the Salvadoran people to their ultimate liberation.

At the same time, we demand the respect for the physical integrity and the immediate release of the 30 members of the legal assistance office of the archbishopric, captured together with the members of the Executive Council of the FDR.

The document is signed by Dr Carlos Perez Herrera; writer Rogelio Sinan; Alma Montenegro de Fletcher, president of the National Federation of Democratic Women; newsman Calilo Perez; Prof Ricaurte Soler, Rev Conrado Sanjur; Rev Marcelino Perez, and Dr Renan Esquivel. In addition, the communique is endorsed by over 80 organizations and members of the committee.

In another document, the Association of Salvadoran Students exhort all democratic, revolutionary and progressive sectors of Panama to express their solidarity with the Salvadoran people's struggle and to send written protests to the media and embassies and to the military junta ruling in El Salvador.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

COMMENT ON CARTER SPEECH--President Jimmy Carter's farewell speech at the OAS is a promise to the people of Latin America that once his administration ends on 20 January, he will not put an end to his human rights campaign aimed basically against the abuses and violations these people are suffering at the hands of the ruling totalitarian regimes on the continent. Besides being a message full of hope and promise to those of us in this part of the world who are being persecuted and harassed by despots, the U.S. President's statement shows his marked interest in the fate of the peoples living south of the Rio Grande. His interest is not limited to his presidential functions. It is that of a prominent world leader. One of the most common reactions to Jimmy Carter's defeat in the U.S. elections, was apprehension over the ominous perspectives that Carter's defeat poses to Latin America, because regressive forces, whether in power or not, are intent on terrorizing and destroying those who seek the social, political and economic changes which our hemisphere has always needed. Ill winds are blowing on the American Continent. It might be that the most reactionary conservative sectors in the area will capitalize on the Republican victory to unleash a campaign against everything that means progress and democracy, in view of the psychological climate created by the result of the U.S. presidential elections in Spanish-speaking nations. Within this negative context, President Carter's statement attains added significance, because--although it is up to persecuted and harassed Latin American countries to wage their own struggles to overthrow the tyrannies choking them--the support of personalities like the U.S. President can contribute to lessening the burden of misery and misfortunes born by many of our countries. [Text] [PA220211 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 6-A]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

ENVOYS TO UNESCO--Paris, Sunday (CANA)--Ambassador George Bullen of Grenada and Ambassador Wilfred Naimool of Trinidad and Tobago were received last week by Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director general of UNESCO, to whom they presented their credentials as permanent delegates of their respective countries to the organisation. [Excerpt] [FL282110 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 24 Nov 80 p 3 FL]

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ENERGY SECRETARY STRESSES CONSERVATION, SHORTAGES

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 15

[Text] Energy Secretary Daniel Brunella has asserted that under a suitable energy conservation program, Argentina could eventually save some $3 billion in fuel in the year 2000.

Speaking at the opening of the "Seminar on Electrical Energy Conservation," Brunella maintained, nevertheless, that such a program could not be made mandatory.

Taking part in the opening ceremony, among others, were Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, who presided over it; the secretary of public information, Gen Antonio Llamas; the secretary of planning of the presidency, Brig Jose Miret; several economic secretaries and other ranking officials.

In his address the energy secretary recalled that his agency "is pursuing sector policies, formulating programs and taking the necessary measures to guarantee a maximum utilization of our country's energy resources" and that to this end it operates "basically through clear-cut appeals for cooperation from private companies and capital."

Within this framework, last year saw the startup of the "program for the rational use of energy," of which this seminar is a preponderant part. Outlining their experiences and views during it will be officials from the U.S. Department of Energy, the General Directorate of Electricity of France and the International Energy Agency, in addition to many representatives of various spheres in Argentina.

By moving forward along this path, Brunella said, "by the year 2000 the country will achieve energy consumption savings of around 10 percent, which according to estimates would mean savings of around $3 billion that year alone."

He clarified, nevertheless, that the purpose of the current seminar is not "to lay the groundwork for laws or stringent decrees, mandatory measures, electricity rationing or similar precautions."

It is, instead, a means of reaching conclusions "that could be applied in enterprises in which electrical energy is a major input" or of eventually "rousing and attracting the attention of the community with regard to our urgent

need to reassess some of our everyday habits, for the sake of the generations that will follow us."

Brunella said that "we do not want the work of the seminar to be considered as over with the publication of the studies presented and the speeches delivered by the lecturers; instead, they should only be the starting point, an invaluable one, of course, for follow-up efforts by the task forces that we set up afterwards.

"Only in this way will we be able to arrive at conclusions that can be applied in practice, because nothing could be further from the intention of me and my fellow workers than to produce merely academic documents devoid of utilitarian content," he added.

"We must be capable of grasping the exact dimensions of the problem facing mankind in this era of energy shortages," Brunella concluded," cautioning that although Argentina is one of the least affected countries, "no country in the world is that rich in energy resources that it can afford to squander them."

The "Seminar on Electrical Energy Conservation" will run until next Friday at the Buenos Aires Chamber of Commerce. Among the many other issues to be taken up at it are cultural influences on energy conservation; new energy sources such as wind, geothermal and solar power; education drives; electric vehicles; the energy outlook in the United States and its applicability to Argentina, and greater efficiency and smaller losses in generating and transmission systems, with specific reference to the city of Buenos Aires.

8743
CSC: 3010

PROJECTED OIL PRODUCTION INCREASE TO PLACE DEMANDS ON TRANSPORTATION

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 15

[Text] "Interurban cargo transport could increase faster than the gross domestic product over the next few years." This assessment was voiced by the national director of transportation planning, Jorge Kogan, at the opening session of the Seminar on Motor Vehicle Cargo Transport, which is being organized by the Center for Comparative Studies.

In detailing the outlook for increased interurban cargo transport, the director said that the system would be given a boost over the next few years by production programs for several items.

We can expect higher oil production from Patagonia, he pointed out, which should bring about greater demand for pipeline transport, as well as coastal and river shipping. Furthermore, the Hipasam iron ore processing plant in northern Patagonia will be completely on line by 1981, and its output will also be reaching the country's industrial zone by sea. There will be a net rise in domestic transportation, which will trigger a drop in import volume. Starting in 1982, the trends will level off, and the increase in cargo transport will be comparable to the economy's as a whole. In the medium term, railway transport will be spurred by the development of the Bajo de la Lumbrera (Catamarca) mining deposit and the installation of a plant for smelting and refining those minerals nearby in Andalgala, as well as the Famatina (La Rioja) mining development project. Rail transport will also be sparked by the anticipated increases in the shipping of several items, basically cement and grains.

"This process," Kogan said, "will be backed by a more aggressive commercial policy on the part of Argentine Railways, which will focus on transporting items for which rail transport provides technical advantages because of their weight and the distance to be traversed."

Kogan noted that 1979 was marked in particular by increases in rail, water and pipeline transportation.

8743
CSO: 3010

PLANICIE BANDERITA HYDROELECTRIC PLANT IN OPERATION

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 21

[Text] Neuquen--The Planicie Banderita Hydroelectric Powerplant and its equalizing dam have been officially inaugurated in the presence of Energy Secretary Daniel Brunella.

Specifications

The project, located 90 kilometers northwest of the province capital, is a major contribution to the nation's energy output pool, since it is equipped with two groups of turbogenerators of 225,000 kilowatts each.

Attending the ceremony along with the governor, Gen Domingo Manuel Trimarco, were the chief executive of Rio Negro, Rear Adm Julio Acuna; the president of HIDRONOR [North Patagonia Hydroelectric Company], Mario Pineyro; the commander of the Sixth Mountain Infantry Brigade, Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, and other ranking authorities.

Work on the equalizing dam began in March 1977 and was completed in August of this year; it is located downstream from the Planicie Banderita plant.

The earth-fill dam is 6,300 meters long, 2,900 of which is the section fronting the river, while 3,400 meters are an extension on the left bank.

The spillway is 100 meters long, and an irrigation intake was built as a complementary project for the nearby fruit-growing region.

In his address Brunella maintained that: "Inaugurating projects like Planicie Banderita is not a normal, everyday development, because we are placing in operation facilities that will provide multiple services to many generations in this country."

Referring to the delays in getting the project ready, he stated: "The official inauguration of this project had to be postponed for several reasons and is being staged at the same time that work is ending on the equalizing dam, which has the advantage of operating in tandem with the powerplant by regulating the waters."

The secretary then underscored the efforts of the deceased former director of HIDRONOR, Raul Sureda, of whom he said: "He worked without rest on this and other projects."

He then indicated that the powerplant "has the largest hydroelectric turbine installed so far in our country," adding that "since the country has energy programs that have been developed with the most appropriate techniques and that are in keeping with reasonable growth expectations, it remains only for us to work in an orderly fashion."

In this regard, he stressed the need to to "make intelligent use of our financial, technical and human resources and set aside sector and local interests when they do not coincide with the interests of the nation."

Oil Royalties

Upon arriving in the province, the energy secretary was asked whether his recent announcements spelled the end of claims by hydrocarbons producing provinces.

The question referred to the royalties that the provinces have been trying to get increased. After answering "obviously, yes," the secretary explained: "We are going to move gradually towards international prices in our country. All of this is to the benefit of the provinces and to the detriment of those who buy oil products. In other words, the provinces cannot complain because we will gradually get to the point in 1987 that the prices of oil and gas at the wellhead are at world levels."

8743
CSO: 3010

FORMER PLANNING MINISTER DISCUSSES PLN, ECONOMIC CRISIS

San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 11

[Interview with Dr Marco Antonio Lopez Aguero, former minister of planning, by Wilmer Murillo in the column "Political Wednesdays in the Republic"; date and place not given]

[Text] The serious economic crisis the country is experiencing seems to be reaching a decisive stage. It is predicted that we are faced with terrible years of continuing price rises, unmanageable governmental debts and shrinking credit for private business.

The state has become the greatest purchaser and spender in the country. Its expenditures are increasing and it has announced it will raise taxes. Or rather it is raising them. Along with this unemployment and neglect are growing. This is a process which threatens to break the back of the system of social peace in Costa Rica. Unless wise steps are taken, it will be necessary to pay a very high social price.

All presidents enjoy a honeymoon period to begin with. The oppositions and dissatisfied trade unions refrain from exercising their prerogatives. But the current government has already for some time, almost since its inception, been facing difficult situations. The economic aspect is probably one of the most problematical. In all likelihood any government will have to devote its best efforts from 1982 on to combating the economic crisis. An economist active in politics, Dr Marco Antonio Lopez Aguero, former minister of planning during the Figueres administration (1970-1974), agrees that the country is facing an inflation problem which threatens to reach a culmination posing a danger to social peace. The following are the views he expressed.

[Question] To begin with, what types of changes are occurring in the National Liberation Party (PLN)? Do you feel any kind of concern about the way in which things are being done?

[Answer] The PLN, although it is a very old party, is in a process of constant renewal. We have seen this in particular since the last political campaign, when the bylaws have been modified, and to a certain extent the leadership renewed. As we know, there have recently been district and canton elections. The definitive guidelines for the next campaign are being developed. This is in the purely political or proselytizing sector. However, [illegible] the field of study of national problems as more important. Work has been done through the Secretariat

of Plans and Programs for more than a year in some 50 study commissions in various fields--economic, social, cultural and political--and they have recently submitted their preliminary reports, which will be submitted to the ideological congress which will be held in the early days of December for analysis. As to whether I regard the existing organization of the PLN as satisfactory or not, I would say both yes and no. Yes in the sense that work is being done with enthusiasm and contemplation and well enough in advance to be properly prepared for the campaign which is approaching, and no, because this process has not yet ended and we cannot be satisfied with what we have currently. This is a concern I believe is positive, since it would be very dangerous if there were a sense of satisfaction with the human and structural capacity of the party at this time for carrying forward all the tasks a political campaign imposes.

[Question] Do you believe that an atmosphere of fear, aggravated by the development of a new leadership apparatus for the party, prevails in the PLN?

[Answer] I believe that in any human organization there is always this atmosphere of competition for leadership, which I believe is healthy and is manifested more forcefully insofar as groups are larger and enthusiasm for doing things is greater. Sometimes disputes, if we can call them that, develop because there are many who want to work and in particular to lead.

[Question] In the development of this new PLN leadership apparatus, what role does Marco Antonio Lopez play?

[Answer] Well, I have some tasks of a professional nature, but not precisely in the political proselytizing field. Some of my main functions are advisory to the candidate, the parliamentary bench, and on some occasions the political leadership itself, in the economic sector. Naturally I carry out these tasks in a team, in which other distinguished and experienced professional workers in the economic sciences participate.

[Question] Will you be a part of the economic team of the liberation party in any possible future Monge Alvarez government?

[Answer] In reality, it is not for me to answer this question since this would be a decision for the candidate and future president, Don Luis Alberto Monge. My personal opinion is that there is a very qualified group of professionals in the economic sciences in the party, in which Don Luis Alberto Monge will have a great fund of technical resources to fill the needs of his government. I believe that there are many young professionals who have not had an opportunity to hold high public posts and when the time comes, could be of great help to the future government. I have expressed this position on various occasions to the candidate, and I have personally concerned myself with attracting valuable young people to the party in order that they could become known.

[Question] Which are you, a politician or an economist?

[Answer] I have not the slightest doubt in answering that I am more a professional in the economic sciences than a politician. My role in public affairs has been solely and exclusively the result of my profession.

[Question] Do you believe that because of the economic nature of the problems the country faces, particularly in the economic sector, a PLN government would have to devote all its efforts to the solution of these problems?

[Answer] Definitely. I believe that currently the economic sector would be that with highest priority for any government. Naturally, there are social, political, international and moral aspects which have priority too. But until we resolve the economic problems, we can do little to resolve the others.

[Question] Do you believe that a substantial reduction in public expenditures is the solution to the economic crisis?

[Answer] I believe that there is no magic formula for resolving the country's economic crisis. However, I believe that any plan would necessarily have to include a reduction in public expenditures as an ingredient.

[Question] Traditionally, the PLN has urged a policy of wage increases. Do you believe that your party has, with this policy, brought about an increase in productivity?

[Answer] I believe that at least it has tried to. There is no doubt that some aspects of the production policies of the past, for example the excessive volume of equipment and machinery which has been imported, are now being criticized. As we know, these elements represent the most direct form of importing high technology and consequently increasing productivity. We must also recognize the efforts the country has made recently to provide better training for its human resources. Examples of this are seen in the establishment of the INA [National Apprenticeship Institute], agricultural and vocational schools and, on a higher level, the establishment of the Technological Institute and the UNA [National Agrarian University]. In addition, in recent years work has been done in the field of research, wherein one of the most important steps was the establishment of the CONICIT [National Council for Scientific and Technological Research].

[Question] Currently, the national budget is being debated. What do you regard as its most worrisome aspects?

[Answer] I am concerned that the total amount of expenditures has reached a figure out of proportion to the size of the economy of the country. However, the total expenditure figure would not be the most worrisome aspect if it were not to the fact that it leads to a deficit which is entirely unmanageable by non-inflationary methods. It is a fact that the government of Costa Rica has had budget deficits for at least the past 25 years. However they have never threatened the economic stability of the country because the financing mechanisms used were not inflationary. It is very important to clarify this concept. When a fiscal deficit is financed by the sale of bonds to the public or an increase in the tax burden, a simple transfer of resources from the private sector to the public sector occurs. Thus the private sector does not engage in the expenditures which the government effects. In recent years the financing of the deficit has been done through the national banking system with recourse to currency issues. Thus the public expenditure increases without being compensated by a decrease in the expenditures of the private sector. This is what causes total demand to increase and produces the inflationary effects to which I referred. To avoid this threat, I

only see three paths, which are not mutually exclusive, but which I believe instead we should use in combination. They are decreasing expenditure, increasing taxes and increasing the public debt.

[Question] It is said that it is necessary to change the public finance structure and the method of doing things. How do you see a model which would lead to a more flexible economy which could introduce the necessary reforms without social trauma?

[Answer] I believe that the changes the country needs are not so violent, and that they should be effected in gradual form, without causing disturbances in the normal development of the country. It seems to me that the program Luis Alberto Monge has been offering to the country since the recent campaign under the slogan "Let us return to the land" is a serious and realistic approach of the sort the country needs now. We must realize clearly that within this concept of returning to the land it is not only agriculture that is meant, or within that, traditional agriculture. There are a series of resources related to the land which, if properly exploited, would be a great source of wealth for the country. For example the intensification of sugarcane production for fuel purposes, the rationalization of forest exploitation, better utilization of our fishing resources, exploitation and utilization of our mineral resources, such as bauxite and copper. All of this, naturally, requires a whole well-planned system taking into account the human, technical, financial and institutional resources necessary to develop the programs drafted in each sector. I believe the private sector should play a basic role in this whole scheme, but inevitably it will require the active participation of the public sector. This should be a joint effort, since the task is such a vast one.

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CSO: 3010

CORRUPTION ATTACKEL AS THREAT TO NATIONAL INTEGRITY

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 2B

[Article by Manuel Rojo del Rio in the column "LA NACION Forum": "The Fifth Column in Costa Rica"]

[Text] When the national army was advancing on Madrid during the first few months of the Spanish Civil War, General Mola was asked by foreign newsmen whether he thought that those four columns would be able to break Madrid's resistance, to which he replied: "There are not just four of them; inside we have the fifth column." He was referring to the enemies of the republic who were secretly working for the nationals in the Spanish capital. That fifth column met with success in its day, and the term has been used ever since to describe those who work underhandedly to destroy their own country.

Though it might break our hearts to say so, there is a "fifth column" in Costa Rica. It operates under the protection of our democracy, acts with perfect liberty, risks nothing and gains everything. It acts as "its" circumstances warrant, and citizens whom you would never suspect are part of it, going about their business self-assuredly as if they were patriots.

The Costa Rican "fifth column" sponsors strikes, violence, confusion, anarchy and arms trafficking to promote guerrillas in Central America and infiltrates everything...In the distribution of important posts, they work for a concentration of power in the hands of their colleagues, to facilitate one-sided deals for themselves. They wager at times on bosses to poison the feelings of towns, distort people's concept of our lifestyle and turn a personality cult into something so vulgar that it forces the rest to step down.

Our "fifth columnists" engage with impunity in swelling the "democratic" belly of the bureaucracy so that they can later set it against the state itself. They are the perpetrators of the corruption that stains the branches of our republic's government. They take steps to spur inflation, thus making some people poorer and others richer; they relegate the poor to hunger and place us in the midst of anarchy. They get involved in all social activities and are willing to engage in anything, from espionage to subservience.

They boast of being idealists, patriots and slander and try to discredit those who point their fingers at them. They cry out in protest that they are innocent victims, when they are the victimizers. These are the same people who in the darkness of night prostitute our young people, who take the gullible to gambling houses and young girls to brothels and who grease palms as if it were the ne plus ultra of professional ethics. They are the ones who delude our poor

working people with false hopes and who see to it that they can never come true, so that they themselves can continue to live comfortably.

Some of them are even large estate owners who deny the people their right to a better life by possessing a little plot of land, while they enjoy trips overseas, the taste of caviar and the aroma of a high-priced cigar. These are the individuals who turn their backs on the people living under bridges or in wretched hovels, because they are not even just plain hovels...All of these people I have pointed to are Costa Rica's "fifth column."

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CSO: 3010

CONSTRUCTION INTERNATIONALISTS' ACTIVITIES IN ANGOLA REPORTED

Construction Rates

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by Ramon Martinez of PRENSA LATINA]

[Text] Luanda--With the commitment to complete the pointing up of the exterior of three type E-15 buildings weekly, 84 Cuban construction workers from Group No 2 of this capital were declared here to be "high productivity brigades."

Jose A. Ramos, director of the Cuban enterprise performing the architectural work in Angola, described the accomplishment as construction prowess, since it raises the daily norm per man from 22 m^2 to over 36 m^2 in this activity.

During an impromptu meeting with officials of the enterprise, union leaders and officials of the Cuban Communist Party, the workers collective unanimously approved the agreement which will decisively contribute to an anticipated plan fulfillment, midst the sound of bravos and applause.

Construction Group No 2 is erecting 37 buildings by the Luanda 1 system and 10 by the E-15 system in an area near the 4 February Airport. This means 940 new dwelling units which will be turned over to the Angolans in December.

Up to now, no similar collective has succeeded in completing the exterior covering or plastering of three buildings in 1 week; the best results achieved here is two and the norm under identical conditions is one.

Architect Migue Hidalgo and midlevel technician Elpidio Barcelo, a graduate of the Minsk Construction and Architecture Institute, in the Soviet Union, advisers on these construction projects, attribute this high productivity fundamentally to continued human effort.

They also agreed in citing the dynamic application of the most modern construction techniques and cumulative experience in this kind of project as factors of capital importance. The phases of cementing and frameworking of the 47 buildings are already completed. The flooring and roofing will be ready in a few days and the completed job is being speeded up by this and other vanguard collectives.

The team responsible for rough and finish plastering inside the buildings was also declared to be a "high productivity brigade," with the daily average in these specialties of 51 m^2 and 49 m^2, almost 50 percent higher than the norm.

The efforts of these men, according to Jose A. Ramos, considerably decreases production costs of the housing units and is a contribution to both the Cuban and Angolan economies.

"Results of this kind," he added, "are only obtained with a high spirit of proletarian internationalism and great worker, builder and Cuban awareness."

Ramos, who has long experience as a builder in Cuba, Tanzania and Angola, feels that every project here is a big school in which men are trained to be more highly skilled.

Activities in Luanda

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Jose Gabriel Guma]

[Text] They come from all over Cuba. On flights contracted by the Union of Caribbean Construction Enterprises (UNECA), they cross the Atlantic in 8 hours, arriving at strategic Salt Island, a tiny outpost in the middle of the ocean off the African continent. After a brief stopover--less than 60 minutes--at a former U.S. base, where the flag of Cape Verde now flies, they continue aboard the same IL-62-Ms toward the southeast. At the end of an additional 6 hours of flight and after advancing the hands of their watches 6 hours--at 0600 hours in Havana, it is 1200 hours in Luanda--they deplane in the beautiful capital of Angola. For some, the Havana-Luanda route is nothing new. They became acquainted with it when they also traveled from the northern to the southern hemisphere on the occasion of the Angolan second war of liberation. They are the builders of housing units, bridges, aqueducts, water distribution centers, cold storage plants and a broad panoramut of social and other kinds of projects required for the reconstruction and rapid development of the sister country.

Many of the more than 2,000 men and women who make up this legion of internationalist workers have the responsibility of building 100 housing units in the Angolan capital. The "predios"--a Portuguese word which is the equivalent of building--are of the E-15 and Luanda-1 types and are to be spotted in several areas: the outskirts of the airport, Viana, Hospital, Brasil-1 and Brasil-2. Dozens of these buildings, all with five stories, have already been completed and turned over to the Secretariat of State for Housing.

The traveler stumbles onto the greatest concentration of these predios as soon as he leaves the modern airport. Of the 47 buildings being erected in a strip near the air terminal, 12 are completely built, a similar number will be finished at the end of this month and the remaining 25 are in various stages of construction.

Five hundred of those working on "the airport buildings" were organized into three integral brigades: Asalto al Cuartel Moncada, Heroes de Bolivia, and Desembarco del Granma. At a recent meeting chaired by Levi Farah, minister of the Cuban

government in charge of construction work abroad, this experienced collective ratified the commitment to deliver the last buildings next December.

Decisive Factor: Tie-in

A decisive factor in the excellent execution rate in recent months has been the application of the working against time tie-in system which provides, among other things, for return to Cuba as soon as assigned tasks are completed with the required quality. Recently, members of the Asalto al Cuartel Moncada returned to the fatherland after completing their mission. The same thing happened to part of the Heroes de Bolivia Brigade which had responsibility for masonry work, plumbing and electricity for another group of buildings.

This tie-in system, according to Jose Mario Garcia, head of Group No 2--to which the above-mentioned three brigades belong--has produced a significant increase in productivity. From 845 pesos per capita as an average in the first 5 months of this year, productivity began to rise progressively with the adoption of the new system in June 1980. In that month, the per capita rate was 1,091 pesos, while in July it totaled 1,643 pesos, in August 1,630 and in September 1,759. It is expected that the October rate will exceed the September figure.

In the first 3 1/2 months of the tie-in system, the workers produced values in the building construction sector in the airport area of 4.2 million pesos, which raised the cumulative year's total as of 30 September to 6.5 million pesos. Now all that remains to be executed is construction work worth 2.9 million pesos for the rest of 1980.

Other Positive Results.

Another positive result has been the increase in the meeting of norms. Before the tie-in system was introduced, only a few were over 100 percent of their quota, while at present there are reports of over 200 percent of quota. And, at the same time, work absenteeism has decreased by over 50 percent.

When the tie-in system was first applied in June, it was calculated that an additional 600 construction workers would be needed to finish construction on the contracted buildings by next December; however, the extra effort exerted by this internationalist group is permitting the meeting of the tight deadline without an increase in the labor force!

The housing unit construction workers in Luanda who are returning to the fatherland with the satisfaction which is produced by the fulfillment of the internationalist mission entrusted to them have had the privilege of being the pioneers of the new working against time tie-in system and have blazed an important trail which unquestionably leads to an increase in productivity, a trail which will be traveled by new contingents of construction workers who will continue to positively modify the face of Angola. Men in white helmets will advance along this same trail, in accordance with a recent protocol, and will erect 3,700 housing units in Luanda and other capitals of Angolan provinces.

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CABRE ENTERPRISE INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES, SOVIET AID NOTED

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by Esmildo Alberto y De La Torre]

[Text] In the Enrique Cabre Santurio Central Enterprise of Agriculture-Livestock Workshops a number of innovations have been introduced recently as part of scientific-technical cooperation which the Soviet Union is offering our country.

During the period in which our future cosmonauts were being trained in the USSR to travel into space, a Soviet adviser, Petr Shalay, was working with Cuban technicians of the Cabre enterprise in building of an engine cleaner with a capacity for 40 to 50 units with hydraulic transportation, which replaced mechanical transportation.

This new system is being used for the first time in Cuba on this kind of machinery and will promote greater safety, economy and productivity on the disassembly line.

The new cleaner, which has four electric motors and four 3- and 4-inch pumps, is equipped with hydraulic cylinders and is fed by the same system as that line.

The innovation, which is being implemented jointly by the Soviet adviser and members of the CIR [Innovators and Efficiency Experts Committee] of the center, was introduced at a time when the plant was shut down for 1 month, with the consent of the workers, to give them an opportunity to enjoy some time off (27 July-28 August).

The innovation was implemented by technicians Renier Baez, Antonio Medina, Balbino Torriente, Andres Dreke, Pedro L. Pelaez, Alfredo Lorenzo, Jose E. Garcia Asencio, Jose A. Bringas, Jose Cabrera, Herenio Jorrin, Raul Zamora and Guillermo Jimenez (all members of the CIR) and other workers. Their efforts produced another success for the collective.

Petr Shalay demonstrated his admiration for and gratitude to the Cuban workers when he referred to them in these terms: "That job should have taken 2 months; however, the Cubans are very fast and active and built it in 1 month. Those workers have a dual status as workers and supervisors, because not only do they give orders but also work with interest and enthusiasm. The enterprise has excellent prospects; and with such good workers, there is much yet to be done."

Another cleaner is now being built with more advanced specifications which will eliminate physical effort for the workers and, according to the technicians, will produce better and more efficient results in the specific work it is intended to perform.

Those cleaners will benefit the economy of the country, according to engineer Jose Perez, acting director of the enterprise, as the value of the one already constructed is in the neighborhood of 8,000 pesos, while abroad the value would be from 16,000 to 25,000 pesos.

The director maintained that the benefits of the cleaner are immediate, as it increases the disassembly capacity for motors being repaired, increases the workshop's capacity and improves the quality of work through greater cleanliness.

Another benefit obtained consists in improving the level of hygiene, as a motor can be taken apart relatively grease-free, all of which decreases the possibilities of an accident. Also these are savings of several raw materials which at present must be used in greater quantities.

Finally, Petr said that for 20 years Soviet-Cuban cooperative relations have been excellent in the field of science and technology "and have permitted the solid development of those relations which range from this small plant to the Soviet-Cuban space flight of Romanenko and Tamayo."

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REPORTAGE ON FAR SOCIALIST EMULATION, VANGUARDS

Navy Military Unit 2889

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 26 Oct 80

[Article by Carlos Gorina]

[Text] Military Unit 2889 was proclaimed Vanguard of Socialist Emulation in the Revolutionary Navy [MGR] for the current training year.

During a solemn ceremony, senior, junior and warrant officers, seamen and civilian workers of that command expressed their commitment-response to the Border Brigade of the Eastern Army, a Vanguard Unit of Socialist Emulation, FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces].

Presiding at the ceremony were Frig Capt Julio Hernandez Fernandez, the alternate of the Revolutionary Navy's General Staff, and Frig Capt Miguel Valle Miranda, second in command of the political section of this branch of the service.

Corv Capt Orlando Yneraite Saburta read the emulative commitment-challenge of that command to the other MGR units, which was received with enthusiasm. This document expresses readiness to step up ideological work and performance demands at all levels, and to obtain a rating of no less than four points in Marxist-Leninist and political training. There is also a proposal to increase combat readiness and training, to meet the requirements of technology and to work to improve the material and living conditions of personnel.

The final remarks at the ceremony were delivered by Capt Valle Miranda who said, "This practice of proclaiming a Vanguard Unit of Socialist Emulation in the MGR is taking place a few hours after our country's reception of cosmonauts Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez and Col Yuri Romanenko."

He emphasized that this commitment-challenge and the response of Navy units is a prime example of the achievements of MGR forces in increasing combat readiness, assimilating new combat technology and continuing improvement in political and ideological training of all its combatants.

Finally, he said, "The commitments of honor expressed sum up the feelings of a 'Fatherland or Death' Navy and demonstrate the powerful driving force of socialist emulation in the FAR."

DAAFAR Emulation Opening

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 13

[Article by R. Pujol]

[Text] For years, it has become traditional to proclaim FAR vanguard units of socialist emulation. This practice has aroused the emulative enthusiasm of the combatants who every training year engage in a fraternal duel to best carry out with the greatest quality the tasks of combat and political training, thus keeping themselves in a high state of technical and weapons readiness.

In response to the challenge by the Border Brigade, a vanguard unit at the armed forces level, a ceremony was held to proclaim the Eastern Radio Technology Unit the vanguard of Socialist Emulation in the DAAFAR [Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force].

During the ceremony, which was presided over by the alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of the FAR, commander of DAAFAR forces, Div Gen Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez, who also awarded the banner which honors the Western Missile Unit as the vanguard task performance winner for 1979-1980.

The document which sums up the 1980-1981 commitments of the eastern radio technician group sets forth the increasing and strengthening of the combatants' ideological work and Marxist-Leninist training as one of its most important goals. Further along, the document states that the unit will continue to improve troop combat readiness, maintain high efficiency in the detection of airborne objects and rapidly and accurately transmit information about such objects. It is also proposed to obtain ratings of "excellent" in the radiolocation service, high efficiency marks in technology, transportation and weaponry.

The radiotechnicians also propose to present a minimum of 20 rationalization and invention projects and to obtain ratings of no less than "excellent" in controls and inspections conducted by the higher command.

Finally, they propose to maintain their 100-percent fulfillment of the combat and political training program and to ensure that in the established proficiency checks no less than 90 percent of the personnel will receive outstanding scores.

Being number one always costs blood and sweat, particularly if to maintain that position we have to face up to emulation with thousands of comrades who in all sectors of military endeavor are daily distinguishing themselves for their quality, proletarian spirit and communist ideals.

However, the combatants of this unit are aware of this and know the joy awaiting them if they meet their commitment of honor in this year of the party second congress.

Vanguard Communications Unit

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 13

[Article by Jorge Luis Blanco]

[Text] The Bronze Titan Banner was awarded by the MINFAR [Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces] to a communications battalion of the High Command because it was Vanguard of the Revolutionary Armed Forces for 3 consecutive years. Previously this military unit had twice received the Yara Proclamation Flag.

The ceremony which took place on the parade ground of this same unit was presided over by Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, head of the Central Political Directorate, and Div Gen Arnaldo Ochoa Sanchez, vice minister of the FAR, both members of the party Central Committee; Col Mario Cruz Samada, deputy to the chief of the EMG [General Staff] for communications and chief of the directorate of troops of that speciality and other FAR senior and junior officers.

The banner won by this small unit is an award for the work it did in 1978, 1979 and 1980. It performed in an outstanding manner the various tasks and missions entrusted to it in preparation for the defense of the Socialist Revolution.

As the result of the work and persistent effort exerted by its senior, junior and warrant officers, sergeants and soldiers, ratings of "excellent" and "outstanding" were achieved in the last few years in all sectors of combat and political training and in the exercises, training programs and maneuvers in which the unit participated.

The resolution which awarded the "Titan of Bronze" Banner was read by Col Manuel del Peso Ceballo. It stated, among other things, that the senior and junior officers, together with party organizations and the UJC [Union of Young Communists] had done meritorious and steady work in the political and ideological education of the young combatants on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism in their mobilization efforts to carry out the agreements and resolutions of the first party congress.

It was also brought out that this unit, through the noteworthy efforts of its command cadres and political organizations, has succeeded in systematically raising the political-morale state of their personnel and that the unit's combatants have a high level of combat morale.

The high and deserved award was given by Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana to the battalion commander who was accompanied by members of his Staff.

The concluding remarks were made by Col Mario Cruz Samada who said, "We know that such a high distinction is not easily attained and that such a distinction is achieved only when there is a sustained and high level of effort by the unit and a full dedication to creative work."

The speaker mentioned the many tasks which the unit had to perform in the last 3 years, which were always carried out with the greatest effort and dedication, with outstanding results obtained in combat and political training, which are

manifest in the high level of transport technology and fundamentally in matters related to communications, in addition to the early meeting of deadlines set by the combat readiness plan.

The speaker also praised the excellent political-morale and disciplinary state of battalion personnel.

"To achieve such meritorious results," he emphasized, "it was necessary to have systematic and meaningful work in which every member of the unit struggled to carry out his part of the commitment and at the same time to feel integrated with the effort of the unit as a whole, to experience a profound pride at belonging to this unit which for 3 consecutive years has been selected vanguard of the FAR."

"We want to express to you," the deputy chief of the EMG for communications said later, "our profound satisfaction at the successes attained, as this demonstrates the high spirit of struggle and sacrifice that characterizes our combatants and also because they have effectively contributed to the entrenching of socialist emulation in the unit to which they belong so that it will become a factor of constant incentive for the accomplishment of assigned missions and, fundamentally, the strengthening of combat readiness."

After mentioning the future tasks which the unit will have to perform, Colonel Cruz Samada transmitted congratulations from the Ministry of the FAR and EMG for the brilliant results attained.

Recruit Interviewed

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 2 Nov 80 pp 36-37

[Interview with Pvt Ricardo Hernandez Perez, DAAFAR, by Lesmes La Rosa, date and place not given]

[Text] One year ago, Ricardo Hernandez Perez could be found in a construction and assembly unit in the Ministry of Sugar. Shortly before that he had completed his preuniversity studies. As he was being initiated as a worker, he continued to become more knowledgeable of various topics but did not give up the systematic playing of volleyball nor his love for movies and dancing. Nor did he forgo field trips and camping, like many young people.

Ricardo's daily schedule of work activities underwent some changes, as the Revolution assigned him the task which is the greatest honor and supreme duty of every citizen: defense of the Fatherland. Thus he was incorporated into the Revolutionary Armed Forces as a soldier, pursuant to the new General Military Service recruitment policy.

Since then, he has been wearing the glorious olive green uniform. In spite of the short time he has been in service, he has been acquiring experience.

An Interview Is Born

When we met him in his unit, he was a member of the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force branch of service. We had no intention of engaging in any

journalistic endeavor whatever. Another assignment had taken us to that unit. However, words led to words and, without realizing it, an apparently informal conversation became an interview.

The traditional question of: "How are things going for you in the service?" was not long in being asked. Nor was the general answer: "Good!" However, we were interested in learning about other aspects of the young combatant's experiences.

[Question] What did you think of military service before entering it? (The question continued the dialog. We began to take down notes in our notebook. The conversation took place in the Lenin-Marti Room. The soldier talked freely in response to the question.)

[Answer] I should like to reply with two contrasting thoughts I had about military service. Some years ago, when I was in basic secondary school, my father demanded that his son spend more time on his studies, otherwise "military service was going to grab him..."

That same day, as I returned home from school, my father had already arrived from the print shop in which he works as a linotyper. After looking over my notebooks, he said to me: "We have to talk."

I did not know what was to be involved; however, when he began the conversation, I was practically getting a lesson in history. He told me about the establishment of the Revolutionary National Militias, training, the fight on Giron and the cleanup of Escambray.

After telling me some of his experiences as a member of the militia, he ended by saying that in a short period of time I would be of military service age and that I would have to perform my military duty in an exemplary manner, as this was a shaping ambience for young men. He emphasized the need for my studying a great deal because a soldier who is not a good student is inconceivable. He expressed the hope that he would never hear a complaint about me.

[Question] What did you think then?

[Answer] I got the picture. I understood that in the first case I cited that a son would not be helped much by a threat of military service when performing it is an honor. Modesty aside, but my experiences have shown that the old man was right...

When One Does His Duty, There Are No Problems

[Question] Up to now, how have things been going for you in the military? (On this occasion the laconic reply: "Good" was followed by an elaboration by Ricardo.)

[Answer] If one has the habit of carrying out his duties in any daily activity, let us say in studies or work, surely he will have no difficulty during his active military service. The key is to conscientiously obey all the regulations in force in the FAR.

However, adaptation to military life requires phasing. This is not achieved from one day to the next; however, one always adapts. The carrying out of the immense tasks of the FAR demands collective and coherent action. To this end, discipline is the same for everyone. From the day we got here, the officers and political instructors stressed this with us; and I believe that we have been able to respond to them. In our small unit, there have been no disciplinary problems.

(The soldier replaces on a shelf the book he was reading when we approached him. After a few minutes, submachine gun in hand, with the rest of his small unit, he marches to the guard training area. He begins a combination of activities scheduled for the practice session. He studies the characteristics of radio sets, their limitations and special features and engages in brief training exercises such as the loading and unloading of weapons and the use of firefighting equipment. There is also instruction in the use of signaling and communications equipment and familiarization with other subjects which make up efficient training for the execution of this important service.

(The class ends. We are once again with soldier Hernendez Perez.)

[Question] It seems you are going to war. (He smiles.)

[Answer] Well, we are preparing ourselves so that we will always be ready for combat. In a short time, we have learned how to handle infantry weapons. In fact, within a short time, guard service begins. That is considered to be the performance of a combat mission and requires all our commitment, high vigilance and initiative.

Encounter with a New World

(The interivew with the soldier continues in the barracks.)

[Question] For which science or art do you have an inclination?

[Answer] For electronics. It fascinates me. Before entering the FAR, I studied it a bit.

[Question] Have you had any contact with electronics here in the unit?

[Answer] Yes! The technology with which I am involved is related to it. I am specializing in that field. I have had the opportunity of participating in rationalization work, and one of the greatest joys I have experienced was when we were told the results of our work raised our combat readiness. For me it was an encounter with a new world.

[Question] Why an encounter with a new world?

[Answer] Because electronics is not only applicable to sectors of the economy but also to military technology. We have come to appreciate the fact that at present, in the development of the military might of any country, the application of electronics is of great importance; automation is based on it. The use of this science is widely known in radio communications, radiolocation, television,

etc. As is logical, command of a technology with these characteristics requires a good cultural base...

[Question] You entered the FAR with a preuniversity level of education. In your opinion, is that enough? What has been your experience?

[Answer] I am fully aware of the FAR's need to integrate young men with educational levels sufficient for the handling of complex military technology. I can say that as regards the technolgoy I have been assigned, being a preuniversity graduate was only the base, the beginning. After that came a profound process, with classes, practical work, exercises, etc.

If you want me to talk about experience, I would say that was principally transmitted to me by professors and senior and junior officers. Without a doubt, their highlevel of preparation was influential in our training. Their concern was wide-ranging, both in combat training and in our personal problems and the state of our morale. In a parallel manner, they have also made demands upon us.

One Year Later

(New tasks await Ricardo during the rest of the day. It is not right to distract him for part of his scheduled time; however, we had to ask him one last question.)

[Question] You have been in the FAR for a year. If you were to sum it up briefly, what would you say?

[Answer] I have received the honor of being on the first line of defense of the Fatherland and preparing myself to efficiently carry out that mission. All of this has served in my revolutionary training, with high political, ideological, morale and combative qualities. My family has increased because collective life has allowed me to look upon every comrade as a brother.

As is natural, the performance of military service has its demands; however, this has not placed great limitations on my preferred activities as a young man, such as dancing, music, sports.... One of my greatest incentives is to have my parents feel proud of me. I have not failed the old man....

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BRIEFS

SOVIET INNOVATORS TOUR--The president of the Inventors and Efficiency Experts of the Soviet Union (VOIR), Sofonov Georgey Petrovich, and the delegation accompanying him, toured work centers in Havana City which have distinguished themselves because of the activities of their innovators. In the Tobacco Industry Maintenance Enterprise (EMIT), the Galiano Varieties Department Store and the Casablanca Maritime Workshops Enterprise, the visitors were received by members of the ANIR [National Association of Innovators and Efficiency Experts] who gave explanations of the concepts applied and their effects. Sofonov arrived in Cuba on 7 October to participate in the program of celebrations organized in connection with the Day of Innovator. Later he traveled to Cienfuegos where he also toured several work centers of the Perla del Sur [Southern Pearl], including the fertilizer plant and the Carlos M. de Cespedes thermoelectric power plant. The VOIR, the counterpart Soviet association of the ANIR, has been in existence for 20 years and now has 12 million members who last year contributed 6.5 billion rubles to the economy of their country. [Text] [Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 3] 8143

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COLUMNIST DISCUSSES REAGAN VICTORY

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 8 Nov 80 pp 10, 20

[Article by Alvaro Contreras Velez in the column "Cactus": "Ronald Reagan and the Role of Emperor of the United States"]

[Text] It is worth repeating: the most prophetic of the prophecies made over the last 4 months of the election campaign in the United States was, categorically and inexorably, the conclusion drawn by political analysts and pollsters to the effect that "if the elections were held today, Ronald Reagan would win the presidency." The prophecy was borne out because the elections were held "today, 4 November 1980," and Reagan won.

Thus, a former Hollywood actor who on the screen did not get to be a James Stewart, a Gary Cooper, a Lawrence Olivier or a Charles Laughton, will in real life very soon be playing the most difficult and important role of all, as Ronald I, emperor of the United States and its possessions beyond the seas.

This is quite a title for the star of an old and not always highly acclaimed film that from 1789 to 1976 had featured a total of 39 actors, each of whom was able to give comic or tragic twists to the role, depending on the times and the circumstances.

Now, number 40 will be played by an artist who performing as a tenacious, aggressive and charismatic politician rewarded by the honorable public, became sort of the John Wayne of the candidates in winning the most exciting, spectacular and hard-fought battle for the presidency so far this century from his unpopular and humiliated rival, Jimmy Carter.

Here is an odd fact, one of so many others in the annals of history: of the presidents who preceded Reagan, George Washington, number 1, grew tobacco on his lands in Mount Vernon before coming to power, and the most recent, Jimmy Carter, number 39, used to grow peanuts in Plains, Georgia.

Before moving on, the Law of Voicing Thoughts obliges me to make a clarification regarding the above paragraph, with all due respect for professional ethics: I am not drawing comparisons. May God help me if I blaspheme and commit the irreverence of offending Washington's memory, even if only in thought.

The Reagan victory? Marvelous, but let's not hear any talk of a new messiah. I am reaffirming today my unbending position regarding those who think that

Reagan's victory must necessarily influence Guatemala's future, as if we were incapable of deciding our own destiny and of defending the dignity and sovereignty of our nation.

If, as I said yesterday, Reagan's landslide victory over Carter was no surprise, neither do I think that there will be changes in what we can expect, as if we were cripples or beggars, from Mr Reagan's administration. If there are changes that will benefit the world, we should welcome our share in them, but as our own masters, not as prostitutes or slaves.

Since there is nothing new to discuss, let me refer back to what I wrote more than 2 months ago, to refresh the memories of those who with their servile leanings, still believe that Reagan will bring us manna from heaven, instead of working to get it.

I quote: "For reasons of an age-old and irreversible economic and political dependency of these countries on the United States, Latin American 'Reagan men' hope that their boy's victory will being a significant improvement in the strained relations between the White House and the State Department and their friends on the other side of the Rio Grande.

"These strained relations have an explosive effect on the alined nations that are among the ugly ducklings that are the targets of assaults and meddling by the human rights 'muppets' whose strings are pulled from Washington.

"This means that, as I said in the Teleprensa interview with me this Monday, there are Latin American politicians and businessmen (including a nasty number of Central Americans) who hope that Reagan will become the guardian of those who are now the victims of the messianic moves of the Carter policy.

"In my opinion, such a change would necessarily be limited to the long yearned for desire that good relations between the United States and Latin America take the form of improved trade, through the simple expedient whereby the Americans would buy our products at favorable prices while selling us theirs at inflated prices.

"I reject the servile-minded idea that if Reagan gets to the White House he could save those who are now the targets of attacks launched by the 'tovarischi' playing the role of proconsuls of human rights.

"To accept such an interventionist policy would merely mean taking off the Washington Messiah's red Democratic jacket and putting on the navy blue jacket of the Republicans, who have their history too." ("Cactus," Saturday, 23 August 1980).

One final note: Our friendship with the gringos can endure honorably and with dignity only if we do not humble ourselves or wag our tails in front of them like lap dogs. If we continue to act as many have done so far, and I have said this before too, we will have to supplement the aid we now get like cripples and beggars with alms from Mother Teresa of Calcutta to survive economically.

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BUSINESS CONVENTION DEBATES POLITICAL, REGIONAL ISSUES

Parties Discuss Political Development

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 9 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] The stands of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy (DCG) and National Renewal (PNR) parties were put on trial by the businessmen attending the political debate that closed this year's business convention last Friday.

In their speeches prior to the question and answer session, Vinicio Cerezo from the DCG and Alejandro Maldonada Aguirre from the PNR voiced the need for frankness in discussing the country's problems.

The audience took their suggestion and posed a great many questions to them, delving into their conduct as political leaders and the conduct of the political organizations they represent.

Vinicio Cerezo, from the DCG, was asked why he went overseas to denounce the situation in the country and why his party obviously has an international affiliation.

In response, the Christian Democrat leader argued that Guatemala's internal situation has been the subject of talks overseas by several sectors, not just him and his party.

Cerezo reported that on his trips to the United States, for example, he has come across government officials and even private sector representatives from Guatemala who are constantly going to the U.S. State Department for talks.

He added that interdependence is a modern-day phenomenon that Guatemala cannot escape, and this explains the international interest in our country's problems. Christian Democracy recognizes this international interdependence and regards it as constructive.

Acknowledging his party's membership in an international political movement, Cerezo voiced the qualification that this does not dictate the conduct of Christian Democrat leaders in dealing with the country's problems. International instructions cannot be given in dealing with each country's domestic problems, because each country's situation is different, he also argued.

He summarized by stating that international factors could have some importance in how serious a country's problems are or in resolving them, but that internal factors were the decisive ones, not the other way around.

Trust and the Quelling of Violence

The leader of the PNR, who said in his speech that the country's pressing problems had to be debated frankly, was asked what the basis for this debate was and whether his party would be willing to form a coalition and support a military candidate in the 1982 presidential election.

Maldonado Aguirre replied that the basis for this frank debate or dialog on the country's problems was the need to reestablish citizens' trust in political parties. According to him, citizen trust in political parties and the quelling of violence are essential for the next election to be effective.

He went on to say that once these two objectives were achieved, which the PNR considers the most important move at present, it could then begin considering coalitions, which in any case should help to consolidate the aforementioned goals.

As to whether he would abandon his quest for the presidency to support a military candidate, Maldonado Aguirre answered only that in politics you can talk about you are willing to do, not about what you would be willing to do.

PID [Democratic Institutional Party] Coalition With All Parties

The leader of the PID, Jose Trinidad Ucles, who advocated the modernization of political parties, was asked whether his party would in the future be willing to continue its electoral alliance with other groups, even with Christian Democracy.

He argued as follows in his reply: before making a decision like this, we gather together the facts, form judgments and then take action to gain a greater familiarity with national realities; only then do we decide.

If it is good for the country, he asserted, we will form coalitions, not only with Christian Democracy but with all of the parties that are represented today at this table.

Garcia Granados

Jorge Garcia Granados, from the Revolutionary Party, said in his address that Guatemala is moving towards democracy. In light of this remark, people asked him during the question and answer period to clarify whether he was suggesting that the country is presently not a democracy.

He was quick to respond that what he meant was that as a developing country Guatemala has an imperfect democracy and that all citizen demands were certainly not being satisfied.

Commenting on this too were Leonel Sisniega Otero from the MLN [National Liberation Movement] and the DCG's Vinicio Cerezo.

Sisniega Otero felt that we had to clarify what we meant by democracy and then see whether we have one or not. "As far as I am concerned," he said, "according to political science, democracy means the government that the people want."

Vinicio Cerezo took up the issue himself and called on the audience to reflect whether based on what the other panelists had said and on national realities, we could assert that Guetamala is a democracy, bearing in mind that it means the government of the people, not the people and the government, as some would have us believe.

The questions were sharply worded, and some of the answers skillful and tinged with humor.

For example, when the MLN's Sisniega Otero was asked what he would recommend for combating political and administrative corruption, he replied: "Vote for the MLN at the next election."

Luis Alfonso Lopez, from the CAN, was asked whether in stating that there was poverty in Guatemala he was not, in fact, referring to a poor administration of resources inasmuch as our monetary institutions assert that the country is in solid financial shape and has a great deal of foreign exchange; his answer was that there is unquestionably a great deal of administrative impoverishment, as well as sizable funds in the Bank of Guatemala.

All of the participants thanked the Association of Guatemalan Business Executives for having sponsored this kind of public discussion of various issues of national interest.

The round table on Guatemala's political development captured a great deal of attention, which was highlighted by the heavy attendance, including individuals from all walks of life.

Salvadoran, Nicaraguan Businessmen Speak

Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Salvadoran and Nicaraguan businessmen are facing the difficult task of having to survive amid a climate of political violence and hostility, an experience that should not go unnoticed by the rest of the private sector in Central America.

That was how the regional problems of Central American businessmen were described by the institutional leaders who took part in the round table that broached the issue during the second working day of the annual convention of the Association of Guatemalan Business Executives.

Carlos Murillo, the general manager of the Salvadoran Chamber of Commerce, described the situation of Salvadoran businessmen in dramatic terms.

According to his statements, the establishment of a de facto government in his country triggered an institutional collapse at all levels.

Far from leading to a lessening of social and political tensions and the resulting violence, this development aggravated his country's situation.

The decrees aimed at radical changes in the country's economic and social structure, which were issued without any citizen consensus, have not succeeded in saving the day, nor does it seem that they will, inasmuch as neither the agrarian reform nor state takeovers have satisfied an extremist left wing that persists in its armed struggle and in its commitment to the use of violence.

Murillo criticized extremist leftwing and rightwing groups alike, whose ambitions for power, he said, are the reason for the long drawn-out crisis.

Murillo said that internal developments are being compounded by outside factors that continue to complicate the grave crisis in El Salvador.

His country, he said, is the victim of plans by international political movements and countries whose governments are committed to such movements, among which he cited the Socialist International.

Hope

In spite of everything, it is still too early to regard El Salvador as a country doomed to perish as a victim of the violent forces that have put the nation to a harsh test.

The Salvadoran business representative explained that the large majority of citizens in his country, from all walks of life, want a return to peace and could constitute a large focal point of political opinion and action.

He asserted that this large sector does not want a peace under a dictatorship or any sort of political despotism. They are citizens who want a political and economic democracy to be established.

The Salvadoran businessmen who remain willing to wage their battle in the country, Murillo announced, will channel their political efforts towards organizing and utilizing this broad center of citizen action and opinion and towards revitalizing the economy.

The Nicaraguan Case

The private sector in Nicaragua has been confronting a climate of political and social hostility and is trying to have the conditions created for business development, explained Jaime Montealegre and Raul Bengoches, on behalf of Nicaraguan private enterprise.

The problem is the uncertainty that prevails in the country because the characteristics have not yet been clearly delineated for the mixed economy that has supposedly been set up in the country according to the guidelines of the government program.

Major points in the political sphere of the program are not clear either, because the country's rulers have avoided committing themselves with regard to the preparation and holding of elections that would give Nicaraguans the chance to decide their country's future.

According to the Nicaraguan representatives, the strength of the private sector lies in its ability to create wealth, and its problem is how to develop this ability in a political context of revolutionary characteristics, dictated by a governing junta that has assumed practically absolute powers.

Amid these difficulties, they reported, Nicaraguan businessmen are continuing their struggle to establish a real representative and participatory democracy in their country, to prevent a return of state administrative corruption and to bring about full-fledged citizen freedoms.

The other participants, Edmond Bogran of Honduras and Erick Brenner Silva of Costa Rica, acknowledged that the situation in one country in the area cannot be considered in isolation from the regional whole.

They agreed on the importance of strengthening private institutional integration in Central America and on the fact that the current situation in Central America should be regarded as an experience that could lead to approaches that would help resolve the present crisis and forge a better future.

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ERNESTO CARDENAL SPEAKS ON SIGNIFICANCE OF FRG PRIZE

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Amid a heavy rain and the echo of rallying cries, Comrade Ernesto Cardenal handed over the Peace Prize that was awarded him in the FRG to Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, who accepted it on behalf of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the true representative of the working people.

In an unprecedented ceremony, not because of the number of participants but because of the revolutionary harmony, Cardenal told his people how important this prize was to us, particularly because such a short time has passed since the people and their vanguard were waging a war of national liberation.

Cardenal told of the admiration that young Germans have for our people, noting that on one occasion, during a mass rally, thousands of young people chanted in unison to him: "Let there be many Nicaraguas."

The poet said that there would be many Nicaraguas in the Americas. "The people of El Salvador are already following the example of Nicaragua and Christ. The Salvadoran people are being crucified for seeking justice, but they will rise again with their revolution, just as Nicaragua rose again," Cardenal said, while the people responded with: "If Nicaragua overcame, El Salvador will overcome!"

Cardenal recalled that the peace prize was won by our people behind the barricades with their blood and in battle with their generosity. He cited the words of Commander in Chief Carlos Fonseca, which became reality during the fateful days of combat: "Implacable in combat, generous in victory."

Why Cardenal Won the Prize

Cardenal received the prize because he is "a good Christian, a good revolutionary and an honorable man," said Government Junta member Dr Moises Hassan Morales, who noted that "you cannot be a good Christian if you are not a revolutionary and if you are not a man of peace."

Hassan, who was accompanied by comrades Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas, pointed out that many people have unsuccessfully tried to divorce Christianity from Sandinism.

We Must Defend Peace With Our Blood

Logically, there are those who are not resigned to having peace, which we won through a war, in Nicaragua; this was explained by Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, who called for a strengthening of the Sandinist People's Militias and the Sandinist Defense Committees so that they could really be the eyes and ears of the revolution, even if our enemies do not like it.

The commander pointed out that every Nicaraguan who loves his country ought to be a Sandinist militiaman and he reiterated the commitment of our revolution's leaders to offer their blood to defend it. "And we will not be running the war from behind our desks; we will be on the front lines," the comrade said while the people chanted: "People, army, unity, guarantee of victory."

Commander Borge talked about the sectors that are celebrating in the belief that "the reactionaries' time has come, but their smiles will fade when they see that we Sandinists are not trembling and are prepared to die to defend our revolution."

Commander Borge said that "we Sandinists have always stood tall and we will never get callouses on our knees," to which the people replied: "We sons of Sandino will neither sell ourselves out nor surrender; a free homeland or death!"

"We have not begged for peace; we have won peace," Commander Borge said, noting that the peace prize is awarded only to the brave. "A peace prize will never be given to cowards or bootlickers," he added.

He repeated that traitors should not get up their hopes on account of recent international developments because here in Nicaragua we Sandinists are prepared to defend our people, faithful to the rallying cry of "free homeland or death!"

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THREAT TO UNITY OF SECTORS IN JGRN DEPLORED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] The spirit and atmosphere that prevail among Nicaraguans today are quite different from what was present on 19 July 1979, when the victorious troops of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] and the Nicaraguan people entered Managua in triumph. At that time, there was a widespread, great sense of unity. We all felt part of a common victory: workers and peasants, professionals and bourgeoisie, Marxists and conservatives, young and old, men and women. The victory had, in fact, been a result of a notable effort for unity. It was then thought, rightfully, that unity would continue to be the key enabling the revolution to become entrenched and to successfully reap the fruits of the sacrifice. It was realized that there were differences, and that some thought in one way and others in a different way; and that there were diverse interests and ideologies. But it was believed that those differences were reconcilable because, just as when the people were fighting against the dictatorship, they would maintain a common objective transcending individual class and party features, namely, the reconstruction of the nation. There was also a government program on which virtually all the country's living forces agreed. The government of reconstruction would have as its obvious goal the implementation of that program, laying the groundwork for the establishment of a nation in which social justice and liberty would go hand in hand.

Soon, however, the hopes began to dim, and the first splits occurred. After the splits, the first serious break took place, culminating in the resignation of engineer Alfonso Rebelo. Then it appeared that the structure might be irreparably ruined; but wise, cautious and patriotic reactions from all sectors: FSLN, COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] and democratic parties, prevented the collapse, and the breaks were patched up.

Today, we are again witnessing the opening of a major split that is unquestionably larger and more serious than the previous one.

The seriousness of the present time should not be underestimated by anyone, because the final collapse of national unity would have tragic consequences for the Nicaraguan people.

All sectors, including the FSLN, seem to be clearly aware of this. Hence there must be a truly sincere and thorough effort to ask ourselves: Why has the national unity been broken, and what could restore it?

It is easy to evade these questions and answer with the well-known ideological slogans: "COSEP and the non-Sandinist political parties refuse to go along with the revolution because they are antipeople and do not want to give up their selfish interests;" or, worse still, "The national reactionaries are seeking a way of destabilizing this process, in complicity with imperialists." Remarks such as these, emanating from a narrow, pseudo-Marxist schematism and great immaturity, would not lead to anything other than an even greater intensification of the political antagonism.

The seriousness of the situation demands authentic self-criticism and an authentic exploration of reasons and possibilities on the part of everyone. Once again, it requires something that we Nicaraguans have chronically lacked: the ability to listen, the ability to be humble, knowing that we too may be mistaken.

When we listen attentively, we usually discover some valid viewpoints among our adversaries and, even when we may detect their mistakes as well, it becomes easier for us to learn why they are mistaken and the ways of reaching an agreement.

This ability to listen is, in turn, combined with the ability to be humble. When one starts with the assumption that the other person is "bad" by definition, and that we are "good" by definition, even mere conversation becomes impossible. The dialogs of those who in the long run start with that assumption become "tactical" dialogs, filled with calculation, something up the sleeve and hypocrisy.

Only if we succeed in destroying the prejudice that is now separating us from one another can there be dialog; only if there is dialog can there be unity; and only if there is unity can there be revolution.

To ignore this would open the doors again for us to experience chaos with unpredictable consequences, wherein all of us without exception would eventually be harmed.

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CRUZ TELLS STUDENTS HOW YOUTH SHOULD DEFEND REVOLUTION

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Nov 80 pp 1, 5

[Text]Last night, during a meeting with students from the Ramirez Goyena Institute, Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz, vice minister of interior, declared: "A revolution which does not know how to defend itself has no right to be called a revolution. We in Nicaragua are at war with the enemies of the Sandinist process."

The Sandinist leader called upon the youth to play the role that is incumbent upon it in national defense because (he said)a destabilization campaign on the part of local reactionary groups and parties is hovering over our revolution.

Added to this are over 10 violations of our air space and at least 42 armed attacks on the national territory by counterrevolutionary gangs which, in collusion with officers of the Honduran Army, have committed murders of members of the EPS [Sandinist Popular Army] and the Sandinist Popular Militias.

Commander Carrion added that this farflung plan with international roots is compounded by the damaging campaign of discredit carried out by certain local and foreign news media.

During the meeting, the young students asked the comrade member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) what they could do, in conjunction with the government of national reconstruction and its vanguard, to contribute to national defense.

Commander Carrion replied that the defense of the revolution should not be confined to the enactment of laws against the attackers of national unity, but that one of the measures is membership in the Sandinist Popular Militias.

He warned that Nicaragua is still at war against the enemies. The war has not ended, and it is there that the youth are called upon to play a leading role, as they did at the barricades and in the anti-Somoza struggle. "We cannot say or think that the situation is calm."

He stated, verbatim, "A revolution which does not know how to defend itself has no right to be called a revolution."

Dwelling on the subject, because the students expressed concern over the recent incidents that have occurred both in the northern zone and the interior part of the country, Commander Luis Carrion said: "The Sandinist Youth must hold a vanguard position against the counterrevolutionary aggression backed and spurred on by North American imperialists.

"It is we who must defend with our hands and our hides the revolution that we are going to defend. We must be prepared, and forewarned."

What the Position Is

A young student asked what the Sandinist revolutionary students must do to repel the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement] campaign. In this regard, the vice minister of interior said: "The young people who fought in the war must now renew their energy to combat any manifestation of hostility against the revolutionary process.

"We need a youth that will repel the slander and lies of the MDN. The young people must take over the streets and the schools, and confront the members of the Robelist Youth in the ideological realm."

He urged them not to allow themselves to be provoked by the MDN members, which does not mean that there must not be alertness, adding: "Each individual must assume the role that is incumbent on him in the defense of the revolution."

Youth and the Defense of the Symbols of the Revolution

Commenting on the position assumed by the members of the Sandinist Youth last weekend, he remarked: "Anyone whose blood does not boil when the reactionaries insult and besmirch our heroes, and our red and black flag, symbol of the historic struggle, is not worthy of being a Sandinist." A student inquired about the MDN's intention of filing suit against the Sandinist Youth for the damage caused to that organization's premises. In this connection, Commander Carrion said: "The 19 July Sandinist Youth organization did not carry out the attacks and damage of the MDN premises, but rather the masses, impelled by the insult committed by the MDN members against their symbols and our commander in chief, Carlos Fonseca."

He said that the Sandinist Youth would not defend itself against such charges in the courts, but rather in daily ideological combat and constant political struggle, demanding a guarantee of the conquests achieved in over a year of revolution.

Sandinist Youth Has the Backing of the FSLN

The vice minister of interior said that the Sandinist Youth is not alone in this struggle, but has the backing of the National Directorate of the FSLN and the consistently revolutionary people.

This does not imply that the FSLN will take charge of the activities of that youth organization.

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PEOPLE URGED TO OPPOSE LAWS RESTRICTING PRESS FREEDOM

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Nov 80 p 2

[Commentary by Felix Pedro Espinoza: "It Is the Duty of All Nicaraguans To Seek the Repeal of Decrees 511 and 512"]

[Text] We democratic Nicaraguans have viewed with great concern the approval and issuance of Decrees 511 and 512, restricting freedom of the press, which were issued at the initiative of the government junta itself.

Subsequent to their official publication, several incidents of great significance to the country have occurred on the national scene, namely: the anti-Cuban protest at Bluefields, and the refusal of the permit for the political function that the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) had scheduled for Sunday, 9 November. In the two aforementioned cases, those decrees were applied categorically, giving "reasons of national security," and in that way denying us Nicaraguans the sacred right to be informed about everything that is happening in our own country, and leaving us at the mercy of the officials of the present regime and the news media controlled by the Sandinist Party; which is an intolerable abuse of the rights that we won in the trenches at the cost of our own blood.

Many of those who are now members of the present group in the regime, and who participated in the preparation and approval of these negative decrees, when they were on the plains attacked and combated any law (they claimed) which restricted freedom of speech and of the press passed by Somoza from the bunker, and also preached and shouted vociferously that, once the tyrant was overthrown, freedom in every sense of the word would shine forth in this country; but now it would appear that, at the height of their power, they no longer recall their preachings and offers.

It is regrettable that, after a long struggle by an entire people to liberate themselves from all types of dictatorial measures, and for which there had to be a gory, bloody war that left over five cities destroyed, the rest semidestroyed and a toll of 50,000 Nicaraguans killed, just after the first anniversary of the victory, rather similar measures are being enacted by the regime (telephone calls to the news media and independent press, ordering them not to report on this or that). It is also regrettable that we have to make comparisons which we would never have wanted to make.

I consider it the duty of all Nicaraguans, especially those of us who never gave in during the Somoza dictatorship, to make our most forceful protest against the creation and subjective enforcement of the aforementioned decrees heard and sensed

through all possible media, and to petition the Government Junta of National Reconstruction (JGRN) for the immediate repeal of those decrees, out of respect for our dead and for the people themselves; because they are in violation of the Fundamental Statute which, in one of its articles, clearly calls for the unrestricted freedom of the press.

It is not right for a regime which came to power as a result of the sacrifice, heroism and bloodshed of an entire people to deny those same people the right to be informed, in an unrestricted fashion, of what is happening in their own country.

The members of the JGRN must reflect a little, even if only for a moment, and, in a wise and patriotic manner, and as promptly as possible, order the repeal of the by now notorious decrees, for the peace of mind of the Nicaraguan people and the calmness of their consciences.

Let us recall what our national hero and martyr of public freedoms, Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro C., said: "Without freedom of speech, there can be no freedom of conscience."

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PROPOSALS TO AMEND LAWS ON SANDINIST FLAG, TITLE SCORED

Significance of Flag Explained

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 3

[Editorial: "The Red and Black Flag and Revolutionary Power"]

[Text] When General Sandino and his army of workers and peasants raised their red and black flag to fight against imperialism and the homegrown traitors to their country, they gave this flag a dual significance. It became a symbol of the political autonomy of the exploited classes, the flag of the poor who with arms in hand--and without any bourgeois leadership--fought their oppressors in search of national sovereignty, democracy, and social justice. And secondly, the Sandinist struggle and its flag rehabilitated the entire nation which had been oppressed by the intervention of imperialism. No one more than the Sandinists--which means, the exploited classes--took on the defense of the national sovereignty in the anti-imperialist struggle. While the conservative oligarchy and the bourgeois coffee growers came to terms with imperialism and refused to play a role as a national force in the history of this nation, betraying the national flag to the interventionist forces, the exploited classes took up not only the defense of their own interests, but also the defense of the interests of the entire nation.

For that reason, the class option of Sandinism--in support of the meek and the exploited--also became a way toward the formation of a Nicaraguan nationality, which had been destroyed by imperialism.

The defeat of Sandinism in 1934 and the rise to power of the Somozist military dictatorship--the local expression of imperialism--later led to the consolidation of a dependent capitalism, with its own structure of political power and bourgeois ideological domination.

Somoza and the same pro-imperialist bourgeoisie have always tried to conceal their class interests from the people, by portraying themselves as the defenders of the "interests of everyone and of the nation." The nation ceased to be a contradictory reality in which the exploited people fought against the reactionary proimperialist authorities, and became an abstract and empty concept. The concept of "national" was always seen from the viewpoint of the exploiters.

But Sandino ceased to be just a memory, and came to pave the way to revolution. The Sandinist Front retrieved and enriched the historic legacy of Sandino, and over the many years of revolutionary struggle Sandinism became a way to gain power. The overwhelming victory of the popular masses led by the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] put things in their proper place. And victorious Sandinism expresses not only the interests of the popular bloc (the working class, the peasants, and the radicalized middle sectors), but it also involves the entire nation in the anti-imperialist victory. That is why Sandinism has historically recovered our nationhood and has given a true meaning to the fact of being Nicaraguan. And the red and black flag together with the blue and white flag both symbolize our nationhood. The second flag recovered its true meaning after the revolution. Today it is no longer the flag behind which the interests of Somozism and imperialism were concealed; it is the flag of the Sandinist, anti-imperialist, and internationalist nation. The same thing has happened with the national anthem and the anthem of the vanguard. This is not an "illegal appropriation" as the bourgeois legalists charge, but it is rather a natural process. It reflects the outcome of the struggle: the victory of the revolutionary people over imperialism.

Furthermore, the Sandinist flag is not simply the flag of just any political organization, as is charged by those who have seen their reformist plans being thwarted by the victory of Sandinism. It is the flag of a vanguard organization, and of an entire anti-imperialist people, the symbol of victory and of the people's power.

The bourgeois ideologues have always wanted to appropriate for their own use the Sandinist legacy so that they could gain legitimacy in the eyes of the masses. First came our native "social democrats," and then Robelo in an equally opportunist posture. But both of them failed. That is why they now want to "de-Sandinize" the people, the state, and the armed forces, by taking away from the people the FSLN flag. And they want to deny them the right to fly the flag of the FSLN together with the national flag. That is an underhanded way of attacking the revolutionary power.

The reaction has always brushed aside serious questions by means of lies and demagogy. So they will say that "what is national is national," as if some time in the history of this country they had seriously defended the nation from imperialist aggression. Their history is full of compromises and maneuvers, while the history of Sandinism is nothing but an ongoing struggle against imperialism. In this way, those who want to reduce the size of the Sandinist flag are in practice acting as peons serving imperialism. They want to take away from the people their history, their culture, and their true nationality.

But let there be no mistake. The revolutionary people and their vanguard will defend this flag even with their lives, as it symbolizes the victory of the revolution and the plan to construct a new society.

'Reactionary' Bills Attacked

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Onofre Guevara]

[Text] The reaction, thinking that the decrees of the revolution do not respond to the historic need to legalize the conquests won by the people through their struggles and sacrifices, has planned its counterrevolutionary defensive action against the legal revolutionary order which it considers "perhaps due to the euphoria of victory."

This is the mentality underlying the three bills which the reactionary pseudoworkers parties and organizations introduced in the Council of State on Tuesday afternoon. Sure that they would not pass, the bills were something like the swan song of a maneuver openly revealed by their information media.

Although for them, of course, this would be the true crowning touch of their blackmail against the revolution. Viewed from any angle, the bills really have a provocative intent against the principles of respect and unity.

The first bill, which proposes to eliminate Article 1 of Decree 66 on the revolutionary commitment to the blue and white and red and black flags, is an attempt to provoke the revolutionaries who received the red and black flag as a legacy from Sandino and from all the patriots who have died under its colors. The flag covered by so much blood; the blue and white flag, noble because it was rescued from the hands of the traitors, was given dignity, and became a true symbol of a free nation.

The second "whereas" of the reactionary bill clearly exposes its intent: "It is contradictory and unlawful," it states, "to make any other emblem equal with the national flag, no matter how worthy of respect or how admired it may be, as it is the symbol of only a fraction of the Nicaraguan people." But the most serious provocation comes with their use of the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement] slogan which was stolen from Sandino: "Nation and Liberty." Taken out of the context of the historic anti-imperialist action of Sandino, this slogan in the hands of the reaction takes on an openly offensive nuance.

The second bill contains, in a complementary fashion, the full provocation of the first. It attempts nothing less than the delegitimization of the Sandinist nature of the revolution, by proposing the elimination of the term "Sandinist" from all revolutionary institutions and organizations, without whose existence and role in the vanguard the revolution would not be possible.

In summary, let us look at the "decree" in its Article 2. "Consequently, this use (of the term 'Sandinist'] is prohibited for any nonstate political, civic, or labor organization or association, or one of any other nature. Any organization or association of this sort now using this term, 'Sandinist,' must immediately cease doing so."

Counterrevolution by decree! With "simple" measures of this type they are trying to destroy the essence of the new revolutionary state. But as they know that this is not possible now, nor will it ever be, this confirms its purely provocative nature: it is a pretext used for breaking up our unity at the minimal political level which they represent, because the spirit of national unity goes beyond limited structures such as party organizations.

While, as we have just been seeing, the bills introduced by the reaction have a provocative and reactionary content, the third bill in just a few words states its open and insolent counterrevolutionary intent.

So that there will be no room for doubt, here is the bill: "Whereas it is the decision of this government that human rights should be respected in Nicaragua, and that the Fundamental Statute and the Statute of the Rights and Safeguards of the Nicaraguan People recognize the right to freedom of expression and to freedom of political and labor union organization, the following is hereby decreed: the repeal of Decrees 511, 512, and the Law on the Maintenance of Public Order and its reform."

We know that the first two decrees cited were drafted in response to the need to avoid the use of freedom of the press to manipulate information which may be harmful to our national security and to the public order; freedom should not be allowed to become a weapon in the hands of the reaction, who will use it to attack the freedom won by the people.

But the elimination of the Law on the Maintenance of Public Order and Security is simply a bourgeois attempt to return to Somozism, or in other words, to a counterrevolutionary situation. Let us see why. This law states, in part:

Article 1. "The following will be sentenced to prison terms of 3 to 10 years: a) persons, groups, or armed gangs of Somozists who refuse to obey the cease-fire order or who persist in their efforts to reinstate this regime (Somozism); b) those who commit acts designed to subject the nation totally or partially to foreign domination or to reduce its independence or integrity; c) anyone who reveals political or national security secrets concerning the nation's defenses or foreign relations..."

The law contains similar penalties for other crimes which are no less harmful to the interests of society and of the nation, and if reactionary groups persist in their attempts to eliminate these laws "so that human rights will be respected," we will realize the weight of hypocrisy hidden behind their intentions, because in reality, in practice, they are trying to protect conspiracies seeking a return to the past under the cover of human rights.

Undoubtedly, the withdrawal of the anti-Sandinist groups from the council of state is in itself an open violation of the regulations of the joint legislative body, but even more serious than this formal violation of law are the counterrevolutionary political aspects of their action.

They have lost all forms of sincere political action because their political activity has never had a democratic content.

7679
CSO: 3010

PCD DEFINES STAND ON VARIOUS GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] The Francisco Lopez Fajardo-Adolfo Calero Orozco-Humberto Ortez national convention of the Democratic Conservative Party (PCD) of Nicaragua, meeting in ordinary session in Managua at 1000 hours on 26 October, with regard to the current political situation and the statements of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on 15 September and 2 October of this year and of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] on 7 October,

Declares:

I. That the present political and military organization of the state, identified with the FSLN party to the extent that the armed bodies of the state bear the name "Sandinist" instead of "national," lie outside the legal framework of the constitution, are destroying the pluralist nature of the government and the revolution, and are tending to consolidate a type of single-party totalitarian government, in violation of the most basic democratic principles for which our people fought against the dictatorship of Somoza, and this becomes more evident when the state communications media are seen to be exclusively in the service of the Sandinist party.

II. That the rejection of the proposed law on political parties and rights and duties of citizens is a form of refusing to fulfill Point I, Political Sector 1.1 of the Program of the Government Junta and strengthening the trend toward a single-party totalitarian government, particularly when the holding of elections has inexcusably been postponed until 1985, also without specification of their nature or who will be elected.

III. That the statement by the government junta on 2 October of this year represents a basic attack on freedom of the press and information, since it establishes real censorship and self-censorship of the news media without precise limits, and although specific cases are mentioned such as "seizures of land, farms and estates," the silence imposed in this regard will serve to conceal such seizures and thus will favor their occurrence, above all when they are carried out by elements of the organizations affiliated with the Sandinist party and in many cases with the knowledge and tolerance of the authorities responsible for preventing them.

IV. That our party is gratified by the statement of the FSLN party dated 7 October affirming its respect for the religious rights of Nicaraguans. In this regard the Democratic Conservative Party fully supports the document with which the Episcopal Conference responded to this Sandinist statement, and wants to confirm the extremely important nature of religion above all historical contingencies and the right of parents to have their children educated within their own family religious concepts, without the state's being authorized in any case to violate that right and the other rights inherent in the exercise of parental authority. The Democratic Conservative Party also asserts the right of the Nicaraguan people to elect a government inspired by the moral principles of our religious traditions and the Christian concept of life and history.

V. That our party and the entire Nicaraguan people also find reason for satisfaction in the amnesty for political and other prisoners granted in recent days, which should be supplemented by other measures which the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has been urged to adopt by the International Commission of Jurists and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights with a view to speeding up special court trials, avoiding illegal sentences based on collective responsibility and subjecting the judgments rendered by these courts to review by the Supreme Court of Justice.

VI. That it believes that the anti-Cuban and anticommunist popular demonstrations like those which occurred in Bluefields cannot be regarded as simple maneuvers to destroy government stability, but that they have their roots in a profoundly nationalist, democratic and Christian feeling on the part of our people, who reject any effort at ideological penetration of a materialist and totalitarian nature and contrary to our most intimate religious beliefs and our basic spiritual and cultural structures.

VII. That it views with sympathy the steps taken by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in eliminating the requirement in all state, municipal, bank and university departments of the wrongful practice of demanding membership cards in the CDS or any other party body in order for the citizens to obtain the documents and services which public administration should provide to them, a practice harking back to the exalted practices of the Somoza era.

VIII. That the Democratic Conservative Party, aware of its historical mission in a world faced with the failure of experiments in the so often revised and always inflexible and obsolete Marxism-Leninism, is seeking to win power through democratic, free, just and honest elections, in the exercise of one of the basic human rights, so that Nicaragua can "become a republic again," as Pedro Joaquin Chamorro said, in the full sense of this word, with effective political, economic and social democracy prevailing and ensuring the prosperity and grandeur of our people, with respect for the freedom, the property and the dignity of each and every Nicaraguan citizen.

IX. We reiterate the premise that national sovereignty lies with the people and that only they, through free and secret balloting, can choose their legitimate representatives in government.

X. In order to ensure the advance of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process toward Western democratic and Christian forms, the National Convention of the Democratic

Conservative Party orders the full national plenum to organize campaigns on a national level to demand of the de facto Sandinist government:

a) The prompt promulgation of a democratic and pluralist electoral law establishing the foundations for the electoral process, to be drafted after hearing the views of the political parties.

b) Issuance of citizens' cards for legal use in ordinary and political life.

c) Drafting of a permanent national electoral register.

d) Establishment of the date for the municipal elections to which the government program refers and the national constituent assembly for which the constitution provides, in order to promulgate a constitution which will define the political, social and economic organization of the country.

e) Election of national authorities in accordance with the new constitution of the republic.

These campaigns should be scheduled in sequence and in accordance with the circumstances, and the national plenary assembly is assigned the responsibility for planning and directing them.

Managua, 26 October 1980, for the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua. "God, Order, Justice."

Clemente Guido, National Coordinator

Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, Political Secretary

5157
CSO: 3010

NEW RESERVISTS READY TO COMBAT COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] With hundreds of family members from Masaya and high officials in the revolutionary armed forces present, the first Silvio Macanche Gamboa reserve class, which will make up the Commander Ezequiel Brigade, graduated yesterday.

The reserve members of Battalion 8015 are outstanding militiamen from the department of Masaya who have completed 21 days of military training at the Comdr Eduardo Contreras School on the shores of Lake Apanas, preparatory to departing in the Ezequiel Brigade to various points in the country to combat counterrevolutionary gangs for a month.

Some of the families brought food to share with their sons, while others had sweaters and shirts, soft drinks, some keepsakes, etc. Both sad and happy faces were to be seen among the masses of humble people who had been arriving in bus caravans since the early-morning hours yesterday to see the members of their families.

Minister of Defense and Commander in Chief of the Sandinist People's Army Humberto Ortega, Brigade Commander and national head of the Sandinist People's Militia Eden Pastora, Guerrilla Commanders Javier Carrion, chief of the military region, Hilario Sanchez, chief of the Sixth Military Region, and Alonso Porras, political secretary of the departmental leadership committee of the Sandinist Front in Jinotega, were present at the Eduardo Contreras Military School.

Also at the speakers' table were Comrades Rafael Solis, in charge of the Political-Cultural Section of the army, Lt Pedro Agurcia, director of the Eduardo Contreras Military School, Mario Diaz, its political commissioner, Father Guillermo Fresner, and members of the family of Silvio Macanche.

140 Hours of Training

The Carlos Vasquez Reserve Battalion, the first reserve battalion in the Sandinist People's Army, Lieutenant Agurcia said yesterday during the ceremony, had 140 hours of combat training and includes land artillery, engineering and health and other companies.

"Its control panel," he said, "has no button for reverse."

Next the most outstanding members of the various companies were called forward to receive awards.

The groups receiving awards were the 2nd Engineering Squadron, the Advanced Scout Platoon and the 5th Advanced Company.

Comrades Oscar Carballo, Eduardo Vasconcelos, Ivan Guandique, Carlos Mercado, Gonzalo Acuna, Julio Gutierrez, Mario Aleman and instructor Jose Medina received individual awards.

The pledges of the reserve members were presented to Cdr Eden Pastora, who in turn passed them on to Commander Ortega.

Commander Pastora said that there are just and unjust causes and that our people have in the past been the victims of the dominant sectors.

Today we have undertaken to combat the enemy, he said, carrying forward the indefatigable spirit of German Pomares, the ideals of Sandino and Fonseca and the brotherhood of Camilo. All that remains is to await the orders of the national leadership.

He then presented a spray of flowers to the mother of Comrade Silvio Macanche.

Confidence in the Vanguard

Comdr Humberto Ortega, in his address stressed the human warmth revealed in the closing ceremony with the participation of the members of the reservists' families.

He said that this is proof of the confidence of the people in their vanguard, and that it is this confidence which carries with it the obligation to combat the enemies of the revolution and to defend this people.

The process is long, and only by understanding it can we counteract the campaign of confusion the enemy is pursuing against the people and their revolution, the commander said.

Later on in his address he stated that the Sandinist Front does not want to deceive the people, but to tell them the truth, that the battle to overcome the crisis will take years and that much work will be necessary.

On the subject of the Ezequiel Brigade, he said that it is the product of the warmth of the people, the determination of the humble to defend their revolution and the Sandinist Front, its vanguard.

In conclusion he said that this warmth of the heroes and martyrs of 4 November, those assassinated by Alesio Gutierrez, was manifest during this ceremony, as is the spirit of Carlos Fonseca in the militiamen going forth to wage the battle to have a happy and peaceful future.

5157
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INDIAN LANGUAGE LITERACY CAMPAIGN PROGRESSES SLOWLY

Problems Encountered

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12, 14 Nov 80

[Article by William Fonseca Moya]

[12 Nov 80 pp 1, 12]

[Text] The National Literacy Crusade in Indian languages is moving forward slowly but surely, thanks to the revolutionary motivation of the brigade members (most of whom are Miskitos), who day by day are earning the right to be sons of Sandino.

Throughout the department of Zelaya, they are instructing some 16,000 illiterate speakers of Miskito, Sumo or Rama, the latter being the smallest group. Most of those learning how to read and write are in northern Zelaya, where 14,057 Miskitos are being taught.

The literacy task force has the same structure as the National Literacy Crusade, in other words, the EPA brigade members, led by the 19 July Sandinist Youth, in close cooperation with the MISURASATA [Association of Miskito, Sumo and Rama] Youth. Also involved in this tough work of teaching their brothers are the Urban Literacy Guerrillas, with one minor difference; they teach in the communities, not in the urban areas proper.

Overcoming Difficulties

Comrade Thelma Uriarte, from Northern Zelaya Departmental Coordination, says that the brigade members left with all their equipment, including instructional materials. There are transportation problems in this area, as well as a shortage of launches and outboard motors.

Our comrades have so far made use of the area's own resources, and we should point out that each of the institutions has designated a vehicle for use 1 day a week so that there is at least some transportation.

Thelma says that there were problems when the brigade members were assigned, especially around Waspan, where the Coco River overflowed. The literacy drive began on 13 October, and in some regions the students are already doing their fourth lesson.

The most distant spot that the brigade is teaching in is Raiti, a Miskito village that takes more than a day to get to along the Coco River, which has to be navigated very carefully because it has some rapids that could easily toss the most skillful boatman overboard.

The biggest problem for the brigade members so far has been health care, and there is only one brigade (Juanita Cruz) that makes major efforts to supply its members.

According to the coordinator's report, there have been no injuries among brigade members, although some who were traveling from Halover by sea saw their launch overturned and had to wait for hours in the water. Many of these brigade members have experience in this battle because they took part in the previous crusade.

There are currently 1,028 technical advisers, a very small number, and thus the squad chiefs are being trained in this capacity for the remote spots in which there are no advisers.

Bolstering Enthusiasm

In Puerto Cabezas and Waspan at least there is not the same joy as in the previous crusade, in spite of the efforts exerted by mass organizations. There are very few posters in these towns calling on people to get involved in this great undertaking.

The day that we arrived in Puerto Cabezas, some EPA activists were going around in a jeep trying to encourage the people to help the brigade. The boys managed to get some help for the crusade at City Hall. They got Radio VER to broadcast a war dispatch, but the attitude of the people in charge was hostile because they do not yet grasp the importance of the literacy drive.

Comrade Jose Pineda Solano, the head of the 19 July Sandinist Youth, pointed out that the regional staffs have already been set up; they will guarantee order and discipline, as well as the effectiveness of the crusade.

With regard to coordination with the youths in MISURASATA, Pineda says that effective communication does exist, inasmuch as these comrades have every right to get involved in the tasks of the revolution, and ways are being sought to smooth out any rough spots that might arise.

The comrade points out that the literacy drive in Indian languages is a very important part of the revolution, because it is being conducted in a zone that used to be isolated from the rest of the country and will give the people there a better understanding of our nation's struggle.

For his part, Comrade Kelleth Kushy, MISURASATA's representative to the EPA staff, notes that his organization supports the Indian language literacy drive because it represents the revolution's desire to respect the will of the people.

The Indian leader acknowledged that there are transportation problems in the area and pointed out that the crusade would enable young people to become better acquainted with the conditions in which the Miskito people live, which will lay the groundwork for the region's development.

Guerrilla Commander Notes Successes and Failures

Guerrilla Commander Manuel Calderon pointed out that the main problems in the region are those of logistic support. He said that there have been ideological problems relating to leadership struggles in the crusade.

Comrade Calderon said that the rains have caused a number of transportation problems and that a helicopter is urgently needed on a permanent basis to attend to emergencies, in addition to large numbers of launches and land vehicles.

He pointed out that no statistical monitoring is currently being done on the literacy drive because many spots cannot be reached. He also stressed that there have been no security problems.

With regard to the mood of the brigade members, the guerrilla commander said that "they are giving it their all" and that so far there are no known desertions, due to the same lack of statistics. He noted that there are some spots on which there are no reports, such as Raiti, San Carlos and Prinzapolca, and he said that there have been some instances of lack of discipline.

The comrade pointed out that they recently held a meeting with officials who arrived from Managua, at which they assessed the situation and decided to seek out better forms of communication. "We do not think that the literacy drive will come to halt," he said, "in the first place because this is a FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] project and secondly, because the FSLN, as the vanguard of this revolution, is going to carry out the tasks it has committed itself to, and even though we are going to have some really serious problems if the brigades are not supplied properly, there is no way we can conceive of the literacy drive coming to a halt."

[14 Nov 80 pp 1, 9]

[Text] Sing-Sing is a Miskito community along the highway from Puerto Cabezas to Waspan. Most of the people were moved there after the Somoza dictatorship made an "agreement" with Honduras concerning the ownership of Gracias a Dios Cape, which used to belong to the people of Nicaragua.

The Miskitos living in Sing-Sing are mostly illiterate; they speak Spanish poorly, which is why they could not be included in the previous literacy campaign. The "Nidia White" squad (named in honor of a martyr from the coast) is at work in this town.

The brigade members travel from one place to another to give their classes. They often have to cover vast tracts of land, where once there were pine trees but which were laid bare by the Americans.

"We understand our people better since we have been here. Although we are all from the coast, we did not have the chance to live together as brothers and talk about each other's problems. The literacy drive has helped us to know each other better," says one of the women in the 31-person brigade that has been in the community since 13 October.

In Sing-Sing you can breathe the calm that characterizes almost all of the communities on the Atlantic coast, as well as its poverty. Production shortfalls and the high cost of living make survival difficult for the people there. "We know that there is a lot of poverty in Nicaragua and that the factories and farms were destroyed during the war. Commander Ramirez explained that to us clearly, and we realize it; we know that everything cannot be taken care of in a day," says another woman in the brigade.

The classes are taught in Sing-Sing under a tree by the modest wood houses in which the residents of the community live. On the portable rubber blackboard we can see the name of our unforgettable commander in chief, Carlos Fonseca.

The brigade members have had the most problems with their health. The drinking water in the area is dirty and contains a great many parasites, the squad's technical director explains to us.

When we got to Sing-Sing, the brigade members were gathered together for the distribution of supplies. The fact is that they do not get very much, just like the instructors who taught reading and writing in Spanish.

The classes in Miskito are interesting. "Ra, Re, Ri, Ro, Ru," repeat the students along with the instructors. The letter C is replaced by K, and so Carlos is spelled Karlos in Miskito.

The literacy instructors also hold Saturday workshops and stage social dramas to help their students understand our political situation. The classes are similar to the ones in the previous crusade, although the lessons do vary somewhat, as well as the photographs, which are more in keeping with the way things are on the coast.

The Local Literacy Instructors

The literacy instructors were not in their houses at around 1000 hours. It was Sunday, and they had gone to church or Mass. Almost all of them are Moravians, though there are Catholics in the small town that we are visiting, which is named Santa Martha.

A group of barefoot children, accompanied by a guitar, are singing religious songs in Spanish and Miskito in a small house by the church. The man playing the guitar is a literacy instructor.

We had a few quick words with him, and he told us that after the religious ceremony was over we could talk longer. After Mass the comrade told us that he was a local literacy instructor, not a brigade member.

"I study every day with the people learning how to read and write. My mother, my father and some neighbors are my students," the comrade tells us in proper Spanish. His family speaks Miskito better. They have never left the town, except to go shopping in Puerto Cabezas.

They are currently on lesson six. We spoke with the comrade and got ready to go to his house, because he was going to hold class. They were 1 day behind and were going to make it up that Sunday, which they usually take off for religious reasons.

The comrade's parents welcomed us at their house. The mother had a slight cold; she took a bit of syrup out of a large coffee container and drank it. Then, smiling at us, she moved over to the blackboard and began writing what her son the instructor dictated to her.

Before the revolutionary triumph, people in Santa Martha never thought that illiteracy would be abolished, because like Sing-Sing, it was a small forgotten village. Learning how to read meant progress to them, since they could then understand the instructions for the plantings that the Revolutionary Government is now promoting through its institutions.

There are 21 local literacy instructors in Santa Martha; they are totally involved in the revolutionary process and understand the need to defend this revolution at all costs.

This is practically the case all along the Atlantic coast. People know that before the Sandinists were victorious, they had been unable to organize the Miskitos in complete freedom, as they are doing now. Moreover, they understand that the revolution is bringing about production gains on the coast, albeit slowly.

People's Education Collectives (CEP)

The People's Education Collectives are also actively at work as part of the campaign to keep the adult education program going.

A number of problems have arisen, because many people who learned how to read and write in Spanish have confusedly joined the Miskito literacy drive instead of the CEP's. In order to prevent work in the adult education program from falling off, the decision has been made that if a person who has learned to read and write in Spanish wants to do likewise in Miskito, he can do so, but on the condition that he not quit the collectives.

The National Literacy Crusade in Indian languages undoubtedly requires a great deal of attention from the Nicaraguan people, inasmuch as the brigade members are performing an exemplary task, in light of the adverse natural conditions they are working under.

Each passing day on the coast represents a page of light in the struggle against ignorance. Just as their brothers on the Pacific did, the brigade members are prepared to unfurl the flag of a "territory that triumphed over illiteracy."

MISURASATA Support

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 12

[Text] Bluefields--Decisively backing the tasks of reconstruction, supporting as energetically as possible the literacy drive in Indian languages and helping to spur the consolidation of our Sandinist People's Revolution are some of the basic goals voiced here by leaders of MISURASATA to commemorate the organization's first anniversary.

Yesterday, hundreds of Miskitos, Sumos and Ramas from Bluefields and neighboring rural communities marched through the main streets in this town, wearing traditional dress, carrying placards and chanting revolutionary rallying cries. The parade culminated in Reyes Park, where a political cultural ceremony was staged.

Noel Escobar, the political secretary of the Departmental Directorate Committee of the FSLN, conveyed fraternal greetings to the working people of the Atlantic coast, mainly the Indian communities. "As this Sandinist organization celebrates its first anniversary," Escobar said, "we want to clearly express our indomitable will as part of the FSLN to struggle unwaveringly to make the substance of this Sandinist Revolution a reality.

"We recognize this day," he added, "as the day of Atlantic coast Indians, and the finest gesture that MISURASATA can make as a revolutionary commitment is to celebrate it during the month of November, when our commander in chief, Carlos Fonseca, fell in combat."

The political secretary of the committee said that the FSLN and MISURASATA have a revolutionary commitment to maintain close ties in working to defend the revolution and Sandino's and Fonseca's homeland.

Comrade Daniel Dezina, from the MISURASATA youth roganization, stressed that "we are the group doing the revolution's toughest tasks, such as the literacy drive in Indian languages."

For his part, Comrade Francisco Wong, from the MISURASATA central board, said that now that they have battled shoulder to shoulder, arm to arm and heart to heart along with the Sandinist Revolution to lift Atlantic coast communities up from disenfranchisement, exploitation and discrimination, they are prepared to carry this great task forward.

"For this reason," he said, "MISURASATA is today the number one organization of the Indians, and we are prepared to fight for our grievances, which Somozism denied us in the past, but we are also prepared to defend this Sandinist People's Revolution with our blood."

In Waspan

MISURASATA also staged acts commemorating the first anniversary of its founding in Waspan, Rio Coco. The official program began at 400 hours yesterday with a

reveille played on traditional regional instruments. There was also a parade of horses through the main streets, accompanied by a large demonstration.

William Frank spoke about the integration of ethnic minorities in the national reconstruction. Other speeches included in the program were: "The Order of the Indian Movement Within the Church," by Reverend Salvador Maibeth, "Indian Unity in Nicaragua," by a comrade from Subtiava, Leon, and "The Rescue of a Dying Ethnic Group," by a Ramaki comrade. The MISURASATA representative to the Council of State, Stedman Fagot, also spoke.

8743
CSO: 3010

POLITICAL LEADERS REACT TO REAGAN'S ELECTION

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 9 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] The victory of Republican candidate Ronald Reagan has been greeted with surprise and has provoked different reactions across the national political spectrum. As in other areas of the continent, the American election on Tuesday has inspired both optimistic and sharply negative comments.

Among remarks made initially, those of Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella appearing in the press are worth noting. Issued the day after the election, they were optimistic about the possibility that the U.S. Government will expand its relations with countries in this region.

The president of the upper chamber, Oscar Trelles, stated that "Reagan's sweeping victory will mean a complete change in U.S. foreign policy. However, I think the Reagan administration will not have a negative approach to relations with Latin America." To Senator Javier Alva Orlandini, this change "won't have much of an effect on Peru and Latin America."

As for the somewhat limited economic relations, Minister Pedro Pablo Kuczynski indicated that Reagan's election inspires hopes of increased mineral exports. According to him, the incoming Republican administration will impart vigor to economic policy, which will help "our exports by creating a greater demand for our minerals."

A favorable but emphatic view was expressed by Deputy Enrique Chirinos, who represents the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance]: "The American people have decided upon both their domestic and international policy and have asked Mr. Carter to leave the White House."

Obviously, figures on our country's left have shown complete skepticism. Carlos Malpica somberly declared, "The new president will support regimes allowing limited freedom, and thus it will negatively affect the countries of this continent." Moreover, Jorge del Prado, a senator and PC [Communist Party] helmsman, termed the Republican victory a demonstration of the immaturity of the American people.

Hence the California governor's overwhelming victory has provoked widely disparate views among us. In fact, this corresponds to the spectrum of reactions being observed throughout the world with respect to the defeat of Democrat Jimmy Carter and the forthcoming entry of Republican Reagan into the White House.

9085
CSO: 3010

BELAUNDE: NO DIVISIONS IN POPULAR ACTION PARTY

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 11 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Francisco Belaunde Terry, the president of the Chamber of Deputies, issued a categorical denial yesterday regarding the existence of dissention within his party, Popular Action.

He termed "totally false" speculation to that effect that has appeared in some newspapers.

"We have to bear in mind that we're still not used to democracy after 12 years of dictatorship," he said.

He noted that party members inevitably do disagree about "details and secondary matters" but not about major issues. On the contrary, Belaunde said, "Popular Action is a solidly united party."

"In a democratic situation, the parties with slogans, which are proud of their national status, are among the most divided," he noted.

Relations with the PPC

Belaunde talked to reporters before leaving the Legislative Palace around 1300 hours.

He also spoke of AP's "cordial relations" with the PPC [Popular Christian Party], whose leader and former presidential candidate, Luis Bedoya Reyes, "was at the Plaza de Acho yesterday (Sunday)," he said.

After referring to the 2-year pact with that organization, Belaunde Terry stressed the "efficient manner" in which the PPC's two ministers (justice and industry) and its legislators are performing their duties.

"They are capable people, serving the administration well," he noted, speaking of the two ministers (Felipe Osterling and Roberto Rotondo, respectively).

Among PPC deputies, he singled out Roberto Ramirez del Villar. "He is a man in a high position because of his expertise, his keenness in debate and his legislative experience," he stated.

The Left Is Not So Fearsome

Concerning Bedoya's statement that "We will not permit the dirty trick" played by the government regarding the extreme left, Belaunde said, "The left is not as fearsome as people think" because it accounts for a very small percentage of the electorate.

"The only fearsome thing," he went on, "is its habit of boring the people who attend sessions with its reiteration of outdated ideas. It sounds like a broken record."

He said it is obvious that after an authoritarian regime some disruptive actions have taken place that, compared with those occurring in Europe and other Latin-American countries, are rather childish.

Sensibility of the Peruvian People

"Fortunately, the Peruvian people are very sensible. What they want and aspire to is liberty and work. This can be had only under a democratic government," which has the advantage that the people can rise out of poverty, he noted.

He said, too, that another advantage of democracy is that it insures the integrity of investments and guarantees work for everyone, as occurs in the United States, which has achieved its greatness under a democratic system.

9085
CSO: 3010

APRA SECRETARY GENERAL DISCOUNTS DEMANDS OF JAP FACTION

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 11 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Fernando Leon de Vivero, secretary general of the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] party, discounted the significance of a statement signed by leaders of a faction of the JAP [Peruvian Aprista Youth] calling for his expulsion and that of Armando Villanueva del Campo because they were "traitors to Aprismo."

"The names of those who signed that document are not recorded in the party registers, and they are employees of adversaries of our political organization," he said after noting that the information published in a Lima daily concerning the matter "reflects the ideas of a nonexistent group."

Leon de Vivero pointed out that Peruvian Aprista Youth (JAP) held its Fifth Congress recently. An official delegation from Lambayeque Department attended it and has issued several statements.

Asked whether the signers of the document or those who had inspired it would be punished, he answered, "We can't punish people who don't belong to the party." He then said that he did not know whether Andrew Townsend Ezcurra was behind the group.

Statement

The JAP faction's statement seeking the expulsion of Leon de Vivero and Villanueva del Campo bears the signatures of Juan F. Santillan, Jose Espinoza, Adalberto Flores, Jose Cornejo and Roman Criollos and consists of six points.

The opening paragraph asserts that the Fifth Congress held in Lima by the other JAP faction was antidemocratic. Moreover, it rejects statements by the secretary general and the former presidential candidate that the late guerrilla fighter Jose de la Puente Uceda "is an Aprista martyr."

Expulsion

At the Fifth Congress convened by a JAP faction, an effort was also made to expel Andres Townsend Ezcurra, Julio Cruzado Zavala and Francisco Diez Canseco.

The other JAP faction, led by Santillan, Espinoza and Santisteban, maintained that according to the bylaws, those at the so-called Fifth JAP Congress could not seek the expulsion of any member.

Asked about the effort to expel him initiated at the Fifth JAP Congress, Deputy Andras Townsend answered, "It's a tiny group....It's not in the bylaws. What is alarming is that these young people are being taken over by the communists."

9085
CSO: 3010

REPORT ON SOCIAL SECURITY STRIKERS

Institute's Position

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] Peruvian Social Security Institute
Office of the Executive Chairman

Communique

The Peruvian Social Security Institute is reporting to those insured with it, employers and the general public that its Board of Directors has reached the following decisions. It has done so in view of the severe administrative, financial, economic, client-service, personnel and organizational crisis existing when the board took charge of the institution and because of the illegal indefinite strike by administrative and service employees, which is hindering normal provision of health- and other services to over 2.5 million clients throughout the country, seriously endangering their health and lives.

1. To declare the Peruvian Social Security Institute in a state of emergency and to call for complete reorganization of it, empowering the general manager to authorize the hiring of personnel he considers essential to the guaranteeing of normal operation of its assistance and administrative services.

2. To ask each regional manager to submit a list of needs to the General Manager's Office as soon as possible, indicating the most critical areas in order of priority and recommending measures needed to correct the existing deficiencies.

3. To charge the General Manager's Office with submitting, within 30 days, a plan for the complete organic restructuring of the Peruvian Social Security Institute, one complementing the one provisionally approved by D.S. 026-80-PM. The general manager is also to submit the plan for application of the corrective measures essential to resolution of the crisis existing at the various offices of the institute as a result of the chaotic condition in which administration of the former Social Security of Peru was received. These remedies are also intended to enable the social security program to fully carry out the high purposes assigned it by the Peruvian Constitution.

4. To designate a committee composed of five representatives of the Peruvian Social Security Institute, to be named by the Office of the General Manager,

two from the National Public Administration Institute, and two representatives of the corresponding labor groups, who will take part in matters concerning their respective areas. They will have 30 days in which to perform an analysis and reach a decision regarding the drafts of the job-classification and single wage scale manuals prepared by the committee created by Resolution No 634--GG-80, bearing in mind the studies performed by the committee created by Resolution No 120-GG-80 and the results of the national census of personnel of the Peruvian Social Security Institute. At the end of this period, the Board of Directors will study the results with a view to implementing them with funds that have been appropriated.

Lima, 11 November [1980]

Strikers' Demands

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] The strike by employees of the Social Security Institute remained unchanged as of early yesterday afternoon, while leaders from around the country held a meeting concerning the latest counter-proposal by the Office of the Executive Chairman of the institute's Board of Directors, presented at the session which ended yesterday morning.

The critical issue, the reason for consultation with the rank and file, is that the Peruvian Social Security Institute is maintaining the need to revise the work done previously regarding reclassification, classification of jobs and wage scale, whereas the workers insist on its immediate implementation.

It was learned that additional delegations are traveling to Lima from outlying areas to provide backing for the leaders' request. Meanwhile, the secretary general of the Workers Union Center, Pedro Chambilla Melo appeared at the Ninth Trial Court to make a statement. Before seeing the judge, Chambilla stated that the government attorney had brought charges against him for an alleged attempt on the lives of the hospitalized workers.

The dialog is continuing. According to Chambilla Melo, institute officials and labor leaders have already reached agreement on a half-dozen points, such as reclassification, with retroactivity to January of this year; that the expenditure arising from reclassification and altered wage scale will be in institute funds; that they will receive an advance of 25,000 soles because of the reclassification.

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END

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Latin America Report

No. 2228

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16 December 1980

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DEMAND FOR ELECTRICITY, COAL IMPORTS TO RISE

Santiago LA NACION in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 13A

[Text] Within the next few days, CHILECTRA will open international bidding to buy 400,000 tons of fine heating coal to better meet the demand for electricity, which is estimated to rise 8 percent next year.

This information was released during a press conference by the company's public relations head, Guillermo Amunategui, who added that "The steady growth of the country's various activities has resulted in a great demand for electricity for home as well as industrial and business use."

He noted that this necessary importation of coal is 50,000 tons less than that purchased abroad this year.

CHILECTRA has estimated that the demand for electricity in 1981 in the area of their concession--the Metropolitan region and Fifth region--will be about 4,358,000,000 KWh, an increase of 8 percent over this year. Amunategui noted, "Of this total, 2,425,000,000 KWh will be generated by hydroelectric plants, and 1,933,000,000 KWh by thermal plants, using 759,000 tons of coal in the thermal power plants at Renca and Ventanas."

Greater National Supplies

He added that, in accordance with the annual programs of the national coal industry, a total of 559,000 tons of fine coal has been earmarked for thermoelectric generation by the Interconnected Systems of CHILECTRA, almost 60 percent more nationally mined coal than in 1980. He also indicated that according to projections of coal exploitation in Magallanes, Pecket and Isla Riesco, the present deficit in coal will improve markedly beginning in 1984, until all coal needs are supplied by the national coal industry.

Electric Rates

When reporters asked him about the new electric rate choices now in effect, Guillermo Amunategui indicated that, with regard to the basic rate, that is similare to the rate that now applies to the great majority of residential consumers, with the following charges totaled on the client's bill:

--A set monthly charge, for administrative costs, independent of the KWh used.

--A power charge, reached by multiplying the KWh used by the unit price.

During the winter months (May, June, July, August and September) there is also a charge for additional winter power similar to the "winter rate" charged this year.

In this plan, a surcharge will be applied for a monthly use of over 250 KWh.

Finally, there is a third option, according to the public relations officer of CHILECTRA, which is a special metering system with a charge for the client's consumption during peak demand hours.

Outside of that schedule--about 18 to 23 hours--the cost of electricity will be different, benefiting those who concentrate their power usage outside that time period in winter.

Those who do not choose any of the options mentioned will begin receiving their bills based on the "basic rate option."

8587
CSO: 3010

COAL MINING REINITIATED AT VALDIVIA PROVINCE DEPOSIT

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 16 Nov 80 p C-7

[Text] After being closed for 15 years, the Pupunahue coal mine is being reopened. The mine is located in the central valley of Valdivia Province, between the towns of Mafil and Los Lagos.

Mining engineers Pedro Courard and Pablo Letelier gave that report to EL MERCURIO. They indicated that their company, Carbon Valparaiso, Ltd, acquired the coal concession in the sector Los Copihues in Pupunahue in public bidding. The new owner is an organization formed by Empresas Mineras BHC and Compania de Gas de Valparaiso, in order to mine and sell coal.

The reopening of the mine will involve an initial total investment of over 120 million pesos and will provide work for about 200 persons once it is in full production, which will take about another year. The recently purchased concession includes the former Pupunahue mine and the area the Development Corporation explored 20 years ago. Such prospecting located about 5 million tons, with prospects of 10 or 20 million tons.

Production

They indicated that the installations remaining on the site when mining operations ceased are useless. Except for a large concrete building that has no future, there are no traces of the former workings. The new owner will not work in the old shafts and will do all new work, including new electrical wiring, which was also gone.

The studies on an initial mine are completed, and within a few days they will begin drilling the inclined galleries or inclined planes, to find the stratum and for use as access to the future mine. The first of three being planned will be worked by the "long wall" method, similar to that used in ENACAR [National Coal Enterprise] mines, but it will be applied in reverse, that is, it will begin at the farthest point and back toward the entrance. The entire transport system will be mechanized from the heading to the surface, using five conveyers.

They added that initial annual production will be about 80,000 tons, and full production is expected within a year. The coal will be sold in the Central Zone. It is subbituminous type coal, that is, it has less heating power than that produced by ENACAR, and similar to that from Magallanes. It is ideal for producing steam.

Optimism

They seem optimistic about selling the coal, since with the methods of exploitation planned, they will be able to reach a broad sector of industrial consumers at a price that is very competitive with national or imported oil or coal.

They also said that the company will not build housing at the work site. The personnel will live in the towns near the mine, such as Mafil, Antilhue, Mulpun and Los Lagos.

Neither will Carbon Valparaiso Ltd build maintenance shops. They will use the industries in the city of Valdivia, supporting and expanding the metalworking sector.

All they are asking from the authorities is good maintenance of the public roads, on which their production will go to market. They have received support on the matter from the mayor of the municipality of Mafil, Cecilia Lopez de Lehmann, whose community will benefit the most from the reopening of the industry.

Also in Curanilahue

They also reported that a coal processing plant has been opened on the road to the city of Curanilahue, in the province of Arauco, in the Eighth region.

There coal produced by mine contractors will be purchased, washed, processed and sold. The plant is a modern installation purchased in the United States and will make it possible to absorb the production of the manoproducers of that region.

In conclusion, they stated that they are certain the contribution from Pupunahue and Curanilahue will be a great help in solving the country's energy problem, which, they noted, is becoming ever more noticeable.

8587
CSO: 3010

ECLA HEAD DISCUSSES LATIN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE, ENERGY CHALLENGE

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 pp 66-69

[Interview with Enrique V. Iglesias, executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America, by Pedro Rioseco, at Hotel Riviera, Havana, Cuba; date of interview not given]

[Text] The lobby of the Hotel Riviera in the capital city is busier than usual. The afternoon ends with a shower which passes over quickly, as the lights of the spacious lobby announce the arrival of a warm night relieved by the pleasant temperatures maintained by the hotel's powerful air conditioners. We have an appointment with Enrique V. Iglesias, who arrived only this morning from Europe to participate as a special guest in the roundtable discussion of nonconventional energy sources, which has been organized as part of the FAO Regional Conference on Latin America. The desk clerk courteously calls room 1916, occupied by this Uruguayan gentleman, whose presence in Cuba is not governed by the rules of protocol to which his position as head of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)—an international agency of the United Nations--entitles him, but by the simple and brotherly manner of one who considers himself not just a visitor in our country, but a friend.

In a few minutes, at precisely the appointed hour, we meet the outstanding Latin American economist, whose published works are required reading for anyone who desires to study the economic and social situation of Latin America and to reflect on its future development.

He speaks rapidly, so that his replies begin almost before the questions are finished. The dialog is very easy, and the interview--planned initially to last half an hour--gives the impression that we had talked for an entire afternoon.

Obviously, it is to be hoped, when the interviewee is the executive secretary of ECLA, that the first question will refer precisely to the organization itself. What are its objectives, and what does it actually do?

[Answer] Well, now, with respect to ECLA, I would say that its traditional concern is still in full force today and perhaps even more so than in times past. In a certain way, ECLA wanted to be something like the critical conscience of Latin America's development process. That has been part of its traditional mission, and this is in greater relief today because of the unyielding point to which world development--and in particular that of the region in question--has come. So there is a strong challenge to the institution, and I would say that it is primarily a challenge to economic thought about the social and economic development process which is taking place in our region. What is very clear in this regard is that we are facing times in which there are going to be great structural revisions—they are already taking place in this region--with a view to achieving the objectives of economic development in their entirety.

This is one of the first challenges facing ECLA: to understand the reality, to interpret the phenomenon as it is, and to try to see what are the great choices of economic policy available to the region in the next few years. Perhaps the second area in which ECLA has always been a pioneer has been in its ongoing exploration of the possibilities for regional cooperation. We believe that the ideal of Latin American integration continues to be even more valid today than it used to be.

At one time--at the end of the 1960's—integration was supported by ECLA as an economic instrument for expanding markets. I believe that this is valid, but today that factor is multiplied by others, by the fact that regional integration is an element of defense against the turbulence of the international economic situation. For us, regional cooperation is an imperative of defense and of autonomous economic development, in view of the great turbulence or ups and downs of the international situation.

The third great task of ECLA involves everything concerning Latin America's position with regard to the rest of the world. In this case also there have been very significant changes in the last few years—in the "centers," which have changed their nature and have diversified, as well as on the periphery. In Latin America itself, the situations are not similar in each and every one of the countries, so that to find unity of purpose within the diversity of Latin America and of the world is one of the big tasks we have ahead of us. I think that Latin America must redefine its international position, as part of the Third World which has certain objectives of economic development in progress, and try to acquire a greater presence, a greater force within the structure of international positions in the Third World. That is my personal impression.

These are the three great tasks of ECLA which have always remained the same and continue to be the same today as always.

[Question] As he warms to his subject, the prestigious Latin American economist settles back in the comfortable armchair in his room and continues to develop the previous idea in response to our request that he explain a little more fully how the agency he heads views the present international situation as it affects the development of Latin America.

[Answer] The international scene has confused us much more. While in the 1950's ECLA conceived an entire plan for the economic development of Latin America, which had more or less fixed panorama—as did the world situation—today the situation is

changing rapidly. We do not have a stable scene, and uncertainties are coming to us from within and from without.

In the 1950's we were confronted by uncertainty from within; today we are aware that the entire world is also changing, and the uncertainties are, perhaps, much more intense outside Latin America than within it. So we must add those two aspects, which did not exist in the 1950's.

Another element which also complicates the study a little is that although there is homogeneity in the countries, there is also heterogeneity in Latin America. That is, the countries are becoming more diverse. The energy crisis, it is clear, has rapidly changed the structure of the countries of the region and has made them more diverse among themselves.

All that makes the task of rethinking Latin America, within and without, much more complex than in the 1950's. In view of the actual situation, therefore, we have had to proceed much more cautiously in trying to offer models, because we believe there must be a stage of necessary separation and study of the experiences in economic policy of the last few years before arriving at conclusions of great schemes which can be more or less universally valid. I believe there is a great challenge to become thoroughly familiar with conditions. In the last few years, the situation has progressed very rapidly in Latin America, perhaps more rapidly than have ideas for interpreting it. While in another era thought anticipated action, in the last few years action has been anticipating thought. Many things have happened, the picture is changing a great deal and getting into step with events requires time. We hope next year, in 1981, to have a meeting of ECLA in Montevideo, Uruguay, where we will draw some conclusions about the development process as we have seen it in this last decade. It is at that meeting that the past decade must be evaluated and the decade of the 1980's examined--where we hope to make some more concrete proposals and evaluations. That is our task at present.

[Question] Responding to a question about the joint tasks being developed by ECLA with other international institutions involved in Latin American economic activity, Enrique Iglesias said:

[Answer] We have always sought to have the institution join with international agencies. ECLA has excellent relations with the FAO, which have been developing through a joint division working at ECLA headquarters in Santiago. We have very good relations with UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization), with the Transnationals Center, with the Environmental Office, with OLADE....

We have very close ties of cooperation with OLADE (Latin American Development Organization) in several areas, but there is one area in particular in which we are cooperating, and that is in the preparations for the World Conference on Renewable and Non-Conventional Energy Sources to be held in Nairobi in 1981. We have a team working on this effort with the two secretariats--of OLADE and ECLA--to get ready for this meeting. This is a very concrete field, but we hope to make more progress, given the importance of the energy theme.

[Question] And what is the importance for our region of the nonconventional types of energy?

[Answer] It is important not to raise any exaggerated hopes in this regard. There is no possibility that humanity can dislodge itself--with a few great exceptions--from a very strong dependence on hydrocarbons, and in general, as far as world supply is concerned, the relative percentage of nonconventional sources will necessarily be limited. Nevertheless, it is no less urgent and important that the international community establish its technological studies, advance in the techniques of finance and even of education, to permit the general use of nonconventional sources.

In studies which have been made it has been predicted that by the year 2010, nonconventional sources could supply 30 percent of Latin America's total energy requirement.

The process of agricultural modernization is necessarily going to involve greater energy consumption, and agriculture, necessarily, is gradually going to become a big drain on energy resources. And if we really want to encourage accelerated agricultural development, this is going to be one of the essential requirements.

On the other hand, agriculture is also a provider of energy resources. Some of its possible sources, such as timber and coal, are already used, but others, such as waste products, ethanol and methanol, are still under discussion; but the fact is that there is in agriculture an energy potential which needs to be evaluated.

In my opinion, this subject of nonconventional resources can be summarized in these three main questions:

First, how could agriculture's dependency on liquid fuels be reduced, or how could it be restructured for the future?

All this involves the study of better ways to utilize energy in agriculture without affecting productivity and the study of technology packages and, of course, it presupposes the basic discussion of the relationship between food and energy. That is the first question.

The second is the central question: To what extent can we depend, with economic and technical efficiency, on the production of energy sources based on agriculture?

And the third question is: How do energy prices affect the agricultural equation of the producer?

The figures for the last few years indicate that the farm-price and energy-price ratio has become dangerously inverted in Latin America and certainly throughout the world.

While in the 1970-73 period farm prices gained ground as compared with energy prices--between 11 and 37 percent--the drop in farm prices in the last few years reversed this ratio, and therefore the exchange power of agricultural products lost ground, compared to energy products, by 30 percent. All this had to be reflected, undoubtedly, in the economy of the agricultural producer, in the peasant economy, certainly affecting its rate of growth and in many cases the standard of living itself.

The question is, then, how to identify policies which take into consideration in the agricultural sphere the impact of energy consumption at higher prices in all agriculture structures, especially peasant agriculture.

The subject has, without a doubt, a world connotation, insofar as energy production could be attractive for certain countries which produce foodstuffs. This could cause a great deal of competition in food supply throughout the world, with strong repercussions on both supply and prices.

[Question] The energy problem, because of its reality and its importance, is an absorbing subject, and even more so when our interviewee is an enthusiastic and learned man whose opinions on the subject are highly valued by interested specialists and readers in many countries where his works have been published. There is one aspect of the problem we want to pursue, since it is vital for all countries which, like our own, are making an effort to surmount their underdevelopment, and that is the additional burden presented by the high cost of energy and energy investment.

[Answer] All the countries, in one way or another, are going to be exposed to certain adjustments in their energy policies and eventually in their economic policies.

We are going to have a period of development at costs which are much higher than those the industrial world had. Even so, we might also say that there was not much fairness at that time, either.

Our countries are going to have to develop at costs which are 10 or 15 times higher than those of the industrial world in its development period—a serious obstacle, certainly, to our development process.

The options, doubtless, will differ greatly from country to country. No one can produce an ideal plan in the matter of energy, because this depends, in the final analysis, on the natural resources of each country; but such options must be viewed in terms of "sooner or later," because the energy crisis implies that they are basic development options. They are going to be very different from one country to another, but they are also going to depend a great deal on the progress of world and regional cooperation and on what assurances we have in the matter of technological options.

One of the big concerns one sees in the developing world today is that of having to make various choices when technology is still far from giving its final word.

That is, we are surrounded by uncertainty. There are choices—many times dramatic ones—which involve making huge investments. Once these are made, certainly, it means cutting down the amount of freedom the countries have to move around in that area for many years. That is, we are confronted with important choices which, in my opinion, emphasize two great fronts: on the one hand, national energy planning, and on the other, agricultural planning as it relates to energy planning.

Energy planning on the national level is a most complex subject on which we are ill prepared in general. Energy economy forces an economic reckoning which is much more complex and sophisticated than we are accustomed to making. I do believe that

somehow we should avoid or try to supplement energy planning done exclusively under conditions which prevail in developed countries. I believe there have to be variables and variations in accordance with our economic and social reality. You know very well that the objectives of efficacy and efficiency are very varied and depend a great deal on socio-political conditions in which a development process has taken place. It is important that there be a Latin American dimension in these concepts and that our energy experts take very much into account the reality of the social and economic circumstances they must develop.

In general there is a lack of energy economists in Latin America. They are lacking throughout the world, but more so in Latin America. We have good specialists--excellent ones--who can make terrific proposals, but when the time comes to make the big decisions on energy in a national context--there we do not have so many, and in addition, the data which is forthcoming is very uncertain, because the big technological choices in today's world are already obvious.

What do we do? We are going to use atomic energy or thermal energy. Under what conditions are one and the other available? What are the conditions of cost, efficiency, international dependency...?

All those are factors of great complexity and importance for the countries, because they involve many 5-year periods of their future--that is their great importance.

[Question] If the energy system is seen as the integration of all the elements which supply energy, how could international coordination contribute to an overall solution of this problem, which is often impossible to face on a national level?

[Answer] Indeed, if that global framework could be achieved and the entire national and regional energy potential taken into consideration and, on the basis of those two potentials, energy planning carried forward, that indeed would open up another horizon on this problem.

In other words, if when you plan your energy options you take into account only the national variables, that is one thing; but if you carry out your energy program bearing in mind not only its national value, but also those things an integrated, regional system can offer you, that is another kind of choice.

This is obviously true, and it is much more dramatic for the small countries, where the problem is much more acute. National solutions are going to change drastically according to whether or not strong regional measures of cooperation enter the picture. It is a certain fact that the international community has been subjected in the last few years to significant imbalances--financial, in their balance of payments, and economic, in general.

I believe that in this sense it is important to recall a historic speech by President Lopez Portillo of Mexico in the UN General Assembly, when he suggested a concept which, in my opinion, must be taken up by part of the international community, and that is the idea of world responsibility in this matter.

There is no doubt that the international community has confronted the energy challenge, and it must be recognized that there are certain subjects which are beyond the capacity of the individual countries to solve, and therefore they need a collective effort. In the first place, technological effort is a world responsibility. The future of humanity depends, finally, on new sources of energy and on the more efficient use of conventional sources. This presupposes a technological effort of enormous magnitude which, without a doubt, must be part of the collective patrimony of all human beings. I believe the investment effort, or at least aiding the investment effort, is likewise a collective responsibility, and we are indeed aware that contributing to the energy supply helps not only the country which needs it, but the entire international community: Insofar as my country has a supply of new sources of energy, I will cease to add to world demand. This implies that there should be in the international community a certain evolution toward a new and different concept, understanding that the responsibility to assist energy investment must be shared by a substantial and vigorous international effort.

One cannot ask those countries which at the time have 40, 50 and even 60 percent of their import resources earmarked for the purchase of energy to look for an adjustment process which could only mean real social euthanasia, insofar as it would mean adjustments of such magnitude that they would be socially and politically unbearable. Therefore the concept of collective responsibility must be present in any kind of international negotiation, so that nobody thinks the subject of energy is part of a general context in which other matters are directly associated.

Certainly there is also a regional challenge, and I believe that here we are faced with a new, extraordinarily rich front. Our region has not been the most disinherited area in the matter of energy; on the contrary it is one of the regions which has had and still has abundant resources on almost all fronts. I believe that improving regional cooperation here in the matter of supply, not only of hydrocarbons, but in all ways--electrical hookups and other forms of energy cooperation in all fields--will open up significant possibilities for effective cooperation in the region.

But there is another factor which we must not fail to consider, and that is that the region could turn the energy crisis into a dynamic factor in its own productive expansion. The great energy investments are going to require mass production of capital goods. We have no reason to allow that positive and very important impact to affect only the industrialized countries. Who is thinking today about nonconventional sources of energy? The big petroleum companies.

Who is thinking today about big investments in capital goods for energy production? The industrialized countries, which have discovered that behind this energy crisis is the capacity for a great life-giving effort produced precisely by the capital goods industries.

[Question] Continuing on the subject of the struggle for development, how do you evaluate the proposal made by President Fidel Castro to the UN General Assembly, as representative of the nonalined countries, to create a fund to help the economically backward countries conquer their underdevelopment?

[Answer] I believe that President Fidel Castro's proposal is valid and urgent, without a doubt, because basically it calls attention to a sharp reality--the need for capital in the Third World countries. Up to now that need was a constant, but it has been accelerated in the present circumstances by those two great demands: the agricultural-food development required by the region to cope with its basic social problems and its export necessities, and in addition, the extraordinary investments the energy challenge is going to require.

If we formerly emphasized our ownership of resources as an important fact, today this acquires a much greater urgency for an even more dramatic reason. Insofar as these two sectors begin to compete with each other, social investment may be curtailed, and for that reason, this energy development can have a regressive effect on society. There is, then, an implied competition between social development and energy development, which could be solved much more easily if there were a political willingness at the world level and, in addition, enormous resources to solve these problems. Cdr Fidel Castro's proposal seems to me, therefore, very timely and pertinent.

[Question] In Latin America--and you have been emphasizing this--regional integration has been going on in the heat of a new international division of labor, bringing with it a presence, which is too strong, of transnational capital, tending to increase economic dependence. How do you evaluate the present and future situation of Latin America in regard to this process?

[Answer] I believe the situation is accelerating. That is, insofar as within the countries public assistance is beginning to be scarce or insufficient, these countries may be forced to report more often to transnational sources, and they may do this under much more miserable conditions. It is one thing to tap a transnational source to seek its technology, its cooperation--which can be a perfectly respectable element of policy--and quite another to do it under urgent or premature circumstances, which may cause the countries to negotiate under any conditions.

It is for this reason that we insist--referring again to Fidel Castro's idea--that the flow of public capital is basic, especially in these great choices of economic policy.

Transnationalization has been increasing, to a certain extent due to the scarcity of capital flowing through public channels, as a way of solving the problems of investment in these countries, and that problem could increase in the future under deteriorating conditions for the countries of the region.

If the countries resort to the transnationals as a formula of urgency or emergency to cope with their needs for capital, they may find themselves with only a single option, and what they must have are public, international options, which will permit them to make their own political decisions.

[Question] Mr Iglesias, at the FAO Conference there has been emphasis on a decrease in food production and in general in economic growth of a large group of Caribbean countries--except Cuba, of course--which make up the Caribbean subregion. How does ECLA evaluate the economic development future of the Caribbean and above all of its islands?

[Answer] Well now, we have been concerned with the Caribbean; we have a Committee for Caribbean Cooperation, which includes all the countries of this subregion which speak English, Spanish, French and Dutch, and in fact that committee includes those countries to promote cooperation at this time, when many of them are establishing their independence and require, for that reason, as much support as possible to strengthen their situation in the world and in the region.

We view this subregion as having great possibilities for development because of the very high level achieved by their leaders, which could even permit adequate use of the resources those countries have. I believe the so-called viability of these small economies has been exaggerated outside and even within these countries. I believe that with adequate world and regional cooperation, these countries can fully establish themselves as economic units in the region; what is needed is cooperation, and that is where the great challenge to the international community really lies. Within the region, horizontal cooperation—of which there has been so much talk-should have a special priority in this case. I believe that Latin America should look at the Caribbean subregion with a great sense of urgency with a view to its own development and with a sense of respect for the region's individualities and its own decisions. But let it be seen that the region can do much for the Caribbean, and that in that way the Caribbean can find itself again and in turn do something for the region, because the possibility for dialog, for horizontal cooperation, is there.

Lately I have noticed, in addition, that there is great interest and desire in the countries of the Caribbean to cooperate with the Latin American countries, but I believe we have done very little to date. No, we have not yet developed that concept of cooperation. There have been very laudable individual efforts and a few by some of the countries in the region, but as yet we have not taken this as a central theme, with great responsibility, for all the countries of Latin America, and I believe that that can be done in the future.

The Caribbean is the greatest concentration of ministates in the world, which is profoundly significant and should stimulate international cooperation as a distinguishing mark, given the nature of that subregion.

I believe some of the challenge lies in the fact that we have not yet thought it out sufficiently, and Latin America owes it to the Caribbean, to a certain extent, to cooperate more actively.

[Question] In view of the mastery of the problems of our region—independent of his high position in the United Nations—demonstrated by this Latin American economist, we could not resist the temptation to question him on the subject of demography, of which we know he has made several studies. We directed the dialog toward population growth in the next 2 decades. Just off the top of our heads we will try to take in all of Latin America and, notwithstanding the time, to learn about how the population will evolve, its tendency to continue to swell the cities infinitely and the heartbreaking mass of men and women who will reach working age without finding employment. But let us let Iglesias, rather, put our information in some sort of order.

[Answer] The subject of demography and unemployment has always been our little warhorse in regard to accusations about the social situation in Latin America. I have been pointing out, in recent ECLA projects, that the region is facing, on the one hand, the problem of population with a high growth index. Although there are clear indications that there will be a declining trend in the future—and this is a fact that has been anticipated in some countries in the region—in general we are going to have very high growth rates until the end of the century. On the other hand, we have accumulated some widespread critical situations of poverty, also pointed out by ECLA, and the fact that we are going to have a very large labor supply—we have placed the figure at about a 3 percent annual increase—means that Latin America is going to increase from 100 million to 250 million workers by the end of the century. Whatever the population policy or the final evolution of population trends, that is a mass of people which already exists.

This challenge, as we see it, has no precedent in the history of the human race; neither capitalist nor socialist development has had processes of accelerated economic growth with such enormous demands for labor.

It is a challenge for which there are certainly no clear answers; it is one of huge proportions, and the problem is more acute in some countries than in others, but that is going to be, without a doubt, the great challenge of the next few years.

Along with the foregoing, there is another equally important phenomenon—that of the great metropolitan areas, in which Latin America is going to see very rapid growth. We already have in the region more than 85 million people living in the big cities, and by the end of the century, Latin America will have the biggest city in the world (Mexico City).

All this means something which President Lopez Portillo said, and very correctly: that the subject of population and urbanization are historical challenges for his country, and I would say that this could be applied, by extension, to all Latin America.

[Question] One last question: How do you see the role of agriculture in the future development of Latin America?

[Answer] Agriculture is one of the most important parts of development. I believe there is a certain awakening in Latin America's political awareness with respect to the role of agriculture.

It is a phenomenon which has been accentuated in the last few years as a result of the same situation. Without ignoring the active role of industry and services, and also without comparing unfavorably the importance of those sectors in development, there is no doubt that agriculture is going to be called upon in a much more intense way than in the past to shore up the region's development process.

Foodstuffs are one of the most important exports of the region, and agricultural development is a way of sustaining industrial development itself. At the same time, we must not forget that many of Latin America's great social problems are rooted in agriculture.

So the challenge, as it is presented, is very great, and it is curious how that awareness has awakened simultaneously in many countries of the region. Everywhere one finds that the priority of agriculture is gaining ground, impelled by economic necessity and by social realities. And however small it may have been, agriculture appears now as an important, significant course of energy.

I believe that we must give this subject all the importance it requires in Latin America. It is a gigantic continent, which has been asleep in this matter, and it could really have a great contribution to make to solving the world agriculture problem and its own regional problem.

[Question] The time is up, and our distinguished visitor has important things to do, so...

[Answer] As you know, I am very pleased to be here in this country, where I have always been received as a friend, with great cordiality. In addition, it is a great opportunity for me to see at close range the process of change which is taking place here and which, judging from its characteristics, is unique in Latin America.

8735
CSO: 3010

CUBA, ST VINCENT CABLE ANNIVERSARY CONGRATULATIONS

FL031500 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Barbados has received a personal cable of congratulations from President Fidel Castro of Cuba on the occasion of this country's 14th anniversary of independence.

President Castro's cable reads:

On the occasion of the celebration of the 14th anniversary of Barbados' independence, I have great pleasure in conveying the best wishes of the people and government of the Republic of Cuba, while I look forward to the strengthening of the ties which bind our peoples. With best wishes for the prosperity of the people of Barbados."

A cable of congratulation was also received from Prime Minister Milton Cato of St Vincent and the Grenadines. Prime Minister Cato's cable reads:

"On behalf of the government and people of St Vincent and the Grenadines and on my own behalf, I wish to extend to you and the government and people of Barbados, heartiest congratulations and very best wishes on the 14th anniversary of your country's independence.

"It is our sincere hope that the friendship and cordial relations which exist between our two countries will continue in the years ahead and that these will be further strengthened by our mutual quest for economic prosperity for our peoples and for closer regional cooperation."—(GIS)

CSO: 3020

COLUMNIST ATTACKS HOSTILITY OF ANDEAN PACT NATIONS

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Federico Nielsen Reyes: "Does the Andean Pact Sow Discord?"]

[Text] Because he regards them as damaging to our national dignity, the interim foreign minister of the republic, Col Luis Arce Gomez, acting in the absence of General Cerruto Calderon, who is in Washington at the General Assembly of the OAS, has issued a communique the contents of which sharply refute recent statements by the Colombian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Uribe Vargas. It would not be surprising if some opposition parliamentarian were to ask the Colombian executive branch to explain the reason for the animosity revealed by these statements with regard to Bolivia.

Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas said among other things, in connection with the meeting of presidents in Santa Marta on the occasion of the sesquicentennial anniversary of the death of the Liberator, scheduled for this coming 17 December, that it is a meeting of presidents elected by the "popular vote," i.e. a meeting for "democratic countries," for which reason only the chiefs of state of Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and the Spanish prime minister have been invited. With regard to the president of Bolivia, Uribe Vargas stated categorically that he had been excluded, which led a journalist to ask him how a community such as the Andean Pact can function if one president is "blackballed." The problem is very simple, Uribe told the journalist. "Bolivia can have whatever government it wants, but one drafts his own guest list for a gathering at his home." A rude statement as alien to a proper upbringing as if country bumpkins were speaking. To this must be added the fact, as the Foreign Ministry statement notes, that Mr Uribe Vargas, less than a week before his current statement, addressed the Bolivian minister of foreign affairs to tell him in clear and spontaneous fashion of the desire of his government not only to maintain the channels of communication and friendship, which had not been interrupted, but to broaden them, accepting the governmental appointment of the individual designated as ambassador to Bogota. The statement stresses that assertions as contradictory as they are unethical such as the Colombian foreign minister has now made are also an unprecedented evidence of the most elemental lack of courtesy, inexplicable in a citizen of Colombia, a country which has always venerated the gentlemanly and noble standards which should govern the actions of individuals entrusted with the representation of a nation."

The assertion that only those elected by a popular vote are entitled to be elected to head to Bolivian state is but an absurdity of comic invention. We have reviewed the records and bylaws of the Cartagena Agreement and nowhere is there any such limitation. And Foreign Minister Uribe contradicts himself in saying in his own statement that Bolivia can have whatever government it wants. Why then be alarmed if this Bolivian country now has a military government? The truth, which is not admitted, is that there is an indiscriminate prejudice against the military, which are but the armed branch of the people as the institution safeguarding national sovereignty. Would perhaps terrorists heading the government be preferable?

On the subject of the presidents invited to the Santa Marta meeting, Foreign Minister Arce Gomez said in his rebuttal that Bolivia rejects, as an attack on the goals of the Andean Pact, any desire to subordinate it to motives alien to the process of integration, claiming for itself the right to classify the governments in the Andean region as pure or impure, and says that the "people of Bolivia reject the arbitrary claim of others to authority to judge their sovereign rights, and they do not nor will they accept any type of harmful interference in their dignity and independence."

It should be made very clear that the meeting of presidents of nations heir to the legacy of Simon Bolivar in Santa Marta should be organized within the strict framework of the Cartagena Agreement in order not to distort its essence, as a part of that legacy, and only halfway multi-national, with the hateful exclusion of some of the most important countries in Latin America, such as Mexico, Brazil and Argentina. Where the spirit of Bolivar is concerned specifically, it behooves the government of Colombia--there is still time, as the virtual host, to see to it that this meeting of chiefs of the nations which are heirs to the spirit of Simon Bolivar is truly an expression of unity, with no members of the Pact left out. To do otherwise would mean endorsing discord precisely on the date and at the historic site of the death of the common father of our fatherlands, whose obsession in the last periods of his life was none other than the concept of unity, as he said in his proclamation to the Colombians: "If my death contributes to an end to partisanship and consolidation of the union, I will go tranquil to my grave." Those who at the present time do not contribute to unity are gravediggers.

The Foreign Ministry statement says that whether it remains in or withdraws from the Cartagena Agreement, this will be "a facultative and not a compulsory action, and it must be understood that this agreement is not a trench or a redoubt for the mutual defense of related policies, much less an association of mutual influences to support fictitious democracies without roots among the people." (Here the statement ends.)

Returning to the subject of non-recognition of an Andean nation, it should be stressed that the Pact nations are making themselves nothing less than ridiculous in showing reluctance, and the longer they delay in changing their attitude, the more notorious this obstinacy will become, in view of the fact that 30 nations, including the great powers, Russia, Japan, the FRG, Italy, Spain and other European nations and the most important ones in Latin America have stated that they are not suspending diplomatic relations with Bolivia. The United States is a different case, because President Carter, obsessed with his "ultra-democratic"

criterion in the belief that he is defending human rights, has rejected the political change made in Bolivia, and this criterion has even come to be imposed within the Andean Pact, leading its respective governments to interfere in the domestic life of a brotherly country, an interference which is certainly alien to the specific reason for the existence of the Cartagena Agreement, which is cooperation and not abandonment. The United States, in one way or another, imposes the dictates it deems suitable, using different tactics. Specifically we have the recent case in which while it rejected the military government of Bolivia, just a few weeks later it willingly recognized the no less military regime in Turkey for the simple reason that the civilian government ousted in that country was pro-Moscow, and therefore displeasing to Washington. President-elect Reagan has made it clear that in dealing with Latin America, his government will accord it the consideration it merits. Seemingly the new president sees the full scope of the importance of this area which is vital to the United States. This means that we for our part should prove ourselves worthy of ourselves and work to erase the poor impression that we Latin Americans live with our hands held out toward the north in an attitude of eternal supplication.

To speak the truth, General Garcia Meza's government does not depend on Andean recognition to survive, but it might happen that it will abandon the Pact temporarily not due to lack of desire to participate or as a gesture of protest against the "swindle" into which Industrial Allocations has been transformed. It would return to active participation in the Cartagena Agreement when the procedural shortcomings in the Andean environment have been corrected.

Whether invited or not, because the homage which should be rendered to Bolivar on Colombian territory is not the exclusive duty of Colombia, we believe that President Garcia Meza, as chief of state in the land which bears the name of our hero, should make an appearance at the very site--San Pedro Alejandrino in Santa Marta--where our noble forebear died, recalling there that the legacy of Bolivar to us was a fatherland with its own outlet to the sea, and that now, geographically, we are a country mutilated by Chile in a war of conquest, and to the shame of the spirit of justice in America, we have now been landlocked for 100 years, without any action being taken in the course of that long period of time to make amends for the tremendous damage done to Bolivia.

5157
CSO: 3010

PRESIDENT ON ECONOMIC MEASURES, OTHER ISSUES

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 11 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Potosi, 10 November--"The goal of the National Reconstruction Government is to rescue Bolivia from the bankruptcy in which the politicians have left us, to seek better paths for the Bolivian people and above all for the national majorities, the president of the republic, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, said during an inspection he made of the La Palca vaporization plant, which was inaugurated in January of 1981 [sic].

He stressed with emphasis that at no time has a date been named for the approval of economic measures. "Economic steps may or may not be taken," he said, "depending on the situation in which the country finds itself."

The text of the statement made by the chief of state in Potosi reads as follows:

"The president of the republic, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, stated today that the next goal of the National Reconstruction Government is to 'rescue Bolivia from the bankruptcy in which the politicians have left it' and to seek better days for the Bolivian people.

The chief of state made these statements while discussing the profitable study his government is making of corrective measures to be applied to the national economy to rescue it from its stagnation.

However he made it clear that these steps may or may not be taken, depending on economic conditions occurring in the country, and that in any case a task of consciousness-raising has been launched with the Bolivian people, so that as a whole they can respond to the demands of the National Reconstruction Government in connection with the corrective measures planned.

In this connection he said that 'Bolivia plays a very important role within the Andean Pact. We must speak forcefully and state that the benefits must be distributed among all equally. We Bolivians cannot always be the last to receive a part of the benefits,' General Garcia Meza said.

He reiterated that there is unity in the armed forces of the nation and that the rumours about a possible coup d'etat come from abroad. 'Siles Zuazo is responsible for these rumors. However, I must tell you that should such a situation arise, the armed forces will be able to control it,' he stressed.

Concerning the resumption of work at the Bolivian University, General Garcia Meza said that it is the commissions currently studying the university situation in detailed fashion which will have the last word to say on the matter.

However, he made it clear that when the university opens, the students will have to devote themselves to their studies because in this connection, the government will take firm action against the students who are not diligent in their studies, because they would be misusing state funds.

The president of the republic, in conclusion, recommended to the staff of all state institutions, both public, self-governing and semi-self-governing, that they not hire further personnel, because otherwise it will not be possible to rationalize wages, consistent with the economy of the country, beginning next year."

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GARCIA MEZA TERMS NATIONAL SENTIMENT FAVORABLE

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 9

[Article by Dante Escobar: "General Garcia Meza Will Conclude His Tour of the Country in December"]

[Text] Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the president of the republic, will complete the trip he has been making to various regions of the country in the month of December, he stated in Potosi.

At the conclusion of a trip made to Robore and Yapacani, in the department of Santa Cruz, and to Tupiza, Potosi and Sucre, General Garcia Meza, who was accompanied by naval commanders, including Rear Admiral Ramiro Terrazas, said that his "trips to the country will be completed by the end of this year."

During his recent trip, the chief of state was also accompanied by Gen Hernan Ferrel Lobo, commander of the first army corps, with headquarters in Oruro; Liberation Army Col Rolando Arzabe, commander of the Lanza regiment in Guaqui; Col Luis Lafuente, commander of the Achacachi regiment; Col Luis Kuramoto, head of the first army department; Cpt Jose Coello, chief of the military police; Col Raul Ramallo, head of the higher national studies school, and Maj Carlos Macias, in charge of studies at the Army Military College.

Evaluation

Since he assumed office as head of the nation last 17 July, General Garcia Meza has been making tours through the interior of the republic.

When the president of the republic was asked whether he could assess the results achieved during the trips he has made throughout the country, he answered that they enabled him to observe the support offered by the people, especially the most needy sectors, to the armed forces government."

The trips enabled him to understand the real situation in which the people live. "This reality is unknown in the cities and leads to the development of erroneous concepts of the needs of the people," the president said.

He noted that daily contact with the peasants, workers, professional people, craftsmen and the middle class in general in the cities, towns and rural

settlements "enabled us to confirm that the proposals of the reconstruction government are oriented toward the needs of our people."

He said that the support received was massive and spontaneous. "This encourages us and it comforts us to know that we are on the correct path and that we are acting in accordance with the convictions of the Bolivian population, and not the sectarian minorities which are still seeking to promote a fratricidal conflict."

The president of the republic said that "during our tours of the rural sector, we have delivered tractors, educational materials and tools for farm work which will contribute to meeting the needs of the peasants.

"The evaluation of the trips I have made is highly favorable and positive in terms of the action of my government. I am satisfied, although I was not able to visit many rural settlements to which I was invited. I hope to do this in the future," the president of the republic said.

The chief of the military household, Col Jorge Salazar, explained for his part that General Garcia Meza had made trips throughout the interior of the country at the rate of 7 or 8 per month since 17 July.

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CSO: 3010

PROSPECTS FOR MINING SECTOR DISCUSSED

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Jorge Sanchez Pena: "The Future of Bolivian Tin"]

[Text] In the economic world, Bolivia is known as a country producing ores and in particular as a tin producer. Its "tin-bearing sector" includes some of the largest veined deposits in the Western world. Its production and potential have won it second place among producers, with approximately 30,000 tons, after Malaya, which produces more than 63,000 tons per year. Indonesia and Thailand are challenging Bolivia's position and may surpass it, mainly because of the type of deposits they exploit, which are those called alluvia (beds) and are characterized by low exploitation types.

Despite the adverse aspects of our domestic tin deposits, which are located more than 4,000 meters above sea level, the complexity of their low-content minerals, their encasement in very hard and highly silicified rock, and the inefficient and inadequate administration of the state-owned enterprises, which account for approximately 70 percent of the total domestic production, Bolivia would be in a position to increase its production substantially with the implementation of a realistic mining policy which, if indeed it could not seek to achieve the 46,338-ton level of the end of the 1929 peak, would enable it to produce more than 36,000 tons per year. Such a policy should make the profitable exploration and exploitation of large mineral-bearing masses with very low tin content, under one-half a percent, which constitute our greatest reserves today, possible.

Since the period of maximal tin production, which was in 1929, more than 50 years of intensive exploitation have passed, and naturally, like all deposits in the world, ours are being reduced. This fact is reflected in the drop in national production, which in recent years has varied between 28,000 (1973) and 33,000 (1977) tons per year. But this notable decline in comparison to 1929 cannot be taken as a real indication of our productive potential. The reduction in our production has been mainly the result of the lack of capital for exploration, development and exploitation of poor ores with a low tin content (0.1 percent to 0.5 percent Sn) requiring new systems and a change of machinery for tin recovery.

Once the problems the exploitation and recovery of low-metal-content ores with a profit margin have been overcome, it is reasonable to presume that the launching of serious exploration work in the tin-yielding belt which stretches approximately 800 kilometers from north to south and the increase in reserves would enable

Bolivia to become the most important tin producer in the West, bearing in mind that currently the most productive tin-bearing deposits are located in Southeast Asia.

This geopolitical fact represents a positive factor for attracting risk capital for exploration from the largest tin consumers in the world, which are precisely the U.S. industrial complexes. We believe that the launching of a truly serious exploratory program demands sizable quantities of risk capital, brought in under conditions similar to those established for the exploration and production of oil in the country.

It is common knowledge that the life of any deposit is determined by the exploratory work, development of reserves and establishment of modern and efficient systems to facilitate optimal recovery and a consequently profitable operation. Exploration expenditures are so large that normally the mining enterprises allocate a given sum of money per ton of ore extracted. Assuming that the Llallagua (Catavi) deposit can yield 4,000 tons of ore per day, at least 1.2 million U.S. dollars per year should be invested in exploration and development work, or otherwise the production level would drop as a result of the reduced reserves with the consequent limitation on the life of the deposit.

The current tin production figures, which are dropping, would seem to indicate that the mining industry does not have either sufficient exploration funds or the means or systems of tin recovery for low-content ores. The factors limiting an increase in the production in the state-owned mines also are valid for private mining, but because of the flexibility of its management, the availability of funds and speed in making decisions, this sector is in a better position to implement the measures required for greater profitable production, provided that it can obtain the proper understanding and cooperation from government bodies.

In synthesis, we believe that the solution to the national problem of retaining our position as a major tin-producing country, beyond an increase in our production, lies basically in obtaining risk capital from such highly industrialized countries as the United States, Japan or Germany. To achieve profitable production in the exploitation of our old deposits, new investments are needed making it possible to increase the tonnage extracted, to raise the low recovery indices (by flotation, superflotation and vaporization) and, basically, to increase the current capacity of the preconcentration and concentration mills.

None of these aspects is beyond the broad knowledge of our domestic technicians and they have been explained repeatedly to the governments currently in office. Unfortunately, these recommendations have probably been shelved, ignored or simply rejected by empiricists serving as advisers and unaware of the decisive weight of the mining industry within the national economy. Any decline in mining production means a lag in the economic development of the country. The value of Bolivia's ore exports in 1979 came to approximately $600 billion U.S., accounting for about 75 percent of our export total. If the figures and facts set forth do not lead to the implementation of an intensive campaign of exploration and development, the mining industry is destined to stagnate and finally to disappear.

5157
CSO: 3010

MORTALITY RATE STATISTICS VIEWED WITH ALARM

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] The mortality rate in the country has increased alarmingly in recent years, with the result that 213 of every 1,000 persons die before reaching the age of 2. This figure is even more alarming in the rural sector, where 256 out of every 1,000 inhabitants die, according to the conclusions reached by the Fourth Project Workshop Seminar on Population Policies organized by the Ministry of Planning and Coordination.

The statistics established at this seminar are "alarming," the participants, as well as officials at the overall social policy and planning office which sponsored the reunion, said.

The seminar, which was held with a view to presenting the results of 8 surveys regarded as a tool for the diagnosis of population problems lasting 3 weeks, spokesmen for the Ministry of Planning and Coordination said.

"The studies were related to the historical-structural framework of the population and development in the country, description of the socio-demographic contexts, the mortality phenomenon, the birth-rate phenomenon, the volume of internal migration, rural migration with regard to the settlements and psycho-social aspects of the rural-urban migration," it was explained.

Mortality Rate

The results of the mortality study, like that of the birth rate, corroborated the already-known trends placing the country in the initial stage of demographic transition, according to the reports provided by the organizers.

They said that of every 1,000 inhabitants in the country, 213 die before reaching the age of 2. "This situation is more acute in the rural areas, where the probability of death for these children is 256 out of every 1,000."

Mortality rates were also established by ecological strata, revealing that in the valleys, the rate comes to 250 inhabitants out of every 1,000 included in the established age range, with a figure of 217 for every 1,000 on the high plateau and 160 out of every 1,000 on the plains.

In terms of mortality by social strata, a significantly higher rate was seen for the lower strata, according to the study: 262 out of every 1,000, while the figure for the upper middle class was 154 out of each 1,000.

Birth Rate

Where the birth rate is concerned, the different trends have had the effect of increasing the differences in the birth rate to be found within the populations located in the urban and extreme rural contexts.

The studies submitted also stressed the characteristics of migrants, showing for example that the most important age groups for people migrating falls between 15 and 34 for men and 15 and 24 for women. "On the high plateau migration by women predominates, while on the other hand the migration of men is more important in the valleys and on the plains."

5157
CSO: 3010

COMMUNIST LEADER INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL OPENING

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p 4

[Interview with Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] Secretary General Giocondo Dias; date and place not given]

[Text] Sao Paulo--The political opening has not come to a halt said Giocondo Dias, secretary general of the outlawed Brazilian Communist Party, yesterday. He supports the dialog of opposition leaders with the government through the president of the PDS [Social Democratic Party], Senator Jose Sarney, because he finds it "normal and useful."

According to the PCB secretary general, "The communists are betting on the opening" and are preparing the Seventh Party Congress to be held in 1981. The agenda being prepared will be revealed this year, reported Giocondo Dias in answer to questions asked by JORNAL DO BRASIL.

Controversial Subjects

Questions on differences between the present secretary general and former Secretary General Luis Carlos Prestes were not answered, because, according to Sao Paulo communist leaders, the Central Committee is preparing a document to be revealed in the next few days on the subject.

Neither did Giocondo Dias answer questions about the Workers Party [PT], Leonel Brizola, the MR-8 clandestine group, the PC do B [Communist Party of Brazil], nor on the succession to the governorship of Sao Paulo in 1982.

[Question] How do the communists view the position of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] and PP [Popular Party] leaders who talk with the government through Senator Sarney to pledge their support to President Figueiredo in the fight against terrorism?

[Answer] It should not seem strange that leaders of parties talk to anyone to fix responsibilities for terrorist acts. We believe that to be normal and useful. Indeed, the principal objective of the terrorists was to block the process of opening, which for good or bad is taking place in the country. On the other hand, the emergence of terrorism is a symptom of the growing difficulties of the government in reforming itself and surviving. The action of terrorism is going to create conditions for imposing a regression. And it is obvious that for that it has the support and hands-offattitude of large well-entrenched sectors in the power system.

[Question] Do the communists support the president in the fight against terrorism?

[Answer] Look, the one who has the best means for identifying and punishing the terrorists is obviously the government. We do not know up to now, however, of any specific measure which has been taken in this respect to which we could give our support or solidarity.

[Question] Senator Montoro and Governor Maluf believe that terrorists attacks may help democracy. The senator believes that they strengthen democracy as they unite society in a unanimous rejection of those actions. Do the communists agree with those positions?

[Answer] We do not know of those statements but there is no way to confuse things: The senator favors democracy and the government is against it. For our part, we are radically against the theory of "the worst, the better." We are against any type of terrorism. Terrorism is harmful for democracy and the working class. The path to the resolution of political problems is the action of the masses. That is why we even think that in order to defeat terrorism the joint action of all the forces which oppose it is necessary.

[Question] How do the communists view the two-way movement of the government, whereby, according to political analysts, in order to punish the right it will also have to punish the left?

[Answer] Two-way movement? Where? We do not observe any two-way movement in this respect. On the contrary, during these 16 years only the democratic forces were repressed.

[Question] The communists are also accused of practicing a two-way movement, a radical movement during moments of greater repression and conciliatory toward the political opening.

[Answer] Our recent political history of fighting against the military regime implanted in 1964 is not vacillating. Even in the moments of greatest repression when many of our comrades were murdered we tried not to move away from a policy of unity among all democratic forces. We never ceased trying to form a broad mass front in the fight for democracy. And this was at a time when other forces advocated methods that were supposedly shorter. We vigorously resisted the adventurist and leftist wave. We always tried to overcome the coupist temptation.

Throughout that period we never were conciliatory with the regime. We are a force which fights openly for the radical change of Brazilian society, for democracy and socialism.

[Question] Luis Inacio da Silva says that the government blames the right for the attacks to give the impression that the left is in power, that President Figueiredo and Ministers Golbery and Delfim are of the left. Do the communists agree with that position?

[Answer] We are also unaware of such statements attributed to Lula, whose position is one of combat against terrorism.

[Qeustion] Are the communists absolutely certain of direct elections in 1982?

[Answer] The postponement of municipal elections, and other antidemocratic measures, indicate that they will not be held. The regime is not unaware of the important role that elections traditionally play in the marshalling and unification of all the forces opposed to it. That is why the struggle for the 1982 elections acquires a particular significance. There is no assurance they will be held because there are powerful forces interested in postponing them indefinitely. Moreover, the government is maneuvering to prevent a victory of the opposition forces, in case those elections are held, by means of several restrictions. Only the unity and the marshalling of all the democratic forces and all those who favor the holding of direct elections in the country will be able to guarantee them.

[Question] What is most important to the communists, a constituent assembly now or the holding of direct elections in 1982?

[Answer] Look, it does not seem proper to us to pose the question in that way. We do not see a contradiction between struggles for direct elections in 1982 and the struggle for a constituent assembly. On the contrary, they are two great objectives which complement and strengthen each other. Direct elections strengthen democratic life and, therefore, contribute to putting an end to authoritarianism. In turn, the national constituent assembly should seal the fate of that authoritarianism.

[Question] Does the PCB, following the example of Senator Tancredo Neves, believe that the opening has "stalled" or has even, as Raimundo Faoro said, "come to a halt?"

[Answer] No, the government has only managed to impose the limits it established to give form to its plans of self-reform aimed at consolidating and institutionalizing the regime it would like to see prevail. That is why it is encountering more and more difficulties in that direction. Thus, just as it was obliged to give space to the democratic forces and the working class, space which is the real opening, it could have to do it again, depending on the popular mobilization and the degree of unity of the opposition forces. The communists, therefore, are betting on the opening.

[Question] Does the PCB, in view of the work it is doing in that aspect, have some idea of when it will become legal?

[Answer] The legality of the party is a sort of thermometer, a sort of index of the degree of advance or retreat of the democratization process in a country. In Brazil, where anticommunism in recent years became the official doctrine of the state, the winning of democracy is inseparable from the winning of legal status for the party, which would mean a blow to the ideological arsenal of the regime. That is why the idea of legality of the party is not only of interest to us alone.

8908
CSO: 3001

POLL SHOWS DROP IN GOVERNMENT POPULARITY, DIRECT ELECTIONS FAVORED

Popularity Drops

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] The government's popularity index reached its lowest point in August, when 59 percent of the population disapproved of President Joao Figueiredo's performance, according to a poll conducted in 19 states released yesterday by the Gallup Institute.

The president's popularity had been increasing since his inauguration in March 1979: May, 47 percent; August, 56 percent; October, 57 percent. In January, however, only 37 percent of those interviewed approved, but in April the index increased slightly, to 39 percent, dropping in August to 33 percent.

According to the analysis accompanying the poll's statistical tables, the drop in popularity occurred in the November-December period, when the president changed his style of government after the incidents that occurred during his visit to Santa Catarina.

Among the class categories defined by the poll, the most well-off segment of the population is the one that most disapproves of the government, amounting to 70 percent of the interviewees who expressed an opinion. The lowest index of disapproval is in the lower income group, which indicated a 50 percent disapproval index.

The report also revealed that among Brazilian regions, the highest index of disapproval occurred in the southern states.

Direct Elections Preferred

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Sao Paulo—A national poll released by the Gallup Institute yesterday revealed that 63 percent of the Brazilians favor direct elections at all levels, including for president of the republic. The same poll reveals that 74 percent of the country's population favors direct elections for state governors.

The results obtained by Gallup were collected from a sample of 2,745 persons of both sexes, all ages and all socio-economic levels by states, according to the distribution of the Brazilian population, according to the demographic size of the cities.

In response to the question: "In your opinion, should the elections for mayors of the capitals, governors of the states and president of the republic be direct or indirect?" the persons interviewed revealed the following preferences: 63 percent favored direct elections at all levels and 17 percent indirect elections at all levels, while 17 percent favored direct elections only at some levels.

Eight percent prefer direct elections only for governors and mayors, 3 percent only for mayors, 1 percent only for governors, 2 percent only for president of the republic, a similar number for governors and president, and 1 percent for mayors and the president of the republic.

In the division of social classes, 70 percent of class B favor direct elections at all levels compared to 6 percent for class C, 53 percent for class A, 62 percent for class D and 43 percent for class E. By age group, 66 percent of persons 50 years and older favored direct elections for all positions compared to 63 percent for persons in the 18 to 29-year old group, and 61 percent for the 39 to 49-year old group.

Governors

It was observed that in the capitals, 78 percent favor direct elections for governors; in cities with more than 200,000 inhabitants, the percentage rises to 89; in cities with a population of between 10,001 and 20,000, the percentage is 70; between 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants, 68 percent; between 1,001 and 5,000, it is 60 percent; and up to 1,000 it is 66 percent.

In the Southeast regions, 78 percent of the population favors direct elections for governor, 67 percent in the Southern region, 74 percent in the Northeast region and 51 percent in the Northern and Center-West.

That division by cities and by regions was made only for the governor category.

PDS, PMDB Favored

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Sao Paulo--Brazilian voters are identifying more and more with the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) and the Social Democratic Party (PDS) to the detriment of the Workers Party (PT) and the Brazilian Labor Party (PTB), according to the poll released yesterday by the Gallup Institute.

Since last March, when Gallup began to measure public acceptance of the parties after the party reform, preference for the PMDB increased from 10 percent to 16 percent. The PDS rose from 13 percent to 15 percent, although in one of the polls conducted in May, it reached 16 percent.

Last March the PT was preferred by 18 percent of the voters, this figure dropping to 9 percent in August. And the PTB--which was the most populer party in the first poll, being preferred by 22 percent of the voters--dropped to 12 percent in August. The Democratic Workers Party (PDT) was not included in the polls until August, was preferred by 3 percent of the voters. The Popular Party (PP) dropped from 7 percent in March to 6 percent in August.

According to the poll, the PMDB is the most popular party in the Southeast--17 percent of the voters compared to 8 percent for the PDS. On the other hand, the PDS has a higher level of acceptance in the Northeast: 24 percent of the voters compared to 14 percent for the PMDB. The Southeast region also includes the largest number of voters who prefer the PT (12 percent) and the PP (7 percent). The PTB and PTD receive their highest level of acceptance in the southern part of the country: 14 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

Recognition

The poll also revealed that the PDS, PMDB and PTB are the parties with the highest degree of public recognition by the Brazilian urban population. Forty-seven percent of those interviewed said they were familiar with the PDS and 45 percent with the PTB and the PMDB. The PT was mentioned by 28 percent and the PP by 25 percent. However, 19 percent of the total number of interviewees said the former National Renewal Alliance (ARENA) existed as a party; and 20 percent similarly mentioned the former Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB).

Reform

The poll also measured the popularity of the party reform, indicating that 39 percent of those interviewed were in favor and 14 percent against. But 47 percent of those interviewed said they had no opinion on the party reform.

8711
CSO: 3001

NEWSPAPER APPROVES 'REALISTIC POSITION' OF U.S. REPORT

PY090246 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Realistic Position"]

[Text] In a little more than a month the U.S. Government will be changing hands and it is certain that its foreign policy will change both in substance and style.

It will not be just an ideological turn. All U.S. society has the sensation that the country has lost prestige and ground vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. That frustration plus the internal economic crisis were the bases for Ronald Reagan's overwhelming electoral victory. And the new president will have to pay heed to this by dint of his own will and his rapport with the electorate.

In what way will that affect us? Brazil is not and never was at the top of the U.S. Department of State's agenda, not because of a deliberate snub but because of the simple reason that its experts have always misunderstood Latin America and it is inherent to human nature to attach little importance to what is not well understood. This is an error, but a historical one.

The new tack the U.S. diplomacy will take as of 20 January cannot change this picture by itself. We are not the docile ally that Reagan is thinking of cultivating in the third world, and neither the regime nor the national character has any tendency toward the Soviets for us to worry about.

In that context, the only positive element of some importance is a report on Brazilian-U.S. relations recently made public by a high-level commission made up of personalities of business, university and diplomatic circles.

That report is not an official document. However, it represents the views of the American establishment since it is signed by personalities such as Gen Vernon Walters, Professor Alfred Stepan, Rodman Rockefeller and former state department under secretary William Rogers who is the commission's leading political figure.

The U.S. establishment is always close to power. In formulating his policy toward Brazil, whoever the occupant of the White House is, he will have to hear the signers of this report, or people who are members of the same clubs or who lunch in the same restaurant.

And this is fine, because the conclusions in that report, which was 1 year in the making, are clearsighted to a surprising degree at times.

In a few words, the conclusions are the simple recognition of a reality that, first Brazil is going through a political experience the success of which, by itself and because of the example it sets, is of interest to all those who prefer to live under democratic regimes; second, Brazil is facing economic difficulties of external origin and it is advantageous for the United States to help our country overcome them; and third, Brazil is a country that thinks with its own head.

In even fewer words: What is good for Brazil is also good for the United States.

It is hard to tell what weight this collective opinion of experts in various fields will have on the policy to be implemented by the Reagan Government. The directives made known by Reagan's assistants place emphasis on different points, although not antagonistic ones. These directives refer to a softening of the human rights policy and concern with social reforms which dominates the Carter team.

In other words, those directives have much more to do with El Salvador and Nicaragua than with Brazil.

It really does not matter much for the good relations between Brazil and the United States whether the power in Washington is in the hands of liberals or conservatives, as long as they are as realistic as the members of this high-level commission that issued the report.

CSO: 3001

TAVARES VIEWS POLITICAL-MILITARY DIALOG, REAGAN VICTORY

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Nov 80 p 6

[Interview with 2d Army Commander Gen Milton Tavares; in Sao Paulo on 10 November]

[Text] General Milton Tavares, the commander of the 2d Army, reassumed his command yesterday after a 30-day vacation and granted a press interview in which he stated that the "Military Statute categorically forbids politics in the barracks. And," he added, "we cannot take politics into the barracks." In the general's opinion, dialog with the armed forces must be carried out normally, through the man who is in charge of the political area, namely, its minister."

Following is the text of the interview with Gen Milton Tavares:

[Question] How do you analyze the announced rapprochement with the military by the opposition politicians?

[Answer] That's a good question. And there is a certain confusion about the matter. The military have never been shut off from contact with anyone. It just happens that the military have two particular characteristics that can never be contravened: any armed force operates on the basis of discipline and line of command. And that principle cannot be broken except at the risk of general loss of control. The dialog with the armed forces must be conducted normally through the man who is in charge of the political area, namely, its minister. The military sector cannot dialog with the politicians as the students do. I cannot permit officers and sergeants in my army to meet to discuss the situation in Brazil with opposition or communist leaders. That would seriously jeopardize discipline and the line of command. Furthermore, the Military Statute categorically forbids politics in the barracks. And we cannot take politics into the barracks, much less, permit the armed forces to be transformed into a pressure force for democratization, as I read in an interview by a deputy. It is something that even evokes surprise because democratization is being carried out with the backing and support of the armed forces. That business about a pressure force, without thinking ill of anyone, is even difficult to understand.

[Question] Do you have any special plan as you reassume your command?

[Answer] There is no change in my command. I am a resolute defender of law and order. Within that context everything will be fine.

[Question] With regard to the rapprochement of politicians?

[Answer] A deputy said that it was necessary to transform the military into liberals, and that cannot be. To think of transforming groups of military into mass groups is even naive.

[Question] How about the expulsion of Father Vito Miracapillo?

[Answer] Father Vito's expulsion was a provincial problem that the uproar of the media transformed into a national problem. There was a request by our president for the Vatican to resolve the problem and that was easy and simple. I do not know why it was not resolved. That priest was a foreigner and he seriously offended the Brazilian nationality. He did not offend the president, the government or the armed forces. He offended all of us, and I do not believe there was any other alternative. Let the attitude of the government, fully respecting the decision of the judiciary be noted, respected and lauded. All of that is democracy.

[Question] Do you believe that expulsion may have hurt the relationship of the Brazilian Government with the Church?

[Answer] No. The Church is one thing and Father Vito Miracapillo is quite different. One is the whole, the other is the individual. And in any whole, the individual can err. The Brazilian people are deeply Catholic. There is no conflict between the government and the Church, nor can there be. This is, as in the case of Father Miracapillo, a disagreement. That is natural.

[Question] How do you view the approaching elections of the National Student Union (UNE)?

[Answer] As far as I am concerned, it does not exist. That is the way I view it. That's right, it does not exist.

[Question] Is Reagan's election going to improve anything for Latin America?

[Answer] That is a very political question and difficult to answer. So far, Reagan's election has one aspect: the enormous demonstration of democracy given by the American people. A country where an administration that displeases is replaced by another, without fights and intelligently. As for what he is going to do, it is to early to express an opinion.

At the conclusion of the interview, the 2d Army commander declared: "I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the great people of Sao Paulo, particularly the metal workers of Sao Paulo and management for the intelligent manner in which they acted on the recent wage agreement, beneficial for all concerned. I believe that that should be the correct line to follow: neither management being intransigent and paying too little, nor the worker demanding things that cannot be granted; things that we see being demanded to create a situation. But I want to tell the people of Sao Paulo that I am returning exactly the same, anticommunist as I have always been and will die being, because I do not accept their ideas by any means, and I am sorry if anybody does. I am a defender of law and order and in a position to support the authorities whenever necessary and I am a faithful executor of the orders of the president of the republic and the army minister.

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CSO: 3001

EXPORTS OF MUNITIONS, ARMORED VEHICLES INCREASING

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Nov 80 p 33

[Article by Milton F. da Rocha Filho: "Brazil Sells Bombs, Rockets and Grenades"]

[Text] Sao Jose dos Campos (SP)--Brazil is developing incendiary bombs and napalm and has completed the plans for its first missile, the Piranha, which has its first launching phase scheduled two years from now. Today the country exports bombs, rockets, grenades of various types and light armored vehicles and there is interest by several European countries in coparticipating in its space program. The Space Activities Institute (IEA) is developing technology in its military division and industrial production is delegated to private industry of national capital.

Until a short time ago, Brazil was known only for its exports of ENGESA (Specialized Engineers, Inc.) light armored vehicles, but today a very large variety of weapons is sold abroad. The total amount sold abroad by the end of the year should be more than $500 million. Many of those deals are bilateral and result from military agreements, not being revealed for "reasons of security."

President of ENGESA Luis Withaker, said that his presence in Iraq at the end of October was to give "moral support to our officials and to let Iraq know that we are not abandoning it."

According to him, that position will help in future negotiations. He explained that the negotiations for selling light armored vehicles to China went very well and that there is a great possibility of winning a contract from the U.S. Army for the purchase of equipment. We have an advanced technology in light armored vehicles in which, for example, we compete with the Soviet Union.

Lt Col Jose Marconi Santos of the military equipment division of the IAE emphasized that the need to equip and modernize the Brazilian Air Force [FAB] produced a number of pieces of equipment as a byproduct of the space program. After the termination of several military agreements, the equipment used by the FAB became obsolete, however, replacements have been made, in large part by items manufactured in the country.

Production of Foreign Credits

The country has developed three space rockets up to now: Sonda-1, which reaches 80 to 100 kilometers in altitude; Sonda-2, an experimental rocket; and Sonda-3, already approved, which goes from 180 to 200 kilometers in altitude. There is interest by European countries in coparticipating in scientific research with Sonda-3.

Sonda-4 is now being developed. It weighs more than eight tons. The IEA is engaged in the phase of reorganizing its offices and the launching base preparing for Sonda-4, which will be launched in 2 years and will be used for research on the construction of a satellite launching vehicle (VLS).

Rocket guidance equipment has already been developed with Sonda-3 and the launching base has complete control of its flight. The VLS will be a combination of rockets. The Sonda-4 project is in the stages of mockups and testing of propellants. The technology for its recovery has already been developed.

Rapid Development

The development of the space program and the creation of weapons technology for the FAB took place in the last 5 years. In the sector of weapons for aircraft, ammunition and guns such as cannon and machineguns were developed. All that equipment is manufactured nationally. Industrial production of aircraft automatic weapons has not yet begun because FAB orders to EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] are small and do not require mass production of those products.

The exporting of military aircraft has not yet begun either. It should begin in 1981 with the export of the T-27 beginning next year (construction of the second prototype of this aircraft was begun 5 weeks ago) by EMBRAER. Five of these aircraft, which are for military training purposes, will be built each month. Another export prospect in military aircraft will be the AMX in 1986 in cooperation with Italy (each country will develop that fighter aircraft independently).

However, Brazil already exports munitions and weapons in addition to aircraft firing sights.

National Rockets and Missiles

As byproducts of the space program, the country produces and exports the SBAT-37 and the SBAT-70 (SBAT means Brazilian Air-Ground System) for equipping combat aircraft. The SBAT-37 is a rocket produced industrially by AVIBRAS [Aerospace Industry, Inc.] and the Valparaiba Explosives Company for the domestic market and for export and it is used for training in the launching of rockets.

The SBAT-70 (The United States has the same rocket with the name of FFR-275) has special precision fuses produced in Brazil.

The newest item is the SBAT-127, a byproduct of Sonda-1, which has just been developed and should now begin to be used in firing tests from aircraft. The new Brazilian rocket can be used against sea or land targets (such as tanks).

Aerial bombs and their respective fuses were developed and can be used in low and high-speed aircraft. They are manufactured in Salto in the interior of Sao Paulo in the PIC factory. The fuses are produced in the DF Vasconcelos. Horas, also a national factory, is developing an inertial fuse used in the warheads of combat rockets.

"We are developing napalm and incendiary bombs of the type which can be exported," declared Lt Col Jose Marconi Santos. As for the Piranha missle, he explained that the development of its plans were concluded after 2 years of work.

The missile will weigh 90 kilograms and measure 2.6 meters in length. The plan has been advanced to the level of details, and tunnel tests have been made with small-scale mockups. The first launching should take place within 2 years. Missile guidance will be accomplished by heat sensors (infrared).

The Valparaiba Explosives Company is one of the companies which mass produces the technology developed by the IAE, manufacturing not only rockets but other types of weapons for export such as the rifle grenades (high explosive antitank type), to be used in the 762 rifle [presumably the 7.62mm rifle]. It can also be used against shelters and fortifications. It also produces an antipersonnel high explosive grenade, which can also be used against concrete and armor of up to two inches.

The Valparaiba produces the 3.5 rocket (high explosive antitank), which can be used against fortifications and possibly against "unprotected personnel," says the company's catalog, which has titles in English because of international sales. It also manufactures the M/3 handgrenade with a time delay fuze. The grenade weighs 340 grams. It can be used as a demolition charge and for the breaking and holing of steel plates.

There are also colored smoke grenades weighing 600 grams used for signalling, conventional tear gas grenades of two types, one weighing 600 grams and one weighing 115 grams, and there is the M-1 teargas canister.

Who Produces Military Equipment

Company	Location	Manufactures
ENGESA	SP	Light armored vehicles and other light and heavy military vehicles
EMBRAER	SP	Xavante airplane and the T-27 trainer. Being planned: the AMX (a straight jet) in association with AER-Machi.
Valparaiba Company	RJ	Bombs, Rockets, Grenades and Rifles
ENGEX	BA	90mm Cannon

PIC	SP	Bombs
Bernardini	SP	Tracked armored vehicles
AVIBRAS	SP	Rockets
D.F. Vasconcelos	SP	Precision fuses
Morasa	SP	Precision fuses
ELETROMETAL	SP	Special metal alloys for military equipment

8908
CSO: 3001

GOVERNMENT ANTICIPATES REDUCTION IN 1981 FOOD IMPORTS

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 38

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--In 1981, the Ministry of Agriculture foresees that national production of beans, rice, corn and potatoes should be enough to meet domestic demand, eliminating the need to import, as was the case in previous years. Dependence on imports will also be reduced for garlic and fruits, but for other products, such as olive oil and spices (oregano, cumin, coriander, etc.), replacement of imports will depend on greater diversification of production in the country's more developed agricultural areas.

The most recent rice crops suffered the consequences of a discouraging government policy, with the price tables, as well as serious weather problems. Supply problems have begun to appear, necessitating imports.

Last year, when the problem was more severe, imports reached about 700,000 tons of hulled rice. This year, 250,000 tons in imports have been authorized to date, but they were dictated more by caution than necessity, according to Agriculture Ministry advisors.

The ministry believes there is enough rice in the country to meet domestic needs, but because of low prices the market has been very slow, as producers and middlemen hold back, waiting for a better price. The government imports and purchases are aimed only at insuring regulatory reserves.

The forecast for the next crop is between 7.7 million and 8.2 million tons, without taking into account the harvest in the north and northeast. If there are no critical weather problems and the forecasts are confirmed, domestic production could meet the country's needs.

Corn

Brazil was exporting corn before 1977, when domestic production presented occasional surpluses. The disincentive price policy and severe weather problems caused major declines in the last three harvests, however.

On the other hand, consumption rose rapidly because of the accelerated development of poultry and hog farming, which are now responsible for about 70 percent of the demand for corn. The harvest at the beginning of this year would have met Brazil's needs, but the almost total loss of production in the northeast forced the government to resort to imports to supply the region.

This year, to date, Brazil has imported 1.2 million tons of corn. According to Agriculture Ministry estimates, imports will not reach the 1.7 million-ton total authorized by the National Monetary Council. The prospects for next year are good, as forecasts indicate an 18-percent increase in production, which should reach over 22 million tons. With this production, it will not be necessary to import corn.

Wheat

Wheat also presents a special situation because of the subsidy granted by the government since 1972, which will amount to about 60 billion cruzeiros this year and could exceed 100 billion cruzeiros in 1981. The subsidy reduced the price of the product so much that consumption has been increasing at a rate of 8 percent per year since the subsidy was introduced.

Brazilian production has never been sufficient to handle this growth in consumption, and the discrepancy has widened in the last few years, with the continual crop losses resulting from weather problems (frosts) and disease. Although the area under cultivation has increased, production remains below 3 million tons. Today, imports cover 70 percent of domestic consumption.

Only the withdrawal of the subsidy could reverse this trend, but specialists of the ministry itself, who oppose the subsidy, admit that this must be done gradually. Withdrawal of the subsidy would divert much of the present demand for wheat to other important food products such as corn and rice. Hence, the withdrawal should be effected in accordance with production in these other crops.

The wheat subsidy affects domestic production of oats and rye, which is declining precipitously, dictating importation. Barley, the other grain similar to wheat, is not affected only because there is a special demand for it in the manufacture of beer. Great increases in rye production are occurring at this time.

Garlic and Potatoes

Brazil has always imported garlic; we are the world's second largest consumer (60,000 tons this year). Domestic production, which in recent years met only 30 percent of the demand, is reacting to the government incentives, and reductions of 20 percent per year in imports are foreseen.

Although white potatoes (except for seed potatoes) have not been imported for many years, the shortage in recent months led the government to authorize imports of 30,000 tons, a measure which has been criticized by Agriculture Ministry personnel. The decline in production of white potatoes is also a result of the lack of incentives for the producers, but the situation has already been altered for next year.

Fruit

Brazil's fruit imports are still high; of the 4.61 billion cruzeiros spent last year, apples alone were responsible for 2.59 billion cruzeiros. In addition to apples, we also import pears, grapes, fruits with stones (peaches, dates, plums and cherries) and dried fruits (of all kinds, including Christmas sweetmeats such as raisins, almonds, hazelnuts, chestnuts and walnuts).

The problem of apples has merited special attention from the Agriculture Ministry, which has already launched a special program to reduce dependency on imports of the fruit. Production of the stone fruits has also increased substantially in recent years. All fruit imports, however, are covered by exports of Brazilian fruits and fruit juices.

Rice Crop Will Equal Previous Harvest

Porto Alegre (O GLOBO)—The 1980/1981 rice crop in Rio Grande do Sul will virtually equal the previous harvest, reaching about 2.2 million tons, according to Arare Vargas Fortes, president of the Rio Grande Rice Institute (IRGA). The estimate, which is consistent with the figures of the regional office of the CFP (Production Finance Commission), provides for a seeded area of about 600,000 hectares.

The Rio Grande harvest is more significant in that it represents about 22.6 percent of total production in Brazil, estimated at 9.7 million tons this year. The crop is currently in the planting stage, and will be harvested earlier than usual, around the end of January or the beginning of February. The recent hard rains that fell throughout the state caused grave problems in certain regions, such as the border regions.

Optimistic

In that area, according to Fortes, "the producers were obliged to replant, but the damages were not great and will not affect overall production." According to IRGA statistics, Uruguaiana is now the major producer in the state, which is surprising, but the last crop presented even more surprising statistics. For instantce, they show Santo Antonio da Patrulha, on the northern coast, as the municipio with the greatest productivity.

According to the president of the IRGA, the Rio Grande harvest will not show any increase this year because "it is not very easy to increase production. Expansion is closely linked to the construction of new dams, and investments in this activity are currently suspended." He believes, however, that with "reasonable prices to the producer, production might be increased by as much as 3 percent." This is still an optimistic figure, and not even the "naturally optimistic CFP" believes it can happen.

Shortage?

Broaching the sensitive matter of the announcement of a possible rice shortage next year—and the resulting importation of the product—Fortes explained that this is because of the prices. "It happens," he said, "that rice prices have risen in percentages below the average for the other products, so the people have begun eating more rice, even substituting it for other products."

Nonetheless, he firmly believes that the government will not import rice next year. In his opinion, the government "should encourage domestic production instead, through various measures, but mainly with new irrigation projects." He noted the need for a national irrigation plan, which, he said, "the federal government has already been studying for some time."

Since the plan has not been forthcoming, Rio Grande officials decided to go ahead with a similar project, on a smaller scale and at the local level. Thus Rio Grande do Sul already has a pilot irrigation plan, which is being put in practice in Dom Pedrito, on the border, expanding the area of irrigated rice in the state by 57,000 hectares.

"This represents about 10 percent of the total area already under irrigation," Fortes said, and also noted that the Butui dam is already under construction between Sao Borja and Itaque, and will bring water to over 6,000 hectares of rice.

The national plan is not the only subject for complaint among the Rio Grande producers. There is an older and certainly larger complaint, affecting the entire country. "There is no well-defined broad policy for the sector," Fortes lamented. Although it is an old complaint, it seems to come up in all the primary sectors of activity. According to Fortas: "Until the government establishes such a policy, the country will always be on all fours when it comes to rice farming, at every stage, from seeding to marketing."

Soybeans and Wheat

Area Diminished; New Crops Occupy Space

Curitiba (O GLOBO)--The area being planted in soybeans now for the 1980/1981 Parana harvest is smaller than last year, with reduced estimates for total production, as well. The Agriculture Secretariat, which initially expected planting to equal that of last year, now estimates a 3-percent reduction in the area under cultivation, which should be about 2.35 million hectares, producing 5.25 million tons of soybeans.

"The farmers who have dropped soybeans are basically the small and medium proprietors in the east and southeast, who have opted to plant corn because of the good market prices. In the north, on the other hand, soybeans lost about 70,000 hectares to sugarcane, to supply the planned alcohol plants," explained Altair Araude, of the Agriculture Secretariat's Department of Rural Economy.

The secretariat has made no prediction as yet for next year's wheat crop, since it is a winter crop.

According to the secretariat's most recent data, about 1.35 million tons of wheat will be harvested this year, in a planted area of 1,456,000 hectares. There was a drop of 300,000 tons in the estimated production because of the September frosts.

Production estimates for next year will not be offered until the federal government divulges the guaranteed price and the Basic Cost Value and the producers' reactions can be ascertained. There is a possibility, however, of a reduction in the

area planted in wheat, if the government really encourages cultivation of the winter oleaginous crops, such as rape or sunflower, to guarantee the program to substitute vegetable oils for 6 percent of the diesel oil in use.

Soybeans

For the first time since the introduction of soybean cultivation in Parana at the end of the 1960's, this year the area under cultivation will be reduced. The farmers are returning to traditional crops like corn and beans, currently favored with special incentives and good prices.

Although the international soybean market is favorable right now, because of the loss of over 14 million tons in the U.S. harvest, the minimum price offered by the federal government barely covers the average costs of soybean production in Parana, and this may have been a discouraging factor.

Rio Grande Do Sul

Porto Alegre (O GLOBO)--The rains in Rio Grande do Sul at the end of October held up soybean planting, mainly in the areas where wheat and soybeans are rotated. FIBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics Foundation] estimates indicate a planting area of 3,935,000 hectares, 224 percent [as published] smaller than the area planted for the previous Gaucho crop. According to the staff of the staff of the Rio Grande do Sul Secretariat of Agriculture, this decrease is explained by the "expansion of the area devoted to corn."

The forecast also indicates a drop of 1.2 percent in production. The 1980/1981 crop estimate is for 5,665,400 tons. Some 280,000 hectares had been planted by the end of October, or 7 percent of the area to be planted, since the excessive rainfall at the end of the month delayed the planting.

Damages

Now that the wheat harvest has begun, the real damages are beginning to appear from the frosts that devastated the state during the latter half of September. The wheat yield for Rio Grande do Sul was initially estimated at 1,055 kg/ha, according to the state's Secretariat of Agriculture figures. The yield is now estimated at 814 kg/ha, down 16.26 percent from the previous figure. In addition to the heavy rainfall in late October in the producing zones, another factor that might also affect productivity is the incidence of pests and diseases.

Current FIBGE estimates are for an area of 1,269,053 hectares, and production of 1,055,571 tons. The estimated area harvested to date is 10 percent, or 130,000 hectares, with a production of 105,000 tons.

Beans

Parana Surplus Alone Can Supply Rio State's Market

Londrina (O GLOBO)--Parana is responsible for 30 percent of the nation's bean crop. According to DERAL (Department of Rural Economics), an agency of the

Secretariat of Agriculture, despite an (estimated) decline of 100,000 tons from the initial production forecasts, Parana expects to harvest about 550,000 tons of lowland beans alone. This represents an increase of almost 100,000 tons over the total production--both lowland and upland beans--in the previous harvest.

According to DERAL, in the 1980/1981 agricultural year, Parana should plant about 80,000 hectares of upland and lowland beans, as against 815 hectares planted for the previous crop [figures as published]. Some 782,000 hectares were planted in lowland beans--already being harvested in some areas--and should produce about 650,000 tons.

The September frosts caused total losses on about 60,000 hectares, however, dropping production to 550,-00 tons.

If the estimates of the cooperatives and the Agriculture Secretariat itself are confirmed, the Parana bean crop should be larger than those of the last 5 years. Parana should plant about 200,000 hectares in upland beans, with planting initiated in December. With this increase in area, the state will produce an estimated 120,000 tons of upland beans. Added to the lowland bean crop, this represents a total production of 670,000 tons. The last harvest in the state, for the combined crops, was 462,250 tons.

Regarding black beans, the specialists report that the lowland crop should produce about 250,000 tons, as against 190,000 tons harvested in both upland and lowland beans last year. Considering that the state consumes about 100,000 tons of black beans, next year Parana could guarantee the supply of black beans for the Rio market from the lowland harvest alone. Parana will have a surplus of 140,000 tons, and "Rio consumes a little over 100,000 tons of black beans per year." a DERAL technician explained.

Structure

The bean situation is different from those of other crops, because the production and supply structure is more complex. The importation of black beans (20,700 tons already delivered and 7,500 tons on order) is not significant, because it does not represent anything in Brazil's trade balance and has not been sufficient to cover the bean shortage.

On the other hand, the beans were destined solely to supply Rio de Janeiro, at a subsidized price (so the product's weight in the cost of living index was reduced), and this gave rise to lines, disturbances and even police intervention, focusing attention on the issue.

Beans were one of the major victims of the weather problems in the last 2 years, because they are highly susceptible to any change in the weather, but the lack of special incentives (necessary to a high-risk crop) was a contributing factor in the supply problems.

In addition to causing a price increase, the critical shortage of black beans in Rio de Janeiro led the government to adopt special support measures for the crop. The price of beans rose to the point that, whereas the minimum price guaranteed by the government is 1,800 cruzeiros per 60-kg sack, the first harvest of the current crop of lowland beans is selling for over 4,000 cruzeiros (for red beans) and over 7,000 cruzeiros (for black beans).

According to Agriculture Ministry estimates, the 1980/1981 lowland bean crop should produce between 1.31 million and 1.38 million tons (480,000 tons of black beans), an increase of 35 percent over the 1979/1980 harvest. Prospects are also good for upland beans, because of the good prices and the government plans. Total production (from the two crops) should reach over 2.7 million tons, making imports unnecessary.

6362
CSO: 3001

EXPORT REVENUES ROSE 31.16 PERCENT AS OF SEPTEMBER

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Nov 80 p 28

[Text] The favorable behavior of the prices of certain products such as sugar, coffee, iron ore and wood pulp for the manufacture of paper enabled Brazil to increase its export revenues by 31.16 percent (for a total of $14.4 billion) for the first 9 months of this year, compared to the same period in 1979, although the exported tonnage increased only 15.27 percent for an overall figure of 79.74 million tons.

Exports in the sugar category—demerara, crystal, refined and molasses—totaled $956,160,000 from January to September of this year, 279.1 percent higher than in the same period in 1979. If the Iranian-Iraqi war had not forced the suspension of sugar shipments, the revenues by the end of the year would have surpassed the prediction of $1.1 billion.

According to figures from the Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil (CACEX), the prices of crystal sugar increased 168.31 percent from one year to the other. Since the volume of 542,950 tons represented an increase of 490 percent, revenues increased from $18.76 million in 1979 to $296.92 million this year, a difference of 1,483 percent.

The prices of refined sugar increased 149.28 percent on the world market. In dollars, the difference amounted to 363.75 percent for a total of $259.3 million, also reflecting the 86 percent increase in tonnage shipped, 272,100 tons. The shipment of demerara sugar increased only 9.75 percent but the 120.68 percent increase in prices also permitted a 142.2 percent increase in revenues, for a total of $352.73 million.

Despite the constant variations, the average price for raw coffee bean increased 10.71 percent, going from $3,030 per ton in 1979 to $3,340 this year. Since Brazil shipped 44.6 percent more—582,220 tons—revenues, totaling $1.95 billion, increased 60.1 percent representing a 13.53 percent share of overall exports from January to September, enabling coffee to maintain its place as the principal product in the Brazilian balance of trade.

The second major item on the export schedule continued to be iron ore, with revenues of $1.13 billion, 29.41 percent higher than in 1979. The prices of iron ore increased 16.09 percent while the tonnage shipped increased 11.46 percent, reaching 58.09 million tons.

The sales of transportation equipment amounted to $1 billion during the first 9 months of this year, an increase of 34.44 percent compared to the revenues for the same period in 1979. On the other hand, exports of soy meal and cake did not exceed $989.24 million, a decrease of 1.08 percent, affected further by a 7.25 percent reduction in prices.

From January to September of this year, manufactured products provided revenues of $8.15 billion, representing 56.6 percent of the total and an increase of 33.32 percent compared to the same period in 1979. The exports of raw materials increased 28.96 percent, for a total of $6.11 billion, but the share of overall exports dropped to 42.45 percent.

Among the raw materials, the CACEX figures reveal that in addition to coffee, sugar and iron ore, the world prices of beef increased 18.62 percent; fryers, 25.22 percent; cashew nuts, 48.67 percent; tea, 6.61 percent; yerba mate, 130.87 percent; cornmeal, 11.11 percent; cotton meal and cake, 2.14 percent; wool, 10 percent; lobster, 2.71 percent; corn, 10.35 percent; manganese ore, 17.87 percent; frozen fish, 7.04 percent; and sisal, 24.19 percent.

Deficit

CACEX director Benedito Moreira revealed in Sao Paulo yesterday that the Brazilian balance of trade for October will show a deficit, though small. In October, exports should amount to more than $1.8 billion, and imports (the figures, for which are also being computed by the government) will not be much higher. Benedito Moreira said that he expects better results for the months of November and December. "Next year," he continued, "CACEX expects to achieve a trade balance equilibrium at the already announced figure of 26 billion cruzeiros."

8711
CSO: 3001

GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGES ERRORS, WILL MODIFY AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 35

[Article by Roberto Hillas]

[Text] Brazil will enter 1981 with a new agricultural strategy, an acknowledgement by the government that the current one, which has been in effect for 5 years, is not leading to the anticipated results since thus far it has not been possible to normalize supply or increase production to consumption levels. It has been decided that the rules of the game will be changed.

As a first measure, the government is going to finance the utilization of 7 million hectares of flood plains, marshes and swamps in 11 states in the Center-South inasmuch as the high productivity of that type of soil has already been confirmed. The Center-West savanna will also be used in a 5-year "drive" for selfsufficiency in wheat. Rice will be given more incentives than the other food items because it has become evident that it is the tendency of the lower-income classes to use that product instead of wheat, which will lose its subsidy. The plan also includes corn, with which the government is planning to repeat the experience with soybean: converting Brazil into a large exporter.

Another modification pertains to greater incentives for agricultural investment without reduction of cost-defraying credits but with higher interest rates, close to market rates. That will not mean the end of subsidized and differentiated interests; that is, for fixed investment (warehouses, silos, irrigation), the interests will be lower than those for investments in machinery, tractors and the purchase of cattle.

The new strategy also intends to leave greater responsibility for the success of agriculture in the hands of private banks. With the interest closer to market rates, the government hopes that those banks will be more interested in the agricultural economy, also attracting domestic savings for investment in agricultural production.

Planting in the Savannas Will Be a Priority

Brasilia--The government has decided to change in 1981 the agricultural strategy that has been in effect for 5 years. It is going to finance the utilization of 7 million hectares of flood plains, marshes and swamps in 11 states in the Center-South. The priority is for the immediate utilization of the 2.5 million hectares in the area of highest population density in the country--Rio, Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais--where supply problems are more serious.

Under the still current program, the government spent huge sums of finance expenditures in traditional crop areas--260 billion cruzeiros in the 1980-81 harvest, not including coffee and sugarcane. Beginning next year, there will also be greater financing available for agricultural investment, especially in systematizing the flood plains.

Potential Exhausted

Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile explains that cost-defraying credit will continue to receive the government's attention and the pledge to finance and to purchase everything that is harvested remains in effect. But beginning next year, there will be more money for investment credit, something that has not occurred during the past 5 years. The largest amount of agricultural investment funds will be aimed at systematizing the flood plains, which have to be prepared for irrigation and drainage before they are used for planting.

According to Amaury Stabile, the potential of the old agricultural strategy has been exhausted and needs to be reformulated and changed structurally. He admits that with the concentration of agricultural credit in defraying costs to the detriment of investment, it was not possible to eliminate the chronic problem of Brazilian agriculture--the low productivity per hectare, the always inadequate production, the most direct reflection of which in supply can be measured by the queues to buy black beans in Rio and the importation of those same beans and other foodstuffs, including rice.

In the minister's opinion, it is necessary to deconcentrate agricultural credit, permitting fixed and semifixed investments because the possibilities of increasing production within the present area occupied by agriculture, which totals 50 million hectares are almost exhausted. Investment credit is going to gain in importance because the new agricultural strategy seeks to achieve selfsufficiency in wheat, in the medium term, through planting 10 million hectares of savanna, where the wheat crop can be irrigated and the grain harvested mechanically.

The basic premise of the new strategy is expansion of the agricultural frontier but not too distant from the country's principal consuming centers, namely, Rio and Sao Paulo. The expansion of the agricultural frontier, with the incorporation of the flood plains near the large metropolises (in the state of Rio alone, there are 455,000 hectares of flood plain with very fertile soil) comes at the expense of the expansion of that same frontier in regions of Mato Grosso, Para and Rondonia, the distance of which increases the cost of agricultural products because of transportation, including that of the materials needed for planting.

Minister Amaury Stabile revealed that utilization of the savanna, mainly in Minas Gerais and Goias, is part of the basic premise of the new agricultural strategy because it is arable soil located relatively close to the large centers of consumption and exporting ports that lends itself to the cultivation of numerous basic foodstuffs and grains, which have a good world demand, as is the case with soybean. In addition, the savanna is an area that already has an adequate infrastructure to handle large-scale agriculture without the need for major investments for storage and distribution of the crops.

The new strategy is going to give priority incentives to crops of rice, corn and wheat, and oleaginous grains that will serve to produce the diesel oil substitute (peanuts, sunflower and rape), without neglecting beans, soybean, cassava, cotton and sugarcane. According to Minister Amaury Stabile, rice is a food item that is growing very rapidly in importance, taking the place left by wheat, which is no longer being subsidized. Rice has to be encouraged to increase production by a minimum of 30 percent by the next harvest because the consumption of that grain will tend to increase in the same proportion as the decrease in the consumption of foods produced with wheat flour.

Minister Amaury Stabile revealed also that the new agricultural strategy is not going to disregard the idle areas that still exist in the old agricultural area of the country. In that regard, he explained that the Rural Territorial Tax (ITR) is going to be used as a pressure device to discourage keeping agricultural areas permanently idle. Anyone who holds arable land that is not being put to economic use will have to pay the government for that privilege by being penalized with a much higher tax than that exacted from those who really use the land to produce.

The new strategy is also going to tend to increase productivity per hectare of the existing crops in the traditional agricultural area of the 11 states in the Center-South through the dissemination of modern growing techniques and the introduction of genetically new, more resistant seeds, which are thereby capable of providing an immediate increase of production as soon as they are used. Minister Amaury Stabile believes that with the increase of productivity in the traditional agricultural area together with the incorporation of the savannas and the flood plains in the cultivated area, the country's domestic supply will be normalized.

He recognizes that the inadequate increase of productivity of many agricultural products--which in some cases have even decreased over the years, as is the case of beans and cassava--is the principal cause of the unreliable supply of foodstuffs in the consumer market. The minister indicated that all possible emphasis will be given to the dissemination of new seeds so that the gain in productivity will be a minimum of 20 percent. All existing research centers in the country are being encouraged to produce new seeds and there already are varieties that assure the increase of productivity of some plants.

8711
CSO: 3001

UNE HOLDS ELECTIONS, SEEKS DIALOG WITH MRC

New UNE President

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 30

[Text] Sao Paulo--The new president of the National Students Union (UNE), the Alagoan, Aldo Rebelo, of the Viracao slate, who as of yesterday evening was leading by 15,000 votes over the runner-up said that when his election is formalized he plans to seek out Minister Eduardo Portella to talk: "We want a dialog."

Aldo Rebelo said that this election, in which 40 percent of the Brazilian students participated (the total number of whom is estimated at 1 million) presented the Ministry of Education with a fait accomplit: "Whether it likes it or not, the UNE represents the students' interests."

Countrywide Charts

As of yesterday evening, 250,000 votes had been confirmed in Sao Paulo but the current president of the UNE, Rui Cesar Costa Silva proclaimed the victory of the Viracao slate and said that the official result will only be known during the week when the charts arrive from all over the country. The new directorate will be installed in Sao Paulo in 2 weeks.

Five slates contended in the election. The two main ones, Viracao, the winner, and Voz Ativa [Active Voice], are the result of a split within the current directorate. Rui Cesar supported Voz Ativa, headed by Sao Paulo sociology student Marcos Galvao. Aldo Rebelo, secretary general of the current directorate, and Marcelo Barbieri, vice president, formed their own slate, Viracao, together with dissidents from the Unidade [Unity] slate.

Mobilizacao Estudantil [Student Mobilization] was headed by Ricardo Melo with the support of Libelu. Unidade was headed by Rio medical student Amancio Paulino Carvalho. The Nosso Tempo [Our Time] slate, for the first time in the history of the UNE, was headed by a woman, Lidia Mata Machado, a medical student from the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG).

Rio Follows the National Trend

In Rio, 40 percent [as published] of the voters (45,000 of the 140,000 university students) voted, giving victory to the Viracao slate with 16,230 votes. It was followed by Voz Ativa (14,308) and Unidade (12,001). Last year, 54,000 voters participated.

In Maranhao, the Nosso Tempo slate headed by Minas student Lidia Mata Machado obtained more votes (2,089) than the contending slates put together: Voz Ativa (824), Viracao (492), Unidade (116) and Mobilizacao (103). The four contenders put together obtained 1,535 votes. A total of 3,787 students voted from the Federal University of Maranhao and the Federation of Colleges of Maranhao. There were 13 polling places in the city and 51.2 percent of the students voted. The students conducted an intensive campaign for 3 weeks not only in the student area but also in the streets, bars, "republics" and at the doors of theaters and movies.

In Acre, the rector of the Federal University of Acre, Aulio Gelio Alves de Souza, who last year prohibited the holding of elections within the university changed his attitude, providing rooms and attending the voting; he congratulated the students for the "atmosphere of calm and order." He observed only that there were "some infiltrators." Of the 1,400 registered university students, only 609 showed up to vote, giving victory to Mobilizacao Estudantil (supported by Libelu), with 212 votes. It was followed by Viracao (176), Voz Ativa (171), Nosso Tempo (15) and in last place, Unidade (10).

In Alagoas, only 6,226 students voted of the more than 12,000 students registered in the Federal University, Advanced Studies Center of Maceio, State School of Medical Sciences (which cast 15 votes for the CCC) and the School of Philosophy and Teacher Education of Arapiraca and Penedo. There were many invalid and blank votes. The Viracao slate scored an overwhelming victory, receiving 5,755 votes compared to 34 for Unidade, 48 for Voz Ativa, 62 for Molibizacao and 105 for Nosso Tempo. The Viracao slate candidate, Aldo Rebelo, a student at the Federal University of Alagoas (UFAL), is 24 years old and was born in Vicosa, 95 kilometers from Maceio, in the Boa Sorte Ranch owned by Senator Teotonio Vilela of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), for whom his father worked as a farm worker.

In Goias, the Viracao slate won by only 3 votes over its principal contender, Unidade: 3,380 votes against 3,377. They were followed by Voz Ativa (608), Mobilizacao (417) and Nosso Tempo (73). Student participation in the election was considered good, being held in the midst of the teachers strike. Some people had feared that the stoppage of school activities would dampen voting participation.

In Sergipe, the Voz Ativa slate won in an election in which the students of the Federal University of Sergipe and the Pius X College participated but not the Tiradentes College, the directorate of which decided "current concern revolves around other problems rather than the UNE." At the Pius X College, the director, Professor Sebastiao Santos, asked the students not to vote: "The UNE is illegal and we should not violate the law," he declared.

Voz Ativa obtained 2,008 votes followed, by Viracao (408), Unidade (207), Mobilizacao (87) and Nosso Tempo (21).

In Santa Catarina, with a turnout of only 25 percent of the 24,000 students in the state, the Unidade slate won with 2,979 votes, followed by Viracao (1,584), Voz Ativa (1,480), Mobilizacao (476) and Nosso Tempo (267). A total of 7,028 students voted. The president of the Santa Catarina Students Union, Adolfo Luis Dias, believes that the large abstention was due to the short time for mobilization and the lack of funds for the campaign.

In Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, with an abstention of 60 percent, the Voz Ativa slate won the election in the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, with a 400 vote margin over the runner-up, Viracao.

In Bahia, less than half of the university students participated in the election, giving victory of the Viracao slate. Lacking the votes of the University of Santa Cruz (Ilheus and Itabuna), Viracao had almost 6,000 votes against almost 5,500 for Voz Ativa.

In Para, with a massive turnout of voters, the Voz Ativa slate beat the Viracao slate by 1,707 votes.

In Espirito Santo, the result of the count is in contention. A first tally gave victory to Voz Ativa by 1 vote. In the recount, the Viracao slate came out ahead (1,400), followed by Voz Ativa (1,314), Nosso Tempo (1,259), Unidade (526) and Mobilizacao (265).

In Rio Grande do Sul, according to the estimate of the president of the State Students Union, David Fialkow Sobrinho, 30,000 university students participated out of a total of 110,000 university students in the state. As of noon yesterday, with 90 percent of the votes counted, the Voz Ativa slate was leading with 7,800 votes, followed by Viracao (6,600) and Nosso Tempo (5,940).

In Minas Gerais, with 80 percent of the vote counted, the Nosso Tempo slate (headed by the Minas student, Lidia Mata Machado) is leading with 17,403 votes, followed by Voz Ativa and Viracao. Fifty thousand students out of a total of 110,000 voted.

In Brasilia, only 35 percent voted of the 20,000 students registered in university courses. The latest results indicated that the Unidade slate was ahead. In Amazonas, the Viracao slate obtained 1,481 votes against 787 for Nosso Tempo, 457 for Unidade, 91 for Voz Ativa and 59 for Mobilizacao. Fifty-two percent of Amazonian students participated in the election. In Pernambuco, about 12,000 of the 25,000 voters voted for the Viracao slate. There are 60,000 registered students in the state.

In Parana, where 25,000 students voted, the Viracao slate won by a almost 4,000 votes over the runner-up, the Voz Ativa slate. Of the almost 15,000 votes counted yesterday, Viracao received 7,425, followed by Voz Ativa (3,611), Unidade (1,565), Mobilizacao (403) and Nosso Tempo (303).

Portella Comments

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] Salvador--Education Minister Eduardo Portella is not going to receive the new UNE directorate that is being elected, because as a member of the government he can only receive representatives of legal organs. But he admits that the youth need to have political participation.

In the opinion of Eduardo Portella, the demands of the teachers throughout the country are basically fair. "I identify with them," he said, pointing out that they are part of the overall context of the Brazilian economic problem and "as soon as we see our way more clearly in that area, there will be a progressive increase in the response to those demands."

Less Hysteria

The education minister decided to postpone the discussion of the question of paid education in the federal universities until the political debate is "more realistic and less hysterical." For the time being, the subject is not on the agenda because it is recognized "that conditions do not exist at the present time to increase the financial burden from the middle class on down.

"When I thought of a relatively paid, not a fully paid education, I was thinking of trying to correct the distortions that exist today, in which the son of a rich man completes the best 2d grade, the best entrance exam course, and picks his university. But that controversy proved to be so untimely and so misunderstood by the so-called progressive sectors that we had to postpone the matter."

He considers the plan for federalization of college-level education to be valid in theory:

"But concretely, it is not feasible because if today we have not been adequately able to take care of the federal universities, which represent only 25 percent of college-level education, imagine if we federalize all college-level education in the country. We would create an unrealistic and unfeasible situation. There is also no possibility of privatizing the federal universities."

8711
CSO: 3001

DECREE REGULATES ACTIVITIES OF ARMY HIGH COMMAND

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo issued a decree approving regulations for the Army High Command, establishing its purpose, makeup and operations and those of the creation and purview of the Army High Command Secretariat.

As the general directing agency of the Ministry of the Army, the High Command is primarily for the purpose of examining and solving matters pertaining to military policy and strategy having to do with the army, relevant matters requiring ministerial decisions, and the selection of candidates for, or promotion in, the general officer cadre.

The High Command consists of the minister of the army, the chief of staff of the army, the chiefs of departments and army commanders who are on active duty. Major generals who are temporarily assigned to those positions serve as interim members. The secretary of the High Command is the secretary general of the army and it is his responsibility to advise the minister on the preparation of the agenda for meetings of the High Command and any measures resulting from it; he is also responsible for preparing the material for the meetings and for all documentation of interest to the High Command, in addition to other duties.

High Command meetings at first will be held monthly and will be attended in their status as direct advisers to the minister by his chief of office and the chief of the Army Intelligence Center. The minister may call the military commanders of the area (CMP and CMA [expansions unknown]) and other advisers for the discussion of specific subjects in the meetings.

8908
CSO: 3001

PALESTINIAN ENTITIES DECIDE TO FORM FEDERATION

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Porto Alegre (O GLOBO)—The Second Congress of Palestinian-Brazilian Entities, which includes more than 150 persons in this capital, among them seven ambassadors of Arab countries and the PLO representative in Brazil, Farid Sawan, ends its work today with the revelation of a document in which it establishes the creation of a federation which will bring together 21 Palestinian-Brazilian entities representing approximately 27,000 Palestinians living in the country.

The presence of the ambassadors of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, Morocco, Syria, Iraq and the Arab League States demonstrates the importance being attributed to the Palestinian question and, according to Farid Sawan, shows that the PLO "is the only representative of the Palestinian people who struggle against Zionism."

Several telegrams were sent to the congress, among which is one from the Workers Party (PT) members in the Federal Chamber. Yesterday, Deputy Jorge Uequed (PMBD-RS) [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party-Rio Grande do Sul] made an impassioned speech which drew from the audience, which consisted exclusively of Palestinians, great demonstrations of enthusiasm.

Office

The director of the Arab League States, Muhamad Adnan Pacdady [as published], said that a PLO office in Paris would be the best way to inform the Brazilian people about "the just cause of the Palestinian people and to fight the Zionist and racist propaganda against the Palestinians."

"Zionist propaganda," continued Pacdady, "is being practiced throughout the world and seeks to show the Palestinians as terrorists. It is very important that the 21 Palestinian-Brazilian entitites show through their unity that the Palestinian people are a group with culture and traditions."

In turn, the representative of the PLO in Brazil, Farid Sawan, said he hopes President Figueiredo "Will put into practice his realistic policy with respect to the Palestinian people and will give official approval to the organization's office in Brazil before an office is given approval in the United States." The PLO has offices representing it in 74 countries.

Sawan said: "On 15 May 1978, Brazil recognized the PLO and promised the office would be legalized. Later, the government said that the office would be legalized at an opportune time. However, up to now the government has not begun a dialog with the PLO and the reasons for that silence are only known to the government."

8908
CSO: 3001

CUBAN REFUGEES NOW IN PERU WILL BE ALLOWED ENTRY

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas reported yesterday that Brazil will receive 35 Cuban refugees who are now in Peru, with the only condition that they express their willingness to live in the country. Pericas, however, said that the date of arrival has not been set yet because it depends basically on the preparation of the papers of the refugees with the Peruvian Government, preparation which will be accomplished by the Brazilian embassy in Lima.

The agreement with Peru so that Brazil may receive the Cubans was negotiated by the Brazilian ambassador in that country, Manuel Guillon,as soon as he received authorization from Brasilia 15 days ago. The Peruvian ambassador in Brazil, Manuel Roca Zela, said yesterday that the decision had been expected because the Brazilian Government expressed the intention of receiving some refugees.

The majority of the Cubans who arrived in Lima expressed the preference of going to live in the United States, but they bewailed the fact that they could not realize their dream. Some managed to board aircraft with airline tickets issued to other persons but the Peruvian authorities prevent a Braniff airliner from taking off with a large group of Cubans who attempted to go to Miami with illegal documents. At this time only 500 Cubans remain in asylum in Lima. They are being kept in an improvised camp in a soccer field.

8908
CSO: 3001

TRADE WITH AFRICA EXPECTED TO REACH $2 BILLION IN 1980

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Nov 80 p 31

[Text] Trade transactions between Brazil and Africa this year will be in the order of $2 billion, with the balance inclining toward the African side, mainly because of Brazilian purchases of oil from countries such as Gabon. Last year, for example, the value of Brazilian exports to Gabon were only $2,600 against imports amounting to $110.1 million. According to experts of the Foreign Trade Study Center Foundation, these figures, revealed in Sao Paulo yesterday during the First Brazil-Africa Symposium, showed the need "to lend an impetus to the Brazilian presence in the new African markets."

One of the recent indications in that regard, they explained, was the invitation made by the Brazilian Government to 72 representatives of the governments and of largest public and private importing firms of 16 Central African countries to participate in Brazil Export-80, which begins Friday in Anhembi Park. Those invited (the majority of whom are already in Sao Paulo) expressed an interest in purchasing domestic appliances, textiles, food, iron and steel products, industrial machinery and equipment, services and toys. They come from Angola, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Mozambique, Nigeria, Kenya, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Last year, Brazil sold the equivalent of $650 million to Africa, $300 million of it to the Central African market, where Nigeria, Angola and Mozambique absorb 85 percent of the total exported. Thus, the need indicated by the experts "to redirect Brazilian exports to that region." They said that the Central African market is of particular interest to Brazil because of factors such as the simplicity of consumer habits, which implies a reasonable potential market for technically unsophisticated Brazilian manufactured products. In addition to that, they pointed out that Brazil is practically free of protectionist or restrictive measures in that market and that Portuguese is the official language of three of the countries in that region (Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau).

8711
CSO: 3001

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS IN 10 MAJOR CITIES REVEALED

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 40

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--The January to July employment rate this year had an accelerated growth in Porto Alegre (3.98 percent), Belo Horizonte (4.54 percent), and Salvador (5.50 percent), with a moderate increase in Curitiba (1.14 percent), Brasilia (1.50 percent) and Recife (1.60 percent), but practically stagnant in Rio (.80 percent), Sao Paulo (.26 percent) and Fortaleza (.83 percent). There was a decline in Belem, where employment fell off 4.5 percent.

These figures were revealed by the National Employment Service (SINE) of the Ministry of Labor, which examined the employment situation in the sectors of industry, civil construction, business and services in 10 metropolitan regions in the first 7 months of the year.

Turnover

The survey indicates that the average rate of turnover in manpower in the first 7 months of the year varies from 3.5 percent in Sao Paulo to 5.55 percent in Belem. In another seven metropolitan regions, that average was above four percent and less than three percent in Rio, Sao Paulo and Belo Horizonte. The rate showed a declining rate in eight regions: Sao Paulo, Rio, Recife, Curitiba, Salvador, Brasilia and Porto Alegre.

Coordinated with the Economic Research Institute Foundation of Sao Paulo (FIPE), the survey of the Ministry of Labor indicates that the development of total employment in Rio during the period "was practically cancelled by the decline of July," when there was a .71 percent downturn.

From January to July, employment in the business sector increased by 1.25 percent but suffered a decline in July, which according to economists, "shows a situation of instability in the creation of employment in that subsector."

In services, employment increased .84 percent in July, thus exceeding the increase accumulated from January to July, which was .41 percent.

8908
CSO: 3001

BRIEFS

TERRORISTS PRESENTED TO PRESS--The federal police presented to the press yesterday in Fortaleza six boys and a girl--between 21 and 25 years of age--responsible for painting slogans on walls and for five bomb explosions, most of them against newspaper stands in that capital. According to Police Commissioner Antonio Carlos Monteiro, they are "pro-government extremists of the right with no ties to any political group of the left or of the right," and they can be sentenced under the national security law to between 2 and 12 years imprisonment. They are: Germana de Oliveira Moraes, Jose Feitosa Dantas, Claudio Feitosa Dantas, Valerio Lenin Lelis Ngueira, Francisco Marcelo Macedo Leitao, Carlos Henrique dos Santos Ferreira and Jorge Feitosa Caneca. [Text] [PY051459 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Dec 80 p 1]

RESORTING TO IMF--Brasilia--"It is not good to be in favor of resorting to the International Monetary Fund (IMF)." This statement was made by President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo to Jorge Gerdau Johannpeter, president of the Brazilian Iron and Steel Institute [IBS], in the presence of Finance Minister Ernane Galveas and Central Bank President Carlos Langoni, at the dinner given by the IBS for the president of the republic in Brasilia, on Tuesday. President Figueiredo did not directly answer the question regarding the need for Brazil to resort to the IMF in 1981 to even up the balance of payments. He decided rather to question the IBS president on whether he was "for or against going to the IMF." Gerdau answered that he was "neither for nor against, much on the contrary." But on saying goodbye, President Figueiredo said that "everything will be all right." [Excerpt] [PY051409 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Dec 80 p 20]

CSO: 3001

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION RECEIVES PEREZ ESQUIVEL

Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 32

[Text] The Chilean Human Rights Commission headed by attorney Jaime Castillo last night received Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel.

The meeting, which was held at the organization's headquarters at Alameda 1584, was also attended by members of the National Commission for Juvenile Rights, and delegations from "Relatives of Missing Prisoners," "Committee for the Return of Exiles," "Organization of Relatives of Political Prisoners," "Organization of Relatives of Executed Prisoners," and the "Department of Health of the Commission on Women's Rights."

At the beginning of the meeting there was a brief review of Esquivel's work, defining him as a leader of "active nonviolence."

Later Jaime Castillo, referring to the personality of the present Nobel prize winner, said that the prize was given to "a person who has personally faced the problem of human rights, and who also is constantly concerned with the problems of peace."

The president of the Chilean Commission on Human Rights urged the Argentine visitor "to continue your work to the fullest, in Latin America, supporting actions to make the people's basic rights respected everywhere."

Guillermo Yunge, delegate from the National Committee for Juvenile Rights, gave the Nobel Peace Prize winner a copy of the Universal Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Youth, which the organization will soon send to the headquarters of the United Nations.

Esquivel began his speech by saying that the Chilean people "are always with us and will continue to accompany us, since your problems touch us very closely because we are brother peoples struggling to develop the great Latin American family."

He added that the Peace and Justice Movement, of which he is general coordinator for the continent, "is fighting for the dignity of the human person in all dimensions," and "we must seek the causes of present injustice."

"We must demand," he added, "restitution of justice on the continent to produce a lasting peace to live and defend it."

8587
CSO: 3010

MINING OF POLYMETALLIC NODULES DISCUSSED

Santiago HOY in Spanish 29 Oct-4 Nov 80 pp 31-32

[Article by Hugo Traslavina: "The Diving-Suit Miners"]

[Excerpts] If nothing unfortunate happens within the next 2 years, mankind may witness the birth of the largest body of laws since the Justinian Code was formulated 1400 years ago: the Universal Treaty on the Law of the Sea. Among other matters, this treaty will contain international regulations concerning exploitation of "suboceanic polymetallic nodules," better known as marine nodules.

Technological Race

The developed nations, with a pressing need for a sure supply of raw materials, first took an interest in exploiting the nodules. The United States, Europe and Japan are dependent on the four minerals the nodules contain: cobalt, nickel, copper and manganese. These are vital elements for their heavy industry, aerospace industry, weapons industry and other finished goods.

The developing countries are the terrestrial producers of these minerals and they want to maintain the demand level. They know they are incapable of exploiting the nodules by themselves because they lack technology and financing.

But Chile feels optimistic. According to a Chilean Copper Commission report, "The prospects for speedy technological development and a resulting sharp drop in the costs is much better in undersea mining than in land operations, because in one case it is a matter of new technology, and in the other it is basically developed to the maximum."

This optimism led Mines Minister Rear Admiral Carlos Quinones to accelerate bidding on the rich deposits of nodules found a short distance south of the Juan Fernandez archipelago. He also announced the intention of forming mixed companies with the transnational firms that possess the technology and capital necessary to begin exploitation around 1985.

Size of the Nodules

Explorations to date indicate that the largest deposits are located in the Pacific Ocean, but there are also exploitable sites in the other oceans. It is estimated that nearly 14 percent of Chilean maritime territory could be worked for nodules.

It is calculated that mineral reserves in nodules are twice the present reserves on land. It is believed that there are 3 billion potentially recoverable tons of copper alone.

A typical nodule is shaped like a potato and is porous. To produce copper, nickel and cobalt on more or less profitable terms, about 3 millions tons of dry nodules a year would have to be extracted, after an investment of about $600 million. If one elects to extract manganese, these figures drop considerably.

The exploitation system under study basically consists of a mining ship that collects and raises the nodules from the seabed. Once on the surface, the material is taken to treatment plants on the coast.

Engineer Carlos Molina, head of extractive metallurgy of Intec-Chile, believes that "The technological problems have already mostly been solved, and international legal-political problems remain to be solved." He adds, "Mathematical models developed to evaluate economical exploitation of marine nodules give intrinsic rates of return that are 15 percent greater with similar or small investments than those required for land mining.".

Molina maintains that exploitation of the nodules "will fundamentally affect the countries that produce nickel and cobalt, and will secondarily affect the copper producers," so that Chile does not feel threatened and is cooperating as much as possible to begin equitable exploitation of these resources.

8587
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

COOPER PRODUCTION IN 1990--"Our goal is to enter the year 1990 with an annual production of 2 million tons of copper," said the executive vice president of the Chilean Copper Commission, Carabinero General Ruben Schindler, during sessions on the "Engineers' Role in the Development of the Mining Industry." Speaking during a roundtable which also included the technical director of the Chilean Copper Commission, Guillermo Uguarte, the adviser of the National Mining Association, Jorge Mantero-la, with Rolf Benhke as moderator, the carabinero general discussed "Foreign and National Investments" in copper mining. He stressed that although we are basically a mining country, there has never been a mining policy consistent with the benefits that activity has brought in Chile. He continued by saying that, on the initiative of the Mines Ministry, creation of a "Committee on Mining Policies" is being considered. Representatives of all the activities related to the industry will take part. The first task of that organization will be the formulation of an overall policy for that activity. The executive vice president of the Chilean Copper Commission stated that our country has copper reserves to last about 135 years at the present rate of production. He added, "The sale of copper will be a profitable business for some 50 years. Our goal for the year 2000 is the production of 2.5 million tons of copper per year, so we exepct to produce about 2 million tons a year by 1990," he explained. Later, the technical director of the organization, Guillermo Uguarte, indicated that the investment situation in the mining industry is comparable only to that at the time of the creation of the large copper mines such as Chuquicamata and El Salvador. [Excerpt] [Santiago El MERCURIO in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p C-13] 8587

NEW MILITARY HOUSEHOLD CHIEF--During a ceremony held today at Government House, Lt Col (Jorge Valeiro) assumed his duties as chief of the military household. [PY242023 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 24 Nov 80]

UNION LEADER REELECTED--Rafael Cumsille has been reelected president of the Retail Business Confederation for the 1980-1982 period. He was elected by 90 percent of the votes from the 200 delegates that attended the Retail Business Confederation's Annual National Conference. [PY242023 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

U.S. ELECTION RESULTS, POLICY CHANGES NOTED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 16 Nov 80 pp 16-18

[Article by Juana Carrasco: "Victory for Reagan or Defeat for Carter?"]

[Text] The New Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary was not wrong when it issued 50,000 copies of the dictionary in July of this year and listed Ronald Reagan as the 40th president of the United States. The election results of 4 November have confirmed this premonition.

A Hollywood-like frenzy possessed the Republicans at the party headquarters in the luxurious Continental Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles on the night of 4 November after learning at 2153 hours of the brief speech given at the Sheraton Hotel in Washington by the Democratic opponent, Jimmy Carter, acknowledging his electoral defeat.

The happy and noisy atmosphere continued. The Oval Office of the White House would be occupied by a man from the party of the elephant who will begin a 4-year term as president of the United States next 20 January. He will be accompanied for the first time in 26 years by a Senate with a Republican majority.

The figures showed that Reagan simply "swept away" his opponents; he received 43,201,220 popular votes (51 percent of those cast) which gave him 489 electoral or delegate votes in 44 out of the 50 states in the union. President Jimmy Carter won 34,913,332 popular votes (41 percent) but only 49 delegate votes from six states and the District of Columbia. Independent John Anderson had 5,581,379 votes (7 percent) with no electoral votes.

Carter became what in U.S. political jargon is called a "lame duck" president—that is, an incumbent president who does not win reelection.

Nevertheless, the essential characteristic of this election has been very noticeable in the last four U.S. elections: the new president has been elected by a minority of the citizens of the country since only 52.9 percent of the electorate voted, the lowest participation in 32 years.

Abstention is a phenomenon that is widespread in the United States, incrusted in the elections. It evidently symbolizes the discontent and lack of confidence in the leaders of the nation, whether Democrat or Republican.

A certain psychological factor that has obvious significance in U.S. politics plays an important role in this. In the last two decades, the ordinary American, the so-called man in the street, has gotten tired of political scandals, sensational revelations, his nation's loss of international prestige and unfulfilled economic promises. That is the cause for the growing apathy about electing the person who will hold the reins of the country in his hands.

Unquestionably, this sector which does not express itself with votes has clamored for some 20 years for other options which the traditional bipartisan system denies it.

A third party with new prospects has still not emerged on the U.S. political scene and the choice remains between stale Republicans and Democrats. One U.S. citizen who watched the elections in his country while drinking scotch in Harry's Bar in Paris stated pragmatically: "In the United States, the difference between Republicans and Democrats is infinitesimal." He added: "When the Americans get tired of always seeing the same ones, they decide to change to the other which is exactly the same."

This simple explanation revealed the feeling that produced the change in party at the White House. In the extensive electoral campaign that cost more than $250 million in propaganda for one or the other candidate, the analysts agree that it was actually a self-inflicted defeat of Carter.

Let us look at this more in detail. Since 1934, the American Institute of Public Opinion under the direction of J. Gallup has asked its responders the same question each year: What is the most important problem in the United States this year? Naturally, from 1934 to 1938 the response was always the problem of unemployment. For the next 34 years, foreign policy and military problems took priority; these were the years of World War II, the "Cold War," the Korean aggression and the Vietnam War. Starting in 1973, the answer was mainly domestic problems. The economy again reflected the social discontent of broad masses and this inevitably has repercussions on the political processes of the country.

In his 1976 electoral campaign, Carter exploited the U.S. economic situation which had just gone through one of its worse cyclical recessions and he won. In 1980, this same campaign was used by his Republican opponent and he also won.

During the last 4 years, in the eyes of the people the person responsible for unfulfilled promises, galloping inflation, growing unemployment, the recession and the energy crisis--in other words, the economic ruin--has been the president. This created an anti-Carter image which the Republican Party knew how to exploit to the maximum in its political campaign. It also used constant propaganda on lack of leadership and alleged weakness in foreign policy which exacerbated nationalism and encouraged conservative ideas of world predominance, a search for lost supremacy.

The rejection of Carter is basically a rejection of his economic policy which definitely defeated him. In a poll taken of voters, the NEW YORK TIMES found that two-thirds of them cited economic problems--unemployment, inflation, taxes--as the decisive reason for their vote.

Reagan's television campaign fulfilled its duty. The Republican opponent constantly reminded the people that there were 8 million unemployed in the country, that since Carter's arrival to the White House consumer prices had risen 42.3 percent and that annual inflation rose from 4.8 percent to 12.7 percent. The final motto of his messages gave results: "Vote for a change. Vote Republican."

In a people clearly dominated by a culture of supremacy and power, the exacerbated nationalistic feelings also had an effect. This was seen more clearly in the results of the other elections--the fights for the Senate and the House of Representatives.

After the elections on Tuesday, 4 November, the House of Representatives felt a Republican surge that could improve even more in the congressional elections that will be held in 2 years. Now the situation in the House of Representatives is as follows: the Democrats continue in the majority with 243 seats but suffered a loss of 30. The Republicans have 191 seats compared to 159 before and there is still one independent.

The "sweep" occurred in the Senate after 26 consecutive years of Democratic majority. A total of 52 seats (41 before) are in Republican hands, 47 (58 before) in Democrat hands and one independent. This represents more than a simple change of majority if we keep in mind one essential thing: the majority party chairs the Senate committees.

For example, the powerful Foreign Relations Committee passes to ultraconservative Jesse Helms (North Carolina) who is known for his anti-Soviet position. He replaces Frank Church, a liberal Democrat who was defeated in the election.

Edward Kennedy will be replaced as the chairman of the Justice Committee by Strom Thurmond (Georgia), a conservative who has voted against civil rights legislation for blacks. Robert Dole (Kansas) replaces veteran senator Russell Long (Louisiana) in the Finance Committee and, of course, the new majority leader in January will be Republican Howard Baker.

It is interesting to note that all the Democrats who lost in the senatorial elections belong to the liberal wing of their party: George McGovern, Frank Church and Birch Bayh (chairman of the Tax Committee). Only one Republican--Jacob Javits from New York--lost and he lost to a more conservative Republican.

In summary, the conservative trend was one of the main characteristics of this election.

Although we have given some reasons for Carter's defeat, we believe it is also interesting to indicate certain actions and statements that have greeted Ronald Reagan's victory.

Dictatorial regimes throughout the world hurried to present congratulations. A statement by Pieter W. Botha, prime minister of South Africa, serves as an example of this reactionary way of thinking: "As president of the United States, Reagan now is also the leader of the West whose freedom must be protected from the slavery of communism."

David Rockefeller, the American multimillionaire president of Chase Manhattan Bank, told the press in Peru of his satisfaction in the triumph of the Republican candidate. He stated that Reagan will cut down government expenditures and will strongly support the private sector. The large monopolies agree with this. Since these statements by the founder of the Trilateral Commission which carried Carter to power in 1976 could be considered a personal reaction, let us look at the reaction in stock markets throughout the world.

Wall Street, London, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich and Frankfort stock exchanges recorded unprecedented rises as a result of Ronald Reagan's victory, clearly showing what interests the president-elect of the United States represents. The large corporations involved in arms production did well in the stock exchanges; a wave of buying their shares predominated on 5 November. Meanwhile, concern spread among the producers of raw materials who feel threatened by Reagan's declared sympathy for the free play of market forces and the rejection of international agreements that maintain price stability.

However, according to an old saying, it is one thing to say it and another to do it. Robert Byrd, head of the Democratic majority in the Senate, expressed his doubt that the Republican Party can behave in the ultraconservative manner demonstrated in its electoral campaign. His statement was convincing: "The winners moderate their positions when the mantle of power falls on their shoulders."

Now we have to wait and see if the veteran Democratic politician is right or not. Reagan did not lose any time and has already met at his Pacific Palisades ranch near Los Angeles to form his "brain trust" for domestic, foreign and military policy in order to prepare for the transition of presidential powers. Richard Allen, who was excluded from the campaign a few days before the election when he was accused by the WALL STREET JOURNAL of wielding influence during Nixon's administration to obtain personal business, now presides over the foreign policy and military committee.

There are other well-known names among the 120 experts who will make recommendations to him: former president Gerald Ford; former secretary of state Henry Kissinger; General Alexander Haig, former chief of NATO forces; Democrat Henry Jackson, the representative of the military-industrial complex in the Senate; and George Shultz, a former member of Nixon's cabinet.

The next Republican cabinet will be revealed in December. We will have to wait until 1981 to really learn the future U.S. domestic policy and view of the complex and problematic outside world. The words spoken during the campaign hint at war; we will see what the actions bring.

7717
CSO: 3010

REASONS FOR MANLEY'S ELECTION DEFEAT DISCUSSED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 16 Nov 80 pp 14-15

[Article by Roberto Morejon: "Respect for Joshua"]

[Text] Although buried by the avalanche of news on the Carter-Reagan fight, the results of the recent election in Jamaica are still a topic of analysis for the people in the hemisphere.

On this small island bathed by the waters of the Caribbean, two different opinions on how to face the economic and social calvary that affects the nations of the so-called Third World in these critical times were voted on. Of course, these opinions are supported by opposing political ideas.

On one side, Michael Manley, the prominent prime minister (since 1972) defended points of view that, translated to practice, meant: state control of key sectors like monopolistic activities, especially bauxite; the promulgation of popular measures favoring lower-income families; free education; etc.

Edward Seaga, leader of the opposition based in the PLJ [Jamaican Labor Party], favors closer ties with the United States, a return to the unfair conditions of the International Monetary Fund, an open-door policy for investment and domestic measures which benefit the private sector without considering the harm to the working class and the peasantry.

The capitalist press media which always use adjectives call Seaga pro-North American or, at least, conservative. They do not even mention the word "moderate."

Recently he told NEWSWEEK of his interest in attracting governments with ideas similar to his and others with concepts that are not similar. Then, "we could develop ourselves and become a very important bloc....We need to reconstruct the Caribbean and Jamaica could be the leader."

While Manley extolled all the just causes in the meetings of the nonalined nations and supported the national liberation movements in their fight against colonialism and imperialism, Seaga pleaded to "speak softly in foreign policy."

The first thing noticed in the election results other than some vote irregularities denounced by the PNP [People's National Party] (Manley) is the high percentage won by Seaga in spite of the undeniable popularity of the prominent prime minister.

Several factors influenced this. The first was the violence in 1980 (more than 600 deaths) unleashed by members of the PLJ who were even supplied weapons from abroad as was denounced.

Days before the election, security forces seized war supplies being sent to the opposition which was involved in the increase in subversive acts. The climax was the assassination of deputy Roy McGann, vice minister for national security, by members of these armed bodies. Last June a military and civilian coup d'etat was aborted.

The plot was clear: to sow terror during Manley's administration in order to intimidate the voters. They would vote for the PLJ because if the same government continued, "violence might continue."

If this did not work, the more sinister forces made three attempts on the prime minister who bravely decided to tour almost the entire country and talk to his people before the election.

In this tense environment, the polls began to predict electoral results. Many of them gave the advantage to the PNP with the warning that rightist violence and abstention could change the predictions.

Certainly another aspect to be considered in the defeat of the PNP is the imbalance in the placement of districts and the number of voters, especially in the cities where the party has more strength.

In spite of all that, the economic crisis on the island was the backbone of the PLJ campaign. It distorted the real causes and gave Manley all the blame for the serious deterioration.

As sources of the PNP indicated, any government would have suffered these blows: increased oil prices; decreased exports of sugar, rum, coffee, banana, molasses, copra, etc.; increased costs of machinery and manufactured articles; and, of course, sabotage by sectors of the bourgeoisie and tradesmen who paralyzed investments, worked at half capacity and exported their foreign currency to "safe" places.

With 30-percent inflation, 30-percent unemployment and a debt estimated by the EFE news agency at some 500 million pesos, it was easy for the DAILY GLEANER (mouthpiece for the PLJ) to stir up hatred and blame those who tried to help the impoverished classes survive.

The opposition never mentioned the refusal of U.S. banks to advance credit to the country. It ignored the fact that economic plundering is also increasing in other parts of the Caribbean and the Third World, almost always for the same reasons as in Jamaica. In the Antilles, only Trinidad-Tobago with its oil resources seems to be temporarily unharmed by the recession.

As to international reaction to the election results, the joy felt in certain parts of the United States, very possibly in Ronald Reagan's ranks, is obvious.

After a stormy 1979, year of the liberation of Nicaragua and Grenada and the popular governments in Surinam, Santa Lucia and Dominica, pressure from the White

House was felt throughout the Caribbean. It was quiet work without the stridence of other occasions.

Whether related or not to this, the truth is that a change occurred in 1980. While the revolutionary governments of Managua and Saint Georges consolidated their victories, a woman named Eugenia Charles assumed the leadership in Dominica after defining herself as an anticommunist and defender of free enterprise.

In Surinam, a coup d'etat by officer Deisy Bouterse seemed to block the nationalist process initiated there after the famous sergeants movement. Carter once said that Surinam, along with Grenada and Nicaragua, is "a harsh blow for democracy."

Considered a safe backyard, the Caribbean was soon viewed by Washington as an unstable zone. From Caracas, Christian Democracy began to pull strings, perhaps concerned by the same signs. It should be recalled that in Central America, El Salvador and Guatemala could go either way. In a hegemonistic policy, it is necessary to play with balances and compensations "just in case."

Returning to Jamaica, the election results again bring up the difficulty of maintaining sovereignty and distance from the centers of imperialist power within the so-called traditional democratic society. The existence of traditional armies with reactionary elements at their heart and opposing leaders capable of being involved in destabilizing adventures almost always leads to a combination of different factors in the search to smother nationalism.

In Kingston some of Edward Seaga's statements after his victory have a much more definite tone if we compare them to his earlier statements.

His evaluations about the need to quickly end the economic crisis--acquiring oil at reasonable prices and loans for $155 million--taken as the focus of his next administration were well received by some press media.

If prudence, reflection and the desire for peaceful coexistence, internally as well as externally, are the main features of the PLJ policy, this would be an important step in regional efforts to emerge from the present difficult situation.

For Michael Manley--or Joshua, as some of his people called him--respect for the social and political work that made him popular not only in Jamaica but also in the Third World must be expressed.

7717
CSO: 3010

PAPER URGES FRANKNESS IN LOCAL ASSEMBLIES

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 27 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Ada Mendez]

[Text] The speeches began with a heated subject. Voter Agustina Vichy took the microphone resolutely and said boldly: "The clerk in my butcher shop does not follow the order of the waiting line and does not treat the people well; furthermore, he sometimes drinks alcoholic beverages, and what he does with the meat is not clear. Sometimes he has said there is none, and people have been seen coming out of the shop with packages. There have already been complaints about him, and there is never any explanation of how they have been handled."

Assembly Night

These two blocks, which include the members of Rigoberto Martinez Oliva CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] 10 and 11, district 34 in Central Havana, always hold their accountability assemblies together. The population density, which includes 2,087 voters, does not permit separate meetings.

The level of participation on the night of this recent assembly was a surprise for this reporter. Really, these people had not previously demonstrated much fighting spirit, but there is no doubt that when a delegate does his duty, when the results of his work can be seen, the people are imbued with a new determination.

However, one must fight a certain amount of apathy which still persists in the aforementioned blocks. Central Havana, as a heavily populated municipality in the country's capital city, has many problems to solve, and what is most important, they are things which are within our reach if we give effort, enthusiasm and support to the work of the people's government.

We know that there are other problems which are beyond the control of the voting masses, and temporarily even out of the hands of the delegates, but why be silent? Why refrain from asking any question at all, if it is precisely the representative we have elected who has the answer we need, and if the assembly is the suitable time to speak?

"It is because there are problems that have been brought up many times, and we have seen no results," commented an elderly woman.

"Certainly, but there are others which have been solved to the benefit of the community," another answered her. "Let's see. Didn't you yourself just tell me the other day that the leaks in the big building you live in, which were bothering a lot of people, have been fixed?"

"Well, yes, that was fixed; that is true. And in addition, we had that situation for years. But now that I think about it, you are right; sometimes we ask too much...."

Duty of the Voter

It is not that they are asking too much. Besides, it is the duty of every voter to bring up the problems, because this is how they are solved. Nobody must allow himself to be dragged down by frustration or by conformism if a request is delayed. It is an obligation to bring it up as often as necessary.

The report for the period analyzed in this meeting is an example of what we have been saying: According to Nelson Negrin Santos, delegate from district 34, thanks to the joint participation of the people in state affairs the executive committee for this municipality has achieved the repair of several schools, the cleanup of areas contaminated by sewer overflow, the expansion of polyclinic installations in the area; the beginning of construction of small dentistry offices in some primary schools and the extension to 2300 hours of the schedule for treating the public in the Sainz Casado dental clinic.

The renovation of butcher shops, increased service in several restaurants in the area, the transfer of disabled personnel from one establishment, repair of leaks in several apartment houses, as well as plumbing and other work, are the result of a joint delegate-voter effort.

What Is Lacking

There are still things pending, we know, and some of them have been brought up again and again, but their solution is not easy. Boys and girls playing baseball in the streets is an ever-present problem which causes the people some concern, the lack of gas service on weekends, streetcleaning, inadequate distribution of industrial products, cracks, leaks--lots of things. But we must continue to approach the problems and not to tire of the long waiting periods and to assist and cooperate with those who have a solution--as, for example, working in the repair of houses, looking after sanitation and decoration and other things--but above all and most important, we must speak out clearly about these things in the accountability assemblies.

Don't Be Silent

Our idea was inconclusive, because that was our impression until the meeting ended. Oneida, of the zone executive committee of the CDR's, was clear and concise about one thing we must all fight against?

"Do you know why nobody supported Agustina's complaint?" she said. "Because they are afraid of the butcher. Furthermore, I am sure that someone will go to him tomorrow and tell him, "So-and-so spoke ill of you last evening."

If her complaints are valid, the butcher must be replaced for the good of all, or else his error must be explained to him frankly and democratically, as she proceeded to do.

But never be silent, because when two sides to a question contradict each other, one of them is right.

We must all fight ambiguity, because the solution to the problems brought up depends on the clarity with which they are presented. This is precisely why our real power, the people's government, exists. Let us exercise it!

8735
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REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION

Meeting With Pineiro

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Manuel Pineiro, member of the Central Committee of our Communist Party and chief of its America Department, yesterday afternoon received Janor Berecz, member of the Central Committee of MSZMP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] and chief of its Department of Foreign Relations. Berecz heads a delegation of this brother party that includes Istvan Bognar, a Central Committee official.

During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of brotherhood and friendship, views were exchanged on various topics of current importance.

Also present were: Jeno Jakus, the Hungarian ambassador to Cuba, and Imre Nagy, political adviser, as well as officials of the America Department and the General Department of Foreign Relations of the party Central Committee.

Isle of Youth Visit

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Lucas Correoso Perez]

[Text] Neuva Gerona--Janos Berecz yesterday visited places of historical, economic, educational and social interest on the Isle of Youth.

The MSZMP delegation visited the exhibits of the Museum of the Revolution in the former Modelo Prison as well as the agroindustrial combine for processing citrus fruits and urban development areas in the Abel Santamaria and Micro 70 sections. The MSZMP delegation was accompanied by Jose Vazquez, member of the party's municipal committee here.

The delegation was also received at the Primero de Enero ceramic objects factory and at the 26 de Septiembre ESPEC [Basic Secondary Farm School], where Mozambican students and teachers from the training school gave them a warm welcome.

Communique Issued

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] From 28 October to 2 November, by invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC), a delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee visited Cuba. It was headed by Janos Berecs, member of the Central Committee and chief of its Department of Foreign Relations.

During their stay in Cuba, the MSZMP delegation was received by Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the PCC Political Bureau, with whom the delegation had brotherly talks.

The Hungarian delegation held several rounds of talks with Comrade Jesus Montane, chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Central Committee, and was also received by Comrade Manuel Pineiro, chief of the Central Committee's America Department.

The delegation visited production enterprises, educational and science centers and traveled to the Isle of Youth.

During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of full agreement and comradeship, the two sides informed each other about the activities of their respective parties and exchanged opinions on the present problems of the international situation, showing special interest in those of Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean.

The representatives of both parties rated highly the International Scientific Conference held from 20 to 24 October in Berlin, which represented a significant contribution to the development of unity among various revolutionary forces in the struggle against imperialism and for peace and social progress.

The MSZMP and PCC delegations both expressed their solidarity with the heroic fight of the Salvadoran people, who are facing the most inhuman repression and the threat of military intervention provoked by North American imperialism.

Jeno Jakus, Hungarian ambassador to the Republic of Cuba, also took part in the talks.

During the talks both sides affirmed a complete similarity of viewpoints on the subjects discussed and considered as useful the results of this exchange, which was carried out within the framework of the brotherly relations existing between the MSZMP and the PCC.

9545
CSO: 3010

PEREZ HERRERO NOTES IMPORTANCE OF 'JUVENTUD REBELDE'

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 22 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Speech delivered by Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, closing the main ceremony celebrating the 15th anniversary of the newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE, held in the Luis A. Turcios Lima room at the Ministry of Communications on 21 October 1980.

Comrades:

The 15th anniversary of JUVENTUD REBELDE is an occasion for justified joy for this collective, for the Union of Young Communists, for Cuban youth and for all the people. I can still hear the words with which, on 21 October 1965, our commander in chief announced the birth of this daily, whose name arose in a memorable dialog between Fidel and the masses of young people. Since then, this newspaper has performed its daily labor, acquiring experience and working faithfully, earning the affection of its readers.

Born out of the revolutionary process, which created optimal conditions for the development of young people's organizations, JUVENTUD REBELDE became heir to Cuban youth's traditions of struggle and, at the same time, a vehicle of information, a tool for political orientation and influential means of cultural betterment. This fact determined its orientation and delineated its responsibilities.

As an important element of the revolutionary press, JUVENTUD REBELDE continued its best traditions, whose essential quality is its unbreakable ties with the masses.

It Has Fulfilled Its Twofold Assignment

From the very moment of its founding, the JUVENTUD REBELDE collective has worked assiduously and intelligently to carry out that specific directive from Fidel: that this newspaper should above all be devoted to young people, but at the same time its contents should meet the interests of a broad spectrum of society. Throughout its existence, JUVENTUD REBELDE has fulfilled this twofold assignment.

It is to this newspaper's credit that, without failing to carry out its task, it has succeeded in fulfilling the role of a general-interest news organ, in practice turning out a product that, while not perfect, satisfies basic needs. We can affirm that because of this particular approach it has managed to fulfill two fundamental principles of the revolutionary press: Its contents reflect

our party's thought, expressing the interests of the people, and they insure real, constructive communication with young people.

The layout and content of the newspaper are its personality, so to speak: its character, its individuality, which is expressed not only in formal procedures but also in essential values that insure appropriate communication with the group to which it is addressed, and with the entire population. This quality springs from the particular paper whose collective is able to interpret the feelings of the masses for which it is intended and able to identify with their needs. To the extent that this is achieved, communication is more complete and the paper's influence grows.

When an undertaking of this nature reaches such a signal occasion, it is appropriate to consider all that it means. Behind each page of the paper, behind each of its articles and news reports, are the daily tasks of the editors, of the reporters, of the workers in the plant and other workers in the collective. This labor is carried out with daily dedication that makes them deserving of the most exalted recognition. Hence they all feel justified satisfaction at having contributed to the common task and at having helped to achieve the successes attained.

Journalism entails difficulties, but it is also a source of invaluable rewards. Time imposes the rigors of haste on editors and writers and on plant workers. Each day, before the latest edition has reached the readers, the collective is already engaged in preparation of the following day's edition. The rhythm of publication of the paper becomes the life pulse of each of those working on it. To it they contribute the fruits of thought and the enthusiasm arising from hours of dedicated work.

Each working day is made up of a succession of tasks that must be carried out properly for the desired results to be achieved. At the same time, nothing is more satisfying than knowing the day's edition is awaited by thousands of readers who seize it with interest and affection, for in it they find needed guidance, information sought, and agreeable, enlightening commentary. It is the reader, for whom the journalists' labor is intended, who completes and enriches it with his opinions. It is among the readers where we find the paper's most ardent defenders as well as it most exacting critics.

In its daily work, JUVENTUD REBELDE has endeavored to bring young people in contact with national and international problems of a general nature that at the same time are related to their interests in terms of information.

In 15 years of activity, this evening paper has won a place within the national press. Its presence has been felt at times of extraordinary importance our party has gone through in the course of these fruitful years. Its pages have reflected various aspects of the national scene, focusing on matters involving youth. By means of such sections as "Correspondence" and "Student Mailbox," as well as others, it is engaging in the necessary dialog with the young reader.

Increasingly Important Politico-Ideological Work

But JUVENTUD REBELDE is called upon to play a more important role in the national press. To the same extent that Cuban young people are a vital element, taking part especially vigorously in the building of socialism, the paper must carry out increasingly important politico-ideological work among the young as a tool of our party and the Union of Young Communists in the education of the great masses of young people in the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The lives of the new generations should be reflected every day with greater depth and accuracy in the pages of JUVENTUD REBELDE. This concept can be realized only through repeated, systematic effort, and it is a goal fully within reach of the collective, which is experienced and mature. There should be more consistent striving to provide information and to deal with subjects involving working youth and students, to whom the paper must bring news of important events related to production and in general to the country's entire social life.

Every day the pages of the young people's newspaper should be placed more effectively at the service of intensified vocational guidance for the student masses, so that their career choices will correspond to the country's economic development needs. Moreover, it should consistently pay attention to the social problems of working young people, promote the identification of the different generations making up the labor collectives, focus on crash work, stress high-priority projects, and also exalt the daily heroism with which young people in the military are performing their duties. Furthermore, it should give more attention to the politico-ideological motives that lead to proper conduct by the new generations, which today have before them the opportunity to participate in truly historic tasks.

The paper must feature all constructive efforts by our young people in production, in services, in the arts and in sports. It must promote familiarity with the lives of the young in the socialist countries and pursue a war without quarter against the ideological enemy. It must increase its efforts to stress still more the role of young people in the development of socialist culture, to deal with family relationships and to discuss at length issues involving ideology.

We find the highest moral, political and human values in Cuban youth. Our young people have been and are a decisive force in the fulfillment of all the Revolution's tasks.

There is actually no sphere of social activity in which they do not stand out, assuming full responsibility, showing a strong sense of duty and a solid, secure adherence to revolutionary concepts. Their newspaper has been able to broaden and deepen that image, and thus the country, and especially youth, is satisfied with their work.

But the quality of our young people cannot cause us to neglect ideological work among them. On the contrary, this quality obligates us to undertake more profound, serious, responsible work.

To tackle problems of ideological development in a young-people's publication is an extremely complex process, for it is not a matter of theorizing, of setting

forth principles more or less correctly, but rather of analyzing their practical effect, criticizing incorrect attitudes vigorously, firmly and calmly, stressing with better examples, denouncing discriminatory practices and exploitation to which young people in the capitalist countries are subject--all this in an agreeable, skillful, convincing way.

Under the conditions of our time's ideological struggle, the role to be played by the newspaper in the defense of socialist ideas and communism has expanded and is firmly linked with the task of unmasking the enemy. To achieve this, we cannot content ourselves with facile formulas or mere adjectives. We have to demonstrate the falsity of positions contrary to Marxism and the reality of young people's lives in capitalist countries. There, alienation, vice, unemployment and poverty are concealed and justified with a propaganda machinery whose specific objectives include attempting to corrupt the youth of the socialist countries, of the countries fighting for liberation, and especially those of our country.

The reactionaries and imperialists use great resources in this mission. Their methods are not always obvious, nor do they often bare their true face. On the contrary, one of the imperialists' most cherished goals is to find an attractive wrapping in which to peddle their shady, false ideology.

This fact naturally requires the newspaper to devote a certain amount of space to international news that should always be extensive enough that a balance exists between it and news of our country and of our young people's constructive efforts. It's necessary to work assiduously and very well to satisfy our youth's hunger for culture and information. Increasingly greater efforts must be made, and everything tending toward superficiality, speciousness and vulgarity must be rejected.

In particular, the paper should combat the resurgence of bad habits from the past that attempt to survive under the new conditions. The integrity and spiritual values treasured by young people may not be corrupted by prejudice, dishonesty or bad taste.

An Important Task: Economic Education of the New Generations

One of the most important tasks for our communications media, especially the young people's newspaper, is the economic education of the new generations. The newspaper should deal with the issues of production and services in a clear, simple, direct manner so that its readers feel like active participants in the great task of constructing the new society's economic base.

Also, issues relating to studies should be the subject of commentaries and news items appearing in the paper.

The paper must deal with subjects related to culture and, in short, with all social activity, from a Marxist-Leninist standpoint, pointing out new things springing up like a joyful sprout produced by the new society and censuring the always possible persistence of habits and customs belonging to the past.

The JUVENTUD REBELDE collective must work assiduously to reach all the country's young people in a timely fashion. At present, with the measures being taken

by the Ministry of Communications, the growing support of local organs by the People's Government and the efforts put forth by the party, the conditions have been created for improved circulation and distribution of the paper. A great effort must be made to achieve higher quality in each successive edition and to insure that it reaches the reader at the proper time.

The Young People's Loyal, Closest Comrade

JUVENTUD REBELDE must always be the loyal, closest comrade of the young people who throw themselves with revolutionary fervor into the crash tasks assigned them by the Union of Young Communists. It must be the educator that enlightens and re-creates the young people who are building socialism in our country. It must imbue the new generations with love of the fatherland, contributing to their patriotic-military education and to their technical, professional and human training.

The distance traveled in these 15 years enables us to view the future with optimism.

They have worked and are working on many of the things I've mentioned.

We know that the collective will fight daily to achieve greater victories. Now, when millions of workers, including young people, are laboring tirelessly in honor of the Second Party Congress, this collective must take more decisive steps to deliver its most complete product to Cuban youth each day. To achieve this it has the support of the Union of Young Communists as well as that of all our people, especially the young.

The efforts of all the paper's workers have been a decisive factor enabling us to see today that, throughout the time they have carried out their tasks, the paper has risen in quality, and this is reflected in the respect it now has. When it first came out, its press run was 80,000 copies, a considerable number in itself. At present, it publishes 255,000 copies a day, with a Sunday run of 350,000.

The paper's contribution to the mobilization and organization of the masses has been notable. This was demonstrated particularly well during the great public gatherings in April and May of this year and prized highly by our party's first secretary. Comrade Fidel's assessment of the work done during that time is a strong stimulus to all the paper's workers and inspiration for the winning of new victories.

Comrades of JUVENTUD REBELDE, accept our party's recognition on this 15th anniversary. The Revolution has entrusted you with a great responsibility: to be one of its chief means of communication with the new generations. This distinction is an expression of its confidence and its respect for the fruits of your labors.

Thank you.

9085
CSO: 3010

STATE LABOR, SOCIAL SECURITY COMMITTEE ISSUES FORM

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by Pedro L. Arteaga: "Security for the Future"]

[Excerpt] The socialist society offers broad protection to the people, in which the preservation of life, health, education and social security are outstanding, aspects which are a responsibility and primary objective of the Cuban state as is expressed by the constitution of the republic.

Social protection provided by our revolution to the people generally begins at birth, and even before, when it protects women during pregnancy, and includes the entire process of free education, right to work, and later, assures the worker various services and a tranquil and decent old age.

We should not wait to reach retirement age before beginning the search for certifications which confirm years worked or the time of services rendered. Every worker should be ready to exercise that right if circumstances so require because we are part of the potential beneficiaries of Social Security in the case of any eventuality, benefits which range from maternity services, so that life may begin, until the moment of a well-deserved rest and retirement.

The amounts of pensions for age, complete or partial disability and death benefits depend on the number of years served and that is why it is of vital importance that each worker explain to his administration any error he believes he has detected, or he should ask for information on anything he does not understand. To insure these proofs, existing legislation provides that administrations update their workers' service times and the worker has the duty to require compliance with this.

Social Security Law No 24 says in its Article 17 that a year of service is understood to be the normal working time, depending on the sector or activity concerned, contained in the period of 12 consecutive months when such service is recognized as having been performed in either civilian or military activities.

It then explains that service time can be accredited by means of documentary proof, and if it is lacking, by means of a declaration or any other means which may be established for the purpose.

Decree 59, Regulation of the Social Security Law, offers the facility to the workers that time of service performed between January 1950 and 31 December 1979, if there is no documentary proof, can be certified by means of two witnesses, while after 1 January 1980, it shall be done pursuant to the provisions of Article 59 of the regulation itself, which stipulates a new system for monthly recording of time worked and salary received and which the worker is also duty-bound to request compliance with it.

It is of vital importance that the workers and their families, as well as the administrations of state and private work centers and Social Security officials pay close and systematic attention to the creation and preservation of the labor history of each worker, which means the documentary recording of service time and wages received without blanks or errors, because these documents are the ideal means for requesting benefits and justify the right to receive them.

Referring to the quality of the forms SS6 in the provincial checkup on the delivery of these certifications held in Limonar, Matanzas, Francisco Penalver, vice president of the State Labor and Social Security Committee [CETSS], urged those present to finish the work on time, but he was emphatic about the preparation and appearance of them.

He said: "This is an official document, not just for one day but for 20, 30 or more years, therefore, it requires good quality of preparation and a strict correctness.

"A worker who is now about 30 years-of-age and receives a document from his administration, should save it for when he needs it, which could be at any time, or when he retires for reason of age. After more than 30 years, the document will have deteriorated if it is not well protected, but it is also important that it be properly certified so that it will be of service when the time comes to use it."

Status of Delivery of Certifications

At this time the administrations of work centers throughout the country are working in preparing and delivering Form SS6. Up to this time 652,603 workers have already received their certification, which means one-fourth of all the worker population.

Among the most oustanding organizations are the Price and Norm State Committees, which have already finished their work, followed by the Hydrography Institute with 90 percent; the CETSS with 80.9 percent; State Statistics Committee, 78.5 percent; Academy of Sciences of Cuba, 76.2 percent, and INDER [National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation] with 79.9 percent, while those which are lagging the most are the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples, 12 percent; Ministry of Foreign Relations, 29.9 percent, Basica, 21.1 percent and INTUR [National Tourist Institute], 30.8 percent.

As to the progress of work in the provinces, Matanzas is leading, with a pledge of finishing by 30 November to hail the Second Party Congress, followed by Guantanamo and Camaguey. Those lagging the most are Santiago de Cuba and La Habana.

An Example of Qualit

REPUBLICA DE CUBA COMITE ESTATAL DE TRABAJO Y SEGURIDAD SOCIAL (1)	CERTIFICACION DE TIEMPO DE SERVICIOS Y SALARIOS DEVENGADOS HASTA (2) DICIEMBRE DE 1979	MA

(3) Yo BIBIANA MAGALY MARTINEZ MARQUEZ, en el carácter de Jefe Dpto. Personal del centro de trabajo Cte.Est.Trabajo y Seg.Soc. perteneciente a la Empresa - del Organismo CETSS situado en 23 entre O y P, Vedado, municipio Plaza provincia Ciudad La Habana

(4) CERTIFICO:

JORGE ENRIQUE DUQUE ESTRADA

PRIMERO: Que el trabajador con expediente laboral 989422 y carné de identidad 42071500164 prestó ~~X~~ presta ~~X~~ servicios en este centro de trabajo

DESDE DIA MES AÑO	HASTA DIA MES AÑO	LIBRO O DOCUMENTO EN QUE CONSTA
1 1 77	31 12 79	EP-2, nóminas

SEGUNDO: Que en su expediente laboral aparezca documentos que acreditan los siguientes tiempos de servicios:

(5)

CENTRO DE TRABAJO	DESDE DIA MES AÑO	HASTA DIA MES AÑO	DOCUMENTO EN QUE CONSTA
MINTRAB - Camaguey	1 2 69	15 5 73	Nombramiento, EP-2,nóminas
MINTRAB NACIONAL	16 5 73	31 12 76	EP-2, nóminas

(6)

TERCERO: Que ha devengado en este centro de trabajo, dentro de los últimos 10 años naturales, los salarios que a continuación se relacionan:

AÑO	SALARIO DEVENGADO	AÑO	SALARIO DEVENGADO	AÑO	SALARIO DEVENGADO	AÑO	SALARIO DEVENGADO
1970	-	1973	$ 1 410,48	1976	$ 2 830,00	1979	FAR
1971	-	1974	1 232,00	1977	2 990,39		Salario mensual actual
1972	-	1975	2 304,00	1978	1 692,00		$ 231,00

Y para constancia se expide esta certificación de acuerdo con lo establecido en el Reglamento de la Ley 24 de 1979, de Seguridad Social, en Ciudad de la Habana, a 24 de septiembre de 19 0

FIRMA Y SELLO

(7)

Esta certificación será suscrita por el funcionario que, por razón de su cargo, debe tener bajo su guarda y custodia los libros y documentos relacionados en el artículo 37 del Reglamento de la Ley de Seguridad Social, quienes serán exigibles las responsabilidades de orden administrativo y, en su caso, de orden penal, cuando por algún motivo resulte falso el contenido de la misma.

(8)

ORIGINAL: Unir al expediente laboral. COPIA: Trabajador. COPIA: Archivo de la administración

Key:

1. Republic of Cuba, State Committee for Labor and Social Security
2. Certification of Service Times and Wages Received To December 1979
3. I, Bibiana Magaly Martinez Marquez, in my status as Chief of Personnel Department of the work center State Committee for Labor and Social Security of the enterprise _____ of the CETSS located at 23 between 0 and P Vedado of the Plaza municipality, City of Havana Province
4. Certify, first, that worker Jorge Enrique Duque Estrada, labor registration number 989422 and identity card number 42071507164 has worked in this work center from 1-1-77 to 31-12-79. Book or document in which recorded: EP-2 Payroll.
5. Second, that in his work file there are documents which confirm the following times of service:
   Work Center: MINTRAB-Camaguey from 1-2-69 to 15-5-73, Document in which recorded: Committee, EP-2 Payroll; National MINTRAB from 16-5-73 to 31-12-76, Document in which recorded: DP-2 Payroll
6. Third, that in this work center, during the last 10 years he has received wages listed as follows:

Year	Wages Received	Year	Wages Received	Year	Wages Received
1970	-	1973	$1,410.48	1976	$2,830.00
1971	-	1974	1,233.00	1977	2,990.39
1972	-	1975	2,304.00	1978	1,693.00
1979	Revolutionary Armed Forces $231.00 present monthly wage				

   This certification is issued as proof, pursuant to the provisions of the regulations of Social Security Law 24 dated 1979 in the City of Havana 24 September 1980.

7. This certification shall be signed by the official, who because of his position has under his care and custody the books and documents listed in Article 35 of the regulations of the Social Security Law. He will be responsible for actions of an administrative nature and for legal procedures when applicable when for some reason the contents of them are false.

   Original: Work record. Copy: Worker Copy: Administrative file.

8908
CSO: 3010

CONTRIBUTIONS, AID TO MPLA, ANGOLA NOTED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 14 Nov 80 pp 64-69

[Article by Juan Sanchez: "Angola, Its Long Road to Independence"]

[Excerpts] On the fifth anniversary of their declaration of independence, the people of Angola are enthusiastically working for the establishment of the people's government, which corresponds to the needs of a society that is building socialism.

He is a man who is getting on in years. But he is still strong. Certainly the fact that he lives in constant contact with nature has contributed to his maintaining the broad vigor of the old trees of the forest. Everyone in this little town in the southern part of the People's Republic of Angola says of him that, fighting with a rifle, "the enemy is afraid of him." Moreover, in Huila too everyone says: "He is a tireless guy." His name is Felipe Francisco Geronimo and he is the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party's municipal coordinator and member of the Huila Provincial Committee. He said: "Talking with our Cuban comrades, we have resolved to build a children's park here for the children of the district."

This happened in early 1980. Where would they find the material and technical resources in that Godforsaken place? A brigade was immediately formed, composed of Cuban internationalists who had some knowledge of the construction-related trades. That is how it all began. Gelacio Lopez Licor (Pupi), a Cuban soldier from an industrial assembly enterprise, decided to design and build with recycled materials: a Ferris wheel and various revolving airplanes, swings, little boats and slides. With the aid of Huila residents, the brigade for weeks worked late into the night. And the little corner of joy for Angolan children was inaugurated on 4 February, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for liberation. That is precisely why the little park is called "4 February," in commemoration of that historic date.

"Do you see the gear box on that Ferris wheel? We restored it. It came from a South African truck, dating back to the time of the invasion, which had remained unused. The towers? They belonged to a crane, also lying idle," Gelacio (Pupi), the soldier, said.

For us, all this assumed the power of a symbol. The simplicity of the achievement did not in any way detract from its power as a symbol and an expression of the profound fraternal feelings of these two peoples.

This simple achievement might also serve as a reply to those who have attempted to compare the Cuban internationalists or lump them into the same category with the mercenaries or interventionists of the former colonial powers. Of course, the example set by this little park in Huila is only a small sample of the kind of cooperation that has been growing over the years. To be sure, these cooperative relations began to develop from the very moment the second war for Angolan liberation ended — in early 1976 — when hundreds of Cuban civilian technicians who went to that African country, composing part of the military units as internationalist fighters, stepped forward in response to the MPLA appeal for help in handling civilian affairs. This made it possible for about 3,500 Cuban technicians and workers to lend their aid to a free and independent Angola between 1976 and 1977.

"The Cubans returned to the African continent which their forefathers had left as slaves centuries ago to contribute to the struggle against the backwardness inherited from the days of colonial oppression, in response to the appeal made by the peoples and legitimate governments who were opposing the aggression conducted by racists, annexationists and servants of imperialism, and to modestly contribute to the struggle for national liberation, the struggle against racism and apartheid."[1]

There are many examples similar to Huila.

In Kifagondo, where FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and Cuban internationalists defeated the enemy in a decisive battle, Angolans and Cubans are now too engaged in another important battle: They are enlarging the water purification plant to guarantee the capital, Luanda, a supply of the precious liquid its people require. Let us not forget that the colonial regime guaranteed a supply of running water only to those parts of the city in which its supporters lived. Months ago, at a meeting with Cuban construction workers in Luanda, Government Minister for Foreign Construction Projects Levi Farah commented on this situation and on President dos Santos' request, saying that Cuba would collaborate on this project, committing itself to completing it by the end of this year, because it is one of the priority projects dedicated to the First MPLA Labor Party Special Congress. Within this framework, Cuba and Angola have just signed an agreement on construction jobs providing for the completion of a housing plan for Luanda in 1981 as well as four bridges in different provinces and the construction and equipping of two tile and brick works.

But in addition to this, there are the Cuban health workers, scattered throughout towns and remote villages, just like the active youths of the "Che" Guevara Internationalist Teachers Brigade, who help to eliminate the illiteracy left behind by the Portuguese colonialists.

Aggression Came From Elsewhere

Right after Angola's declaration of independence on 11 November 1975, the newly established government headed by Agostinho Neto requested aid from friendly nations to deal with a combined attack by the imperialists and their African agents. The country was just then being attacked from both the north and the south with the complicity of the former Portuguese colonialists. Powerful South African forces were advancing from Namibia on the province of Huanza Sul while elsewhere additional enemy forces were advancing on the outskirts of Luanda, the capital. The aim was to overwhelm the young People's Republic of Angola and turn the government over to

the counterrevolution represented by the puppet organizations, the FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], headed by Holden Roberto and Jonas Savimbi respectively.

According to English historian Basil Davidson, the FNLA, led by Holden Roberto, a veteran in the service of the CIA, proclaimed itself to be an anticolonial nationalist movement, headed by the Kongo ethnic group, of which it was almost exclusively composed. The other organization, the UNITA, led by the puppet Savimbi, in a bit more confusing fashion presented itself as a simple reform movement, also tribally based.

The patriots received immediate aid from Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and Algeria. It was during this phase that the Soviet Union and Cuba "provided the most important aid ever seen in Africa in defense of the Angolan nation."[2] Reading aloud the Central Committee report at the First MPLA Congress, held at the end of 1977 in Luanda, President Neto noted:

"... Cuba not only supplied us with the equipment which we could not at that time have made use of due to the limited technical preparation of the FAPLA; it also sent us officers, men and women, some of whom were highly qualified in fighting techniques and in the exercise of internationalist solidarity." And he added: "We lower our combat banners in memory of the Cuban comrades who fell on Angolan soil, opposing alongside our people the invasion by the South African racists."

Before the invasion, the U.S. Government had secretly advanced all the financial support for the South African interventionist action with the aid of mercenaries. Toward the end of 1975, the South African Government was the most solid and capable bastion of racist domination in the southern part of Africa and therefore presented itself as Washington's most reliable ally. American interests wanted to assume the role of the former Portuguese colonialists so that the oil, coffee, diamonds and other wealth of this African country would not fall into the hands of the Angolan revolutionaries. In Angola cotton was exploited by companies backed with Belgian capital, oil was in the hands of PETROFIRA [expansion unknown] (English and Belgian) and the Gulf Oil Company of Cabinda (American) and iron was in German hands (Krupp) in partnership with the Portuguese. The Benguela Railroad and the DIAMANG [Angola Diamond Company] (a diamond-mining firm) belonged to English, American, French and Belgian monopolies. The oilworks, copper and maritime freight companies were also in foreign hands.[3]

500 Years of Struggle

With timely internationalist aid, the MPLA, the only truly revolutionary movement, crushed the invasion. The battles that were fought to defend Lubango, Benguela and Ingunza were tough ones. Finally, the front line was stabilized in the south, along the Keve River and in the north at Kifangondo. Thus it was possible to declare the country's independence in November 1975 in the unconquered capital.[4]

The people of Angola had achieved the objective of 500 years of struggle. The fact is that the Angolans had opposed colonialism since the 15th century. At that time the inhabitants of the land that comprised Angola did not constitute a single nation, but in the different regions kings, chieftains and native leaders fought colonizers from the very moment they tried to impose themselves by force.

It was not until the second half of the 18th century that they began to make a great effort to produce some material goods in the colony and organize the meager domestic market and trade with the outside. As late as the beginning of the 19th century, the largest class in the country was composed of slaves. The freedmen, former slaves freed by their masters or the authorities, began to emerge in 1850, joining the ranks of the wage-earners.[6]

The people's resistance to exploitation was constantly manifested. Worthy of note are the major rebellions of Kissama, Los Dembos, the Plateau States, etc. There were also other uprisings like those of Bailundu (1902) in opposition to forced labor and Tulante Bata in 1913 against the exploitation of those hired for Sao Tome. In 1917 there was a major rebellion by the Ambeims against the expropriation of their lands which the colonialists were carrying out.

The MPLA Is Born

Almost all historians agree that, after World War II, something very peculiar happened on the African continent. We are referring to the emergence of a new kind of nationalism, marked by the founding of African political parties.

In December 1956 the MPLA, a product of the merger of the United Struggle of Africans of Angola (PLUA) and others like the Movement for Angolan National Independence (MINA), came into being in Luanda.

The MPLA was really the first party to represent all the people of Angola because it was the only organization that advocated a national effort and because it rejected the factional, tribal or messianic attitudes that prevailed in other organizations.

The War for Liberation

Conducted by the MPLA , the struggle for liberation was the war of an oppressed nation against a minority group of foreign oppressers. As Agostinho Neto has pointed out, this struggle was all-out and, in addition to arms, the treacherous colonialists employed the most diverse tactics of corruption, division and even organization of puppet bands, as was the case with the UNITA. The correspondence between UNITA leader Savimbi and the heads of the Portuguese Army — disclosed by the international press — shows how the UNITA began its "cooperation" with the Portuguese against the MPLA. In his "Memoirs" (pp 180-181, 1974 edition), ex-Prime Minister Marcelo Caetano also mentions the opening of a new guerrilla front by the MPLA "which constituted a tremendous concern [for us]." Caetano adds that "General Costa Gomes, assuming responsibility for the defense of Angola, took advantage of the situation with intelligence and decisive authority. General Bettencourt Rodrigues was charged with the mission... of pacifying the region," which he undertook, Caetano claims, "with the agreement of the UNITA , a rebel organization which, under Savimbi's leadership, was operating in opposition to the MPLA."[7]

Already recognized by the Organization for African Unity (OAU) as the sole liberation movement in Angola, the MPLA in 1968 opted for generalization of the armed conflict throughout the entire country. New combat fronts were opened.

But it was the guerrilla action at Cabinda which was the first to be carried out exclusively in accordance with the revolutionary thinking of the MPLA. "Cabinda

taught us," said Neto, "that, no matter how powerful tribal action may have been, a self-critical analysis of the situation led us to the conclusion that on the new front, in the east, we had to from the start concentrate most of our attention on mobilization of the local populations. And this is what happened. On the eastern front the MPLA became a great mass movement."[8]

MPLA guerrilla fighters began to dominate great expanses of territory. The defeat of the colonial army was a question that no one disputed. Thus at the beginning of the 1970's several crucial problems arose, such as the question of a cease-fire and the difficult conversations with the Portuguese authorities concerning a "transition government" prior to the declaration of independence. In September 1974 the truce agreement with the Portuguese was signed. In December the so-called Alvor Agreements were signed, which promoted the formation of a "transition government" composed of representatives of the MPLA and the two other groups. However, with the intention of keeping the MPLA our of the provi ional government, the FNLA launched a military offensive in July 1975 which resulted in the Battle of Luanda. On the other hand, the UNITA's aggressive actions were exploited as a deceptive cover for direct invasion by regular South African troops. As a result of the conflict, the MPLA expelled the FNLA and UNITA puppets from the capital.

Once the armies of South Africa and its allies were expelled from Angolan territory, the MPLA tackled the tasks of national reconstruction.

National Reconstruction

The First MPLA Congress in December 1977 was an event of historic significance for the People's Republic of Angola. With the active participation of Agostinho Neto, the congress transformed the MPLA into a vanguard workers party and it came to be called the MPLA Labor Party. "The MPLA has completed its historic mission as a liberation movement. In future, it will be the party of the Angolan working class."

On completing a visit as a guest, Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party Raul Castro said: "It is a great honor for the Cuban Communist Party to share these memorable days with you. This First MPLA Congress is a faithful rendition of the glorious traditions of that revolutionary vanguard which, through two wars of liberation, led the Angolan nation to the attainment of its independence, which is today guiding it through a phase of national reconstruction and which, in this great assembly, has with clarity, creative spirit and firmness of principle accepted the historical imperative of establishing itself as a Marxist-Leninist party."

An account of achievements was made at the congress and future tasks were outlined.

On 10 September 1979, 2 years after the historic MPLA congress, the first president and founder of the People's Republic of Angola, Agostinho Neto, died as a result of a serious liver ailment. A note issued by the Political Bureau of the MPLA Labor Party's Central Committee let it be known that his death occurred in Moscow, where he had gone on 5 September to receive urgent medical attention. The Political Bureau communique stressed the fact that the everlasting name and memory of deceased President Agostinho Neto would be an inexhaustible source of energy for the ever more determined continuation of the struggle for the triumph of his ideas and

teachings, the cause of socialism, the implementation of the people's government and the national unity of the People's Republic of Angola. In a message to Angolan party and government leaders, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party's Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, considered Agostinho Neto to be "a most affectionate comrade in the struggle to put an end to colonial and racial oppression in Africa and the world and against any form of imperialist exploitation."

For this year, 1980, the MPLA Labor Party has pointed out two basic tasks to the people of Angola: 1. the holding of the party's first special congress in December, and 2. the creation of the People's Assembly as a supreme government body, deceased President Neto's final concern. In the Central Committee report to the First MPLA Congress in 1977, the founder of the People's Republic of Angola, Agostinho Neto, said: "The working class and its allies must have political power, it being necessary to consolidate it constantly in order to break the resistance of the exploiter classes and do away with all attempts at restoring the former government and to defend the revolution, militarily as well, that is, equipping the revolution to guide and guarantee the establishment of a socialist society."

FOOTNOTES

1. Speech by Minister of Foreign Affairs Isidoro Malmierca at the Movement of Nonalined Countries Ministerial Conference in Belgrade on 28 July 1978.

2. Central Committee report at the First MPLA Congress in Luanda, December 1977.

3. "History of Angola," Ed. C. Sociales, Havana, 1979.

4. MPLA report, op. cit.

5. [refers to omitted passage]

6. "History of Angola," op. cit.

7. Cited by B. Davidson.

8. MPLA report, op. cit.

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CSO: 3010

FATE OF LATIN IMMIGRANTS TO U.S.

Latin Americans in General

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Oct 80 pp 34-39

[Article by Nilda Navarrete and Walfredo Angulo: "'Second-Class' Citizens Flee to Environment That Scorns Them"]

[Text] A refugee from poverty, the emigrant is plunged into new misery on what is generally a no-return journey.

A bag across the back, containing the articles absolutely needed for the trip, a miserable life which one wishes to leave behind, and the big question that clouds the future--these generally constitute the first act in a drama which in many cases assumes the proportions of a tragedy on the Latin American continent.

In periodicals and magazines one can frequently find reports such as this one which was recently sent out by a capitalist news agency:

"Thirteen illegal Salvadoran immigrants died in the Arizona desert in the course of a failed attempt to cross it while entering the United States. The victims were members of a group of about 40 persons without documents who had come from El Salvador but who had been abandoned by the smugglers."

Here is another news item in the periodical EL SOL DE MEXICO in May of this year: "Two Mexican youths drowned in the waters of the Bravo River when the United States police forced them to swim back to their country's side of the border. The boys begged the border police to allow them to rest a few minutes but they did not give them a chance."

In July of this year, the PRENSA LATINA news agency reported from Mexico City that 50,000 Central Americans, mostly Salvadorans, enter Mexico each month in an effort to escape from repression in their country.

The dispatch added that the immigration office of the Mexican Secretariat of Interior noted that, to the exodus coming from Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, one must add another 20,000 persons from those nations who enter each month under official control.

According to the Fund for Population Activities of the United Nations, 1,775,000 Latin Americans emigrated in 1960, with most of them going to the United States. The same source reported that the number of workers who were on the move on the Continent in 1974 was 3.8 million.

From Geneva, labor union organizations this year admitted that one out of every five Uruguayans lives outside his homeland. In Chile, the proportion is one out of every ten.

The destiny of those people who, impelled by motivations which are mostly political and economic, leave their homes, tearing themselves away from their culture and their way of life in order to become "second-class" citizens in other countries, is a matter of indifference to those who derive a profit from them.

To understand this phenomenon, it is necessary to make a distinction between unskilled manpower entering the industrialized capitalist countries legally or illegally, and so-called emigration of intellectuals, in other words, the brain drain.

In its report entitled "La industria en el ano 2000: perspectivas" [Industry in the Year 2000--Prospects], the UNIDO points out that the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom are getting 75 percent of the total "intellectual exodus" coming from developing countries, which signifies a reverse flow of technology.

The document, prepared on the occasion of the third general conference of UNIDO held in New Delhi, India, in February of this year, noted that the engineering field in the countries of the so-called "Third World" contributed 28 percent in the increase in the number of engineers in the United States during the first half of the decade of the Seventies.

UNIDO continues stating that the value estimated for the migration of specialists from all developing countries to the above-mentioned three industrial countries has been figured at $46 billion, in other words, $3.8 billion per year, a figure almost equal to government assistance given for the combined development provided by those countries during the same period of time.

The migration of skilled personnel from the developing countries is explained by UNIDO in the light of the fact that "not all underdeveloped countries share equally in the benefits of industrialization. Only a few are experiencing a high economic growth rate while the majority of the inhabitants of the so-called "Third World" live in countries with per-capita incomes of less than $200 and experience slow growth rates, both regarding the gross domestic product and the manufactured added value; some have even gone down in absolute terms."

Underdevelopment

Another aspect of the problem is analyzed by the Chilean economist Pedro Vuskovic in an article reproduced by the Center for Studies on America in Havana in its Bulletin No. 1,1980.

Under the title "Latin America Facing New Deadlines in the International Division of Labor," Vuskovic points out that the decline in the profit rate and requirements for big investment, under current conditions, add up to an internal contradiction in the capitalist world which is beginning to challenge the essential patterns of accumulation that characterized it during the last several decades.

It is in this context, according to the economist, that the more intensive and more direct utilization of the enormous masses of "cheap" labor from the underdeveloped and dependent countries assumes growing importance as support for new accumulation schemes, along with the relocation of production activities oriented toward the world market, the extension of "free production zones" and, finally, the changes we are witnessing in the international division of labor.

Vuskovic believes that the figures, which point to a practically unlimited availability of manpower and a manpower cost which is substantially lower than the cost in the more highly developed areas, are not only eloquent but even brutally traumatic.

In his study entitled "Progreso Tecnico de Internacionalizacion del proceso productivo" [Technical Progress of Internationalization of the Production Process] Isaac Minian of the CIDE (Economic Research and Teaching Center) of Mexico (a private organization), says that hourly wages in electronic consumer product assembly work in the United States are 4.4 times higher than wages in Mexico, 2.8 times higher than in Japan, 11.8 times higher than in Hong Kong, and 18.2 times higher than in Taiwan. Looking at office machines, the ratio turns out to be 7.2 times higher compared to Brazil, 6.2 times higher than in Mexico, 9.8 times higher than in Taiwan, and 10.1 times higher than in South Korea.

We have abundant estimates for the dimension of this labor force which is supposedly available. One of them comes to us from the ILO which tells us that the underdeveloped countries in 1975 had around 33 million unemployed and something like 250 million part-time employed persons--figures which, when added up, would come to about 3.5 times the number of persons employed in the manufacturing industry of the developed Western countries (some 77 millions in 1970) and which therefore would constitute an enormous industrial reserve army for the international capitalist economy.

The ECLA in turn in November 1979 believed that, around 1970 and on the basis of estimates for ten countries in the region, approximately 40 percent of the Latin American population lived in conditions of poverty.

By that date, ECLA continues, Latin America and the Caribbean contained about 113 million poor people of whom 72 millions lived in rural areas and a little more than 40 millions in urban areas.

Domestic Migration

Looking at rural-urban migration, ECLA estimates that, out of the total number of poor people who will live in the region by the end of the century, about 160 millions will live in urban areas and 85 millions will live in rural areas.

In other words, in a span of less than one generation, from 1970 until 1984, regional poverty will be a majority and predominantly urban phenomenon.

In this sense, the conference on Human Settlement, sponsored by ECLA and held in Mexico City, from 7 to 10 November 1979, reported that there is a progressive trend in Latin America toward metropolitanization, toward the growth of disadvantaged population segments, toward the rise of explosive population growth centers and rural dispersion.

Although there is still a considerable shortage of statistical data and systematic studies on the phenomenon of migration from the rural areas to the cities in Latin America, we find in a book put out by a group of researchers from various Central American universities that capitalist dynamics in Central America is associated with population expulsion and the only factor in rural attraction is to be found in those areas where usufruct property prevails.

In the book entitled "Estructura Agraria,Dinamica de Poblacion y Desarrollo Capitalista en Centroamerica" [Agricultural Structure, Population Dynamics and Capitalist Development in Central America], put out by EDUCA (Central American University Publishing House), an agency of the national autonomous universities of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala, it is pointed out that the expansion of so-called "dynamic" crops--imposed by the transnational enterprises in the region--is leading to conflict over the land with the traditional crop growers on the domestic and subsistence markets, shifting them toward less fertile soil.

Along with this displacement of population employed in agriculture, the Central American economists continue, there is a major flow of migration toward the cities which points up the difficulties the rural population is having in becoming involved in agricultural activities in a steady fashion.

The following table, which appears in the work mentioned above, illustrates what we have just said:

Number of interprovincial migrants by place of birth in recent decades: Central America

Year	Guatem.	El Salv.	Hond.	Nic.	C.Rica
1950	326,621		112,542	113,776	261,367
1963	631,480		277,574	212,748	207,147
1973	757,061	523,221	525,090	341,086	350,413

Source: Three last population censuses.

One of the topics of the Tenth National Eucharistic Congress of Brazil—which was held in July 1980 with the participation of 344 Brazilian priests and which was opened by Pope John-Paul II—dealt with the problem of domestic migration.

During the sessions it was reported that there are presently about 30 million emigrants constantly in motion in Brazil, looking for a job or for land to subsist on.

The working document prepared by the priests is actually an inventory of troubles in Latin America: Lack of support for the peasants, absence of schools in rural areas, racial discrimination. "The blacks," the document say, "are despised in Brazil" and it also reports organized prostitution "which is being developed and managed particularly with regard to emigrants." Thus, pushed along by the consequences of what in economic terms is known as dependence and underdevelopment, the tides of emigrants in Latin America and the Caribbean flow rather erratically from the rural areas to the cities, from the slums to the border or in a boat heading for the coast of the United States, abandoning in most cases a life of misery in their home countries for another life that is even worse abroad.

According to the WFTU, in a study prepared by that organization's economic and social department, emigrants face common problems:

Inferiority in terms of work situation: They are doing the hardest, the unhealthiest jobs, anywhere, and they are looked down upon and extremely poorly paid;

They exist under living conditions that are even more difficult than those of the domestic workers in those countries;

They are subject to many forms of discrimination in the matter of social and labor union rights.

Persons without documents, farm laborers, wetbacks, illegal residents, peasants, seasonal workers, contract farm laborers—these are some of the names by which this cheap manpower army is known in Latin America.

The Whipping Boy

Jorge Bustamante, a Mexican specialist in the matter of migration, maintains that, since 1919, Mexican immigrants to the United States constitute "the preferred whipping boy" of politicians in that country who blame them for domestic problems such as unemployment, inflation, and the rising crime rate.

In reality, the Mexican farm laborers were an important component in the growth of the industrial proletariat and above all the agricultural proletariat in the southern part of the United States. At the beginning of the century, they numbered about 100,000 and 30 years later there were more than 1,225,000 of them; they came to be the primary factor in economic activity estimated at that time at $5 billion.

After surviving the depression of the Thirties, the United States government blamed the immigrants for causing the crisis and unemployment. More than 300,000 Mexican workers were expelled, including chicanos who had legally settled in the United States.

Cheap manpower was again needed at the start of World War II which is why the "Farm Laborer Program" was approved in 1943; through it, hundreds of thousands of Mexicans worked in factories connected with war industry and on plantations.

After the end of the war and following the first few years of reconstruction in Europe, the expulsion of Mexicans was stepped up. Between 1953 and 1956, coinciding with the start of the so-called "Cold War," more than 2 million persons were forced to return to their country in what was called "Operation Wetbacks" which was carried out by United States authorities.

Years later, during the failure of United States aggression against Vietnam, the population of Mexican origin was used as a spearhead for this adventure in Southeast Asia. According to Juan Jose Pena, Chairman of the "Raza Unida Chicana" Party, 20 percent of the total number of killed and wounded in that war were chicanos.

According to the expert Bustamante, the United States needs about 9 million Mexican immigrants over the next 5 years to sustain an economic growth rate of 3 percent per year.

On the other hand, those workers are finding that they are being hindering in negotiating on this demand from a posture of union organization because as a rule they do not have their papers.

The presence of farm laborers in the southern states is indispensable for the economy of that area due to the slow growth rate of the autochthonous population, according to Wayne Cornelius, Director of the

Mexican Studies Program at the University of California; to that we must add the need for persons who will perform low-paid jobs or work considered degrading by certain sectors of the white population.

In the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, signed on 2 February 1848, the United States took away from Mexico more than 1 million square kilometers but the population of that vast region continued to feel tied to those people who lived beyond the new border.

This produced the "chicanos" who, in spite of humiliation and discrimination suffered in the United States for more than 130 years, still hold on to their customs and cultural traditions.

About 20 million chicanos, as well as 3 million Mexicans without papers, live on United States territory and subsist under difficult living conditions, with income and education levels far below the national average and, as a matter of fact, without any protection or rights.

Now, when the effects of economic recession make themselves felt in the United States, the 3,500 kilometers of border with Mexico are again very tightly watched by the Border Patrol and thousands of members of the United States Immigration Service.

Control measures along the dividing line were recently stepped up following an announcement by President James Carter to the effect that there would be a search throughout the entire area.

As part of the plan, a 90-kilometer long wire was completed early this year between the Mexican city of Tijuana and San Diego, in the United States.

The strip was furthermore equipped with sophisticated technological systems including electronic sensors, land, air, and sea vehicles, as well as hundreds of police officers who try to intercept about 1,500 immigrants who every 24 hours try to cross the border into the United States in that region, one of the main infiltration points.

However, the zeal with which the authorities carry out the job of watching the border many times depends on the generosity displayed toward them by farm labor bosses who want to keep the flow of immigrants coming.

Traffickers in Persons Without Papers

The United States newspaper the NEW YORK TIMES recently admitted that the United States Immigration Service had set up an entire corruption machinery to handle persons without papers.

The job--according to the newspaper--begins on foreign territory, where embassies and consulates of the United States, particularly in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, issue fraudulent visas for entry into the country.

The sale of residence permits for foreigners comes as high as $20,000 and these are the most common cases of law violations which are committed according to the newspaper.

The so-called "Coyotes," that is to say, persons who serve as guides in crossing the border, in most cases are in cahoots with the Border Patrol or with the United States Immigration officials.

There are smugglers who have set up real travel agencies and who hire a large number of "coyotes."

A smuggling operation involving more than 5,000 persons, workers from Honduras and Guatemala who were trying to get into the United States, was discovered last May by Mexican authorities.

The group had gone to Mexico over a period of 2 months by paying the smugglers more than $400 per person to cross the border at the Mexican city of Tijuana.

Mexican federal agents also for several months held two officials from the Treasury Department of the United States when it was established that they were running a gang that was trafficking in persons without papers. The officials held--Ronald Lee Anderson and Charles Richard Gregory--were caught in Tijuana while transporting 15 immigrants in a vehicle; they had collected large sums of money from them to cross the border.

Approximately 20,000 foreign farm laborers enter the United States each year under the temporary visa program known as the H-2 program.

According to the United States publication NCLA in its December 1977 issue, the H-2 program is not the only method used by the United States government to institutionalize the use of foreign labor in domestic agriculture. Other methods, such as the method of contracts between the government and the agricultural operator, likewise provide little protection for immigrants, allow low wages, and prohibit the organization of labor unions.

Another advantage in this formula for United States farmers is that the contractors can select the manpower and pick among the applicants those whom they want.

The contractors prefer to get single men because that means rather rudimentary barracks with very poor sanitary conditions and insufficient

kitchens and dining rooms. The programs offer the contractor a high degree of control over the labor force in the field. The men are hired for a specific employer--individual or corporation--and protests over working conditions, food, or wages mean firing or deportation.

Haitian Tragedy

Each year, thousands of Haitians emigrate to the United States and other islands in the Caribbean, trying to escape from centuries of misery in a country which is listed among the world's poorest 25 nations according to UN reports.

In March 1980 alone, the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service recorded the arrival of 1,366 Haitian peasants, many of whom were furthermore victims of political persecution on their home territory.

Right now, deportation orders have been issued by American courts against 30,000 of them who are charged with entering the country illegally.

According to recent statements by Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm to a subcommittee of the United States Congress, the Haitians who have been arriving in the United States over the past 8 years frequently remain in jail for many months, including children and old people, subjected to "mental cruelty and beatings" by their guards.

The government in Washington, the main support of the Duvalier dictatorship since 1957, grants loans and controls a large portion of the island's resources.

About 80% of a population of 4.9 million inhabitants live in the rural areas. The infant mortality rate comes to 150 per 1,000 live births and the illiteracy rate is more than 75 percent.

Thousands of Haitians leave the country in fragile and improvised boats and head out to sea with their entire families, including their working tools and breeding animals.

The coastlines of several islands in the Antilles in recent years witnessed these expeditions which frequently failed to reach the United States because of bad weather, errors in the course charted, improvisation by guides,and other causes.

Unscrupulous shipowners collect between $500 and $1,500 per person on board and make systematic trips from Haiti to the United States coast. A portion of the money in many of the cases is collected when the emigrant sells all of his belongings. The rest must be paid as they start on their jobs in the United States.

Other Victims from the Caribbean

Each year, thousands of people from the Caribbean are hired by United States companies and they fly all the way to Florida in shaky and unsafe airplanes.

Late at night they are received at the destination airport by the Maranda Company of Miami whose business is to transport cheap manpower.

These men come from Jamaica, Santa Lucia, Saint Kitts, Barbados, and other islands in the Caribbean; they have been hired by United States sugar companies and their main job will be to cut cane.

Three companies out of a total of 12--U.S. Sugar Company, Okeelanta Sugar Division of the Gulf and Western Food Products Company, and Sugar Cane Growers Cooperative of Florida--control two-thirds of the contracts.

Fred Sikes, of the United States Sugar Corporation in Florida, describes the existing contract program in the following manner:

"In the spring of 1947, the government and a large group of us agricultural employees were using foreign labor under wartime contracts. After that we began to look into the possibility of continuing the program, but on a private basis. Thus, the contractors took the place of the government in these programs."

The temporary foreign worker contract, Sikes continued, such as it is being implemented at this time, gives the contractors sole power of control over the workers in order freely to utilize that manpower.

In the cane fields there are all kinds of reptiles, insects, and diseases but the growers so far are prohibiting the cane cutters from killing the snakes because they eat the rats.

To protect themselves against bites and cuts, the workers cover themselves with medieval-type metal armor. Nevertheless, many of them lose fingers and even limbs, without getting any kind of compensation.

Few American workers agree to do this kind of work under difficult conditions and low pay. "The main reason is that the contractors do not want us," said an American who was rejected when he applied for a job. "They prefer the foreigners because they can return them to their home countries without any right to appeal."

According to official statistics, the minimum wage given a cane cutter in 1964 was $1.15 per day. In 1977 it was $3.23. This increase in manpower cost means that the contractor tries to make sure that the worker will produce more for the same pay.

The slogan of the contractors is "docility, obedience, and high productivity." The United States Labor Department admitted in an investigation conducted recently that 65 percent of the workers were getting wages lower than those stipulated in the contracts.

The immigrants are suffering four times more work accidents than the rest of the workers in the United States and their life expectancy is only 49 years as against 72 for the United States average.

Many workers interviewed by the magazine NACLA said: "If the foreman sees us talking to a white man, he fires us; if we criticize the food or if we ask for more money for our work, or if we do anything that he does not like, we are certainly fired."

The Puerto Ricans

After Mexico, Puerto Rico is the second country which shows the largest number of workers who emigrated to agricultural plantations in the United States. Officially they are considered "citizens" but in reality they are relegated to the status of "persons coming from the colony."

Between 60,000 and 200,000 Puerto Ricans emigrate each year in search of work in the United States because 21 percent of the island's population are unemployed.

Some of them go privately but most of them are recruited by companies engaged in this kind of traffic, in complicity with the island's colonial government.

Over the past 27 years, more than 350,000 Puerto Ricans worked on harvests in 22 of the states of the United States.

Colombian Emigrants

About 3 million Colombians without papers are living in Venezuela. They left their country in search of better economic prospects which they find very rarely.

According to statistics from the National Statistics Department of Colombia, the largest group of emigrants is found, in order of importance, in Venezuela and then in the United States.

About 40,000 Colombians without papers were expelled from Venezuela over the past 4 years, according to the press of that country. Most of those who met this fate were arrested by the Venezuelan police on request of the landowners and bosses who reported their presence so that they would not have to pay them their wages or so that they could get out of any claims against them.

The family head is deported almost always without his family group and those who remain on foreign soil are forced to suffer not only persecution from the authorities but also economic and social calamities.

As for the women, the only way for them is to become servants or prostitutes and proof of that is to be found in the high rate of prostitutes among Colombians without papers.

In Venezuela there is a real xenophobia against persons without papers who are blamed for all kinds of troubles in the nation. This leads to arrest, jailing, torture, and plunder of all their belongings before they are expelled from the country.

Oddly enough, a treaty was signed between both countries in 1959, the Treaty of Tonchala, which prohibits the mass deportation of persons whose papers are not in order.

In recent months, there has been rising tension between foreigners in Venezuela (about 5 million) following the signing, by President Luis Herrera Campins, of a decree ordering all residents who are not nationals to register with the National Identification and Alien Directorate.

Anyone who cannot prove that he has legal status or who does not register by the deadline, will be expelled from the country according to provisions currently in force.

The situation is getting difficult for hundreds of thousands of Colombians living primarily in Caracas and other major cities; after emigrating they do not reach the hoped-for "paradise" and they have to walk the streets in search of jobs or work for short periods of time on low-paid jobs.

These situations, which are repeated in the Brazilian northeast, in the southern praries of South America, are not, as World Bank President Robert McNamara said, the result of the population explosion but rather the direct consequence of underdevelopment and the systematic deterioration of the quality of life.

These "second-class citizens" flee to the environment that scorns them and that is the home of the gigantic transnational corporations which to a great extent are responsible for their calamity. They go off in search of chimeras but the powers which oppress those countries in most cases only offer them the simple and degrading condition of disadvantaged persons.

Which Cubans Left

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Oct 80 p 39

[Article by Elsy Fors: "Just Exactly Who Is Emigrating From Cuba?"]

[Text] When several thousand persons broke into the compound of the Embassy of Peru in Havana last April, there were shouts of "mass dissidence" from the sensationalist press.

But a close look at the persons there and the way in which the overwhelming majority of the people rejected those elements day after day for more than 2 months reveals the origin and real magnitude of this flow of emigration.

Scores of Western newsmen in recent months witnessed the development, in Havana, of the most recent attempt by the government of the United States to downgrade the revolution which is now already 21 years old.

Prior to 1959, in Cuba and in other Latin American countries, there was also emigration. Poverty, unemployment, and generally the system of exploitation forced professional men and clerical employees who could pay for the passage to leave the country, most of them going to the United States.

Then the United States government instituted a strict limit on the entry of Cubans, a policy which was changed after the people's triumph to permit the entry, into that country, of criminals, of those who had plundered the public treasury and who were now hit economically by the revolutionary laws.

They received the chief personalities of the Batista dictatorship, all of the landowners, the big businessmen and bourgeois who would usually deposit their ill-gotten gains in banks in the United States.

Voluminous investments by various United States government agencies in propaganda and diplomatic campaigns as well as subsidies for counter-revolutionary organizations directed by the CIA maintained the incentive for getting Cuban doctors, engineers, artists, and intellectuals of all kinds to leave the country in an attempt to deprive the young socialist state of skilled personnel.

The open hostility of the United States government against the island grew and, starting in 1962, they closed the doors to hundreds of citizens who had been having their passports and visas ready to go to the United States, at a time when the economic blocade against Cuba was being stepped up and when illegal departures from the country were being encouraged.

In 1965, Cuba opened the port of Camarioca and the Cuban government expressed its readiness to negotiate; this permitted the departure of some

of those citizens. But shortly afterward, Washington again restricted immigration and continued to stimulate illegal departures from Cuba by all kinds of persons.

Those individuals who left the country illegally, taking their families with them in fragile boats, were received with a big publicity buildup in the United States and were presented as "political persecution victims."

More recently, Washington had the support of some Latin American governments in its campaigns aimed at stepping up the discontent among former counterrevolutionary prisoners and ragamuffin individuals for whom there is no room in present-day Cuban society.

The whole thing blew up when a truck crashed through the front gates of the Embassy of Peru in Havana, causing a burst of firing in which a Cuban guard lost his life. The truck's occupants were immediately received as "political asylum seekers" at a moment when there were no more than half a score of antisocial elements.

Peruvian and Venezuelan diplomatic provocations as well as attacks by the government of Costa Rica from abroad did not take the Cuban government by surprise but were considered just another step in the series of unfriendly actions against Cuba.

Thousands of common criminals, bums and prostitutes, who were dreaming of making easy money in any old way, as is the custom in the United States, crowded into the compound of the diplomatic mission, encouraged first of all by President James Carter who stated that he would receive them "with open heart and arms."

Later on, the daily newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES pointed out that the antisocial individuals who were leaving Cuba "were arriving in the United States with a false idea of reality, thinking that life was easy here."

They all had an opportunity to march toward what they believed to be the "promised land" or its branches in Lima and San Jose, by airplane or in safe ships which have been using the sealift from Mariel to Florida for several months now.

But, rejection by the working people became obvious throughout the country, block by block. Three gigantic demonstrations in support of the process of building socialism in Cuba took place: On 19 April, on 1 May—both of these in the capital—and on 17 May, when about 6 million Cubans paraded throughout the island; they thus demonstrated the popular will.

Over a period of 21 years, the creative work of the vast majority of the Cuban people enabled the country to advance toward the attainment of records in education, health, and other fields which today place the country at the head of the line in Latin America.

Shortages however do still exist. Cuba is still an underdeveloped country and, as pointed out in an editorial by the official organ of the Cuban Communist Party, GRANMA, underdevelopment causes ragamuffin elements and emigration.

In view of this reality, President Fidel Castro asserted that the construction of socialism is a task of free men and it is precisely those who decided to stay in the country: The overwhelming majority of the 10 million Cubans.

5058
CSO: 3010

WORK ORGANIZATION, PLANNING ADVANCES NOTED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 30 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Felix Simon of AIN]

[Text] The report on the work organization approved by those attending the national plenary session's check on the Economic Management and Planning System [SDPE] in February of last year warned about the lack of hierarchization, drive and systematic control of that task.

The statement was also based on the weakening of efforts toward improvement by the basic work organization and especially in setting standards, with particular emphasis on the updating of the standards that do not give a true picture of the productive potential of the workers at present.

During the third national assembly of the work organization which met recently, the encouraging headway being made by that organization was communicated with the report that up until that date more than 500,000 norms had been updated and the form of payment due had been applied to more than 300,000 workers.

The former represented double that initially planned and the latter was 1.5 times more; due to that as well as to the increase of more than 350,000 workers stimulated by bonus systems, the balance reached in the putting into practice of those principles during this year was favorable.

It should be recognized that the enactment of the wage reform, which makes the total revision of the standards and the entailment of those workers affected essential conditions for its application, favored and promoted those results to a great extent. By the same token, it should also be pointed out that action taken toward improvement of the work organization has a past history.

Since the second national meeting of that task in 1979, certain steps--such as meetings on provincial and national levels--have been taken with tremendous support of the labor movement to hierarchize the work organization as an initial response to the successful putting into practice of the economic system.

The transition to socialism stage requires the putting into practice of the principle based on the idea that the individual renders according to his ability

and is paid according to his work in direct relation to the maxim that he who works the most and the best has the right to receive the most from society.

Furthermore, the application of standards that respond to the productive potential of the workers on more and more scientific basis will, in fact, favor a more rational and exact contribution of its efforts toward collective wealth and toward the general productivity of the country's economy.

Also, inadequate putting into practice of these measures had revealed that at the beginning of last year there was a high percentage of entities whose growth level of labor productivity was below that of its average salaries.

That relationship, which reflects the behavior of the efficiency of each enterprise and economic unity, improves in that its agencies or individual producers free productivity reserves; this is only possible when the standards that govern its labor activity are scientifically adapted to its productive capacities.

110 Percent of That Planned for This Year

The figures for the revision of standards set forth at the beginning of this article are equivalent to having updated to last August 28 percent of those existing; this represents 110 percent of what was planned for 1980. The Ministry of Agriculture stands out among state-controlled organisms as does Holguin province locally.

At this point, it is opportune to reiterate the fact that important steps have been taken in those indexes of the work organization, but that they are still inadequate due to the fact that only 38.4 percent of the entire work time of the country's workers is guided by standards; this figure is unacceptable with relation to the true potential.

In addition to that drawback, 14.7 percent of the workers on a national level still overfulfill the norms by 136 percent; this reflects the fact that there are still a high number of badly drawn up or obsolete standards.

On the other hand, an equally worrisome reality arises and requires special attention; it is a 0.8 percent increase of workers who do not fulfill their obligations, and when it is considered that the workers are economically motivated to fulfill them, that situation can only be explained by a high rate of indiscipline or poor drawing up of the norms.

The above calls for a serious effort by the administrations and unions to eliminate the causes and assure that these non-compliances are due solely and transitorily to periods of adaptation by the workers.

By the end of 1980, the State Committee for Labor and Social Security hopes to have updated 36 percent of the norms and to have fulfilled 141 percent of that objective, but that effort of organization needs the support that the labor movement and the administrations have had with the aim of keeping it intact and of truly responding to the economic requirements of socialism.

9569
CSO: 3010

LIGHT INDUSTRY PRODUCTION FIGURES ANNOUNCED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Nancy Robinson Calvet]

[Text] Up until 30 September 3, the textile sector of light industry produced 921 metric tons of yarn and 6,612,000 square meters of fabrics, more than in the same period last year, according to Pedro Gonzalez Guadarrama, director of that sector at the third check of the Second Congress Special Emulation of textile workers in the City of Havana.

Gonzalez Guadarrama added that there are now 844 tons of yarn in inventory. Taking this figure into consideration on drawing her conclusions, Ana Irma Galiano, second secretary of the Union of Light Industry workers [SNTIL] in Havana said that the weavers could raise as many questions as they wanted since the yarn would wait for them.

Ana Irma pointed out that on the road to success it is still necessary to produce a yarn of better quality in order to do away with the weavers' complaints.

For his part, Miguel Llanes, second secretary of the provincial committee of the Union of Light Industry in the City of Havana, pointed out that out of a total of 4,570 workers of the sector, 85 percent are committed to the emulation and 73 percent of them fulfill the indicators. He noted that of all the groups involved only 91 percent have their plans. Futhermore, he said that although the period of the "45 most productive days to honor the Second Congress" will end on 5 December, the workers affiliated with the SNTIL in the City of Havana will be just as resolute and enthusiastic until the end of the year.

The Most Outstanding of the Quarter

In the third quarter check of the Second Congress Special Emulation of the textile sector which was held at the Vilo Acuna textile mill in Guanabacoa, it was reported that the most outstanding workers of this period in the City of Havana are: Antonio Leon del Monte (Vilo Acuna), Berta San Gil and Jesus Cartaya (Hilanderia Wajay), Jorge Cartaya and Ernesto Ordonez (9 de Abril), Alberto Jorrin (Antonio Garcia Moran) and Reinaldo Caromay Cruz (Julio Trigo).

The group from Hilandera Wajay was the most outstanding of the period and the establishments that performed the best work are Antonio Garcia Moran and 9 de Abril; the number one enterprise was Vitalio Acuna.

During the meeting it was announced that Hilanderia Wajay had already completed its commitment of 100 additional tons of yarn in honor of the Second Congress of our Communist Party and that its workers will produce another 20 tons by the end of the year. It was also made known that it is possible for the 9 de Abril in Cotorro to make another 400,000 square meters of cloth, representing 140,000 pesos more than its annual plan.

9569
CSO: 3010

NATIONAL BUS FLEET ANSWERS PASSENGER COMPLAINTS

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Marianao, 6 Oct 80, Year of the Second Congress
Comrade Jose M. Ortiz
Editor, TRABAJADORES
Virtudes No 257
City of Havana

Dear Comrade:

We are responding to the article published on 28 August under the title "Inconveniences Suffered to Enjoy Well-Deserved Prize." The writer criticizes a Fleet bus for failing to meet its contracted schedule at 0700 hours on 26 August, when it was to have picked up at Maceo Park a group of workers, their children and families—sugarcane cutters who have devoted themselves for years to the worthy task of helping the country overcome its underdevelopment and to the strengthening of our economy.

First, we express our respect, admiration and love to that group of comrades, their children and families who went through some despairing moments waiting to enjoy their well-earned and deserved vacations in Varadero—a wait which caused their loud protests and indignation.

Without a doubt, this administration is in full agreement with the criticism, since we did not give a convincing explanation to the press or to the group of workers and the people in general who read the articles. Please believe that this was not our intention, and we beg everyone's pardon.

We believe, comrade editor, that the criticism was good and constructive, since it has taught us a great lesson which will teach us and help us in the future to be more careful in the discharge of our delicate duty as administrator of the goods the state has placed in our hands.

Naturally, now more than ever we will join efforts with those of the workers at the central office to eradicate definitively the deficiencies which may still exist, to bring to our people the service they so well deserve.

We want to explain, not to justify, what were, really, the causes of this unfortunate incident.

We have on hand a document received on 10 July which confirms that, at a meeting held on 27 June in Guanabo with the comrades from the national CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] and all the provinces, we planned the transportation to Varadero in July, August and September of the outstanding sugarcane cutters from all the provinces for a week's vacation. This requests a guarantee of the necessary transportation, and it is signed by Raul Sosa Gruma, director of passenger service, MITRANS [Ministry of Transportation]. In this specific case, that of the comrades to which the newspaper TRABAJADORES refers, the schedule states, "26 August, 1000 hours; place: Provincial CTC." As you can see, the hour indicated was not 0700 hours, nor was the meeting place Maceo Park.

For this purpose and to give the service in question, Comrades Eugenio Casanova and Luis Solar arranged on the previous day to meet at 0900 hours on 26 August, or 1 hour before the departure of the bus from its place of origin. According to schedule No 022794, they were supposed to be at the Provincial CTC, Havana, at 1000 hours to leave for Varadero, and once that trip was complete, they were to pick up in Varadero another group of riders bound for Santiago de Cuba.

The bus arrived at the Havana Provincial CTC at 1000 hours on the day indicated, and when they did not see anyone waiting for the bus, Comrades Eugenio Casanova and Luis Solar contacted the reception desk of the agency to inquire about the sugarcane cutters who were to be transported to Varadero. The person in charge of the desk, J. Vega, after checking with agency officials, wrote in his own handwriting in the place set aside for "remarks,"—at the request of the drivers, since that is the proper thing to do in such cases—"no departures planned," and signed it at the bottom. Having done their part, the drivers continued their trip to Varadero to pick up the other passengers.

Regardless of the foregoing, the drivers should have called the traffic department of the Fleet Headquarters to tell them of the incident, and they were criticized at the production and services assembly for this failure. It is true that there were calls to the traffic department at 1205 hours, inquiring about the bus which had been requested, and the callers were told that the bus had already left for the Havana Provincial CTC, and not for Maceo Park. I think what caused this mixup was the fact that the bus's point of departure had been changed, and this had not been communicated to the bus headquarters.

At that time neither Comrade Victor Zarabaza, deputy administrator of the headquarters, nor Comrade Felipe Morell, chief of operations, could give a detailed explanation of the incident, since the schedule was missing and there was no responsible person there to explain what caused the mixup. We would also like to point out that Comrades Eugenio Casanova and Luis Solar, the drivers, are two fine workers with spotless work records, and they are concerned about the tasks entrusted to them by the central agencies.

We repeat that we deeply regret this incident, which has caused so much annoyance and grief to those workers who are so self-sacrificing that they work from sunrise to sunset for the good of our country and our society.

We hope that this explanation will satisfy all those who in one way or another were interested in receiving a reply about this unfortunate incident.

Yours for the revolution,
Rolando Gomez Chala, Administrator
National Bus Fleet Headquarters
8735
CSO: 3010

ROLE OF INTERNATIONALIST CONSTRUCTION WORKERS NOTED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 2 Nov 80 pp 26-27

[Article by Rafael Calcines]

[Text] "To see the needs of others as your own; that is the chief lesson I have learned from all this. Just as the brothers from the socialist countries saw our difficulties and came to our aid, so must we do, cooperating with all those who request our cooperation, anywhere."

Without much variation, this is the reply any Cuban worker who has stepped forward to undertake an internationalist mission can give, if we ask him what is the basic lesson this meritorious work has taught him.

Tomas Atin Izquierdo, a robust 45-year-old construction worker and father of three children, is one of those thousands of workers who answer modestly and firmly that they have done their duty, their only remuneration being that of knowing that other people, no matter where they are, are happy.

A veteran in this work, he says he "went to Angola in November, 1976 as part of the first internationalist contingent, which laid the foundation for the work developed by others who follow."

"We did some very good work there, very positive, and we were very enthusiastic about it, especially since its results can be seen now in what other construction workers are doing.

"We took charge, chiefly, of organizing the safety and administration of the places where the first Cuban internationalist construction workers would stay when they arrived in Luanda.

"Those 18 months," Atin recalls, "gave me the opportunity to practice, with my modest help to that brother people, the internationalist principles professed by the revolution."

One of the many brigades, which include more than 2,400 construction workers in Angola at present, recently arrived in Cuba, having completed its task ahead of time.

Among the projects completed in that nation were 60 apartment houses constructed, the modernization of 26 others, several bridges in the south and several water plants.

These people work under a rotation system through which they return to their homeland once the task entrusted to them is completed, and they no longer remain overseas for 18 months, as they formerly did.

This measure has had a very favorable effect on increased productivity and the quality of the projects finished. Thus, while the productivity indicator used to be 941 dollars per month per worker, this rate is now 1,642 dollars, while total production increased from 547,900 dollars to 1,239,128 dollars. This also results in savings in salaries and living expenses and opens up the possibility for the construction workers to put their efforts to new tasks, either in Cuba or in some other country which might need them. The work of the internationalist brigades dates back to the early 1970's, when many Cuban workers went to Vietnam and Peru to heal the wounds of the criminal Yankee war in the case of Vietnam and of an earthquake which razed a large section of the Andean country.

This work, which has now become a tradition of the Cuban people and which the revolution holds to be one of its purest principles, is demonstrated today in many economic and social projects on three continents.

But if at present the job of construction worker, the basic foundation of development, is an honor for everyone who does that work, 20 years ago life did not smile so easily on Tomas Atin, nor on most of those who earned their wages in this sector.

"Thanks to a letter of recommendation, at 16 years of age I began to work with a pick and shovel, and I remember that the first day, while digging a hole, I fainted from hunger, but I had to find money to take home, because my father was on the streets...

"Then they gave me another chance. They told me, 'Take 10 minutes and then go back to work.' For me that was something from another world, because I could continue to work. Later on I worked as a laborer, a carpenter, a riveter—one had to know something about everything, because if not, one would die of hunger.

"Even so there were days when you had to wander the streets with your sack, as they say, picking up water and coal, to be able to bring something home for your children to eat. That time, fortunately, will never return, but the memories remain, and we must always keep them with us."

At present Atin is chief of services for UNECA (Union of Caribbean Construction Enterprises), an agency of the Ministry of Construction which is in charge of everything concerning overseas construction.

UNECA carries out projects in more than 10 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, in some cases through the disinterested aid of the Cuban Government to the people who lack resources, and in others contracted with those who are able to finance them.

Through the export of construction, complete projects, construction materials and technical assistance, this sector could in the next few years become one of the most important sources of income, according to the minister of state for overseas construction, Levy Farah.

Taking 1977 as a point of departure, overseas construction had grown 150 percent one year later, and 330 percent by 1979, with a growth rate of 75.2 percent, a figure which should be sustained in 1980.

Cuba has some 7,000 construction workers in various nations on three continents, and that figure will increase to 10,000 by the end of the present year and to 15,000-20,000 in 1981.

Through its trade agreements with Angola, UNECA is constructing, in addition to the projects mentioned above, a meatpacking plant and a dam in the Dala region, among other things.

In Iraq it is building houses in Al-Bakir and constructing the Mosul-Kirkurk highway, while in Libya it is building apartments and schools in the port of Tobruk and a highway linking Al-Araneb and Gastrum.

This unit is cooperating in the building of the "Camilo Cienfuegos" school in Huambo, Angola, a poultry farm and a highway in Guinea, a 450-bed hospital in Vietnam and a rural dairy in Laos.

In addition it is building in Jamaica a school for teachers in Spanish Town, an urban basic secondary school for 200 students in Montpellier and other social projects.

Similarly the Cuban construction workers have been gaining a solid prestige which adds to the fact that in this area the prospects are ever more broad, even leading to cooperation with third countries, as in the case of an important cement factory being built in Ethiopia as part of a project of the German Democratic Republic.

However, over and above any economic value, for these men the basic thing is the moral and ideological connotation of each building they construct with their efforts.

If Cubans, forgetting the tranquillity of their homes and the possibility of never again seeing their loved ones, have stepped forward to fight in the defense of Angola and Ethiopia, they have responded with equal interest to the revolution's call to work in other lands.

And it is not surprising, as Tomas Atin recalls, that when he told his children that he had been chosen for an internationalist mission, they began to cry, and when he asked them why all those tears, the reply was unexpected. "Not for sadness, they told me, but for joy, for pride, because their father had received the great honor of going to cooperate with other peoples."

8735
CSO: 3010

FAILURE OF U.S. GRAIN EMBARGO FOR USSR NOTED

PA041423 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Dec 80

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] Early this week the Canadian Government announced its decision to end the grain embargo against the USSR and revealed the sale to that socialist nation over 6 million tons of grain.

The sales of wheat and other grains was suspended early this year on request by U.S. President James Carter, who imposed this coercive measure on his allies in an effort to affect the USSR's economy. On the occasion, Washington exhorted its Canadian and Australian allies to join the embargo decreed by the White House and refrain from selling any grain to the Soviet Union.

At the same time, the United States promised not to intervene in the traditional market of those countries. The United States, however, failed to keep its word and recently sold large amounts of U.S. wheat to China. In mid-November, the wheat-producing countries held an international conference in Adelaide, Australia, in which they examined the world situation of the grain market. At the conference, the Australian and Canadian representative harshly criticized the United States for having signed during the embargo period an agreement whereby they sold huge amounts of grain to China, a traditional buyer of Canadian and Australian grains.

To the demands of its allies, the U.S. delegate to the conference, Dale Hathaway, cynically replied that the grain needs of China are increasing; therefore, all large grain producers will have access to that market.

Since then, it has been assumed that the Washington allies would no longer be forced to support ehe embargo policy imposed by the United States which has seriously affected the economy of the United States, Canada and Australia, because the sales restrictions against the Soviet Union mostly affected the farmers from the United States, Canada and Australia.

The Soviet economy, meanwhile, has advanced satisfactorily. A document recently published in the USSR reveals that the real per capita income of the Soviet citizen has increased 10 percent during the current 5-year period, while the domestic consumption in that country reached 4/5 of the national income, having reached the amount of R400 billion, some $540 billion.

Another indicator of Soviet progress during the period 1976-1980 is that during that period, 150 million Soviet citizens improved their housing conditions.

The document issued by the CPSU's Central Committee also indicates that in the next 5-year period, agriculture in that country will experience a high rate of development. Estimates show that the annual grain production during the period will amount ot between 238 million and 243 million tons.

As can be observed, the grain embargo did not cause difficulties to the USSR, which obtained the grain in other markets and has considerably increased its economic potential in the present 5-year period.

The attempt to blackmail the USSR through economic pressures has resulted in a new setback for the U.S. imperialists.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

'CASA' MAGAZINE ANNIVERSARY--The 20th anniversary of CASA, the official organ of Casa de Las Americas, was commemorated last night. The ceremony was attended by Armando Hart, Politburo member and minister of culture. CASA Director Lorenzo Fernandez Retamar read a message from Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the councils of state and ministers, in which Rodriguez described the magazine's pages as an anthology of the most humane and revolutionary literature of our America. [FL041256 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Dec 80]

PARTY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY--Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura has made the closing remarks at the main ceremony to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the PCC's Nico Lopez National School. The ceremony was held at the universal hall of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR]. Also presiding at the ceremony were secretariat members Antonio Perez Herrero, Jorge Risquet and Leonel Soto Prieto; other Central Committee members; and party and school officials. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro was awarded a certificate as founder of the school which Machado Ventura accepted in his behalf from Nico Lopez school director Luis Pavon. Leonel Soto and Isabel Pena Pulido also received this award. Army Gen Raul Castro, second party secretary and minister of the FAR, was awarded a certificate for his outstanding help. Antonio Perez Herrero and Antonio Diaz, chief of the Central Committee's Internal Education Department, also received this award. [Text] [FL041256 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 80]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA--The Council of State has appointed Comrade Sidroc Ramos Palacio as extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the government of the CSSR. Comrade Ramos Palacio is currently director for socialist countries in the Ministry of Foreign Relations. [Text] [FL041545 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1504 GMT 4 Dec 80]

BENIN ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION--To mark the 5th anniversary of the proclamation of the revolutionary republic of Benin, its charge d'affaires in Cuba, (Pierre Edom) has held a reception that was attended by Guillermo Garcia, member of the Politburo and vice president of the councils of state and ministers; Omar Iser Mojena, Fernando Vecino Alegret, Col Manuel Diaz Gonzalez and Rene de Los Santos--all members of the Central Committee; and Rene Anillo, acting foreign minister. Also present was (Ignace Adjoboko), member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin Political Bureau and chairman of Benin's revolutionary National Assembly Standing Committee. [Text] [FL041740 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Dec 80]

VIETNAMESE RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY--The Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples, ICAP, organized a rally yesterday to mark the 20th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Vietnam at the Haiphong terminal in Havana Bay. The closing remarks were made by ICAP President Rene Rodriguez Cruz, who reviewed Yankee imperialism's aggressions against the brother country. On his part, Vietnam's ambassador in Cuba, Hueng Huo Go, spoke of the firm ties of friendship between the two nations based on the common struggle and the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [FL041740 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Dec 80]

VALDES AT FIREFIGHTERS CEREMONY--Commander of the revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of the Politburo and minister of the interior, has presided over a ceremony held at the ministry's Cristino Naranjo building in Havana to honor a group of persons who worked in the Department of Fire Prevention [Organo de Proteccion Contra Incendio] in its early years and have won its 20th anniversary award. Also presiding at the ceremony were Div Gen Jose Abrahantes, first vice minister of the interior and member of the Central Committee, and Lt Col Carlos Figueredo, chief of the Department of Fire Prevention. Figueredo said firefighters were being reorganized to strengthen their physical, political and ideological readiness in keeping with our ongoing economic progress. [FL041740 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Dec 80]

VEIGA INTERVIEW WITH 'TRUD'--The gains made by the Cubans during the last 5-year period are numerous and stimulate the people to greater efforts on the eve of the Second PCC Congress, Roberto Veiga, first secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions--CTC, has asserted in an interview granted to the Soviet daily TRUD. The main organ of the Soviet trade unions points out that the discussion of the basic guidelines for Cuba's economic and social development during the next 5-year period has been practically completed. [Text] [FL041927 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Dec 80]

PRO-PALESTINIAN POSITION RESTATED--Cuba has reiterated to the UN General Assembly its unshakeable solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle to gain their inalienable rights to independence and sovereignty and it added that there will be no lasting solution in the Middle East without solving the Palestine issue, the legitimate representative of which is the PLO. Raul Roa Curi, Cuba's permanent ambassador to the UN recalled that the United States has tenaciously vetoed the universal demand that the right of the Palestinians to return to their homeland be recognized, that free determination be exercised and that their own state be established. The Cuban ambassador noted that the Sixth Summit of the Nonaligned Movement demanded that Israel be sanctioned, as set forth in the 7th chapter of the UN charter. [Excerpt] [PA032338 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Dec 80]

AGENDA FOR NONALIGNED MEETING--The coordinating bureau of the nonaligned countries movement today approved the agenda for its ministerial-level meeting that will be held in New Delhi, India, in February 1981. Among other matters, the agenda includes an assessment of the international political situation, a review and analysis of the world economic situation and efforts of the nonaligned countries to establish a new international economic order. On the latter point, emphasis will be given to mutual assistance programs to strengthen socioeconomic solidarity and cooperation between the nonaligned countries and other developing countries. [Text] [FL040025 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Dec 80]

AALAPSO COMMEMORATES LAOS ANNIVERSARY--On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Laos, the Afro-Asian Latin American People's Solidarity Organization [AALAPSO] hosted at its headquarters a political event which was chaired by Melba Hernandez, secretary general of that solidarity organization. His excellence Somat Chounlamani, ambassador of the Laos People's Democratic Republic to Cuba, stated in a speech that without the socialist transformation that has taken place in Laos, the plans of economic, political and social development ongoing in his country today would have never been possible. We have a lot to be thankful for to the fraternal socialist countries, the Soviet Union and Cuba, a small country with a big heart which does not mind how many sacrifices are necessary when it is a case of solidarity. [Text] [FL041914 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Dec 80]

MEDICAL MISSION ENDS CONFERENCE--A scientific conference of the Cuban medical mission in Angola has ended in Luanda with prizes for eight position papers and special mentions for eight others. Dr Pedro Gonzalez Perez, member of the executive bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba Leadership Committee in Angola, spoke at the closing session. More than 250 delegates as well as medical representatives of Angola and other socialist countries participated in the conference. About 90 scientific works were presented at the conference which will help to raise the health level of the population. The work entitled "Mortality in General Surgery" by Dr Rafael Valera was among the prize winners. The conference, which was held on the occasion of Latin American Medicine Day, was chaired by the Angolan health minister and by Cuban Ambassador Rafael Francia Mestre. [Text] [FL042154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2137 GMT 4 Dec 80]

MONGOLIAN ENVOY HAILS RELATIONS--His Excellency Ochiryn Tsend, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic, today held a press conference on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Cuban-Mongolian relations. The Mongolian diplomat highlighted the broad ties of friendship that exist between the governments, parties and peoples of the two countries since Cuba and Mongolia established diplomatic relations in December 1960. He also emphasized the loyalty of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Communist Party of Cuba to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and their friendship with the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union. He also stressed their common objective to defend international peace and security for the construction of socialism, which is the basis for the expansion, in all areas, of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Cuban and Mongolian peoples. [Text] [FL050229 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Dec 80]

SOVIET DIPLOMATS VISIT--USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitality Ivanovich Vorotnikov and Soviet Embassy's economic counselor (Aleksandr Ivanovich Khadzhinov) have visited the projects under construction in Pinar Del Rio Province where Soviet specialists are working. After touring the new ore deposits of the province's mining development and chatting with the Soviet specialists working in Minas de Matahambre, Ambassador Vorotnikov termed positive the work carried out by his compatriots. For his party, Jaime Crombet, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Pinar Del Rio Province, expressed satisfaction over the efforts made by the Soviet specialists in the province. During their stay in the province the Soviet diplomats held a meeting with leaders of the party and state in Pinar Del Rio Province. [Text] [FL031945 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1918 GMT 3 Dec 80]

MILIAN PRAISES WORKERS--Arnaldo Milian, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of agriculture, has noted the efforts that have been made and resources needed in the cattle industry in accordance with its importance as a source of food for the people. The party leader made the closing remarks at the national plenum on fodder emulation held in Havana City. Milian announced that in a recent drive the plan had been fulfilled by 98 percent with 2.7 million metric tons. He praised the work of the operators of harvesters and the enthusiasm of all others who have set themselves higher goals for the next harvest. [Text] [FL051553 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 5 Dec 80]

LIVESTOCK FEED MEETING--We have confidence in the workers, the trade union and the administration, Politburo member and Agriculture Minister Arnaldo Milian has declared in his closing remarks at the National Livestock Feed Meeting held at the Atlantico Hotel in Santa Maria del Mar [Havana]. Milian underscored the efforts and resources that have to be concentrated on the cattle sector and the priority the sector should be given because of its importance for the nourishment of our people. He also stressed the increased quality reached by the poultry sector, the only one to be fulfilling all objectives this year in egg and meat production. Milian likewise hailed the work and enthusiasm of the workers who have pledged to produce 50,000 tons of livestock feed in the next harvest season. [FL040018 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Dec 80]

HEALTH WORKERS PLENUM--The National Review Meeting of the Public Health Workers Union was closed this afternoon in Granma Province by Sergio del Valle, minister of public health and member of the party Politburo. The meeting coincided with Latin American Medicine Day, in which homage is paid to Cuban scientist Carlos J. Finley, discoverer of the mosquito vector of yellow fever. [FL040018 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Dec 80]

RECONNAISSANCE SERVICE HONORED--Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, member of the PCC Central Committee and first deputy Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] minister, has presided at a ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of the creation of the FAR Military Reconnaissance Service. The keynote speech was delivered by Brig Gen Jesus Bermudez Cutino. On behalf of the Soviet military specialists, Col (Igor Vatkin) read a message of greetings from the USSR armed forces on the occasion of the anniversary. The ceremony began with the presentation of certificates to founding members of the Military Reconnaissance Service. Immediately following, Lt Col Avelino Gonzalez read a message from FAR Minister Army Gen Raul Castro. In his speech Brig Gen Jesus Bermudez Cutino noted that this commemoration is being held amidst significant events, such as the 24th Granma landing and FAR anniversaries and the preparations for the Second PCC Congress. He referred to the numerous and important missions that have been fulfilled by the FAR Military Reconnaissance units and to the 20 past years during which, he said, the traditions of valor, service and selflessness characterizing the FAR combatants have always been observed. [Excerpt] [FL061906 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 80]

SOLIDARITY WITH SALVADORANS--In Havana the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples said that the crimes committed every day in El Salvador are direct consequence of the genocidal policy of the Christian-Democratic Junta and are encouraged

and supported by U.S. imperialism and the governments of Guatemala, Honduras and Venezuela. The movement also condemns the slaying of six prominent leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) of El Salvador and of four U.S. religious sisters, whose death can be added to more than the 10,000 persons who have been killed this year in this Central American country. Finally, the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples fully supports the World Peace Council motion to hold a week of solidarity with the Salvadoran people from 8 to 15 December. [Text] [PA071935 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 80]

ANTONIO MACEO ANNIVERSARY--The military parade in commemoration of the 84th anniversary of the death in combat of Lt Gen Antonio Maceo Y Grajales has been held at the El Cacahual Mausoleum in Havana. The military ceremony began with the laying of a floral wreath on the tomb of Gen Antonio Maceo and his aide Capt Francisco Gomez Toro, followed by the playing of taps and national anthem and a 21-gun salute. Three infantry companies participated in the parade. Brig Gen Giraldo Mora Orozco was the main speaker at the ceremony. He emphasized that Maceo's teachings inspired all who have fought to see Cuba truly free and independent. Mora Orozco stressed that urged fulfillment of resolutions that come out of the Second Party Congress to be held in a few days guided by the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism. [FL081316 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1234 GMT 8 Dec 80]

HOLGUIN GOVERNMENT ASSEMBLY--The Provincial People's Government Assembly of Holguin has held its fifth working session during which it examined its administration in many areas. The report of the provincial executive committee's covered the work done and was approved after additions and suggestions were incorporated. A resolution of support for the current sugar harvest also was approved. Other points on agenda included approval of the assembly's work plan for 1981 and aspects of internal workings of the government assembly, urged the province's organizations and enterprises to complete their economic and technical plans of the year in tribute to the Second Party Congress. [FL081316 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1244 GMT 8 Dec 80]

GARCIA URGES GREATER EFFORTS--Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia, member of the PCC Politburo, has called for stepped up efforts in the port-transportation-domestic economy network during this month when loading and unloading operations of more than one million metric tons of goods are anticipated. He made the appeal at a meeting held in November to assess the efforts of Las Tunas-Camaguey-Ciego de Avila network. This meeting was also attended by PCC Secretariat member Jorge Risquet and Luis Alfonso Zayas, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Las Tunas Province. Guillermo Garcia stated that more than 300,000 metric tons will be arriving from the Soviet Union during the last days of the year which is why it is essential to work with dedication and discipline in order to avoid payment of per diem. He explained the need for creating the conditions to accumulate as soon as possible a reserve of 3 months of raw materials and of 1 year later on. This will make the country's economy more solid because in that manner we will be able to work without depending on the arrival of vessels which do not bring on time the goods needed by the country. [Text] [FL082246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 8 Dec 80]

FOREIGN SERVICE GRADUATES--Party Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has urged university graduates to expand their knowledge so as to obtain a complete political and cultural education in keeping with the requirements of the revolution. Rodriguez, who also is vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, was making the closing speech at the graduation of 27 students of the Higher Institute of Foreign Service. He insisted that these graduates should obtain greater mastery of Cuban foreign policy in order to be analysts of foreign relations. [Text] [FL091120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Dec 80]

FERNANDEZ ADDRESSES SCIENCE TEACHERS--Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, has noted that the country's current and future development in this phase of socialist building demands an extensive training in basic sciences. Fernandez made a speech at a meeting to assess a seminar for heads of mathematics and physics departments of the country's preuniversity institutes. He referred to the need for improving educational work to achieve an adequate preparation of the students so that when they complete the preuniversity level they can continue their studies at centers of higher education. Fernandez talked about the lack of strictness in fulfilling some programs and testing procedures as well as improper study habits, mistreatment of textbooks and laboratories. He also referred to the importance of arousing student interest to direct their efforts toward basic sciences. [Text] [FL051618 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 5 Dec 80]

CSO: 3010

GOVERNMENT, ALCOA REACH NEW BAUXITE AGREEMENT

FL031409 Santo Domingo Radio MIL Network in Spanish 1900 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The Dominican Government and the Alcoa Exploration Company yesterday reached a new agreement by which the Dominican Republic will get more for its bauxite.

A statement from the Presidential Press Office says that the last agreement between the government and Alcoa expired on 31 December (?1976). It says that since then, the company had been operating under conditions simply set out in letters exchanged between the state and the company. The new agreement will be in effect until 31 December 1982. Under the agreement, the Dominican state will receive higher payments than those obtained so far under the system regulating relations between the two parties until now.

One of the provisions is the creation of a fund for the development of Pedernales Province. The company will contribute 50 cents for each metric ton of bauxite exported. The fund will be used exclusively for public works to benefit Pedernales Province, the Presidential Press Office reported. In addition, the 55 cents royalty Alcoa currently pays per metric ton of exported bauxite has increased to 60 cents. The agreement also provides for a guaranteed minimum payment of 17 pesos per metric ton of bauxite, an amount higher than established in the provisional system in effect up to now. This payment will increase as international bauxite prices go up. The tax on bauxite sales (?will be computed) at a rate equal to 40 percent of the net profits as has been done to date.

The agreement between the Alcoa and the Dominican state does not introduce any changes in the original contracts on exploitation concessions which constitute the basis for contractual relations between the two.

The Presidential Press Office reports that the agreement will make it possible to carry out studies to determine the (?actual) amount of bauxite available in the Dominican Republic so that an aluminum refinery may be established here.

It is reported that the government is now in a position to reach definitive long-term agreements with Alcoa.

CSO: 3010

FDR REPRESENTATIVE DENOUNCES JUNTA, UNITED STATES ROLE

West Berlin DIE WAHRHEIT in German 16 Oct 80 p 7

[FRG radio interview with FDR [Democratic Revolutionary Front] Representative in Europe, Jose Rutilio Sanchez, by Andreas Hamann; date and place not given.]

> [Text] Yesterday was the first anniversary of the coup d'etat against ex-dictator General Romero in El Salvador, who was deposed with the aid of the United States on 15 October 1979. What was sold for a short time as "democratic opening" soon turned out to be a disguise for the stepped up terrorism against the popular movement. During the past 12 months these conflicts have greatly intensified. The wave of terrorism by the military junta has taken on greater and greater dimensions. A few days ago, the four armed revolutionary organizations decided to form a coalition on all fronts. The FDR is the political alliance of all democratic and revolutionary forces. The European representative of the FDR, Jose Rutilio Sanchez, answers questions in the following interview with our editor, Andreas Hamann.

Question: In the judgment of the FDR, what is the possibility of an intervention by U.S. imperialism in El Salvador? How acute is the danger?

Answer: We are already speaking about direct intervention. We believe the United States has never quite given up the idea of a direct, massive intervention. This is why the United States has reinforced the armed forces of Honduras. A month ago, 55 military advisors arrived. A crew of 11 pilots was also sent there.

Or take for example the delivery of five helicopters, which enables Honduras to check on the border with El Salvador even better.

Guatemala is receiving aid. The United States has granted a loan in the amount of $10 million. In addition, it has reinforced the bases in the Panama Canal Zone. The U.S. warships in the Pacific, based in Hawaii, have already been brought in closer. The increase in military personnel to 120,000 at the Cayo Hueso Base in Florida has been known for a long time. Recently, military maneuvers were conducted in the Caribbean, to which the Venezuelan Navy was invited. This country was also granted loans for use by El Salvador in addition to a financial contribution, for training the Salvadoran military in Venezuela.

Question: What is the common denominator, i.e. the motive for all these measures?

Answer: The United States uses the junta, which includes the military and the representatives of the Christian Democrats, in an attempt to save its interests in the region. United States ships pass through the Panama Canal and carry 40 percent of the oil from the Pacific side to the industrial regions of New York and beyond. Of necessity they must pass through the Central American and the Caribbean Region. The United States therefore believes it must have the necessary tools at its disposal to secure the region and the route. This is why they blackmail, stipulate conditions and soft-soap, and are intent on bases for their supremacy.

Question: How are the political maneuvers of the Salvadoran reactionaries to be assessed with respect to the maintenance of their power?

Answer: We have reached the conclusion that the division within the Salvadoran Army, which was to have been faked recently, was a planned occurrence, just like the coup d'etat against General Romero. It has to do with the fact that they are looking for a way out of the present situation in El Salvador, which is no longer possible, even now. They want to give the regime a new veneer.

On the international front, the United States has set into motion a clever campaign of disinformation and has supported the junta economically, politically and militarily. If the junta had not been aided by the United States this month, the people would have come to power without spilling one drop of blood.

In the El Salvadoran media, the desire was expressed to enter into a dialog with the DRU, the United Revolutionary Leadership. (The Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Army, the El Salvador CP, the armed forces of the National Resistance and the Revolutionary Militia belong to this group; the editors) The U.S. ambassador invited the leaders of the people's organizations to his official residence. Without prior consultation, only one representative of an organization of the Revolutionary Coordination Committee of the Masses (CRM) accepted. Later, however, a discussion with the comrade took place, where it was made clear that there could never be a dialog or an alliance with this enemy because he is responsible for the many deaths in El Salvador.

Question: In the case of the FDR, is this only a temporary alliance?

Answer: There are no factions in the Democratic Revolutionary Front who do not understand the meaning of class struggle and the complete change in the societal structures. We state very clearly that the struggle of the FDR is a part of the class struggle in defense of the exploited masses in which the workers and the peasants must take the predominant role. We are certain of a strategic alliance. Our revolution is of a political-military nature. Before we win militarily, we already have won politically because 80 percent of the people are organized and are politically aware. Furthermore, the people have created their own unity and have at their disposal an organization which is already prepared for the day of the military victory, as the representative of the people's power.

Question: According to the reports from El Salvador, the terrorism of the regime has reached a new high recently. Can you confirm this?

Answer: The general strike during the middle of August was a complete success. Although the armed forces of the junta mobilized their entire forces, and even employed artillery helicopters, they were unable to prevent the strike. Now they are attempting to get the leaders of the unions and of the people's organizations under their control. They have gone as far as murdering the children, the spouses and the parents of these revolutionaries. The mutilated bodies of men and children are distributed in different communities to provoke acts of desperation. The United States is heavily involved in this because it is their advisors, who, as they themselves say, "scientifically" plan the terrorism. This is why they have poisoned the streams, which provide the peasants, who fight and who have taken refuge in the mountains, with fish and other edible things.

Question: How strong is the direct military enemy; how do you assess the chances of a victory by the revolutionary movement?

Answer: Actually we must fight against five complete armies, not counting the paramilitary gangs. There are the regular forces, then the National Guard. Then there is the National Police which is divided into two large subgroups, the traffic divi-ion, with whose aid the civilian population is controlled, and the repressive police. Finally there is also the customs police.

In addition there are the armed elements of the paramilitary gangs in each community, who call themselves ORDEN(Order). They lend themselves to be used to guide the military at night so that they can burn houses and commit murder. This has been especially true recently, since the enemy troops have many mercenaries among their ranks--reactionary Vietnamese, supporters of the deposed Thieu regime, Venezuelans, Chileans, and of course, U.S. citizens--who do not know the communities.

Presently there are four fronts and approximately 30 enemy encounters occur daily, during which the armed forces of the enemy are kept busy and because of which many desertions have occurred. The United Revolutionary Leadership has directed an appeal to the armed forces, according to which all honest soldiers, who immediately disassociate themselves from the regime, will be recognized as simple citizens and not soldiers. We still do not have a total revolt, but we are preparing the conditions for this, so that the people of El Salvador can very soon announce to the world the victory of the working class.

9714
CSO: 3103

COUNTRY TO BENEFIT FROM CIM FUNDS

FL031505 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 27 Nov 80 p 14

[Excerpt] St George's, Grenada, 26 Nov (CANA)--Grenada expects to benefit from the funds made available annually by the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), according to a senior government official here.

Secretary for Women's Affairs Phyllis Coard, said the facility for Grenada came out of the island's attendance at a recent conference in the Dominican Republic of CIM, Women's Arms of the Organization of American States.

As a result of Grenada's participation in the conference, the women's desk here can share in the funds available annually, said Mrs Coard, who represented Grenada at the conference.

She said that CIM will be funding a trade union seminar in December aimed at developing the skills of Grenadian women to enable them to perform better in leadership roles.

In response to the high level of unemployment among women CIM will also pay two women here to be employed in the creation of cooperatives, she said.

Should Grenada be interested, Mrs Coard said, the commission CIM is also willing to fund a national conference on women to aid in the process of social education. An alternative to the national conference would be a series of 1-day parish conferences with the same aim.

In addition to receiving funds, Grenada has also been elected to serve for 2 years on the executive committee as a representative of the Caribbean region.

Grenada will serve along with the United States, Venezuela, Colombia, Chile and the Dominican Republic, who are representing the other regions of the OAS.

CSO: 3020

JCC HEAD SCORES COMMUNISM, CAPITALISM EXCESSES

Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] President of the Jamaica Council of Churches, (JCC) the Most Rev. Samuel Carter, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Kingston, yesterday condemned atheistic communism and the excesses of capitalism and said that the Church did not align itself with any political ideology or economic system.

Responding to critics of the council who, he said, had mistaken the JCC's concern for justice and peace for allegiance to some political system or economic theory, Archbishop Carter said: "Let me state clearly that the Church aligns itself with no political ideology or economic system."

Archbishop Carter was delivering the President's address at the half-yearly meeting of the JCC at the Webster Memorial Church Hall on the Half-Way-Tree Road, St. Andrew.

The chuch must remain impartial with regards to political parties, seeking to favour no party or candidate, but to establish an atmosphere of peace and justice in which free and fair elections could be held, he said.

"Our impartiality, however, does not demand that we refrain from condemning those political systems or individuals whom we feel are destructive of man's God-given destiny and rights," he said.

The Archbishop condemned atheistic communism, declaring that "we do not now, and never will, support a tyrannical system which denies the existence of God, or the supernatural destiny of man; promotes violence or absorbs individual freedom into the collectivity of the State as the supreme authority."

The church equally condemned the excesses of that system "which considers ownership as an absolute right that has no limits and carries no corresponding social obligation." The Church, he added, aligned itself with the Gospel and with the mandate of the Gospel "that all God's people are equal and that all the people of the earth have a right to the goods of the earth."

Also responding at the same meeting to criticisms levelled at the Council, General Secretary, the Rev. Edmund Davis, said that it would have been "grossly irresponsible" of the JCC not to become "compassionately involved and concerned" in the political experience and reality of the people over the past six months.

One of the crucial ecumenical tasks facing the JCC today was to help the people to understand and appreciate the role of the Council in contemporary Jamaica with its polarization, ambiguities, crime and violence, as well as its socio-political, economic and moral problems.

The Rev. Mr. Davis said that the question was: "Can the Church remain faithful to the cross of Jesus Christ and her mission to the society if she does not become compassionately concerned and compassionately involved in the struggles of the people to create and maintain a liveable society?"

Over the past six months, he said, the society had become so politicized that it would have been grossly irresponsible of the JCC not to become involved in the political experience and reality of the people.

CSO: 3020

PROPOSED JLP, PNP TRUCE BETWEEN GANGS BREAKS DOWN

Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] A PROPOSED TRUCE between political factions in troubled West St. Andrew fell through yesterday morning as PNP activists did not turn up at the agreed place.

JLP supporters turned up at Balmagie Avenue and Joshua Edwards Avenue corner separating the Waterhouse (PNP) and Tower Hill (JLP) communities for the signing at 10 a.m.

They had come out by the scores, and at 10.30 o'clock were waiting patiently in the bright morning sunshine on the border of the embattled communities for what to them was a hoped for ray of peace and love.

The minutes dragged by and about 11.25 o'clock, a party of policemen came to the meeting-ground and told them that PNP representatives said they would not be signing a truce that day until certain differences among them were "ironed out".

The Police who relayed the message said the PNP activists said they hoped this would be done this week for a signing on Sunday.

THE JLP SUPPORTERS EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT and hoped that "the PNP side would quickly come to their senses and sign the truce."

Father Michael Linden of St. Patrick's Church on Bay Farm Road, in the community, was present. Mr. Owen Stephenson, former assistant Commissioner of Police, who ran as JLP candidate against the PNP's Dudley Thompson in the general election was also there. The seat is the subject of a magisterial recount.

SINCE THE ELECTION ON OCTOBER 30 there have been covert peace moves by other ghetto communities, where most of the pre-election violence occurred. But, unlike the historic West Kingston truce of January 1978, which spread to other troubled, politically tribalized communities in the Corporate area, these new truce moves have no apparent "top ranking, ghetto leader".

No "Claudie" Massop. No "Buckie Marshall". No "Red Tony" Welsh, and no "Biah" Mitchell, and no "Green Bay" affair to accelerate it.

Massop and "Buckie Marshall" have died by the gun. "Buckie" in New York and Massop by police bullets in a case now before the courts. Word is that "Red Tony" and "Biah" have been keeping a low political profile since the 1978 truce.

The Gleaner understands that the Matthews Lane gang in downtown Kingston (from whence came, "Buckie Marshall) has had an unofficial truce going on with nearby Tivoli Gardens since October 30.

IN HANNAH TOWN, PNP activists of the "Super Stars" gang had reportedly made overtures to Tivoli Gardens, about four blocks away, about a truce. But clashes occurred and efforts stopped there.

Tivoli Gardens and arch rivals Concrete Jungle (in Arnett Gardens) with Rema in-between, are wary of each, as memories of the vicious pre-election campaign waged die hard.

However, Prime Minister Edward Seaga, who is MP for West Kingston, has repeated instructions to Tivolites not to trouble Concrete Jungle residents.

An obviously disappointed Mr. Stephenson yesterday said, when the truce did not come off, that the signing would have been a Christmas gift to the troubled communities.

But, unlike the New Year's gift in January 1978 when at Beeston Street and Oxford Street, warring political factions hugged one another and cried "peace" there is no real "top ranking" around to unite the ghetto youth.

In the 1978 truce no politicians were prominent. This is where they (the politicians) could now lead the way to a lasting peace, one ghetto dweller told the Gleaner. — N.T.

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

POLICE DISCOVER ANOTHER WEAPONS CACHE, DRUGS--Another arms cache has been discovered by the police. One M1 Enforcer sub-machine gun and two pistols as well as 288 rounds of ammunition were seized during a police raid on premises at Upper Fourth Street in Trench Town, yesterday morning. A man who gave his name as David Christain was arrested and charged with illegal possession of firearm and ammunition and four others were detained for questioning, a news release from the Joint Police/Military Command Information Centre said. A quantity of pain-killing drugs and equipment to clean the guns were also seized. The ammunition found included bullets for M16 rifles, M1 Enforcers and various hand gunds. [Text] [Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Nov 80 p 1]

CSO: 3020

GADEA CHARGES COUNTRY BEING DISINFORMED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Fabio Gadea Mantilla: "Freedom of Disinformation"]

[Text] Just 3 days ago Pedro Joaquin and I were invited to participate in a discussion on freedom of expression in Nicaragua. We engaged in a noble debate with the veteran Ignacio Briones Torres and the young journalist Xavier Reyes. We believe we set forth our viewpoints with dignity, although the Briones-Reyes team introduced political ingredients which we do not believe should be taken into account in this debate.

At its conclusion, the communications media director, Dr Guillermo Roschutd Villanueva, took the opportunity to assert that the debate itself was a palpable proof of the "freedom of expression" enjoyed in Nicaragua. The Sandinist news report in its televised program on the two channels owned by the people and managed by the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] party said the same.

Well then, only 3 days later the reality in Nicaragua took occasion to define what freedom in our country is: not only freedom of information, but of movement and political proselytizing.

The director of communications media himself received the order to keep silent about Decree No 511, and everything pertaining to Mandaime and the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement] party. LA PRENSA carries as its main headline today "Mandaime Censored," and reasons of "national security" are given.

Well then, we cannot discuss this subject because it is prohibited, so I cannot continue to speak of it. Let our hearers answer for themselves. Is there or is there not freedom in Nicaragua? In my judgment, what exists is at the least disinformation, very harmful to all. We are disinformed, and then there are complaints when the SIP protests.

On reflecting, we have thought about how men change when they reach power. On the people's level we demand and urge a freedom which we are not prepared to grant when we reach power. Once on the heights, we are no longer in agreement with what we demanded, but seek the easy expedience of "national security" in order to prevent others from having what in the past we loudly demanded: freedom.

Will all of us be men of an unredeemed race? Will we be immersed in a Satanic spirit which makes us humble when we are fallen and omnipotent when we are in power?

The history of Nicaragua is a poor one, a history of individuals who have been seizing power for four centuries in order to crush their political adversaries by force

At this point, I must review what I have written. Let us see . . . I have spoken of the SIP, of freedom, of the discussion Pedro Joaquin and I had with the Briones-Reyes team, and I have spoken of the director of communications media.

It is all correct—neither the SIP, nor freedom, nor the discussions were included in the "et ceteras" in the recent decrees. They have not yet fallen into the category of disinformation, but at the rate we are going they will at any moment. I have not discussed either the MDN nor Mandaime, because these things are forbidden.

Let us conclude, then, with some statements which many people will not like.

For example: "A government which does not allow itself to be criticized is a bad government." "The government which fears freedom of expression will have difficulties." "The government which will not allow its citizens to express their right to choose their leaders in secrecy at the electoral polls fears something." These thoughts can be termed the "aberrations of a decadent bourgeoisie," but up to the present, given the imperfection of mankind, these phrases, put in practice, have been a powerful brake upon abuses by the powerful. And what we have today in Nicaragua, far from being freedom of expression, is the freedom of disinformation. Regrettably, every passing day shows us how our people are being more and more disinformed. God help us.

5157
CSO: 3010

'LA PRENSA' PROTESTS AGAINST WHEELOCK ACCUSATION OF SOMOZISM

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Our Protest"]

[Text] We wish to express our most vigorous protest to Major Wheelock for the defamatory words with which he has tried to impugn the spotless record of struggle of LA PRENSA, hinting to the masses gathered at the Plaza de la Revolucion that this daily has at some time, directly or indirectly, supported the cause of Somozism or encouraged intervention.

Those who govern today were still children when this daily was already established as the most steadfast bastion of opposition to Somoza and Somozism. And that banner of yesterday, which stood for an imposing history of sacrifices, struggles, dangers and destruction, including the martyred and heroic death of our director, is our banner today and always. We challenge those who slander us to quote one single line in this daily that can be interpreted as sympathetic or encouraging to Somozism.

Using the weakest of arguments, that of coincidence, Wheelock has tried to link the complaints or criticisms the people make through this daily with the subversive movements on the northern border. This is an inconsistent argument, which in addition to its bad faith, carries with it a terrible threat of repression against freedom of speech and the press since it imposes a permanent silence and a permanent insecurity because it is always possible that when a critical article is written or a complaint against an abuse or an injustice is published, a raid by a subversive armed group could take place in some far-off border. Dictatorships have always practiced their policy of paralysis of democracy and threats to public freedoms (Somoza practiced it also) through these arbitrary linkages of separate and unrelated events. We lament that in the heat of a speech he fell into this trap of power which does not encourage unity, trust or credibility.

We lament that in order to maintain popular credit there is recourse to these types of calumnies which label as enemies those who are not. It is completely suicidal for production and for the economy to label as enemies all those who support the revolution but who are not "unconditional supporters," and to cover an independent daily, political parties, free unions, independent organs of communication, businessmen and all those who have a revolutionary but critical position, with a single wrapper of vileness. That is strengthening Somozism; that is giving it a force it does not have as a gift, doing profound harm to the revolution and its unity.

Finally, we protest against another lie: that we are proimperialists or that we favor intervention. When the present Sandinists were barely babbling their first letters, LA PRENSA was already commemorating—facing the ire of the dynasty—the heroic figure of Sandino every 21 February. We have been against any imperialism and against every intervention for a long time and no event today or tomorrow is going to change our patriotic position.

We do not want Espino Negro but neither do we want Afghanistan. Our dignity, which is that of Sandino, does not align itself with any power nor does it submit to any policy of those which today divide the world at the expense of the small and poor countries.

We do not want the past to return. We want an effective people's power and a revolution which can develop in favor of the poor without fanaticism committing it to dangerous adventures or extremist improvisations which lead it to economic failure.

We want our nation to be strengthened with deeds and realities. To divide it because of inflexibilities or hates is to weaken it purposely and expose it to interference by foreign powers.

We want the unity of a country of free men and of "unconditional followers." That is the real and only sovereignty; that of a country domestically free and sovereign and which for that reason can raise its free and sovereign head abroad.

8908
CSO: 3010

RADIO STATION SPONSORS JOURNALISTS' DEBATE ON FREEDOM OF PRESS

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 7, 8 Nov 80

[Article by Ana Maria Ruiz: "Great Debate on Freedom of Press"]

[7 Nov 80, p 12]

[Text] An interesting debate, worthy of being copied in other mass communications media, was held yesterday at Radio Sandino. The subject of the burning discussion was "Freedom of Expression in Nicaragua." Because it is a subject of great interest, we are publishing, in two parts, a summary of the debate, which lasted more than an hour.

The panel members, who set forth their concepts of freedom of the press entirely frankly within the ideological framework of their thinking, were:

Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, journalist and member of the editorial board of the daily newspaper LA PRENSA; Xavier Reyes Alba, chief editor of BARRICADA and a member of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists (UPN); Fabio Gadea Mantilla, director of the Radio Corporation; and Ignacio Briones, vice president of the Latin American Journalists' Federation (FELAP).

This was the first discussion panel sponsored by the periodical YA VEREMOS, on the subject "Freedom of Press in Nicaragua."

Monthly Discussion Panels

YA VEREMOS, according to its chief editor, journalist Marcio Vargas, "proposes to serve as a tribune for dialog on current problems, sponsoring a discussion panel every month, since it regards this as one of the primary goals of the communications media."

The panelists, in the sequence determined by the panel coordinator, Guillermo Rothschuh Villanueva, national communications media director, defined their concepts of what freedom of expression is.

"My concept of freedom of the press is the same as that of the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) and the daily newspaper LA PRENSA, in other words freedom of expression is broad freedom of information, freedom of thought, the freedom of a people to inform and be informed on all events occurring in the country," Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios said.

Chamorro recalled that there are no perfect governments in the world, and that therefore they are all subject to errors and the criticisms which will help them correct these errors. "If the right to free expression does not exist, other individual freedoms are limited. Freedom of expression is basic to a democratic and pluralist society like that we Nicaraguans want to forge in Nicaragua," he added.

Reyes Alba defined freedom of expression as the right of an entire people and the oppressed classes to be included within the historical framework of society.

"In the case of Nicaragua," Reyes said, "the right to be informed is most important within the correct perspective of its proper guide, which is a revolutionary state."

Fabio Gadea, for his part, said that freedom (he went into detail on this concept) is in his view basically a free gift of God to all men of all social classes.

"Freedom is the status and condition of one who is not a slave and one who is not a slave has the right to express his views at all times, the right to do and say anything which does not violate the laws and proper customs," and he added that "a willingness for dialog on the part of the government is the healthiest way of maintaining the proper meaning of freedom of expression."

Obsolete Concepts

Ignacio Briones, in turn, said that he did not agree with the views of Chamorro and Gadea because these were concepts more than 200 years old representing "provisions unobserved since journalism has existed.

"Until social classes are abolished, we must define what freedom, or freedom for what, we are discussing and to what end," Briones said, on the subject of freedom of expression.

He said that "the right to freedom of expression could not exist until the people could conquer the means of communication and production in order to exercise this right, and this is the principle the FELAP maintains," he emphasized.

At this point the coordinator asked two questions to focus the discussion, concerning the freedom we want, and how this has been achieved under the revolutionary government.

Pedro Joaquin Chamorro answered the questions as follows: "The forms we would want this freedom to take are implicit in the definition of freedom Fabio and I gave before, in other words unlimited freedom of the press, without laws limiting it, and the full right of the people to express themselves in the media, be they state or private.

"According to Ignacio, all communications media should be a part of the state, but if they are, we fall into the demagogic position wherein only the state would have freedom of expression, the government officials alone would have the right to inform the people about what they want, and in the form they want," he said, adding

that "it is very fine to argue that the people have this right which must be won, because obviously absolute freedom of expression does not exist anywhere. What needs to be examined is to what point the people can express their criticisms, their thinking, their disagreement through the communications media. This is what truly reveals the level to which the people have won the right to freedom of expression.

"Freedom of expression does not mean that the media should be controlled by the state, but that the people should have access to them," Chamorro Barrios stressed. He also recalled that the newspaper LA PRENSA, in the Somoza era, often sacrificed its economic interests for the political goal of freedom for Nicaragua.

Reyes Alba said in his second statement that he agreed that absolute freedom of expression does not exist anywhere in the world, and he voiced the view that LA PRENSA "was something different prior to 19 July," although he said that he would not like it to be said that LA PRENSA took risks as a business, because the people as a whole took risks too.

Quoting the declaration on human rights, journalist Reyes said that the people's ownership area, although it had a dark past because it belonged to the dictatorship, is different at present. "Here it is not the interests of a class but those of the majority which are defended."

Concerning the constructive dialog to which Gadea Mantilla referred, Xavier Reyes said that this occurred in the Council of State and he gave assurance that "until a short time ago there was an information embargo on what happened in the Council of State for certain communications media. The interests LA PRENSA defends are not those of the Sandinist system," he said, and he stated that the Sandinist media defend the interests of the people, entailing constant self-criticism and criticism of the Sandinist state, on which they must focus.

[8 Nov 80, p 7]

[Text] Continuing the discussion, Fabio Gadea referred to the statement made by Ignacio Briones to the effect that he and Chamorro defended a freedom 200 years old. "I believe that freedom," he said, "since it is a gift of God, continues to be freedom, and that it has neither age nor date, but is the freedom of yesterday and forever."

Gadea referred to Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, as owner of the daily newspaper LA PRENSA, and his constant defense of the interests of the people, to rebuff the statement that the owners of newspapers defend their own interests.

Concerning news embargoes, Gadea said that the Radio Corporation was the first broadcasting station to send crews to the Council of State for live transmissions, interrupted only for the newscast "Central America Here" at 1200 hours.

"Freedom of expression," he stressed, "is a principle which must be maintained throughout all regimes, and I beg of Xavier not to believe that we are embarking upon hateful comparisons between the past and the present, because there is no need. If errors are committed there is no reason to interpret this in terms of comparison with the past.

"We humans are not angels. A government which has weapons and a whole established apparatus, whatever it may be called, is more likely to fail the people, even if it be a new government in which the majorities are represented, than private enterprise, because we are subject not only to international moral laws but the basic statutes and the restrictions included in these same statutes, which we know by heart," he said.

"No one likes muzzles," he said, "and freedom of expression must be maintained under all governments, because however good a government may be, it is not made up of angels but of men, and all of us who are human tend to want to use our criteria and to believe that our criteria should prevail, as if we alone were right. This is not true, for in this very debate we are having, we are all of us somewhat right," Gadea Mantilla said.

Ignacio Briones spoke again to challenge Fabio Gadea, who in referring to the concept of liberty 200 years old was recalling history itself, since these concepts were born with the French Revolution, and he then went on to recall that Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal had never given the recognition FELAP did in stating that only LA PRENSA and the daily newspaper EL COMERCIO in Lima had upheld the dignity of the profession, commenting on their status as private media enterprises.

However, Briones said that he "like thousands of Nicaraguans" would say that the LA PRENSA of yesterday was not the same as today, "because the historic political situation which changed on 19 July 1979 is not the same as before."

Briones made clear his view that journalism has ceased to be "a creation in the realm of the mind and has become merchandise, an industry, and lies have become the stock-in-trade of the capitalist system . . . This is the thinking voiced by true theoreticians of opinion," he said.

"The capitalist press has muzzled millions of men and continues to muzzle millions of men throughout the world," and he added that "a very special situation in the history of journalism has developed at the daily newspaper LA PRENSA, for no one is unaware that Pedro Joaquin Chamorro has never let the advertisers impose their criteria," he said.

"We are in a country which is building a new era in its history, and while granting Fabio his concept to the effect that there must be criticism, freedom of expression in Nicaragua today is exercised by millions of Nicaraguans who could not do this before.

"A press which is financed by the economic interests of the bourgeoisie cannot be the defender of the majorities," Ignacio Briones said in conclusion.

Coordinator Guillermo Rohtschuh then asked to have statements focused on the "tangential reference made to what are called news embargoes."

News Embargoes

Chamorro admitted that LA PRENSA did not cover the sessions of the Council of State satisfactorily at the beginning. "We are trying to improve this, but it is

not a question of a news embargo because it is nothing but a problem in our work such as any other medium has, and we recognize it as such. Now we are trying to overcome this problem and we have considerably broadened the news pertaining to the Council of State.

"What I call a news embargo," he said, "is something consciously suppressed in the news areas on which the media may report, and this is concretely seen in the decrees recently promulgated by the government junta, since there are a number of areas on which reports are not allowed without prior government approval.

"The problem this creates," Chamorro Barrios explained, "is that often the officials responsible for approving these reports either do not have the information available or are not to be found just then, or if they give approval, they do so 2 days later with an official document, such that the communications media become readers of government statements."

Chamorro stressed the fact that the news areas covered by the decrees are rather broad, and also include such terms as "et cetera" and other similar ones which are entirely ambiguous. "What has occurred in Nicaragua is a broad news embargo in various sectors. Just to mention Decree No 511, it covers everything which could be interpreted as counterrevolutionary actions, armed clashes, mutinies, uprisings, land seizures, strikes, interruptions of mass transport. Nor can one discuss labor problems existing in various enterprises, and these decrees mentioned also include the term 'et cetera.'"

The Et Cetera Problem

Chamorro related how when the annual report on Nicaragua was presented to the SIP, one of the members of the board asked if the term "et cetera" had been used in order to avoid a further listing of the prohibited news areas or if it was included in the law. On learning that the official statement of the government junta on 2 October 1980 included the term, he responded that there is "poor freedom of expression in Nicaragua."

"I believe that not only concealing information but concealing part of it constitutes a news embargo," Xavier Reyes Alba said in response to Chamorro Barrios, citing a headline which appeared in the daily newspaper LA PRENSA a few months back, "If He Is a Cattleman He Is in Prison." "When it is said that if someone in this country is a cattleman, he is in prison, it is because something is meant, in other words that one who engages in cattle raising should be in prison.

"When there is failure to defend the revolution, for example, an embargo is being decreed. We believe that freedom of expression is not only saying things openly and not concealing them, for freedom of expression also includes the right of the workers to be guided, to be informed about their affairs and to receive correct information," Reyes stated.

On the subject of news embargoes, Fabio Gadea said that in his view another term should be used. "Any chief editor of a newspaper," he said, "determines hundreds of news 'embargoes' every day, because he would be irresponsible if he did not do so. He has to assign a priority to the news."

Noting Errors

"At no time have I seen LA PRENSA fail to promote the revolution," he said in answer to Reyes Alba. "LA PRENSA says to be revolutionary, to support the revolution, but it reports the errors of the revolution, and not in watered-down fashion, as any sector whose own media criticize it would want, claiming that a signal interferes with the green light. No, the errors within the revolution must be pointed out profoundly, and we are tired of saying this."

Referring to the radio news of the Corporation, Gadea explained that they are sponsored by independent enterprises, "and it is no crime to be a businessman, I say, and I am one myself and proud of it. For 17 years now I have been with the Radio Corporation and I would like someone to show me where my millions are."

Speaking to Ignacio Briones, he said: "Nacho said that LA PRENSA in the past was different from that today, and he says this is the opinion of 'thousands of Nicaraguans.' This is not proper for a journalist on Nacho's level, nor for anyone. We have the very bad habit, many of us in Nicaragua, of saying 'everyone gets up early because I get up at 0500 hours.' But no, there are many people who get up at 0900 hours--they are very lazy--and others who get up at 1000 hours. And they say: 'No sir, do not carry the news at 0600 hours, because at that hour everyone is asleep,' and they do not realize that people have been working in the markets since 0300 hours. Nacho cannot say that this is the opinion of thousands of Nicaraguans, because he hasn't the right to give the opinion of these thousands. Surveys are made for this purpose and a survey would have to be made to see if the people think that LA PRENSA today is not the same as it was yesterday.

"I spoke of manipulation, a term which one uses if he likes it, otherwise not. But I should make it clear that the term is much more applicable to enterprises of a state type than private enterprises, for the very reason that states are more powerful and have greater strength. That news is merchandise, I agree with Nacho, but in the state media too it becomes the party political stock-in-trade, which is worse. A muzzle is very evil, very bad. In private enterprise it is bad, in the capitalist system a muzzle is very bad, and in the socialist system a muzzle is worse," Gadea said at the conclusion of his last and brilliant statement.

"We must establish two premises," Briones said in his final statement. "One is that at no time in history have peoples given journalists the right to represent and speak for them. If you are correct and I am denied the right to say that thousands of us Nicaraguans believe that the LA PRENSA of the past was not the same as it is today, I also deny LA PRENSA the right to speak on behalf of the people."

His second premise was: "The class which dominated for centuries and which sees its privileges threatened will have recourse to anything, just as the Spanish generals have always ordered their troops to seize independent newspapers and the battle was joined with weapons and in the newspapers, and Bolivar said that newspapers are the artillery of thought. Imperialism and capitalism, then, assign specific tasks to the communications media."

5157
CSO: 3010

PAPERS APPLAUD WOMEN'S RELEASE FROM JAIL

Revolutionary Work Urged

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 3

[Editorial: "A Pardon With Dignity"]

[Text] The pardon granted by the National Reconstruction Government Junta to women who were connected in one way or another with Somozism, demonstrates once more the generosity of our revolution.

As one more proof of the humanist sentiment which motivates it, our revolutionary leaders have decided to free a number of women on the eve of the Christmas holidays so that they can return to their homes and start a new life. This event reaffirms the flexibility of the revolution and clearly demonstrates that it is interested primarily in rehabilitating those who previously were attacking our people and in reuniting Nicaraguan families. We hope that, in keeping with the spirit with which the revolutionary government has opened the doors of hope and work to these people, they will begin immediately to serve the interests of the country and to share with our people the joy of working to build a new society.

The revolution is opening new horizons in their lives. It is dignifying their position as women and is releasing them from the prisons where they had been held for a variety of reasons. It believes in the need to offer them another chance, and we hope they will be deserving of it.

In keeping with revolutionary principles, the revolution is not being demagogic in this attitude, because in having proceeded in this fashion, it is only being faithful to its humanist position. But its gesture and its generosity must be recognized, since there are sectors divorced from popular interests which talk of an alleged class hatred, in a disproportionate effort to blame the revolution for the various hues our society is taking on in its gradual process of social transformation.

These are facts which speak for themselves of the grandeur of a revolution which encourages and seeks, at all costs, the reconstruction of Nicaraguan society on new economic, social and moral bases.

And in the face of its magnanimity, there have been some who have carried on their own campaign of hatred against the people with reactionary political proposals in their desire to take over the revolution.

In spite of their lies about the generosity of the revolution and the full enjoyment of human rights in the country, our leaders have given another example of their deep humanism, because the revolution is love.

Generosity of Revolution Hailed

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The decree pardoning a number of women prisoners accused of various crimes under the former regime has had a very favorable effect throughout the country, because it brings to the atmosphere an attitude of pardon and magnanimity which favors brotherly unity among the Nicaraguan people and strengthens a very honorable characteristic of this revolution which must not be allowed to erode.

In spite of the exceptions--and relapses--history must record the Nicaraguan revolution which triumphed on 19 July as one of the most generous in the history of America, especially if one considers the previous history of repression and genocide which motivated the people's heroic rebellion. Not everyone contributed to maintaining this spirit, which not only represented an honor, a solid base of prestige for the Nicaraguan process and its government, but had the virtue of promoting trust, brotherhood and the spirit of cooperation.

Then verbal attacks and other attitudes of superiority, as well as party misunderstandings among some leaders seemed to extinguish that spirit. It seemed as if they wanted to abandon the Nicaraguan's natural attitude and his psychology of spontaneity and good will. The present decree--over and above its immediate effect--has the value of lighting once again that flame of courage that appeared to have been extinguished, and it is a message of hope that the Nicaraguan spirit of dialog and comradeship still prevails and will be victorious in the end.

In addition, the pardon is a Christian seed whose fruit is deeply humanistic. The "new man" does not arise from hate--the effects of which are always destructive--but from love, which is always creative. And love is not defined by romantic gestures, but by respect, understanding and forgiveness of the other person, since we all have faults and can all be redeemed.

8735
CSO: 3010

CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT HANDLING OF INFLATION

Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 16 Nov 80 p 35

[Article by Humberto Li Verastegui: "Is There a Plan Against Inflation?"]

> [Text] Some commentators have stated in different ways that it is very difficult for the constitutional government to reduce the suffocating inflation to the promised rate of 40 percent in 1981.
>
> Some of the main criticisms are harsh: for example, lack of a strategy and a monetary program--that is, a monetary budget.

Nevertheless, the boys at the Central Reserve Bank under Richard Webb say, not smugly but optimistically, that the plans are made and approved and the first corrective measures--like the tariff policy--are part of the plan.

They state that the strategy is very simple. It is based on the reduction of liquidity and control of the issue of money through the use of three major instruments: balance of payments, public expenditure and neutralization of additional monetization through short-term capital (especially financing of imports and exports).

Declining Dollar

As to the balance of payments which can be simplified by describing it as the balance among goods, services and capital that come in and go out, Richard Webb, president of the emission institute, said that the surplus in dollars provoked by the boom in exports (more than $4 billion) should decrease through the liberalization of imports (about $2 billion). This provides the justification for the new tariff policy as well as other measures like the bilateral agreements to be signed with the countries of the Andean Group.

The long-term foreign debt plays an important role in the balance of payments. Therefore, the main task for Webb and his boys is to keep the offer of credit from private foreign banks and suppliers--of which there are too many--from dazzling Belaunde's ministers who want to make history as quickly as possible. The optimum level of long-term foreign debt is allegedly between $500 and $600 million.

Concerning the pressure of the public sector, the problem is an eventual deficit included in the budget bill. The deficit can be caused either by overestimating income or by budgeting expenditures above the level of estimated monetary expansion.

Fear of Deficit

The main problem is to insure that the planned financing through foreign debt—80 billion soles—is not based on intentions but on contracted loans. The boys at the Central Reserve Bank say that the loans are a reality.

The other side of the coin in the fiscal deficit is the increased demand of almost all the ministries and public agencies. There is no backward movement; the ministers and top officials will have to adapt to the indicated "ceiling."

Another anti-inflationary instrument is to achieve a real rate of exchange that eliminates the present underevaluation of the dollar. Added to the existing negative interest rates, this creates a speculative situation (obtaining loans in soles to buy dollars and deposit them for a net gain of 70 percent), provokes a lack of savings in soles and, even worse, accelerates the displacement of money. Everyone knows it is better to spend than save under the present conditions. If the presence of "inflationary expectations"—the preconceived idea that inflation will have to increase because of the increase caused by the liberalization—is added to this, it is easy to conclude that it is not enough for the Central Reserve Bank to correctly manage the primary expansion of the circulating currency. It is also necessary that the government carry out the activities proposed by the emission institute.

Looking at the Rural Sector

Consistency—the key to success or failure in economics—is put to the test daily. That is probably the reason a joint team of top officials from the economic, financial and trade sector on one side and the Ministry of Agriculture and Nutrition on the other have lost a week putting together the Law for Agricultural Promotion and Development which was promulgated as a legislative decree by parliamentary delegation. The first version of it had been rejected by Ulloa and his team because of the agricultural tax, credit and marketing aspects.

Those who head the so-called "economic team" are convinced that, at the beginning of next year, inflation will decrease because the rising pressure caused by liberalization will have spent itself. It will enter a stage of stabilization based on agriculture, agroindustry and exports. Concerning the new economic stage, it was indicated that it is indispensable to keep the dollar at its real value. Otherwise, it would hurt exporters—who are mainly members of agricultural cooperatives, not old-time sugar and cotton barons—and foreign producers would be subsidized. This would hurt the truly national industries which do not have unreasonable tariff protection.

7717
CSO: 3010

BRITISH TO PARTICIPATE IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 17

[Text] A new refinery will be built on the Peruvian coast by PETROPERU [State Petroleum Agency]. It will have the capacity to refine 80,000 barrels of crude oil a day.

The project which means an investment of $240 million responds to the estimates of a growing demand for derivatives by 1986 and 1987.

The plant should start operating then, according to the plans considered by PETROPERU.

This announcement was made yesterday as part of the talks officials of the Ministry of Energy and Mines, Ministry of Housing and Construction and Ministry of Transportation and Communications held with members of a British mission which is visiting the country to discuss national development.

There was a report on the construction project for a small complex to produce 100,000 tons of lubricants per year and 20,000 tons of paraffin.

Although the amount to be invested—some $210 million—was announced, the location was not specified. Feasibility studies will begin in 1981.

Concerning transportation and communications, engineer Nicolas Urtado revealed that a new field and terminal for national flights will be constructed next to the Jorge Chavez Airport.

He also announced government plans to provide airports with adequate installations in Huanuco, Tarapoto, Tingo Maria and Pucallpa and to begin expansion of the port of Matarani.

In the energy field, construction projects for short-term powerplants (Chiclayo, Piura, Arequipa and Cusco), medium-term powerplants (Alto Chicama and La Libertad) and hydroelectric powerplants like Chorro in Santa, Olmos in Lambayeque and Sheque in Mantaro were announced.

The talks emphasized mining projects like the second stage of Cerro Verde which will permit an annual production of 60,000 tons of copper concentrates and the

exploitation of Tintaya (50,000 tons of copper concentrate per year) and Antamina (30,000 tons of refined copper per year).

At the end of the talks, the British mission headed by E. M. Lewis showed its interest in making more extensive contacts to finance the cited projects.

7717
CSO: 3010

FURTHER NATIONALIZATION DENIED BY FISHING MINISTER

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 11 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] Rene Deustua, minister of fisheries, revealed yesterday that the position of the SNP [National Fishing Association] is "truly ridiculous." He stated that "it is not true" that there is an attempt "to nationalize" this activity.

He also said that other than PESCAPERU [State Fishmeal and Fish Oil Production Agency], PEPESCA [Peruvian Mixed Fisheries Enterprise] and CERPER [Public Enterprise for Fishing Certificiates] which are public enterprises, "we are not planning to nationalize any enterprise. It is ridiculous to think that we are going to return to an erroneous policy."

The minister of fisheries revealed that this does not mean that the interests of the state will not be protected. "We are going to take care of national assets," he said.

He added: "This means putting these state enterprises on their feet so that they are profitable and businesslike."

Minister Deustua called the SNP position "intransigent" since it "publishes communiques that cost a lot of money."

He indicated: "That money would be better spent if it were allocated to the popular cooperation program, for example."

He said that a large amount of money is being spent in that campaign to try to discredit the government, using language that is not appropriate for people of that type, alluding to the SNP directors.

Minister Deustua later stated that, between the SNP and the government, "there are three fundamental differences. The first is the fine imposed on the trawlers which set an example but was not excessive because we did not want to bankrupt the companies. That is not the policy of the government.

"Secondly, they say that I did not let them market their products. We are talking specifically about fishmeal. By law, this has to be marketed by PESCAPERU. I cannot break the law to make them right although I do not discard the possibility that the law could be changed," he added.

"The other point is related to the opening of fishing in Ilo which responds to a need to catch fish in the border zone," he stated.

Finally the minister said that he will continue in his position. "I have not come to serve the SNP or the trawlers or anyone," he stated categorically.

He stated that he is not committed to anyone. As a member of Popular Action for several years, "I am here to help President Fernando Belaunde Terry from the Ministry of Fisheries and I am trying to do it the best I can."

7717
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

GUERRILLA GROUP ACTIVITY--Alfredo Olivera Rodriguez, subprefect of the city of Huancayo, reported today the presence of guerrilla groups in the areas of Panti, Pariahuanca, Pucuta and Santo Domingo de Ancobamba, located on the border between Junin and Huancavelica. Olivera Rodriguez made the announcement upon returning from the area, where for 8 days he visited several places receiving extensive information on the work of political and municipal authorities of districts and villages in the jurisdiction of Huancayo. He said that included in the information he received there was a report about the existence of armed groups, possibly at the height of training, in moutainous regions of very difficult access. Subsequently the subprefect of Huancayo announced that according to his information the armed civilian groups belong to the terrorist organization called "Shining Path" and might have ties with groups discovered in other places of the country's central region. He also stated that those guerrilla groups might have the support of communist elements, who years ago had traveled to study in Cuba and Moscow and then returned to promote subversion in our country. Those instigators could be the ones presently engaged in the training of guerrilla groups that Alfredo Olivera Rodriguez had uncovered in his recent trip. He concluded by recalling that it was also in the area of Pucuta, during the previous administration of architect Fernando Belaunde Terry, where a similar guerrilla movement was discovered and fought by the armed forces. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 10 Nov 80 p 4]

INCREASED NONTRADITIONAL EXPORTS--Arequipa, 13 Nov--Mr Leslie Bierce Diez Canseco, president of FOPEX [Nontraditional Export Fund], said today in Arequipa that nontraditional exports of Peruvian products will reach the record figure of $1 billion by the end of 1980. After signing an agreement with the Arequipa Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bierce Diez Canseco stated: "As of July 1980, nontraditional exports totaled $565 million, almost as much as nontraditional exports for all of 1979. Based on this, we feel that these exports will go over $1 billion by December 1980," he added. He pointed out the notable increase in nontraditional exports; 7 years ago they only totaled $68 million. He also indicated that there are 800 industrial enterprises in the country with the opportunity to export their products to the best markets in the world. "As of July 1980, nontraditional exports represented 21 percent of all Peruvian exports." He also stated that textile and fishing products are the largest categories of exports and FOPEX is now encouraging exports from the craftwork sector. The agreement signed by Bierce Diez Canseco and Alfredo Bustamante Bustamante for the Arequipa Chamber of Commerce and Industry was named after Edgardo Bedoya Forga, a recently deceased Arequipa industrialist. That agreement will establish a permanent exhibit in Arequipa of articles manufactured in the country. Arequipa's participation in international fairs and events will also be coordinated. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 20] 7717

CSL: 3010

OPPOSITION DAC WINS ELECTION ON TOBAGO

Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Nov 80 p 19

[Text] Scarborough, Tobago, Nov. 25 (CANA): The opposition Democratic Action Congress (DAC) led by former Deputy Prime Minister A. N. R. Robinson last night defeated Prime Minister Eric Williams People's National Movement (PNM) in an election billed to give this section of the twin-island state, Trinidad and Tobago, more control of its affairs.

The DAC won eight of the 12 seats up for grabs in a new Tobago house of assembly that replaces the country council and will carry out the government's economic policies here, as well as initiate development projects on the 116-square-mile holiday island.

The other seats went to the PNM.

Thirty-two candidates faced a 24,500-strong electorate. The main parties each fielded 12 candidates, with the other running on a Fargo House Movement (FHM) ticket.

More than 50 percent of the electorate voted, according to electoral officials, in what has been described by the government as a move to give Tobagonians more control over their affairs than they had for the 92 years that followed Britain's anexation of Tobago to Trinidad.

The DAC today listed the development of agriculture and tourism among its priorities.

Robinson listed unemployment, poor educational opportunities, and inadequate industrial development among the problems which his administration would face.

Robinson also said today that his party intends to lodge a strong protest with the elections and boundaries commission over "very severe and blatant irregularities" which took place during the poll.

He was not satisfied with the electoral process in some districts, especially Scarborough, where the DAC candidate Eulda Jack, lost to the Peoples National Movement (PNM) Beatrice Julien by 29 votes. Jack polled 724 votes and Julien 753.

"We are going to take efforts in order to get the Scarborough seat," he said, adding: "persons who were eligible to vote, whose names were on the preliminary list, who had their identification cards, who turned up to vote, found that the names were not on the final list."

Simeon Alexander, one of the commissioners of the elections, however, said the Elections and Boundaries Commission was satisfied with the conduct of the polls. Alexander disclosed that the commission had received one complaint and that it was dealt with expeditiously. He made no further comment.

Robinson said that he would take his protest as far as the Privy Council if the need arose.

CSO: 3020

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RACKET UNCOVERED BY FRAUD SQUAD

Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Nov. 25 (CANA):

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO'S fraud squad has uncovered a big foreign exchange racket here in which more than TT$120 million (US$50 million) in hard currency is believed to have left the country illegally, senior police officials confirmed today.

Investigations headed by Acting Police Superintendent Hugh Roach turned up what the police said was a conspiracy by a group of local businessmen and a civil servant attached to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, to defraud the country of large sums of foreign exchange.

According to the police, the civil servant sold stamped official forms authorizing the export of foreign exchange to a syndicate of local businessmen, who in turn auctioned the forms to the highest bidders.

In one incident involving a local businessman, who obtained US$600,000 from a local bank ostensibly to purchase goods after presenting one such form, it was later discovered that the form had not been authorized by the competent officer.

It was also found that the company in whose name the form was made out was non-existent. Similarly a company in the USA which was to supply the goods did not exist.

A leading commercial banker explained to CANA, that for quite some time local businessmen have been breaching the foreign exchange act and getting hard currency out of the country very freely.

He said many businessmen were establishing "paper companies" in the USA and applying to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce for foreign currency to purchase goods from their own companies.

"They apply for US$600,000 for the purpose of buying equipment. They then buy the equipment second hand, but their own paper company sends a bill for the full amount. The difference, usually around 225,000 dollars is then stashed away in a U.S. bank."

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN 'WARMONGERING' SECTORS--Venezuela has always espoused a peaceful foreign policy. When Venezuelan soldiers have gone beyond our borders, like in the time of the good wars [Guerra Buena], it has been to take independence, freedom and a message of improvement to the other Latin American countries. This was stated by President Luis Herrera Campins in his Christmas message to the Barcelona garrison in Anzoategui state, responding to statements made by Colombian warmongering sectors who are interested in provoking an armed conflict between the two countries. [Begin Herrera recording] Venezuela has always espoused a peaceful foreign policy. When Venezuelan soldiers have gone beyond our borders, like in the time of the good wars, it has been to take independence, freedom and a message of improvement to the other Latin American countries. That is why we are pleased and truly proud of the fact that Bolivar is not only the father of Venezuela; he is also the liberator of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Panama, and the creator, along with sucre, of the Republic of Bolivia. No other figure on our continent has a comparable history, full of so much meaning and dignity. Venezuelans have to live up to this history and not merely remember it as something already accomplished and of the past.. We have to project it in its entire scope, and this requires our constant attention as well as continuous actions from the generations to come. [End recording] [Text] [PA270017 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Nov 80]

CP PLENUM STUDIES ACCORD--The sixth plenum of the Communist Party of Venezuela will study the draft agreement with Colombia on the demarcation of maritime areas. The plenum, to be attended by 75 national party leaders, will draft a document determining the party's position concerning the Venezuelan-Colombian differences. In addition, the party's Central Committee will prepare a pronouncement on President Herrera Campins' campaign on the issue. [Text] [PA290106 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 Nov 80]

BELGIAN PRINCE VISITS--President Luis Herrera Campins today met with Belgium's Prince Albert in the Presidential Palace. President Herrera discussed the importance of Belgian-Venezuelan relations: [Begin recording] I think that especially in the fields of small and medium industry, agroindustry and in some key areas in social policy there is a lot of ground for joint public and private efforts by Belgium and Venezuela. I view the visit by the Belgian delegation led by his Royal Highness Prince Albert as a firm intention to take both multilateral and bilateral actions with regard to Venezuela and also as an honor to my country. [Excerpts] [PA050024 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 4 Dec 80]

CSO: 3010 - END -

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No. 2229

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17 December 1980

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No. 2229

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BRIEFS

MEXICAN-COSTA RICAN AGREEMENT--Mexico and Costa Rica have signed an agreement whereby Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) will undertake exploration in the regions of Talamanca and Llanura de Santa Clara in order to give a boost to the knowledge of the geological characteristics of Latin America. The state enterprises of the two nations, Mexican Petroleum and the Costa Rican Petroleum Refinery, agreed to safeguard the sovereignty and liberty of both sides so that the bilateral accord will not hurt them. According to PEMEX, the pact adheres to the principles of international cooperation of the World Energy Plan of the Mexican president, Jose Lopez Portillo. With regard to the regional aspect, the decentralized enterprise adds that the agreement implements and extends some of the provisions of the San Jose Agreement which Mexico and Venezuela signed in order to promote the knowledge of the geological characteristics of Latin America. That knowledge has been expanding in recent years. In that agreement, Mexico and Venezuela committed themselves to delivering crude oil to Central American and Caribbean nations at international prices, granting credit for 5-year periods for 30 percent of the oil bill, with annual interest rates of only 4 percent and the possibility of extending the period to 20 years if the credit is specifically limited to energy. In the pact signed yesterday, PEMEX agreed to provide consultation and supervision for exploration projects; evaluate the electrical records of the wells drilled; draw up a superficial geological program; and commission a Mexican geologist to coordinate the projects for the study of transversal sections, etc. Costa Rica, for its part, agreed to pay PEMEX for the expenses involved in the projects through the Compania Mexicana de Exploraciones, S. A., and to provide the auxiliary technical, administrative and field personnel required, as well as materials and equipment. [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 1-B, 4-B] 8926

CSO: 3010

DIAZ: WE WILL NOT SPECULATE WITH OIL PRICES

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Estela Vaylon]

[Text] Mexico will maintain its supply and demand policy, and will not speculate with its oil prices, asserted the director of Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX), Jorge Diaz Serrano, yesterday. He was interviewed moments before the beginning of the meeting on productivity in the semi-state sector which was held at the National Productivity Center.

Diaz Serrano repeated that in no way will oil production for export be stepped up due to the conflict between Iran and Iraq. That issue was amply covered in his recent visit to Tokyo, where a request was made that production be increased. Diaz Serrano remarked that Japan is one of the largest consumers of petroleum, using more than 5,000 barrels a day.

He added that it is impossible for Mexico to raise its production levels, which have already been augmented from 90,000 barrels in 1976 to the current level of over 1 million barrels. Intensive and accelerated oil exploitation should not be our goal; the important thing is not to stop working in the exploratory phase, which is essential to the petroleum industry. Moreover, he made it clear that to produce more for export is not just a question of opening a valve; there must be a large-scale operation, and at present that is not possible.

Concerning the prices of this important source of energy, Diaz Serrano stated that the law of supply and demand will be adhered to, and that Mexico will most assuredly not enter the oil price speculation market.

With regard to the prices of gasoline on the domestic market, without going into much detail he explained that PEMEX' studies of this matter have been turned over to the Intersecretarial Commission on Rates of the Public Sector, where they will be examined.

He stressed that the matter of price adjustments on the domestic market is very delicate, and the commission will be the one to give more details later.

The price of oil is not floating, said the PEMEX director. It is set at $34.50 for light crude, and $29.00 for heavier crude.

He explained that perhaps later ideas can be expressed about new prices for exported petroleum, but that depends on what happens by the end of the war. Even so, at least a year will have to pass, because the countries now engaged in hostilities will be licking their wounds. Nothing can be said right now.

In the case of Petronor, the Spanish oil enterprise 19 percent of whose stock Mexico may purchase, the director of PEMEX commented that our country does have that option, and will exercise it at the appropriate time.

For now, it will continue to talk with Spanish representatives to seek a solution that will benefit both nations.

8926
CSO: 3010

PEMEX GAS PIPELINE NETWORK DISCUSSED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 4 Nov 80 Sec A pp 1, 9

[Text] The director of Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX], Jorge Diaz Serrano, stated that by 1990, the national pipeline network will be 35,100 kilometers long and have a capacity to transport 115 billion kilometer tons, which represents a capacity three times larger than the railroad installed capacity up until 1979 and equal to that of the highway system, comprised of 200,000 kilometers, contributing to the uncrowding of both communications routes.

This system already has 15,800 kilometers, and plans call for the construction of an additional 19,300 kilometers during the present decade, according to the official, who spoke at the ceremony initiating the work on construction of the gas pipeline between Salamanca and Leon, Guanajuato, in the presence of the state governor, Enrique Velasco Ibarra.

The PEMEX director commented that, "Upon including the town of Leon in the National Gas Distribution System, we are making available to the industry that may wish to become established here an essential energy for its development, which will have a preferential price in this area."

He explained that the gas pipeline system with which PEMEX supplies natural gas to many of the nation's states has made it possible to use a cleaner and non-polluting energy; something which is an advantage to all existing human settlements and those that may be established in the industrial sphere of influence.

He noted that the volume to be carried through the pipes has been planned on the basis of the country's needs and, insofar as natural gas is concerned, our current production of 3.3 billion cubic feet per day, makes it possible to meet the present domestic demand and that to be generated by the new development poles.

Diaz Serrano gave a reminder that the Antonio M. Amor Refinery, located in Salamanca, was the most important one built completely by PEMEX after expropriation, and its refining capacity, in the space of 30 years, increased from 25,000 to 200,000 barrels per day.

He remarked that the amount of the PEMEX investment in Guanajuato has given an impetus to the state's economy. "We are not unaware of the state's large potential for economic development, because its activities have always been highly diversified."

And he said: "Although mining at present is not as important as it was in the past, other branches of industry such as agriculture, livestock raising and the agricultural-livestock, food, clothing, hide tanning and footwear industries have caused the state to be supported on the basis of a sound economy."

He went on to say that the level reached to date affords a hint of all that can still be achieved by giving a greater stimulus to all its sectors, and thereby creating new sources of employment.

Moreover, he pointed out: "It is not healthy to be monoproducers in the rural areas, but the activity of a town should not be limited to a single branch of industry either."

In conclusion, he explained that the gas pipeline that will extend from Salamanca to Leon will be 90 kilometers long, with a diameter of 10 inches, which will give it a capacity to transport 75 million cubic feet per day. The estimated cost of the project will be 120 million pesos, and it will go into operation in mid-1981, supplying the business establishments set up in Leon, Irapuato, Silao and Guanajuato.

2909
CSO: 3010

JUAREZ-CHIHUAHUA GAS PIPELINE DUE IN MARCH

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 12 Nov 80 Sec A p 2

[Text] The director of Mexican Petroleum, Jorge Diaz Serrano, announced yesterday that, in March of next year, the gas pipeline between Juarez and Chihuahua would go into operation and would be extended as far as Sonora, gradually forming a gas distribution network in the strategic areas for the state's industrialization.

The foregoing announcement was made during a work meeting in Hermosillo, Sonora, attended by the state governor, Samuel Ocana Garcia, and representatives from industry, agriculture and mining in the state, who cited their needs for industrial and domestic natural gas.

During the function, the PEMEX director reported that the gas pipeline to Ciudad Juarez would be completely finished in March 1981, and from there it will be extended to Naco and Nogales on the Sonora border. He said that while the gas pipeline is under construction, a gas exchange system with the United States would be in operation.

He said that Mexico will deliver gas to that neighboring country at Reynosa, and will received United States gas at Naco, in Sonora. Thus, in a totally rational and logical manner, the two countries will be meeting pressing needs for this type of energy, and will be giving each other mutual assistance in overcoming obstacles such as the distance between the sources of supply and the consumption centers.

Diaz Serrano said that, when this gas pipeline is built, Sonora will be equipped to plan new investments and to expand the ones that it has made.

This industry, which now ranks fifth in the world insofar as production is concerned, and sixth on the basis of the volume of its proven reserves, has as its sole purpose to help break our age-old bottlenecks and to foster the development of our productive activities, not only those of an industrial type, but also agricultural, for which increasing volumes of fertilizer are being supplied.

2909
CSO: 3010

DRILLING COMPANIES SAID TO COVER UP ACCIDENTS

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 29 Oct 80 Sec A p 16

[Text] Dr Augusto Podio, a researcher from the University of Austin, claimed that the international drilling companies are concealing information about oil-related accidents, and hence no statistics are available in this regard, despite the fact that, during recent years, there have been over 300 cases of wells going out of control.

Engineer Gustavo Ponce Maldonado, an official from the Federal Electricity Commission [CFE], for his part, stated that in spite of the fact that the field of geothermy is quite extensive, and could supply large volumes of energy supplies, this potential has not been developed and it has been neglected.

Both technicians made these statements upon being interviewed during the convening of the Second Latin American Drilling Congress, organized jointly by Mexican Petroleum and the Mexican Petroleum Institute.

At the outset, Dr Podio upheld the need for oil companies all over the world to provide systematic information on the explosions of wells that they encounter; because from the studies made to date in this regard it is impossible to draw any conclusions which could resolve this type of accident.

He claimed that the frequency of the accidents is greater than it should be; but the fact is that there is a lack of information on the accidents, because the only thing known about them is when and where they occurred, which is all that the United States drilling companies will provide.

He noted that, in the case of the Latin American oil companies, this situation should not be present; because there is state participation in all of them, and it is precisely the authorities who would benefit from exchanging this type of information, in order to preclude further problems.

He maintained that, of all the accidents recorded, taking into account those which last 15 minutes or longer, only between 10 and 15 percent are known. He said that, therefore, there have been over 300 cases during the past 20 years, but there is no information about them.

For his part, engineer Gustavo Ponce Maldonado, from CFE, declared that geothermy is still excluded from the programs to develop alternate sources of energy, in

spite of the fact that it is cheap, and could provide a large portion of the generation that is currently being obtained from hydrocarbons.

He announced that CFE has conducted research on its utilization, but that the budgets available are limited; and he also noted that, in order to achieve complete development, a budget equivalent to that needed for the construction of another Mexican Petroleum would be required.

2909
CSO: 3010

PEMEX TO SELL OIL TO INDIA, SWEDEN, EL SALVADOR

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 11 Nov 80 Sec A p 4

[Text] Starting on 1 January 1981, Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX] will sell crude to India, Sweden and El Salvador, thereby increasing its exports to slightly over 1.15 million barrels per day.

The contracts were signed at noon yesterday by representatives from the oil companies of those nations, and by engineer Juan Aizpuru Viesca, PEMEX's foreign trade manager.

These contracts initially represent 87,000 more barrels of exports per day, plus 20,000 which will be supplied to Brazil starting next year, making a total of 40,000.

The contract was signed for the sale of crude with the Indian Oil Corporation, which will receive 30,000 barrels per day. The document was signed for that company by Mr C.R. Das Gupta, in the presence of that nation's deputy minister of petroleum, B.B. Vohra.

In all the contracts signed by PEMEX, there is a guarantee with the oil purchasers that the final destination of the fuel will be the same country which purchased it so as to avoid triangulation.

70,000 Barrels to Sweden

Insofar as Sweden is concerned, the transaction carried out was for the sale of 70,000 barrels per day, of which amount only 50,000 will be delivered in 1981.

A total of 20,000 barrels will be sold to the Svenska Petroleum company, and 30,000 to Ok-Oljeconsumenternas Forbund. The contracts were signed by the heads of those companies, the Messrs Gunnar Nermanck and Lennart Andersson, respectively.

Furthermore, there was implementation of the San Jose Accord, whereby Mexico and Venezuela promised to supply oil to the Central American and Caribbean nations, in accordance with the theory that fuel is an asset of mankind, as President Lopez Portillo stated at the United Nations.

According to the contract signed yesterday by Guillermo Diaz Salazar, head of the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Committee state enterprise, Mexico pledges to

sell to El Salvador 7,000 barrels of crude per day, which will meet 50 percent of the needs of that Central American nation. Venezuela will provide the rest.

The official report did not disclose whether preferential prices would be given to El Salvador.

2909
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

P R C PROSPECTING INVITATION--Mexico received an invitation from the Peoples Republic of China to participate in the oil exploration program it is developing on its continental shelf. Officials are also studying the possibility of exchanging oil technology and training with that nation, according to Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX). Upon informing the public of this invitation, the official oil enterprise indicated that the major companies of the United States have been making arrangements to be able to operate in the South China Sea. Companies from England and France have also been trying to negotiate such a deal, particularly with regard to the east coast. They are trying to establish the terms of the risk contracts that these agreements involve. The same PEMEX communique states that the visit by the director of the enterprise, Jorge Diaz Serrano, to the Peoples Republic of China, came to an end yesterday. The above-mentioned results are some of the issues that were resolved during the working tour. Diaz Serrano met with the vice-prime minister, Khan Sien, and leaders of the Chinese oil industry. He also toured the Renciu oilfield, which is the second largest producer in that country. PEMEX reported that during the director's stay, the desire of Mexico and China to exchange technology and training was reaffirmed. [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 3-B] 8926

END OF PEMEX JALISCO PROSPECTING--Guadalajara, Jalisco--In the area where PEMEX was drilling the Jalisco well, the well has been sealed and all the machinery, equipment, drilling rigs and units that were used for exploration have been removed. The land has been cordoned off with a wire fence. But the exploration and study crews up to a week ago were still moving through the area of Tamazula de Gordiano, Jalisco, and many technicians even established residence there for more than 2 months, according to Dr Daniel Torres Alcaraz. Apparently the geologists penetrated deep into the Tigre mountains and the plains of the Tamazula and Tuxpan Rivers, as well as the areas of Ciudad Guzman, Zapotiltic, Mazamitla and Concepcion de Buenos Aires, Jalisco, without making any commitment, much less indicating whether any more exploratory drilling will be done in that region, stated the spokesman. Nothing has been said about the results obtained at Jalisco I in Pihuamo, Jalisco, except that a depth of 1,620 meters was reached. Different, contradictory reports can be obtained from locals, without any precise details. Municipal authorities of Pihuamo even express their surprise that the well was sealed and the land fenced in but there is no security in the area. That adds credence to the rumor that nothing was found there. PEMEX technicians left Tamazula de Gordiano, Jalisco a week and a half ago without leaving any indication of what they found in terms of possible oil deposits in the region. [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 3-F] 8926

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

MATERIALS FOR OIL INDUSTRY USE--Puerto Ordaz, 16 Nov--A significant increase in the daily production of finished goods for the petroleum industry has been achieved by the workers of the pipe factory of Siderurgica del Orinoco. The chief of the small rolling mill of that factory, David Ribero, reported that on 21 and 22 October, the steel workers produced 161 and 168 tons, respectively, which meant a jump in production compared to the 1979 record of 145 tons. "These achievements," he said, "are due to the combined effort of the production and maintenance personnel, with whom we have formed a solid team to reach the 16,500 tons of finished goods that would enable us to surpass 1979 production levels by 4,500 tons. That would be the best yield of this mill in the last 10 years. These production figures are very significant, because we are dealing with 3½ inch steel, which requires a special process because the pipes must meet certain quality control standards in order to be used in the difficult job of oil drilling. Therefore, it is one of the most expensive products made in this factory." The chief of the rolling mills of the Orinoco Iron and Steelworks (SIDOR) pipe factory announced that the goal for 1981 is 20,000 tons. Personnel have been trained in key positions in order to meet this challenge. He appeared very optimistic about this year's commitment, because of the 16,500 tons expected to be produced, 13,000 tons have already been produced so far this year. The SIDOR Pipe Products Plant has three rolling mills called the Large, Medium and Small Mills, or the Thrust Bank, which process semifinished pipes of different kinds of steel. This allows for a great variety of products of varying lengths, diameters and resistances. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 17 Nov 80 Sec 1 p 13] 8926

CARDON REFINERY EXPANSION--Punto Fijo, 10 Nov--The Maraven enterprise issued a press release announcing that work on its new lubricant packaging plant at the Cardon Refinery is progressing quite well. Eliecer Silva, chief of the project, stated that work is now being done to prepare the building for the temporary offices, dressing rooms, dining room, warehouse and workshop. The foundations of the tank and buildings are 50 percent completed. Technicians began erecting the first structures of the plant, which will have a capacity four times that of the present plant. The new plant for mixing and packaging lubricants from the Cardon Refinery is located outside the industrial area, and occupies an area of approximately 14 hectares. The release concludes that its production will help meet the increasing demand for lubricants on the national market. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 11 Nov 80 Sec 2 p 26] 8926

LIGHT CRUDE DISCOVERED IN ZULIA--Major light crude oil deposits were discovered by Meneven at the Ceuta field at Lake Maracaibo, announced Dr Bernardo Diaz Lyon yesterday. Dr Diaz Leon is the president of that subsidiary of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. Exploratory well 77-Z-9X resulted in the discovery of several deposits with significant amounts of light crude in deep eocenic formations in the southwestern part of the Ceuta field. The well reached a depth of 15,935 feet, and is located approximately 2.5 kilometers from exploratory well 77-Z-4X, which was also productive. The production potential of one of the geological horizons evaluated is 5,368 barrels (five thousand three hundred sixty-eight) per day. Its characteristics exceed expectations about the area, and will corroborate further the potential of the deep eocene of the Ceuta anticline. The crude is a light type, with a gravity of 30.2 degrees API. This discovery enhances the prospects of finding hydrocarbons with similar characteristics not only in the area under exploration, but also in the area that is currently being exploited, whose eocenic section has not yet been drilled. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 8 Nov 80 Sec 1 p 1] 8926

OIL SEARCH OFF TRINIDAD--Maturin, 8 Nov--Preparations are being made on all levels to begin an oil drilling program in the Venezuelan territorial sea and along the border with the neighboring island of Trinidad. "Now we are going south of Trinidad, and we will drill our first well in this area this very month," said a Lagoven spokesman here. That company is in charge of developing the offshore exploration program on the eastern continental shelf. Reportedly, everything is being done very carefully in order to avoid any problems related to the proximity of the area in question to Trinidad. At this time Lagoven is drilling the Plata 1 well, very close to Trinidad but in the Gulf of Paria. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 9 Nov 80 p 1] 8926

LIGHT CRUDE DISCOVERED IN MARACAIBO--The Ministry of Energy and Mines, in its Weekly Newsletter (revised since yesterday), reports that Corpoven, a subsidiary of Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc., has found light crude oil in a well drilled in the Maracaibo Basin at a depth of 16,443 feet. The crude apparently has no sulphur content. The report indicates that the well in question is the 30-F-IX "new field exploratory" well, which was drilled to the limestone of the cretaceous layer. Production tests yielded a very positive result: an average of 4,155 barrels per day of crude rated at 27.7 degrees API, and some 509 cubic feet of incorporated gas per barrel produced. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 9 Nov 80 Sec 1 p 1] 8926

SIMULTANEOUS STEAM INJECTION--Lagoven, a Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc. subsidiary, has begun to use simultaneous steam injection in twin wells. This new system has been developed in this country and is being used for the first time in national and international lake and maritime areas. The system, which was used on Barge C-7089 of the Lagoven Production Organization (which is operating in Lake Maracaibo), is an interesting and effective contribution by Venezuelan engineers and technicians to the world oil industry. The method in question allows for the integral use of injection equipment, reducing the associated costs and optimizing the heat cycles of the deposit, according to Lagoven spokesmen. The simultaneous injection of two wells is being evaluated. Initial tests made on Barge C-7089 have been satisfactory. As a result, Lagoven intends to apply the system to another barge that is operating now, as well as four more that are on the drawing boards and will begin operating in late 1981. This innovative method of injection and production will be very useful to the national oil industry, which is making every effort to step up secondary recovery programs in order to obtain a higher yield from deposits by means of the

injection of fluids to increase the final amount of oil recovered from those reserves. The injection modification project on the above-mentioned barge consists basically of the addition of a new steam injection line to the unit by installing a system of prefabricated pipes, with individual control of the steam going to the wells. The new system thus allows the deposit to be stimulated from two sides. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 13 Nov 80 Sec 1 p 23] 8926

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

DOMINICANS PROTEST HAITIANS' IMPRISONMENT--The Permanent Committee of Solidarity with Haiti strongly protested the continued imprisonment of hundreds of revolutionaries in that country by the government of Jean-Claude Duvalier. The organization contends that the struggle being fought by those patriots in the neighboring country should be militantly defended by all proponents of democracy in the world. The Committee of Solidarity with Haiti demanded that President Duvalier immediately release all political prisoners, including journalist Silverio Claude and his daughter. It stated that the dictatorship which is oppressing the Haitian people is not content with having killed other members of the Claude family, and now it is imprisoning others without justification. It adds that Duvalier Jr. and the so-called elites of Haiti are at the service of the transnational enterprises that monopolize tourism in that nation and use the proletariat as cheap labor in free zones and on sugar plantations. The statement was signed for the Committee of Solidarity With Haiti by Elulio Almonte Rubiera, president; Dr Antonio Lockward Artiles, secretary general; Margarita Franco Rubirosa, treasurer; Luis Jose Chavez, secretary general of the National Union of Professional Journalists; Ramon Martinez Portorreal, president of the Ecumenical Center for Human Rights; Enrique Gonzalez, secretary of cultural affairs; Carlos Tomas Fernandez, Margarita Cordero, Eusebio Mercedes, Irma Nicacio and Jose Alberto Diaz, leaders of the UDHU.
[Text] [Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 8] 8926

HAITIAN REPRESSION CONDEMNED--Haitian residents in Cuba have issued a communique in Havana condemning the Jean-Claude Duvalier regime's repression of the country's political and intellectual organizations. The communique calls on all international organizations to express solidarity with the Haitian people and demand the release of political prisoners and an end to repression. [Text] [FL091103 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 9 Dec 80]

CSO: 3010

PRESS ITEMS DEPICT CRISIS IN UNIVERSITY SECTOR

Complaint to Economy Minister

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 35

[Text] The minister of Culture and Education, Juan Rafael Llerena Amadeo, called on the minister of Economy, Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, last night, for the purpose of finding a solution to the critical budgetary situation affecting the administration of the national education system, according to what was revealed by a reliable source.

Llerena Amadeo has been faced, in the last few months, with situations stemming from an almost total scarcity of funds as a result of the fact that this year the Treasury Secretariat did not grant Culture and Education the budgetary aids for June and October.

The budgetary shortage has already caused some serious difficulties in the administration of the national education system, according to what was stated by a source in education to NA [expansion unknown].

That source stated that "for 6 months now, the ministry has not been sending to the schools the expenditure allotments that it should send quarterly."

Preservation and operation of the buildings depends specifically on that allotment. The situation described affects all the national secondary schools.

It is stated that "the shortage of funds is most noticeable in the state universities" and that, "as was said weeks ago, some universities do not have enough funds to pay the expenses required by public services," still according to the source. The Universities of Salta and of Mar del Plata, among others, are said to be in this situation.

Universities

The most serious revelation on this situation was made by the president of the Council of National University Rectors (CRUN), Guillermo Gallo, during a conversation that he had with NA on 22 October.

At that time, Gallo said that "if certain budgetary difficulties are not reversed shortly, it is going to be very difficult to run the universities, because economic problems give rise to other kinds of problems" and "in this way control may get out of their hands."

It was also stated that, "if things go on in this way, there will be no money for the ministers of Education of each province to come to Buenos Aires, next month, to hold the Assembly of the Federal Education Council."

CONICET [National Scientific and Technical Research Council]

The situation also affects the sphere of science, because the Treasury Secretariat has not released funds for a large number of research projects approved for the current fiscal year.

University Politization Predicted

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 11

[Article by "Observador"]

[Text] The main characteristic of the system that will govern the future activities of the University of Buenos Aires will consist in its being directly under the executive branch and, therefore, in its official politicalization. This is inferred from the information published so far on the forthcoming statutes of the institution of learning, prepared by high-level officials in the Ministry of Culture and Education and by specialists on the subject. Apparently, they have already been submitted to President Videla. In the sense indicated, the statutes do not deviate from what is specified by the present University Law. They limit themselves to specifying it detail and probably the same thing is true of the statutes stipulated for the other national universities. It is not necessary to go into an analysis of the whole legal-administrative mechanism of the document to observe that its sign is vertical, that is to say, direct subordination of the university authorities -- from the rectors down to the assistant professors -- to the executive branch.

Now then, this would not have to mean the most absolute politicalization of university activity, if it only were possible to conceive of an "apolitical" executive branch, that is to say not only officially removed from any public opinion trend, but, rather, consisting, also, of politically aseptic persons. A president who would not have the slightest ideological inclination in one direction or another. A minister of Education who would always have cast a blank ballot, and so on. That utopian creature not only does not exist today in this country, but it can also be regarded as certain that he will never exist. Therefore, subjecting the entire activity of the university to the discretion of the figures succeeding each other in the executive mansion means inoculating it to the highest possible degree with the virus of the worst politics. No aspect of academic activity, not even the purest or the most abstract, will be able to be exempt from "what is said" in the president's mansion.

Precisely, the main country in the world in which the executive branch injects itself down to the smallest details of academic activity is the Soviet Union. Not many years ago, an attempt to create an absurd "Marxist genetics," which, when applied to agricultural crops experimentally, yielded catastrophic results. On the other hand, the situation of Soviet scientists who dare to criticize the Kremlin's whims is all too well known.

By mere association of ideas, it would not be cause for amazement if, within some time, the Process would attempt to dictate its own laws on chemistry and physics.

Order For the Sake of Order Itself

Without doubt, other winds brought this mud. The period in which the students examined each other at cafe tables and spent less time with books than handling aerosol tubes is still fresh in our memory. It was "politicalization from the bottom" carried to its most unusual extremes. But the solution does not consist in decapitating the university and in depriving it of all academic freedom by politicizing it "from the top." The Ministry of Culture and Education consulted several hundred institutions and specialists, in due time, concerning what the future General Law on Edcuation should be like. In its reply, published on 7 June 1980, the National Academy of Fine Arts included this paragraph: "Experience shows, Mister Minister, that the reply given on some other occasion to the disorder prevailing in practically every institution of learning was not valid. Order was resorted to exclusively -- an undoubtedly necessary measure -- but, in view of the lack of renewed means that will also throw new light on a new course, order became an end in itself. Thus, creativity was exhausted and we went into mediocrity."

Toward Elitist Education

Some days ago, in Cordoba, the adviser to the Ministry of Culture and Education, Gonzalez Saborido, denied that there are plans for establishing an elitist university. Reference was made in those terms to the establishment of admission quotas in the universities and to the imminent payment for studies. As open to question as that private opinion may be, there is no doubt at all that, on the other hand, strict subordination of university activity to the executive branch will put in the hands of the executive new recourses to give education, if it so decides, an elitist orientation in the direction that it likes best. The bureaucrats' lethargy is proverbial, but their inventiveness for interposing formalities and conditions on stamped paper is no less proverbial. Once the mechanisms of university activity are subject to a politicalization imparted directly from the executive mansion, it takes little effort to imagine how much collaboration can come from a bureaucracy more or less terrified of "elitization" of studies.

There is no doubt that Lieutenant General Viola will receive, in March 1981, an instrument already made but red hot.

10,042
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA IN SANTIAGO--Santiago, Chile, 4 Dec (AFP)--It has been reported here that an alleged leftist subversive command took over a bus full of workers to carry out a propaganda in support of 1,500 workers who today ended a long strike. The group, armed with machineguns, made up by three men and a woman first set street fires before taking over the bus in a neighborhood of the Chilean capital. Once inside the bus, the subversives unrolled a canvas with the words: let us support the Panal Company workers. They also handed out literature concerning the current labor plan, the new social security and the formation of a workers militia. It was reported by union sources that the Panal Company workers (Panamericana de algodones) returned to work today after 59 days of a legal strike in demand of wage increases. After the commando operation, called operation Juan Olivares, was carried out, police forces with the support of helicopters and security service personnel began an extensive operation in search for the subversive group. [Excerpt] [PY041759 Paris AFP in Spanish 1636 GMT 4 Dec 80]

CLODOMIRO ALMEIDA CRITICIZES CONSTITUTION--Clodomiro Almeida, secretary general of the Socialist Party of Chile, has declared in Havana that the fraudulent approval of the draft constitution aimed at institutionalizing fascism in Chile opens a new phase in the Chilean people's struggle. The former foreign minister of the popular unity government added at a press conference that since the new constitution excludes [as heard] the people and their organizations, the people have the legitimate right to rebel against the constitution and to use all forms of combat against the fascist regime. He stressed that there are broad sectors of the Chilean people that are opposed to the military junta but they have not been mobilized against the junta and, therefore, work must be done to this end. [Text] [FL052304 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 5 Dec 80]

CSO: 3010

TURBAY: NO MOBILIZATION ON VENEZUELAN BORDER

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 1-A, 14-A

[Press conference given by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala in the Dominican Republic on 3 November 1980]

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala yesterday emphatically denied that troops had been mobilized on the Colombian-Venezuelan border, asserting that "there is a typesetting mobilization" by journalists.

"There have not been any incidents or troop mobilizations or anything like that," the president said at a press conference yesterday shortly before the close of his 4-day visit to the Dominican Republic.

The following are excerpts from the question-and-answer session between President Turbay and newsmen:

Newsman: Mr President, thank you very much for granting us this press conference as you prepare to leave the Dominican Republic. One of the most important issues currently being debated in Latin America in connection with relations between Colombia and Venezuela seems to be the status of borders in the ocean areas of Venezuela and Colombia. A news cable published today in Santo Domingo says that Venezuelan troops have been put on alert because there were troop movements on the Colombian-Venezuelan border. Could some sort of confrontation between Colombia and Venezuela arise on account of border disputes?

President: I get the impression that this is a typesetting mobilization, not at all a military mobilization. Our reports are that at no time has any order gone out in connection with what the press has said and that therefore Colombia's military authorities have opportunely rectified the situation. Everything is normal in relations with Venezuela, and we would have no need to mobilize troops because what we have been mobilizing is the fairness, affection, friendship and traditional brotherhood between our two countries, which have succeeded in demonstrating that it is easier to draw closer along that path than along the path of intimidation.

The U.S. Election

Newsman: Good day, Mr President. In view of the world situation, in which the two major blocs, that is to say, the United States and the Soviet Union, are

battling for political hegemony, and given that there are not too many democratic regimes in our region, we would like to hear your opinion on the future of democracy in Latin America and the world. What is your view in this regard?

President: I have faith in the future of democracy. I know that it is the true way to achieve the goals of development with social justice. I do not think that the energies and creative capacity of the people can be developed under oppressive regimes. Therefore, I think that the terms and responsibilities of international cooperation have to be enhanced to help democratic countries or countries with democratic ambitions to adopt or strengthen the system, as the case may be. I do not think that the election in the United States, regardless of the results, is going to affect democratic systems. On the contrary, the invigorating example of a democratic face-off in the United States is once again demonstrating that it is up to the people to choose their leaders and that once the choice has been made, they have to be given firm, resolute and permanent support to perform their difficult tasks.

Newsman: Mr President, we would like to know what factors, in your judgment, could determine the establishment of a new economic order.

President: The factors are very well-known. The international conditions in which nations are at odds, social tensions, inequalities in terms of trade and the contrasts between the nations of the so-called developed north and the developing south, demonstrate that peace cannot be maintained unless those terms of trade are modified radically and unless efforts at international cooperation are made to provide an opportunity for involvement to the countries that are still outside the major decision-making of the world community. To me, the new international economic order must translate into more equitable conditions of trade, enhanced cooperation and technological and financial aid from the countries that can provide it to the ones that need it, so that we can do away with this civilization of contrasts in which affluent nations live side-by-side with poverty-stricken ones.

Drug Trafficking

Newsman: Mr President, for many years now our countries have been actively engaged in battling drugs. It so happens that much of the smuggled merchandise seized in our country has come from Colombia. We would like to know whether the Dominican Republic and Colombia have worked out some sort of plan to combat drug smuggling, especially marihuana.

President: Today the foreign relations ministers of Colombia and the Dominican Republic signed a treaty creating the mechanisms and establishing the commitments for the total eradication of drug trafficking.

But let me take this opportunity to tell you that the drug market is not, properly speaking, generated in Colombia; rather, these items have to pass through our territory also. The coca suppliers are located further south, but they have to pass through Colombian territory to get to their consumer market. We are victims of these circumstances and we are therefore exerting major efforts too. We have invited the countries to the south to work with us in

shutting off this lethal trafficking, which not only harms drug addicts but also morally destroys many of the lower-level officials who handle customs and border matters.

Guerrillas and Human Rights

Newsman: President Turbay Ayala, why are there guerrillas in your country?

President: I would say that the guerrillas there are a very complex and hard-to-define matter. I do not rule out that there might be some idealists among them who think that it is easier to come to power by de facto, rather than de jure means. But guerrilla activities have in many cases also degenerated into common crimes. It could become a good livelihood for people who are making an industry out of the most disgraceful of all crimes: kidnaping.

Newsman: Mr President, you are a chief executive who has been elected by a vote of the people, but news cables often carry reports of alleged human rights violations in your country. I would like to know whether you feel that your administration is a democratic administration, whether Colombia is a democracy, bearing in mind that Colombia has been under martial law for many years.

President: I would be glad to answer you. A few days ago I read in the papers that the members of the opposition in the British Parliament were accusing Mrs Thatcher of encouraging violations of human rights. If this can happen in England, what couldn't the Colombian opposition say, which in a way is hinting at all these charges and is linked to a degree, at least emotionally, to the people who are physically part of the subversion. But I can tell you that there is no country with broader freedom of the press or greater respect for the dignity of the human person. This does not mean that Colombia is the waiting room for heaven, because it is inhabited by man and women who are members of the human race, which, as we know, has some shortcomings. Thus, lower-level authorities have unquestionably committed abuses of authority; this happens all over the world. It would be a serious thing if these cases were not investigated, sanctioned, punished. We do not claim to be a faultless realm, just a country with its shortcomings and virtues, with a great devotion to law and a great democratic tradition. So, go and spend some time in Colombia and you will see that correspondents are not always as objective as you are in practicing their profession.

Latin American Democracies

Newsman: Mr President, a few months ago a coup d'etat was staged in Bolivia; President Lidia Gueiler was deposed, and Mr Hernan Siles Suazo was prevented from taking office. What is your administration's stand regarding the military junta governing Bolivia?

President: Our stand has been voiced in numerous documents from the Andean region, when we met in Lima and then in Riobabma. Before that, in Panama, we had expressed our repudiation of the coup d'etat because that is not the way we think nations should get their leaders. We have nothing against saying that we are not at all pleased about the use of a coup d'etat as a political strategy.

Newsman: Sir, I would like to know whether you feel that the democratic governments of Latin America, like yours, are effective in tackling the problems of disenfranchisement and poverty, which as you admitted, are factors jeopardizing the social peace.

President: I have no doubts about it. As far as development models are concerned, the democratic model is much better than the totalitarian model, because it does not require the limitation or curbing of freedoms as a driving force. To me, the channeling of energies and their creativity depends a great deal on the climate of freedom surrounding these activities. Relative material development can be had where freedoms do not exist, but those of us who believe in cultural and spiritual values must always remind ourselves of the saying in the Gospel that "man does not live by bread alone."

Santa Marta Summit Meeting

Newsman: Could you tell us in advance some of the specific issues that will be taken up at the forthcoming Santa Marta summit?

President: Yes, of course. The specific issues that we will stress are: democracy, the new international economic order, the new dimension, the need to broaden involvement and the need to upgrade the status of the region's inhabitants. All of these things will be broached at the presidential summit meeting, which will also render homage to the Liberator, whose ideas still have currency and constitute the real avenues of the integration process going on in the Andean subregion.

Reelection

Newsman: Mr President, the issue of presidential reelection is much talked about in countries with democratic systems. Do have any views in this regard?

President: Several countries permit reelection, while others, such as Colombia, prohibit consecutive terms but not a second term after some time has passed. We can obviously not say that reelection is an undemocratic practice because the free Western World's leading democracy, the United States, allows reelection. Since a president is constitutionally limited to 8 years in office, in other words 2 terms, we could say that the president is elected for the two terms but if while on the job the people realize that he is inadequate, they dismiss him at the end of 4 years. The people confirm only the ones that have won their trust while in office. This is a democratic interpretation of what exists there. Moreover, under the American system the people elect their mayors and governors too, so the executive does not carry as much weight as in the countries in which the entire administrative retinue and the executive's representatives at all levels depend on who is chosen. But I think that you cannot have a fixed idea "per se" on the matter. Reelection is neither good nor bad. It should be considered with regard to the person who is or is not to be reelected, because one of the arguments against reelection is that a country ought to make use of intelligent people who could be very useful to it, or on the contrary a country could prevent its most experienced citizens from being used by turning to less qualified people on the sole condition that they

have not previously been president. So this is an important issue that each nation has to resolve democratically. If a candidate is chosen according to established procedures, whether or not he has been president before, the will of the majority of the country is being complied with.

Martial Law

Newsman: The international cables reaching here are constantly saying that there is repression in Colombia, there is martial law in Colombia, there are guerrillas in Colombia. We know that in the 1974 the National Front was abolished, under which the Liberal and Conservative parties alternated in office. What has the country gained economically and socially since it achieved definitive political liberalization? Why is martial law, as some observers note, being maintained? What has been achieved in these areas?

President: Your question contains all of the facts for an answer. You ask: Why are there guerrillas and why is there martial law? I can tell you that there is martial law because there are guerrillas, because there is subversion and because some people are trying to use violence as a strategy, and the Colombian Constitution provides for systems to combat those kinds of activities. Opposition movements that operate within the constitution and democracy must be treated differently from subversive movements. The opposition has every guarantee; as far as the rebels are concerned, it is the constitution, not us, that says that we can declare martial law; once the uprising is repressed, public order is reestablished, and we return to normalcy. We are not advocates of martial law because we like to run the government that way but because it is indispensable in handling public order situations when there are individuals who are subverting that order. I have often said that people use crutches not because they are fond of them or because they want to get used to walking with them but because they have suffered some sort of injury that prevents them from walking around on their own two feet and therefore have to use crutches whether they like it or not because otherwise they would fall down. If we do not use the crutch of martial law to combat and prevent subversion, we are neglecting a tool that the constitution has placed at our disposal. It is better to save democracy by resorting to martial law at a given moment than to let democracy succumb and chaos prevail by not resorting to it.

Social Change

Newsman: What have you achieved economically and socially, Mr President?

President: A great deal has been achieved in the economic and social spheres. I can tell you, for example, that this administration (and we are not an exception because prior ones have devoted themselves with equal zeal to social matters) has given priority to social investments in its development program; that a great deal has been done in expanding medical coverage and in extending basic services; that there have been extraordinary improvements in schooling, as classrooms have been set up in the most remote areas of the country; that the country is being physically integrated through an ambitious projects program that this administration is implementing and that many unfinished projects begun by previous administrations are being resumed. So anyone who

visits Colombia can see an appreciable change for the better socially, in the Colombian people's living conditions, in the buying power of wages, in what the minimum wage represents, in the social welfare system and in the way in which the workers are taken care of at their companies. Everything indicates that we are living in a country in which social justice really exists, to the extent that our limitations allow, but we will persist in this effort. We are the champions of development with social justice and we feel that social justice and development should go hand in hand. I said so before in a speech. We do not feel that social development is a by-product of economic development; both must exist independently. Those are our aspirations, our intentions. But for your information I would like to clarify that striking a social balance in a country is an undertaking that takes more than 4 or 5 years, because there is no known administrator who is so competent that he can resolve mankind's age-old problems during his limited constitutional term of office.

Atrocious Dictatorships

Newsman: Mr President, what do you think of the dictatorial regimes that still exist in Latin America?

President: My opinion is that their peoples ought to change those situations, but since we respect the principle of nonintervention, we have no way to further such goals, aside from reiterating our devotion to democracy, not only individually but at each meeting of presidents that we hold. It is atrocious that governments having roots other than among the people still exist at this late date in Latin America, which must be the continent of peace, progress and freedom. Nevertheless, I would ask what procedures we could use within the framework of the inter-American system to get involved in the internal politics of nations in a way that is not reprehensible.

The Embassy Takeover

Newsman: Mr President, you were congratulated by President Antonio Guzman for the wisdom with which you conducted the negotiations that put an end to the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Colombia. Influential circles in your country, Colombia, are saying that the then U.S. ambassador in Bogota, Diego Ascencio, took a direct part in the negotiations. There has also been talk in your country that several governments, including yours, paid millions to the M-19 guerrillas to come out of the occupation incident looking successful or moderately successful. We would like to hear your version of the negotiations, because in the Dominican Republic we still do not know the specific details of how you ended the occupation, which kept 50-odd diplomats captive for more than a month.

President: I would be most pleased to dispel your doubts in this regard in my 10th answer. In the first place, the ambassadors who were kidnaped were obviously not in a position to do any independent negotiating, even though all of them were, of course, interested in creating the conditions to facilitate their release. The ambassadors (and now is not the time to judge or praise them) were treated with respect by their captors because the Colombian

Government sent them a clear, precise and categorical note saying that it would not order the taking of the embassy by force unless the captors undertook actions jeopardizing the physical integrity of any of the kidnaped diplomats. As far as we know, not a single government paid a ransom to the kidnapers, and as far as the Colombian Government is concerned, not a cent was forthcoming. Our stand was: no prisoners, no money. And we did not pay and we did not release the prisoners, as many of them wanted. After a long, hard give-and-take the captors finally decided to avail themselves of the possibilities that the Colombian Government offered them in its overriding desire to protect the lives of the hostages. As far as my knowledge goes, that was how the drama at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota concluded.

If I wanted to be a bit aggressive with the captors' movement and wanted to portray it as a venal movement, I could say that yes, their ulterior motive was to come away with some money. But there is no way that I can distort the facts just to make them look bad. The fact is that no government gave them a cent.

Agreement with Venezuela

Newsman: Are you hopeful that during your term of office an agreement can be reached with the Venezuelan Government concerning the border dispute that has arisen over the Guajira Peninsula?

President: We are more than hopeful. We have a conditional agreement that has been worked out by Venezuelan and Colombian negotiators. I have no doubt that the desire of the Venezuelan and Colombian governments is to resolve the dispute through peaceful means that conform both to our devotion to law and our Bolivarian spirit. I would be very pleased if this problem, this dispute were resolved right away. But of course I do not want to force any situation either just to have something done during my term. I have to think about Venezuela and Colombia, not just my administration. It would be good both for my administration and for President Herrera Campins's administration for something to happen now, but if we can't do it, it does not necessarily mean that Venezuela and Colombia have failed. They will surely try again in the future and resolve their differences peacefully, but I think that we are on the right road and that the people with leadership responsibilities have a sense of understanding. Of course the people who are accustomed to making grounds and pretexts for opposition out of international problems can find banners to combat the governments in any settlement. I of course feel that there are greater numbers of patriots who see an agreement as a peaceful solution to disputes that opens up enormous opportunities for action by the two governments.

Newsman: Mr President, my question is directed at the same issue. According to international cables, there have been incidents between members of the Venezuelan National Guard and members of the Colombian Army on La Guajira Peninsula, more or less along the border between Venezuela and Colombia. Does the president of Colombia have any reports on these incidents, and what does he think of them?

President: Perhaps because you are way in back you did not realize that I have already answered that question. But I do not mind telling you that there have been no incidents, no confrontations of any sort, no military mobilizations and that the people who are fond of violence in the news must be very sad that nothing of the sort has happened.

I would like to thank the newsmen who have gathered here for the very valuable questions you have posed to me, which have enabled me to clearly establish my administration's views. Thank you.

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CSO: 3010

SECURITY FORCES ARREST M-19 FOUNDER

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 11-A

[Article by Hector Rodriguez Villa]

[Text] The former vice president of the Indigenous Regional Council of the Cauca and one of the founders of the M-19, Maximiliano Izco Cuene, was arrested yesterday in that department by DAS [Administrative Department of Security] units.

Izco Cuene, an Indian who was described as the head of the organization's mobile command in that section of the country, harbored M-19 leaders Jaime Bateman Cayon and Carlos Toledo Plata when they fled into the Cauca after the thwarted "eighth" summit meeting of the organization, which was supposed to have been held at the Potosi spa in Tocaima, Cundinamarca.

As he was being arrested, it was also learned that military units involved in trackdowns in the "Guayabero" section of Meta killed a member of the First Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FACR) known as "Libardo." A soldier was wounded during the incident and was taken to Villavicencio.

Over the past 3 months this area of the country has witnessed numerous confrontations with guerrillas, which have left five soldiers and several subversives dead.

Troops from the Vargas Battalion and the Seventh Brigade are conducting an offensive to recover parts of the region taken over by the rebels.

Izco Cuene was said to have been arrested in a home in the village of Mora, Cauca. He was wanted for kidnaping, inciting rebellion and criminal association.

He is currently being tried in the court martial hearing against more than 200 alleged members of the M-19 in "La Picota" Jail.

The DAS said that the guerrilla took part in the slaying of Luis Ernesto Solano Sanchez, known as "El Llanero," who was alleged to be a bandit who operated in the "inland" region. This incident took place on 11 November 1978.

Izco Cuene was born on 24 February 1949 in Mosoco. He was arrested on the basis of information obtained by the DAS after the capture in Bogota of several members of the M-19, among them Jose Antonio Navarro Wolf, with whom he operated in the Cauca.

It was established, furthermore, that Izco Cuene was placed under investigation in 1979 after more than 5,000 weapons were stolen from the northern military cantonment, but when the then commander of the Military Institutes Brigade, Gen Miguel Vega Uribe, issued the resolution containing the summonses, he failed to include his name.

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GUERRILLAS TRAINED IN CUBA, DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 22 Oct 80 p 6-A

[Text] Last night in the Senate Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva accused the Communist Party of creating turmoil and subversion in the country.

During the debate sponsored by Communist Humberto Criales de la Rosa, the minister said that "we cannot continue to have members of the Communist Party, regardless of how eminent they might be, engage ministers in debate and claim that they are the allies of peace and that the government is responsible for every misfortune."

Criales de la Rosa summoned the minister for questioning on the guerrilla situation, the latest developments in the El Pato area and to explain the guarantees that the government, through the army, is providing to the subversive groups so that they will lay down their arms.

He outlined statements by the defense minister himself and other ranking military men to the effect that the country was in a state of war, that no one could be neutral in this war and that the people who wanted guarantees from the government ought to collaborate with the army.

Camacho Leyva first of all accused the Communist Party of being the direct sponsor of the so-called Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia. He even read what could be considered the bylaws of the FARC, in which they admit that they have the direct support of the Communist Party.

He noted that at no time have the Communists attempted to deny their links with that armed group, adding that it has been established that at least 745 persons have been trained in guerrilla warfare in Cuba.

The minister mentioned the names of 17 individuals who have received guerrilla training on the Caribbean island: Fabio Vasquez Castano, Plutarco Elias, Mario Hernandez, Hernando and Raimundo Cruz Modesto, Heriberto Espitia, Ricardo Lara Parada, Victor Medina Moron, Abelardo Joya Quintero, Alfonso Rodriguez Ruiz, Jose Ayala, Plutarco Corso, Miguel Pimienta, Mario Moscoso, Heriberto Cabrera, Hernando Gonzalez Arnedo and Libardo Lora Toro.

He also said that neither the military nor the government has contended or asserted that the Soviet Government is sending aid to the guerrillas or that Fidel Castro is doing so directly. However, he noted, it has been established that guerrilla training has been given to many Colombians in the area of Cuba.

He also asserted that outside aid for the guerrillas reaches Bogota via Paris and Prague, noting furthermore that this aid often takes the form of scholarships from Patrice Lumumba University.

Camacho Leyva said the following in reference to the Communist legislators and the members of the party: "They create turmoil, foster subversion and disavow the current system but avail themselves of it for their activities. This is an obvious fact that we have no reason to keep quiet."

In further replies to Criales de la Rosa's questions, the general said that the legislator is proposing a return to peace, an end to the state of siege and the revocation of the Security Statute.

His answer to this request was the same as the president gave during a meeting with members of the Human Rights Commission: "You can help us a great deal, for example, by telling the revolutionary forces to lay down their arms and return to civilian life in the republic."

Camacho Leyva also advocated that the Communist Party repudiate the FARC, especially in connection with what these guerrilla groups are doing in the countryside.

He also called on the party to totally repudiate "Voz Proletaria," which systematically justifies crime, he said. We would thus have a straight path to peace, he stated.

The minister disclosed that any sum of money spent to upgrade the Armed Forces and the police is too little.

In this connection he mentioned Criales de la Rosa's criticism of the military high command's request for a 17 billion peso increase.

He said that the commanders of each of the branches had submitted a report on their situation to the Second Committee of the Senate and House, and he hinted that defense and combat equipment are not in very good condition.

"As military men we are aware that the country is not in a position to exert enormous efforts, because of the current national political situation."

"We are using the tools that the country has given us to defend our institutions," he said, noting in conclusion that in order to combat subversion "we cannot please the friends of the guerrillas."

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COMMUNIST PARTY CALLS FOR GENERAL AMNESTY

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 10-A

[Article by Roman Medina B.]

[Text] The Colombian Communist Party yesterday called for a general amnesty law, considering it a "unique opportunity" to civilize the methods of political struggle in the country, especially since the 1982 election campaign is already under way.

"As far as the Communist Party is concerned, amnesty is a fundamental element in a move towards democracy, to emerge from martial law and the Security Statute and to end military criminal justice, which is leading the country towards 'Uruguayanization,'" asserted Congressmen Gilberto Vieira yesterday in the First House Committee.

Separately, Liberal Representative Luis Villar Borda asserted that under the amnesty law the country is not going to return to peace, saying that we need fundamental changes in political, social and economic organization to achieve these objectives and goals.

Villar also proposed formally yesterday that the Criminal Division of the Supreme Court of Justice be the body to examine the details of the most serious crimes, in order to establish whether they are political or common and thus whether the amnesty can be invoked.

The debate on the amnesty bill resumed yesterday with speeches by Representatives Vieira and Villar, who in general came out for a general amnesty. The session was attended by the ministers of defense, government and justice.

Gilberto Vieira, the secretary general of the Colombian Communist Party, initially voiced a series of objections to the government's original bill, commenting that it speaks of "atrocious crimes" and noting that it overlooks, however, that because of martial law and the Security Statute, the executive himself has determined the nature of these crimes.

He asserted that it is nothing more than an attempt to get the guerrillas to lay down their arms, feeling that it does not get to the heart of the matter, "such as ending martial law and official repression."

With regard to the report by Representatives Dario Ortiz and Simon Bossa, he noted that they pursued an independent approach that deserves the committee's applause. Nevertheless, he posed a number of objections, especially with regard to the creation of an amnesty tribunal that would include the commander of the brigade that will examine the amnesty petition.

He said that such tribunals ought to be completely civilian, "because the country needs to have the army's involvement in the justice system ended."

With regard to Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho's speech last week in the committee about the guerrilla groups operating in the country, the Communist leader said his figures are no pretext for the recurring interruptions of the peace under the prolonged enforcement of martial law.

He recalled recent statements by General Camacho and contended that if we get to the vacuum of power that the minister spoke of, "those guerrillas will become a major focus of attraction for the Colombian people."

Regarding the allegation that the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] are the armed wing of the Communist Party, Vieira reaffirmed that this is untrue. "We Communists have great admiration and respect for the guerrillas. They are people who have taken up arms for a political ideal that they have chosen as a form of protest against the despotism that is being practiced under martial law," he added.

His statements were taken issue with by Liberal Representative Abelardo Forero Benavides, who asserted that the unfortunate thing about the guerrillas is that the ones who suffer in every case are the peasant farmers. "It is the blood of Colombian peasants that is being spilled in these incidents."

Gilberto Vieira responded by saying that he is disturbed as much by the death of a soldier as by the death of a guerrilla. He stressed that an amnesty must emerge as a turn towards democracy so that "the government's terrorist actions against the people and the guerrillas' reactions to the government for now they are treated cease."

He said that as long as martial law is not lifted and the Security Statute not revoked, the rebels are not going to abide by the law. He proposed that the law cover those who are in prison or on trial; they should be the first ones to benefit, before the people who are not in custody.

Villar Comments

Liberal Representative Luis Villar stressed that the bill must be the fruit of a broad consensus, not an imposition and that it has to come from those who realize that now is the time that Colombia must urgently reinstitute the fundamental values of a democratic structure, which has been marred in recent years.

He said that the bill is eminently political, in the loftiest and most noble meaning of the word.

Villar specifically backed two points brought up by the sponsors of the bill: 1) The original text is not in keeping with the provisions of the National Constitution, which says that it should be general, not conditional; 2) It is not enough to reestablish the public peace and freedoms.

He said that it ought to be extended to persons who have been arrested and found guilty under specific circumstances, to which end he proposed that such cases be resolved by a body with the qualifications of the Supreme Court of Justice.

He noted that the motive is what determines the type of crime. "If the motive was to try and change institutions, the crime is political." After commenting that the benefits of a pardon have been practically done away with, Villar said that the amnesty must be broadened and made general "to cover political offenders and related crimes."

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NICARAGUAN COUNSELOR SAYS NO INVASION OF ARCHIPELAGO

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 19 Oct 80 p 1-A, 15-A

[Article by Hernan Unas]

[Text] The counselor of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Colombia, Dr Gustavo Adolfo Vargas, told this newspaper yesterday that his country's plans do not include a possible invasion of the islands or keys that its government is claiming.

"Our intentions have not included and do not include an attack on or an invasion of the territory that we are claiming, as people have been led to think, not only because we are respectful of our neighbors but also because we lack the resources that would be needed for such a move," the diplomat said.

Vargas clarified, however, that "what there can be doubt about is that we will make use of arms if attempts are made to violate our territory and our national sovereignty."

The counselor of the Nicaraguan Embassy, who described himself as a "full-time opponent of the Somozas," studied international public law and international relations at the University of Geneva in Switzerland, which he later joined as an assistant professor at the Institute of Higher International Studies, where he did his post-graduate work. He was a United Nations official until the triumph of the Sandinist Revolution and also served as adviser to the Central American Common Market and as a consultant in the Division of Cooperation among Developing Countries.

"The Tyranny Drafted Maps"

The reason why I visited the diplomat's office was to inquire about the map that his government had drafted, which shows the islands of San Andres and Providencia, as well as the keys of Serrana, Roncador and Quitasueno, as belonging to Nicaragua.

Vargas, like a good diplomat, beat around the bush for a while before finally admitting that "it is true that my government ordered the drafting of that map, including the islands and keys you have mentioned as part of our territory, because we feel that they belong to us."

He noted, however, that "although this might look like something new, it really isn't, because under the Somoza tyranny maps had been drafted to include these spots, the difference being that they described them as 'disputed territories,' a description that has now been dropped."

When I told him that Colombia feels strongly that the Sandinist Government is trying to win popularity and gain solidarity by claiming our islands and keys in the Caribbean, he contended:

"We have no problem whatsoever to hide. The difficulties we might have are known to all, so that we have no need to resort to such devices in a bid to conceal them. You want to attribute the claim of sovereignty over the keys entirely to the Revolutionary Government, when the fact of the matter is, as I already told you, that this concern already existed during the regime of dictator Anastasio Somoza."

When I pressed on in my efforts to delve deeper into the hidden meaning of his words, the diplomat said: "This is a nationalist solidarity movement based on our claims to the islands and keys, but the objective has not been achieved. I also feel that the issue is being used here to hide the problems that your country is facing, among them the problem of the guerrillas."

Question of Ideologies

I deliberately led the counselor into an eminently political field to see to what extent politics is at the heart of the matter. In this regard he commented:

"Territorial conflicts are far above ideological questions. If this were not the case, there would not have been or would not be friction between Chile and Argentina, China and Vietnam and Colombia and Venezuela. As far as Colombia and Nicaragua are concerned, we can point to a major ideological difference, because we are trying to establish socialism, and the Colombian Government defends the capitalist system."

Without ever losing his patience or cordial tone of voice, the counselor stated that "there are two ways to resolve the conflict: through a political agreement or through a strictly legal mechanism, by submitting the dispute to the International Court of Justice. A third solution could be to have the two countries designate a neutral nation to decide the conflict."

The diplomat said that Nicaragua respects Colombia's laws and that it is willing to discuss the issue in whatever form is deemed most appropriate.

"We had a similar conflict when Luis Somoza was president, around 1959," Vargas said. "The dispute was with the Republic of Honduras and was brought before the International Court, where we lost. We abided by the decision of the court, which included a Colombian attorney, Dr Urrutia Holguin."

Nicaragua's "White Book"

The following is the complete text of the "Declaration on the Islands of San Andres, Providencia and Surrounding Territories," issued by the National Reconstruction Government Junta of Nicaragua and contained in the country's "White Book." The document bears the signatures of Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Violeta de Chamorro, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, Moises Hassan Morales and Daniel Ortega Saavedra. Counselor Gustavo Adolfo Vargas delivered the White Book yesterday to EL ESPECTADOR.

"The National Reconstruction Government Junta of Nicaragua, a government that emerged from the very struggle of our people and that is totally devoted to the task of recovering, maintaining and defending Nicaragua's national sovereignty and territorial integrity, an indisputable right of free nations, cannot remain impassive in the face of determined efforts by third countries to dismember our territory.

"The historical conditions under which our people lived ever since 1909 precluded a real defense of our continental shelf, jurisdictional waters and island territories emerging from the shelf. This absence of sovereignty was reflected in the imposition on our country of two treaties that were most harmful to it: the Chamorro-Bryan Treaty of 5 August 1914, the abrogation of which, once the U.S. Government felt the treaty was useless, constituted one of the dictatorship's many parodies, and the one known as the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty, which Nicaragua was forced to sign in 1928 and to ratify in 1930 (in other words, both acts took place under total military and political occupation of Nicaragua by the United States of America). Not only was the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty the result of an imposition by a world power on a small, weak country, but it was also kept secret for some time and entered into in flagrant violation of Nicaragua's constitution at the time, which categorically prohibited the signing of treaties that entailed an impairment of national sovereignty or a loss of national territory.

"In addition to being detrimental to Nicaragua, the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty entailed the occupation of much of our island territory, namely the islands of San Andres and Providencia and the surrounding keys and sand banks, but not including Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana.

"This injustice is even more evident since all of these islands, islets, keys and sand banks are integral and indivisible parts of Nicaragua's continental shelf, an underwater territory that is the natural extension of our mainland and, hence, unquestionably sovereign Nicaraguan territory.

"At that time, that general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, the symbol of the Nicaraguan people's anti-imperialist determination, was struggling heroically in Nicaragua's northern mountains, and his struggle succeeded in safeguarding not only our national honor but Latin American honor as well.

"A great deal of time has passed since the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty, but the fact is that as of 19 July 1979 Nicaragua had not recovered its national sovereignty, because before the triumph of our people it had been impossible to defend Nicaragua's island, ocean and underwater territory.

"The signing of the treaty between the United States and Colombia on 8 September 1972 was simply the final step in a territorial dispossession of Nicaragua that began in 1928.

"In light of these circumstances, it is our patriotic and revolutionary duty to declare null and void the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty signed on 24 March 1928 and ratified on 6 March 1930, in a historical context that disqualified as leaders the presidents imposed by the American forces of intervention in Nicaragua and that violated, as mentioned before, the principles of the existing National Constitution.

"The Revolutionary Government of Nicaragua would like to take this opportunity to inform our sister people and government of Colombia that this measure does not constitute an affront to a country that we have always loved and respected and whose people made wonderful common cause with the Nicaraguan people's struggle for their national liberation.

"We want both the people and the government of Colombia to know that Nicaragua is not claiming territories that are within Colombia's continental shelf or within 100 or 200 miles of its mainland, only territory that geographically, historically and legally is an integral part of Nicaragua.

"It is our firm determination and intention to resolve this problem, which unfortunately seems to be setting two sister peoples at odds, in a bilateral manner and in accordance with the strictest standards of respect and friendship recognized by international law. This in no way implies that Nicaragua attaches any validity whatsoever to the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Treaty; rather, we are merely champions at all costs of unity and harmony in Latin America, a regional community of which our two nations are part.

"Thus, the doors are open for a dialog between our two countries, realizing as we do that both Colombia and Nicaragua have inherited historical situations a more in-depth knowledge of which will enable our sister nation of Colombia to see why our stand is just, since it is a historical fact that Nicaragua was stripped of these territories in an unreasonable manner that from every standpoint runs counter to the principles of international law and to the very principles that have governed relations among Latin American countries.

"The reincorporation of these territories into the Nicaraguan nation should not be construed in the least as weakness on the part of the Colombian Government, but rather as tangible evidence of the respect for justice and reason that the people and government of Colombia have traditionally had, because we do not think that Colombia is dedicated to a policy of plundering a nation that throughout its history has never expressed anything but fondness and affection for a people with whom we share the same origins and language and many common aspirations."

Dr Gustavo Adolfo Vargas, the counselor of the Nicaraguan Embassy

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FERNANDEZ MARMOL RESIGNS POST TO RETURN TO PRD

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 10 Nov 80 pp 1-2

[Article by Roberto Marcalle: "Resignation"]

[Text] Mr Manuel Fernandez Marmol submitted his resignation to the Secretariat of State of Industry and Commerce today and said that in the event that President Antonio Guzman accepts it, he will become an officer of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) again to strengthen the leadership of Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez.

"I believe," the resigning official said, "that the PRD needs me among its officers again. I do not mean by this that my replacement, Ivelisse Prats de Perez, has not done efficient work, but I believe that our party needs men of peace at this time."

Marmoz, who was also one of the founders of the government party, said that he is a disciplined man, noting that he does not term his resignation "irrevocable, because I leave President Guzman the option of accepting or rejecting it."

He added that he hoped President Guzman would accept his resignation speedily, saying that "this government needs to be supported."

He then went on to speak of the rejection by the Senate of the 90-million-peso loan, and he said that one of the goals which led to this step was his desire to struggle to eliminate the differences between the Congress and the executive branch.

He said further that a weighty factor in his action was the need to ensure that democracy never disappears in this country, and that freedom and human rights continue to be tangible realities rather than vain and demagogic words.

He said moreover that, as has been discussed between them, President Guzman will give him full authority to resolve problems in any state body in which these occur.

He also said he has left the door open "for the president to appoint me to another post of less consequence, if possible, but one consistent with serving as an officer of the PRD."

He then pointed out that serving as secretary of state of industry and commerce is not compatible with heading the political organization, although he noted that this body has an excellent working team, mentioning among others the undersecretaries of state and the director of price control.

Fernandez Marmoz then went on to justify the government's indebtedness policy, saying that with increasing inflation, the money obtained now will be paid off with very little.

He said that according to government reports, only 224 million have been obtained to date. He said that other loans are subject to counterpart and other conditions delaying their authorization.

Also, Fernandez Marmoz defended the leadership of Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, who he said is now a figure of international importance.

In referring to the announced price increases for edible pasta and powdered milk, he explained that this is still in the hands of technicians and that the advice of the executive branch is also being awaited with a view to dealing with the situation.

He announced, however, that the pasta producers have indicated that these products will shortly be on the market again.

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MND EMERGES AS NEW PEOPLE'S PARTY

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 13B

[Article by Disraeli Guillen]

[Text] A new political organization has come onto the public scene, and in its first statement it says that "it will struggle to ensure that a true democracy is established in the country, in which it has the support of worker and peasant sectors."

The Democratic National Movement (MND) announced its establishment in the course of a meeting held on Saturday at the La Campana restaurant.

Mr Pedro Julio Evangelista, president of the movement, said in his opening address that "the development of the organization does not represent a method of dealing and deceiving all sectors of the country.

"Our movement is made up of workers and peasants who are fighting for the establishment of a true democracy," Evangelista said.

He said that the roots of the problems we Dominicans face lie in the fact that although we have the resources to develop ourselves, they work exclusively to the benefit of privileged minorities sold out to foreign interests.

The Democratic National Movement has the support of the Popular Party of Puerto Rico, Evangelista said.

Through a document it made public the organization explained that after a profound analysis, it has decided that the Dominican Republic is not a sovereign, free and independent country. This falsehood inculcated into the Dominican people for years is a direct result of the poverty of the country and the death of Dominicans in various ways.

"The leaders of the movement are inspired by the democratic system enjoyed by the Puerto Rican workers, peasants and professionals, who are true patriots, because they fought to establish a government for the benefit of all those who reside on this neighboring island without regard to religious or political creed," the document says.

The board of directors of the political organization includes, in addition to Evangelista, Jorge Antonio Fernandez as vice president, Felix Valde. 's secretary general, Ruben Guerra as assistant secretary general, Cirilo Tejeda as organization secretary, and Juan Marcial David as press and propaganda secretary.

Other officers include Maria Zoraida Garcia as recording and corresponding secretary, Bernabe Valdez as secretary for workers' affairs, Wilson Baez as secretary for student affairs, Froilan Gil Carrido as general supervisor and Dr Juana de la Cruz as secretary for professional affairs.

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PCD'S ISA CONDE DISCUSSES LOCAL POLITICS, USSR, CUBA

Caracas BOHEMIA in Spanish 17-23 Nov 80 pp 28-30

[Interview with Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party, by Luis Manuel Martinez; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, November 1980--The disillusionment of the leftist groups which placed their hopes in the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] as an instrument for substantive social reforms, the distrust of the bourgeois sectors and of private enterprise, and the erratic orientation of an administration devoid of political charisma appear as critical elements as we approach 1981, the pre-electoral year in this country, which is suffering more severely each day from the onslaughts of unemployment, underemployment and an economic crunch.

Balaguer's Rehabilitation

The unchanged obstinacy of Joaquin Balaguer who, at the age of 72, is touring the most remote provinces and localities, insisting that his health is as "strong as a rock," is causing the miracle of the rehabilitation of his Reformist Party, which was defeated in the 1978 elections after 12 years of corruption, assassinations and a conservative regime, a carbon copy extension of the Trujillo era.

The internal division in the PRD, with four or five presidential hopefuls entrenched in different factions, and the demagogy of that organization's secretary general, Dr Francisco Pena Gomez, publicly reiterating his differences with the government and telling anyone willing to listen to him that he will not visit the National Palace again in protest against the dismissal of some of his followers, compound the institutional crisis that has cropped up between the Legislative and Executive Branches because of the attacks from the leader of the Chamber of Deputies, Hatuey Decamps, regarding President Guzman's disdain for Congress and his refusal to consider a bill to reform the Constitution and extend the president's term from 4 to 6 years.

In the midst of this proliferation of initials, and the incoherent efforts to polarize the frustration of Balaguerism and the disappointment of PRD, founded in 1939 in Havana Cuba, which came to power in 1964 [as published], and with Juan Bosch overthrown only 6 months after having assumed the presidency, with the resultant insurgency which prompted the landing of the Marines in April 1965, the most balanced mind and the most serene thinking are at the head of the Dominican Communist Party [PCD].

Its secretary general, Narciso Isa Conde, answered six questions that we asked him in a skillful manner and with dialectics which identify him more with the maturity of Eurocommunism than with the ever-conflicting, aggressive style of Cuban Castroism.

[Question] Are the essential conditions present in the Dominican Republic for a shift toward a communist system to occur, with some tropical variations such as those constituting the Cuban model?

[Answer] If those conditions were present today, we would not be lacking in the desire and determination to win power and begin the changes called for in our program.

Our intentions are clear, and candidly defined with regard to the establishment of a system of transition toward communism, based on the predominance of social ownership of the means of production and distribution, and the abolishment of large-scale capitalist private ownership and of dependence on North American imperialism.

Insofar as the model or the individual features are concerned, although we attach a positive value to all the accomplishments of the revolution in other countries, we do not intend to reproduce or mechanically copy other experiences, even though they be "tropical." We prefer a model that relates to our concepts, and that results from the creative application of Marxism to our real situation.

We prefer one that eliminates the flaws and mistakes of other processes, that is geared to the new international correlation of forces and that takes into account the features inherent in all areas of our country.

Hence, we are striving for a Dominican model, and for a revolution that is socialist in content and Dominican in form.

As for the conditions and the possibilities for the victory of communism, we have stressed the following: The height of the social struggle has begun. The revolutionary political consciousness is progressing, and the people's sympathy for communism is in a process of growth.

There are still lacking conditions which are not contingent on us alone; also needed are more consciousness, better organization, greater numerical strength, and a greater capacity for mobilization and action.

But in a situation such as ours, the attainment of these qualities and conditions, and the prospect for power, should not be viewed solely over the long term; but they obviously appear possible over shorter terms.

True, that prospect does not depend on our desire alone, but our determination, our participation in the daily struggle and our action in the direction of winning power are highly important factors in its accomplishment.

We have that intention; we have that attitude.

We leaders of the Dominican Communist Party regard our participation in the present political struggle with a clearcut determination to convert our organization into a factor for power and revolutionary changes from that power.

Moreover, our country is part of a subregion of the continent which is obviously in the course of revolution, and is receiving the stimulating winds of the new revolutionary outburst that is taking place in Central America and the Caribbean, and that has recently materialized in the victories of Grenada and Nicaragua, and is constantly advancing in El Salvador.

[Question] What is the reason to justify the fact that the regimes in Cuba and Nicaragua refuse to consult the people's opinion through elections?

[Answer] The comparisons between Cuba and Nicaragua are not fitting. The Cuban regime has been in effect for 21 years; that in Nicaragua only completed its first year recently.

Authentic revolutions, with the replacement of one socioeconomic establishment with another, through revolutionary action, entail the abolishment of the old institutions, and pose the serious problem of devising new institutions.

The latter, and specifically the creation of new institutions that will guarantee self-management, the people's control and the masses' participation in the political administration with opportunities to recall rulers and officials, is one of the problems of the socialism currently in effect.

To return to the representative democracy of a capitalist type is an illusion; the point of reference cannot be that type of election, nor that type of institution.

The question is how to overcome the provisional status (generally very authoritarian) of the initial transition period which, in most instances, has lasted longer than anticipated.

We say this frankly but, at the same time, we point out that, in the delay in the development of socialist democracy (and this is obvious in the case of Cuba), the share of responsibility borne by the encirclement, blockade, harassment and aggression from the imperialists, particularly the North American imperialists, is very great. And that hostility has become as horrendous as the terrorist act in Barbados, which Venezuelan democracy blessed with the acquittal of four criminals who were implicated therein.

Cuba has been forced to engage in a kind of "communism of war."

[Question] In 1982, will PCD participate in the elections in some coalition, or will it, by itself, again gage its influence on the Dominican masses?

[Answer] It is still too early to determine one possibility or another of participation in the elections.

What is quite clear to us is that we must be prepared to exercise one option or another under the best possible conditions, without having the notion in mind of being an appendage or a mainstay supporting reformist, Social Democratic, Christian Democratic, right wing or center movements.

Right now, while simultaneously giving an impetus to the rising social protests and struggles, we are striving to put ourselves in a position and meet the requirements that will enable us to convert ourselves into an electoral option, regardless of the attitudes of the other organized forces toward us. Our greatest energy is concentrated on our own strengthening, and on the intention of being a great party, a prospect that is possible to attain if the sympathy for the PCD and its influence on the masses increase in the same proportion as the exacerbation of the social and economic crisis and the increase in the people's lack of confidence in the Dominican Revolutionary Party, which thwarted their most recent hopes, and in the Reformist Party which, in 12 years, has proven incapable of solving the serious problems besetting the majorities.

[Question] There is a great deal of hegemony and absorption in the North American foreign policy in our time, but is the occupation of Afghanistan possibly a message of understanding and peace for the Third World peoples?

[Answer] The increased presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is a result of the high degree of internationalization in the conflicts and, quite obviously, a militant response to the massive infiltration of the American CIA and its allies from Pakistani territory, to the reinforcement of United States Naval units in the Persian Gulf and to the American military counteroffensive started at the end of 1979.

It was apparently an extreme expedient for preventing the collapse of a regime allied with the Soviet Union as a result of indirect intervention from abroad, the factional conflicts within the state apparatus and dangerous excesses, in the context of a country located in an area of great strategic-geographic importance, with extensive borders with the Soviets and with very low cultural levels and slight political participation by the masses.

The counterrevolution fomented from the training bases in Pakistan was also quite far removed from representing the desires of the Afghan people and Afghan national interest.

What occurred there is an act of acute confrontation between the two systems and we, while noting the negative consequences of any intervention, consider it inevitable for the Soviet Union, in the context of that confrontation and that specific situation.

The Soviet troops and those of other Warsaw Pact countries acted in another very different situation after the Prague Spring of 1968. There, it was clear that the will of the majority of Czechoslovaks and of the majority of the Communist Party leadership in that country was on the side of the democratic reforms that were promoted; reforms which, rather than benefiting imperialism, tended to back up socialism and enhance the communists' authority and influence within that society. There, an intervention contrary to the renovation and democratization of socialism occurred, and therefore we condemned it.

In acting in the realm of international policy, the PCD does so with its own criteria; but it does not become lost with regard to the confrontation with capitalism, what is feasible for it or what affects the anti-imperialist struggle and the socialist system

[Question] You are a young leader (only 37 years old), whose talent and depth of analysis are recognized internationally. Do you believe that the excessive number of political parties in the Dominican Republic is a factor for the consolidation of democracy?

[Answer] The consolidation of the political democracy depends essentially on respect for the standards tending to guarantee equality of opportunity, organization, expression and participation among all groups and all citizens, in a civilized competition.

Whether or not there is a proliferation of many parties or groups depends on other factors, and may or may not occur in close association with the democratic progress.

The predominance of large-scale private ownership of the means of production, of distribution and of communication imposes an unsurmountable barrier against the possibility of full equality of opportunity, and of the eradication of discrimination in the realm of freedom of association, speech and political participation.

In that socioeconomic framework, the parties defending the system enjoy, in the democratic competition, far greater opportunities than those within the reach of the revolutionary forces.

Added to that are administrative restrictions which reduce, in a discriminatory way, freedom of association, of assembly and of striking, and legal expedients which affect the rights of the minorities.

The existence of a great many parties is not necessarily an indicator of the consolidation of democracy; because it may happen that, in spite of this (as has occurred here in the Dominican Republic), anti-democratic restrictions may continue (bans on outdoor events outside of the electoral campaign, a requirement for over 100,000 members for electoral recognition, periodic repression, discrimination in the use of the state-controlled news media, etc.), and there may also be an attempt to set up an electoral system to benefit the two-party system in the service of dependent capitalism.

[Question] Are there any chances that the Dominican economy may react favorably during the second half of Antonio Guzman's presidential term?

[Answer] No. The tendency that one observes, given the government's economic policy and the high degree of administrative inefficiency that it has shown, is toward continued stagnation, increased cost of living, greater poverty and exodus from the rural areas, reduced public investment, a galloping debt that is extremely burdensome, a deterioration in the state sector of the economy, an increased deficit in the balance of goods and services, the exacerbation of the energy crisis, and more acute dependence that is now not only reaffirming the oppressive bonds of subordination to the North American consortiums but also includes the area of penetration by Venezuelan capital.

This government is an inefficient option for a system and, to top it off, the economic crisis in our country has reached a point where it is not only impossible to resolve it within the framework of the dependent capitalist system, but it is also impossible to mitigate or reduce without affecting interests of powerful sectors which this distorted, native version of social democracy (allied with the United States) does not dare to confront.

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REASONS FOR SEAGA'S VICTORY IN JAMAICA NOTED

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 19 Nov 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Jamaica and Free Enterprise"]

[Text] The victory of the Labor Party of Jamaica in the recent elections held in that counrry has opened up an area of hopes for the friends of free enterprise. To tell the truth, nothing more than this can be noted in Edward Seaga's victory over Michael Manley because, although the defeated Jamaican politician had a close friendship with the Cuban dictator, Fidel Castro, he cannot be claimed to have violated the democratic credo. Evidence of this was the free elections which dashed his hopes of continuing to govern Jamaica.

The serious problem for Seaga is that Manley left him an economy in a state of ruin. The policy pursued by the former prime minister caused not only an exodus of capital from Jamaica, but of talent as well. And it destroyed the once flourishing tourist industry. To rebuild the economy, rehabilitate tourism, give an incentive for investment and attract new capital, both monetary and human, is an immense task. And there is no guarantee that Seaga will be able to perform that feat without a large amount of foreign aid.

If it does not quickly rebuild what Manley destroyed, if it does not create new job sources and if it fails to increase all types of production, the new government could suffer a fate similar to that which befell Indira Ghandi's successors in India. And then, indeed, Manley would have full access, with a free enterprise system that failed, to embrace socialism, with the backing that has now been denied him.

The system of free enterprise and representative democracy has an excellent opportunity in Jamaica to prove that it works. But this cannot be expected to occur automatically. If this is to happen, the Jamaicans will have to expend a sustained, assiduous effort to restore strength to the institutions weakened by the socializing, leveling and "redistributing" regime of Michael Manley. And for this purpose they will need foreign aid, a large amount of foreign aid.

Therefore, it is to be hoped that those who can give aid, particularly that from democratic nations and international agencies in operation, will not skimp on it.

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MEXICO, USSR DESIRE TO INCREASE DIRECT TRADE

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] The common denominator of the three meetings at which work will begin today lies in the mutual desire to bring about progress in the bilateral relations in the economic area. The starting point for their deliberations might be recognition of the objective factors which have thus far impeded dynamic progress in these relations. Rather than the geographical gap, the oppressive inertia stemming from the traditional patterns of trade appears to be the most important of these obstacles. This statement was made yesterday by Jorge Castaneda, secretary of foreign relations, at the opening of the meetings between Mexico and the Soviet Union on commercial matters, scientific and technical cooperation and maritime transportation.

Castaneda also remarked that the overall goal of the talks now being undertaken is unquestionably the spotting of concrete, feasible possibilities for comercial, industrial, scientific, technological and transport cooperation. Rather than high-sounding statements or grandiose projects, these are concrete actions, which are unassuming but constant, which will allow both countries to progress effectively toward a progressive enhancement of their bilateral economic cooperation.

He noted that the bilateral trade has been marked by irregularity in the flow of exchange and very slight diversification. It would appear necessary to program the development of trade on the basis of a better understanding of the market opportunities and the existing supplies, improvement in transportation and the elimination of unnecessary triangulation. This programing could, in some instances, lead to medium and long term agreements on supplies, based on the planning instruments which govern and guide the overall economic activity in each of the two countries.

Jorge Castaneda also commented that the Soviet Union, among the socialist countries, and Mexico, among the developing ones, are participating in the endeavor of the international community aimed at establishing a new international economic order in an effective manner. He observed that Mexico has a particular intention of stimulating the increase in economic exchanges in the world, because it realizes that international cooperation is a powerful mainstay, not only for development, but also for the easing of tensions and peaceful coexistence. Hence, we consider it essential and urgently required to allocate for economic promotion and cooperation the resources which are now being used in the arms race, as well as to rationalize the use of energy so as, through a plan of universal scope, to regulate the exploitation of the non-renewable sources of energy and hasten the utilization of alternate energy sources.

For his part, Mr Aleksey N. Manzhulo, vice minister of foreign trade of the USSR, said that the Soviet Union and Mexico attach great importance to the rebuilding of international economic relations, based on equality and justice; which we think can only be achieved if inextricably linked with the elimination of international conflicts, the solution of the problems involving the easing of tensions, and the elimination of exploitation, inequality, discrimination and dictating in international relations.

He then pointed out that the Soviet Union attaches great importance to the subsequent development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation with Mexico. He said: "I think and you probably agree that the possibilities for cooperation based on mutual advantage and equality have not been exhausted in their entirety."

Finally, he said that, "In advance of the economic and technical cooperation, we would like to discuss some problems that are deterring its progress, and to determine insofar as possible the concrete means for its implementation and diversification."

The Mexican representatives were also headed by Jorge Eduardo Navarrete, undersecretary of economic affairs in the Secretariat of Foreign Relations, representing the Commercial Joint Commission; Dr Edmundo Flores, general director of CONACYT [National Council for Science and Technology], representing the Joint Commission for Scientific and Technological Cooperation; and naval engineer Jose Juan Velarde Bonnin, undersecretary of ports and merchant marine in the Secretariat of Communications and Transport, who served as chairman of the Mexican delegation on the Joint Commission for Consultation on Maritime Transportation.

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EARLY DISCUSSION OF PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 12 Nov 80 Sec A p 4

[Article by Margarita Nolasco: "The List of Those Under Wraps"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan is now the president-elect of the United States of America. So many have already said that he will approach us as if on a holiday that it is scarcely worthwhile repeating; but there is no doubt that he will approach us as if on a holiday. Now we are left with only two rays of hope: one, that candidate Reagan will modify his opinion and attitude toward the reality which President Reagan will be facing in the future: in other words, the international pressures, and the need to preserve a certain amount of peace for the progress of American affairs in the world, will make his administration hardly different from that of Carter (which obviously was of no great benefit to us either).

The other hope for Mexicans is 82. Not the constitutional article, but the year of the change in presidents. Thus far, there are nine possibilities: De la Madrid, De la Vega, Diaz Serrano, Garcia Paniagua, Ibarra, Mujica, Ojeda, Olivares and Solana, in strict alphabetical order. Unless there is a better opinion of the great elector (according to a report from Castillas, JLP's [Jose Lopez Portillo] secretary and adviser), some of the foregoing have little chance. Let us analyze the situation, keeping the strict alphabetical order.

Diaz Serrano lacks the strong position of a state secretary, but on the other hand he does have control of the oil industry which has, to date, been the national option for seeking economic development and independence. However, for Mexico and 82 his position is extremely vulnerable: the vice-president who will accompany Reagan in the United States is a partner and friend of Diaz Serrano. In fact, Busch and Diaz Serrano have been partners in the well drilling business since 1965. Busch, on the other hand, has been director of the CIA. In other words, it would be intolerable for the country to have as its next president an ex-partner of the current United States vice-president as well as former CIA director. As if that were not enough) we should recall that Diaz Serrano was a representative of General Motors (one of the major multinationals) during the first third of the 1970's. Hence, Diaz Serrano's chances have been undermined, and some no longer consider him included on the list of those under wraps.

Garcia Paniagua, son of Gen Garcia Barragan, is the closest to a military man among the presidential hopefuls. He lacks political force and does not hold the strong position of some of the other candidates. His chances are slim, and hence he is often forgotten when the list of possible candidates for 1982 is made.

Mujica was uncovered by Ruben Figueroa, who made him his candidate as well. And that, obviously, detracted sympathy from him among the politicians and the public as a whole. Moreover, although he has proven to be brilliant as an intellectual (a professor and director of the National School of Economics, an adviser and a prominent writer), as a politican and state secretary he has acted so inconspicuously that his performance can only be described as mediocre. If it had not been for Figueroa's "stab" at mentioning him and making him his candidate, few would think of him in drawing up the list of those under wraps.

Olivares Santana is a skillful politicians, and including him among those whose chances of being on the list of those under wraps are dubious may perhaps be a gross error. But he has always been a second rate politician, outstanding and skillful, yet more of a politician that one with a place in public administration. In any event, it has only been since May 1979 that he has been serving as secretary of government, and hence has had sufficient chance of becoming president. Perhaps the fact that he has only been in the position for a year and a half has prevented him from assuming a strong position as yet, but the possibility of his doing so next year cannot be precluded. At any rate, during this November 1980, his position on the list of future candidates is not among the best.

Solana is the last one whose inclusion on the list is disputable. It so happens that he occupies the state secretariat that is most vulnerable, politically speaking. Any student disturbance, any teachers' movement, a brief review of the educational lag and waste in schools, in short, any of the things that happen during one month or another, leaves the secretary of public education in an extremely compromising position. And this in addition to the fact that his political career is more closely linked with university politics than with the national PRI politics, which obviously detracts from his political strength within the party. Finally, his performance as secretary has not been especially brilliant; and therefore he is often overlooked when making the list of those under wraps.

Thus, we can eliminate five of the nine, which leaves four likely ones: De la Madrid, De la Vega, Ibarra and Ojeda. One of them will have to confront Reagan, and defend the nation's future. Which one would be the most suitable? Which one has the best chances?

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PCM PROTESTS ALLEGED ELECTORAL FRAUD

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 23 Oct 80 Sec F p 5

[Text] They are trying to prevent our victory, they claim....

In the La Montana and Tierra Caliente areas the election authorities have illegally stopped the issuance of voters' credentials, attempting in this way to avoid likely victories of the Communists, according to the PCM's [Mexican Communist Party] state directorate.

The foregoing complaint was made by the general delegate in Guerrero, Raron Sosamontes, who added that this was noticed after he accompanied the Communist candidate for the governorship of Guerrero, Prof Othon Salazar Ramirez, on his campaign in those areas.

He mentioned specifically that in Tlapa, Alcozauca and Malinantepec, in La Montana, as well as Tlapehuala, Cutzamala de Pinzon and Coyuca de Catalan, in Tierra Caliente, municipalities wherein the Communist Party has great influence, the authorities responsible for issuing voters' credentials suspended the census taking as soon as Salazar Ramirez appeared.

During a popular gathering held in Taxco de Alarcon, attended by Sosamontes, the Communist candidate for state governor announced that the PCM would participate in the state's 11 electoral districts.

In the same location and later in Iguala, Salazar Ramirez said that they uphold the democratic participation of all citizens, regardless of whether they agree with their ideas.

He also mentioned the respect that he has for Alejandro Cervantes Delgado, the PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party] candidate, but remarked: "It must not be forgotten that he represents the monopolies which have made transportation and food more expensive, and which have deprived the peasants and settlers from their land in order to promote foreign tourism investments in Acapulco, Taxco and Zihuatanejo."

He concluded by saying: "This, understandably, benefits the foreigners in particular, and there is no course of action against this other than organized struggle in the next people's assembly in Guerrero, which will take place on Saturday, in Chilpancingo."
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CCE CLAIMS PESO IS OVERVALUED

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 13 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] Queretaro, 12 November--Today, the general director of the Coordinating Business Council (CCE), Francisco Calderon, in an address at Encounter 80, the main theme of which is productivity, stated that the National Employment Plan calls for the gradual elimination of unemployment and, in order to attain that goal, it is essential that the programs be backed by fitting monetary and finance policies.

In his report, he stressed the factor of an inflexible exchange policy which has been overvaluing the peso, while inflation has increased in excess of that in the countries with which Mexico trades, particularly the United States.

Calderon noted that an attempt has been made to maintain a fixed rate of exchange for the peso with respect to the dollar, and this has been an incentive for importing machinery and a deterrent to the creation of jobs in activities which promote the sale of Mexican goods and services abroad.

He claimed that, with oil, Mexico can continue to develop and increase per capita production. However, he said, an economic development based only on imports of machinery would make it possible to raise the productivity of the workers already employed in the existing plants, but it would limit the opportunities for creating new jobs.

As for the National Employment Plan, Calderon indicated that, with backing from the monetary and finance policies, it would improve the distribution of income and would hasten economic development; "however, it is impossible to create unproductive jobs in order to distribute the present income among more individuals, because that would lead to economic stagnation and to a progressive overall impoverishment."

The new jobs must generate tangible social wealth, through increasingly productive processes and techniques. In order to increase the overall employment and the society's standard of living, there must be increasingly larger supplies of equipment and tools per employed person.

Development demands the total utilization of all of the community's resources, with an attempt to prevent their remaining idle, and to have them used for the most profitable purposes; because unemployment in particular is the greatest waste that a country can commit.

Greater production per worker can be achieved through larger supplies of producer goods, the training of human resources who participate in productive and commercial activities on all levels; better work organization within the business firms; changing the sequence of productive processes or eliminating unnecessary movement and time spent; and, finally, adopting new techniques for production and distribution, discarding the outdated machinery and equipment and replacing it with more efficient types.

Calderon said that all these methods could be summarized into two: the capitalization and training of the individuals who take part in production.

Calderon stated that, in the case of Mexico, productivity could be increased through a modernization and mechanization of productive activities in both industry, and commerce and services, but without going so far as to cheapen the capital goods in relation to the cost of labor, because that would foster unemployment, by occupying the factor in short supply which is capital, and failing to occupy the factor in large supply which is labor, and which would remain idle.

Finally, he declared that the investment has been constant, and has brought about a constructive development in the country, because the ratio between the total gross investment and the gross domestic product has already reached 24 percent, a proportion similar to that in several industrialized countries, and the overall development plan calls for an increase in the rate to 27 percent.

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FERTIMEX CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX DISCUSSED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 25 Oct 80 Sec B p 8

[Text] Mexican Fertilizers [FERTIMEX] currently has 14 industrial complexes in operation and one more under construction, located in Lazaro Cardenas, Michoacan. They process solid fertilizers, intermediate products, insecticides and various chemical products.

Owing to the number of its plants, their capacities and the diversity of products that they make, FERTIMEX is the country's leading chemical industry, and its productive activity is vital to much of the industry, apart from its basic function of producing the fertilizers necessary for the nation's agriculture.

The line of solid fertilizers is the main one, and includes virtually all the usual types, with both low and high concentration. Included among the nitrogenous types are ammonium sulfate, ammonium nitrate and urea; among the phosphated types, the simple and triple superphosphates; and among the multiple types, diamonic phosphate and the NPK type complex fertilizers.

In the area of pesticides, FERTIMEX has concentrated its efforts on the production of basic types, both chlorated (DDT, Toxaphene and BCH) and phosphated (methylic and estylic parathions), without going into the preparation of formulas, which in itself constitutes another industry already provided for by a large number of small private enterprise firms.

The fertilizer industry is based on ammonia and on the three major inorganic acids: sulfuric, nitric and phosphoric; and hence it is the most important sector of the basic chemical industry in Mexico. The large share that it has in other activities of the chemical industry is due to this. By way of illustration, we cite a few examples of the backing that FERTIMEX gives to various manufacturing activities:

Urea is used in the soap industry, and in the manufacture of synthetic adhesives, plastics, and synthetic aminoacids, as well as for feed in the large livestock industry.

Ammonium nitrate is used as a base for explosives, in open cut mining operations, in quarries and in public works.

Phosphoric acid plays a very important role in the manufacture of detergents, and nitric acid is an essential ingredient in nitration, a unifying process of great

significance in organic chemistry, particularly in the manufacture of explosives. Sulfuric acid assumes major importance and deserves special mention. Mexico is rated as the 10th-ranking producer in the world, and FERTIMEX is the leading producer in the republic, contributing 2 million tons, or 70 percent of the total installed capacity in the nation.

The course of its development as an industrial enterprise began with the production of bonemeal and the processing of marine bird guano in insignificant amounts, until the first plant producing chemical fertilizers was built in San Luis Potosi, where 8,015 tons of simple superphosphate were produced by 1948.

The growth of the company's industrial plant stemming from the natural gas supplies in the vicinity of the Federal District fostered the building of the first ammonia producing plant in Latin America, and other industrial complexes for the manufacture of fertilizers, as well as the integration of the industry under state ownership, through the incorporation of the private enterprise producing solid fertilizers, until a total of 1,752,111 metric tons were produced in 1976.

During the current 6-year period, Guano and Fertilizer of Mexico, Inc was merged with Mexican Phosphated Fertilizers, Inc, giving rise to FERTIMEX; and by 1979 a production of 2,126,282 tons was attained, showing an increase within those 3 years of 21.4 percent in comparison with 1976.

In 1980, production amounting to 3,346,900 tons has been scheduled,which will represent an increase of 57.4 percent over last year, and 91 percent over that for 1976.

By the first quarter of this year, 554,944 tons were produced,a volume 91,530 tons larger than the production for the same period in 1979.

Expansion

By the end of 1976, the installed capacity of the Mexican fertilizer industry was comprised as follows:

1976

	Final Production	Intermediate
Guanomex	1,776,000	838,000
FFM [Mexican Phosphated Fertilizers]	270,000	1,290,000
Univex	187,500	906,000 *
Total:	2,233,500	3,034,000

* PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum]-Ammonia

The foregoing figures show a sustained impetus since 1943, where the growth was achieved by the state and private groups which became assimilated, until 1976, when the preliminary negotiations were reached for FFM to become the property of the nation.

It is imperative during the present government term, 1977-82, to culminate the absorption process with the merger of FFM and Guanomex, giving rise to FERTIMEX, and to start a medium and long term expansion program, which will not only guarantee self-sufficiency for increasing rates of consumption, through accelerated growth, but also, in view of the natural resources, geographical advantages and trained human resources, enable us to compete on the international markets and, with exports, generate the economic surplus that will give the national industry a sound financial position.

These expansion program includes two periods: one over the short and medium term, which will end with the 6-year period; and another over the long term, which will conclude in 1990. The first one consists of the construction of 21 new plants and the expansion of five of the existing ones, which, combined, will raise the production capacity by 4.29 million tons of final products and 3.562 million tons of intermediate products. The second one, from 1983 to 1990, calls for meeting the long term demands of the domestic market and sustained competition on the international markets, making use of economies of scale which the scheduled industrial complexes will have. During this second phase, it is anticipated that there will be a need to build 15 plans for final products and 19 for intermediate products, which will increase the installed capacity by 4.965 million and 7.451 million tons, respectively.

The first expansion program is under way, and the second one has begun on the study level; so that unfavorable conditions for the supply of fertilizers will not occur again in Mexico.

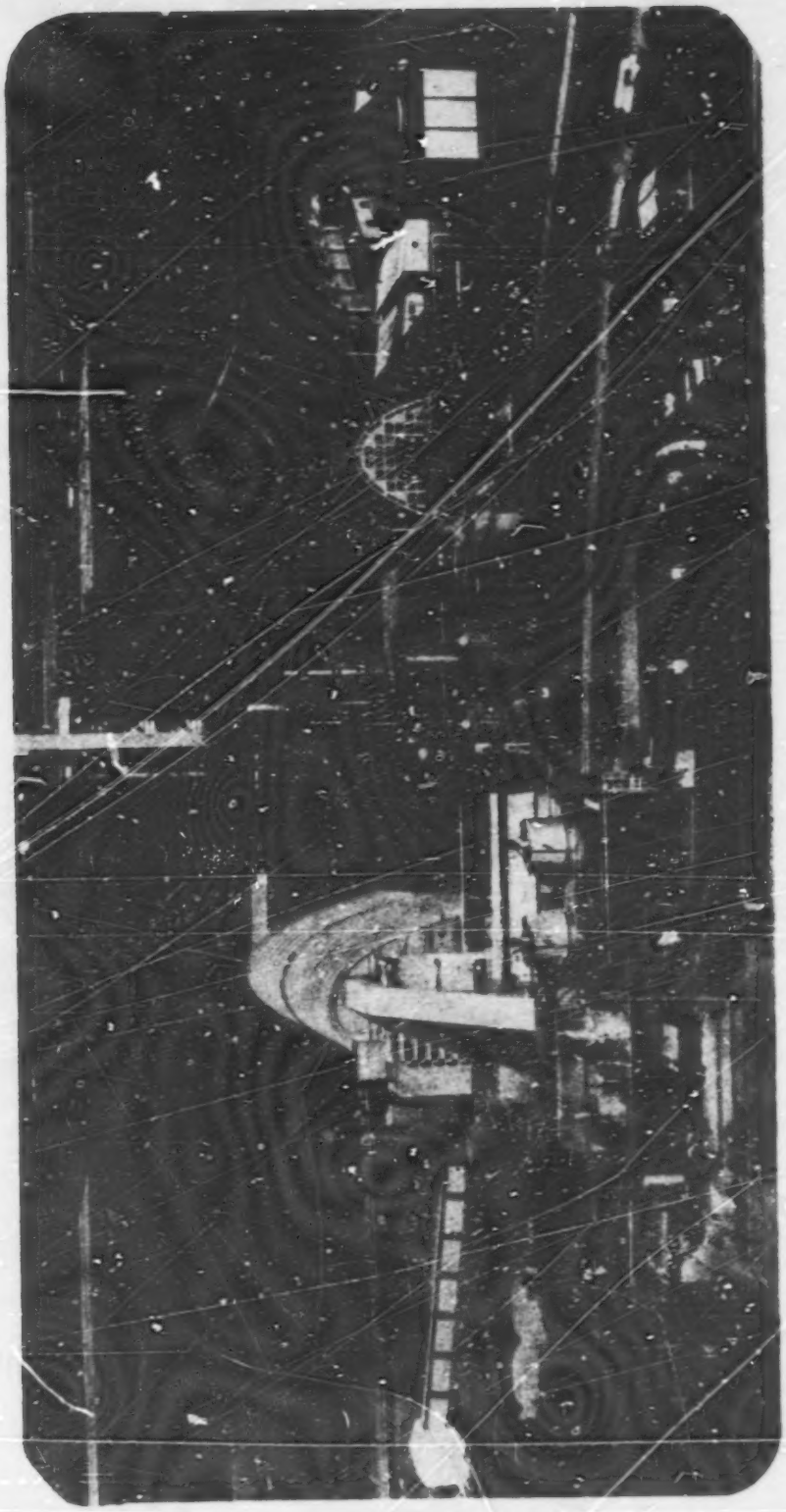
During the period from 1977 to date, FERTIMEX has completed and put into operation the following industrial projects:

Plants Constructed From 1977 to 1980

Plant	Capacity (tons per year)	Location
Ammonium sulfate I	200,000	Queretaro, Guerrero
Simple superphosphate	300,000	Queretaro, Guerrero
SFT/DAP conversion	69,000	Pajaritos, Veracruz
Ammonium sulfate	150,000	Guadalajara, Jalisco
Ammonium sulfate	110,000	Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz
Ammonium sulfate	100,000	Torreon, Coahuila
Ammonium sulfate	100,000	Salamanca, Guanajuato
Urea	330,000	Salamanca, Guanajuato
Total:	1,359,000	
Intermediate products		
Sulfuric acid	330,000	Minatitlan, Veracruz
Sulfuric acid	198,000	Queretaro, Guerrero
Total:	528,000	
Grand Total:	1,887,000	

Projects to be Completed During the Second Half of 1980

Plant	Capacity (tons per year)	Location
Ammonium sulfate II	200,000	Queretaro, Guerrero
Ammonium sulfate III	200,000	Queretaro, Guerrero
Urea	495,000	Pajaritos, Veracruz
Total:	895,000	
Insecticides		
Parathions	2,500	Salamanca, Guanajuato
Toxaphene	1,125	Salamanca, Guanajuato
Total:	3,625	
Intermediate insecticides		
Sodium paranitrophenolate	5,600	Salamanca, Guanajuato
Grand Total:	904,225	



2909
CSO: 3010

COSEP SCORED AFTER WALKOUT FROM STATE COUNCIL

FSLN Economic Policy Threatened

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 5

[Commentary by Carlos B. Gallo O.: "Whom Does COSEP Represent?"]

[Text] There are leaders and "leaders." Real leaders are loyal to the end to the interests of those whom they represent. The "leaders" of COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise], who say that they represent the truly patriotic businessmen, reached the pinnacle of incongruency when they stated categorically that "the economy has not been revived," in the 11 November pronouncement.

With this statement, the board of directors of COSEP not only demonstrates its disregard for and its disinterest in the contributions being made by patriotic businessmen to the process of revival, but, rather, they go so far as to disavow and deny the effort made by the businessmen to fulfill the economic goals established in Plan 80. Blinded in their eagerness to impugn the power of the people, the directors are launching a frontal attack on a group of financial measures, on prices and marketing, that are intended for benefiting every sector including the businessmen. And these benefits are easily identified in the field of economics and politics.

We can point out that the revolution solved a series of conflicts that definitely affected the economic activities of private businessmen in the period of the dictatorship.

An example of this is the conflict kept up between the cotton-growers and the landlords who imposed high prices on land rent, or between importers of agricultural materials and implements, and we must add to this constant friction with the financial sector, which was in the hands of imperialist bankers.

The pronouncement made by the board of directors of COSEP makes it possible to perceive the political aims of this group that is trying to provoke and break up the process of National Unity, disregarding the interests of honest businessmen.

These gentlemen are launching attacks against the price, financial, taxation and labor policy of the Revolutionary State, without reflecting that the measures taken tend actually to strengthen the process of National Unity and, therefore, to benefit the working class as the fundamental axis of the revolutionary process.

When this board of directors questions price control, it is obvious that it is specifying interests that are not the interests of all its affiliates. The attacks on the price policy only confirm that: the aims of COSEP, its historical calling to plunge the working people into hunger and poverty. They do not agree with the Revolutionary State's encouraging a stability in prices as a basic requisite for guaranteeing the people's minimum standard of living. They reject the principle that prices of basic products should have a subsidy level as a solution so that the people may have access to those basic products.

We believe that honest businessmen do not agree, either, that our economy should again be subject to imperialism, but the board of directors of COSEP is so in agreement when it states that the solution is not taxes but, rather a good use of loans. We must point out to our people that, in order to raise the standard of living and to take care of public and private investment it is necessary to have funds and that the COSEP board sees only two ways of obtaining them. One is to go into debt in a limited way and the other is to have taxes levied exclusively on the sectors of the people, as has happened historically.

COSEP is trying to act surprised and to shun the responsibilities that it agreed to assume months ago when Plan 90 was presented. The FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] was very clear in this connection about who should pay for revival and it stated the following: "If a redistributive revival is proposed, an increase in taxes has to be carried out to balance the new expenditures in behalf of the people. Actually, this solution the only one because the working people would tolerate paying with hunger for a revival, after having paid for liberation with blood."

The fields with regard to economic and social policy are being defined on the basis of the statement by COSEP. These gentlemen assure irresponsibly that "the process of inflation of domestic origin is high." On various occasions, the present president of COSEP stated that in our country there never has been inflation percentages "as high as now," in a desire to shift this responsibility to the revolution. COSEP must be reminded that inflation in this country did not worry them during the dictatorship, because the workers paid for that inflation. It was the illegal tax that the working class had to pay.

It is important to point out that that irresponsable "analysis" by COSEP makes them go so far as to point out that inflation has a domestic origin. Is our country, perhaps, avoiding the inflationary pressure of the world capitalist market, which is wallowing in a crisis at present? Gentlemen, the inflation that we have is expressed by that capitalist market by way of prices for the products that we sell and buy.

COSEP's class violence was laid bare in that pronouncement, when it went so far as to state that the present labor code is all right, that there is no need for promulgating a new one, that the correct course was to ensure compliance with the Somoza labor code. How about that? COSEP is demanding and invoking the right to dismiss and give notice to workers whenever they so desire, imposing on them labor rules and hours that were proper only in the period of the dictorship. That whole set of considerations developed by the board of directors of COSEP does not express the interests of that group of honest businessmen who are ready to march alongside the working people toward new tasks. Therefore, we dare state that we can describe the positions taken by those businessmen who do not subscribe to COSEP's

proimperialist, desperate plan as not only honest but also patriotic. Their nature lies in their attachment to the interests represented by the revolution and to the political objectives stated in this period. The forthcoming 1981 plan concentrates the will of the thousands of rural and city workers. It concentrates the aspirations of those honest businessmen and technicians. It concentrates the validity and justice of the Sandinist economic policy that is materializing in opposition to the incapability of weak, desperate groups horrified by the people's freedom.

Threat to Revolutionary Unity

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Nov 80 p 3

[Commentary by Carlos Fernando Chamorro B.: "These Are COSEP's Real Positions"]

[Text] "They should return the power to us. We want to reconstruct dependent capitalism. We invoke hunger for the masses and cessation of the Anti-imperialist People's Revolution." That summarizes the arguments of the leaders of COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] that they have put forth -- behind the false front of "denouncing the deviations of the government's program" and of "reviving true national unity" -- to justify their withdrawal from the Council of State.

It suffices to read the pronouncement of those who arrogate to themselves, on behalf of COSEP, a false representation of all Nicaraguan businessmen, in order to arrive at this conclusion.

Their arguments are clear. They reject the role of the vanguard of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], its nature as a guiding force at the head of the Government Junta and the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and the plan for Anti-Imperialist National Unity welded around the driving forces of the revolution: the masses of the people and their vanguard. Finally, they refuse to accept the historical fact that a revolution occurred in this country that transformed the power structure radically, above the proimperialist reform for which they longed. There are enormous differences in form and content between the two plans. Therefore, COSEP is wrong when it tries to put the Sandinist Revolution within the framework and systems of its democratic-bourgeois conception that has already been buried by history.

They suggest with apparent ingenuousness that the process of national unity must be understood as an eclectic sum of forces living together in freedom. But their own conscience betrays them. In their opinion, this revolution has no enemies. The anti-imperialist struggle does not appear either in COSEP's documents or practical attitudes, because, basically -- when they demand national unity without the Sandinist vanguard -- they are opening the way for destruction of the process by imperialism.

The demagogy and reactionary nature of COSEP's positions, deprived of any patriotism, are evident in that proposal.

National Unity has a patriotic, anti-imperialist nature and is the appeal by the Sandinist vanguard and the forces of the people to every democratic, progressive sector in the country to oppose imperialism and to pursue the tasks of national reconstruction. COSEP did not invoke the anti-imperialist struggle, but, rather, its negation and disintegration of revolutionary power. In other words, the

reconstruction of dependent capitalism in opposition to the revolutionary plan for national reconstruction.

On one occasion already, Ambassador Pezzullo urged COSEP to become the "vanguard of reconstruction," and right there defined reconstruction as something different from revolution. It is regrettable that they took him seriously.

His comments concerning economic recovery attempt to negate the effort of the patriotic workers, technicians and businessmen who have been engaged, for a year now, in raising production to meet the goals of the economic program.

They conceal the fact that the structural crisis of the Somoza regime -- a system under which they became rich -- left the country incalculable economic problems that can be solved only with the patriotic participation of every sector in the country that really wants economic independence. They reject the efforts to stabilize prices by way of subsidy, leaving as an alternative only the hunger of the masses. They renege on the tax burden, insinuating that the people should only be the ones to finance reconstruction with the help of greater foreign indebtedness.

And why do they criticize so ardently the policy of the Sandinist State? They themselves gave the answer recently when they required the state to account to the heads of COSEP. In other words, they want the state to cease representing the interests of the workers and of the country's democratic, progressive forces to become an exclusive instrument in their service.

We come back again to the same thing, to a refutation of the revolutionary authority. We are aware, however, that the positions of the leaders of COSEP do not represent the feeling of the majority of patriotic businessmen, of those men who not only regard themselves as patriots, because they remained to live in this country, but who also are ready to struggle for a new society. For a democratic, anti-imperialist Nicaragua, for economic independence and the crystallization of the dreams of Sandino and Carlos Fonseca.

10,042
CSO: 3010

NATIONWIDE RALLIES SUPPORT FSLN IN STATE COUNCIL CRISIS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Nov 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] To the cry of "people's power" and "state council, people's council," thousands of workers and residents of a number of cities in Nicaragua took to the streets in support of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] and the government junta, rejecting the maneuvers of the reactionary parties and the COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] which yesterday in a provocative manner walked out of the state council session.

Carrying blankets, signs, and holding demonstrations, the Nicaraguan people have shown their full support for the Sandinist people's revolution; just a few minutes after realizing the full extent of the provocative and reactionary action of the bourgeois organizations, the masses organized and held meetings, in this way expressing their desire that Nicaragua would remain free, even though that is not what the reactionaries want.

The CST [Sandinist Workers Federation], the Sandinist Defense Committees, the 19 July Sandinist Youth, the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association, the Luis Alfonso Velasquez Sandinist Children's Association, and the Association of Rural Workers mobilized throughout the nation.

The Sandinist Popular Militias did not lag behind and marched along with the people to the cry of "Against imperialist maneuvers, the Sandinist popular militias," thus expressing the feeling of our people.

People in the Streets

Granada. The Sandinist people's organizations of the city of Granada yesterday rejected the maneuvers of the bourgeois parties against our Sandinist revolution, culminating yesterday with their unjustified walkout from the state council session.

Representatives of the people's organizations--the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees], ATC [Agricultural Workers Association], and the AMNLAE [expansion unknown]--along with the departmental steering committee of our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, held a huge assembly in the Gran Sultana where they agreed to demonstrate in the main streets in the city to reject these maneuvers which are aimed against the revolutionary process.

During the assembly, comrade Raquel Callejas, the CDS representative in the state council for the departments of Granada and Rivas, explained the joint legislative structure of the state council and its importance in the national unity program supported by the FSLN and the national reconstruction government junta.

Comrade Javier Lopez, political secretary of the CDD [expansion unknown], said that the workers are aware of the maneuvers of the bourgeois parties, primarily of the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement], headed by Alfonso Robelo. Their policy, said Lopez, is based on political sophistry and sabotage. The workers are defending the revolution, though, and they know that the bourgeois elements are trying to defend their own petty interests.

Poor Maneuvers

All the maneuvers employed by the bourgeoisie, said Lopez, endanger the security of our Sandinist state. Our FSLN flag has won for itself the right to fly at the side of the national flag, he said later, pointing out that the symbols used by the reaction, the bourgeois and reactionary parties, are stained by treason and by the pro-colonialist policies of the shameful past.

Immediately afterwards those attending the assembly left for demonstrations, led by the red and black FSLN flag and the blue and white national flag, marching through the main streets of the city and through the most densely populated neighborhoods of Granada.

In the poorer neighborhoods many people joined in the march in an orderly fashion, while others watched from their doors, calling out slogans against the maneuvers of the reaction, of the native bourgeois traitors, and of the bourgeois parties which are working against our revolution.

Chinandega. About 4,000 people gathered together in this city and chanted the slogans: "We are Sandinists from now on; if anyone doesn't like it, that's too bad." The demonstration was led by members of the CST and of the 19 July Sandinist Youth who, together with the people, marched through the neighborhoods of this city in perfect order.

Young people, workers, women, and the people in general clearly said that they will not tolerate any maneuvers on the part of the reaction, and that they will continue to consolidate the revolution in their daily work or with rifles in hand.

In the 2 June Plaza in Chinandega, a member of the departmental committee of the FSLN said that the people are prepared to continue supporting national unity and defending the revolution; they are led by an experienced and strong vanguard.

In the western area, the towns of Chichigalpa and Corinto rejected Robelo's supporters.

In Leon: Combat Readiness

In the city of Leon, the wartorn Indian neighborhood of Subtiava resounded to the beat of drums as the people marched through the main streets of the city.

The actions of the reactionaries who boycotted the regular session of the state council were described to the people, who condemned these maneuvers.

In the heroic neighborhood of Monimbo in Masaya, the voices of the workers and the people were heard all over the city, as they marched through the main streets of this city of flowers.

The Monimbo residents said that they will not allow the reactionaries to block the advance of the revolution, because it has cost them a great deal of bloodshed and many deaths.

Carazo: No More Provocations

In San Marcos, Carazo, hundreds of people met in the park to protest the reactionary and cowardly attitude of the representatives of the reactionary parties in the state council who attempted to provoke an artificial crisis to harm the revolution.

The humble faces of both rural and city workers are the common denominator in these demonstrations against the provocative and reactionary positions of the MDN, PSC, PCD [expansions unknown], and PSD [Social Democratic Party].

Chontales. In Juigalpa, Chontales, our correspondents also reported demonstrations and meetings led by the mass organizations there, against the destabilizing and provocative maneuvers of the bourgeois parties who yesterday ordered their representatives to walk out of the regular session of the state council.

Ready for Defense

The Chontales residents said that they are ready to do all they can to defend the revolution against these destabilizing maneuvers. They will respond with the revolutionary unity of all of the working people.

One group of demonstrators marched throughout the city from the National Institute, the Normal School, and the Pablo Hurtado Educational Center, walking through a number of the main streets as a sign of their rejection of the maneuvers of the pro-imperialist reaction.

Some home-made bombs were set off during the demonstrations all over the country and bonfires flared up again. This shows the readiness of our people to answer the call to defend the revolution. The harsh days of the war were remembered yesterday and the people showed their willingness to fight in defense of the revolution.

Rivas. In Rivas, to the cry of "Long live the state council and the revolutionary government," a demonstration marched through the main streets in the city.

Another slogan of the demonstrators was "people's power."

The armed forces also mobilized in rejection of the provocative and destabilizing maneuvers of the reactionary forces and said: "The people will not sell out nor will they ever surrender!"

7679
CSO: 3010

COLUMNIST WARNS PEOPLE AGAINST CHOOSING 'PEOPLES DEMOCRACY'

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial by Regina Aviles Torres]

[Text] Once Abraham Lincoln, the farsighted president of the United States, made the following comment: "If someone calls an animal's tail a leg, how many legs does a dog have? Will there be five? No! The dog will still have four legs, because a mistake doesn't change the dog's nature." This same reflection comes to the mind of many people when they see that some politicians call the political regime of Cuba and Company a "people's democracy," thus weakening the concept of democracy itself, which was brilliantly defined by Lincoln himself as the government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Democracy is the government of the majority, but in Cuba, where the Communist Party controls all power, is this party the party of the majority? Does the majority rule in the Soviet Union where only 15 percent of the population officially professes the marxist ideology? In those places in the world where "people's democracy" has spread its roots, can most of thepeople raise their voices and decide their own fate?

People's democracy is the system of government in North Korea, where a "leader" has been in power, in a Stroessner style, for over 30 years, and has already chosen his son as his successor.

People's democracy is the system of government in Cuba, where Castro has been the "supreme leader" for over 20 years. It is the system of government in Yugoslavia, where only death could remove Marshal Tito from power. It is the system of government in Poland, where Walesa and his worker and peasant comrades are protesting the lack of free unions which can think of the welfare of the workers and not just of the marxist-leninist theory of surplus value. Perhaps the knowledge that this "surplus value" is not going to the capitalist but to the state helps the citizen to deal with problems caused by inflation?

Opposing this "people's democracy" without elections, without unions, without majority support, is the democracy that uses free elections, that allows free unions, that obeys the decisions made by the voters at the polls. This is the democracy which brought to the presidency an Abraham Lincoln, frontiersman; an Andrew Jackson, tailor; a Harry Truman, shopkeeper; a Jimmy Carter, farmer; and a Ronald Reagan, actor. This is the democracy which expressly prohibits anyone, no matter how wise and powerful he may be, from remaining in office for more than two terms--8 years. This is the democracy which respects the people's opinion, and which does not allow anyone to be above the law, and whose hand does not hesitate to remove a Nixon from office for having abused his authority.

Nicaragua is an adult nation, and should choose its own destiny. It is not right for one group, even though it may be acting in good faith, to force all the people to take "people's democracy" as a child is forced to take a laxative, by holding his nostrils shut and ordering him to open his mouth. This method has gone out of style in more sophisticated countries, and Nicaragua is a literate nation and does not want such impositions.

It would be a different matter if the people were being called upon to vote and if the ballots decided. The two trends of democracy would be in opposition and if the marxist-leninist version won, this mandate would be respected by everyone, whether they liked it or not, becasue the voice of the people is the voice of God. Acting otherwise is senseless, because no one is naive enough to accept a dog's wagging tail as one more "leg."

7679
CSO: 3010

EDUARDO FERNANDEZ DISCUSSES IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA VISIT

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 11 Nov 80 pp 16, 17

[Text] China is fertile ground for the imagination of politicians. In this case it is Eduardo Fernandez who has returned from Peking and is giving the Social Christian point of view of the Chinese situation, the post-Mao leaders and relations between China and Venezuela.

His visit lasted a week, and was not all tourism. Upon arriving, the guests from the National Committee of the Social Christian Party (COPEI) found a very well-written itinerary which committed them to daily meetings at the National Palace with Chinese leaders Li Xi Nnian and Teng Hsiao Ping.

The itinerary provides information about the concerns of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party with regard to Venezuela: how our political parties function, how Venezuela perceives its responsiblity in the Caribbean and the Western Hemisphere, and how its oil policy is being carried out.

COPEI was interested in a review of the international scene with particular emphasis on the situation in the Middle East, the Chinese domestic situation, the role of the Communist Party as a liaison between the people and the government, and the management of popular organizations.

War

Eduardo Fernandez' notes indicate that he was most impressed during his visit by the constant mention of the imminence of war:

"With respect to the international scene, they spoke with us in very clear terms. They expressed the point of view of the Chinese Communist Party, that world peace is in a precarious situation. There are elements which are seriously threatening peace; they went so far as to say that war was imminent."

They enumerated four sensitive spots in the world: first, the control of everything that has to do with oil supplies. "Within this context we have the actions of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and the truly significant decision to send Soviet troops beyond that country's borders for the first time."

Secondly, there is the situation in Southeast Asia and Vietnam's actions against Cambodia: "The Chinese maintain that to a great extent Vietnam is acting at the

behest of what they call the hegemonic interests of the Soviet Union in the context of Southeast Asia."

Thirdly, the problems of southern Africa: Zimbabwe and the problem of the struggle for self-determination by the peoples of southern Africa.

Fourth, there is the Caribbean and the problems arising there because it is also a source of oil for the Western world.

Peking seemed to agree with Venezuela's position on the Caribbean, and the Chinese were curious about Venezuela's responsibility in the Western Hemisphere, "due to the fact," recalls Fernandez, "that Venezuela is an oil producing country and at the same time a model for development that can counteract the totalitarian model presented by the traditional dictatorships, or the Cuban model."

Four Modernizations

As far as domestic policy is concerned, the Chinese are fond of quoting statistics and numbers to illustrate changes in what they call the "Four Modernizations": in politics, economics, culture and science.

In politics, they claim that they are creating a certain degree of popular participation and democracy.

"Someone said to me, 'Is China returning to democracy? No, China never had a democracy. . . Now, after the revolution, the possibility exists to try out a democratic liberalization, and that is the great initiative that the Chinese leaders, particularly Teng Hsiao Ping, have taken.'"

Regarding economic modernization, Fernandez says that he was most impressed by his meeting in Peking with Milton Friedman, "one of the great priests of a school of economic liberalism." He was observing with great interest the process of stimulating a certain amount of private property and entrepreneurial capacity in order to optimize national economic production (profit margins, the eventual participation of private capital). And of course, that private capital is being encouraged to participate in certain specific initiatives. Foreign capital is also invited to participate "within certain limits, subordinated to the development plans of the Party. Remember that they are talking of things that were unthinkable 10 or even 5 years ago," remarks Fernandez.

Concerning cultural modernization, he says that the thing that struck him most "was the climate of rejection, repudiation, of everything involved in the Cultural Revolution, which is blamed for a series of errors and setbacks in the country." One of Fernandez' strongest endorsements of the Chinese process is that of the last modernization, science: "The Chinese have achieved an impressive development of the nuclear field, given that China is an underdeveloped country."

After commenting that comparisons should not be made among different levels of development, such as the United States, France and Venezuela, he said that there are comparisons that "come to mind": first, "How China was then and how it is now. Without a doubt, despite the immense ideological differences between me and the positions and creed of the present Chinese Communist Party, I must acknowledge that there has

been impressive progress and development. In the second place, it must be compared with countries that are to some degree comparable with China, such as India. India has achieved a considerable democratic development, but there is no doubt that it has areas of very serious economic problems. The contrast does not exactly make India look good."

At any rate, it was stressed to the COPEI members that several basic principles were being followed in China: perseverence along the road to socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, Marxism-Leninism, the predominance of the Party, and the thoughts of Chairman Mao Tse Tung.

Fernandez made two comments with regard to the two latter points: "I was struck by the fact that it is the Party that makes decisions; the government is only an instrument of the Party which carries out the development program;" and "Concerning Mao's thoughts, I remember that sometimes they omit this part. Sometimes they forget to mention it when they speak of the four principles they stress."

Luis Herrera "Chinese"

"One point we also mentioned on the agenda was bilateral relations between China and Venezuela. They have existed for 6 years, and so far they have been maintained at quite a moderate level," explained Fernandez. "But there is room for a substantial acceleration of these relations. China made an express invitation to President Luis Herrera. . . and certainly I took the liberty of telling them that the president was called 'The Chinese.'. . . He has no doubt that those relations will improve."

Here are Eduardo Fernandez' impressions of the main political figures of China:

--Teng Hsiao Ping (vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee): "He is a man of small stature with a great personality, great sympathy, who is constantly smiling. Sometimes he looks like a Western politician. He is very intelligent, very spontaneous. That was what impressed me the most. I have a certain stereotype of socialist leaders: they tend to have very rigid ideas, prefabricated phrases, and they always answer with cliches and rhetoric. But Teng Hsiao Ping is a refreshing man who is capable of making completely spontaneous statements.

"Until recently he was vice prime minister, and now he is vice chairman of the Communist Party Central Committee. . . it is curious. . . he has always been vice something or assistant something, but everyone recognizes that he is undoubtedly the inspiration behind the modernization process that is taking place in China.

"He was defeated, and they sent him to an interior province of China to endure very humiliating circumstances. Now he has recovered, and is the inspiration, the leader, the standardbearer of this great process of modernization."

Li Xi Nnian

"He is a very interesting man, profoundly intelligent, perhaps one of the most intelligent people I have ever met in my life. He is very sharp, very deep; what's more, he seems very sure of what he is doing, and very experienced. He is a veterar of the revolution; he was one of the leaders of the Long March, which culminated in

the victory of the revolution. He must be about 72 or 74 years old. He is quite vigorous, full of life. We talked with him for a long time; he was the most important and most constant of our hosts."

Hua Kuo Feng, Communist Party Chairman

"He is a very serious man, but equally profound. He has a habit of speaking very directly, about things like the problem of the USSR. One has to be impressed when one considers the fact that both are communist countries, but the Chinese denounce the dangers they perceive in what they call the 'hegemonistic and expansionist tendency of the USSR,' which has been expressed in clear, categorical and unequivocal terms."

Memory of Mao

"I went to a lot of trouble, and it cost me considerable effort, to visit Mao's tomb. Some of the officials told me that it was not very important, but I told them that it had to be necessarily. So on the last day, when we were already about to leave for the airport, we stopped a moment at the tomb. For me, of course, it was an emotional experience. I took the opportunity to pray to Our Father.

"They blame the whole Cultural Revolution on the 'Gang of Four,' led by Mao's widow. Moreover, some of our companions, whenever the Gang of Four was mentioned, would open their hands with all five fingers showing, implying that the Gang of Four consisted of not four but five, the fifth being Chairman Mao.

"No one will yet dare to say that Mao was part of the Gang of Four, which is held responsible for many crimes. They do not dare say that Mao was mixed up in that, of course. Teng Hsiao Ping has said that Mao was not immune to the errors of the recent past, that he was a great leader who made great decisions, but who also made great mistakes. We observed a very common tendency to reduce everything to statistical terms; it is said that Mao was right 70 percent of the time and wrong 30 percent. Apparently, that 30 percent involves a certain complicity in the development of the Cultural Revolution."

The COPEI National Committee delegation that went to China consisted of Secretary General Eduardo Fernandez, Haydee Castillo de Lopez Acosta, Freddy Delgado Dalo, Carlos Rodriguez Ganteaume and Gustavo Tarre, all accompanied by their wives. Their main hosts in Peking were officials of the Chinese Communist Party, Chairman Hua Kuo Feng and Vice Chairman Li Xi Nnian.

Chinese Self-confident

Eduardo Fernandez first visited China 6 years ago. Then he was part of a delegation of the World Interparliamentary Conference which had gone to Tokyo. There they received an invitation to go to Peking. They arrived in the middle of a campaign with signs and demonstrations against Lin Piao and Confucius.

"It was as if there had been a demonstration against Laureano Vallenilla and Boves in Venezuela," recalls Fernandez, "or against any contemporary leader and Captain Emparan." It was explained later that that was the way the Gang of Four attacked Chou En Lai, a man who could not be confronted directly because of his prestige and his close ties with Mao Tse Tung. That was his first impression.

Years later, Fernandez observes great changes: "The first time I went there were practically no cars on the streets. They were immense streets, very long avenues filled with hundreds of thousands of bicycles and pedestrians. On this trip, the number of automobiles had increased remarkably. They are all made in China, and are very comfortable but modest cars. They are very austere; one of the major features of life in China is austerity. There is no luxury, no opulence, but there is enough to meet the basic needs. I also noted feverish activity in construction. Everywhere we went they were building buildings. It is said that a major hotel is being constructed, financed by an international hotel agency. I saw some places where the famous sign, 'Drink Coca Cola' is displayed. A few years ago that was totally unthinkable. There are some signs of liberalization. After a long period of isolation, the country has self-confidence, confidence in its own resources. It has the courage to open up to foreign cultural influences, because it feels it can control and master the situation."

Most Impressive: Popular Organizations

One of the things that attracted the attention of the COPEI secretary general was "the nature and functioning of the popular organizations, the way they have managed to organize and discipline that huge population in the vast territory of China through a very interesting system of popular organizations, both urban and rural."

The people in the unions and the popular organizations are being allowed more and more independence. At the time of the Venezuelan visit, something basic to the development of the popular organizations was taking place. The Communist Party desired to eliminate the concentration of power, and decided that leaders could not hold more than one post. They were asked to choose between the Party and the government, and the majority chose the control of the Party, which has always played the most important role in national politics. In Shanghai, for example, they spoke with the mayor, "who is still the mayor, but he has already resigned in order to accept the position of first secretary," recalls Fernandez.

The Visit

A perfect indication of how Chinese diplomacy functions was the welcome the Venezuelan delegation received.

"Our reception was first class. They put us up in a special residence for foreign guests which is suitable to house chiefs of state. Talks were held at the National Palace, which is where the People's Assembly meets. When the Venezuelan delegation arrived, we even had military honors. Later we were given a state banquet at the Palace of the People's Assembly, and we were received by the highest ranking officials. The Party chairman is practically speaking the Chinese chief of state, and we had talks with him." The conversations were always characterized by generous servings of libations, with a beverage called Mo-Tai. The punch bowls in the salons turned out to be spittoons.

The Venezuelans did not engage in much tourism. They went to the Great Wall, the Forbidden City, the tombs of the emperors and, thanks to Fernandez' insistence, Mao's tomb.

Meanwhile, they learned that there is not just one political party in China; there are eight, each representing a sector such as the peasants, the intellectuals, etc. There is also the Kuo-Min-Tang Party, the section that broke off from Chiang Kai Chek's party and joined Mao. "I wish all the parties here agreed with COPEI," says Fernandez, smiling, "the way all the parties there agree with the government party."

Women? They were not seen very often. "Now that you mention it, there were few. I don't know if Mao's widow's experiences frightened them a bit about women's participation, but we did not meet with the female leaders of the party."

8926
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

MAS, MEP, MIR ACCORD--The political leadership of the Movement for Socialism (MAS), the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and the People's Electoral Movement (MEP) in Caracas agreed to work together on a plan of action to promote social struggles and mobilizations in opposition to the Social Christian (COPEI) government. In order to publicize the three-party agreement, Eduardo Pozo (secretary general of the MAS in the Federal District), Pedro Perez of the MIR, and Jose Isabel Marcano of the MEP visited the EL NACIONAL offices. One of their first actions will be to implement the agreements of the successful Leftist Councilmen Encounter which took place recently in Central Park. They have also scheduled several unity work days for the labor movement, as well as propaganda events, demonstrations against the high cost of living and protests against the educational crisis. Regardless of the natural differences between them regarding the autonomy of each organization, pluralism and freedom of opinion, the three parties (according to their leaders) feel it is indispensable that they take a decisive, exemplary step toward unity of action among the organic forces of the left. The agreement reached in Caracas will be repeated on a regional level in order to build unity in the political forces that are demanding change in the country. Upon announcing the agreement, the leaders issued a statement expressing their opinion that the national situation has been aggravated by government errors. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p D-22] 8926

FOREIGN INVESTMENT NEEDED--The lack of management capacity, the absence of technology and poor management training of Venezuelans have forced the government to resort to foreign investment, with the condition that within a period of 15 years the enterprise be managed by Venezuelans. The president of the Superintendancy of Foreign Investment (SIEX), Alfredo Gonzalez Amare, cited the example of the lack of installed capacity in the country manifested in the construction of low-income housing. The goal is to build 600,000 units, and the national industry is only capable of building 70,000 units. Another sector that needs foreign investment is the agribusiness sector. Amare pointed out that Venezuela imports 60 percent of the food it consumes, which puts it below world parameters for productivity. The objective would be to provide incentives for foreign investment within the legal framework of Decision 24 of the Andean Pact, and thus help the country begin to produce these agroindustrial products that it now buys abroad. At a talk given for journalists, the president of SIEX explained the agency's function, and indicated that the bureaucracy has been eliminated, personnel has been reorganized and the public is treated well. He denied that SIEX has violated the statutes of Decision 24, and explained that each member country of the Andean Pact adjusts the common system for the treatment of foreign capital in accordance with its internal conditions. In this regard, Venezuela has passed about seven decrees that give greater flexibility to foreign investment in technology and to the choice of the sectors in which foreign capital is welcome. [Text] [Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 11 Nov 80 p 11] 8926

END

CSO: 3010

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22 December 1980

Latin America Report

No. 2230

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22 December 1980

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No. 2230

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NEW TARIFF RATES FOR FUEL, ELECTRICITY IN EFFECT

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] Starting at 0000 hours today, the new prices for fuels, in addition to readjustments of telephone, electricity, sanitation services, gas and long-distance railroad tickets, go into effect. Although there is no official information with regard to electricity and OSN [Sanitation Services of the Nation], the average rate increase is said to range around 4.5 or 5 percent.

The readjustments are calculated on the tariff levels in effect in October, but the effect of the 20-percent VAT [value-added tax] increase must be computed, so that, actually, the increase to be shown on November bills will be a maximum of 25 percent or a minimum of 24.5 percent -- depending on whether or not the effect of the VAT and the readjustment from November is calculated cumulatively -- over the September levels. It should be pointed out that the average increase in tariffs is not applicable to fuels or to transportation.

According to a Treasury spokesman, the effect of the VAT will take place on the October rates, which thus will show definitely the impact of the 20-percent VAT on October bills.

Fuels

Yesterday, the Energy Secretariat announced the increase in fuel prices, amounting on the average to 4.5 percent.

The price for premium gasoline was fixed at 1,140 pesos (4.59 percent); regular gasoline, 940 pesos (4.44 percent); kerosene and gas oil, 680 pesos (4.62 percent); fuel oil, 262 pesos (4.80 percent) and diesel oil, 443 pesos (4.48 percent increase).

Tariffs for natural gas, the official selling price of oil, Rio Turbio coal and fuel for electric powerplants underwent the same average increase (4.5 percent).

As was stated above, there was no official announcement on the size of the tariff adjustment for electricity services and Sanitation Services of the Nation. Nevertheless, Ministry of Economy sources stated that, in these cases, the readjustment will range between 4 and 6 percent. In the case of telephone service, it was stated that the increase amounts to 3.8 percent.

Fuel Prices
[in pesos]

	Present	Former	% increase
Premium gasoline	1,140	1,090	4.59
Regular gasoline	940	900	4.44
Kerosene and gas oil	680	650	4.62
Fuel oil	262	250	4.80
Diesel oil	443	424	4.48

Railroad Tariffs

On the other hand, the Argentine Railroads company announced yesterday the increase that long-distance rates will undergo, starting at 0000 hours today. The increase is 3.5 percent. Freight, express and cattle transportation services will also be readjusted by the same amount.

Argentine Railroads also announced that, at this time, rates for urban and suburban passenger service will not be readjusted. This increase is normally made on the 15th of each month.

Thus, the rate increase for the beginning of the month was completed. Adjustment of metropolitan rail services, public bus transportation and subways is left for the middle of the month.

10,042
CSO: 3010

U.S. TUNA FISHING STAND CRITICIZED AT OLADE MEETING

PA062232 Paris AFP in Spanish 0350 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Costa Rican Energy Minister Fernando Altmann announced here today on his return from Bogota that the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) has condemned "the punitive measures taken by the U.S. Government" against Latin American countries that are defending their fishing rights, in particular their rights to catch tuna.

OLADE, which is made up of the Latin American energy ministers, met last week in Colombia and the tuna issue was discussed. The organization condemned "all activities that depredate the natural resources within 200 miles at sea" off the Latin American coasts.

Altmann announced here today that the OLADE charter "recognizes the full and indisputable rights of Latin American peoples to defend, safeguard and utilize the natural resources present in their territories, whether these be energy, mining, agricultural, fishing or other resources."

The minister explained that according to this charter one of OLADE's functions is to promote solidarity among the member states for the utilization and protection of their resources and for defense against any action, sanction or form of coercion that may be taken against them.

The minister explained that the 10th OAS General Assembly recently in Washington supported Ecuador's position in defense of its maritime rights in the tuna war.

Altmann noted that the OAS also called on the United States to refrain from economic or political action and coercive measures to influence the sovereign will of states, as is the case in the tuna embargo applied to several countries at present.

Citing the agreements reached at the last OLADE meeting, Altmann said that "all fishing activities that violate the laws of the coastal countries of America, particularly the activities of the fleets of the large fishing powers, are a threat to the conservation of species and the region's ecological balance."

CSO: 3010

AGUADO ADDRESSES CRISIS IN FARM SECTOR

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires (NA)--The president of Argentine Rural Confederations (CRA), Jorge Aguado, asked here for refinancing of the debt of the agricultural-livestock sector at the same time as he pointed out that "reduction of the next wheat crop is sizable, because not even 7.5 million metric tons are going to be attained."

In newspaper statements that were made in this city by the head of the rural organization, he also objected to the national government's foreign exchange policy and he stated that, because of it, "we are not competing abroad, in many cases."

Aguado also said that "the situation in rural areas caused by the deterioration in income is still the same." He pointed out that it is owing "to the cost of financing, the issue of taxes and the persistence of inflation."

He added that "we are hoping that one of the pressure factors will be eliminated. In itself this is no solution. It is a question of refinancing of the debts that the agricultural-livestock sector has. This will, at least, make it possible for a search for profitability to be faced calmly."

He also pointed out that "the search for efficiency in production is something logical at any time and it is especially real, when there are completely free markets, in which there is no distorted economic term, as there is in the present one owing to the foreign exchange rules.

"In every superdirected economy," he pointed out, "efficiency lags very far behind in comparison with countries in which actual economic freedom prevails.

"Nevertheless," he went on to say, "we must not aim at subsidies, and we do not need them, insofar as the markets are really coherent and homogeneous. At the present time, we do not compete, in many case, with foreign countries because of the interventionist measure of directing the foreign exchange rules.

"I am a determined defender of economic freedom in every respect," he added, "and I should like so important a factor as the exchange rate also to be governed by the laws of the market."

Next, he did not believe that the solution lies in a sudden effect measure, but he was of the opinion that, "if the present situation persists, at some time it will be necessary to pay for a shock."

In his statement, Aguado denied that he had been offered an official post to serve under president-elect Viola and he stated that "I should not deny that this may happen later."

The head of the CRA finally pointed out that "reduction of the next wheat crop is sizable, "because not even 7.5 million metric tons are going to be attained."

10,042
CSO: 3010

STATE TO PARTIALLY SUBSIDIZE INDUSTRIAL, FARM INVESTMENTS

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 sec 2 p 1

[Text] The state will reimburse industrial, agricultural-livestock and mining activities for a substantial part of the amounts that they invest in equipment -- between 10 and 35 percent -- according to the new promotional system announced last 10 July by the minister of Economy and which is under consideration at present by the Legislative Advisory Committee.

Tax reimbursement will be automatic, without prior action by any administrative authority -- as is stated in article 5 -- and it will include investments made between last 15 August and 31 December 1984.

It is specified in article 1 of the bill that payers of the profit tax who make investments in new amortizable goods of domestic or foreign manufacture, with the exception of automotive equipment, intended for industrial, agricultural-livestock or mining activity, starting 15 August 1980 and until 31 December 1984, both dates inclusive, will be entitled to obtain a tax reimbursement equal to the amount resulting from application of the below-indicated quotas to the amounts invested. This system will include companies making investments covered by it for the purpose of environmental improvement (treatment plants for solid, semisolid, liquid or gaseous affluents) provided they are in accordance with projects approved by competent authority.

Investments receiving tax benefits from currently effective or future national promotion systems, either of an industrial, foresty, mining or other nature, or investments benefited by special systems or exemptions owing to their geographic location, cannot receive treatment under this bill.

Quotas

For purposes of determining reimbursement, the following quotas will be applied, in accordance with geographic zones:

Federal capital and Greater Buenos Aires, 10 percent; nonpromoted regions, 20 percent; promoted regions, 30 percent and south of latitude 46° and frontier areas, 35 percent. Regulations will specify precisely the limits of those geographic areas.

Reimbursement to each beneficiary cannot exceed, in each calendar year, an amount equal to a maximum investment of 15 billion pesos. Goods bought will have to be identified and remain in their location for a minimum of 5 years.

Bases

The message accompanying the bill explains its bases and doctrinary principles.

"The economic program," it states, "seeks optimum utilization of the available production resources for purposes of achieving lower real costs and greater per capita income for the people. In order to accomplish this, the measures issued for facilitating access to modern technologies must be supplemented by incentives to the outlay made by local enterprises for reequipment, which is usually most difficult in small and medium-sized companies.

"From the point of view of company size," it is added, "the instruments to be adopted must ensure "equal access" to their benefits by every enterprise, including medium-sized and small-sized ones -- on an equal footing with large-sized enterprises -- by means of an automatic system that will reduce the power of administrative discretion and complexity in procedures. In this way, the benefits of a gradual economic opening up to every national production structure are assured. A system of business diversity in which production units attain the optimum degree of their efficiency and size is consolidated.

"It has been judged that the ideal means for achieving the above-indicated objectives," it states further on, "is the granting of a subsidy in the form of a tax refund actually equal to a percentage of the amount invested in new machinery and equipment, depending on their geographic location. Commercial or service activities are expressly excluded, even though they are incorpored within an industrial, agricultural-livestock or mining enterprise. For the purpose of preventing abuses or simulated transactions, tax penalties are established for their perpetrators with not detriment to any criminal responsibility that might be incurred."

10,042
CSO: 3010

LACROZE ANNOUNCES WHEAT HARVEST ESTIMATES

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 10

[Text] Santiago del Estero--The chairman of the National Grain Board, David Lacroze, estimated that the wheat harvest in the current season will range between 6.8 and 8.7 million metric tons. He stated that the price for a ton of hard wheat, grade 2, will be 390 pesos as of this date.

He made this announcement during the visit that he paid to this city to put in effect the declaration of "dry port" and to authorize concentration of wheat purchases in the La Banda Cotton-growers Agricultural Cooperative. He pointed out that advancement of date for opening purchases benefits the producers who can begin to market their crops and that the quotation for the grain at the indicated price makes production in northern Argentina equal to the value of wheat internationally.

He specified that the procedure enables the producer to market his wheat without the disadvantages of high cost entailed by freight to the traditional receiving ports.

He also announced that the National Grain Board will sign an agreement with Argentine Railroads to fix sorghum transportation rates for over 600 kilometers and to limit the rates to a percentage that will not affect its cost.

10,042
CSO: 3010

MEMBERS NAMED TO NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR DEFENSE OF COMPETITION

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 sec 2 p 1

[Text] The Secretariat of Commerce and International Economic Negotiations has reported that the members of the National Commission for the Defense of Competition, provided for by Law 22,262, were named by Resolution 1903. Law 22,262 specifies that the commission consists of a deputy secretary of commerce and four members with recognized authority on the subject matter covered by the law: two attorneys and two professional economists.

The commission will be headed by the deputy secretary general of the Secretariat of Commerce, Dr Hector C. Legarre, and the following will serve as members: Dr Jorge E. Cermesoni, Dr Fernando Goldaracena, Enrique Scala and Carlos Moyano Walker. It will be responsible for the investigative stage that may give rise to the arrangement of compromises entailing modification of behaviors affecting the legal objective of the law. It will also perform studies pertaining to competition, to market structure and size. It can summon officials and witnesses, express expert opinions on books, documents, commerce papers, and so, and request opinions and data from private agencies on the conducts investigated, existing customs in the subject matter and other items of interest connection with the investigation.

Dr Hector C. Legarre is an attorney. He was adviser to the interventor on the Grain Board (1976-1977) and subsequently went to a post in the Secretariat of Commerce and International Negotiations.

Dr Jorge E. Cermesoni is also an attorney. He was a federal judge in administrative disputes until 1978, a university professor and at present head of the Legal Management of the National Grain Board.

Dr Fernando Goldaracena, an attorney and official in the judiciary branch, has served in the Abstracts Section of SEGBA [Greater Buenos Aires Electrical Services] and is director general of legislative science in the Ministry of Justice.

Enrique Scala holds a degree in economics and since 1972 has been participating in programs in the economic-social area of the Organization of American States.

Carlos Moyano Walker, with a degree in economics and since 1976 adviser to the office of the secretary for Economic Programing and Coordination, was a member of the Argentine economic-social team for the project for multiple utilization of the Pilcomayo River.

10,042
CSO: 3010

PAPER AUGURS BRIGHT FUTURE FOR AMAZON PACT NATIONS

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 26 Oct 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Amazon Pact'

[Text] A very constructive meeting of the so-called Amazon Pact nations has concluded with the Belem Declaration, having manifested their objective of working toward achieving the goals of this regional agreement.

As it is known, the Amazon Pact does not have the same scope as the Andean Pact. Its final goal is not economic integration--including industrial integration--or the creation of a common market. Its goals are different and focus on cooperation and common action in development and unification of the entire immense Amazon River basin.

The first thing to point out is that this area is considered to be one of the few vast resources available to man today. The above-mentioned declaration brings up this fact but at the same time it points out that all that concerns exploitation and the future of the region is the exclusive right of the nations which exert sovereignty in that area, so as to nip any foreign claim in the bud. There is no room for intervention from third parties.

Some companies have started an irrational exploitation of that area's resources. Therefore, it is natural that the declaration should insist in its preservation so that it does not become--as some fear and proclaim--a desert in a few decades. All Amazon countries will work together to preserve the natural resources, especially the flora and fauna.

On the other hand, means of communication must be developed. The basic need is to take advantage of the vast fluvial network, which is the largest in the world but has not yet produced expected results. Combined efforts are necessary.

Brazilian participation concerning the utilization of international rivers with successive courses is positive toward Bolivia. Brazil displays an open attitude regarding the utilization we might make of the upper courses which are in our territory; there will be no problems or conflicting contacts, as has occurred in similar situations, concerning the utilization of waters for irrigation and electric power production. Brazil took such an attitude about the Parana River waters whose upper course is controlled by Brazil.

The topic related to the preservation of the rights of native populations deserves a special paragraph. All Amazon nations, at some stage in their history. have

been the scene of abuses and even killings of the region's natives. It is obvious that we cannot recognize some sort of sovereignty over vast areas. But it is also unquestionable that they must be guaranteed ownership of areas where they can work, live peacefully, develop and progress, without being constantly submitted to all manner of abuses. If one speaks about the need to preserve the fauna and flora, with all the more reason one must face the survival of native populations, the original owners of the region. The abuses which have been denounced up to now must be stopped at the source. All economic development of the region would be lacking humanity if one does not consider the rights of its natural inhabitants.

The fact that the creation of preinvestment funds has been proposed demonstrates the purpose of all Amazon countries to move rapidly in perfecting the pact, taking it to its practical conclusions. That and the feeling of friendship and mutual trust which has prevailed in the Belem meeting are a good indication of the future of this new cooperation agreement.

9626
CSO: 3010

LABOR UNION COORDINATORS SET FORTH OBJECTIVES

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 17 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] Approximately 600 labor coordinators were sworn in and received their credentials yesterday, thus beginning the process of reorganization of union activities in the country.

The ceremony was performed in the headquarters of the La Paz Construction Workers Federation, at 1830 hours.

Chief of the General Staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Gen Eden Castillo, representing the President, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, officiated.

"I congratulate you in the name of the armed forces and I expect from you the effort and contribution needed to strengthen the process of national reconstruction," he said during an improvised speech.

The Minister of Labor, Gen Augusto Calderon, said that the designation of labor coordinators constitutes the first step in a process that will gradually conclude in the organization of national federations and confederations.

"We will completely reorganize the union movement, with the certainty that the workers will not again be misled by politicized syndicates," he said.

"Together we will walk the same path to free the country from its present backward condition," he said, in calling the workers to unite with the military, reiterating that the government grants priority to the workers needs.

He emphasized that the government "respects in every way the unions and it has decided to promote the creation of new labor groups, completely independent from the imperialistic ones, exclusively devoted to defending the workers' interests, within the framework of the national interest."

He attacked former union leaders, whom he called "union traffickers, still intent on confusing the workers."

"We are going to unmask the extremists who have infiltrated the workers ranks. We, the soldiers, are the only ones who can speak with rightfulness and propriety, because we know the workers' desires and we are aware of what our people are and what they want," he added.

He wished them luck and asked the coordinators for sacrifices in the accomplishment of their mission.

Coordinators Rufino Pinto (construction worker), Fructuoso Cuaquira (factory worker), Pascual Segales (small businessman) and Ramon Morales (railroad worker), also spoke and asked for the support of the government to better accomplish their task.

They said that nationalist workers support the national reconstruction government, "because we understand the concern of the armed forces to take the country out of the anarchy in which it was, due to the actions of "union traffickers."

They criticized former leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation, accusing them of neglecting the defense of workers' rights and promised to "defend the workers' rights uncompromisingly."

After the speeches, Minister Secretary General of the Presidency Col Mario Escobari presented credentials to the coordinators, who mostly represent trade unions and small businesses.

Officially, it was announced that the nomination of coordinators for all labor sectors will be completed in about 1 month.

9626
CSO: 3010

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 29 Nov 80 pp 102-103

[Interview with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, in Prague, date not given, by Haroldo Hollanda]

> [Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Saraiva Guerreiro, a basically circumspect career diplomat, has achieved significant triumphs for Brazilian diplomacy, for example the normalizing of relations between Brasilia and Buenos Aires after successive tense situations, and the intensification of trade, cultural and political exchange with the African nations, apart from a far-reaching Latin American policy. In this exclusive interview with MANCHETE, the Brazilian foreign minister analyzes the main problems in international politics, above all the conflict between Iran and Iraq. In his view, the situation in the Middle East will not be internationalized and therefore there is no danger that it will develop into a world war. He says further that relations between Brazil and the United States are good and that the differences which have occurred on the nuclear and human rights issues have served to mature them. "We are prepared to pursue a faithful, open and constructive relationship with the Reagan government."

[Question] How do you anticipate Brazil's relations with the new U.S. government of Ronald Reagan will be?

[Answer] Brazil's foreign policy is guided by principles and shaped in accordance with Brazil's particular circumstances with due regard for the evolution of the international situation. This is reflected in our attitude toward every country. Regarding the United States in particular, our relations are excellent. On the one hand, these relations are characterized by the variety of issues involved, and on the other by the permanent willingness of the two countries to solve problems that spring up occasionally as is natural between countries with many-faceted relations. I see no reason for the election of a new U.S. government to make any difference, since I believe that it is in the interests of the two countries to maintain the best relations possible and to improve them all the time. We are inclined to carry on loyal, frank and constructive relations with the Reagan government. The methods and style of government may change, but the basic and essential interests of both countries remain the same. So I believe that Brazilian-U.S. relations will maintain their high standards, as is natural.

[Question] Could the war between Iraq and Iran cause some significant changes in Brazil's foreign policy with regard to the Middle East?

[Answer] The war adds a new factor to the regional situation. Its implications should be assessed and weighed very carefully, without haste and without alarmism. To date, nothing indicates a significant change in the Brazilian position on the Middle East. On the contrary, our positions are principial ones, and in all of our contacts, the basic guideline is provided by a desire for peace and harmonious coexistence among nations. The time has come to stress this message of peace from the Brazilian diplomatic sector firmly, rather than to withdraw or replace it. We have relations with both warring parties, and we believe that a formula will soon be found which can serve to reconcile the bilateral interests which, despite the war situation, continue to develop normally.

[Question] Could the war in the Middle East lead to World War III?

[Answer] The conflict between Iran and Iraq has bilateral and regional causes and up to the war was limited to the local level. There has not been a spread of the conflict moreover which could serve as the springboard for its escalation and internationalization. My impression is that both on the regional and on the world level, the behavior of the various interested countries, including the superpowers, has been in the direction of containment and a search for mediation. The non-aligned countries, the Islamic Conference, and the OPEC itself have sought to find formulae serving to deal with the impasse and put an end to the warlike activities. I believe that the conflict can profit no one and its pursuit only serves to create additional risks of regionalization and internationalization. In any case, the inclination of the international community is toward peace. This leads me to believe that we are not by any means on the brink of a world confrontation. Diplomatic efforts are being pursued precisely in the direction of peace, and I very much hope that they will be successful. I discount the World War III possibility.

Relations Based on Mutual Respect

[Question] Are the breakoff of the military agreement between Brazil and the United States and the differences between the two countries on the nuclear and human rights issues still interfering with Brazilian-American relations?

[Answer] Our relations with the United States are multi-faceted and complex and incorporate a firm tradition of friendship and cooperation. More than that, they are relations which have fully matured today in a clear understanding of the common values and interests which link them together. It is precisely the level of maturity achieved that allows us, both Brazilians and Americans, to accept our differences in prospective and specific interests without allowing this to shake the structure of the relationship. The episodes mentioned fit perfectly within this perspective: they represent moments of natural differences and have already been absorbed. Brazil has been able to maintain the integrity of its traditions and the Americans have understood that situational interests should not disturb the overall framework of the bilateral relations.

[Question] The visits paid by President Figueiredo to Buenos Aires and by President Vidella to Brasilia are auspicious events in the relations between Brazil and Argentina, which have a long history of disputes. On what principles is this new Brazilian policy with regard to Argentina based and what are the goals it seeks?

[Answer] We have a tradition of friendly coexistence with Argentina and our relationship today is extremely dynamic and comprehensive. Thus there is no new policy with regard to Argentina, but simply a desire to raise our relations to a higher level, to explore their full potential. We have a broad willingness to engage in dialog with the people of Argentina, as with Latin Americans in general. I even believe that this particularly difficult moment for the international system encourages an introspective trend in Latin America. We must pursue our potential for cooperation, which has almost been neglected in these years of independent life for our countries, to the fullest. I think moreover that the visit paid by President Figueiredo will have two basic goals: to indicate our readiness for dialog with our continental neighbors and to assert profoundly the natural solidarity which links us with the Argentine people. General Vidella's prompt repayment of President Figueiredo's visit clearly indicates the level of understanding the two countries have reached.

[Question] In Latin America, does the Itamaraty Palace espouse a broad policy with all countries or a bloc policy?

[Answer] I am certain that contacts based on blocs, in search of power balances, will only beget misunderstandings and will contribute nothing to the materialization of the ideal of continental unity and integration. Latin American countries are in a privileged position to practice cooperation and solidarity, a practice which on the basis of mutual respect and good sense can be instrumental in the substantial development of our countries. The situation is a privileged one for many reasons, mainly the variety of national experiences, diversity in development potential, well-rooted principles of mutual respect and self-determination, institutional structures for cooperation (ALADI, SELA [Latin American Economic System], Amazon Cooperation Treaty, Plate River Basin Treaty and other successful joint undertakings), absence of structural political conflicts, and an inclination to conciliation and peaceful solutions. It would make no sense to undermine this privileged position by inventing blocs or axes that would run against the grain of Latin American history and aspirations.

[Question] Is there a possibility that President Figueiredo will visit the Soviet Union or People's China?

[Answer] It is the president himself who decides on such trips. Obviously there is always the possibility that he will visit countries with which we have relations. The USSR and China are two great powers with which we maintain high-level diplomatic and economic relations, with a potential for expansion to our mutual advantage.

[Question] What is the Brazilian policy with regard to the Palestine issue and the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization]?

[Answer] The positions of principle on the Middle East issue are well known. Beyond that, Brazil has consistently and coherently maintained the same basic guidelines on the Palestine question since the end of the 1940s. To summarize our position today, I would say that Brazil is interested in the establishment in the region of bases for a comprehensive and just peace and one likely to be permanent. In this connection, recalling the positions I set forth in my most recent statement at the United Nations, I believe that various factors must be taken into account. Finally, I believe that the problem of regional security should be placed within this general context, so that it will take on truly enduring aspects. Security must be based on a diplomatic process, mutual confidence, and not on military schemes which create situational guarantees but can undermine the need for closer relations and hinder any effective scheme for regional reconciliation.

[Question] Is the Itamaraty Palace working to ensure that the oil supply will not be interrupted as a result of the war in the Middle East?

[Answer] The Itamaraty Palace, within its proper sphere of action, has always worked with PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] and other government bodies involved in the sector with a view both to guaranteeing an oil supply for Brazil on a proper level and diversifying the sources of supply as much as possible. It is clear that the present conflict between Iran and Iraq is making this collaboration still more crucial. After all, about 50 percent of our oil imports are at stake. Fortunately, thanks in particular to our excellent relations with the oil-producing countries, it has been possible to keep the oil supply at an adequate level.

[Question] Why is Brazil opposed to the military pact among the countries in the Southern Cone?

[Answer] Brazil does not support the idea of sub-regional alliances. In general, alliances are defensive in purpose. We do not see, at least within the present Latin American context, the slightest sense in a bloc policy with divisive effects.

Brazil and Africa

[Question] What are the political goals sought by the Brazilian government in its policy of closer relations with the emerging nations in Africa?

[Answer] We have in fact sought to intensify our contacts with African nations in the most widely varied sectors. And the results can be seen: trade has increased, we have launched programs for providing services, programs and technical cooperation, political dialog is developing and contacts covering widely different levels and sectors are becoming frequent. This increasing closeness and its intensification are positive and pertinent aspects of our foreign policy. It is important to make it clear that in this effort toward closer relations with Africa, which is also an effort being made by Africa in our direction, we have no intention of strengthening our international image. Brazil's purposes are to pursue with its African partners a policy of strict equality, mutual respect, and a common search for undertakings and achievements beneficial to our peoples. In short, we have already made substantial progress in this path. We Brazilians and

Africans have succeeded in overcoming obstacles which, due to the tradition of vertical relations, have made difficult and often prevented contact and exchange of experience among the developing countries. As I have already mentioned, the results are visible, but the main thing I believe is that we have succeeded in establishing firm channels for closer approach and dialog. The path toward co-existence is clear and is today being pursued in friendship and realism, offering excellent prospects for the future.

[Question] How does the Itamaraty Palace view the criticisms to the effect that President Figueiredo's visit to Chile did nothing but contribute to solidifying the international position of the government of General Pinochet?

[Answer] Relations between Brazil and Chile have a long and rich history, always characterized by mutual respect and cooperation. This is a relationship which historians have already termed exemplary friendship. The basic goals of President Figueiredo's trip to Chile were to renew the traditional sense of friendship and at the same time to seek new ways and means for contact between the two peoples.

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FORMER BRAZILIAN COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARY PRESTES EXPRESSES VIEWS

Support of 7th Congress

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Sao Paulo--Former Secretary General of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB) Luiz Carlos Prestes announced yesterday that he will attend the 7th Congress of that party scheduled for the first half of next year, although he is not certain it can be held. He believes that the preparations for the congress are lagging and he recalled that under the National Security Law now in effect an effort to reorganize a proscribed party would be a crime.

Luiz Carlos Prestes, who has broken with the current leadership, criticized the PCB leadership again for adopting the convocation of a national constituent assembly as a priority goal and agreeing to this action by President Joao Figueiredo. He said that the new leaders are not communists, "because the true communist does not deceive the masses."

Self-Criticism

"A constituent assembly today," he said, "would not resolve the problems of the nation. In the situation in which we find ourselves, with the National Security Law, the Falcon law, the law limiting the right to strike, the law limiting trade-union freedoms, the law prohibiting party organization, and mainly the illegality of the PCB, such a constituent assembly would not be representative of our people."

Mr Luiz Carlos Prestes believes that priority should be given the struggle to get these laws revoked "and the constituent assembly should come as the culmination of this series of democratic triumphs." He insisted that the convocation of a constituent assembly would make no sense "unless it were possible to debate and criticize the dictatorship on television" and also "unless there were a trade-union structure different from the existing one, with its leadership subordinate to the Ministry of Labor.

"This position of mine," the former communist leader explained, "is the result of self-criticism. In 1945, under different conditions, without the National Security Law and while the PCB was legal, it was Getulio Vargas who convoked the constituent assembly and we supported him. The fact was we overestimated the capabilities of that constituent assembly. In a parliament of 300, we managed to win only 15 deputies' seats. We were not able to do anything. I recall that

after speeches lasting 2 hours I made in defense of agrarian reform, Deputy Aliomar Baleeiro came to me and said: 'You are wasting your time. Don't you know that all of us here are sons or sons-in-law of large estate owners?'"

Mr Luiz Carlos Prestes went on to warn: "This propaganda in which the so-called communist leaders are engaging, agreeing with President Figueiredo on a constituent assembly, is useful to the government. President Figueiredo may even convoke the constituent assembly, but we should have no illusion that it will be any different from this parliament we have now. The people who are raising this banner are making a mistake and in practice they are deceiving the masses."

Opposition to Constituent Assembly

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Sao Paulo--In connection with the immediate convocation of a constituent assembly, Luiz Carlos Prestes termed it yesterday "a double risk: if he wins the support of the masses, President Figueiredo will convoke it, and under the actual laws it will serve no purpose. If the dictatorship falls and immediate convocation is on the party schedule, we will have to convoke it and very frequently this is not desirable."

The former secretary general of the PCB initiated the series "Documents for History," sponsored by the Equipe School. In a 2-1/2-hour statement to about 300 persons, he reviewed his political life, ranging from 1922 up to an analysis of current political parties, proposing that "the opposition join with us," with the exception of the Popular Party (PP).

Constituent Assembly

In terming the proposed constituent assembly "a double risk," Luiz Carlos Prestes commented that "the fall of the dictatorship could occur at a revolutionary moment when anti-monopoly, anti-estate-owning and anti-imperialist power is won. And if the immediate convocation of a constituent assembly is a part of our program, we will have to convoke it.

"Nicaragua did not accept the proposal of the petite bourgeoisie and did not convoke a constituent assembly. Cuba waited almost 17 years after the revolution to convoke one. It is necessary first to consolidate power, the dictatorship of the proletariat," he added.

Applauded whenever he spoke directly or indirectly of his former post as secretary general of the PCB, Luiz Carlos Prestes defended "the opposition parties' joining with us," with the exception of the PP which he termed the "alternative party of the PDS [Social Democratic Party]." The PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party], he said, "is the heir to the victories of the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement], which achieved a great mass base and purged itself of its most conservative wing.

"The PTB [Brazilian Labor Party], with Ivete Vargas, is an artificial party. The image of Janio Quadros may have electoral influence, but it is negative, because

of his past and behavior in recent years, as an admirer of Geisel and Figueiredo, an anti-communist and a reactionary. The PDT [Democratic Labor Party] carries the tradition of Vargas and Goulart and still has a certain influence. The PT [Workers' Party] is a workers'-class prerogative, but its program had some bad points at the beginning, opposed to Soviet imperialism, and some anti-communist positions. What influence does the PT have? There is a difference between participating in elections and voting. Unity is difficult, but we are not intransigent with any of the parties," he added.

Statement

In his statement to the teachers at the Equipe School, which will be the basis of a book, Luiz Carlos Prestes stated that in the 1964 movement "we were caught by surprise and defeated. The basic error was making claims to achieve which the strength was lacking. The trade-union movement was a top-level matter. There was no organized party in the enterprises. The workers' class was defeated without a struggle, which demoralized it."

He recalled that in 1981 "it will be 60 years since I became a conspirator," and he made a lengthy survey of his political life since 1921. He said that the lieutenants' movement and the Prestes Column had no concrete political or ideological goals. "The basic thing was to replace Arthur Bernardes." And simply by participating in the column, he saw poverty "and the social problem which is not resolved by the replacement of men."

He said that his withdrawal from the lieutenants' movement occurred in 1930, when he refused to support Getulio Vargas as a candidate, after meeting with him twice to ask for weapons for the revolution. "The pressure on me was very great. The lieutenants believed support timely. They wanted amnesty."

Although he termed the 1935 campaign the "peak moment in the life of the party, when we took up arms against fascism," he identified two errors. "It was exclusively military, without organization of the party in the enterprises. We narrowed the front by adopting an anti-imperialist and anti-estate-ownership tactic. Many anti-fascists abandoned us."

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DECLINE IN TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT SEEN IN OCTOBER

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Nov 80 p 24

[Text] Brasilia--The deficit in the trade balance last month was $80 million U.S., the lowest this year, if we exclude the fact that in May a slight surplus of $10 million U.S. was reported. With this result, the negative balance from January to October was increased to $2.976 billion U.S., with cumulative exports of $60.310 billion and imports of $19.286 billion, according to Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) figures released yesterday by the secretary general of the Ministry of Finance, Eduardo Carvalho.

The deficit in the trade balance in October of last year was $394 million, and the total for the first 10 months of 1979 was $1.982 billion. Exports last month totaled $1.91 billion, as compared to imports of $1.99 billion, including $697 million in oil--one of the lowest monthly expenditures on such purchases for this year. In September of this year, the trade balance showed a deficit of $430 million U.S.

In releasing these figures, Eduardo Carvalho stated that "there will be no problem" in reaching the $20-billion export level. He made a point, moreover, of one comment: "This is one of the few major government goals being achieved." In order to reach this volume of sales of Brazilian products on the foreign market, exports will have to come to $1.845 billion U.S. per month in November and December. If the October level is matched ($1.91 billion U.S.) this will not be a problem and the $20-billion-U.S. level will be assured.

This goal represents a victory for the government, which has succeeded in increasing its exports by 30 percent this year in comparison to the $50.2 billion U.S. worth of goods sold last year, the secretary general of the Ministry of Finance noted. "This is a spectacular result," he stressed, "in view of the fact that three factors were working against it: a very active domestic market, which discouraged exports; the very serious recession in the United States, reflected in the countries of Western Europe--the two main markets for Brazilian products; and the foreign exchange policy which has not always favored exporters."

The deficit this year is expected to come to between $3 and $3.1 billion U.S., according to Eduardo Carvalho. "Imports should continue at the rate seen in October, because we have our foot on the brakes," he said, stressing that the effects of Resolution No 638, which requires that the minimal period for financing

obtained on the international financial market be observed for imports, will be felt more keenly in November and December.

Plans for '81

Although he did not wish to cite figures ($26 billion U.S.), the secretary general of the Ministry of Finance said that "there is no reason not to believe that exports next year will show the same development as was reported this year." This will be achieved, he said, through a more realistic exchange policy, which has already been announced, and more consistent financial support mechanisms and a larger volume of resources than were available this year. Carvalho also believes that the economy will not show as much growth as this year (8 percent), but that there will be a cooling process which will lead to a level nearer 5 percent, which would serve to encourage exports.

On the import side, Carvalho stressed that it is difficult to make a projection, because no one knows how prices will develop on the foreign market, particularly oil prices. He emphasized however that there was a physical decline of 3 percent in the volume of imports this year. "This is an important figure," he stressed.

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GOVERNMENT TO ALTER FOREIGN TRADE POLICY IN 1981

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 21

[Text] The director of the Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) of the Bank of Brazil, Benedito Moreira, told industrialists in Rio de Janeiro yesterday that the government will completely reformulate its foreign trade policy beginning in 1981 for the purpose of achieving a positive balance of trade next year.

"From now on businessmen will be jointly responsible for the foreign trade results and when the time comes they will have their rewards. I can give assurance in advance that a positive balance next year will be achieved more through an increase in exports than through reductions in imports."

Benedito Moreira said that the CACEX proposal for the drafting of a new export declaration form will be presented to businessmen. From what he said, plans call for the substitution of a statement which will avoid the CACEX procedure for the export guide. The exporter will pursue his sales and shipment operations normally and the government will not approve the regularity of the transaction until after the fact.

As to facilities for imports, he said that each business sector will have to submit to the CACEX its purchase plans and, in a discussion between the government and business bodies, the products and the volumes to be imported will be listed. Benedito Moreira said that in the medium time range a program guide which will eliminate the import guide will be in use. In this case too the businessman will pursue his transactions without prior control by the CACEX.

Deficit

Benedito Moreira estimated the trade deficit for this year at between $2 and 3 billion U.S. He laid responsibility for the situation with the increases in oil prices.

"I endorse the criticisms businessmen made of our import control system, but the fact is that this policy had to be implemented to prevent a critical balance-of-trade situation. I know that many people suffered from this policy but there was no alternative."

He went on to say that there will be "greater calm" in 1981 for businesses to plan their imports. "And it is because of this that we are asking for suggestions from

businessmen on the drafting of the new policy, since responsibility for control of the trade balance will now be shared by the government and the businessmen."

The government representative again gave assurance that there will not be another major devaluation of the cruzeiro "because this would hurt many people."

In his view, the anticipation of the new exchange policy to become effective in January is not causing exporters to hold back their products. He termed any such possibility "madness," because, he said, everyone should be trying to raise his export financing quota for next year at this time, since it is based on the performance of each exporter. "Who is going to stop exporting now and receive less financing at 24 percent interest next year?"

As to the new export goal for 1981 ($26 billion U.S.), Benedito Moreira said it is entirely possible. He recalled that the total foreign trade volume comes to $2 trillion U.S. "Twenty-six million U.S. dollars is a drop in the bucket on this market and therefore it can easily be attained."

Support

Sao Paulo--Benedito Moreira said during his visit to Brazil Export '80 that the government is studying a mechanism which would guarantee the machine sector profitable exports without suffering losses due to possible variations between the foreign and domestic inflation indices.

"This is a kind of exchange risk guarantee," Moreira explained, "which might either be produced by some kind of insurance or through a guarantee from the government itself. What we cannot allow is for this problem in the capital goods sector to continue."

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FIGUEIREDO APPROVES CARAJAS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Nov 80 p 29

[Text] Brasilia--Yesterday, during a meeting of the Economic Development Council, President Joao Figueiredo authorized the implementation of the so-called "Greater Carajas Project," which calls for the establishment within the structure of the Planning Secretariat of an interministerial council for the purpose of making the undertaking viable, including the granting of tax and financial incentives.

The Carajas Project, designed to stimulate exports, will require investments in excess of $33 billion over a period of 10 years. These funds, according to the Planalto Palace, will be obtained by means of enterprise capitalization, in order to avoid additional inflationary pressures. The mining portion of the project will come under national control, while the part pertaining to industrialization (such as metallurgy and others) will be covered by the establishment of joint-venture companies, with priority given associations with enterprises undertaking to guarantee the sale of the product. Immediately thereafter, the project should bring in foreign exchange, with exports worth $10 to $11 billion per year, at today's prices, enough to meet the country's needs, according to official estimates.

The Project

The Carajas Project will be implemented in the states of Para and Maranhao, over an area bounded by the Amazon, Xingu and Parnaiba Rivers, to the 8's [sic] parallel. The undertakings authorized yesterday include, in addition to other services, the building of the Serra dos Carajas-Sao Luis railroad, the building or expansion of the port system, undertakings to develop waterways with the capacity to transport a large volume of freight, and hydroelectric utilization of the rivers in the region.

Parallel with this, research, prospecting, extraction, primary processing, treatment or industrialization of minerals found in the region, as well as projects pertaining to crop raising, livestock breeding, fishing and agroindustries, aforestation and reaforestation, the processing and industrialization of wood. The major project also includes the utilization of the energy sources available in the area, including the Tucurui hydroelectric plant.

With yesterday's decision, the Economic Development Council (CDE) completed its examination of the Carajas undertakings. Last 15 October, during another meeting, the council approved the launching of the Carajas iron project.

According to information made available by the Planalto Palace, after the CDE meeting, it was decided to establish an interministerial council to supervise the project with a view to simplifying the handling of the processes pertaining to the program. The government wants to facilitate the advance of these procedures as much as possible, and to this end, it will have a single interlocutor for contacts with the business community interested in investing in the sector. The council will be headed by the minister of planning and other members will include the ministers of mines and energy (vice president), transportation, industry and commerce, finance, interior and agriculture. Apart from establishing policies and criteria pertaining to the evaluation and utilization of specific programs and projects, the interministerial council will also examine the provision of incentives and the supervision of the allocation of resources for such undertakings.

At yesterday's meeting of the CDE, President Joao Figueiredo said he hopes it will be possible with the creation of the council substantially to shorten the time needed for analysis and utilization of the projects which, once approved, will be regarded as having priority for licensing and other measures of an administrative nature pertaining to their execution.

Foreign Exchange

Within 10 years, when the Carajas Project is completed, the country will be able to count on an annual foreign exchange income of about $10 or 11 billion, "figures consistent with the needs of Brazil in the coming years."

The total Carajas investment is estimated at $33.613 billion U.S., of which 15.43 billion is included in the non-ferrous minerals portion of the project, 15.91 in the ferrous and associated ores project (sinter, pig iron, manganese, etc), and 2.28 billion in the crops and livestock portion of the project. However, the $33-billion-U.S. total is not consistent with an explanatory statement distributed yesterday afternoon by the mass communications secretariat of the Planalto Palace, which mentions a total investment of $26 billion U.S.

The crop and livestock projects include the purchase of areas, clearing, reaforestation, forest exploitation and charcoal-making, involving investments of $1.36 billion U.S., to bring in foreign exchange totaling about $420 million U.S. per year; the addition of 1.5 million hectares divided into modules for the production of rice, corn, beans, cassava, soybeans, sugarcane, African oil and other varieties of palm, and other crops, with investments of $570 million U.S. bringing in $830 million in foreign exchange, and livestock breeding, including modules for the raising of animals and the growing of forest crops, with resources totaling $350 million and foreign exchange income of $223 million.

The portion of the project involving non-ferrous ores, with an annual production of 6,420,000 tons of aluminum, bauxite, aluminum oxide, laminates, copper, metallic copper, gold, sulfuric acid and metallic silicon, will require a total investment of $15.423 billion U.S., with a return at the end of 10 years of foreign exchange totaling about $5.358 billion.

Finally, the iron ore and associated products projects will include the production of iron ore, sinter, pig iron, sponge iron, ferronickel and ferromanganese alloys

and semi-finished steel products, with an investment estimated at $16.91 billion U.S. and production of 60.81 million tons per year, leading to foreign exchange income of about $5.07 billion U.S.

Greater Carajas Project
Agro-Industrial-Livestock Aspects

Project	Investments (In Millions of U.S. Dollars)	Annual Income (In Millions of U.S. Dollars)
1. Charcoal Purchase of areas, clearing, reaforestation, forest exploitation, charcoal production, 179,000 hectares	1,360	420
2. Crop Raising Addition of 1.5 million hectares divided into modules for the production of rice, corn, beans, cassava, soybeans, sugarcane, African oil and other types of palm and other suitable crops	570	830
3. Livestock Addition of 1 million hectares divided into modules for semi-confined breeding, fodder crop raising and the production of 100,000 tons of livestock per year	350	223
4. Charcoal Coke In order to meet the regional metallurgical production needs		

Breakdown of Non-Ferrous Ore Projects

(7)	Produto (t/ano)	(8) Inversões (US$ milhão)	(9) Receita Anual US$ milhão
1. Aluminio			
Trombetas (5) Bauxita (4)	2.000.000	400	68
Alumina	640.000	571	200
Aluminio (6)	320.000	1.342	460
Carajás	240.000	1.160	430
Paragominas	1.500.000	10.400	3.390
PRODUTOS			
Bauxita			
Alumina			
Aluminio			
Laminados			
2. COBRE			
PRODUTOS:		1.500	770
Concentrado		1.060.000	
Cobre metálico		160.000	
PRODUTOS ASSOCIADOS:			
Ouro		6,5	
Ácido sulfúrico		470.000	
3.Silicio metálico		30.000	50 40
TOTAL		6.420.006,5	15.423 5.358

Key:

1. Aluminum, Trombetas, Carajas, Paragominas, products, bauxite, aluminum oxide, aluminum, laminates
2. Copper products: concentrate, metallic copper; associated products, gold, sulfuric acid
3. Metallic silicon
4. Bauxite
5. Aluminum oxide
6. Aluminum
7. Product (tons per year)
8. Investments (in millions of U.S. dollars)
9. Annual income (in millions of U.S. dollars)

Iron Ore and Associated Product Projects

Discriminação (8)	(9) Produção (T/Ano)	(10) Inversões (US$ Milhão)	(11) Receita Anual (US$ Milhão)
1. Minério de ferro	35.000.000	2.500	700
2. Sinter	5.000.000	260	150
3. Ferro-Gusa (AF e FER)	7.000.000	2.030	880
4. Ferro-Esponja	2.000.000	500	220
5. Ferro-níquel (20.000 T de Ni contido)	1.660.000	1.120	400
6. Ferro-manganês (alto carbono e ferro silício-manganês)	150.000	500	220
7. Semi-acabados de aço	10.000.000	9.000	2.500
TOTAL	60.810.000	15.910	5.070

Key:

1. Iron ore
2. Sinter
3. Pig iron (AF and FER)
4. Sponge iron
5. Ferronickel alloy (containing 20,000 tons of nickel)
6. Ferromanganese alloy (high carbon and ferrosiliconmanganese alloy)
7. Semi-finished steel products
8. Breakdown
9. Production (tons per year)
10. Investments (in millions of U.S. dollars)
11. Annual income (in millions of U.S. dollars)

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NATIONAL CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VISITS USSR

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Nov 80 p 9

[Article by Noenio Spinola: "Brazilians Seek Frank Dialog in USSR"]

[Text] Moscow--When the Brazilian congressional mission headed by Deputy Flavio Marcilio arrives in this city in the first half of December, at least one barrier will have been overcome. Even if the tone of the dialog between Brazil and the Soviet Union does not change drastically, the two countries will be establishing more open and direct political contact for the first time in many decades.

What the Brazilians are coming to achieve is a source of less curiosity in Moscow than in Brasilia. Almost every month and sometimes almost every week delegations from the most widely varied parts of the world come and go, even when the atmosphere has returned almost to a cold war status. It is the Americans themselves who are most realistic and pragmatic.

Sensitive Point

For example, 15 days ago, a mission headed by former UN Ambassador William Scranton came to put out some political feelers. The delegation included Gen (Res) Brent Scowcroft, Ronald Reagan's adviser on foreign policy matters; Helmut Sonnenfeldt, one of Henry Kissinger's closest advisers, and others, all with clear channels open to the new American government. Before the changing of the guard occurs in Washington, Senator Charles Percy, Republican of Illinois, the future chairman of the powerful Foreign Affairs Committee, will also have visited Moscow. Percy will replace Democrat Frank Church, drowned in the same tidal wave which carried off the liberals during whose terms of office the dialog between the United States and the Soviet Union, ironically, became harsh and hostile.

To judge from what is known of the agenda of the Brazilian delegation to date, the highest-ranking person with whom the congressmen will talk will be the first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, a substitute member of the Political Bureau in charge of state relations in general. The tone will emphasize mutuality, in view of the trip made by a Soviet delegation headed by the Georgian representative, E. A. Shevardnadze, to Brazil this year.

When they arrive in Moscow and begin their talks, which will extend to other Soviet republics, the Brazilian parliamentarians will have an opportunity to see

and discover many things. The most important will certainly be the experience they will acquire by setting foot on a land subject for many years to taboos, including the possibility of coexistence between non-communist developing countries and the nation from which the strongest inspiration for the establishment of this system radiated.

Naturally, they will touch on what may become the most sensitive point for the entire mission: will Brazil engage in a regular political dialog with the Soviet Union, or will it limit itself to the trade relation modest even by Latin American standards?

Pragmatic Line

The Soviets believe that their economic system will win out in the long run, but they have nonetheless pursued a pragmatic line in relations with nations with different systems. The pronouncement in favor of detente and peaceful coexistence has been repeated in recent months, with great emphasis, perhaps to dispel the shadows the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan has cast everywhere. Two weeks back, in a statement during the visit paid him by the head of the government of Mozambique, Samora Machel, President Brezhnev said that he was in favor of deepening detente and peaceful cooperation among nations. As if in an effort to erase the traces left by Afghanistan, he said: "We have not interfered and we will not interfere in the affairs of other countries and peoples, and we would be pleased if other nations act similarly." More than Africa and Asia, he was perhaps addressing Poland as well.

From what has leaked over the high walls the Soviets place around their domestic and foreign policy, it would seem that this point in relations with Brazil has been raised in Moscow and has hindered negotiations or efforts toward negotiations under pressure from the segments who want full relations, not just economic ones. This is a little bit the reflection of the status as a superpower the Soviets attribute to themselves, but it might also be merely the equivalent of the barriers raised in Brazil by the opposition circles to any intensification of beneficial links with Moscow.

In a talk with this correspondent in Brasilia before the trip by the parliamentary delegation to Moscow was a certainty, Deputy Flavio Marcilio evidenced his pragmatism. If we interpreted his words properly, he does not anticipate anything more or less than the "possibility of coexistence with countries with different systems" and the exploratory nature of his mission in this sense. The culmination of a new "pragmatism" in the country's foreign policy would be the establishment of a date for a visit by President Figueiredo to Moscow, in response to the invitation from President Brezhnev.

Optimism Recovered

On this end, the arguments in favor of greater exchange with the Soviet Union among businessmen and officials in the Brazilian government dealing with foreign trade or investments are consistent. The Brazilian embassy has followed the passage of the delegations through this and other cities and in recent months both Ambassador Sizinio Nogueira and economic adviser Obertal Mantovaneli have recovered the optimism they had lost during the dark days of the Olympic boycott.

The fact is that despite the lukewarm tone in which political detente is discussed, the reflections of Governor Reagan's pragmatism are already beginning to be noticeable. Last week, for example, trade barriers between the United States and the USSR began to fall. It is not without reason that the American government itself has announced approval of the sale of oil pipeline components by Caterpillar for a gas line between the rich fields in Siberia and Eastern Europe. For what is the logic in hindering the development of raw-material production in a world which has an ever-greater need for energy?

Eastern Europe has already met 20 percent of its gas requirement through the USSR, and the prospects for doubling the supply as the rich producer regions in Yamal, in Siberia, are developed were announced this week.

Recognition of Interdependence

Those who live here know that the Soviets, in opening up their sources, are not just seeking a strong position as a supplier of vital raw materials, but also acquiring access to interdependence which will increasingly characterize international life in the coming decades.

The USSR, to speak the truth, is still a country with an economic system full of shortcomings, vulnerable to the fluctuation of the harvest, and with giant coexistence problems on its Asiatic frontiers. The standard of living of the people is low in comparison with Europe or the United States, and it can only rise rapidly with an atmosphere of international detente making it possible to limit its astronomical expenditures on the heavy security apparatus.

Similarity of Products

Greater trade with Brazil also means diversification of the sources of supply, which does not always seem to have been clearly understood by the Ministry of Foreign Trade here or that in Brasilia. Brazil can import technology and equipment and export raw materials and manufactured goods, but the range of options explored to date has not produced substantial practical results. An argument frequently used against such trade stresses the similarity of products in Brazil. This is a barrier which it would seem is being overcome.

In an interview with JORNAL DO BRASIL, Yuri Smel'yakov, chairman of Tekhnopromeksport, an enterprise which has to its credit the building of the Aswan Dam in Egypt, and international agreements in the most widely varied energy fields, expressed interest in the development of projects which he hoped would come about through the "development of contacts already established to our mutual benefit." Smeljakov admits that these problems of similarity exist, but he still believes that there are many sectors in which technology already tested and developed by the USSR can be advantageously transferred to Brazil.

"What has happened in the world," he said, "has simply been the abandonment of viable fuels in favor of others which emerged and became important while they were cheap, such as oil. Now we are turning again to other sources, such as the production of steam by turbines thanks to the burning of schist or other less heat-productive raw materials."

Brazil and Argentina

It is not without reason therefore that technicians from the Ministry of Mines and Energy and other representatives of private businesses or Brazilian state governments have come here to study the possibility of exploiting the resources of Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul and other regions. The Soviets are negotiating agreements with Jordan and Morocco for the exploitation of schist, and they say that they have not only mastered the burning technology for thermic plants but also for the extraction of oil at competitive prices through the use of residues. There are two thermoelectric power plants which have been functioning in the Baltic region for more than 10 years with a capacity of 3.2 million kilowatts. "Therefore the crisis is not in energy," Smel'yakov says, "but in the prices of raw materials."

He says that it is necessary to return to solutions abandoned while oil and gas were the main concerns because they were cheap and easy.

Whenever there is talk of Brazil, the Soviets, who it must be admitted have a sometimes simplistic taste for politics, there is also talk of Argentina, in a search for what seems to them to be a way of encouraging competition in Latin America. They stand firm not only on the Olmos project, in the Peruvian Amazon, but also on the studies for a hydroelectric plant on the Middle Parana. According to still-unconfirmed rumors, sooner or later they will also supply some substantial raw materials proposed on General Videla's ambitious trade list. The fact is that the Argentines sold 7,300,000 tons of grains there this year and by September they will have sold another 1,300,000, as well as 70,000 tons of meat.

The agenda the Brazilian parliamentarians will follow will certainly not clarify all these details, but they will in any case be able to sense and see at close hand many sectors in which not only their industrial and technological progress, but also the level of their own interdependence with the rest of the world, are revealed.

On meeting with the head of the foreign relations commission of the Supreme Soviet, Flavio Marcilio will be able to ask for example about the development of the nuclear policy for peaceful purposes in the coming years. A similar question will certainly be asked by Senator Percy, author of the draft law on nuclear proliferation proposed in the same period when the White House was sending its famous non-proliferation bill to Capitol Hill.

The Americans have sought to achieve a political alignment with the USSR in all aspects related to the development or the dissemination of technologies considered applicable to nuclear proliferation. The two countries proceeded hand-in-hand for a time, but with the increasing line of differences between the Kremlin and the White House, the Soviets began to defend types of reactors which President Carter proposes to freeze. This, like other foreign-policy pursuits of the superpowers of vital interest to the countries in the process of development, will be defined or redefined in the course of the painful process of detente between East and West while the guard is changing in Washington and preparations are being made here for the 26th congress of the Communist Party, an atmosphere truly favorable to "feelers."

5157
CSO: 3001

PRESIDENTIAL PROMOTION OF ARMED FORCES OFFICERS REPORTED

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 25 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] Brasilia--President Joao Figueiredo signed a decree today promoting 18 officers in the army, navy and air force, among them Gen Alacyr Frederico Werner, to lieutenant general; Minister-Chief of the National Intelligence Service Octavio Medeiros, to major general; and Secretary of the National Security Council Col Rubem Carlos Ludwig, to brigadier general.

Army

The following were promoted to lieutenant general: Maj Gens Rubens Mario Brum Negreiros, Moacyr Pereira and Octavio Aguiar de Medeiros. The following were promoted to brigadier general: Infantry Col Brummel Couto, Cavalry Col Waltencir dos Santos Costa, Artillery Col Almerio Jose Ferreira Diniz and Infantry Col Rubem Carlos Ludwig.

Navy

Rear Adm Luiz Edmundo Brigido Bittencout was promoted to vice admiral, and Cpt Ivan da Silveira Serpa was promoted to rear admiral.

Marines

Vice Adm Domingos de Mattos Cortez was promoted to full admiral, Rear Adm Carlos de Albuquerque was promoted to vice admiral, and Cpt Coaraciara Bricio Godinho was promoted to rear admiral.

Naval Engineers and Technicians

Rear Adm Aloysio Ferreira dos Santos was promoted to vice admiral, and Cpt Paulo Geraldo de Almeida Barbosa was promoted to rear admiral.

Navy Medical Corps

Cpt Mario Serrat Rodrigues was promoted to rear admiral.

Air Force

Cols Lair da Silva Andrade and Dilson Lyra Castello Branco Vercosa were promoted to the rank of brigadier general.

5157
CSO: 3001

BRIEFS

PROFESSORS', PUBLIC SERVANTS' RAISES--President Figueiredo has approved a new academic scale which will go into effect on 1 January, according to which university professors will be divided into four categories: full professor, associate professor, assistant professor and instructor. The salary of a full processor working full time has been increased from 64,000 cruzeiros to 139,000 cruzeiros, that is, a 117 percent increase. The general strike command has issued a note calling the professors to hold general meeting to vote on whether to end the strike or not. Luiz Pinguelli, chairman of the UFRJ [Federal University of Rio de Janeiro], stated that the national strike of professors has been successful: "The proposal which has been submitted for our consideration truly fulfills most of the professors' demands." President Figueiredo has also approved an average 82.25 percent increase in the salaries of federal military and civilian public servants. The increase will be granted in two cumulative phases: 35 percent on 1 January and 35 percent on 1 April. The new pay scales will be released today. The DASP [Public Service Administrative Department] has reported that in compliance with presidential guidelines the public servants whose monthly salary is below the minimum (11,577 cruzeiros) will receive a greater increase which could be as high as 108 percent. In the meantime the officials of higher ranks will receive an average increase of 80 percent. [Text] [PY110218 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Dec 80 p 1]

SETTLERS HARASSED IN PARAGUAY--Curitiba--Five Brazilian families have been returning weekly from Paraguay after losing their land, and facing threats, violence and imprisonment. The 400,000 Brazilians who have been occupying land at the Paraguayan border have no guarantee for their tenure and are exposed to great instability and insecurity. These conclusions are included in a document released by the pastoral land commission--which is linked to the II Southern Regional Branch of the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops--based on a seminar on Brazilian migration, production structure and work force in the Upper Parana region, held late in November at Puerto Stroessner. The 200-page document states that 80 percent of the 400,000 Brazilian settlers in Paraguay have no land title. A title, when granted, is only given on a provisional basis and could be canceled at any time. Nearly 300 families residing at the Puerto Salse locality have already paid four times for their land to four alleged owners. [Excerpts] [PY110141 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Dec 80 p 8]

PARAGUAYN OFFICER VISITS--The commander of the 4th Infantry Division, Gen Cesar A. Machuca Vargas, has visited Rio de Janeiro, Resende and Brasilia, where he contacted several military personalities. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Nov 80 p 5 PY]

PDC NATIONAL DIRECTORATE OFFICIALS--The PDC has elected Jose Sarney as president, Prisco Vianna as general secretary, Homero Santos as first vice president and Natal Gale as second vice president of the party National Directorate. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 1 Dec 80 p 4 PY]

WHEAT PRODUCTION--Brasilia--Brazil's 1980 wheat production will amount to 2.69 million tons, 20 percent less than previous estimates made by the Agriculture Ministry. This shortage in production will force the government to import more than 4 million tons in 1981 to meet internal consumption, which is estimated at 7 million tons. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 18 PY]

HIGHER-YIELD AGRICULTURAL VARIETIES--The Brazilian Agriculture and Livestock Research Enterprise has developed new varieties of wheat, corn, rice, beans, soybeans and manioc capable of yielding at least twice as much as varieties now planted. These newly developed varieties not only have a higher yield per hectare but are also more resistant to plant diseases prevailing in Brazil. Some of these new varieties are already being distributed for planting in regions where they perform best. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Nov 80 [no page given] PY]

CSO: 3001

SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM LAW REVIEWED

Santiago LA NACION in Spanish 6 Nov 80 pp 1A, 16A

/Text/ Workers who choose to change from the current social security system to the recently adopted system will see their benefits increase 12 percent because of the new rate schedule, Labor and Social Security Minister Jose Pinera announced last night in his report to the nation on the major aspects of the social security reforms which will go into effect on 1 May 1981.

The Labor Minister was instructed by President Augusto Pinochet to speak on television about the current system and the one that was recently passed into law. In an 18-page speech Labor Minister Pinera analyzed the old system and underscored the benefits of the social security bill which was recently passed into law by the Government Junta and promulgated by the president.

Pension System

The social security reform consists mainly of the establishment of a new pension system without any changes in other benefits currently received by the workers. Such benefits as health, family assistance, unemployment compensation, accident insurance and so forth will not be affected.

The old system was based on the distribution of money from a common fund made up of paycheck deductions and employer contributions. Under such a system, the contributor did not know the exact amount of his contributions, he had no control over them and had no say on how the money he earned would be used. Under political pressures, an unjust system took shape which condemned those who retired to a life of poverty. In addition, the system did not cover some 800,000 workers who cannot retire because they have no payroll deductions. This group of workers includes small businessmen, craftsmen, real estate developers, fishermen and so forth. Another problem was retirement age discrimination. The situation was so abusrd that low income workers on the social securty rolls were required to be 65 years old before they could retire while the retirement age for congressmen was 15 /sic/.

Contributions

Contributions to the new social security system will be [section missing]

The changes in the Chilean social security system to be announced today by the Minister of Labor will guarantee the beneficiaries the following: security, justice, opportunity and efficiency.

First, the changes guarantee a minimum pension and that the contributions of low-income contributors, those whose individual contributions are below the norm, will be supplemented by government funds so that they can receive a minimum pension.

The minimum can be exceeded through the contribution system as expressed in accumulated contributions recorded in their personal record books. Deductions will be mandatory for all and will be in direct proportion to the wages received. Those who would like to receive a higher pension or retire before the required age will be allowed to make additional contributions. Voluntary and mandatory contributions are exempt from taxation within certain limits.

The new social security system is based on the principle of subsidies to prevent bureaucratic and ineffective administration from creating financial losses for the contributors. Therefore, the system will be administered by non-government agencies. These agencies will be competitive and will be subject to objective and precise regulations. The beneficiaries can choose the agency they wish to deal with and can change their account from one agency to another.

The new system regulates how the funds are invested and allows investment only in those financial instruments whose prices are public and are actively traded. The new system also regulates the diversification of said instruments and places the agencies administering the system under strict government control. There are new mechanisms which guarantee a minimum return on these investments based on the nation's overall development and that of the pension system as a whole.

The new system to be made public today will be comprehensive and thereby eliminate differences between self-employed and other workers. This is another effort to eliminate discrimination between different classes of workers.

The new system will be completely voluntary because it is based on the free decision of people to choose between their present system without changes or the new system.

Those who decide to change will not lose any benefits they have gained under the present system. It is important that these individuals obtain their individual records containing the number of years deductions have been taken under the present system.

The Main Points

The following is a complete description of the basic points in the social security reforms to be announced by Minister Jose Pinera today.

1. Minimum Benefits

The first goal of the proposed system is to provide solidarity and security at the lower end of the scale. To do this the changes call for minimum old age, disability and survivers pensions which will be applied equally to all who have worked most of their lives. The minimum pensions are guaranteed and funding will be provided from tax revenues to bring individual contributions up to the minimum level.

2. Individual Contributions

Individual contributors can exceed the minimum mentioned earlier through accumulated contributions listed in their individual record book. Thus, an indispensable tie is achieved between a life's work and benefits earned. This is a key element to blocking demagogy and insuring responsibility from individuals and workers as a whole.

For prgamatic reasons, it has been determined that deductions should be compulsory for all in equal proportion to the wages earned up to a maximum income level. Anyone earning above this level is not bound by this regulation. Mandatory deductions will lesson the pressure from certain irresponsible individuals who would remain at the minimum pension level, thereby pressuring the government and possibly forcing it to take discretionary action.

Anyone wishing to increase the amount of their pension or retire early will be able to make voluntary contributions to their pension savings plan. The resulting increase in benefits will come, therefore, from the personal efforts of an individual and not from government funds or from the efforts of others. The amount to be automatically deducted is calculated so that under normal circumstances total contributions will provide a pension that is comparable to a large percentage of the wages earned while a person is still employed. There is always the assurance of a guaranteed minimum pension. Mandatory deductions and voluntary contributions are exempt from taxation within certain limits.

Individual contributions will be converted into pensions after certain minimum age requirements are met or when total contributions allow it. To convert accumulated contributions into income during retirement, a system has been devised that is consonant with what has been described thus far. Suffice it to say that it is based on freedom and individual responsibility.

Personal contributions will be beneficial to other government actions because they will provide a platform of general opinion to help prevent irresponsible overall actions whose effects on personal income will be directly felt by a majority of the people. Thus, for example, undisciplined production or demagogic economic policy will be more costly for the government because their effects--a drop in the earning power of the social security account--will be immediately and directly felt by each Chilean worker.

3. Efficiency of Agencies

The new pension system is based on the principle of subsidies which should influence all of the government's actions. A well-designed pension system is of

no value if it has bureaucratic, inefficient administrators and its funds are mismanaged, thereby creating losses for the contributors. The nation's social security history categorically shows that the government has not been a good administrator. The red tape and the arbitrariness with which the workers have been treated has been coupled with inadequate and irresponsible handling of the funds. All of this has resulted in the loss of fiscal revenues which have been used to cover the deficits. This loss has been most seriously felt by the very poor because funds were not available for the improvement of health, educational and nutrition services and so forth.

Thus, the reform bill calls for non-government agencies to administer the new pension system. These agencies, which receive adequate incentives and operate under clearly defined objectives, will guarantee that the system will be efficient. Competition among these agencies will be encouraged to the utmost. This competition, coupled with additional safeguards, will guarantee that illegal powers are not created because all of the agencies will be equally regulated by objective and precise regulations.

Another aspect of the bill is that it gives the contributor the freedom to choose the agency in which his social security deductions will be held. This freedom will give an individual an opportunity not only to select an agency but also to change from any one agency that is in compliance with the strict and impartial conditions set by the government to another that is also in compliance. This freedom of choice will reenforce efficiency, stability and security within the new system.

4. Realistic Security

It is possible to create systems which tend to, more so than others, instill greater confidence because they have built-in alert systems and safeguards which operate according to the real behavior of the human being and not according to alleged or unreal behavior. A free system which provides incentives for responsible behavior by all participants is an important guarantee of security. Both are achieved through a system of free choice and individual savings plans such as those outlined above, but, unquestionably, there is an important range of design elements and reasonable restrictions which can be imposed and which go hand in hand with security.

It is for this reason that the reform bill limits both the agencies and their operations. Some of these limitations are that the investment of funds is regulated generically; investments are permitted only in those financial instruments whose prices are public and which are actively traded; that conditions for diversifying these financial instruments are imposed both on the instrument as well as on the trader and the government will exercise strict control over the agencies.

In addition, the bill also contains mechanisms which will guarantee a minimum return on these investments based on the country's overall development and that of the pension system as a whole. Therefore, this introduces an additional incentive for showing good judgment in collective bargaining activities.

All of these provisions just mentioned provide what we would call real and concrete security which is distinct from that in collective or state systems where security is absolute in theory but nonexistent in practice.

5. Social Security for Self-employed Workers

The basic goal of a social security system is to guarantee the satisfaction of certain needs which the social-political system considers indispensable. The satisfaction of these needs should include the entire population since there is no reason why a certain segment of workers should be excluded.

This is why the new pension system is comprehensive and this means that a distinction will no longer be made between self-employed workers and those who work for an employer. With this step the government is again making strides to prevent discrimination among different kinds of workers. There no longer are differences--either in trade union matters or in family assistance matters--between blue-collar and white-collar workers. These will also not exist under the new pension system and they have been minimized in the area of health services. In the field of social security, we are making strides to eliminate discrimination between self-employed workers and those dependent on an employer.

6. Combining the New With the Old System

The profound consequences of social security reforms of this magnitude make it indispensable that a change in its structure take into account, as a basic variable, its political viability. We are not referring to the traditional meaning of the word but rather to general agreement by a majority that the proposed changes are just and necessary and that they safeguard legitimate individual rights.

Fortunately, the program we have just described and the nation's good economic health allow the new system to be offered on an absolutely voluntary basis. As a result, it is based on the free choice of each individual to choose between the existing system without changes and the new system.

This broad option that is available to current contributors, which obviously lessens any kind of pressure or criticism, is made possible, among other reasons, by the security we feel with respect to the advantages provided by the new system.

Those who choose to change systems will not incur any losses. The monetary value represented by an old age pension will be recognized based on a certain average of the contributor's wages and in proportion to the number of years the worker has made contributions to the current pension system in relation to the total necessary for retirement. Thus the importance of the work done recently by the Minister of Labor and Social Security together with the Social Seucrity Fund to recover individual accounts to determine the actual number of years current contributors have paid into the system.

It is important to make clear that the amount recognized, the amount which will be paid once retirement requirements are met, will not amount to an additional fiscal cost. Instead, it will represent only documented obligations that the Treasury and the Social Security Fund have incurred as a result of contributions made by individual workers.

8599
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

SALVADORAN REGIME CONDEMNED--Protestant ministers, Catholic priets and Christian laymen of Cuba have demanded respect for the Salvadoran people's right to self-determination and condemned all attempted foreign intervention in that Central American country. A document in this regard was approved during a ceremony here in Havana by the Christian Conference for Peace in Latin America and the Caribbean. The ceremony was held in solidarity with the Salvadoran people. The Christian leaders said that the Salvadoran junta plans to remain in power, not only on the backs of the exploited people, but also on the dead bodies of children, women, workers, peasants and students. [Excerpt] [PA091801 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Dec 80]

CZECHOSLOVAK DECORATION--The CSSR ambassador to Cuba, Milos Vojta, today awarded the gold medal with ribbon to Rene Rodriguez Cruz, president of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples, ICAP, and to Jose Luis Beltran, first vice minister of basic industry and president of the Cuban-Czechoslovak Friendship Association, for their organizations' work in strengthening friendship between the two nations. [FL091930 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Dec 80]

CDR 1980 ACTIVITIES--Armando Acosta Cordero, member of the Central Committee and national coordinator of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], has chaired a national meeting to analyze the CDR's work in 1980 in terms of vigilance, self-financing and fulfillment of the plan throughout the island. The report read at the meeting, which ended today, showed that 193,200 blood donations were made and 55 million glass containers recovered; there was a 101 percent performance rate in self-financing; and the two revolutionary vigilance shifts were carried out with 96 and 93 percent performance rates, respectively. [FL091930 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Dec 80]

COSMONAUT'S ACTIVITIES--Col Arnaldo Tamayo, hero of Cuba and the Soviet Union, today visited the Camilo Cienfuegos Military Vocational School as part of his activities in his second day in Pinar Del Rio Province. Following a warm welcome at the center, which has attained the status of national vanguard for five consecutive terms, the students conducted a parade in his honor. Tamayo donated to the school a flag of the intercosmos program. He told the students that the flag should become a symbol of sacrifice and study. The first Cuban and Latin American cosmonaut stated that the school has contributed to some of the gains attained by the province. Later, Tamayo toured Pinar Del Rio City and its industrial area, visited seed beds of the Edel Reyes Enterprise and the Vladimir I. Lenin School. [Text] [FL092114 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2105 GMT 9 Dec 80]

AGREEMENT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA ACADEMY--The academies of science of Cuba and Czechoslovakia have signed an agreement for the 1981-85 period at the Bolivar Room of the Cuban Scientific Institution in Havana. The agreement calls for cooperation in the fields of physics, mathematics, biology, geosciences, science, technology and other matters concerned with scientific education. It was signed by Ismael Clark, vice president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, and Josef Riman, scientific secretary of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. [FL102025 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Dec 80]

GARCIA AT INAUGURATION--Commander of the revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Politburo and minister of transportation, has presided over the ceremony of inauguration of a railway station built in Jovellanos, Matanzas Province, at a cost of around 31,000 pesos. The station is the first of its kind built in Cuba to service the central railroad. It has a waiting room, two platforms and a cafeteria. [FL102025 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 10 Dec 80]

CIENFUEGOS COMMUNICATIONS--Pedro Guelmes Gonzalez, member of the Central Committee and minister of communications, has chaired a meeting at which it was reported that the installation of the coaxial cable trunk linking Cienfuegos with the rest of the country will be completed in 1981. This will make it possible to automate to a limited extent the national communication facilities between Pinar Del Rio and Guantanamo. The expansion of the Cienfuegos telephone center and the building of a new post office was also studied at the meeting. [FL102025 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1917 GMT 10 Dec 80]

ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Havana--Mwaete Joao Baptista, new Angolan ambassador to Cuba, has presented his credentials to commander of the revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Council of State, at a solemn ceremony held at Revolution Palace. [FL111324 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1311 GMT 11 Dec 80]

CSO: 3010

U.S. ENVOY'S, ARCHBISHOP'S STATEMENTS ON KILLINGS DISCUSSED

PA101250 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1325 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Commentary by Salvadoran Broadcasters Association]

[Excerpts] We are pleased to hear the apostolic voice of Monsignor Rivera Y Damas condemning the crime. We are, likewise, pleased with the solidarity of the U.S. ambassador, Robert White, who, shocked and deeply moved by the tragic events, said something that coming from a U.S. ambassador can be subject to many serious interpretations.

The U.S. ambassador told the Jesuit authorities of the San Jose Seminary, as he condemned Thursday's crime against the leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, that they were not alone; that the government of the United States was joining the great majority of Salvadorans who wish for an end to these horrible crimes committed by mad extremists of both political extremes.

The ambassador has put the finger on the sore. However, we ask him how are we to interpret his statements that the Jesuits of the San Jose Seminary are not alone, and that the United States joins the great majority of Salvadorans? And to what majority of Salvadorans is he referring? Those who mourn the death of the six unfortunate leftist leaders or to the other majority that represents so many other slain leaders such as Ernesto Regalado, Foreign Minister Mauricio Borgonovo, or the Japanese industrialist Matsumoto, or Manuel de Jesus Rivas Rodriguez, manager of the international fair, or Dr Efrain Joveli, or Col Carlos Alfredo Choto, or Dr Ruben Alfonso Rodriguez, and a long endless list. All of them were Salvadorans, some representing the productive sector of the country, others merely persons who had through their personal efforts surpassed the average citizen.

It is difficult to believe, Ambassador White, that the United States should join a majority of Salvadorans, not including another majority that includes not only the rightist elements but also those of the center, but those who President Nixon [as heard] once called the silent majority, because it is the one that is not organized in either rightist or leftist groups.

Is it not time, Ambassador White, for a definition of position? Does the present U.S. Government really defend human rights or is it merely favoring one extreme while leaving the other extreme unprotected and at a disadvantage? Is the human rights doctrine onesided? Or is it even handed and can be used to punish those who, abusing of their rights, attack the rights of others?

As to Monsignor Rivera Y Damas, why is his solidarity directed toward one extreme while overlooking the bloody actions of the other extreme. They are all Salvadorans and human beings. The administrator of the Vatican Nunciature has the serious responsibility of saving the Christian regime by safeguarding the prestige of the Catholic church which in recent years has lost its moral position as spiritual leader of our people by making serious mistakes. Let the bishop visit the Flor Blanca National Stadium every afternoon to see the followers of the Protestant church praying for peace for there. He might learn a lesson.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

LIST OF PROSPECTIVE VICTIMS--In a communique issued by its political committee, the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES] has denied that it had prepared a list of over 80 persons who were to be assassinated. A national guard bulletin last week reported the existence of such a list, containing the names of 82 persons, their office and home telephone numbers, some personal descriptions, the route they follow daily and even their license plate numbers. The national guard bulletin indicated that the list had been found during a search, on 11 November, of the Eurela Art Gallery on West 1st Street, between North 69th Avenue and San Antonio Abad Boulevard in San Salvador. [Text] [PA031621 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 2 Dec 80 p 5]

FDR APPEAL--Mexico City, 5 Dec (AFP)--El Salvador's Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] today appealed to the people and church of the United States and the rest of the world to report acts such as the murder of four American nuns in that Central American country. In a press release delivered to AFP, the FDR exhorts the world community to "demand that the U.S. Government discontinue its economic and military support for the Salvadoran Government." The FDR repudiated the murder of the nuns Ita Ford, Maura Clark, Dorothy Hazel and Jean Donovan, whose bodies were found yesterday near the Salvadoran capital showing signs of torture. [Text] [PA061355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0507 GMT 5 Dec 80]

CSO: 3010

COMMUNIST THREAT TO POSTINDEPENDENCE BELIZE NOTED

Belizean Editorial Quoted

Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 12 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] In connection with the UN decision to recommend unilateral independence for Belize, the opposition daily, THE BEACON, which is published in that Guatemalan territory, includes in its most recent edition the following editorial which considers that the above mentioned decision sentences Belize to a destiny worse than death.

The editorial of THE BEACON says:

"That which presently is occurring in Belize is like one of those nightmares that cause the spine to shudder with terror even when the person is already awake. The basic difference between human nightmares and that of Belize is that Belize can never awaken from what it is experiencing.

The Belizean nightmare originates in the debate that is taking place in the United Nations, which proposes to the countries of the world that they sentence Belize to a destiny worse than death.

It has been decided that Belize should become independent, even though Guatemala's claim has not been resolved, and even though it means the invasion of a defenseless Belize by Guatemala.

But the destiny to which Belize is being sentenced is even worse than that of a Guatemalan invasion.

The communists are smacking their lips with relish at the opportunity of utilizing a defenseless Belize as a base to penetrate Central America.

What better ports than those of the city of Belize and Commerce Bight for the infiltration of communist armament into Central America and Mexico!

It will not even be necessary for the communists to lay hands on Belize through armed action. The ministers of the ruling regime have not said that the communists are already in power. The communists are the ones who are so vigorously demanding immediate independence.

But the worst of the Belizean nightmare is that it is in the name of self-determination that the United Nations are hurling Belize to the abyss of destruction. They claim that we want this because that is what the communists who are present in our government say so.

They do not permit the Belizean people to speak for themselves through a referendum and say whether or not we want to destroy ourselves. Central America is being snatched bit by bit and we are no exception. But Belize, which survived the battle of Cavo St. George, can surprise the conspirators and schemers. Wake up, people of Belize; wake up!"

British Neocolonialist Policy Scored

Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 13 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Popularization of Belize Situation in the UN"]

[Text] "Guatemala maintains its position with regard to the problem of Belize, a part of its territory that is unlawfully held by the United Kingdom, and it has not backed away from, nor will it back away from, its territorial claim against Great Britain. This is a problem that must be resolved before any kind of recognition and settlement of the interests of a cultural ethnology that emerged and developed in the old Spanish grant to the cutters of logwood and other lumber in the last third of the 18th Century, which logically is synonymous with the situation of ethnic minorities in national territories.

Said ethnic minority is not in any way British, even though the occupation was inaugurated and is maintained by the colonialist spirit and interest of the British, who openly declared that, upon seeing themselves obliged to liquidate their 'great empire,' gave greater attention and a new direction (what we have qualified as 'neocolonialism') to the British Community (the Commonwealth), on behalf of their political aspirations and the strengthening of the economic zone of the free sterling, apart from the fact that the presence of their allies in the area of the Caribbean makes it possible for them to maintain the remnants of their former predominance there and their influence in the Western Hemisphere, even through the member countries of the Organization of American States.

A calculating and advantageous attitude--characteristic of imperial systems and of colonialist tendencies--prolonged the resolution of the problem of Belize, always treated by the utilitarian power in a way that caused us to be politically and militarily weak. In time, it was able to make good use of even the liberation movement of countries that were subdued by Great Britain, by taking on the disguise of a lover of the free determination of countries, going to ridiculous extremes, like that of claiming that a detachment and the planting of some administrative employees can constitute a population in Gibraltar, with 'British desires' of self-determination.

Political interests of another type in the so-called 'Third World' and Soviet aspirations of predominance in the Western Hemisphere, nourished by ideologists and by political puppets managed by remote control, have seemingly wiped out colonialism from the British curule in the United Nations Organization, an area in

which political interests do not allow enough breathing space for right and justice, raising their hands like lances against juridical thinking and even the precepts expressed in the San Francisco charter; as in the most recent and the previous voting in order to expedite, by misguided means, the solution of the problem, to the liking of the British palate and with no thought for Guatemala's territorial claim.

We are referring to a sign of communist interests, because several scattered incidents in the Caribbean archipelago cause this to be presumed, and finally to the Belizean newspaper, THE BEACON, which editorialized on the nightmare of Belize: the UN decision 'that Belize should become independent,' even though Guatemala's claim is not resolved, and even though it means the invasion of a defenseless Belize by Guatemala; but it indicates something worse, that 'the communists are smacking their lips with relish at the prospect of an opportunity to utilize a defenseless Belize as a base to penetrate Central America' (or in order to finish penetrating Central America, they could say), and also Mexico--counting, they add, on ports like Belize and Commerce Bight.

It is true that the handlers of the question of Belize in the United Nations do not dare (as yet) to deal the final blow, inasmuch as its 'generous recommendation' to give independence to Belize in 1981 before the closing of the next UN General Assembly considers that a petition has been entered for Great Britain (in consultation with Belizean leaders) and Guatemala to remove any obstacles to arriving at an agreement in the negotiations that have been initiated--which are being cleverly postponed or entrapped by the British in order to gain time and to augment UN sentiment or to be more outspoken in the matter.

What is truly inconceivable in a forum whose existence has a juridical basis, without which it could not exist, is that the voters are not aware of the damage they are doing to logic, right, and the essence of the UN, since they are asking that a matter be resolved prior to the solution that they want (or that may please the British, or that may please the communists), since they demand in concert, with former Guatemalan Price as soloist, the independence of Belize, through the generosity of treacherous Albion, with its entire territory--not yet delimited--that Great Britain unlawfully holds.

But to have a theoretical and latent just claim is not enough. Guatemala has stopped disseminating the historical truth and the juridical substance of its claim. The United Nations have increased in number--but they are still weak in quality because of their size, which is great, but which results in a loss of depth; and many of the delegates from new member countries are not acquainted with the past and do not have time (or perhaps even an interest) in reading background data, useless also for those who receive the word, sometimes orders, to argue or vote in a discussion of affairs which, without being of intrinsic political interest, may be useful on the voting market and for political influence. Guatemala must not rest on its laurels, but must race against the clock, so that foreigners and many indolent Guatemalans may become thoroughly aware of the problem of Belize and the fairness of the Guatemalan claim."

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CSO: 3010

COLUMNIST VIEWS RIGHTWING'S REACTION TO REAGAN VICTORY

PA251910 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 7

["Viewpoint" column by Victor Meza: "Reagan's Victory and the Domestic Rightwing"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan's victory has had, among other things, the virtue of acting as a restorative, something like a revitalizing tonic that has returned strength and hope to an ultraright tormented by the victories of the continent's revolutionary forces.

The Honduran rightwing's reaction to Carter's defeat and the republican candidate's overwhelming victory has been tinged with anecdotes and folklore. Quite a few compatriots view Reagan's victory as their own and can hardly wait for the moment when leftist heads begin rolling all over the area. For these compatriots--believe it or not--Carter somehow symbolizes communism infiltrated into the top echelons of the U.S. Government. By the same token, they interpret his defeat as a victory for the anticommunist forces and as a strong blow against world revolution.

It would not be strange then if, in light of such opinions and hopes, Reagan himself would later seem too tolerant and benevolent. The complexity of world politics and the fact that political-military blocs exist in today's world are real and specific phenomena that no truly capable and intelligent ruler can ignore. Imperial interests can at times be more sophisticated than any thing the artless imagination of our crude and provincial rightwing can conceive.

As soon as Reagan won, many traditional politicians began talking about the possibility that a new coup might be staged. And surely, deep inside, more than one officer savored the hope of seeing himself becoming chief of state thanks to a coup.

As long as everything is reduced to mere hopes and dreams, there is not much to worry about. The difficult part will be the day someone more insolent decides to launch a coupist adventure and to thank the honorable deputies for their expensive services to our poor fatherland. That is when things will indeed get hard and our "oasis of peace" will become just the opposite.

The right apparently cannot learn the lessons of history. It is slow-witted and stubborn, as befits the productive forces of the most underdeveloped country in the area. Just as one cannot expect pears from an elm tree, neither can we ask underdeveloped Honduras to have a clear-headed and brilliant rightwing. It cannot be done.

The situation in El Salvador is slowly and painfully nearing a final solution. The harassment operations launched by the guerrillas merely forecast the proximity of the final offensive. In spite of the peace treaty signed with our government, the Christian Democratic-military junta is staggering and is threatening to collapse completely. Meanwhile, the internal contradictions of the Sandinist process have been more clearly defined and the political prospects of the Nicaraguan revolution now seem clearer and more precise.

At this new historic juncture that Central America is currently experiencing, a coup attempt is the only thing the Honduran rightwing can come up with. In order to unite their forces and sufficiently encourage their adventure, they interpret the U.S. republican victory as a pat on the back for their political ambitions and as open support for their undemocratic plans. There is no question: Honduras' rightwing is destined to continue being Central America's cinderella!

CSO: 3010

RATIONAL LAND REFORM PROGRAM URGED

PA032014 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Commentary by Andres Torres]

[Excerpts] The occupations or invasions of agricultural lands continue to be carried out by organized groups of peasants, now with the argument that those who have nothing should take from those who do have, as if modern times had imposed the law of the strongest.

We cannot, nor do we wish to ignore the peasants' demands for land. We understand and we realize quite well that those who have no lands to cultivate feel neglected. The land reform program, however, cannot be conceived as the haphazard distribution of lands that are perhaps fulfilling their social purpose.

It is true that neglect creates desperation, because hunger hurts. However, the use of the land can be positive only if at the same time there is the technical assistance and the economic aid to exploit it.

For example, food imports this year total almost 60 million lempiras and of these--listen to this--40 million have been used for purchasing grain abroad. We feel that the government should implement a true land reform, an overall reform from which everyone will benefit. Only in this way will there be security for investment in agriculture and with this investment, there will again be rational exploitation of land.

It is no longer possible for us to continue being great importers of grain, when we have good land and when we are an agricultural country par excellence.

There must be a well-defined agrarian policy in which natural and economic resources are well utilized and distributed.

It is precisely the peasant invasions that contribute toward scaring bank credit away from agro-industry. With the economic contribution of the government alone, land reform will always be a myth, because the reformed sector will never be able to produce enough to meet the domestic demand.

The peasants may continue to invade lands. The government may continue to channel funds toward the organized peasant sectors. However, the grain shortage will continue to spiral alarmingly until the private sector has the necessary security for agro-industrial investment.

CSO: 3010

NEWS MEDIA SCORED FOR FAVORING SALAZAR

PA041843 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Dec 80

[Commentary by Wilfredo Lopez Balladares: "Finger on the Sore"]

[Text] The counterrevolutionary news media, especially its most conspicuous mouthpiece, the newspaper LA PRENSA, is disregarding the charges investigators have leveled against Jorge Salazar Arguello. It insists on trying to depict him as a hero, a martyr and an apostle of their cause.

The irresponsible persons in charge of these news media do not give an iota to the fact that Salazar Arguello was up to his neck in activities against the people and the revolution. Nor do they care that he sought out and made contacts with former Somozist guardsmen and other enemies of the fatherland in order to carry out another bloodbath and impose the boot of fascism.

The super-brave directors of the local news media have not concerned themselves with Salazar Arguello's subversive activities. What hurts them to the point of hysteria is that the plans collapsed. These news media directors do not care if these plans only served the antinational ambitions of an oligarchy willing to sell the fatherland and who dream of regaining financial power so that they can divide among themselves the product obtained with the blood and sweat of the workers, as in the past. They do not care at all that if the coupists headed by Salazar Arguello had seized power, the properties confiscated from the Somozists would have been restored to the corrupt oligarchy and to a greedy private enterprise. They do not even care that former Somozist guardsmen would have been appointed to military posts which enable them to kill again, with revenge.

The news media directors want the counterrevolutionaries to seize power, even if they have to exterminate the revolutionaries to do so. What is driving them mad is the fact that their plans did not work. Those who talk so much about love support those who have hearts full of hatred and are preparing to kill without any mercy to regain what they claim they have lost. Those who talk so much about a white Christmas were planning to stain it with blood. Those who talk about peace were smuggling arms to start another war. For this reason the people have condemned Salazar Arguello and his henchmen and do not consider them to be heros or martyrs, but just plain counterrevolutionary plotters who preferred a galil rather than a dialogue, a pistol rather than the spoken word.

There are patriotic businessmen who are realistic and understand that the armed path against the revolution is stupid, irresponsible and also a waste of time, since it would cut production not only for personal gain but also for the nation.

Anyone who fights against the fatherland or tries to hand it over to the transnationals, is no hero.

Let us not put the merchants who are auctioning the country to colonels and millionaires in foreign markets on the same level as those who said that they would die for their country and who in fact did.

CSO: 3010

SANDINIST INVITATION TO PROFESSIONALS SEEN AS DEMOCRATIC

PA301956 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26 Nov 80 p 3

[Editorial: "The Role of Professionals and Sandinist Democracy"]

[Excerpts] The invitation that the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) has extended to all of the country's professionals to come together and discuss and enrich the draft law regulating professionals prepared by an ad hoc committee of our vanguard organization constitutes a specific example of Sandinist democracy applied to a matter of great importance for the country.

In addition to originating among the professional rank and file, the FSLN's draft document will once again be subjected to a process of consultation that will undoubtedly result in a better draft law, enriched with the contributions of the country's patriotic professionals and technicians. All this speaks highly of the democratic and popular bases of this process. Evidently, this process of consultation is also open to the rest of the people due to the nature and importance of professional activities in all areas of social life.

To speak of rules for the exercise of a profession within the context of a revolution simply means to define the role of professionals and technicians within the framework of a revolutionary process and the construction of a new society. In this manner, the objectives of professional work are placed at the service of the fatherland and do not constitute abilities to be exploited or from which to profit.

In addition, a position is defined on the importance of professional (due to their degree of technological and scientific training) in making the fatherland great and on their responsibilities in forging the new society, as members of the working people. For this reason, the systematic rise in the scientific and technical level of professionals is not only a duty contracted with the fatherland and the revolution but also a matter that concerns all workers who benefit from both the contributions made by the professionals and the country's development, to which the professionals contribute.

Naturally, in order to achieve these goals, the right of professionals and technicians to organize into associations, and the need to stimulate their incorporation and effective participation in them is recognized.

Lastly, a fundamental condition to guarantee that professionals fulfill their functions aimed at benefiting the people and the revolution is the participation

of the government of national reconstruction to see that these goals become a reality. As the most recent document [considerando] states, "the government of national reconstruction is the organized expression in possession of [en poder de] the state and of the independence, self-determination and freedom achieved by our people. It is, therefore, vested with the moral and material authority necessary to rule on and watch over professional exercise so that it carries out the functions it has to on behalf of the Nicaraguan people." Those are the rights that the people have achieved through the revolution and patriotic professionals and technicians are a part of the revolutionary people.

CSO: 3010

DETAILS OF WORK-STUDY PROGRAM PROVIDED

PA031513 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Nov 80 p 14

[Excerpts] "It is necessary to work so the country can have more wealth, more production to distribute." (Commander of the revolution Jaime Wheelock)

The work-study program has a theoretical basis: "If we consider it normal and necessary for our workers to study, then we must favor the development of an educational system in which our students should also work."

The students' participation in the work-study program does not necessarily have to be in the field. There are opportunities for the students to work in the communities close to their schools. The different tasks the student may carry out include environmental improvement and the maintenance of parks, streets, ditches, public buildings, nurseries, factories and industries which belong to the people.

It must be clearly established that the participation in the work-study program must be completely voluntary.

Those students who realize the need for the revolution to promote production in the field and who decide to participate in rural work, have two choices: to work in the daytime, which will allow them to return in the afternoon to their homes, or to live and work at the farms owned by the National Institute for Agrarian reform, INRA, equipped with the proper installations.

The tasks in the work-study program shall be distributed as follows: 5th and 6th grade students will carry out their work within their respective schools and in the district in which the school is located.

Junior high school students will work within their schools, in the district in which they are located or in other districts within the community.

They could also participate in the work-study program in the field in its first phase, for which it will be required to have the parents' written permission and an effective control over work attendence and the quality of the work.

Due to their maturity and responsibility, only high school students in the work-study program in the field will be allowed to work in the INRA farms.

Of all the previously mentioned work, only work done in the coffee harvest on public or private farms will be remunerated. The product of the students' work may be used to bolster the family budget or to create a special fund for the development of their schools or the youth association to which they may belong.

The high school teachers will be in charge of jointly coordinating the work of the students with the student authorities. Each brigade will be accompanied by a school teacher.

Grade school teachers shall direct and guide the work to be carried out by the students in their own schools.

A team of the education ministry's central office shall be responsible for this program. The team will be headed by the educational planning vice minister and will include one delegate for the training program division, one for the vocational training and occupational guidance department, and one for the high school general directorate, as well as representatives from the National Association of Teachers of Nicaragua, the Sandinist Youth and the Parents Association.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

LIMITED FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION--Caracas, 2 Dec (EFE)--Fabio Gadea Mantilla, president of the Advertising Agencies Association of Nicaragua, disclosed here today that there are restrictions on the freedom of expression in his country. Gadea, head of Nicaraguan delegation of radio station and newspaper owners, said that the unconditional freedom of expression "is established in the constitution, but has been restricted by recent decrees." He said that the most recent case is that of television, in which the two channels "were allegedly taken over by the state, but are at the service of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], which is a political party with definite Marxist-Leninist tendencies." Gadea Mantilla added that Decree 511 prohibits reporting news dealing with shortages of food, armed clashes, strikes, stoppages and "similar issues." Gadea Mantilla says that "this creates a critical situation, because anything the government wishes could be covered by this." "We hope that all democratic countries of America realize the situation we are going through," he concluded. [Text] [PA051754 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0236 GMT 3 Dec 80]

NEW EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS--Nicaraguan schools began today to organize the student brigades that will participate in the new work-study programs to be implemented in the country's 136 municipalities. Activities will include park cleaning, tree planting, cleaning of streams, streets and districts as well as other activities to acquaint the student with his community. [PA011449 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Nov 80 p 1, 5]

VESSEL REGISTRATION--The National Directorate of Maritime Transportation reports that, according to existing law, all vessels and naval craft of more than one ton displacement will have to be registered; and will have to have a license or navigation permit as of 11 December. Owners will pay according to the gross tonnage of the vessel, and the activity engaged in. [Text] [PA292026 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

VIOLENCE IN EL SALVADOR CONDEMNED

PA051858 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 3 Dec 80 p4-A

[Editorial: "Uncontrolled Violence in El Salvador"]

[Text] Unfortunately, when men let emotions get the best of them, they settle their differences through violence. When they cannot control their emotions, they unleash the bloodshed that leads countries to a massive despair that is the threshold of chaos, and can only end in definite and generalized ruin.

This is being experienced by El Salvador. The will of the great majority of Salvadorans is being repressed through blood and fire by those who have the power and the weapons, and are mentally and spiritually insane enough to use them.

People are being killed by the hundreds in El Salvador. So many are being killed by repression that we could rightly call it genocide. This word is applied to the systematic extermination of a race, people or religion. However, in El Salvador, a defenseless people are being exterminated just because they have a different ideology from those in power.

This attitude should be condemned by all those countries, who are mature enough to have learned to coexist with different ideologies. This leads us to reflect on the great benefits reaped by a country like ours, which has learned to respect the opinions of others, amd at the same time demands for our own.

Ideological pluralism--which allows each country to have its own traditional way of thinking, acting, and settling its problems, including socio-economic ones--once again proves that it is the way of life of truly free men.

Some countries are engaged in never-ending war over differences, not in religion, but over minor discrepancies in rites. These wars are a permanent source of bloodshed of young men and result in economic imbalances. There are other countries like ours, whose constitution allows freedom of worship, and in which the Roman Catholic majorities are not upset or concerned because a neighbor belongs to another religion.

That is why, at the same time, we are praying for an end to the violence destroying El Salvador, we are also praying that our country will always maintain that respectful attitude, in which no group will tomorrow sow the seeds of religious or political fanatism with its ensuing violence and struggle among brothers of the same blood, as is happening in El Salvador.

CSO: 3010

FORMER PRESIDENT'S PRESS SECRETARY DENOUNCED BY WAR MINISTRY

Lima CORREO in Spanish 13 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] The Ministry of War will take legal action against the editor of KAUSACHUM and former director of the Velasquist OCI [Central Information Office], Augusto Zimmermann Zavala, because of the serious accusations appearing in the most recent edition of this weekly.

One of the charges which will be lodged against Zimmerman reportedly will be falsification of documents attributed to the Intelligence Service and to Gens Francisco Morales Bermudez, Pedro Richter Prada and Guillermo Arbulu Galliani, in connection with the death of Argentine Montonero Carlos Alberto Maguid, of whom it was said that he had disappeared while living in Peru.

According to credible sources, the memoranda attributed to officials of the Intelligence Service are in reality clumsy falsifications in which phony texts were "rigged" with legitimate signatures from routine documents of the military organization. A military source, consulted by CORREO, said that the subjects dealt with in the memoranda not only did not exist but are not customarily handled in this kind of internal communication.

The Montoneros

The conclusions of military experts who have analyzed the memoranda published by KAUSACHUM would lead to the conclusion that foreign agents of the Argentine Montoneros had a hand in the falsification operation. This also included the suspicion that high Montonero leaders had participated. They are said to have entered the country during the last few weeks by using disguises and makeup similar to those employed by Che Guevara to enter Bolivia with false passports.

The KAUSACHUM report which implicated several active duty and retired generals was interpreted as part of a strategy inspired by the communists and coup d'etatists to undermine the unity of the Armed Forces. In the preceding edition of the same publication, there was a distortion of an in-house incident between Minister of Industry Roberto Rotondo and an officer which was exaggeratedly presented as a confrontation between the government and the military.

It was also said that a visit by the president of the republic to the offices of the Ministry of War, which had been scheduled in advance, was slanted to make it seem "an act of atonement to the Army." Legal advisers of the Ministry of War are studying the above-mentioned magazine to classify the criminal acts contained in it. They have cited defamation, falsification of documents, crime against public trust and others which will nail Gen Velasco Alvardo's adviser to the wall.

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VISIT OF YUGOSLAV VICE PRESIDENT REPORTED

Cooperation Reaffirmed

Lima LA CRONICA in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Pleasantly surprised by the architectural beauty of the cities of Lima and Cuzsco, Sergej Kraigher, vice president of Yugoslavia, bade farewell to our country yesterday after a 5-day official visit.

During his stay in Peru, Kraigher met with the constitutional president, Fernando Belaunde and signed a joint statement. He also made a sightseeing trip to Cuzco.

He also had important talks with the ministers of foreign relations, Javier Arias Stella; agriculture and nutrition, Nils Ericcson; and energy and mines, Pedro Pablo Kuczynski.

On the first day of his visit, the vice president was declared "Illustrious Guest" of the city of Lima by the Provincial Council. Mayor Piero Pierantoni gave him the keys to the 400-year-old capital city.

A few hours after his arrival, he awarded the "Great Star of Yugoslavia" to President Fernando Belaunde, his country's highest honor, which is reserved exclusively for chiefs of state.

During talks with members of the Constitutional Government and representatives of the press, an important role was played by the interpreter, Nadezdia Milekich. She was a member of the illustrious visitor's official committee.

Nadezdia, with her natural friendliness, facilitated communications between the Yugoslav vice president and persons with whom he spoke.

Support for Irrigation Projects

While he was in our country, he was able to analyze our relations firsthand and to reaffirm the existing bilateral agreements.

In this regard, Sergej Kraigher, who in May 1981 will become the president of his country, stated the need for increasing cooperation between our countries.

He revealed that Yugoslavia is buying Peruvian products amounting to $100 million and is selling us products worth $1 million.

In his talk with the Minister of Agriculture and Nutrition, after describing the work being done by the Yugoslav enterprise Energo Project on the Chita-Piura irrigation program, he said that his government is keeping alive its expectations of an increase in existing collaboration and cooperation, particularly in agriculture and irrigation.

Also, during a talk with Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, he revealed that his government is interested in participating in several of Peru's mining projects.

The signing of the "joint declaration" by both governments signifies a commitment to maintain friendly and cooperative relations between Yugoslavia and Peru and means that the levels of this relationship are important, especially in the commercial and political sectors.

The distinguished visitor was broadly informed on the objectives and goals of the Peruvian government as concerns its political, economic and social development processes, with emphasis placed on restating the existence of full respect for human rights and democratic freedoms.

With regard to bilateral cooperation, Vice President Sergej Kraigher reaffirmed that his government is ready to participate in the exploration of Peru's water, energy and agricultural-livestock resources.

Solidarity With Nonalined Countries

Lima CORREO in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Peru has reaffirmed its position in the Nonalined Countries Movement, according to a statement made yesterday by Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella, shortly after bidding farewell to the vice president of Yugoslavia, Sergej Kraigher, who traveled to Nicaragua after his official 4-day [as published] visit to Peru.

Arias Stella said that he and Kraigher had analyzed the major topics relating to the international political scene and the efforts being made by developing nations to bring about a new international economic order.

"The principal significance of Kraigher's visit was to affirm the common position of Peru and Yugoslavia in the Nonalined Countries Movement," he added.

Yugoslavia, jointly with India and Egypt, was the creator of the nonalinement policy; i.e., to maintain a position equidistant between the poles of world power: the United States and the Soviet Union.

Arias Stella said that the failure of north-south dialog is due to the lack of "cohesion and solidarity" in the negotiatint position of the Third World.

He said that for this reason Peru has proposed an effort to find great regional agreements in Latin America, Asia and Africa. "To succeed in achieving intraregional community and in this way to face up to the industrialized powers," he added.

The Foreign Minister said that the visit of the Yugoslav vice president has also served to strengthen commercial exchanges.

He recalled the old ties of friendship between Peru and Yugoslavia. In 1963, President Belaunde received then chief of state Tito. And during the civilian government, diplomatic relations were established in 1968.

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MORALES BERMUDEZ STATES ARMED FORCES ROLE

Lima CORNICA in Spanish 13 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] The role of the Armed Forces is one of total subordination to the legally constituted civilian authority because such authority derives from the will of the people, according to a statement made last night by the former head of the revolutionary government, Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez.

Speaking on the subject of "The Armed Forces and Politics," Morales Bermudez emphasized, "Governments are put into office by the people because it is the people who elect them." He added that the Armed Forces were not set up to govern, although they have governed.

"The civilian and military sectors must seek national unity because in the Peru of today a separation between the two is inconceivable," he stressed after saying that the obsolete concepts of "antimilitarism and anticivilianism" should be banished forever.

He also said that in the Peru of today there is a revival of the purest form of democracy in its broadest sense which can and must serve in attainment of the permanent stability of the political government born of the people's will.

The former president made these remarks before a large audience made up of University of the Pacific students, several former ministers of the previous military government, former editors of newspapers and national and foreign journalists.

He commented that the Armed Forces have an important role in the country's life, not only as a basic element of its territorial defense but also as a contributing factor to national development in the country's technological, scientific and problem-knowledge sectors.

"We must be united because all of us Peruvians are one," he said.

Using historical references and mentioning writers such as Plato, Aristotle, Bolivar and other personalities from world history, Morales Bermudez presented a sequential account of the military interventions which have taken place in the country since the republican era.

He said that these military interventions were in some cases motivated by pressures produced internally and externally on the Armed Forces, generally by movements headed by military leaders.

He underscored the fact that the Armed Forces at present cannot remain as mere observers of events which are of interest to the entire country, although he said that they should remain totally "apolitical"; i.e., they should not have any partisan political ties.

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END

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USE OF WIND CURRENTS AS ENERGY SOURCE EXAMINED

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 19 Oct 80 p 12

[Text] "Uruguay has a potential resource in its winds, and if the day arrives when it is possible to harness them by means of modern prototypes (windmills) now being manufactured by highly industrialized countries they would generate a volume of energy six times greater than the yearly average output of the hydroelectric power plants of Salto Grande, i.e., the 50 percent produced for our country; Gabriel Terra; Baygorria; and Palmar combined."

This statement was made to EL PAIS by authorized officials who are making a study of this subject. They provided a series of data and illustrative documentation which describe the enormous prospects offered to Uruguay by wind currents as a generative source of energy.

Feasibility Studies

Feasibility studies on the use of wind energy in the country go back to the beginning of the 1960's when the topic was included in the plans of the CIDE (Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Development). At that time, when the possibility of manufacturing windmills with a generating capability of 2,000 kw was unheard of in the world, a wind survey was made of the entire national territory, which today is quite valid.

According to our sources, Uruguay, thanks to that survey, is the only country in the world which has a complete map with the wind variables in all the different regions.

But even more noteworthy than this advantage is the determination in the 1960s that the entire Uruguayan coast, which runs from Colonia to the Brazilian border on the Atlantic, has practically constant winds, ranging between 7 to 8 meters per second. Such wind force is unequaled in the world, except for countries in northern Europe; e.g., Denmark, Sweden and England.

Windmills: A Long Tradition

In our country, the use of windmills for the generation of electric energy is nothing new, particularly in the interior of the republic, where some years ago the peak was reached. After that, because of the extension of the national electric network and the low cost of fuels (1963-1974) the use of windmills was practically abandoned.

In fact, the technicians consulted said that the studies conducted by the CIDE in 1961 and corroborated by the balance sheet prepared by the ANCAP [National Fuels, Alcohol and Cement Administration] that same year, show that the energy supplied by windmills at that time was similar to the energy of the diesel plants of the UTE [General Administration of State Electric Power and Telephones].

On the ANCAP balance sheet, windmills represented on-fifth of the hydroelectric energy in 1961; and of the total annual energy consumption in 1974, which totaled 2,200 equivalent tons of oil, windmills supplied 68,000 tons [as published].

Oil Crisis: Modern Windmills

With the increases in crude oil prices which began to appear in 1974, the highly industrialized countries started to study the feasibility of alternative sources of energy. At that point, the advances of the technological age caught up with the windmills. On the basis of prototypes with a generating capability of 50 kw, there was planning for and installing of enormous turbines suspended in high towers which, as in the case of the American MOD-1, generated 2,000 kw.

The first big windmill was constructed in Denmark, at the University of Tvinds, 5 kilometers from the town of Ulfborg. This windmill has a 54-meter high tower and was designed and built by the professors and students of this university in a 6-month period and was placed in operation in 1976. The approximate cost of the windmill was $1 million.

NASA Prototype

The U.S. Government, for its part, made NASA responsible for the feasibility study on the harnessing of wind energy, which resulted in the construction of a series of experimental prototypes over a 2-year period. The largest of these windmills was installed in Boone,North Carolina, at a cost of $3 million. It is built on a 43-meter high tower, has one rotor (with two shafts) which is 67 meters in diameter and generates 2,000 kw at a cost of $.08 per kw/hour. This will be reduced to $.03 when the prototype is produced in quantities.

Our sources said that if a windmill with these characteristics were to be installed in Uruguay, its production would be 7 million kw/hours per year.

8143
CSO: 3010

EL SALVADOR-HONDURAS PEACE SEEN ENCOURAGING REGIONAL UNITY

Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Promises of Peace for Central America]

[Text] To a large extent, disunity is the principal cause of the misfortune of Central America, aggravated by fruitless locally oriented struggles which have run against the interests of the isthmus and failed to heed the advice to integrate from the economic authorities as well as aspirations of a civic and cultural order by significant sectors of public opinion aware that unity is the only destiny of our peoples and, while they await a propitious time to restore political unity, they believe that useful and indispensable integration-oriented plans, programs, and organs, whose effectiveness, even though partial, is undeniable.

Despite the political vicissitudes and sporadic quarrels which are unavoidable among neighbors--because we Central Americans live as if we were families in an ecological neighborhood--the practical manifestations of integration have yielded good results and convinced the most skeptical individuals, including various types of pessimists. It is for this reason that stress is placed on salvaging the Central American Common Market as one of the points of confluence of everyone's interests and of each of the states of the region. The ideal would be that our leaders take to heart the orientation of such joint effort to revitalize a process which is irreversible from all viewpoints, without relinquishing discussion or effecting the changes dictated by existing circumstances.

A disturbing element has undoubtedly been the so-called "dispute" between the republics of Honduras and El Salvador which for 11 years has maintained the break in diplomatic and trade relations between the two countries with significant damage to the integration-oriented plan that had just been developing. Another blow was the Nicaraguan crisis, halting land communications, hindering the supply of raw materials and intraregional exports, isolating or impeding access to some areas, and paralyzing or delaying traffic.

Nevertheless, there is hope that in the end the conflict between the two Morazan-oriented [After Honduran Gen Francisco Morazan who had urged the unity of Honduras and El Salvador] states, as Honduras and El Salvador have been called, will be solved. Besides the fact that they are neighbors, these two countries have had a tradition of brotherhood and intense cultural and socioeconomic interchange. The first effective step toward the normalization of their relations was to submit their dispute to mediation by a committee chaired by Dr Jose Luis Bustamente y Rivero, former president of Peru and a jurist of international reputation.

The measures taken by the mediator have also been slow, but eventually an effective system was found, namely, to screen the field, separating superficial or less important questions and in particular those for which it was felt that it was easier to achieve a reconciliation of both sides. Even though these were procedural, they made easier the path for the negotiation of more important matters or those needing previous clarification.

The Salvadoran minister of foreign affairs, Fidel Chavez Mena, paid a protocol visit to Tegucigalpa, Honduras, as if to break the ice, and both his personal posture and the manner in which he was received by the Honduran authorities were marked by extreme cordiality. And now, under similar conditions, the Honduran minister of foreign affairs, Cesar Elvir Sierra, is in San Salvador paying a visit to his Salvadoran opposite number. In both cases it was also possible to observe in public opinion an attitude favorable to good understanding.

It was announced through a joint communique in Tegucigalpa on the occasion of the visit of the Salvadoran foreign minister that on 30 October 1980 there will be signed in the Peruvian capital the peace treaty which is being finalized in San Salvador, in a last working session of the national commissions of both countries chaired by the respective ministers of foreign affairs. It seems that there was also an exchange of viewpoints between the Honduran foreign minister and the civilian-military government junta of El Salvador.

It is believed that the "dispute" between the two Morazan-oriented countries as well as the Nicaraguan political crisis and some deviations in Costa Rican policy weakened regional cohesion and for that reason it is hoped that the restoration of relations between Honduras and El Salvador will be an effective step toward a united expression of the peoples of the isthmus to unify the examination and solution of our problems. At this time, there is no point to lamentations about what has been lost or recriminations for misdeeds. It is more profitable to outline plans for the future, setting aside or forgetting misunderstandings and pointless jealousies in order to clear the field and spend time on a clear-sighted consolidation of goals whose realization would be helped by a climate of sincerely restored brotherhood.

2662
CSO: 3010

PRESIDENT-ELECT STUDIES NEW MINISTRIES LAW PROPOSALS

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 4

[Article by Enrique Bugatti: "The Ministries Law"]

[Text] According to predictions made by the authorities, during the next few days the president-elect, Lt General Viola, will notify them of his decision regarding the ministries that will back his administration.

After that, the Secretariat of Planning (headed by Brig Gen Jose Miret) will be required to study and draft the final text dealing with the jurisdiction of the new table of organization for ministries, so that it may be approved by the president-elect, submitted to the CAL [Legislative Advisory Commission] and, finally, confirmed, so as to be ready by March of next year.

The matter of changing the structure of the ministries is nothing new. It was brought up in 1977, when the current president was confirmed in office; but at that time it was thought that any change, with its resultant period of readjustment and experimentation, would damage the pace already established within the government, causing an unnecessary hiatus.

Now, after the designacion of Lt General Viola, the Military Junta, with the government guidelines for the next 3 years, submitted to him the studies on alternate versions of a new ministries law, so that he might approve one of them, for purposes of final approval.

Division

The very existence of the studies that have been made, undertaken by the Secretariat of Planning, implies the decision of the highest authority to sponsor a change in the current structure of the ministries.

In this connection, it has reportedly been agreed to divide the Ministry of Economy, and to reduce the Ministry of Social Welfare.

The ministries could apparently amount to 10 or 11 because, although the Ministry of Economy would be eliminated, Ministries of Finance, Public Works and Services, and even Production would be created, the latter to include the activities which generate national wealth; while the Ministry of Social Welfare would be confined to Social Security and Public Health.

As has been noted, the last word in this regard will come from the future president, inasmuch as the reform is intended to be the instrument placed in his hands for the implementation of the guidelines issued by the Military Junta.

The studies that have been made are summarized in a voluminous file held by Lt General Viola, including items ranging from the plan for seven ministries (described as a "rational model") to another for 12 ministries.

As the ministries increase, the number of state secretariats decreases, and vice versa, as the ministries decrease, the number of the latter increases.

The criterion on which the study is based is that of subsidiary status, and the state's functions are determined according to that principle, which has been constantly cited by the present authorities.

To be sure, the matter entailed long studies and a report to the National Cabinet from the secretary of planning. Nevertheless, no debate was started on the change, so as to avoid the traditional support for the maintenance of certain areas of influence within the group as a whole. In any event, it is known that the current economic leadership is not in favor of reforms.

When Lt General Viola's awaited decision is made, there will be interministerial meetings to evaluate the possible divisions stemming from the final decision.

Constitution

The Constitution of 1853 set the number of ministries at eight to provide for "handling the nation's business;" while the constitutions of most countries do not refer to any number.

This was stipulated in the reform of the National Constitution which was enacted in 1972, with inconsistent application.

Based upon its status as a "tool," the ministries law in most countries is applied in accordance with the circumstances that occur, with ministries appearing and disappearing, as certain demands of a political, economic, social, cultural or other type arise and are eliminated.

While the future president decides on the types of ministry organization that he will adopt for his government service, he is talking with individuals associated with all fields, who are contributing their experience on matters that are essential to the nation.

But although the present authorities are expecting Viola's decision as soon as possible, so as to progress in the final materialization of the experiment in question, to the new president that decision will represent an increase in the expectations regarding his administration.

Because when the new table of organization has been established, everyone will want to know when and with whom the slots allocated for the heads of each ministry will be filled.
2909
CSO: 3010

NEW CGT DIVIDES LABOR SECTOR

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 10 Nov 80 p 9

[Article by Claudio Polosecki: "A Partialized CGT"]

[Text] Last Friday, for the second time in little over a month, the reformation of the General Labor Confederation [CGT] as a new leadership for the trade union sector was announced.

This time, however, unlike the first occasion when the three leading sectors of the labor movement at present were involved in the announcement, the assumption of the traditional initials of the labor confederation was made by only one of these movements, accompanied by indifference on the part of the other two.

The fact that, to date, there has been no formal publication of the list of organizations that actually belong to the new CGT, and that the organizational structure and administration that this association will have are not known, precludes making certain assessments of the fate that this new attempt may have.

On the other hand, it can be clearly perceived that, on the basis of the participation of two teams of Peronist trade unionists in the political dialog, despite the party ban made public, and the launching of the new CGT, the deepseated division of the labor movement into two definite sectors has been formally established.

The '25'

The first sector, which has now been formed around the initials CGT, consists mainly of unions affiliated with the "Commission of 25," espousing the "hardest" positions in the labor movement, to which have been added those involved in the "dissident vertical movement" which broke off from the CNT [National Labor Commission] and an as yet undetermined number of members of the "Commission of 20."

These organizations took advantage of the political crisis started within the labor movement as a result of the CNT's participation in the political dialog to assume the many sectorial grievances of the labor movement and, through the reformation of the CGT, to devise a strategy in overt opposition to the government's policy, clearly dissociated from that sponsored by the "moderate" sector.

This stand has the certain support of most of the CGT's Regional Delegations set up in the interior of the country and Greater Buenos Aires, as well as of the Peronist

Trade Union Groups and the "organic" sector of the Justicialist Party. On the other hand, the formation of the new CGT will surely pose greater problems than the determination of its political identity; because there are many organizations in which the internal opinions regarding the overall action of the labor movement are also divided.

For example, it is not yet known what position will be assumed by some members of the "Commission of 20," such as the one for insurance, the representative for which, Ramon Valle, was a member of the first team of trade unionists to attend the political dialog, or by the municipal representatives, whose leader, Geronimo Izzetta, also accepted the invitation, although he did not attend.

The situation is even more complicated in large organizations in which there has been intervention, such as the light and power, and textile workers unions, which belong to CNT organically, although some of their leaders are said to be affiliated with the new CGT.

In the Other Corner

In the other corner of the trade union rectangle, there is the "moderate" sector, led by the organizations grouped in CNT, with which, in fact, most of the unions without intervention affiliated with the "Commission of 20" tacitly agree.

This sector,which attempted to cope with the crisis triggered by its participation in the political dialog by calling upon the other groups, until the last minute, to bring about trade union unity, does not propose, for the present to compete with the "hard-liners" for the use of the initials CGT, whose rebirth, announced by "the 25," they regard as "insignificant."

The "moderates," on the other hand, are hastening the attempt to strengthen their internal unity, while preparing to try to influence the process of normalizing the organizations in which there has been intervention.

Attaching little importance to the risks of a confrontation with the "hardlliners" in the political area, one of the CGT's top-ranking leaders stated this weekend that "just after the normalization, we shall know who is who."

The '62'

However, the diagnosis of the future is quite different in the eyes of the "hard-liners" who, anticipating the beginning of a "more political" phase in the military process,were preparing to launch, immediately after the CGT's announcement, the establishment of a new board consisting of the "62 Peronist Trade Union Organizations," as a means of participating actively in the trade union and partisan ideological dispute.

The rebirth of the traditional "trade union branch" of the Justicialist movement would enable this sector, in addition, to become involved in the active work of directing a large number of traditional labor leaders who, for various reasons, are dissociated from their organization, such as Lorenzo Miguel, Rogelio Papagno, Diego Ibanez, Jose Baez, Juan Jose Taccone, Jose Carcia, Eleuterio Cardozo and others who agree with the strategy of the "hard-liners."
2909
CSO: 3010

PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT CONTINUES TO RISE

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 13

[Text] The state enterprises have again become one of the leading demanders of money on the financial market, taking over $150 million in one week.

Between 6 and 13 November, seven public enterprises plan to demand 296.5 billion pesos, for periods fluctuating from 90 to 360 days. That figure does not include the transactions made commercially, with the banking system. It involves loans to meet development requirements.

The main payee, accounting for nearly a quarter of the total, is SEGBA [Greater Buenos Aires Electrical Services], with 69 billion pesos. It is followed in order of importance by Government Coal Deposits (YCF), with 46.6 billion; in third place, the Salto Grande Joint Technical Commission, which received 42.912 billion pesos yesterday; and next, Water and Electric Power, which requested funds amounting to 40 billion pesos.

The fifth enterprise, in descending order, was Argentine Railroads which, in a single bid, assumed debts totaling 37.1 billion pesos for a period of 6 months; followed by the National Atomic Energy Commission, which absorbed 30.9 billion yesterday; and, finally, Government Oil Deposits, with 30 billion pesos.

Operation Method

Since mid-October, this method of operation on the part of public enterprises has become customary.

This method is reportedly based on instructions issued by the Palace of Finance, aimed at temporarily suspending the foreign debt and resolving the immediate financial needs on the local market.

During the week of 14-21 October, the state enterprises took in $30 million on the domestic market. The following week, the figure was repeated.

Drawing attention were the large amounts requested by SEGBA which totaled $82 million between 30 October and yesterday. YPF, for its part, received over $30 million during the past 3 weeks. In this regard, it should be recalled that, as of 30 June, the public enterprises' internal debt totaled nearly $1.4 billion, threatening to end the fiscal year at a considerably higher level.
2909
CSO: 3010

TRACTOR INDUSTRY REPORTEDLY TO UNDERGO MAJOR CHANGES

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 17

[Text] The revamping of the current system for the tractor industry and its future prospects were analyzed yesterday at the Palace of Finance, for the purpose of drafting a report which Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz is reportedly to submit to President Jorge Rafael Videla within a few hours.

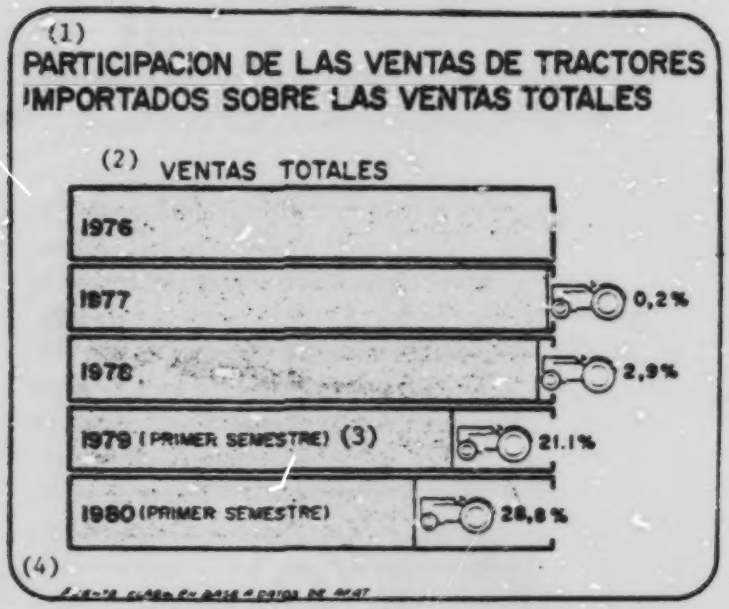
The status of this sector was discussed during a meeting led by Martinez de Hoz, in which the state secretary of economic programing and coordination, Guillermo Walter Klein; the state secretary of international trade and economic negotiations, Alejandro Estrada; and the state secretary of industrial development, Alberto Grimoldi, participated, as did other officials and advisers from the economic area.

On this occasion, there was, basically, an analysis of a plan devised by the secretariat of industrial development, whereby the present system for the tractor industry which, according to the original text, was to expire on 31 December of this year, would be extended until 1984.

Changes

However, certain major changes were reportedly included, such as the increase in the number of parts that may be imported duty-free from the current 15 percent to 20 or 25 percent; and also the repeal of the article which flatly bans the importing of the respective assembled motors.

During the course of the talks, there was also an analysis of matters relating to the future of the sector, and the mechanisms leading to a kind of "reconversion system" which would spur on the merger among the various factories established in the country.



In addition to the shrinking of the tractor market, during recent years there has been evidence of a growing presence of imports.

Key:

1. Share of Sales of Imported Tractors in the Total Sales
2. Total Sales
3. First Half
4. Source: CLARIN, based on data from AFAT

2909
CSO: 3010

DEUTZ FIRM ANNOUNCES IMPENDING SHUTDOWN

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 19

[Text] Yesterday, the president of the Deutz Argentina firm, Ernesto Schwarzboeck, gave CLARIN confirmation that the shutdown of the plant's production announced for the end of the year is an "irreversible" measure.

However, he said that the decision would be of a "temporary" nature, since "the factory is being frozen in order to ascertain whether the country's economic policy is going to change."

Schwarzboeck declared: "Obviously, the conditions are not present in Argentina now for a tractor industry;" adding that "huge amounts of money would be required to cover Deutz's monthly losses."

With regard to rumors that a delegation of businessmen from the home office, located in the Federal Republic of Germany, would be arriving in the country, the high-ranking executive explained that they were "specialists in spare parts who by no means constitute a delegation to negotiate an alternative other than the closing in Argentina; because there is nothing to negotiate."

The statement resulted from the exchange of individual wires sent by the Deutz workers and the heads of the Moron mechanics' union to the local administrative board of the firm and to the German ambassador to Argentina, demanding a meeting with the individuals sent from the home office.

'Freeze'

The president of Deutz Argentina said that the "freeze" on the plant, located in Haedo, entails keeping "all the machinery oiled and all the equipment (currently operated by about 800 persons) in good condition."

Starting in January 1981, the firm will engage in importing and marketing tractors, farm machinery and diesel engines within the country, for which (Schwarboeck added) it will keep between 60 and 80 individuals employed.

At the time of full production, Deutz was also engaged in manufacturing diesel engines, which met part of the requirements of the Ford and Chrysler automobile companies.

The businessman also remarked that, last week, some 40 of the 94 workers who had recently been laid off were rehired, a measure which caused the plant to be occupied for 4 days by part of the total personnel.

When asked about this, spokesmen from the mechanics' union confirmed the number of those rehired, explaining that the rest had decided to leave the company.

At the same time, they added that they were willing to talk about the problem with "whoever comes from Germany, whether they be company executives or specialists."

2909
CSO: 3010

FOREIGN AUTO MAKERS NOT OPTIMISTIC ABOUT INDUSTRY'S RECOVERY

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] "We have decided on a drastic resizing of our industrial presence in Argentina, and will engage solely in marketing activities, starting in 1981," declared the president of Fiat, Giovanni Agnelli, in Turin yesterday during the stockholders' meeting at which it was decided to raise the company's capital from $185 to $378 million, according to a cable from the Italian news agency ANSA [National Associated Press Agency].

Giovanni Agnelli claimed that "similar decisions" concerning a reduction in industrial activities in Argentina "have been made by the leading multinationals operating in that country."

Difficulties

The businessman stressed that Fiat Diesel Argentina faced difficulties because of the "severe decline in domestic demand," and "the sizable burden of financial costs, which range from 80 to 100 percent per year."

Giovanni Agnelli also remarked that, "In Argentina, the merger between our firm and the local branch of Peugeot, the new Sevel company, which is currently operating on a par, and which has moderate prospects for income return, has just taken place."

Sevel

It should be noted that Sevel Argentina, Inc (European Vehicle Company for Latin America) expects to start producing new models in the middle of next year.

A few days ago, Sevel's board members stated that, to achieve "operative status," the firm would need some time in order to become effective. They claimed that this operative status entails, among many other matters, the decision as to the models that are to be produced.

Brazil

In commenting on Brazil, the head of Fiat, Giovanni Agnelli, maintained that, "The situation in that country appears to be improved from an industrial and marketing standpoint."

According to the ANSA account, the Italian businessman stressed: "Our companies show positive operational results, although the burden of the financial costs, which are also very high in Brazil, has caused the overall economic balance to prove negative."

In conclusion, Agnelli told the stockholders' meeting that, "Major financial contributions have been decided upon to refinance the structure of the assets, and to allow for the transition toward a positive income return."

2909
CSO: 3010

MINISTER URGES UNITY TO COUNTER THREATS TO INDEPENDENCE

Belize City THE BELIZE SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Nov 80 p 11

[Text]

Minister of Natural Resources, Florencio Marin, says the enemies of Belize have tried many tactics to disrupt and divert the orderly progress of Belize to nationhood.

Speaking in Dangriga last Sunday at the opening of the Stann Creek District Agricultural Fair, Marin said agents in our midst have actively promoted Guatemala's claim to Belizean territory.

"Judas has many modern counterparts" he said, "yet others seek to label any action by Government of which they disapprove as the work of Communists within the Government."

Minister Marin went on to say that the measure of activity achieved by these "agent provocateurs" in dividing the people against themselves, at a time when they should be uniting more than ever is shown by the recent formation by a group in Belize City of an anti-communist association.

Minister Marin said that such a move can only please the military in Guatemala. For, Guatemala too has a secret anti-communist army which, according to the latest edition of the British magazine THE ECONOMIST, has published a list of journalists, academics, lawyers, clerics, opposition politicians, teachers and peasant and union leaders who are to be eliminated.

A leader of the Secret Anti-Communist Army of Guatemala made the following statement: They stamped out communism in Uruguay, Argentina and Chile by destroying the left wing organisations and by God we'll do it here if we have to kill 500,000 people."

Minister Marin recalled that last May, on Labour Day, he warned of the dangers of crying communism at every turn of events. He said then that those who do so, may whether knowingly or not bring about the very conditions which they claim to seek to avoid.

Marin said in Dangriga last Sunday that "a house divided against itself will fall; this is the objective of our enemies, to sow the seeds of discord, to break down the solidarity which has led us so well to the brink of independence.

He called on Belizeans to stand firm for Belize, to stand firm for a sovereign independent Belize, with a democratically elected Government, with a Government which has proved itself over the years as having the best interests of the people of Belize as its "raison d'etre", and pay no heed to the lackeys of our enemies.

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS--Bogota--The new extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassadors of Venezuela and the Dominican Republic, Pedro Contreras Pulido and Amauri Gaitan Herrero, respectively, presented their credentials to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today. [PA142213 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Dec 80]

SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT--Bogota --President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has sanctioned a law approving an agreement between Colombia and Argentina on cooperation in the areas of scientific research and technological development. Under the agreement, both parties agree to cooperate in the exchange of scientific and technological information, the training of scientists and research personnel, the joint or coordinated undertaking of research or development programs, the use of scientific and technical installations and plants, and the creation and operation of research, test and experimental production institutions. They will also cooperate as much as possible on the appointment of experts and in the purchase of the necessary materials and equipment. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Dec 80 PA]

CROP DAMAGE--Bogota--The Colombian Agricultural and Livestock Institute has reported that this morning's frost in the Bogota savannah has damaged at least 40 percent of the potato and approximately 60 percent of the vegetable and bean crops. The meteorological institute has reported that this morning's frost, during minus-4 degree weather, is the second this month. [Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Dec 80 PA]

MARITIME DISCUSSION POSTPONED--A plenum of the Chamber of Representatives has postponed indefinitely the debate on the Colombian-Venezuelan dispute on the limitation of marine and underwater areas. The chamber's decision was in reply to the proposal made by congressmen Fernando Rico and Alberto Casas Santamaria, who thought it was not the proper time to discuss the matter and said that President Turbay Ayala has sufficient autonomy to handle the negotiations. The proposal caused a heated debate among the congressmen and an irate protest on the part of Ospino-Pastrana Representative Alvaro Leiva Duran, who presented the proposal. It was learned that the proposal for the postponement came from high government circles in order not to hamper any talks the Colombian and Venezuelan presidents may have in Santa Marta on 17 December during the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of liberator Simon Bolivar's death. [Text] [PA120238 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Dec 80]

CSO: 3010

FOREIGN POLICY POSITIONS, ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED

Rafael Rodriguez Interview

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 30 Nov 80 pp 2-3

[Interview with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice-president of the Councils of State and of Ministers, date and place not given]

[Text] Proletarian internationalism is the essence of the Communist Party of Cuba's international policy, its point of departure. On the eve of the 2nd Congress of the Party, can you say something about the 1st Congress resolutions and how they have been carried out?

In this respect, I would like to say that the 1st Congress Resolution on International Policy is based on a very clear, concrete concept of proletarian internationalism. This concept is summed up as follows: "Cuba, carrying out its foreign policy, subordinates its interests to the general interests of the victory of socialism and communism, of national liberation of the peoples, to the purposes of defeating imperialism and eliminating colonialism, neocolonialism and all forms of exploitation and discrimination of men and peoples." I believe that in the period that has transpired since the 1st Congress, the whole international policy of the Party and the state organs, under the Party's guidance, has been aimed at fulfilling this basic directive.

Of course, this policy is expressed in many different ways on the international scene. Fundamental to that policy is the defense of peace. Today, peace is the supreme interest of all the peoples. Without peace there can be no development; without peace there can be no national independence; and without peace, socialism is under constant threat. This is why, in keeping with the 1st Congress guidelines, Cuba's international policy has been directed toward helping prevent nuclear war; cut back on strategic arms; and support to the full the SALT-II agreements, denouncing those who try to sabotage them. We have also made every possible effort to promote the policy of détente, which has been under constant threat in the last few years, as there has been more and more persistent action on the part of forces bent on a policy of military superiority and the arms race — which would carry the world again to the brink of war — in the place of détente.

The second permanent element in our foreign policy in applying the aforementioned principles was taken up by the 1st Congress when it ratified its support "for the peoples resisting imperialist aggression and oppression" and proclaimed that "the struggle of each and every one of them is our own struggle."

In pursuing this policy, Cuba is active simultaneously as a member of the socialist community and of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. We consider that both work in the same direction in the international arena and that there is no possible contradiction between our activities as a non-aligned country and our activities as a member of the socialist community.

We believe that a main role in the struggle for peace and for people's rights lies with the Soviet Union, not only because it was the first country in the world to establish socialism but also because its influence on international policy, given its history, its economic power and its military potential, makes it a significant lasting power no one can overlook.

The 1st Congress proclaimed the "unbreakable alliance which unites the Parties, the peoples, the states and the governments of Cuba and the Soviet Union." That alliance is a permanent element in our international policy. This doesn't necessarily mean that we coincide absolutely in our views on each of the problems of international life, for Cuba and the Soviet Union operate in different geographical regions and are at very differing stages of economic development. But that alliance does mean that nobody, that nothing can make us, either directly or indirectly, add grist to the mill of anti-Sovietism. We believe that the existence of socialism and, above all, the Soviet Union, is the best guarantee for peace, plus an essential factor of solidarity for peoples in their struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism.

To what extent has it been possible to carry out 1st Congress directives regarding Cuba's assistance to other peoples?

As you will recall, at the time of the 1st Congress Cuba was involved in the struggle to help Angola defend its territory and its Revolution against the attacks from the north and from the south and, above all, against the threat of the South African troops presence in Angolan territory. Cuba fulfilled, in an exemplary albeit modest fashion, that internationalist commitment. Later, a similar situation arose when Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, requested aid to fight back the Somali invasion of the Ogaden. Cuba is known to have also done its duty in that internationalist task.

However, Cuba's collaboration is not expressed solely or chiefly in the form of military presence. Cuba would prefer, and is always making this clear, that it were never necessary to risk the lives of any of its fighters defending the rights of another people under threat. Unfortunately, this desire is undermined by those using military force to attack other peoples. Cuba's internationalism is expressed mainly, above all, through aid in the form of technical and scientific assistance and direct participation in constructive activities in friendly countries. In this sense, as the 2nd Congress of the Party approaches, we

can say with certainty that Cuba is collaborating in diverse ways with more than 37 countries and that some 15 000 people are involved. The most important part of this collaboration is provided free of charge to sister nations which, because they are in the early stages of development, or because they lack economic resources, are only able to give us minimal economic compensation for the collaboration we give. There are other cases, of countries of greater wealth or countries that have reached a higher level of development, where we are compensated for this collaboration, always taking into account the varying possibilities of the countries in question.

What has been Cuba's role as chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries?

Cuba's first great task on becoming chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries was to hold the 6th Summit Conference. An unbiased review of the event serves to show all the efforts made by our country and Comrade Fidel Castro as chairman of the Summit to overcome, in the course of the Summit, the many obstacles aimed at disrupting the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement. The consolidation of that unity and the reaffirmation of the Movement's anti-imperialist character were, in our opinion, the two main results of the Summit. It was during that gathering of the non-aligned that a series of agreements were able to be reached on the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and on the efforts to ensure that the prevailing international policy of the Movement not be a bloc-oriented one — which is simply the product of the fundamental contradictions that today throw the forces of socialism and the forces of imperialism against each other on the world scene.

Since the 6th Summit Conference was held, Cuba has continued to promote the activities and program of the Non-Aligned Movement in various international forums. For example, in the UN Special General Assembly, where the world's great economic problems were discussed and particular emphasis was placed on the struggle for the New International Economic Order, and in the 34th UN session, in which, according to the rundown that was made, the Movement was one of the session's most positive factors.

In the Special Assembly, the efforts made by Comrade Fidel Castro to promote the economic interests of the underdeveloped and developing countries, in the struggle for a New International Economic Order and to eliminate the existing inequality in international economic relations, were outstanding. His speech at the UN won unanimous praise as a creative and constructive statement serving as a platform for solving the great problems in this regard that today affect the international community. Fidel Castro raised the voice of the non-aligned beyond every ideological, political and social barrier and outlined a program that, if put into effect, could contribute to peace, to development and to mitigating the crisis the world economy is going through today. His proposal to the effect that the developing countries be granted over the next 20 years no less than 300 000 million dollars, in addition to the financial assistance they are being given now, drew international attention and met with support in all circles.

As chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, Cuba has also had to be very active in playing the role that befalls it in trying to avert internal conflicts between member countries of the Movement. In this respect, it has mediated in the differences between Malta and Libya and in the problems between the People's Democratic Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and, more recently, has concentrated its efforts in playing a constructive role in the efforts to achieve a cease-fire and the start of negotiations between Iraq and Iran. Neither can we overlook Cuba's activities directed toward coming up with a political solution for the situation that has been created in Southwest Asia and particularly in Afghanistan.

In your opinion, what is the outlook for Cuba-U.S. relations?

This is perhaps the most difficult moment to predict the immediate outlook for relations between Cuba and the United States.

No one can deny that Reagan's election has raised new questions in the old differences between our two countries. If we were to take into account only the views expressed by Reagan during the pre-election campaign and the Republican platform's approach to the Latin American problem, all we would be able to do would be to prepare ourselves for new and harder confrontations. But this is no time for predictions, especially when the Cuban problem is one of a broader, more complex international scope and a source of concern for analysts and leaders everywhere, because what is at stake is a trend toward a war of devastation, or again taking up the road to détente.

• All I would like to say, therefore, in answer to your question is that Cuba continues to take the positions expressed by Comrade Fidel Castro in the 1st Congress of the Party. It is not part of Cuba's foreign policy to be permanently hostile to any of our neighbors, but, at the same time, Cuba stands firm in its principle that the blockade has to be eliminated for there to be official talks with the United States. And there's no doubt that our 2nd Congress will reiterate that position.

Foreign Aid Noted

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 30 Nov 80 pp 4-5

[Text] People's Republic of the Congo

Near the lake known as Saturn's Ring, on a plateau covering 6000 square kilometers, Cuban technicians are helping to develop the dairy industry of the People's Republic of the Congo.

The joint project dates back to the time when late President Marien Ngouabi, accompanied by Fidel, visited the cattle-raising project in Matanzas, east of Havana.

The first step in the Cuban-Congolese project was to ship 90 holstein heifers and five holstein breeding bulls, along with agricultural machinery and grass seed. In view of the successful results obtained, in 1979 a shipment of Santa Gertrudis, jersey, zebu and Brown Swiss, was sent to the Congo. The results in crossings, adaptation to climate and pasture growing have been excellent.

Pictured is Sercido Rangel Capote, head of the team of Cuban livestock experts, that has been working in the Congo for 14 months contributing to the development of beef- and milk-producing cattle.

Another example of Cuban-Congolese cooperation was the installation of a Sandino-type prefabricated sections plant donated by Cuba, whose production capacity will make possible the construction of 500 houses a year. Cuban specialists were also sent to train the Congolese, in running the plant and in house construction. the first apartment houses, like the ones in the photo, started going up in September 1979.

Nicaragua

● WHEN THE Sandinista Revolution triumphed after long years of heroic struggle against the Somoza dynasty, 60 percent of the three million inhabitants of Nicaragua didn't know how to read or write.

One of the first steps taken by the victorious Revolution was to undertake a nationwide literacy campaign with the ambitious goal of wiping out illiteracy within a year.

As soon as the news of the campaign got around in Cuba, a call for experienced volunteer teachers was made and 25 500 teachers offered to go help our Nicaraguan brothers and sisters.

In the first stage of the literacy campaign, 1200 young Cuban teachers were sent to Nicaragua.

In September, in the second and last stage of the campaign, another 2000 teachers will be sent to the sister nation, where they will work in the most remote areas of a country covering 127 000 square kilometers to contribute to the noble goal of declaring Nicaragua the second country free of illiteracy in Latin America.

The internationalist aid given by Cuba to Nicaragua also covers the field of medicine: 250 Cuban doctors and health personnel have been working in Nicaragua for several months. The photo shows Cuban doctor Nilda Véliz, aided by a Cuban nurse and a Nicaraguan nurse, conducting an operation in the hospital at Ocotal, near the border with Honduras.

Ethiopia

● CUBAN MEDICAL collaboration with Ethiopia has been in effect without interruption for three years. It began in July 1977 with a team of 32 doctors, nurses and technicians and has grown to a veritable army of 300 men and women dedicated to improving the health of the Ethiopian people.

The first Cuban medical team worked in the regions of Gondar, in the northwestern part of the country, and in Sidamo, in the south.

In those days the Ethiopian people had just overthrown the feudal regime and were taking the first, difficult steps in a people's revolution. Conditions in general were miserable, particularly in the field of public health, and were aggravated by the advance of the invading forces from Somalia, which were finally repulsed in 1978.

According to data furnished by the World Health Organization in 1976, the results of feudal domination were as follows:

— Ninety-eight percent of the population (estimated at 30 million) consumed water obtained from unhealthy sources, with the inevitable results of parasitic illnesses.

— Seventy-five percent of the territory was invaded by malaria.

— Almost five percent of the population was affected by tuberculosis and about one percent were the victims of leprosy.

— Five percent of the children under seven were carriers of yellow fever.

— Over 60 percent of the children between one and three were malnourished.

— More than 40 percent of the population had to make long trips in order to reach the nearest medical center, and only 15 percent went to a doctor once a year.

— In 1976 Ethiopia, a country with a land area of 1 225 000 square kilometers, had only 84 hospitals, with a total of 8000 beds. About 45 percent of these hospitals were located in the cities of Addis Ababa, Asmara and Harar.

— There were only 304 doctors in the entire country, and 204 of them practiced in the above mentioned cities. There was one doctor per every 79 000 inhabitants.

This was the dismal picture, reflecting the public health conditions in Ethiopia in particular and in Africa in general, that faced the Cuban medical teams that arrived in Addis Ababa in July 1977.

At present, some 300 Cubans in the medical field, distributed into 27 teams, are working in 12 of the 14 provinces in Ethiopia.

Five Cuban doctors have been conducting classes at the Medical School of the University of Addis Ababa since the beginning of this year.

The Cuban medical team does not limit its work to treating patients, but also extends its efforts to the training of local medical personnel.

In line with these efforts, the Cuban team achieved something that had no precedent in the history of the country: the holding of the 1st Scientific Seminar and the establishment of the Scientific Board.

In the Seminar, a total of 66 papers were submitted, dealing with pediatrics, clinical lab work, general medicine, gynecology and obstetrics, nursing, surgery, reconstructive surgery and the treatment of burns.

The papers were based on the Cuban doctors' experiences in Ethiopia and contained a series of recommendations regarding the development of public health in Ethiopia.

Algeria

● ABDELMADJID Aouchiche (left), minister of housing, construction and urban development of Algeria, shows a scale model of new housing projects on the outskirts of Algiers, as President Chadli Benjedid looks on.

Housing was given priority at the last plenary meeting of the National Liberation Front Party, held in December 1979.

Minister Aouchiche, who visited Cuba last year, was interested in securing Cuban cooperation in the field of housing.

For the past several months, a team of Cuban engineers and technicians have been working on a project to build 1000 dwellings in the town of Biskra, in southern Algeria, on the edge of the Sahara.

The bilateral relations of cooperation between Cuba and Algeria have been increasing since the establishment in 1979 of the joint intergovernmental committee on economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

Sahara Desert

Cuban doctors are carrying out an internationalist mission in Tondouf Algeria, some 30 kilometers from the border of Morocco and Western Sahara. There's practically no vegetation to speak of, and while in summer the temperature reaches as high as 50 degrees Centigrade in the shade, in winter it drops to almost zero.

Traveling this part of the desert, where the Saharan refugee camps are located, is quite an experience. It involved a four-hour trip by air and there's always the possibility that a strong sirocco wind may make landing impossible.

Some 105,000 Saharan refugees distributed into dairas (communities), where the Arab dialect hassania is spoken, have become familiar with the presence of Cuban medical brigades.

The photo shows Cuban surgeon Alberto Gonzalez Polanco (with dark hat, glasses and beard) with the medical brigade he headed for one year. The average age of the members of the brigade is 29 and they are from Cuba's eastern provinces. This brigade, which returned to Cuba recently after having fulfilled its internationalist mission, has already been replaced by a new one.

CSO: 3020

SIGNIFICANCE OF REAGAN, SEAGA VICTORIES DISCUSSED

Reagan's Latin American Views

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 8 Nov 80 Sec D p 8

[Editorial: "Reagan's Ambiguous Statements"]

[Text] Just the day before yesterday, in his first press conference, the president-elect of the United States made statements in which he described along general lines the policy that he would pursue with respect to Latin America. Among some sectors of the hemisphere, which are allergic to the odor exuded by the term "intervention," they aroused misgivings and frightening suspicions.

Mr Ronald Reagan said: "The United States cannot turn its back on some countries which do not completely adhere to the American concept of human rights, while at the same time offering its friendship to others whose status in this respect is equally wanting."

It should not be found surprising that some nations of the continent have already begun to probe the hidden meaning behind these ambiguous statements and are starting to ask for some kind of explanation of these equivocal notions.

To what countries is the president-elect of the United States referring? Cuba? Nicaragua, or the Panama of the Canal and of Torrijos?

No less unprecise is the wording in which the new American president remarks that his human rights policy "will be based on the realities of international diplomacy."

On "international diplomacy," not, as it should be, on international public law.

These statements are elusive and evasive, but they open the door to suspicions that have evoked heated reaction, such as that of Panama and Mexico which, in bewilderment, have even threatened that, if they should be attacked, even if verbally, they will make America "another Vietnam."

Wasn't that the dream of Che Guevara? Mr Reagan, adjust and purify your language, and lend it exact profiles and shapes, so as to prevent unpleasantness and antipathy, and to avoid the resumption here in America of a kind of cold war.

Three Incumbents Lose

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 11 Nov 80 pp 9, 10

[Article by Salvador Jorge Blanco: "Three Reelection Setbacks"]

[Text] There have been three reelection setbacks in three different countries recently. In fact, the rulers of Jamaica, Puerto Rico and the United States were defeated in elections won by the opposition candidates. Although the reasons for those three incidents have the most varied origins, there is, nevertheless, the coincidence that they are due to a similar electoral conduct on the part of the peoples of the aforementioned countries.

Although reelection is not banned in any of those countries, and it has been normal for the rulers to be reelected, especially in the United States and Puerto Rico, the historical conditions have varied and, consequently, the internal dynamics of our societies demand more than at other times, and wear out parties and rulers in their constitutional terms, making alternation inevitable.

We are living in times when the requirements of our peoples (in both the highly developed and the underdeveloped countries) exceed the potential of the nations to meet them completely. The former will not accept a diminishment of their prosperity, as in the case of the United States, and the latter aspire to emerge rapidly from the pit of age-old poverty in which they have lived, as in the case of Jamaica and Puerto Rico.

These changes which have recently occurred in those countries are combined with the crises in values affecting those societies, as unavoidable ingredients. Since there are no worthwhile, truly authentic alternatives, the people do not have a broad human roster to choose from, but rather are forced to make a choice from among the sampling of a "mediocracy," a term that I have taken from the work of Jose Ingenieros, "The Mediocre Man."

Under those circumstances, the people do not find what they desire in the changes that they themselves promote with their votes in the elections either. They exercise their suffrage, as an obligation, but they do not accrue, with that right, the complete fulfillment of what they are seeking in the political, economic, social and cultural realms. In this historic apathy, societies experience serious upheaval and even revolutionary processes. Just as in physics, the water in the societies subjected to certain temperatures comes to the boiling point, and then the changes are abrupt.

Luckily, the advanced democratic systems, such as that in the United States, withstand all tests, and the nation itself is renewed with its own resources, making it possible for the institutions not to have undergone retrogressions since its 200-year-old independence. In Puerto Rico and Jamaica, although they lack the American political tradition, it cannot therefore be said that, internally, they have not had or do not have a democratic system capable of withstanding the harshest adversities.

In those countries, reelection is in a process of decline.

Despite its political backwardness, in our country, where it has not yet been possible to establish a constitutional ban on reelection, there is also a spirit among the people to reject ostensibly obvious reelection. The results of the past, both distant and recent, from the traumas that have been inherited, have been really encouraging. Nevertheless, there are disturbing signs that, owing to our meager historical development and despite the progress that has been made, another reelectionist process may be hatching, and the country could be subjected to mere institutional frustration.

Therefore, because, in countries with a tradition of continuing with office-holders, such as the United States and Puerto Rico, where the rulers serve as least two terms, the societies are not tolerating more than 4 years of a constitutional term, what would happen in our country, with more serious and pressing problems?

From now on, reelection in our country cannot be merely a source of serious conflicts, the dimensions of which are immeasurable, but will be confronted by the Dominican people with determination and firmness.

2909
CSO: 3010

PRD, UPA LEADERS ANALYZE REAGAN ELECTION VICTORY

Pena Gomez Comments

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 8 Nov 80 pp 16b-16C

[Speech by Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), as published in its official organ TRIBUNA DEMOCRATICA]

[Text] Comrades:

The elections in the United States are over. As expected, Governor Ronald Reagan is the Americans' president-elect today and for the next 4 years will be the most influential leader in the world.

The Republican Party won control of the Senate for the first time in 25 years and made significant gains in the House of Representatives, picking up 33 new seats.

Distinguished figures who developed into leaders of American liberalism because of their consistent efforts in their country's best interests and their devotion to progress and peace, were swept away by the overwhelming conservative tide.

Men of the stature of Senators Frank Church, George McGovern and Birch Bayh were easily defeated by representatives of the conservative wing of the Republican Party.

We are witnessing a stunning turn to the right by U.S. society, a turn that includes, in addition to traditional Republican voters, segments of society that in recent decades formed the broad coalition of the Democratic Party, such as industrial workers, racial minorities like blacks, Jews, Hispanics and the Irish and religious groups such as Catholics.

As a number of analysts have pointed out, the United States has been jolted by an earthquake whose aftershocks will be felt over the next 4 years.

Ronald Reagan has accomplished the unparalleled feat of becoming the oldest candidate to win the office, and he succeeded after three failed attempts, which shows that Ronald Reagan is a man of great patience and perseverance, two indispensable virtues for any politician aspiring to don the cloak of success.

The new president-elect of the United States has also broken another tradition that prevailed until the election before last, whereby the American people have chosen middle-of-the-road candidates and rejected those on the far ends of the political spectrum.

Thus, George McGovern was crushed by the prudent conservative Richard Nixon, whose past extremist stands had been moderated by his exercise of power. The American people followed the same tradition when Lyndon Johnson, another moderate conservative, overwhelmed ultraconservative Senator Barry Goldwater.

The trend was halted at this year's election, as the man who held more moderate ideas, President Carter, was defeated by the man advocating more conservative stands.

When President Nixon beat George McGovern, it was a candidate, not a party, that went down to defeat. Now, however, we are looking at a different case, because both the presidential candidate and his party have been bested.

Political pundits and analysts will be using vast amounts of ink for many years in trying to explain this unexpected turnabout by the American people, and explanations will always be hard to come by.

I have my own ideas about what happened in the United States and I am going to present them, along with the position of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, a position that I am authorized to voice because the party's bylaws make me its foreign policy spokesman.

The American people voted for Ronald Reagan as president for several reasons.

The first has to do with the loss of prestige and power by the great power to our north.

The United States has suffered repeated humiliations. A small, poor nation, Vietnam, kept its previously invincible armies at bay and forced it to sit down at the bargaining table and ultimately to abandon what used to be the territory of the Republic of South Vietnam. This was the first time in American history that the stars and stripes returned home in defeat.

This negative experience was followed by acts of defiance and humiliations, acts of defiance when soldiers from enemy nations invaded the territories of other states, as with the Soviet invasions of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan, and humilitations such as the taking of the hostages in Iran, a brash move by a revolution aimed at intensifying national pride and the thirst for vengeance of a ruling class that claims to act in the name of religion.

President Richard Nixon, who was elected with one of the largest majorities in his country's history, and his vice president, Spiro Agnew, both had to resign when it became obvious that they would be charged with common and political crimes in the performance of their duties, thus plunging the nation into a deep moral crisis.

All of these developments, combined with others that were taking place daily on the international scene, gradually weakened the might of the United States, while another superpower, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, emerged as a dangerous political and military rival.

It was precisely the ascent of the Soviet Union to the rank of superpower and the fact that in the name of revolution it could undertake military intervention, as the United States used to do, without any policeman in the world to stop it, made the American people more aware of their nation's obvious decline.

This decline in military power combined with the world economic crisis of the capitalist system to make more vulnerable a nation that for many years has been the land of promise for all persecuted people, for everyone without a job and for citizens from all nations who dreamed of one day rising up from poverty when they had the good fortune to find shelter on America's rich soil.

In contrast to the full employment during the last world war and after the Korean War, the United States today has some eight million people out of work, as well mounting inflation that has considerably eroded the U.S. dollar's buying power.

The dollar, the almighty god that could open up all doors, had to be devalued during President Nixon's administration and has continued to be buffeted by the currencies of the defeated powers of Asia and Western Europe, to the extreme that during the periodic financial crises that have jolted its stability, American tourists have suffered the humiliation of having their proud currency rejected in the capital cities of Western Europe.

As the world changed, so did the United States' political view, which evolved from the harsh days of McCarthyism's primitive anticommunism to a position of respect for and defense of peaceful coexistence and detente. Thus, the People's Republic of China under Mao Tse Tung's tutelage, which used to be considered the worst of enemies, was recognized as a new friend and potential ally, by virtue of the notion that your enemy's enemy is your friend. And so Taiwan, America's number one ally in the Far East, was cast out, and its seat on the UN Security Council was taken by the communist People's Republic of China.

These major developments took place during the administration of President Nixon, who abandoned his past extremist stands and showed himself to be a man of great flexibility who was able to grasp the complex problems of his time and tackle them with extraordinary skill.

Therefore, when the time comes to make a list of the great presidents that the United States has had in foreign policy matters, Latin America aside, Richard Nixon will have to be included.

The Soviet Union acknowledged President Nixon's skills before me when it gave him more space in the Russian Encyclopedia than former Prime Minister Nikita Khrushchev or when during the election campaign against George McGovern it granted him the privilege of addressing the peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union via television, a move that clearly indicated his hosts' preferences.

When Jimmy Carter took office as president, he proclaimed a more hard-line policy towards the Soviet Union. His first act as president was a public letter of support to Soviet dissident Sakharov. Jimmy Carter was a decent man and a pacifist, however, and even though he moved against the Soviets by ordering a boycott of the Olympics and banning grain sales to Russia, he did not use military force to counter the armed venture into Afghanistan. Had he done so, President Carter would have endangered world peace, but this show of prudence was construed as weakness by broad segments of his people.

Some worried citizens considered it another weakness on President Carter's part that he returned the Canal Zone to the country it used to belong to and signed the Torrijos-Carter treaties handing back Panama its canal. Both moves were harshly assailed by conservatives in the United States, who regarded them as a capitulation and a cowardly surrender. Thus, the man who proposed the Panama Canal treaties was not the only one defeated at this election; the senators who backed them the most, such as the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Frank Church, also went down to defeat.

The hostage crisis was the last incident in this string of developments regarded as running counter to American supremacy. A fanatic prophet full of hatred for the great nation to the north and wanting to make it pay dearly for its support of the deposed shah, created the proper atmosphere for Iranian militants to attack the American Embassy and seize the diplomats there, who are still being held hostage today.

In the old days of imperialism, Iran would have been invaded or blockaded, but after essaying a clumsy rescue operation that ended in a mysterious failure, Carter was forced to renounce the use of military force.

By renouncing military force, Jimmy Carter placed himself in the hands of the aya-tollah and yielded to his will. This mistake probably had a great deal to do with sealing his crushing defeat.

There are other reasons involved in the alleged loss of American power, because whereas the United States used to be energy self-sufficient, today it is dependent on energy imports and subject to the perils of another boycot by the oil producing countries. The United States is Israel's natural ally, but even so it has had to temporize with the moderate Arab nations and strike a dangerous balance between its Arab friends that supply oil and its allies. Peace with Egypt was reached at the cost of the occupied territories, and the United States often, and against its will, had to support UN actions that ran counter to Israeli decisions, such as the one declaring Jerusalem Israel's capital, much to the displeasure of American Jews. It was for this reason that a liberal state like New York, where the Jews exert decisive influence, voted overwhelmingly for the conservative wing of the Republican Party; even the respected Jacob Javits, the venerable liberal Republican, was defeated.

Some 90 percent of American blacks voted for Jimmy Carter, but their expectations were frustrated, and large number of black voters stayed away from the polls. Although they made major gains under the Carter administration, it is also true that they staged the most violent racial disturbances in the United States since

1968 when the city of Washington was ablaze after the assassination of Martin Luther King.

The contemporary world's major economic problems rapidly erode the prestige of governments. In the midst of today's world economic crisis it is very hard for a party to win two elections in a row.

Given the powerlessness into which the capitalist world's crisis is plunging nations, their hope is that the proponents of extremist solutions can bring back the bygone days of power and glory.

The identical feeling that now prevails in American society led Canada to give conservative Prime Minister Clark a landslide victory over Pierre Trudeau, but just months later the disenchanted nation had to get rid of its inexperienced leader and once again entrust its destiny to the routed Trudeau.

In a statement that LISTIN DIARIO published yesterday, President Carter clearly revealed the reasons for his defeat when he said: "It was not personal dislike of me. It was simply frustration, the natural tendency to vote against the people in power."

It was that same tendency that led the people of Jamaica to vote against Michael Manley, because he had been in power for 8 years, and that same tendency that led the Puerto Rican people to vote against Romero Barcelo, because although he might wind up winning by a narrow margin, it has been clearly established that he is not backed by the majority of the Puerto Rican people in his bid to make it a U.S. state, since the combined votes of the Independence and People's parties constitute a clear majority against statehood. And as I said earlier, it was this same tendency that led Canada to vote against Pierre Trudeau.

The reelection of a president is not that easy anymore in a country with major problems such as the United States, because an incumbent holds no secrets for his people and does not raise fresh hopes, whereas candidates who have not held the job belong to the realm of the unknown and prompt great expectations.

It is not by chance that there were landslide victories in both Jamaica and the United States, because both nations are awash in deep crises, the one in a moral and political crisis, that of the hostages, and the other in an economic crisis, because Jamaica is a nation in which an egg costs 20 cents, soap is unavailable, a kilo of meat costs $5, rice is rationed and display windows and grocery stores are empty.

Jimmy Carter's defeat has prompted a wide range of sentiments. Throughout Latin America the political and military right wing has hailed his defeat because he was regarded as an enemy of dictatorships and his departure will theoretically give them a better chance to impose their views on their peoples.

There were two sectors in our country that applauded Ronald Reagan's victory. In the first place there is the traditional right wing, which considers him a natural ally; hence, there are local political conservatives who have proclaimed themselves supporters of the Republican Party, after his victory of course.

Reformists, PQD [Democratic Quisqueyan Party] members, MIDA [Antireelection Democratic Integration Movement] members, rightist business leaders and Dr Balaguer's former military commanders (the latter with more justifiable reasons) have hailed President Carter's defeat. But strangely enough, in a very odd coincidence, there are sectors that we could place in the arena of political liberalism and that favor change which consider that Ronald Reagan's victory will help them implement their inexplicable political plans.

Thus, there is common ground among alleged liberals and conservatives in accepting President Carter's defeat and Ronald Reagan's victory as a beneficial development.

Someone has to be wrong, because the truth is not to be found in two places at the same time. This mystery will be unraveled only with time, however.

I feel that if President Reagan implements the policy that he announced during the first few months of his campaign, his term of office could jeopardize democracy in Latin America. If, on the other hand, he proceeds with the prudence that he showed during the debate or pursues the moderate and prudent line of the great Republican presidents, then, his disturbing words notwithstanding, Ronald Reagan will become a leader respected throughout the world.

I am confident that the president-elect will act in the tradition of the great Republicans, outstanding among whom are Abraham Lincoln and President Eisenhower.

Inasmuch as the Revolutionary Party has had excellent relations with liberal factions of the Democratic Party for years, some political groups are beginning to use Jimmy Carter's defeat against the Revolutionary Party. I would tell those who feel this way that the Revolutionary Party is a democratic organization that is the ally of governments and parties in the most influential and democratic nations of Western Europe, as well as an ally of all American governments, whether they are Democratic or Republican, that respect the Dominican people's devotion to democracy. Let no one think that he can unleash the hostility of the United States against us, because our national and international prestige is bolstered by the prestige of the Socialist International, a worldwide force made up of powerful parties from nations that are allies of the United States. And I would remind these dreamers and fishers in troubled waters that Reagan himself said yesterday that he would chart his foreign policy in consultation with the country's European allies. And it so happens that America's European allies are allies of the Dominican Revolutionary Party.

The PRD is a party with a great many ties in the United States because for years we have cultivated the friendship of distinguished figures there.

I would like to announce that this weekend I will be traveling to Madrid to attend the Congress of the Socialist International, and I will then visit Washington, along with a committee made up of the highest-ranking leaders of the government party in Mexico and former President Carlos Andres Perez, to present the case of Uruguayan democrats at the Organization of American States.

The Revolutionary Party and the Socialist International Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean, both under my direction, will closely monitor

political developments in the United States, and at the same time we reaffirm our willingness to maintain the best of relations with the nation under President Ronald Reagan's administration.

The following are the two telegrams that I sent on behalf of my party to President Jimmy Carter and President-Elect Ronald Reagan:

Mr Ronald Reagan, President-Elect of the United States,

On behalf of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, I congratulate you on your splendid victory and I wish you complete success in your administration.

Sincerely,
Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, Secretary General

Mr Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America,

The Dominican Revolutionary Party would like to express to you its deep gratitude for your policy of respect and consideration for our country, for your magnificent contributions to the cause of democracy and for your vigorous defense of human rights in Latin America.

Sincerely,
Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, Secretary General

The U.S. elections are over. A pause begins in world politics, because the allies and enemies of the United States will have to wait for the new president to chart the guidelines of his new administration's foreign policy, while an anxious nation waits for the new statesman to go about solving its major economic problems.

The PRD, which has always proclaimed itself a friend of the people of the United States, wishes President Reagan success, with the hope that success is achieved within a climate of respect for democracy and for the principle of the self-determination of peoples.

Franco Comments

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[Article by Franklin J. Franco, university professor and president of the leftist Anti-Imperialist Union (UPA): "Ronald Reagan's Victory and the Future of the Dominican Republic"]

[Text] I. Although the Republican candidate's victory in the presidential election in the most powerful nation in the so-called Western World prompted wideranging commentary and differing interpretations, on the whole we can observe a curious agreement regarding its repercussions on national life: almost all political leaders in our country admitted that the surprising victory would bring no substantial changes in the political situation of Dominican society.

And there is this curious but important detail: this consensus comprised men with widely differing ideological views, leftists and rightists.

It is curious and important because until now I had thought that the thinking of those who defend right-wing interests and the thinking of those who say they defend the interests of the masses were at odds and, therefore, in analyzing any momentous political development, their conclusions had to be different since they were working with different logical approaches.

But that was not the case this time, and they agreed that "everything will still be the same after Reagan's victory."

A number of left-wing leaders have argued in different ways that things will remain the same because the two men represent the "interests of the big imperial consortiums," not the interests of the American people.

The right-wingers did not, of course, include this detail in their statements and attributed the lack of change to the advantageous and natural institutional "continuity" of American politics, a factor that is implicit in the statements of the former, albeit with a different assessment.

I confess that this consensus strongly caught my attention. Moreover, when questioned about the same development by a local paper that same day, I voiced completely different views.

I said on that occasion: "His victory will have a serious negative repercussion on Latin America in the immediate future. The fascist ultra-right will feel further encouraged, and our peoples will witness terribly painful and regrettable developments."

"When his victory is seen in perspective, however, I take it optimistically, because I feel that the progress of peoples is unstoppable."

In this article I will try to explain the grounds for my statements, which are somewhat different from those of some Dominican right-wing and left-wing leaders.

II. "The Dominican Republic is a country subject to the policies of American imperialism," generally assert those of us in our country who stand beside our people (or say we do) in their struggle to gain national independence and sovereignty.

Therefore, since that is what we are and inasmuch as "Carter and Reagan represent imperialist interests, the election of one or the other does not at all change our country's dependent or subjugated status vis-a-vis American imperialism," we generally conclude.

Viewed simplistically, such judgments are absolutely correct. Analyzed in terms of their real complexity, however, they are not.

It would seem to be a contradiction, my readers will say, to assert that a judgment can be correct and incorrect at the same time, but that is the case.

It would seem a contradiction, they will think, because according to the most elementary logic, a judgment, or a group of judgments, cannot be correct and incorrect, true and untrue at the same time.

This conclusion is true, but only on the simplistic level of what is pro forma and apparent, because in light of the profound complexity of any phenomenon, it is incorrect.

This is precisely because in analyzing a phenomenon we often stray from the thorny path of complexity and fall easily on to the paved path of simplicity, which explains why many of our judgments are misguided or in error.

When we say: "The republic is a country subject to the policies of American imperialism" and add that "since that is what we are and inasmuch as Carter and Reagan both represent imperialist interests, the election of one or the other candidate does not at all change our nation's current dependent or subjugated status," we are stating a half-truth and taking the simple path, which leads to mistakes, while disdaining the complex path, which leads to accurate judgments.

I will now begin to explain myself. It is absolutely true that "the Dominican Republic is a country subject to American imperialism." That is true, very true.

But it is a serious mistake, leading to other no less regrettable mistakes, to think that what we call "imperialism" is a homogeneous force that always moves along a straight line in one direction and to fail to realize that this imperialism is made up of opposing forces (different monopolies) whose internal struggles are what charts the course of American policy, both foreign and domestic.

If imperialism, in the broadest sense of the word, is made up of monopolies, then differences must naturally exist within it, differences that at times have emerged as real confrontations, World War II, for example.

I could mention countless minor instances stemming from the rivalries among monopolistic groups of various nationalities in their battle for world markets.

Someone might argue that such rivalries develop only among the monopolistic groups of different nationalities, not among the monopolies of a single nation, as in the case of the monopolies that make up "the economic base of American imperialism."

This is another simplistic assertion, because above all it overlooks that "monopolies stemming from unfettered competition do not eliminate it; rather, they exist above and beside it, thus prompting contradictions and particularly keen and blunt lines of reasoning."

In recent years, American imperialism has clearly demonstrated that such inter-monopolistic competition exists within it, inasmuch as it has triggered political incidents that we at times forget about or fail to analyze in their real dimension, such as, for example, the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Competition and the struggle among monopolies are facts, although they are not clearly revealed most of the time. Hence, it is important to penetrate the darkness of this world in constant struggle, to understand some of the phenomena that take place in American society and that necessarily have repercussions throughout the world.

III. Within the United States' institutional framework, the competition that I have spoken of is normally carried on in the form of electoral contests.

Control over the incredibly powerful U.S. Government machinery is of paramount and at times decisive importance for the stability and the more or less accelerated development of all the monopolies that make up "American imperialism," which see in this control the guarantees for their economic expansion and supremacy throughout the capitalist world.

We can readily see that U.S. elections are veritable intermonopoly battles in which the groups that enjoy power (shared, at times, through congressional representation) and the ones that are out of power cross swords.

Thus, we find the institutional political expression of these intermonopoly struggles in the various elections held there, which in recent years have focused on the contests between the Democratic and Republican parties.

I must clarify at this point that it would be illusory to try and view these electoral contests as definitive confrontations between Democratic and Republican monopoly groups.

Just as monopolies have no homeland, they have no political banners either, and their support of one party or another in U.S. elections ultimately hinges on many circumstances but above all the specific type of production activities they comprise, as well as the domestic and foreign policy leanings of each of the two parties.

The only banner that monopolies unfurl is the banner of "profits," and the political domination of the government machinery in the world's number one monopoly state is the biggest and primary guarantee that this banner will stream on high.

Let's look at an example. In 1969 the U.S. Government opened bids for the manufacture of M-16 rifles at the request of the military.

Colt Industries put in a bid of $104 a rifle. Maremont Corporation placed a bid of $150 a rifle. The military, however, awarded the contract for the manufacture of 480,000 rifles to General Motors, which set its production price at $233 a unit (NEW YORK TIMES, 5 June 1969).

Guess who was in power, and whom General Motors, Colt and Maremont had supported in the previous elections, and you will have the explanation of this interesting little contract.

IV. I have established the premise that a dirty and permanent intermonopoly struggle is going on inside American imperialism and that this struggle generally

manifests itself in elections, although at times it also reveals itself in the form of political assassinations (even of American presidents) and public scandals such as Watergate.

If this premise is true, then this struggle, this confrontation was present in the recent elections staged in the United States.

I support this view and therefore disagree with those who are asserting that everything will be the same.

I have said more, though. I have contended that Reagan's election "ushers in one of the most difficult eras in the history of the Americas and the world."

My differences with the consensus in assessing this development are truly fundamental, which I will now try to explain.

The last American election was held at a time when the society was going through one of its worst crises.

This time, however, it is not just an economic crisis, like the one that triggered the 1929 crash; it is, rather, an all-embracing crisis involving its internal economic structure, its world hegemony, its political system and its moral fabric.

What has been going on is a global breakdown that has been reflected in episodes such the Bay of Pigs fiasco, the assassination of Kennedy, the emergence of the hippies, the invasion of the Dominican Republic in 1965, the defeat in Vietnam, Watergate and the resulting assumption of the presidency by former football player Gerald Ford, the independence of the oil producing nations (OPEC) and the social explosion that has brought about the triumph of the Sandinist Front in Nicaragua, and it will not stop with the humiliation of the hostages in Iran, much less with the election of Reagan the actor as president of the United States.

No one disputes the economic side of the crisis in the United States, jolted as it as by unemployment of close to 11 million workers, according to official estimates, while industrial activity is declining in basic sectors such as motor vehicles, which has laid off more than 300,000 workers over the last 12 months alone; but above all there is the collapse of the mighty dollar as an international currency and the widespread inflation that has enormously lessened the buying power of the overwhelming majority of the country's people, thus ending once and for all the good old days when a high percentage of the population was able to enjoy the affluence that the country experienced until a few years ago.

This is a crisis that has proclaimed that the boom years are gone and will never return.

Everyone has acknowledged that this all-embracing crisis and its economic facet was the determining factor in the fall of the Carter the "humanist" and the rise of Reagan the hawk.

Three or four days before the balloting in the United States, a UPI cable reported that 200 of the biggest consortiums in the country had decided to support Reagan.

Three days after the vote, the same agency reported that there had been an unusual rise in the price of stock in the main American and overseas weapons manufacturing companies.

This latest piece of news, which is closely tied to the decision by the "200 largest," enables us to explain not only the reason for Reagan's triumph but also its future consequences.

Reagan's victory meant the victory of the major American monopolies involved in the war industry, or to put it as broadly as European analysts, the victory of the U.S. military-industrial complex and the crushing of the industrial and financial monopoly sector involved in civilian output, as well as the crushing of a quite large group of medium-size businesses and businessmen (albeit millionaires too) that were the spiritual and ideological force that promoted the Democratic Party's hypocritical foreign policy.

True, the influence of the U.S. military-industrial complex on the American government was undoubtedly enormous even before. It could be seen in every state, in every city, in the media and in each agency of the Federal Government; it made itself felt, in short, in every political decision by the U.S. Government. It was, so to speak, a "state within a state."

But even so, it had its limitations, dictated by the presence of other social and economic forces that occupied similar lofty positions in America's motley bureaucratic political structure and that acted as an obstacle to the hawkish, interventionist plans of the Pentagon's warmongering circles.

This is why the Pentagon often sang one tune in foreign policy while the State Department sang another quite different one.

All of this has been demolished by Reagan's landslide victory, which has placed the U.S. Congress itself [sic] in the control of the president-elect's party for the first time in many years.

U.S. policy, both foreign and domestic, will not be the same. And I must add that it will soon inject negative elements that are initially painful for our people but that in the long run will all become positive elements that will hasten the struggle in Latin America and the world.

V. Just as I have asserted that "American imperialism is not a homogeneous force and that a fierce intermonopoly battle is going on inside it for control of the U.S. Government machinery," I should now add that we can similarly describe the "world imperialist system."

I will restate the premise in other terms: "The world imperialist system" is not a totally unified force; rather, and quite to the contrary, it contains marked differences, stemming from the laws of capitalist competition itself, which still apply to this system, though at another level and in a different way.

If to this I add that on account of its own crisis the United States is not the same predominant force charting the system's policy course as it was 10 years ago, we would have to agree that today much more so than before there are factors that suggest the possible development of deep-seated differences within imperialism that Reagan's election could well hasten.

This is mentioned even in the reports of the Trilateral Commission itself, a group set up by the monopolies of Europe, Japan and the United States to conduct the imperialist system's foreign policy and made up of the most capable leaders of the status quo. It contends in one of its latest documents that:

"The United States must still play a main role in running the international system, continue providing ultimate security for most of the industrialized countries and continue being the largest economy in the world, the country of origin of half of the world's direct investment overseas, the largest supplier of foodstuffs on international markets and the least dependent of all the major industrialized countries in terms of energy and raw materials.

"Nevertheless, both U.S. domestic policy, which inhibits it from bearing a disproportionate economic burden, and the fact that the other countries might not want to follow the course charted by it, rule out the same degree of American domination as existed in the recent past."

I have cited this quote from the Trilateral Commission for incredulous Dominican right-wingers in particular, because it was enough for me to note a number of present-day developments to realize that the United States is not what it was 10 years ago. For example, there is the flirting of major European countries with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO); the acquiescing silence of these same countries and Japan with regard to Khomeyni's "follies"; France's position on putting American missiles in Europe; and here in Latin America the position taken by German Social Democracy regarding the revolutionary Sandinist Liberation Front at the very time that the U.S. Government was trying to establish Somizism without Somoza in Nicaragua.

These are facts and they are more valuable than any document, although the Trilateral's is without doubt a key one.

Thus, there are differences, conflicts inside the "world imperialist system," and far from eventually being resolved, this situation will intensify even further as socialist forces, the forces of peace and the struggle of peoples move forward.

VI. "Latin America is a continent subject to the United States' desire for economic and political domination," we generally contend. This is also an erroneous assertion because it is a half-truth.

It is also a simplistic assertion because it does not take into account the complexity of economic and political life on our continent and overlooks the changes that have occurred since 1959, when the Cuban revolutionary process said no to U.S. domination and began forging new paths.

This assertion does not take into account that after Cuba a great deal of blood has been shed on streets and in mountains and that after this there came tiny Grenada, then Nicaragua and at just about the same time Surinam, a small country nestled on one side of the Amazon jungle that is also striving to forge its own destiny.

If the simple premise with which I began this section of my article had been completely true, none of these processes would have occurred or developed.

Therefore, the argument that "Latin America is a continent subject to the economic and political domination of the United States" is an assertion that has been outdated by developments themselves and that does not reflect the objective realities that we are experiencing, a rigid and static judgment that ultimately reaffirms only the intentions or desires of the imperialists themselves.

The correct judgment would be: "Latin America is a continent struggling against the United States' policy of subjugation and dominance."

Just a few months ago, in his closing speech to the World Congress of Economists Mexican President Lopez-Portillo said that "economics is a historical science that 'like Minerva's owl' takes flight when the shadows of night have fallen."

Economic science (economists, in other words) has been unable to predict a number of developments that are taking place on our continent and that help explain the liberation movements that I mentioned a moment ago, which began in 1959.

Among the other developments that economic science has not taken into account, I must point to the sharp growth of domestic bourgeoisies in major nations of our region. At the same time that this factor spurs the revolutionary process, it begins taking shape as a Sword of Damocles hanging over American imperialism's ongoing strategy of domination.

Certain incredulous people might say that I am exaggerating. I would answer them that the Sandinist forces could not have triumphed in Nicaragua had this development not taken place, which was manifested in the support for their struggle from Venezuela, Panama, Costa Rica and Mexico, which countered the desires of the country that, as I have asserted many times, acts as our continent's policeman.

Independently of the attitude of these Latin American bourgeoisies towards the aspirations of their own peoples, in other words, independently of the political model that these bourgeoisies have promoted in each country (which in the case of Argentine and Brazil borders on the fascist model), the confrontation between these bourgeoisies and U.S. imperialism is a fact that will continue to develop because this is another inevitable dictate of the contradictory laws that emerge from the system itself.

Not too many years ago, the United States of America, or rather the imperialist monopolies of America, helped overthrow the last liberal government in Brazil.

They imposed a thoroughly fascist government and by bringing in no fewer than 50 large multinationals began a process of feverishly exploiting the country's resources that has come to be called the "Brazilian miracle."

For a number of years Brazilian reactionaries allowed themselves to be led by the hand and observed the dictates of their guardians to the letter.

But not long ago, that same reactionary bourgeoisie, feeling that it was strong enough to walk by itself now, began to make itself felt and to express its own ambitions in economic and political actions. Thus, when the United States opposed the installation of nuclear reactors there, Brazil ignored its instructions, rejected the International Atomic Agreement (pending in the UN at the time) and signed a pact with Germany for the construction of atomic reactors and technology transfer.

And the Brazilian episode is repeated in the case of the Argentine bourgeoisie, which refused to follow Washington's dictates concerning the ban on grain sales to the USSR, which was ordered after the invasion of Afghanistan.

What we are seeing in Brazil and Argentina (martial law and all) we can also see in Colombia, whose trade with the socialist camp is increasing year after year, and in Venezuela, Panama, Costa Rica, Peru, etc. Above all, however, we see it in Mexico, whose revolution early this century was the first cry of the Latin American bourgeoisie against foreign domination and which is now focusing its efforts on defending its gas and oil. Over the last 24 months it has resisted every U.S. pressure to make it give in and hand over its major natural resources.

On 6 November a UPI cable from Mexico, signed by Juan O. Tamayo, a political official in this imperialist news agency, stated that: "The presidents of Mexico and Panama have energetically advised President-Elect Reagan to remain neutral in a region lashed by political violence, unless he is looking for a Vietnam-style war."

Lopez-Portillo pointed out categorically: "He should not intervene and he should respect the internal process of countries because they are grownup nations capable of governing themselves."

In order to correctly grasp the substance of these words, we must not forget that the Mexican Government supported the struggle of the Nicaraguan people, as it today supports the Salvadoran patriots who are battling the genocidal Military Junta that is bleeding the country to death; it thus opposes the U.S. view.

Viewed in the harsh reality of concrete economic and political facts, all of this means that the bourgeoisies in a number of Latin American countries (the largest ones, as a matter of fact) have now achieved a level of industrial development that precludes their doing business solely within their own borders; thus, they are preparing to break their shell and extend their influence into territories that have been occupied until now by American imperialist monopolies.

These bourgeoisies, which are even spurred on by geographic laws, are looking to the Caribbean and the Antilles as a step on the road to their much-needed expansion.

None other than this is implicit in the so-called "San Jose Agreement" signed by Mexico and Venezuela, which involves providing Central American and Caribbean countries with credit facilities for oil purchases, technical aid in developing petroleum resources and financial assistance.

It is, purely and simply, a silent declaration of war on the petroleum multinationals.

The confrontation between American imperialism and the industrial sectors of the bourgeoisie in Latin America has begun, albeit without much noise, and it could give an incalculable boost to the liberation struggle of peoples, if we grasp the true significance of the phenomenon.

It has begun and will develop further soon because Reagan's election, coming in the midst of the empire's most acute crisis, means above all that the United States will intensify its interventionist policy on our continent in a bid to heighten the economic exploitation of our countries, which is one the very few methods it has available to alleviate its economic disaster.

VII. This is a bird's eye view of the international economic and political context in which Ronald Reagan won last week's election in the United States.

To think, as people have said, that Reagan's victory will not entail changes in U.S. foreign policy and that, therefore, "everything will remain the same" in the countries that, like ours, make up its sphere of influence, is an extremely serious mistake in my humble judgment.

It is like saying that that endless series of contradictions emerging from the world capitalist system, which I have described briefly in their American, European and Latin American manifestations, will remain frozen or ossified forever.

I think the opposite. I maintain that his victory will have serious repercussions in many Latin American countries but that nevertheless, if I understand correctly the national and world political situation in general, we will then be able to make these negative elements positive.

I will now explain what I mean as far as the Dominican Republic is concerned:

I must first assert that Reagan's triumph comes at a time when the Dominican Republic too is in the midst of a deep economic crisis, partly as a result of the American crisis.

Ours is not as all-encompassing as the U.S. crisis and, moreover, has its specific causes. But even so it is still one of the most serious in our people's entire history.

This economic crisis, which it is useless to describe with numbers because it manifests itself hour after hour in our harsh daily life, in the already intolerable increase in the cost of living that has forced segments of society that did not even used to wear belts to tighten them, will, sooner than later, bring on a subsequent political crisis.

The political side of the crisis has not yet arrived, but we are getting wind of it in the split among PRD factions, although it has not yet reached the degree that it inevitably will.

It can also be glimpsed in the Reformist Party's setback and, above all, in the disillusionment that the working people and the middle class feel with right-wing political personnel.

A firm specializing in public opinion polls conducted a survey just a few weeks ago on the popularity and unpopularity of the various Dominican political groups. The study was ordered by the U.S. Embassy, and its results show that the Dominican left has more grass roots backing than the Reformist Party and the Dominican Revolutionary Party, the two main strongholds of the right wing and the Americans in Santo Domingo.

The survey confirmed something that we already knew, that is, that American imperialism and domestic reactionaries are being left without solid party backing to continue legitimizing their ongoing domination.

Will the right wing continue to become more unpopular, and, conversely, will the left wing continue to gain support among the people?

Undoubtedly yes, and this process will be spurred by the economic crisis itself, which is not being and will not be solved within the framework of this government, just as it was not during the previous Reformist administration.

Thus, we must broach Reagan's triumph in this context and ask ourselves: if the government party and the Reformist Party continue falling into disrepute, will the imperialists and the Dominican right wing wait idly by for a surprise defeat at the next elections in 1982?

Who in a country like ours, where the most naive person can be a bishop, could really believe such nonsense?

To think naively is to engage in wishful thinking. This is alright for poets but not for politicians.

At this point in the game, as the popular saying goes, the Dominican bourgeoisie and the Americans have to be examining the situation and seeking solutions conducive to their designs.

VIII. In the same press release that I drew up on the day that I was questioned about Reagan's victory, after saying that his election "ushers in one of the most difficult periods in the history of Latin America and the world," I added that

"seen in its true perspective, I take it optimistically because I feel that the progress of peoples is unstoppable and, above all, because his victory is going to enormously assist powerful social and political sectors on this continent that had harbored certain expectations about Carter and his human rights policy to take a clear stand on a change in American policy towards their countries."

I pointed out that "his victory paves new roads for nations that will bring sectors that used to be indifferent to the liberation of peoples into the anti-imperialist struggle."

As I was writing this, I was thinking about how his triumph, amid the generally disastrous times we are living in, brings a breakdown in the country's institutional order that much closer.

This possibility came to mind not just because of the chaotic economic situation we are in but also because the victorious candidate's entire economic and political program, in both its domestic and foreign facets, proposes to surmount the U.S. crisis by intensifying the exploitation of the masses by the major American consortiums.

Internally, in other words, as far as American society is concerned, the people of the United States will respond and respond quickly, but this does not interest us for the moment.

As far as the Dominican Republic and Latin America are concerned, Reagan's program means, purely and simply, that the monopolies, dissatisfied amid their crisis with the degree of exploitation as of now, want more profits to overcome their difficulties and that these additional earnings represent more dividends sent home and greater poverty and distress for our peoples.

However, when I wrote that "it will force new segments of society to take a stand," I was also thinking that this same intensification of imperialist domination is going to affect economic sectors both here and all over Latin America that were previously not affected and that as a matter of survival will have to join the struggle against the empire's domination whether they like it or not.

I am not thinking only about the Mexican, Venezuelan, Brazilian, etc bourgeoisies that have already begun grappling with imperialism; I am thinking, above all, about the small and intermediate industrial nations that like all our people are suffering amid the intolerable crisis that is upon us.

Here is a statistic for the incredulous: next year, 1981, the country will have practically no American dollars in the Central Bank to pay for the raw materials imports that are required to such a great extent for the distorted industrialization that they have imposed on us, or to pay for the scant categories of items that can still be imported under the foreign exchange system that our government has established.

Next year, in other words no more than 3, 4 or 6 months from now, all of our imports will have to be covered by our own national currency, even medicines.

You don't believe it? Well, take note: next year we will spend more than $680 million on dividend payments to foreign monopolies doing business here, as well as the interest and principal of our monstruous foreign debt, plus $500 to $600 million on imports of oil and derivatives, which surpasses the value of our exports by more than $100 million.

Last week the Dominican Association of Small Industrialists held a press conference to speak out against the way in which small and intermediate industrialists are being throttled not only by the current economic crisis but also by the very projects that they have purchased through the so-called FIDE [Investment Fund for Economic Development] and that are sponsored by the United States.

The overwhelming majority of these small and medium-sized companies, working with obsolete equipment geared to the so-called "substitution industry" and with increasingly expensive raw materials imported from the U.S. market, are practically without credit (because the bourgeoisie and the foreign monopolies have monopolized the use of savings in our country) and are on the verge of bankruptcy today.

What is in store for them after Reagan takes office and intensifies even further the policy of subjugating our country to extract bigger profits for the desperate U.S. monopolies?

How will our small and intermediate industrialists and our small and intermediate businessmen react to this situation?

Will they continue to think that they have to support governments and parties that have surrendered to outside domination, or will they begin thinking that we have to find a solution to this disastrous situation into which the big domestic oligarchs and the foreign monopolies have led us?

IX. Reagan's triumph prompted celebrations marked by shouts of joy and gleeful hand-rubbing among the Dominican right wing.

This was to be expected. The president-elect is their firm ally and, moreover, has roundly stated that his administration "will not discriminate against any government on human rights grounds" and that "U.S. foreign policy will be based on 'protecting its friends.'"

In short, the president-elect has implicitly invited the most stubbornly reactionary sectors in those Latin American countries in which representative democracy still shakily exists, to prepare for a takeover of power.

In our country we are already beginning to hear rumors, fueled by the economic crisis, that such a development could take place during the first few months of 1981.

Is this possible in the Dominican Republic? The answer is yes and no, a seemingly illogical reply, but it is not. Let's see why.

A breakdown of the institutional order in our country is possible if the imperialists and the domestic far right, after carefully assessing the consequences, decide that it is to their advantage to create a climate of full-fledged civil war that will inevitably force all left-wing groups to back an uprising. A breakdown is not possible if, taking the above into account, they lean towards trying a variety of prescriptions to maintain the status quo of poverty and exploitation.

If we accept that this administration has guaranteed their interests just like the most backward de facto regime, we can readily agree that a breakdown is not an immediate option and that it will take place only if a grass roots movement aimed expressly at the established order (or disorder) causes the government to totter, which is something that is not on the agenda of any democratic group.

We can see this clearly if we recall that none of the major strike movements in the country last year, two of which completely paralyzed the country, questioned the legitimacy of the current president's mandate; they all merely voiced economic and social grievances.

So then, without completely ruling out the coup option, the agenda calls for a continuation of the country's shaky institutional order and the completion of the term of office of Antonio Guzman, who will gradually turn his regime more and more to the right as a means of bringing about the reelection that his friends and followers badly want.

The possibilities of a coup could mount if there is a ground swell in American society against the antipeople's platform drawn up by Reagan and his party, which calls for further layoffs of workers, even among the country's bureaucratic ranks, or if there is any serious threat of a clash between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Since both could happen and since, moreover, Reagan himself could help trigger them, we must not completely rule out the coup option.

X. Predicting the future is a somewhat difficult task. But predicting what approach the Americans will take to consolidate a political situation that is totally in their favor (bearing in mind the current situation in its colony Puerto Rico, a country of "remarkable stability," which staged elections that in no way jeopardized its status and during which they damaged computers and voting machines to force through Republican-backed candidate Romero Barcelo's victory with the ballots of lunatics and policemen), predicting the specific tack that the imperialists might take, I repeat, is more than difficult.

In any case, politics has its specific laws, which can be deduced from certain realities, and in the case of the United States the laws indicated that it had been turning to the right politically for some time and that the advent of Reagan confirms the trend.

Therefore, they will try to impose right-wing regimes in Latin America, with or without coups.

Naturally, the imperialists think one thing, and the peoples think something quite different.

We can readily see, therefore, that confrontations between the Dominican oligarchy and imperialism, on the one hand, and the democratic and anti-imperialist sectors, on the other, are inevitable.

They are inevitable and they will intensify further as the election campaign draws near. They will become more acute as the left in our country develops more of a chance to form an electoral front that could legally jeopardize their interests and domination.

Another possible option that the right wing and imperialism have before resorting to a military coup d'etat, is the formation of a "right-wing front" that could offer better chances in the 1982 elections.

We must even not rule out the merger of some PRD "factions" with the Reformist Party, with the total blessing of some Social Christian groups.

I think that this is possible, not only because it is imperialism that takes command when the right wing shows itself incapable of coming up with solutions to the crisis by itself, but also because we know that a major PRD faction operates in timid cooperation with the Reformist Party.

To all this I must add that crises also bring together rightists, not just leftists.

Hence, a right-wing electoral front could be dictated as a matter of survival for the bourgeoisie, the landowners and the interests of imperialism, above all if the left manages to unite for the May 1982 showdown.

Along with an election fraud that would enable them to hand over power to the group that best guarantees their interests, this latter possibility is the soundest option that powerful domestic and foreign economic sectors currently have in this country.

As we can readily conclude from all that I have said so far, Reagan's election introduces considerations pointing to substantial changes in the overall outlook for imperialism's policy towards Latin America and the nations of the Third World. This in turn will prompt new regroupings of political forces everywhere, which, if understood, could be utilized to further the struggle of our peoples.

We must not forget, however, that Reagan's triumph brings the possibility of a military coup closer than ever.

8743
CSO: 3010

PAPER ANALYZES U.S. ELECTION PROCESS

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 12, 13 Nov 80

[Article by Salvador Jorge Blanco: "Elections in the United States"].

[12 Nov 80, p 6]

[Text] I

Electoral processes in all countries are emotional in their various phases, ranging from the announcement of the candidates to the supreme moment of the national election, and including an internal primary phase in each party, which varies depending on the parties' own methods, with a strong inclination for learning the people's sentiments.

The United States of America, with long experience in the full exercise of universal suffrage, has accumulated a democratic existence that constitutes an example in representative democracy, wherein the vote exercised periodically and without interruption for 20 years has served as an effective control by the citizenry, from the municipality in its various forms, including the state and going as far as the federation, which is the sum total of the desire of an entire heterogeneous nation, emerging as a symbol of respect in the selection of all its authorities who embody the various state powers.

We have reached the final days of the election campaign. New York City is continuing its normal life. It is as if the electoral process were part of a civic routine that does not arouse great reaction among the populace. One does not see the traditional billboards for the candidates, but only a few stickers attached discreetly to commercial buildings and on buses, with the names of the national candidates.

The televised debate between the two leading candidates polarized the citizens' attention, just like the anxious expectation caused by a big boxing match broadcast. The verbal duel was followed as attentively as if the future destiny would be decided by it; because calculations or computations were made in favor of the candidate who achieved the best effects because of his aggressiveness and ease in speaking, his reactions and quick retort to the questions and the way in which he behaved in front of the television cameras. The newspapers are the first to give the percentages of those assessments, which unquestionably exert an influence on an electorate which is strongly affected by the results of the polls that appear daily, showing varying

rises and declines in popularity among the citizens as a whole, whose collective consciousness is the object of constant scrutiny, in collective violation, beforehand, of the secrecy of the vote and freedom of suffrage. It was obvious from all those early calculations that the favorite was Mr Ronald Reagan, as was the final result. The entire atmosphere breathing in the news media led to putting him ahead of President Carter (although with not so much of a difference as later, in the actual results accrued). The expectations created in the case of the hostages turned against Carter, because there was an entire citizenry anxiously awaiting their release to convince itself of the virtues of a clearly unpopular regime, because it had been left unsatisfied and eager for security in various areas.

In that respect, the platform points bringing Reagan and Carter into confrontation ranged from defense to international policy, including internal issues of an economic and social type in the United States. These aspects, although ostensibly different, nevertheless coincided because of their close, indivisible bonds. During the course of the campaign, Reagan staunchly upheld the need for increasing military spending in the United States budget, as well as the conventional weapons of its armed forces. It is obvious that this electoral promise was quite the opposite of the Carter administrative policy, which had begun with a pledge to cut that military spending, and was put on the defensive to such an extent that it was forced to propose a $24 billion increase for next year. In our judgment, this was the basic issue in this matter of defense, which revolves around the United States' prestige in one way or another. In economic matters, Reagan's proposals for a 10 percent reduction in individual taxes during his first 3 years of administration put Carter on the defensive again, to such an extent that he made a similar pledge, limited to the year 1981, to produce savings of $27.6 billion in taxes for the taxpayer. At the same time, Reagan underscored the budget deficit, inflation and unemployment which had increased during the course of the Carter administration like festering sores threatening the American economy. In international policy, Carter based his campaign on the "war or peace" option which he and his opponent represented; because he claimed that during his administration no soldier had died on the battlefield, backing this with peaceful coexistence, the self-determination of peoples and the maintenance of, and respect for human rights. Reagan, on the other hand, considered the world to be divided into two major spheres: the pro-American and the pro-Russian. The Third World was obviously not included in this two-dimensional view. A tremendous ingredient in the campaign was the matter of the American hostages in Iran, because the opposition candidate was inclined toward a show of force to secure their release, and the government candidate eliminated that possibility, with the view that the best possible effort for that end had been made and would continue to be made.

[13 Nov 80, p 6]

[Text] II

It did not fail to be apparent to the impartial observer that the electoral promises of the opposition candidate were very encouraging and realistic to the American citizenry, despite the message of peace and coexistence that was reflected more in the continuist intentions of the Carter administration. The advantage that Reagan maintained in the polls and surveys, multiplied by the election results, discloses how deeply Reagan penetrated the American people, bringing him an overwhelming electoral victory. An American friend with whom I discussed those

differences in the platforms, told me: "You must not forget that the Third World countries, with all their dimensions and varieties, will not be voting on 4 November."

It is interesting to ponder on all this. In the face of such dazzling promises, and with a power deteriorated by an erratic administration, having destroyed the ideals that created his advent, it was obvious that his continuity in the government was marked with the seal of defeat. His attempt at reelection was perhaps less tragic than the reelection defeat of President Cleveland, in 1888, because the latter had to eat his own words when the elected candidate proclaimed himself opposed to presidential reelection, on the grounds that rulers "make improper use of the nation's resources and agents, the treasury funds and public servants, to insure their continuation in power," just as unequalled pen of Jose Marti had written, in commenting on the 1888 elections in the United States.

Early on election day, we went to observe directly how an electoral board operates. A persistent rain accompanied the voting. It was a working day, like any other, except that every employee or worker is given 2 hours of his workday to perform his civic duties. However, the banks and schools close their doors, because those premises are used to set up electoral boards. The place that we visited was a school, in Queens, where several electoral boards were in operation. There was heavy traffic and movement of individuals in evidence.

There was animation. Our companion introduced us to the election officials in charge of directing the work, including the political delegates. We noticed that the instructions for voters, printed in English and Spanish, were attached to the walls. We were shown the board's register, containing the names of all the voters. Each voter has a card with his record, showing every time that he has exercised the sacred right to vote. His signature on the card is the permanent evidence of the exercise of that right. After showing his registration and having his identity confirmed, and after signing, he goes to the booth the curtain of which closes automatically when the lever opening the ballot is moved. Inside the booth there is an electronic screen listing the candidates approved by the various parties, in separate columns, with candidacies ranging from the president and vice president to governors, congressmen and judges. The voter will press the button in the place where the names of the candidates of his choice appear. It is an educated vote. The voter even has an opportunity to write, electronically, the name of any candidate, or to cross out a candidate or add one that is not included on the screen. When he has completed his voting, the lever returns to its place, which will indicate the selection that has been made. In the Dominican electoral voting, this action is represented by the twofold act of putting the rejected ballots in the basket and placing the ballot inside the envelope, which reinforces the secrecy of the vote, into the ballot box. Approximately 200 meters from the voting place the campaign advertisers still have an opportunity to approach the voters in the last great effort at convincing them politically, distributing propaganda about the candidates. Within the premises of each board, there is a complete ban on engaging in election propaganda. At 2100 hours, the polls have closed in New York City. A critical day has ended. By that hour, the results from several states are reported on radio and television. The system is so perfect that the defeated candidate, President Carter, is the first to admit it gallantly, with the resultant congratulations to the winner, Ronald Reagan, in a day's endeavor wherein the polls were very far short of the victory of the one in whom the American people have overwhelmingly placed their confidence, their faith and also their peaceful desire for the solution to the serious problems of one of the most powerful and most democratic nations in the history of all time.

2909
CSO: 3010

ISA CONDE: PNP'S LOSS SHOW SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' FAILURE

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 3 Nov 80 p 17

[Text] The Dominican Communist Party (PCD) feels that the defeat of the People's National Party of Jamaica, led by Prime Minister Manley is the clearest sign that there is no third way, as the social democrats proclaim.

The party states in a document that "it is impossible to overcome imperialism and the right without radically transforming the underlying capitalist structures."

"These governments that attempt the national liberation process without establishing the communist system stagnate and open the way to the resurgence of the conservative right," the PCD states.

The PCD leaders say that Manley only went half way, and to a great extent the Marxist left was unable to develop a fully independent option from that of the social democrats, permitting the decline of the PNP to be capitalized on by the Labor Party under U.S. auspices."

The PCD recalls that Jamaica nationalized its bauxite, developed an independent and progressive foreign policy close to Cuba's and thus, the party says, brought on tenacious rightist and U.S. opposition.

But it states that at the same time that regime "did not introduce sweeping social changes, did not suppress the power of the rich bourgeoisie and foreign capital, was unable to make progress toward making state-owned property predominant, did not advance toward socialist revolution."

The PCD says that Jamaica "shows that American imperialism and its internal partners are ready to counter the slightest advances of our peoples."

It indicates that they prefer to have the social democrats under their control, as in the Dominican example, or even more conservative forces than the social democrats in certain alternative formulas, be they with the social democrats or not.

9015
CSO: 3010

MINISTRY, ASI, CCIES DISCUSS ECONOMIC SITUATION

Economic Stimulation Urged

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 13 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] The seeds for a better distribution of the wealth of the Salvadoran people were generated in the proclamation of last 15 October, says the Ministry of Economy.

A substantial change occurred in El Salvador after the aforementioned date, it added, because the armed forces wanted to change the economic structures, since the country could no longer continue with inadequate planning, which benefited only a few families.

We have the responsibility, it emphasized, all of us Salvadorans to fight to further this objective and to bring thus to our country, for the benefit of the citizenry, a more correct adaptation of the current situation in the world and in El Salvador.

The Ministry of Economy indicated the profound reforms carried out up to now, referring to a better distribution of wealth, because, it said, a better distribution will come out of these actions.

Furthermore, on the international level the secretary of state is making great efforts to get financing to be invested in programs which will be directed toward the benefit of all Salvadorans, and not as before, they explained, in the sense that the previous authorities invested large sums which the country obtained for the benefit of the few, forgetting the people in the majority.

Another aspect which the Revolutionary Junta Government has achieved, against wind and tide, is that the foreign exchange which Salvadoran products generate now returns to the country.

Previously, this foreign exchange served the big businessmen, preserving their business interests abroad. Nothing was left for the Salvadorans, they pointed out.

Concerning this, the Ministry of Economy believes that if the people and the government continue to work together, as they are now doing, our country will soon move out of its present state of underdevelopment and those who will gain from this effort toward social and economic well-being will be the Salvadoran people in general, it concluded.

JRG Reforms Praised

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 13 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] The state must stimulate productive activities to reactivate the national economy, stated the Salvador Association of Industrialists and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador in a statement issued at the end of last week. The two business organizations pointed out that it is most urgent especially because of the social necessity "for business to continue to exist and maintain the sources of employment and guarantee an adequate family income for the great majority of the population."

The chamber and the ASI said in their statement that during the last few months, although it is certain that one can hear a few voices which are clamoring for a national dialog to return to a state of rights and elect a constituent assembly which would dictate technically drawn up laws, on the other hand, they said, "the economic panorama appears more adverse every day." The representative bodies of the traditional private sector of the country indicate that in the economic area they have noted a scarcity of foreign exchange for the import of various types of merchandise, of raw materials for production and the reduction of credits by the nationalized commercial bank, "meanwhile the credit of Banco Central de Reserve has been doubled, by the recession of productive activities."

The ASI and the chamber said in their statement that, during the moments of crisis which the country is undergoing, it becomes necessary to evaluate the most suitable laws which would allow a real economic reactivation. "Within this framework," they said, "it is indispensable to analyze the most opportune moment to apply measures which would stimulate national production or have as their principal objective the generation of greater social benefits."

8956
CSO: 3010

ASI SPEAKS OUT ON PRIVATE SECTOR, REGIONAL COOPERATION

Private Enterprise Hailed

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 15

[Commentary by Salvadoran Industrialists Association]

[Text] Private enterprise continues to produce even when it is experiencing an atmosphere of anxiety, according to the Salvadoran Industrialists Association [ASI] as expressed in a commentary published in its bulletin covering the first half of October.

The ASI commentary reads as follows:

"There is an axiom which states that countries which have dynamic private initiative these days have economic stability, since the action of free enterprise can never be surpassed in production and productivity, the massive creation of jobs and higher standards of living for their citizens.

"Among other things, we Salvadorans should be pleased to have a private initiative which, in addition to being dynamic, is aggressive and decisive; it does not matter what obstacles must be overcome to achieve the objectives of economic progress of a developing country which is seeking by every possible means to obtain a higher standard of living for its inhabitants.

"Throughout our economic history we can see how the Salvadoran, a tireless worker, has achieved success in his enterprise, small, medium or large, creating wealth for the country and placing us in a privileged position in the continent's concert of nations, despite our limited territory and lack of natural resources.

"Now more than ever, when we are experiencing an atmosphere of anxiety due to the violence to which we are being subjected, this powerful private initiative is responsible for prolonging the battle to continue to produce despite all eventualities and to remain firm in face of the direct, destructive and annihilating aggression of pressure groups whose only interest is to create chaos and anarchy.

"Through its determination to work and produce and, more than anything else, its daily struggle on behalf of the country in which it is operating, private initiative is becoming the mainstay of economic stability; that is why regimes which have destroyed the effectiveness of private initiative must call upon those where that initiative is still going strong to make up for their lack of production; this is the case with the Soviet Union and mainland China, both of which were forced to

import food from the United States where a powerful and dynamic private initiative is in full swing and is helping to keep that country in first place in economic terms.

"To conclude, we can honestly state that the economic salvation of our country will be in direct relation to the support and stimulus our private initiative receives, since, as far as the rest is concerned, the natural elements which characterize this sector are continuing to function despite prevailing adverse circumstances."

Costa Rican, Nicaraguan Measures Alarming

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 12

[Commentary by Salvadoran Industrialists Association on Costa Rican and Nicaraguan restrictions on imports]

[Text] "In connection with the exchange of goods between Central American countries, the Salvadoran Industrialists Association (ASI) has viewed with alarm the negative effects which could result from measures taken by the Costa Rican government with regard to the method of payment and by Nicaragua with respect to import restrictions."

The association has issued a press release in which it makes the following comments:

"Although justified by the deficit in the balance of payments claimed by the above two countries, both measures should be replaced by alternatives which would not only eliminate the restrictions but also permit a commercial flow without barriers in accordance with the spirit of Central American economic integration--the highest objective we should strive to achieve.

"In view of the seriousness of the problem, and having had a positive response by both the Guatemalan and Honduran industrialists, the ASI met with the Guatemalan Industrial Chamber and the Honduran National Association of Industrialists to analyze and arrive at alternatives which will permit the reestablishment of normal relations in Central America's commercial exchange. Among other measures, it was decided to hold a meeting at the level of the FECAICA [Federation of Central American Industrial Chambers and Associations] in San Jose, Costa Rica at the end of this week, to be attended by representatives of the industrial sector from throughout Central America. At this meeting, it will be necessary to adopt a resolution with recommendations calling upon the various governments to come up with alternative solutions to replace the measures already decided and which, although providing temporary protection, are not a valid solution over the long term but, rather, are causing a greater breakdown in the integration process.

"It is believed that strengthening the mechanism of the Central American Chamber of Compensation with an injection of funds from the Central American Integration Bank is the rational and plausible solution to the deficit problems in the balance of payments which originate in the Common Market; and if this injection of funds is substantial, it can assure a process of continuous and sustained exchange which cannot help but increase production and employment so badly needed by Central America to guarantee economic growth in accordance with the needs of the Central American man. This is essential and urgent, particularly because Central American

industry must be able to produce what the Central American consumer needs. This means that it is vital to use our installed productive capacity at its maximum, a capacity which is currently being used at a level of 60 to 65 percent, and this, in turn, means there is a waste of 35 to 40 percent of the investments in fixed productive capital in Central America's industrial sector.

"From the preceding it is apparent that the problem posed by Costa Rica and Nicaragua must not be viewed as a simple temporary situation but as a symptom which at any moment could spread to other countries in the area; and this can mean the destruction of the entire Central American Common Market and, why not say it, that of the industrial sector which has taken so many years to build up, with the effect this would have on the economic development and growth and subsequent social well-being of Central America.

8568
CSO: 3010

CCIES CONDEMNS REPRESSION OF NICARAGUAN BUSINESS SECTOR

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 20 Nov 80 p 14

[Text] The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador [CCIES] has condemned "the crimes and abuses being committed against highly esteemed individuals representing the Nicaraguan business sector."

In a communique issued yesterday afternoon, the business entity declared: "Assassinations, imprisonment or banishment can never be given specious justification with the intentions of a government which supposedly desires to reconstruct and liberate its country from the vestiges of old tyrannies."

The text of the statement from the Chamber is as follows:

"The Chamber condemns aggression against Nicaraguan businessmen.

"On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador, we condemn the crimes and abuses being committed against highly esteemed individuals representing the Nicaraguan business sector.

"Assassinations, imprisonment or banishment can never be given specious justification with the intentions of a government which supposedly desires to reconstruct and liberate its country from the vestiges of old tyrannies, but which is rather adhering to the atrocious, dehumanizing practices of totalitarianism that is the enemy of freedom.

"The death of engineer Jorge Salazar Arguello, acting chairman of the Superior Council of Private Enterprise; the arrest of the vice-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Nicaragua, engineer Leonardo Somarriba, and the abuses committed against other leaders of the private sector can only be viewed as an unfortunate harbinger of a policy of aggression against free enterprise, with the intention of destroying and replacing it, as has been done in countries that have reneged on their democratic destiny to become submerged in communist dictatorships.

"We address the Government Junta of Nicaragua, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador, to request that the full exercise of his rights be restored to engineer Leonardo Somarriba and other businessmen under arrest; because we are certain that they are victims of sinister plots. Instead of accusing them for preconceived political purposes, as is the custom in a police state, it should

be recognized that they are individuals dedicated to the creative endeavor of producing wealth, employment and prosperity for the people, which are the only means of reconstructing and preserving a country.

"We think that the true meaning of free enterprise, from an historical standpoint, for the Central American countries, is that of economic progress and social welfare, as a result of our brains and effort, without humiliating surrendering of our nations' sovereignty. That is the fundamental reason that the businessman, as a social force, deserves esteem and respect, attributes which we demand for the businessmen of Nicaragua."

2909
CSO: 3010

ANEP PRESIDENT URGES BUSINESSMEN UNITY AGAINST COMMUNISM

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 20 Nov 80 pp 3, 28

[Text] The unity of the national productive sector is the force that will prevent the nation from succumbing to the oppressive war of communism. This combination of wills is the unassailable fortress which the enemy will never force to surrender, declared the president of the National Association of Private Enterprise [ANEP], Mr Eduardo Menendez, last night.

Elsewhere in his remarks, during the special session of ANEP held last night, Mr Menendez said: "The terrorists have selected the productive sector as the main target for their attacks. They know that all of the country's economic activity rests with that sector." He observed: "They are trying to undermine us psychologically."

Finally, the ANEP president made an appeal for continued support for the cause of liberty. "This is the time to redouble our efforts to keep job sources open for the benefit of the entire society, and to demonstrate to the world, once again, the capacity, discipline and patriotic zeal of the Salvadoran businessman."

The complete text of Mr Eduardo Menendez' remarks is as follows:

"Friends, businessmen: In this tragic period of our history, when the institutionality of our republic is faced with the threat of annihilation as a result of the terrorist violence of the Marxist-Leninist factions, I deem it necessary to make some comments about the political, economic and social crisis that is besetting the country.

"The forces of communist subversion are pushing our country into a fratricidal war, unleashed to undermine the foundations of our nationhood and to afford leeway for the establishment of an oppressive, Marxist-Leninist type government."

Savagery

"In this hard-fought battle, wherein savagery and absolute irrationality prevail, our business owning sector is the greatest victim of the foes of democracy and freedom.

"The terrorists have selected the productive sector as the main target for their attacks, because they know that it is the cornerstone on which all of the country's economic activity rests. In their eagerness to submerge our republic in chaos, the Marxist-Leninists are using all the weapons at their command to undermine the business owning sector psychologically."

We Are Accused

"We businessmen are being irresponsibly accused of being to blame for all the ills that this country suffers, and we are being treated unfairly, as if we were the worst enemies of our nation. These demagogic positions opposed to private enterprise, owing to their spuriousness, cannot and are not weakening our full conviction of the vital, constructive role that the productive sector has played throughout our history for the benefit of our people.

"Under these very difficult, extremely dangerous circumstances which are tremendously critical to the survival of democracy and freedom, there has arisen among Salvadoran businessmen a staunchly determined spirit and an indomitable desire for persistent struggle. We reaffirm the fact that the courage and patriotic dedication of businessmen have been, are and will be the stronghold for defending free enterprise in El Salvador."

We Are the Country's Backbone

"Respected men and women friends, let us be frank with ourselves and with the Salvadoran people. We are the backbone of a real democratic system. We are the real reflection of individual liberties. We are, in short, the bulwark of democracy. Those who are trying to destroy us are destroying individual liberties. Those who are trying to gag us are gagging free enterprise. Those who are seeking our elimination want to eliminate democracy finally from our soil."

Tribute to the Dead

"In my capacity as president of the National Association of Private Enterprise, and on behalf of my colleagues on the Executive Committee, I take the liberty of using this occasion to pay heartfelt, profound tribute to each and every one of the beloved business colleagues who have sacrificed their lives for the sake of freedom and justice for the Salvadoran people.

"Also, through this medium, I express on behalf of the association sentiments of profound grief and indignation over the despicable assassination of Mr Jorge Salazar Arguello, chairman of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) of Nicaragua, who was shot to death by bullets of the Sandinist Army, and whose assassination is a categorical example of what men poisoned by hatred and dedicated to the attainment of total oppression of their people are capable of doing.

"I call upon you to stand and observe a minute of silence to commemorate all the business colleagues who have been the victims of Marxist-Leninist violence and terrorism."

This Unity Is a Force

"It is cause for deep gratification to find, in your presence on this site, the indomitable character and steadfast desire for struggle of the Salvadoran businessman. This unity of the productive sector is the only force that will keep our nation from succumbing to the oppressive clutches of communism. This combination of wills, strengthened by the conviction of the principles of representative democracy and free enterprise, is the unassailable fortress which the enemy will never force to surrender.

"Friends, businessmen, this is the most all-important time in our history. The nation demands that each one of us dedicate the best of ourselves; that, despite the danger and threats, we keep upholding the cause of liberty, for which many of our colleagues have died. This is the time to redouble our efforts to keep job sources open for the benefit of the entire soeicty, and to demonstrate to the world, once again, the capacity, discipline and patriotic zeal of the Salvadoran businessman."

Supreme Effort

"We cannot retreat from our job sites now. Even though we all know that our economy is on the brink of bankruptcy, we must make a supreme effort to continue keeping the little economy that we have active. If we withdraw, our economy would undergo a total collapse. We cannot allow it to become paralyzed, even though it is sick and under attack; we must keep it going. For if we triumph, friends, our children will triumph, our people will triumph and our nation will triumph. Then, we shall have an opportunity to reap the fruits of our effort, our sacrifice and, most of all, our patriotism."

2909
CSO: 3010

CUS, CUC MEMBERS DENOUNCE REPRESSION OF INDIANS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] The repression from the Guatemalan Army being suffered by many Indian populations in the western and central plateaus of Guatemala was disclosed at a press conference here by two members of the Peasant Unity Committee (CUC) of that fraternal nation.

Comrades Pedro Ixcoy and Juana Sical, from the Quiche and Kakchikel areas, were introduced to the press by the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With Peoples (CNSP), as part of the constant activities of solidarity with the people of Guatemala.

Comrade Sical stated that the Indian population is fully aware that the only one responsible for the situation that it is undergoing is the government army, which kidnaps, tortures and steals food from the inhabitants of the communities occupied by the military.

Juana cited the role that the Indian women are playing at present, joining in the undeclared war that is under way in Guatemala. She said that, for example, the women are guarding the communities, and remaining in a state of alert against the enemy.

Moreover, Comrade Ixcoy stressed the participation of the Church and of faithful Christians in the struggle of the people of Guatemala. This participation has caused the wave of repression against priests, curates, pastors and evangelists, particularly in the Quiche area.

In the rural sections, the economic and social situation has become very difficult and this is compounded by the wave of repression and torture against the leaders of the Peasant Unity Committee and entire families.

Comrade Miguel Angel Albizurez, member of the Committee for Labor Unity [CUS] of Guatemala, remarked that the current status of the regime of Romeo Lucas Garcia is becoming worse, because there is a rather critical economic situation, with a constant rise in prices of products of popular consumption, and an automatic cut in real wages.

He said that the control of foreign exchange, the lack of investment and a reduction in exports were noteworthy. This clearly reflects an increasing deterioration in

the regime, accompanied by an international isolation, demonstrated by the boycott on tourism, the refusal of loans to the government itself and the condemnations and charges made by international agencies against the regime.

Albisurez also stated that, at the present time, the unifying process is advancing in Guatemala through the Democratic Front Against Repression, which is the entity representing the organizations struggling in Guatemala. This is a unity which will develop and intensify more each day, with the participation of broad sectors; and Albisurez said: "We hope that in the future, depending on what is happening at present in the interior, there will result a discussion of a platform for struggle and a government program."

This could give rise to a rather extensive political entity. On the other hand, the comrade emphasized the unity that is present within the revolutionary organizations, including the Rebel Armed Forces, the Guerrilla Army of the Poor, the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms, and the Guatemalan Labor Party.

There is noteworthy participation by students in the revolutionary struggle, forming the Revolutionary Students Front of Guatemala.

2909
CSO: 3010

ELECTORAL REGISTRY DIRECTOR EMPHASIZES ROLE OF PARTIES

Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTROAMERICA in Spanish 23 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Saul David Oliva: "Prof Walfre Orlando del Valle Stresses the Democratic Political System Existing in Guatemala"]

[Excerpts] With the politeness characteristic of him, Prof Walfre Orlando del Valle Merida, director of the electoral registry, gave us an important interview to discuss a perennially fascinating political theme. Emphatically and extensively, he referred to the comments being made abroad to the effect that there is no democracy in Guatemala.

Thus, the official said, what is involved is information devoid of truth, either because of rumors propagated by ill-intentioned individuals who have an interest in maintaining a negative image of Guatemala abroad, because at home we all know, Professor Orlando del Valle added, that the government of Maj Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia has been one which has most promoted a democratic opening in the past few years.

During his publicity campaign, General Lucas Garcia promised the people--and fulfilled his promise--that all political organizations which met the requirements of the law in this respect would be registered.

In this manner the functioning of four new parties was authorized: The PNR [Renewal National Party], the FUN [National Unity Front], the CAN [Authentic Nationalist Party], and the FUR [United Revolutionary Front]. These four new parties, in addition to the four already registered--the PR [Revolutionary Party], MLN [National Liberation Movement], the DC [Christian Democratic Party], and the PID [Democratic Institutional Party]--represent eight legally registered political organizations with a right to participate in the country's coming general elections slated to take place the first Sunday in March 1982.

On that occasion the people will elect the Guatemalan president and vice president; there will be a completely renewed congress, and there will be a complete change of municipal governments in the 327 municipalities, including the latest, recently established, Fray Bartolome de Las Casas Municipality in Alta Verapaz Department.

Of course, as regards the municipal councils, they are renewed at different times by virtue of the fact that elections are held at different dates. It is evident, our

informant told us, that in Guatemala a democratic system is in effect guided by laws which are respected, based on the universal principle of popular suffrage, to elect the principal organs of the country.

The director of the electoral registry also referred to groups which seek authorization as associations aspiring to status as political parties. Unfortunately, in this category, the interested individuals have not taken appropriate steps and the process is hanging fire. If there were interest by the sponsors, more than one entity would already have become a political party.

At present in the electoral registry no applications are pending, the official stressed in his statements to DIARIO DE CENTROAMERICA.

We publish below the complete list of political parties, their addresses, and the names of their executives as well as of those organizations seeking to register as entities under public law.

2662
CSO: 3010

EGP REPRESENTATIVE TO CUBA URGES LEFTIST UNITY

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 13 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] "Impotence, desperation, weakness and international isolation are some of the features which typify the genocidal regime of Romeo Lucas Garcia at present."

With this comment, Andrea Ramirez, representative of the Guerrilla Army of the Poor of Guatemala in Cuba, opened an interview which she granted to JUVENTUD REBELDE in order to publicize aspects of the battle being waged by the people against the criminal dictatorship in that Central American nation.

The young revolutionary fighter then declared that, despite the cruel escalation of repression, the tyranny had been unable to restrain the sharp increase in the popular, revolutionary movement.

She said that in Guatemala the revolutionary forces have used clandestine methods in the hard-fought battle, for many years; and hence the many repressive organs have been unsuccessful in removing the heads or breaking up the politicomilitary organizations.

She added that, for this reason, the regime is indiscriminately murdering peasants, workers, students and intellectuals, in order to create terror among the population and, at the same time, to demonstrate to the national bourgeoisie and the imperialists the efforts that it is making to deter the expansion of the popular struggle.

The militant revolutionary stressed the fact that the rapid growth of the revolutionary organizations has enabled them to victoriously confront the most cruel repressive action carried out by the dictatorship of that nation, since the democratic government of Jacobo Arbenz was overthrown by mercenary forces of the CIA in 1954.

Andrea Ramirez also emphasized that the Guerrilla Army of the Poor, the Rebel Armed Forces, the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms and the Leadership Group of the Guatemalan Labor Party have formed seven guerrilla fronts extending across virtually all of the nation's territory.

She noted that, despite the repression, the political and mass organizations of all the popular sectors have also been strengthened and unified around the intention to overthrow the tyranny and set up a popular, democratic, revolutionary government.

In commenting on the unifying process in which the politicomilitary organizations are participating, she cited the irreversible nature of that process and its advanced level, which has enabled them to carry out successful operations agains the dictatorship in joint fashion.

Moreover, she mentioned the maneuvers of the imperialists, in an attempt to impose an alleged "democratic" solution, taking former Vice President Villagran as a main personage; but they did not succeed in passing him off as an alternative. And now they are using the discredited Christian Democratic Party, and its secretary general, Vinicio Cerezo, in the vaunted farce.

She said: "During the course of the electoral process in the United States, Ronald Reagan threatened that, if he won, he would send the Marines to our country to help the Romeo Lucas regime; but he would do well to remember the crushing defeat suffered by those elite forces in Vietnam."

And she added: "The United States has no right to intervene in the just battle that the Guatemalan people are waging;" calling upon the democratic peoples and governments of the world to offer the most extensive solidarity to prevent those threats from being carried out.

In conclusion, Andrea Ramirez said that the maturity gained by the politicomilitary organizations is a result of the acquisition of experience, both from the national struggle and from those in countries such as Nicaragua and El Salvador. "We are convinced that the revolutionary victory in Guatemala requires the strong unity of all the popular and democratic revolutionary forces, because it is a necessity that cannot be deferred. Very soon, we shall be able to announce to our people and to the world that our unity is a reality."

2909
CSO: 3010

JAMAICAN ELECTION RESULTS SEEN AS TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 7

[Editorial: "The Jamaica Lesson"]

[Text] Up to now there has been relatively little said in the news media about the notorious electoral failure of former Prime Minister Michael Manley and the clamourous success of the opposition leader, Edward Seaga, who has now become the head of state in Jamaica, the Caribbean's attractive former British colony.

However, there are several factors which make this election a true indication of how the people think and provide clear evidence that the majority--if given the opportunity to choose--decide in favor of freedom and reject collectivism, the generator of oppression, poverty and the erosion of human rights.

When Manley came to power a few years ago, he was a charismatic leader. His organization, called the National Democratic Party, received the people's overwhelming support and announced a program of social, moderate and hopeful change.

Once at the government's helm, he began to turn to the left with increasing enthusiasm, and the paroxysm of that policy was marked with ever closer relations with the unfortunately famous dictator of the Caribbean, Fidel Castro.

Castro decorated Manley. Manley decorated Castro. They exchanged visits. The Havana regime offered "advice" to reorganize Jamaican policy, and in that manner, military infiltration began.

Meanwhile, sizable sectors of the economy were nationalized, and immediately, as usually happens in these cases, production began to drop.

In the face of these unwise economic measures, galloping unemployment developed, finally reaching 30 percent of the economically active people.

Lack of opportunity, on the one hand, and the worrisome turn of political events, on the other, caused many of the country's talented people to leave the country and emigrate, particularly to the United States.

The same thing happened with the country's capital. Despite monetary control measures, businessmen managed to get hold of their money and send it to foreign banks, thus adding the corrosive process of the removal of capital to the drain on the country's intelligentsia.

Meanwhile, Mr Manley's demagogy became increasingly bold. The country's radio stations were taken over by the government through obligatory purchase from their owners, and a defamation campaign was initiated against one of the Caribbean's best newspapers, THE DAILY GLEANER, the area's most influential newspaper which has been defending the freedom of the press and the democratic system since its founding many, many years ago.

The Jamaican citizens, inheritors of English culture, the vast majority well-educated, lovers of freedom and concerned about lack of supply, shortages, inflation, unemployment and threats to the system of values of the Western man, decided that they had reached the moment of change.

Thus, when the country was called upon to vote and the Labor Party defined its platform in a few words, announcing its decision to fight against all forms of collectivism and in defense of free initiative, the people espoused its position and upon filling out their ballots gave an impressive indication of their love for freedom.

Of the 60 seats of which parliament is composed the opposition took over 51. Manley's "democratic socialism" and Fidel Castro's "friendship" became an unspeakable humiliation for the former ruler: he obtained only 9 seats in the Chamber and had to turn the responsibility over to the opposition leader at once as is customary in parliamentary governments.

We believe that there is a lesson in the case of Jamaica which our politicians should take into consideration.

In England the Conservative Party recently won out. In Germany the social democrats succeeded in remaining in power only through the votes of the free democrats (liberals) with whom they had formed a coalition.

In the United States the Republic Party crushed the Democratic Party despite the fact that the latter was in the White House, and in Jamaica, a country which supposed itself to be Cuba's strongest ally, exactly the same thing happened.

What do these electoral results mean?

Could we deduce from them that people prefer "revolutionary" options above democratic solutions?

Apparently not.

When man has the opportunity to choose, he chooses freedom.

It holds great significance for Central America as a whole and, obviously, for Honduras, at a time when certain traditional politicians, wanting to appear fashionable, adopt demagogic positions to give the impression that they have moved away from the left.

It would be worthwhile for the liberals, nationalists, "pinuistas" and Christian democrats to study what happened in Jamaica and ask the people directly what they want instead of assuming that they know what the people want.

The answers may be astonishing. But it is better to be astonished before rather than after the elections, as Messrs Manley and Carter must undoubtedly be thinking at this very moment, having suffered the impressive defeat which took them out of the mainstream of history.

8568
CSO: 3010

JGRN, MEMBERS OF STATE COUNCIL SCORE NATIONAL UNITY CRISIS

Communique Issued

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] To the heroic people of Nicaragua:

The Government Junta of National Reconstruction addresses you tonight to give a true explanation of certain events that have occurred in the country on which we are obliged to comment:

I. For reasons of national security which, as we shall observe subsequently, have been fully proven, the decision was made not to give permission for a proselytizing activity organized by the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) in the town of Nandaime, scheduled for Sunday, 9 November.

II. For the same national security reasons, the country's news media were asked not to release information regarding the political activity in Nandaime which had been cancelled; and, although the government of the republic received the understanding of the vast majority of the news media, some had a defiant position toward these government measures adopted on the basis of national laws.

III. The Government Junta of National Reconstruction attempted to use all the means at its disposal, including direct persuasion and dialog by members of the Junta itself with MDN leaders, to make them understand the nature of and the need for the measures adopted, and the reasons requiring observance thereof.

IV. According to the reports in the possession of the revolutionary government, on the same date on which the MDN gathering was scheduled in Nandaime, armed attacks were to be carried out by counterrevolutionary forces which, in fact, occurred; and it was our concern to avoid the coinciding of those situations at all costs. Tonight, the ministers of defense and interior who are here with us, will give you a full report on the attacks which counterrevolutionary groups carried out on Sunday in the department of Nueva Segovia, attacks which were courageously repelled by our heroic armed forces.

We must tell our people that now, as in the past, it is our concern to preserve and strengthen the national unity of all the forces in our fatherland which are interested in the process of national reconstruction. At the present time, there are many dangers hovering over our country, its integrity and our sovereignty; and we must

be prepared for future attacks, because the enemies of the people of Nicaragua are conspiring abroad, and organizing into gangs of assassins to try to stike us and destroy the conquests of our revolution.

This is a patriotic appeal for the national unity of all the democratic forces in Nicaragua, which we are issuing on behalf of the strength and integrity bequeathed to us by the heroes Jose Dolores Estrada, Benjamin Zeledon, Augusto Cesar Sandino, Pedro J. Chamorro and Carlos Fonseca; a unity which we cannot jeopardize at any price, since the popular advances of our revolution have no price. And we also appeal for consideration of the negative effects abroad of any kind of action inspired by private interests, and not by the interests of the nation and the revolution, which is carried out by political groups or individuals.

In making this appeal for national unity, the Government Junta of National Reconstruction reaffirms its indomitable intention of implementing its government program, which guarantees political pluralism, public freedoms and the mixed economy system. However, we must give warning that lack of understanding, lack of a national viewpoint and persistence in protecting private interests rather than those of the country, will make it more difficult to progress with the implementation of this program, which is the program of the revolution, from which we shall not deviate.

Now, I wish to give the floor to the minister of defense, Comdr Humberto Ortega, and the minister of interior, Comdr Tomas Borge, who will report to you on the hostile incidents on the northern border.

Thank you and good night.

House of Government, 10 November 1980.

Clerical Representative

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Nov 80 p 14

[Text] Father Alvaro Arguello, representative of the National Association of the Clergy in the Council of State, declared that the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement], PCD [Conservative Democratic Party], PSC [Social Christian Party] and COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] have attempted to create an artificial crisis in the country which has no significant popular support.

The Church representative described the position of the minority parties which, in a futile attempt to break the national unity that has its own demonstration in the Council of State, distrupted Wednesday's session, as one of provocation and opposition to the Sandinist Front.

Father Arguello remarked that this attempt to destroy national unity and the policy of reconstructing the country should be viewed as a confrontation between two plans indicating how the Nicaragua of the future should be organized.

The first plan, Father Arguello noted, is the popular, democratic, revolutionary one which attempts to solve the problems of the vast majority of workers and peasants in our country.

The second plan is that represented by the right wing sectors, consisting of COSEP, political parties and trade union confederations, which is nothing but a bourgeois plan aimed at protecting very private interests, and disregarding everything that is being attempted to accomplish for the great majorities in our country, commented Father Arguello.

Furthermore, he described the attitudes of the members of COSEP and the political parties at the present time as an attempt at boycotting the revolutionary plan.

They Are Thinking of Political Benefits

Reflecting on why these sectors have assumed such an attitude, Father Arguello said that, with meddling by certain sectors, they feel sufficiently strong to confront the forces of the revolution, seeking an opportunity to accrue great political benefits.

In all of this there have been internal and international factors, and an entire plan including forces from abroad combined with internal reactionary sectors, which are laying the groundwork for assuming such attitudes and for attempting to destroy national unity and reconstruction.

Positions of CUS and CTN 'Inconceivable'

Father Arguello described the positions assumed by the Labor Unification Federation [CUS] and the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers [CTN], in withdrawing from the Council of State along with the bourgeois organizations, as "inconceivable."

The position whereby the CTN and CUS representatives support an historical plan that runs counter to the interests of the large majorities of workers is considered inconceivable by this Church representative, who confessed that he seriously questioned these organizations that claim to represent the workers.

They Should Admit That They Made a Mistake

Father Arguello remarked: "If I were they, and had a political view of the issue, I would go to the Council of State again, admitting that the first decision made was mistaken, and I would return, because it is in the political area that one can act politically."

He added that, if they withdraw from the Council of State for an indefinite period of time, they will have no area for action, because they will not become involved in the armed counterrevolution.

Daniel Ortega, Others

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 15 Nov 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] Last night, on the "Face the People" program, the commander of the revolution and member of the Government Junta, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, declared: "We are proud to be an armed party and a vanguard revolutionary force, and we are ready to arm the entire people."

The program, held at the La Mascota Children's Center, consisted of a candid dialog among the Government Junta, officials of the National Headquarters of the Sandinist Popular Militias [MPS] and the battalion commanders and instructors of the MPS of Managua.

The meeting was also attended by Comrades Sergio Ramirez, Moises Hassan and Arturo J. Cruz, members of the Government Junta; Brigade Comdr Eden Pastora Gomez, national head of the MPS; Comdr Emmet Lang, and Comrade Alvaro Gonzalez Cerrato, chief of the militias in Managua.

Commenting on the position of the bourgeois parties in withdrawing from the Council of State, Commander Ortega noted: "They are helping the working class to open its eyes, and realize the role being played by these organizations, which are tools of those exploiting the workers."

Commander Ortega remarked that those minority groups have taken courage from the notion that the FSLN has lost strength, and the belief that what the president-elect of the United States, Ronald Reagan, is going to do is back them and set them forth against Nicaragua. "To touch Nicaragua is to touch an entire people," warned Commander Ortega emphatically.

Ortega said that it is forgotten that there was a revolution here and that in the first phase of the victory the people shed their blood. Now those sectors want the people to continue shedding their blood. They do not understand the generous spirit of the revolution.

The commander of the revolution stated that Robelo should remember that it was the FSLN National Directorate which called upon him personally, and not as a representative of MDN, to join the Government of National Reconstruction. He said that the Sandinist Front devised and gave an impetus to the policy of national unity.

Analyzing the withdrawal of the bourgeois parties from membership in the Council of State, Commander Ortega stressed that there is no crisis such as that claimed by MDN and LA PRENSA. What it is is the separation of a minority which did not succeed in carrying along the rank and file. The revolutionary leader said that there is no doubt whatever that they did the greatest damage on the international level, to create an atmosphere hostile to the revolution and to cut off international aid.

For his part, Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado remarked that the Sandinist Front is protecting the interests of the great majorities. National unity has not been imposed by anyone, but was conceived by the FSLN, as the member of the Government Junta stressed.

Dr Arturo Cruz declared that the unity of the JGRN is absolute, whatever be the situation that may crop up. He added: "The table for our discussions is not one of confrontation; decisions are made on the basis of solidary consensus."

Comrade Moises Hassan cited the revolutionary nature of our Sandinist Popular Militias, noting that, for the defense of the revolution the vanguard took the option that it would be the people in arms, in the face of any foreign aggression, who would assumed this historic responsibility.

Brigade Comdr Eden Pastora Gomez, national commander of the Sandinist Popular Militias, described the revolution's lines of defense, underscoring the need for a greater integration of the people into the MPS, as a force defending the true interests of our people and of the revolution.

2909
CSO: 3010

INPESCA MINISTER DISCUSSES FISHING INDUSTRY, CUBAN HELP

Havana MAR Y PESCA in Spanish Sep 80 pp 12-13

[Interview with Carlos Coronel Kauts, minister of the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute (INPESCA), in Cuba; date not given]

[Text] Carlos Coronel Kauts, minister of the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute, recently visited Cuba in order to continue the exchange of views in the realm of cooperation between the two countries. In addition to the interview granted to our publication, Coronel Kauts arranged for our participation in some of the tours that he made of fishing and ship construction installations in Cuba, which afforded us greater identification with the effort being made by Nicaragua at present to achieve rapid growth in fishing. During his visit to the Cardenas shipyards, the Nicaraguan minister conversed at length with youths from the fraternal country who are taking a training course in the construction of reinforced cement fishing boats. The young grantholders showed him, step by step, the production line for the construction of the vessels and, what was more thrilling, the site where the immediate manufacture of one of them was to begin, with the sole intervention of students from Nicaragua; so that, upon its completion, it could be sent to the fraternal country as another sample of what is possible as a result of revolutionary cooperation between peoples!

MAR Y PESCA: It would be of great interest to our readers to learn the status of the Nicaraguan fishing industry upon the victory of the revolution.

Coronel: First of all, I must tell you that, upon the victory of the people's war, all the fishing facilities of any size were in the hands of Somoza's representatives. So, they immediately proceeded to dismantle the fleets and take them to other countries, at least the best vessels. They did the same thing with the spare parts, fishing equipment and major industrial equipment. On 19 July, when the people won their great revolutionary victory, the Nicaraguan fishing industry was therefore in a state of collapse. This, of course, applies to what we might call a fishing industry with a certain amount of development because, on the other hand, we have inherited a manual fishing, as was the case in Cuba, a reflection of the exploitation to which the fishermen were subjected. However, the Sandinist government intends to achieve immediate development in this branch of industry which, in the first place, will make it possible to increase the people's food products to a considerable extent, and, secondly, to increase one of our leading export items.

MAR Y PESCA: Then the first measures were....

Coronel: You can imagine them: with the fleets dismantled, and lacking spare parts, the few remaining vessels were overworked, and the processing plants were at a standstill. So, we had to begin....We proceeded to confiscate the plants that were in the hands of the tyranny's representatives and former national guardsmen, and in this way most of the Nicaraguan fishing industry was turned over to the people. This was on the one hand; and, on the other, the Government Junta issued a decree making exports state-owned and nationalizing foreign trade. Obviously, as part of this, the foreign trade in fish was nationalized, something that was accomplished through the Nicaraguan Sea Products Enterprise. This enterprise is part of the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute, which is the agency that runs the entire fishing industry in the country.

MAR Y PESCA: At the time of the victory of the Nicaraguan people's war, approximately how many fishermen were there in the country?

Coronel: If we count the processing plants, and the manual fishing, under the administration of INPESCA, there are about 10,000 persons. Now then, there is also a large number of fishermen, especially in the interior waters, who could represent another 5,000 persons. These fishermen sell their goods on the free market, and they also engage in a very manual kind of fishing. Nicaragua is very replete with rivers and lakes, and these fishermen make their catches aboard small rowboats, with little hooks...it is very manual!

MAR Y PESCA: A short while ago you mentioned processing plants. What are those plants like?

Coronel: These plants are somewhat like what you call combines....They have a fleet, shops for repairs, and shops for processing lobster, shrimp or fish. The products are packed and then exported through the pertinent enterprise of the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute. They are actually industrial extraction complexes.

MAR Y PESCA: Nicaragua is a country with a great fishing potential....

Coronel: Of course it is; we have vast resources. However, we also have great problems which, to be sure, the Nicaraguan people will manage to surmount. The Sandinist revolution is the starting point for this. For example, our present installed capacity is greater than our catching capacity, because, as I told you, the fleet is not yet completely reactivated. This is a task that the revolutionary government has undertaken with tremendous energy. We have already recovered many of the vessels that the hired assassins took away. Furthermore, the enthusiasm of all the fishermen and workers in the industry is tremendous.

MAR Y PESCA: Could we discuss other immediate plans concerning the fishing industry?

Coronel: In the first place, we are engaged in very specific work, without succumbing to sophistication that would cause us problems later. For the time being, the main thing is to strengthen what we have, to achieve the maximum from the resources available to us, without failing, for that reason, to look toward the future. Our main resources on the marine platform of both oceans are shrimp and lobster. They are the resources which were traditionally developed in Nicaragua, which afforded an immediate opportunity for attracting hard currency. Hence, our main immediate plans

are for the development of these fisheries. Over the medium term, we shall attempt to develop the scaly fish industry, and we shall succeed. The deep sea fishing, for tuna in the Pacific, is essentially a plan over a long period of time.

MAR Y PESCA: And what about the lakes?

Coronel: The largest lake in Nicaragua measures 8,000 square kilometers! It is really a fresh water sea, with special, very different features. Although the water is fresh and potable, its fauna is of tremendous interest, including sharks, mountain fish, sea bass and shad....It has a link with the sea through the San Juan River, about 100 miles long, with its mouth in the Caribbean Sea. Of course this river also has very abundant fauna. We shall attempt to progress with the exploitation of these waters....although, I repeat, the first thing will be to consolidate what is already under exploitation....

MAR Y PESCA: What are the most important distinctive features on the Nicaraguan Pacific and Atlantic coasts?

Coronel: There are many resources on both coasts: shrimp, lobster and fish...For example, the Pacific shrimp are larger, although they have to be fished at greater depths. The Pacific lobster is vegetarian, whereas that of the Atlantic is the same that you fish for here. The most important fauna in the Pacific is pelagic. There are tremendous resources on both coasts: red snapper, giant bass and many other species of commercial value. Of course, the Atlantic platform is larger....

MAR Y PESCA: Returning now to economic matters, what place does the fishing industry occupy at present in the Nicaraguan national economy?

Coronel: Our leading fishing economy is associated with shrimp and lobster. Of those products, with the limitations of company statistics that we inherited, there were traditionally exports of about $30 or $35 million dollars. Taking into account the fact that the leading industries are coffee, cotton, livestock, sugar and gold, the fishing industry would rank about fifth. Now, the development of the fishing industry is of tremendous importance insofar as attracting hard currency is concerned. You must recall that our country was devastated by a dreadful war, a complete people's war which had a toll of about 50,000 dead. Many of our towns were destroyed by the war, such as Esteli, which was left with 6,000 out of 30,000 inhabitants. Thousands of families were without houses, or homes... All this has forced us to be very careful about our decisions relating to economic plans. So the revolutionary government has instructed that we obtain all the possible hard currency originating with our shrimp and lobster resources, and that we develop the catching of scaly species, with a view toward providing the people with a large amount of protein. I repeat, once we have succeeded in reactivating the present fish resources to the maximum extent, fishing will become a strong category, an even stronger one, in the national economy. We have now reactivated the fishing fleet about 55 percent. According to my calculations, in just a couple of months, 2 or 3, we shall have done so 80 percent, which will encourage large scale production.

MAR Y PESCA: Comrade Minister, to what extent do you think Cuba could participate; that is, cooperate with Nicaragua in its fishing development?

Coronel: We must start with the fact that Cuba is one of the countries that has made the greatest progress in fishing within the least amount of time; which is, of course, a result of the revolutionary efficiency. Furthermore, with the understandably different features, because we are two countries: one located in an island region and the other on the continent, there is an infinite number of things that bring us close together. Much of Cuba's fishing experience could help us to draw the proper conclusions. It could prove very useful to us; for example, in matters relating to the methods for lobster fishing, the tackle, the process and the manner of operating the fleets. In any event, we really appreciate the cooperation with Cuba, and we think that it will be useful for both countries.

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END

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31 December 1980

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2232

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IDB GRANTS LOAN FOR OIL EXPLORATION

FL151630 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Dec 80 pp 1, 27

[Text] The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has now approved a (US)$23.5 million loan to Jamaica to finance a program of onshore oil exploration.

The loan is at two per cent interest, repayable over 35 years, with a grace period of 8 1/2 years, and will be used to finance a two-stage project which will eventually involve the drilling of seven exploratory wells.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga said yesterday, that the drilling of three of the onshore wells should commence shortly. He referred to an article in yesterday's issue of the GLEANER, which, he said, gave the impression that the loan application might not receive support from the Carter administration representatives on the IDB board, and further that the loan might have been the subject of a veto.

The Government of Jamaica dissociated itself from the sentiments of that article, he said, and in fact, there had been very good cooperation with the Carter and the incoming President Reagan administrations.

A press release yesterday from the IDB office in Kingston said:

"The Inter-American Development Bank today announced the approval of a $23.5 million loan to help Jamaica carry out a hydrocarbon exploration project. The loan is the first the bank has extended for gas or petroleum exploration.

"The loan will be used by the Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica (PCJ)—a company established in 1979 to promote the development of the country's oil resources—to help finance a two-stage exploratory drilling project of several inland wildcat wells.

The steady increase in oil prices over the past several years has placed the island's economy in a vulnerable position. The nation's oil import bill grew from $73 million in 1973 to $346 million in 1979 and an estimated US$525 million in 1980. This has brought about the need to explore geological structures that under different circumstances would not justify the large investment required.

Although a number of wildcat wells drilled by different enterprises under exploration licences granted by the Jamaican Government over the past 25 years have failed to prove or disprove the presence of petroleum in the country, experts hired by the government have concluded that all possibilities cannot be ruled out. These experts have recommended exploratory work in more promising rock strata than that tested previously.

"At the same time Jamaica is carrying out efforts with international companies for the exploration of the Pedro Banks and other offshore sites.

"Today's bank loan will help BOJ to finance the drilling of test wells totalling some 70,000 feet at selected onshore locations. In the first stage, approximately 30,000 feet will be drilled over a period of 270 days. If warranted by information gathered in this stage, an additional 40,000 feet will be drilled. The bank will provide up to 10 million of the loan for the first stage and if warranted will authorize the continuation of the second stage.

"The total cost of the project is estimated at $29.5 million, of which the bank loan will cover 79.7 per cent and local sources will provide the remaining 20.3 per cent.

"The loan was extended from the bank's fund for special operations for a term of 35 years at an interest rate of 2 per cent per annum. The loan will be disbursed in dollars or other non-Jamaican currencies which are part of the fund's reserves. It will be repaid in semiannual installments, the first of which will be due 8 1/2 years after the date of the loan contract. Principal and interest payments will be made in the currencies disbursed.

"Should commercial quantities of hydro-carbons be found, and the drilling of wells to develop such deposits be started by the Jamaican Government, the loan would be repaid within 120 days from the initiation of such drilling. In that case, the Inter-American Development Bank would within 90 days consider the possibility of granting a new loan for the amount amortized under the first loan, with a term of 15 years and at the interest rate prevailing for the bank's ordinary capital loans at the time of conversion."

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

FUEL COST TO INCREASE--Caracas, 10 Dec (AFP)--Venezuelan residual fuel will rise in price at least one more time during the remainder of the year, it was reported officially here today. The state VENPRES NEWS AGENCY, citing Energy Ministry sources, noted that "the current market conditions favor an increase in the price of residual fuel, because this winter appears to be more severe than last year." This fuel, used in heating systems, is regarded as a stationary product since it is used only in winter. VENPRES indicated that according to studies conducted by the Energy Ministry and the Venezuelan Oil Corporation, the price of residual fuel might be increased twice before the end of 1980, although it is certain to be increased once. Also noted was the increase of $3 per barrel of residual fuel last November in the occasional spot market. [Text] [PA101754 Paris AFP in Spanish 1650 GMT 10 Dec 80]

CSO: 3010

VENEZUELAN ENVOY TO COLOMBIA EXPLAINS PROBLEM OF ILLEGAL ALIENS

'Nervousness' Unfounded

PA121323 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Interview with Venezuela Ambassador Pedro Contreras Pulido following the presentation of his credentials at Narino Palace on 11 December--presumably recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] [Unidentified speaker] Ambassador, after presenting your credentials to the Colombian Government, we want to ask you about the upcoming outflow of people without papers from Venezuela.

[Answer] I am under the impression that the news is unfounded and that the nervousness is even less founded. The census or registration of illegal aliens in Venezuela, in my opinion, has been successful up to now. However, there will always be some people who are left out. I think that percentage is not more than more or less 5 percent of the immigrants. There will probably be some identification procedure for the illegal aliens. We will see if they are working or not and we will proceed accordingly in each case. In December we won't deport anybody. That will be left for early 1981.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, what will become of the people who do not abide by the census measures?

[Answer] Will you explain your question because I don't understand it?

[Question] Yes, when...

[Answer] They have to register. If they do not register, then they will be in contempt.

[Question] And will be deported?

[Answer] Mostly likely. Yes. [end recording]

Given 23 December Deadline

PA111431 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Federal District Governor Enrique Perez Olivares has announced that all undocumented foreigners will have to leave the country as of 23 December. In this respect, the governor said that it has been confirmed that a much smaller number of foreigners than estimated to be present have attempted to register legally, despite plenty of advance notice. He reiterated that if 60 percent of these foreigners have not made efforts to register by 23 December, then 60 percent will have to leave Venezuela on that date or immediately after.

CSO: 3010

VENEZUELA EXAMINES JAMAICA'S INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

FL151710 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 12 Dec 80 p 10

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica (CANA)--A 15-man Venezuelan mission is currently in Jamaica to examine the island's investment opportunities.

The group, which has already held talks with Industry and Commerce Minister Douglas Vaz comprises private businessmen with interests covering bauxite, sugar and cement.

An official announcement said that group, which leaves for home tomorrow was here in response to Jamaica's investment incentive schemes, outlines by Mr Vaz at last month's Miami conference on Caribbean trade, investment and development.

Mr Vaz told the Venezuelans that government was currently studying the existing foreign investment code and investment schemes, with a view to making whatever improvements thought necessary.

He said the lack of foreign investment which helped to cripple the Jamaican economy under the past regime did not occur for want of a good investment code, but because of lack of good investment climate and a lack of confidence.

He added that his government would make every effort to create a climate of confidence and to help investors maintain economic progress.

The industry minister said, in an interview with Venezuelan television officials accompanying the group that the Jamaican people had suffered under numerous austerity programs, and that his government had no immediate plans for another such program.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

VENEZUELA REJECTS AGREEMENT WITH COLOMBIA--Caracas, 11 Dec (AFP)--Venezuelan businessmen today joined the widespread opposition to the agreement with Colombia on the delimitation of surface and underwater areas, which the government has submitted to a vast national referendum. The top Venezuelan business organization, the Association of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FEDECAMARAS) sent a document to the government stating its rejection of virtually all the principal points of the draft agreement. Its objects to the demarcation of the waters off the Guajira Peninsula, the navigation provisions and the clauses dealing with oil and fishing. FEDECAMARAS President Cino Anez praised the government of Luis Herrera Campings for submitting the matter to a vast national referendum. With the FEDECAMARAS pronouncement, virtually all the institutions and most individuals who have given their opinions on the border conflict have rejected the agreement. [Text] [PA111648 Paris AFP in Spanish 0315 GMT 11 Dec 80]

CHILEAN-PERUVIAN MEETING--Lima, 6 Dec (AFP)--According to the Chilean Charge d'-Affaires in Lima, Demetrio infante, who today returned from Santiago where he participated in the fourth meeting of the Peruvian-Chilean Joint Commission, the two countries have agreed to increase mutual trade and to grant each other $10-million lines of credit to purchase capital goods. He added that the two countries also agreed to exchange Peruvian fishing technology for Chilean forestry expertise and to stimulate mutual tourism. [PY121327 Paris AFP in Spanish 1940 GMT 6 Dec 80]

AUSTRIAN TANKS TO CHILE, BOLIVIA--Vienna, 9 Dec (EFE)--Despite protests of the people and politicians of the opposition plus the fact that the country is bound by the neutrality statute, Austia will supply Chile and Bolivia with army tanks, according to the weekly magazine PROFIL. In the last issue of this publication, the president of the International Railroad Union, Fritz Prechtl, disclosed the existence of a secret plan to export Austrian army tanks, piece by piece via France, to Chile. The union leader also said that, during the Christmas week when the factory will be closed for vacations, the state enterprise for armaments and transport vehicles Steyr-Daimler-Puch intends to ship 60 combat vehicles to Bolivia via Hamburn, FRG. According to an investigation made by PROFIL, 30 tanks of the Kuerassier type have been ready for 9 months inside the factory premises awaiting to be sent to Bolivia. The transport licence has already been granted but the actual export of the combat vehicles has been postponed. [Text] [PY112104 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 10 Dec 80 p 3]

TRINIDAD-BRAZIL TRADE--Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Tuesday (CANA)--An eight-member Brazilian trade mission arrived in Trinidad and Tobago last night to hold discussions with representatives of the government and the local Chamber of Industry and Commerce. The mission is here primarily to explore the possibility of trade expansion and to establish scientific and technological links between the two countries. A 21-member trade mission from the Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce in England is now in Trinidad on a similar trip. Today they held discussions with the members of the local chamber. They are offering to local consumers tools, engineering supplies among other things. [Text] [FL011835 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 26 Nov 80 p 3]

DOMINICA-VENEZUELA RELATIONS--The Government of Dominica announced today that the Venezuelan Government will be establishing a diplomatic mission on the island next year. The announcement added that after 2 years, it is expected that the Venezuelan post will be upgraded to ambassadorial status. The government quoted Venezuelan officials as saying that from January of next year, the Venezuelan airlines, VIASA, will be making flights to Dominica once a week. [FL260197 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 25 Nov 80]

CSO: 3020

HANNA PRESENTS $336.4-MILLION BUDGET

FL081510 Nassau TRIBUNE in English 4 Dec 80 pp 1, 13

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Excerpts] Finance Minister Arthur D. Hanna Wednesday tabled the government's $336.4 million, 1981 budget designed to "assist the programs which are geared towards the social revolution."

Introducing the budget in a 12-page, 2 1-2 hour speech yesterday, Mr Hanna predicted a surplus of over $25 million which will be applied to a salary increase for civil servants on January 1 and to the capital development fund.

In his speech on the budget, which was increased by $37 million over the 1980 budget of $299 million, Mr Hanna also gave old age pensioners a Christmas present with a 50 per cent increase that became effective Monday, 1 December. Pensioners will now receive $60 a month.

Mr Hanna, who is deputy prime minister, said the 1981 budget will tackle unemployment as a top priority, revitalize the country's development process, expand social and health services, and develop the southeastern islands to stop migration.

Grabbing the biggest share of the budget, which contained no new taxes, was education which was allocated a total of $65 million, including over $5 million to the College of the Bahamas--an increase of $5.6 million or 9.5 per cent over 1980.

The Ministry of Health followed with $43 million, an increase of $7 million or 19.5 per cent, while the police department and the Ministry of Defense were allocated a total of $33.5 million, an increase of $9 million or 36.5 per cent.

Next is public works with $27 million, an increase of $6.2 million or 29 per cent; tourism with $20.2 million, an increase of $1.6 million or 9 per cent.

There are smaller allocations to other ministries and departments. Servicing the public debt has increased from $42 million to $45 million, up $3.2 million or about 7.7 per cent.

Also created was a Department of the Archives, to play a more useful role in the development and preservation of our archives.

In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Local Government was allocated some $6.2 million, $2.2 million of which is for capital works.

The Department of Local Government was allocated a separate $5.3 million in recurrent and capital funds.

He said the estimated revenue on recurrent account is $295.9 million which represents an increase of $61.5 million or 26.2 per cent over the 1980 estimates.

The estimated expenditure on recurrent account is $270.7 million which represents an increase of $37.5 million or 16 per cent over 1980.

"I predict, therefore, a surplus of over $25 million for 1981 from which I propose to provide for further increases in salaries of officers in the public service to take effect from the anniversary of the last increase in salaries on January 1, 1980," Mr Hanna said.

Concluding, Mr Hanna said that the 1980's are indeed the years of reconstruction and the years of social revolution.

"During this year we have laid a foundation and made many pledges," he said. "The time has now come for us to build upon that foundation and redeem those pledges."

"In presenting the 1981 budget I am deeply conscious of the important tasks that lie ahead and the awful responsibility that rests upon our heads," he said.

Mr Hanna listed those as: to eliminate suffering, unemployment, ignorance and poverty; to provide for fuller economic growth, for a greater measure of security for Bahamians and the Bahamas, and to inspire loyalty.

"It is these things which have inspired the making of the 1981 budget," the minister of finance said.

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

COOPERATION TALKS WITH KOREA--According to Foreign Miniatry sources in Barbados, the Barbados and Korean governments today discussed the possibility of strengthened relations in a number of areas, including fisheries and agriculture. Major discussions were centered on a possible economic and technical cooperation agreement and a [word indistinct] pact but no firm decision was taken. At this stage, it seemed unlikely that any agreement would be formalized this year. During the talks, Barbados explored the possibility of Korea offering training in fisheries and agriculture, especially vegetable production, either to Barbados, Barbadians in Korea or by sending Korean experts to the island. The trade links between these two countries are expected to be strengthened in the near future. [Text] [FL060011 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 5 Dec 80]

CSO: 3020

COUNTRY TO BUILD WARSHIPS FOR UK SHIPYARD

PY162010 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Dec 80 p 7

[From the Rio de Janeiro Agency]

[Excerpt] Navy Minister Adm Maximmiano da Fonseca announced yesterday in Rio de Janeiro the formula that will be used by Brazil for the export of warships: The navy arsenal of Rio de Janeiro [AMRJ] will do the building based on projects of the Vosper Shipyards of England, which will be responsible for the sale of the end product. Thus, the country will receive 52 percent of the construction cost--those relating to manpower and Brazil's provision of raw materials--and the AMRJ will assimilate technology and it will be able to overcome its current lack of activity. When its work capacity overflows it can turn part of the workload over to private shipyards.

On announcing the plan yesterday morning, at the conclusion of the ceremony commemorating sailors day, Da Fonseca clarified that "no enterprise will be created" and he guaranteed the plan's execution "through contracts for every deal." The minister said that he did not know whether Vosper had already placed a project on the market for the AMRJ to implement, "but I do know that there are many negotiations in this area which I cannot talk about now because I would harm the deal."

According to the commander of the AMRJ, Vice Adm Raphael de Azevedo Branco, on being installed in his post on 28 October, Brazil's best trump card in becoming a constructor for Vosper is "the low production cost due to the fact that our labor costs are much lower than other countries that build ships." Another point that was highlighted on that occasion was "the great quality of the Brazilian worker" that was demonstrated in the construction of the frigate "Uniao," which the Brazilian Navy asked the British shipyard to build and which was examined by British technicians during the research carried out by Vosper when choosing the destroyer.

Da Fonseca stressed the advantage of the operation, "because with it we can give work to our arsenal and bring in dollars with the export of the end product. The participation of Vosper in the exports is considered "indispensable" by the sector's technicians, because its name will open the doors of the international market for the country until the AMRJ can assimilate sufficient technology to export its own projects.

CSO: 3001

ARMED COMMANDOS IN SHOOTOUT DURING BANK BRANCH HOLDUP

One Dead

PY161835 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpts] A humble car attendant was brutally murdered by a group of individuals who held up a branch of the Bank of Chile in Cerrillos. Eight individuals riding a 504 Peugeot and a 125 Fiat car took part in this bloodthirsty incident.

The holdup took place at 1125 and the attackers got away with 8 million pesos and $150,000.

The individuals used a very cunning method, very similar to the method used in previous bank holdups. Four of them remained outside the building while the others, also carrying automatic arms, threatened the employees and clients inside the bank.

(Patricio Velazquez), a client who was inside the bank, witnessed most of the holdup. He described the individuals as well dressed young persons wearing suits and ties who were very calm and well-organized during the approximate 10 minutes it took them to carry out their holdup.

Members of the security forces found the 504 Peugeot car which the individuals used to get away in on the intersection of Suiza St and the railway in the (Jose Maria Caro) neighborhood shortly after the holdup. Carabineros also found a small bus [taxi bus] of the Macul-Bernal del Mercado line which had also been used by the individuals to evade the police blockade which was established a few minutes after the holdup, on 1700 Bernal del Mercado St.

Vast dragnet operations carried out by members of the Carabineros and investigations departments were centered in various parts of the capital but so far there has been no information that may lead to the arrest of the individuals.

Suspects Arrested

PY170014 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Less than 12 hours after the brutal holdup of the Cerrillos branch office of the Bank of Chile, the police have detained about 50 suspects. The police have mounted a large operation to find the attackers who murdered in cold blood a 52-year old car attendant.
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

BOMB EXPLODES AT UNIVERSITY--A bomb of medium power exploded in one of the accesses to the school of journalism of the University of Chile in the Macul campus at 2300 last night. The school is located on 3441 Los Aromos Street in the Nunoa community. Police personnel told EL MERCURIO that the bomb did not cause any personal injuries or damage to the building. An official said: "While we were checking the eastern part of the campus, we heard a loud explosion coming from the school of journalism. When we got there, we found that a bomb had been placed at the entrance of the parking lot." The explosion created alarm among the neighbors in the area. Police and security personnel went to the site to carry out an investigation. [Text] [PY192033 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 10 Dec 80 p C-4]

VENEZUELA TO APPOINT NEW AMBASSADOR--Santiago, Chile, 17 Dec (AFP)--Daniel Pena Arreaza, Venezuelan charge d'affaires, announced here today that the Venezuelan Government will appoint a new ambassador to Chile before March 1981. The diplomat said that Venezuela wants to normalize its relations with Chile soon. He added that considering that the new diplomat has children of school age, it is almost certain that he will be in Chile before March 1981. The Venezuelan Embassy in Chile has been run by the charge d'affaires since last July when Ambassador Enrique Aspurua Ayala ended his mission. [Text] [PY181547 Paris AFP in Spanish 0328 GMT 18 Dec 80]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

COFFEE RUST PREVENTION--Bogota--The Colombian Government has established strict controls on travelers to prevent the introduction of coffee rust into the country. The Colombian Agricultural and Animal Science Institute [ICA] said that the possibility of introducing coffee rust exists because the disease now exists in Central America. The ICA has intensified controls in ports and at airports to stop the importation of any vegetable material. [PA220106 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Dec 80]

MAIN IMPORTS--Bogota--Colombia's imports for the year have amounted to $3,189,000,000. According to Colombia's foreign trade institute, the main import products have been crude oil, gasoline and transport vehicles. [PA220106 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Dec 80]

GUERRILLAS SEIZE RADIO STATIONS--Cali, Colombia--The information services of the army in Cali have reported that four radio stations were seized today by a 19 April Movement, M-19, guerrilla commando group. The radio stations seized in the past few hours are: Radio el Sol, Radio Pacifico, Radio Uno and Cali Estereo. All these stations are in the same building located near a military brigade post. The stations belong to the Radio Cadena Nacional Radio Network. The guerrillas, who overpowered the building's watchman, said that they were carrying out Operation Simon Bolivar, which began with the hijacking of an Avianca plane. [Text] [PA170216 San Jose Radio RELOJ in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Dec 80]

CSO: 3010

RAUL CASTRO PAYS TRIBUTE TO GEN CALIXTO GARCIA

FL112301 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1945 GMT on 11 December begins live coverage of ceremonies being held at Holguin's Frank Pais airport and Plaza de la Revolucion. An aircraft is seen approaching the airport terminal. The announcer reports that the aircraft is carrying the remains of Gen Calixto Garcia which were interred at Havana's Colon cemetery until yesterday.

Present at the airport are Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, commanders of the revolution Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes and Guillermo Garcia, Culture Minister Armando Hart, all members of the PCC Politburo and many other Cuban Government and party officials.

As the funeral cortege moves through Holguin's main streets heading toward the family home of Gen Calixto Garcia Iniguez, where the remains will lie in state for a short time until they are taken to the mausoleum at Holguin's Plaza de la Revolucion, the announcer reports that after two previous interments this will be the final burial site.

At 1958 GMT, the camera pans Holguin's Plaza de la Revolucion where the people have congregated to wait for the burial ceremony and military parade. Army Gen Castro is scheduled to deliver the funeral oration at the ceremony.

At 2016 GMT, following an honor guard by Army Gen Raul Castro, commanders of the revolution Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes and Guillermo Garcia and Armando Hart, the funeral cortege departs for the Palza de la Revolucion. The announcer reads a Council of State decree ordering that the remains of Gen Calixto Garcia be transferred from Havana's Colon cemetery to Holguin's Plaza de la Revolucion where a mausoleum has been built for interment.

At 2021 GMT, the camera goes back to the Plaza de la Revolucion to await arrival of the funeral cortege. At 2047 GMT, the funeral cortege arrives in the Plaza de la Revolucion with six brigadier generals guarding the remains. At 2053 GMT, the marble ossuary containing the remains of Gen Calixto Garcia is interred. The band plays the national anthem, followed by a call to attention by the bugler.

At 2100 GMT, Army Gen Raul Castro comes to the microphone to deliver the funeral oration. Referring to a moment in history when Gen Calixto Garcia attempted

suicide rather than surrender, Castro praises the Cuban patriot for his behavior in the face of the most adverse situations. He goes on to tell about Gen Calixto Garcia's parents, childhood and youth. Continuing his biographical account of Garcia's revolutionary activities, Castro refers to the days when the general joined the patriots who fought against Spain and later confronted the U.S. imperialists when they tried to issue orders to the Cuban Mambi Army.

Castro recounts Gen Calixto Garcia's trip to France and the United States, where he organized a group of patriots to come back to Cuba to fight against Spain. Failing in his attempt to land and continue to fight the war, Castro says, Calixto Garcia went to jail and later on traveled to Spain, France and the United States. Then, in 1896 he returned to Cuba with an expeditionary force and joined the Cuban Freedom Fights. After displaying an exemplary courage and military genius in battle, Calixto Garcia was given the command of the Eastern Mambi Army.

Raul Castro points out that Gen Calixto Garcia was a man of action, a man of intellect, a man of many virtues. He adds that he knew and spoke several languages very well. His military skills were unequal in the Mambi Army, in fact, Castro says, he was the only Cuban general of the war of independence who had learned and used with great efficiency the military arts. Castro refers to several actions in the war of independence in which General Garcia demonstrated his skills.

Castro praises the residents of Holguin for giving the finishing touches to the mausoleum and preparing the plaza for the ceremony. He then urges all workers to make greater efforts in the current sugar harvest. He says: The nation expects a lot from Holguin. You must have all equipment in working condition and cut all the sugarcane needed by the mills to produce the necessary sugar for a healthy economy. He announces that one of the four Cuban flags taken by Cuban Cosmonaut Col Arnaldo Tamayo in his flight in space is being awarded to the city of Holguin.

In closing, Raul Castro says that Gen Calixto Garcia was always ready to serve the fatherland and never said no when he was needed. Castro adds: "His life was very difficult but he lived it fully and devoted it in its entirety to the fatherland. Eternal glory to the memory of Calixto Garcia! Long live free Cuba!" (The crowd shouts "viva")

Immediately following, the military units pass in review. Coverage ends at 2159 GMT.

Due to historical nature of Raul Castro's speech, no further processing planned.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

NUNCIATURE REPORTS TUESDAY'S INCIDENTS--The Apostolic Nunciature in Havana has reported on the events that occurred earlier this week when a group of Cuban antisocials penetrated that mission for the purpose of forcibly seeking their departure from Cuba. The document, signed by Msgr Guilio Einaudi, the pro-nuncio and Pedro Meurice Estiu, apostolic administrator of the Cuban Archbishopric, was released during a religious ceremony at the Havana Cathedral. The report confirms that last Tuesday a group of individuals penetrated into the apostolic nunciature and pointed guns at the doorman and four nuns and took them hostage. Quick and efficient action by members of the Cuban Interior Ministry, adds the nunciature, ended the incident. A Cuban employee of the mission died from shots by the attackers during the rescue operation. [Text] [PA120348 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Dec 80]

MILIAN AT HAVANA FAIR--Arnaldo Milian, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of agriculture, has presided at the opening ceremony of Rancho Boyero's National Livestock-Agricultural Fair in honor of the Second PCC Congress. Vice Minister of Agriculture for Livestock Anibal Henriquez explained in his opening remakrs that the levels of production attained in various areas are much higher than those we had at the beginning of the current 5-year period. Nevertheless, he stated, it is not sufficient and the main objectives for the next 5-year period must be to improve the level of foodstuffs production for the population. [FL112335 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 11 Dec 80]

PUERTO RICO'S DECOLONIZATION URGED--While 11 Puerto Ricans were being arraigned in a U.S. court for fighting for the independence of their colonized homeland, Cuba was urging at the United Nations that the General Assembly demand that the United States submit a plan for the decolonization of Puerto Rico in accordance with resolution 1514. Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri recalled that presentation of this plan is called for in the resolution on Puerto Rico approved by the UN Committee for Decolonization on 20 August 1980 and that the United States has ignored it. [FL121128 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Dec 80]

17 DECEMBER HOLIDAY--On the occasion of the beginning of the Second PCC Congress, the State Committee for Labor and Social Security has promulgated resolution No 596 declaring 17 December a holiday. By virtue of this resolution all activities at industrial, commercial, service and agricultural centers and state organs, people's government local offices and all related units will be closed tomorrow. The resolution also states that activities related to the sugar harvest, the port-transportation- domestic economy network, urgent agricultural and construction projects,

industries of continued process production, essential transportation and technical safety services, hospitals, medical units, pharmacies, gas stations, funeral parlors, gardens, hotels, radio and television stations, recreation centers, tourist attractions and basic public services will remain in operation on 17 December. All schools and educational centers will be closed tomorrow. [Text] [FL161349 Havava Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Dec 80]

GDR SOLIDARITY EVENT--An event of solidarity with the GDR people was held at the Second Congress Ceramics Factory in the Isle of Youth, chaired by PCC Politburo member Armando Hart. Hermainn Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and the members of the delegation he heads to the Second PCC Congress attended the ceremony following an extended tour of that special municipality. [Text] [FL161349 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Dec 80]

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUAN RADIO REPORTS FMLN COMMUNIQUE

PA110345 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Direct report from Tegucigalpa, presumably via telephone--recorded]

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa is no longer the capital of America, but the capital of tears. After Tegucigalpa became the capital of America because of the presence of several Latin American heads of state for the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the misnamed peace treaty between the governments of Honduras and El Salvador, today, Tuesday, 9 December 1980, this city is under siege by anti-riot police who dispersed a meeting to protest the presence of the counterrevolutionary junta of El Salvador and of Guatemalan President Romeo Lucas Garcia.

In the police action today, hundreds of persons were arrested and taken in military trucks to the National Investigation Directorate and National Army garrisons. Several student and labor leaders were among those arrested, including Miguel Carias, who is being subjected to all kinds of torture.

During the demonstration, it was announced that representatives and leaders of other organizations are being sought. Some of the names mentioned were (Tomana Tivi), who is being sought by investigations agents with his photo in hand.

A communique which circulated today at the meeting at the Metropolitan Cathedral was issued by the Farbundo Marti Liberation Front [FMLN]. It reads as follows:

The days of the junta are numbered. The FMLN, the single representative of the revolutionary forces of El Salvador, in view of the visit of the Military-Christian Democratic Junta to Honduras, declares that:

1. This visit forms part of the interventionist plan being promoted against the Salvadoran people, who are now headed toward a sure victory. Their enemies, in the face of this unconcealable and irrepressible fact, are involving the armies of the region in this matter.

2. The culmination of the procedures to legalize the peace treaty represents the beginning of a coordinated massacre of our brave people.

3. In the face of the real possibility of victory that is already visible, U.S. imperialism works day and night in an attempt to detain the course of history by

means of maneuvers that range from the use of the Christian Democrats as a screen for repression to the signing of the peace treaty which is detrimental to the interests of the Honduran people, having been arranged so that the participation of the Honduran Army [in Salvadoran affairs] may be more open.

In view of all the above, the FMLN informs all the people of the world, who are following the steps of our daily struggle, that we have initiated large-scale actions that will further demonstrate to the genocidal junta our peoples determination to overthrow it in a very short time.

In this regard, it is useless for the members of the junta and their imperialist godfathers to stage such a farce as the ratification of the peace treaty because, despite the participation of all the armies of the region and even of the imperialists, it will not be possible to stop our people who are more determined than ever to liberate themselves.

We say to the Military-Christian Democratic Junta that its days are numbered, because we are preparing the final offensive, which will be a crushing defeat for the junta and for imperialism. They will realize this very soon. We already have our command units and the regular forces of our revolutionary army, as well as the peoples' militias, which only await the order to start the offensive that will be the end of the oppression that for over 50 years has been a threat to our people. The offensive will lead to the establishment of our revolutionary democratic government.

We ask all the peoples of the world to closely watch the events that will continue to take place in our country, because our people's victory is near.

United to fight until the final victory.

Revolution or death. We shall triumph. El Slavador, Central America, 8 December 1980.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

U.S. AID SUSPENSION DENIED--Two Salvadoran leaders have accused the United States of continuing to support the repressive Military-Christian Democratic Junta of El Salvador and described as hypocritical and false the U.S. declaration that it has suspended aid pending an investigation into the assassination of three U.S. nuns and a social worker in that Central American country. In a news conference in Frankfurt am Main, Roberto Herrera and Leandro (Ustiano), representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador in Austria and the FRG, respectively, stated that they fear direct intervention by the United States in El Salvador. U.S. warhips are located off the Salvadoran coast and intensive troops movements are noted in neighboring countries, the leaders added. For her part, Cynthia (Harrington) of the Center for Political Studies in Washington told PRENSA LATINA that the United States is continuing its military aid to El Salvador and is maintaining personnel in that country to advise the armed forces and the security forces of the genocidal regime. [PA110235 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Dec 80]

U.S. ATTITUDE ON KILLINGS CONDEMNED--The Democratic Revolutionary Front, FDR, of El Salvador, condemned the attitude of the U.S. Government concerning the killing of three U.S. nuns and a social worker by the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Military Junta. A news bulletin released by the FDR in San Jose, Costa Rica, states that it is hard to believe that the great U.S. interests are over and above not only of those peoples struggling for at least minimum living conditions, but also of those of the U.S. people, themselves. Meanwhile, in a letter posthumously released in the United States, one of the four women recently slain by the Salvadoran regime, Jean Donovan, denounced the repression, murder and torture being practiced by the Salvadoran governing junta with the support of the U.S. Government. Cleveland's PLAIN DEALER reported that Jean Donovan had written a letter to Sen Edward Kennedy denouncing U.S. military aid to the Salvadoran junta. [PA141949 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Dec 80]

CSO: 3010

EDITORIAL PRAISES MICHELE DUVALIER'S SOCIAL WELFARE WORK

Port-au-Prince LE NOUVEAU MONDE in French 21 Nov 80 pp 1,8

[Editorial by Ministry of Information: "The First Lady's Humanistic Conduct"]

[Text] Becoming the wife of a chief of state may be the result of chance, but sometimes chance works out quite well with destiny. That of Mrs Michele B. Duvalier took shape immediately after her marriage as a promise consisting wholly of light, as a radiant and triumphal dawn, and as the first stream from a living spring. Creative intellectual activity, intensely shared by her husband, sprang forth in the first great hours. By successive moves made up of visits to provide comfort or make massive distributions of clothing or essential items, it confirmed the social policy that Jean-Claude's government has rationally expanded since it came to power. One could already detect the first outlines of a grand fresco in which the Christian themes of love and active solidarity were implicitly evident.

The First Lady's actions have aroused a tidal wave of collective affection, and they awaken modern vibrations. They move within the sphere of ideas spread in connection with the liberation of women, who no longer accept themselves within the narrow framework of kitchen, children, and market--an unfavorable framework for the development of a woman's own individuality. At a time when women in great numbers are entering the universities, rising to responsible positions, and engaging in an unceasing battle to take part in the entire human adventure, the desire for the blossoming of their personalities compels recognition as a new awareness and an inescapable requirement. And for a woman sharing the destinies of a chief of state, what could be more noteworthy--and natural at the same time--than the broadening of her abilities from that of being simply an important person at official ceremonies or a distinguished hostess at social receptions to the much broader and more fruitful role of being a bearer of hope and a privileged messenger of the great principles underlying government action?

It is the transcendent human dimension of that action which offers a new and ideal psychological field for affirming the First Lady's personality while at the same time justifying her preponderant role in our society. Converging with the charisma of the uncontested leader of the revolution on the move, Mrs Michele B. Duvalier conveys as a woman a sense of security that creates a continuous and intimate contact in her relationships with the masses. In so doing, she can pick out and articulate trends toward a better adaptation of the development effort. With an infectious power of conviction, she undertakes and achieves the task of sensitizing

and motivating others and bringing out an expressiveness that is more than ever in symbiosis with that with which her husband is so intensely vibrant.

Panic-stricken by the great popularity that the First Lady has won so quickly by showing her solidarity with the immense work of her husband--work that can only be reflected in its fullness--a few implacable male chauvinists, accustomed to viewing women through the dark glass of taboos and myths, have begun to grumble. As "worthy heirs of the ancient world who have worsened woman's condition by lowering her status in the name of a mystique favorable to the imperium of males," those impenitent misogynists are panicking at the militant commitment of a woman as though they feared an "emasculation of politics." They are trying desperately to break her momentum and to stop her outpourings by forcing them into the tight collar of the law. No one should regard as a threat to be warded off the unshakable will of the First Lady to "come to the help of the poor, the sick, and the abandoned children." But even if some people do feel threatened by her dynamism and her high awareness of civic virtues, they cannot, in the very name of the humanistic principles they advocate, do less than applaud her good example and follow her in that path of solidarity which is lighted by her steps.

11798
CSO: 3100

TWO AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH FRANCE

Port-au-Prince LE NOUVEAU MONDE in French 21 Nov 80 pp 1,8

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning at the Ministry of Planning, French Minister of Cooperation Robert Galley took part in an important work meeting concerned with renewed cooperation between Port-au-Prince and Paris and based on subjects for reflection opening out on a range of felicitous arrangements to be made together in various areas.

Two important agreements were signed before the meeting: one relative to the Integrated Project for development of the Jacmel Region and the other--the agreement on civil aviation--concerned with development of the Cap-Haitien Airport and the extension of its runway to 2,300 meters.

Those signing were the [Haitian] secretaries of state for planning, for public works, transportation, and communications, and for agriculture, each for his own area of competence, and the French minister of cooperation, who was accorded chairmanship of the meeting. As the head of the SEP [expansion unknown] emphasized, the keynote of that meeting was the continuity and permanence of a form of Haitian-French cooperation that is intended to be constructive.

"We won our independence not from France, but from the France of a certain era."

[Minister Galley said in part:] "The new agreement confirms my government's intention to continue its support of this project, to which the EEC is also preparing to grant greater financial aid over the next 5 years.

"The same continuity can be seen in the sector of civil aviation, which is the subject of another agreement.

"The agreement that will be signed by us establishes continued French cooperation in this sector. It provides supplementary financial assistance for pilot training and takes charge of updating the study for modernization of the Cap-Haitien Airport that was originally made by SOFREAVIA [expansion unknown] in 1977.

"As to the future, I will simply recall that the commitments assumed by France during last April's meeting in Paris by the French-Haitian Joint Commission--and which I will have occasion to speak of again in more detail tomorrow in Cap-Haitien in the presence of His Excellency the president of the republic for life--include financing by the FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund] of extension of the runway to 2,300 meters

and perhaps, through the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, air navigation equipment.

"The assistance that France intends to give to the Republic of Haiti is obviously not limited to these projects, but if I were to name them now I would be taking up a portion of the time that must be reserved for the work meeting which you were kind enough to arrange, Mr Minister, and which will enable us to go into matters more deeply."

11798
CSO: 3100

COMMERCE, INDUSTRY REFORM REPORTED

Port-au-Prince LE NOUVEAU MONDE in French 13 Nov 80 pp 1,7

[Article: "Structural Reform in Commerce Department"]

[Text] The operation of a government department is related, and closely related, to the value of each of its members, the national organization of its cadres, the scientific distribution of duties, and the convergence of actions to be undertaken. Formerly, when our way of thinking leaned toward the centralization of functions, the head of a cabinet-level department ventured to do everything, formulate everything, and resolve everything. But in fact, his position elevates him to a certain point from where he can formulate and devise plans and then delegate the execution and implementation of what he has planned, based on the way in which the situation develops and on the facts of the moment, to the various agencies making up the entity for which he is responsible.

It is at that level that important structural reforms are currently being carried out within our executive departments. Through those reforms, the minister of state situates himself and defines the way in which he will intervene in the wheels of government.

The new organic law on the Commerce Department bears eloquent witness to what has been undertaken by President Jean-Claude Duvalier's government to promote the national economic policy on the basis of internal and external exchanges stimulated by the orderly, intelligent, and constructive action of the institution concerned.

In that connection, we are publishing below the new assignments that have been made in the Department of Commerce and Industry and the appointments to its recently established General Directorate, its Administrative Directorate, and its directorates of commerce, industry, price control, supervision and inspection, statistics, and legal studies.

General Directorate

1. General director: Gerard Maurice Alerte.
2. Secretariat chief: Miss Michelle Jacques.
3. Chief, Department of Public Relations and Fairs: Miss Yolette Azor.
4. Chief, Correspondence Section: Miss Rose Marie Roc.

Administrative Directorate

1. Director: Mrs Josette Ladombe.
2. Chief, Supply Department: Mrs Rigaud Joseph.
3. Chief, Maintenance and Repair Department: Gesper Valerius.

Commerce Directorate

1. Director: Imbert Legros.
2. Chief, Promotion and Export Department: Joselaine Jusmee.
3. Chief, Market Studies Department: Marcel Duvivier.
4. Chief, License and Permit Department: Anthony Simeon.
5. Chief, Trade Agreements Department: Jean Daniel Elie.
6. Chief, Weights and Measures Department: Farere Desrosiers.
7. Chief, Commercial and Industrial Information Department: Louis Harold Joseph.

Industry Directorate

1. Director: Maud Dupiton.
2. Chief, Industrial Promotion Department: Henri Robert Severe.
3. Chief, Management Consultation Department: Pierre Richard Gabriel.
4. Chief, Department for the Protection of Industry: Mrs Chantal Hudicourt Ewald.
5. Chief, Textile and Fiber Department: Sanite Leonard Desir.

Price Directorate

1. Chief, Price Study Department: Mario Celestin.
2. Chief, Price Evaluation Department: Mario Aguitar.

Supervision and Inspection Directorate

1. Director: Jean Robert Delson.
2. Chief, Price Control Department: Louis Lassegue.
3. Chief, Department for the Inspection of Public Markets and Commercial and Industrial Establishments: Sony Mentor.
4. Chief, Department for the Coordination of Regional Offices: Saurel Gilet.

Statistics Directorate

1. Chief, Commercial Statistics Department: Jean A. Charlotin.
2. Chief, Industrial Statistics Department: Yves Nelson.

Directorate of Legal Studies

1. Director: Mrs Carl Ferailleur.
2. Chief, Studies and Consultation Department: Mrs Sybille Mews.
3. Chief, Patent Rights Department: Mrs Max Martinez.
4. Chief, Department of Commercial and Industrial Companies: Guy Joseph.
5. Chief, Department of Foreign Licenses and Vessel Registration: Mrs Maud Joseph.

Retirees

As part of the structural reform carried out in the Department of Commerce and Industry, the following persons have been retired:

1. Mrs Agathe Bonhomme.
2. Willy Princivil.
3. Emmanuel Frederique.
4. Daniel Oriol.
5. Antonio Desvarieux.
6. Edgard Fontaine.
7. Arnold Lafontant.
8. Marcel Millord.
9. Antoine Momplaisir.
10. Maurice Badio.
11. Jean Benoit Pierre.
12. Bernard Domond.
13. Pierre Paul Guerrier.
14. Andre Camille.
15. Mrs Elois Edmond.
16. Mrs Raymonde Jacquet.
17. Mrs Joseph Belfort.
18. Mrs Marcel Colon.
19. Mrs Lucie Veillard.

11798
CSO: 3100

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

FL051505 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 1 Dec 80 p 11

[Text] Kingston (CANA-REUTER)—Jamaica's balance of payments showed "marked improvement" in the first half of 1980, recording a surplus of $19.8 million compared with a deficit of $108.6 million in the corresponding 1979 period, according to the island's central bank.

"The net foreign exchange reserves fell to minus $752.1 million at the end of June 1980 from minus $771.9 million at the end of December 1979," the Bank of Jamaica OCTOBER REVIEW said.

"The main contributory factors were higher net capital inflows, higher alumina and nontraditional exports increased tourist earnings."

The improved situation showed up in a decreased external trade deficit for the first 6 months of the year, as total exports for the January-June period increased by 13.9 per cent over the same period in 1979.

Total exports for the period were $826.4 million, $101 million more than the same period last year.

Meanwhile imports for the 1980 period were valued at $890 million compared with $806 million in the 1979 period, leading to a trade deficit of $64.6 million.

The deficit for January-June 1979 was $80.7 million.

All categories of domestic exports increased in value, except food, animal and vegetable oils and fats.

"The major export commodities for the period January to June 1980 accounted for 2 per cent of total domestical export compared with 83.9 per cent during the corresponding period for 1979" the REVIEW said.

"During the 1980 period the total value of these commodities amounted to $669 million; $67.3 million or 11.2 per cent increase over the 1979 level.

"The volume of bauxites, sugar and bananas declined during the period under review compared with the volume of the corresponding period in 1979.

Bauxite declined by 433 thousand metric tons, sugar by 20 thousand metric tons and bananas by 11 thousand metric tons," it continued.

The values of all three commodities also declined during the period under review, with bauxite declining by $25.1 million or 12.4 per cent, sugar by $3.9 million or 6 per cent and bananas by 3 million dollars or 20.5 per cent.

Other domestic exports for January-June valued $146.8 million, an increase of $31 million over the figure for the corresponding period last year.

Mineral fuels, beverages and tobacco, manufactured goods and food showed significant increases.

Tourist expenditures for the period January to April 1980 also saw a $33 million increase in gross earnings compared with last year, to $195.3 million.

This represents a gross foreign exchange earning of $109.6 million (US) in 1975.

However, total visitor arrivals for the January to April period were 260,500, a decrease of 7,000 compared with 1979.

"The volume and value of alumina, on the other hand, registered increases," the REVIEW said.

"The volume increased by 160 thousand metric tons or 16 per cent while the value increased more significantly by $99.3 million or 31.3 per cent above the 1979 level," it added.

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

SHEARER TO LEAD ACP COUNCIL--Brussels, 10 Dec--Jamaica's deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, the Rt Hon Hugh Shearer is to be the next president of the ACP [African, Caribbean, Pacific Countries] council of ministers. Mr Shearer was chosen yesterday by his Caribbean ministerial colleagues to be the Caribbean representative on the ministerial bureau, the inner council of the ACP. From this position Mr Shearer will become president of the ministerial bureau and the next president of the ACP group as from February 1, 1981. Mr Shearer who is attending an ACP ministerial meeting for the first time since his appointment as foreign minister, made a statement on the day the council meeting began reaffirming Jamaica's commitment to the ACP and setting this firmly within the context of the new Jamaican Government's commitment to the Third World and the non-aligned movement. He was prime minister of Jamaica from 1967-1972 and minister of external affairs before that. His appointment to the leadership of the 61-country ACP group has been warmly welcomed by his colleagues. [Text] [FL151650 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Dec 80 p 1]

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT--The Government of Mexico and Spain have signed a sea transportation agreement. The document was signed by Spanish Transport and Communications Minister Jose Juis Alvarez Alvarez and by Mexico's communications and transport secretary. [PA220217 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Dec 80]

NEW PETROLEUM PRICES--Mexico has announced that starting on 1 January 1981 it will establish new petroleum prices, once prices in the world market have been analyzed. It was unofficially learned that the Istmo type barrel of petroleum will sell for $39.00 and that Maya type at $33.00. [PA220217 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Dec 80]

DISCOVERY OF GOLD, COPPER--Geologists of the Mexican Mineral Resources Exploration Administration have announced the discovery of deposits of 500 million tons containing copper, molybdenum and gold. The deposits were found in old abandoned sites in Baja California. They also reported that a borax deposit of over 1 million tons has been found in Sonora. This mineral is of strategic importance. [PA220217 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Dec 80]

CSO: 3010

BORGE DISCUSSES REVOLUTION, RELATIONS WITH HONDURAS

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 3

[Interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge by Jesus Suarez Moreno in Cuba; date not given]

[Text] Before us is one of the legendary figures of the Sandinist Revolution in Nicaragua, one of the founders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and a personality of great influence in that fraternal Central American country.

Commander of the Revolution, Tomas Borge, member of the FSLN National Directorate and minister of the interior, is visiting Cuba.

We are taking advantage of his stay to inquire about the current situation in Nicaragua.

[Question] What can you tell us about the counterrevolutionary outbreaks on the Atlantic Coast?

[Answer] In reality I think they have been greatly exaggerated. It was a simple misunderstanding due to the cultural and political backwardness that exists in that part of the country which was historically abandoned by the Somozist dictatorship. Reactionary elements, in conjunction with international reactionary forces manipulated [the situation] and tried to confuse a small sector of the population. Counterrevolution shows itself in Nicaragua through punitive incursions from the Honduran border and in the field of ideological diversion, where the media at the disposal of reactionary forces attack the process, as well as through artificial contradictions which they try to set up between the church and the revolution.

Tomas Borge points out how history repeats itself and reaffirms the universal truth that there is no revolution without its price. "It is stimulating for a counterrevolution to exist because it means that a revolution exists."

Commander Tomas Borge states that "the Nicaraguan process shows that to be victorious, it is necessary for a people to rely on arms to be able to achieve political power. The union of arms and the masses, as happened in Cuba, is what gives strenth to the revolution. And to the vanguard--the party. Without the party there is no revolution. Without the masses there is no revolution. Without arms there is no revolution.

"One of our principal and immediate tasks is to strengthen the role of the party, because by developing the party we are contributing to more rapidly organizing our mass organizations.

"We know very well that the struggle will be long and difficult. But we were born in the struggle, we develop in it and this is how we will die, by fighting for the revolution."

Relations With Honduras

On this subject Commander Tomas Borge reiterates the principles of the Nicaraguan foreign policy of promoting friendly relations with Honduras and reaffirms that his country will never be the one to create a crisis between the two nations.

Borge points out that the Nicaraguan authorities are aware that former Somozist guards are covertly undergoing military training in refugee camps in Honduran territory as part of a plan supported by international reactionary forces. Up until now no serious incident has occurred, and the Honduran Government has been warned about this situation.

He added that he is aware of the existing contradictions within the Honduran military regime and that if there are sectors which view the Somozists with sympathy, there are others which do not.

Present Stage of the Revolution

Tomas Borge recalls the characteristics of the Sandinist revolution: democratic, anti-imperialist and popular, within the framework of a mixed economy and a pluralist political system, in other words, with the existence of diverse parties, including the right.

He returns to the subject of class struggle, this time within the context of the immediate prospects for the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

"Class struggle is becoming acute. Some sectors of the bourgeoisie decapitalize businesses, others conspire and there is a third sector that has formed ties to the Sandinist program.

"Our position with regard to the church is clear. We support revolutionary Christians. In the country there exists the right to believe or not to believe. Christians participated in the insurrectional struggle against the dictatorship and it is not by chance that many of them are present in the government leadership and in the ranks of the Sandinist Front.

"I would say this is the stage of delimitation. In the political sphere there is an inevitable class struggle. In the economic sphere we propose to establish the foundations for development and economic planning. We fulfilled the objectives of the previous stage of economic reactivation: More than 10,000 new jobs will be created beyond what had been projected, reducing the unemployment rates and promoting beyond what had been projected, reducing the unemployment rates and promoting an increase in agriculture and industry.

"At this time we are facing a great challenge--to absorb the great mass of newly literate people who have been incorporated into the educational system: more than 600,000 children in primary and secondary schools, an unprecedented number. In this sense we face problems in the educational infrastructure and a lack of teaching cadre. We very much appreciate Cuba's help in this field: Cuba has also given its solidarity cooperation in the field of health, another ministry on which the revolution is concentrating its efforts to ease the critical situation inherited from Somozism."

The commander of the Nicaraguan revolution summed up the objectives of the present stage in his country: establishing the foundations for development and economic planning according to the principles of the next triennial plan.

Before the converstion comes to a close, Tomas Borge--the Nicaraguan guerrilla who has now become a protagonist in a new and more difficult war: the liberation of his people from misery and backwardness--expresses the sentiment that he sees our country as an extension of his own. He concludes by greeting our young revolutionaries, wishing them success in their eternal commitment: promoting our ideals.

CSO: 3010

NEW EZEQUIEL BRIGADE BATTALION ENDS TRAINING

PA131509 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The commencement exercises of the Second Battalion of Peoples' Militias were held at noon today at the Eduardo Contreras Sandinist Military Training Center. This battalion will immediately join the struggle against counterrevolutionaries in the northern hills of Nicaragua. This second battalion of the Ezequiel Brigade includes revolutionaries from Esteli and Chinandega who will replace the militia battalion made up of people from Monimbo, who will return to Masaya tomorrow as heroes. Wives, parents, children, siblings and girlfriends were at the training center to say goodbye to their relatives before they left to defend the Sandinist Peoples Revolution.

Although they felt sad to see their loved ones go, no tears were shed because our process--which cost the lives of more than 50,000 heroes and martyrs--must be defended rifle in hand and by consolidating the revolution.

In the hills that witnessed the passing of our unforgettable brother Carlos Fonseca, together with German Pomares, Julian Roque and hundreds of other heroes and martyrs, battalion 30-12 read a document of commitment to the Sandinist Peoples Revolution. Companero Rafael Rugama, a member of the battalion, read the document in which the second contingent of the Ezequiel Brigade vows to defend the revolution to the death, to increase production, to voice solidarity with the struggle of the fraternal peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala and to condemn every means of exploitation in the world.

Companero Silvio Molina, responsible for the 1st military zone, played up the combative spirit of the heroic people of Esteli, noting that this reserve battalion of the Ezequiel Brigade will continue the struggle of the thrice heroic city. He also reported that counterrevolutionary activities have been cut back in the last few days and that this is due to the presence of battalion 80-15 of the people of Masaya which returns to that also heroic city tomorrow.

Fifteen companeros of the Sandinist Peoples Army who belong to the border guard have laid down their valuable lives to defend our revolution, Companero Molina said, and this second battalion will continue the work that the companeros from Masaya will leave tomorrow to rejoin the production process.

CSO: 3010

PDC LEADER COMMENTS ON SALVADORAN SITUATION

PA111326 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Excerpt] A group of clergymen, including priests, layment and a Lutheran bishop, this morning seized the headquarters of Panama's Christian Democratic Party [PDC] on Peru Avenue, across from Porras Square.

According to spokesmen, the purpose of the seizure, which the group described as a peaceful protest, is to denounce the bonds between Panama's Christian Democrats and the Christian Democrats in El Salvador's cilivian-military junta and to protest the recent murder of several American nuns and six leaders of El Salvador's Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR].

Among other demands, the clergymen ask for respect for the Salvadoran people's right to self-determination, recognition of the FDR and the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Front [FMLN] as the sole leaders of the Salvadoran people and a break of diplomatic relations between the Government of Panama and El Salvador's Christian Democratic Junta.

Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon, president of the PDC political committee, told this station that the Salvadoran military are using force indiscriminately in their efforts to keep order.

Dr Arias Calderon made the following comments with regard to the PDC's position vis-a-vis the Salvadoran situation and the seizure of his party's headquarters by a group of clergymen and laymen:

[Begin recording] We believe that an effort is being made in El Salvador to achieve a thorough social and political transformation toward democracy and justice. We believe this is going on within a cycle of truly horrifying violence. What the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party has tried to do is to try to carry out the political and social changes within the existing climate, within the greatest peace. That is why it has achieved three great structural changes: the signing of a peace treaty with a neighboring nation, a promise for holding a constituent assembly and has said that it is willing to accept the mediation either of the church or of European political parties such as Social Democrat or the Socialist Party.

So we think that the participation of Christian Democracy in El Salvador seems to be valid.

The second point of our position is this: we believe that the Salvadoran Army has not completely turned over a new page toward the future and toward peace. It continues to make indiscriminate use of force in its attempt to maintain order and it continues to maintain bonds with armed groups of the extreme right which are killing, just as armed groups of the extreme left also kill. That is why we have made a very clear and explicit appeal to the Salvadoran Armed Forces to truly end the 40 years of dictatorship and oppression which they themselves used to uphold.

With regard to the document of the clergymen who have seized party headquarters, I must point out that the only thing they really propose is that there be support for the FDR political group and the armed FMLN group. That is, they are taking sides in the quasi-civil war that exists in El Salvador, siding with the Marxist-Leninist sector. As citizens, they have a right to do so. It is somewhat surprising, however, to see Catholic priests supporting one of the parties in a civil war and above all, that they support the Marxist-Leninist sector.

[Question] Regarding the comment you made to the effect that military sectors in the Salvadoran junta are either backing or condoning ultrarightists who are committing grotesque acts of violence, if the Salvadoran Christian Democrats do not take steps regarding this situation, such as withdrawing or reorganizing the junta, what will the Panamanian Christian Democrat's position be?

[Answer] In a tragedy such as El Salvador's in which there are dozens, hundreds, thousands of dead, we cannot appreciate this situation from the outside. Salvadoran Christian Democrats are testifying to it with their lives. In a very difficult situation, Christian Democracy is giving an example of a heroism which, I believe, calls for more respect by those of us who look at this tragedy from the outside. It is right within the center of this tragedy that a decision must be made, just as they did from the beginning. [end recording]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

COOPERATION TALKS IN TAIWAN--Basseterre, St Kitts, Sunday, (CANA)--A six-member delegation headed by minister of agriculture, lands, housing, labour and tourism, Michael Powell, left here Friday night for Taiwan. Other members of the team are: minister of communications and works, Ivor Stevens, constitutional adviser, Dr William Herbert, director of planning and economic development, Hugh Heyliger, assistant permanent secretary in the Ministry of Nevis Affairs, Elmer Liburd, and national agriculture corporations field superintendent, John Saunders. The team will hold talks on cooperation in a number of areas with the Taiwan Government. [Text] [FL282105 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 24 Nov 80 p 9]

CSO: 3020

PRIME MINISTER WILLIAMS PRESENTS 1981 BUDGET

FL101835 Port of Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 6 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by John Babb]

[Text] Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Dr Eric Williams, yesterday presented a $6.8 billion 1981 budget which offered some reliefs with "prudence and restraint."

It fell short of the expectations of those who believed he would have opted for adventurism and free spending in 1981--election year.

His fiscal proposals offered increased personal income tax reliefs, increased old age pensions, increased pensions to retired public officers, a special allowance for pensioners.

From next year also, the severance pay ceiling of $18,000 will be increased to $40,000 to be exempted from income tax, while the ceiling on tax deductible bonds has gone up from $5,000 to $7,500.

Estate duties will be abolished, while the annual rateable value of all owner-occupied houses ("only one house") will also be exempted from tax.

In addition to his fiscal proposals, Dr Williams told of improved incentives for housing and sought to throw ice-water on the flames of rising controversy on the race-track, judges' pay and the teachers recognition issues.

He also announced proposed increased choice of television viewing, with emphasis on education, and including another television station.

Dr Williams ruled out completely the call to halt construction of the centralized racing complex at Caroni, and squashed the argument that the government loan to the racing authority was interest-free.

He said the authority would pay an interest rate of 10 percent--an interest rate not more favorable than would be available on the open market.

In place of the three current racing venues--Port of Spain, Arima, and Union Park--ambitious sporting and cultural projects will sprout.

In fact, after 1980, there is to be no more racing at the Savannah.

The judges, after all, will receive a backpay--a judge's allowance of $2,000 per month, effective January 1, 1980. In addition, they are being offered improved travel facilities.

Education Act

Proposed amendment of the education act will accommodate recognition of the Trinidad and Tobago Unified Teachers' Association (TTUTA).

Outlining income tax reliefs, Dr William revealed that from January 1, personal allowance goes up from $2,000 to $2,500; spouse allowance from $1,000 to $1,300; child allowance, from $500 to $700; medical expenses, from $600 to $800.

Income tax rebates range from 100 per cent on chargeable incomes not exceeding $5,000 to 20 per cent on chargeable incomes not exceeding $8,000.

Pensioners will receive an additional special personal allowance of $1,500 in recognition of their past services to the nation--this is over and above the personal income allowance of $2,500--provided such pensioners are in receipt of a pension and are aged 60 years and over.

Pension increases are also in store for public service pensioners whose retirement date is December 31, 1980, or earlier. They will continue to receive their cost of living allowance.

Old age pensioners are also to get an increase--from $85 to $100 per month--an interim measure until the old age pension ordinance has been updated.

On agriculture, Dr Williams told of a proposed pilot project food farm utilizing DEWD [Department of Environmental Works Division] labor.

The farm, to be under the control of the Food and Agriculture Corporation, will be established on 81 hectares (200 acres) of state lands off the Churchill-Roosevelt Highway adjoining the existing Piarco corn and soya project.

Specific objectives will be to increase the domestic production of food of relatively high nutritive value and to reduce the staggering food import bill. The initial labor force will be 100.

Dr Williams, in his 3-hour presentation, also spoke of housing which he noted was beginning to make some impact.

However, he said many serious problems and constraints still existed and these had served to inhibit the very considerable effort which was being made.

Major problem areas identified included the failure of the construction industry to meet the increasing demands being made on it: shortages on a continuing basis of basic building materials; a shortage of skilled workers in the construction industry;

lack of response by some local financial institutions; high interest rate on mortgages; the absence of adequate infrastructure, and rapid increase in the urban population.

In the light of these inhibitive factors, the prime minister emphasized that there will have to be further intensification of effort in 1981 if any significant headway is to be made to alleviate the housing problem.

This would involve planned expansion of existing production facilities, coupled with some importation.

Towards this end, 15 million bricks will be bought from Guayana, and contractors will be issued with permits to import their requirements.

With respect to roads Dr Williams cited improvements in the east-west corridor.

The priority bus route between San Juan and Curepe will be substantially completed by year's end.

Dr Williams also announced some road construction projects to be initiated next year.

They include extension of the Sir Solomon Hochoy Highway and new Cipero road, dualizing of the Princess Margaret; the coastal arterial San Fernando to Marabella highway. Also, a southern link freeway, and possible completion of the ambitious Mucurapo Foreshore freeway.

In relation to developments in the energy sector, Dr Williams said specific steps would be taken in 1981 to improve the overall-security of natural gas supplies, and establishment of a pricing regime for the commodity.

Investment decisions, in principle, he hinted, have been taken by the cabinet in respect to the methanol and urea projects, while some additional work was required before a final decision was taken on the aluminum smelter project.

His other budgetary measures include establishing a $5 million fund to assist small businessmen, and the provision of free managerial and technical assistance.

In respect of divestment, the finance minister pointed to the patterns set by the National Commercial Bank (NCB) and PLIPDECO [Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation], and urged that they be actively pursued by those state enterprises which the government has earmarked for divestment.

Additional shares in PLIPDECO will be offered to the public, while wide public ownership is proposed for the immediate downstream plant—an off-shoot of ISCOTT [expansion unknown], and the second commercial television station.

However, based on a cabinet decision, the prime minister, minister of finance, Corporation Sole [as published], will not be permitted to hold any shares whatsoever in state enterprises or any companies—public or private.

He hinted that the proposed unit trust legislation was in the pipeline--a move on which the pace of divestment hinges.

During his 3-hour presentation, Dr Williams also served a reminder to the two foreign-owned banks operating locally--Chase Manhattan and Citibank. It is a question of "time is up" as far as they are concerned, come December 31.

Dr Williams wound up his presentation with the hope that it "will help to encourage a certain austerity in our expenditures, national and individual, in 1981, and would discourage those among us who have been flaunting their affluence in the faces of those who have not."

Debate on the budget will begin 1.30 pm on Wednesday.

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

TOBAGO ELECTIONS--The Democratic Action Congress [DAC] in Tobago today celebrated its victory in yesterday's elections for the island's new house of assembly. The DAC led by former Trinidad and Tobago Deputy Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson took eight of the seats at stake. The other four seats were won by the People's National Movement of Prime Minister Eric Williams. But, Mr Robinson said today that because of reports of irregularities during yesterday's polling, his party would be contesting at least one. [FL260197 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 25 Nov 80]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RACKET--The Trinidad and Tobago fraud squad is reported to have uncovered a big foreign exchange racket in that neighboring republic. According to senior police officials, a group of local businessmen and a civil servant in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce conspired to cheat the country of more than TT$120 million in foreign exchange. The police said the civil servant used to provide the businessmen with official forms purporting to authorize the export of foreign currency. But when it was discovered that one such form in fact did not have the signature of the competent authority the racket was uncovered. [Text] [FL260197 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 25 Nov 80]

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

FAC OPERATIONS--The Armed Forces of National Cooperation [FAC] has confiscated goods and drugs worth more than 25 million bolivares throughout Tachira State. This information was released by FAC Regional Commander Gen Jesus Vargas Chirino, who said that in northern Tachira alone more than 5 million bolivares in good and drugs were seized in an operation against smugglers and drug traffickers. [PA220112 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 16 Dec 80]

SUGAR IMPORTS--Next year Venezuela will import 260,000 tons of sugar because of the crisis that this industry is facing in Venezuela. Joaquin Perez Rodriguez, president of the National Sugar Federation, Fenazucar, made this announcement in a report to the presidency of the republic. [PA220112 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 18 Dec 80]

'EL NACIONAL' RESUMES PUBLICATION--Caracas, 17 Dec (AFP)--EL NACIONAL, one of the leading papers in this city, resumed publication today after being closed for 5 days because of a labor dispute. An article on the front page by the publisher, Jose Carta, says that "these 5 days when we did not publish have shown again how much of a national tradition this newspaper is." [Excerpt] [PA181657 Paris AFP in Spanish 1625 GMT 17 Dec 80]

LABOR PROBLEMS CLOSE MAIN DAILY--Caracas, 13 Dec (LATIN)--Rafael Rodriguez, industrial relations manager of the newspaper EL NACIONAL, which has the largest circulation in the country, announced last night that it has suspended operations indefinitely. The morning newspaper, with a staff of some 250, is confronting labor problems following discussions on a new collective contract. These discussions have dragged on for 9 months. [[Excerpt] [PA130306 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1850 GMT 13 Dec 80]

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